EAST PARK ENERGY

# East Park Energy

**EN010141**

## Environmental Statement
## Volume 2 – Technical Appendices

Appendix 4-1: EIA Scoping Report

**Document Reference: EN010141/DR/6.2**

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009: Regulation 5(2)(a)

**September 2025**

Version P01

# EAST PARK ENERGY

Planning Act 2008

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

## Environmental Statement
## Volume 2 – Technical Appendices

## Appendix 4-1: EIA Scoping Report

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# EAST PARK ENERGY

## Environmental Impact Assessment
## Scoping Report

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## Abbreviations

| Acronym | Definition |
|---|---|
| AC | Alternating Current |
| AONB | Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty |
| AADT | Annual Average Daily Traffic |
| ALC | Agricultural Land Classification |
| AOD | Above Ordnance Datum |
| APFP Regulations | Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 |
| AQMA | Air Quality Management Area |
| AQO | Air Quality Objective |
| AQS | Air Quality Strategy |
| ATI | Ancient Tree Inventory |
| AWI | Ancient Woodland Inventory |
| BBC | Bedford Borough Council |
| BESS | Battery Energy Storage System |
| BGS | British Geological Society |
| BLBRMC | Bedfordshire and Luton Biological Recording and Monitoring Centre |
| BNG | Biodiversity Net Gain |
| BOAT | Byway Open to All Traffic |
| BoCC | Birds of Conservation Concern |
| BRE | Building Research Establishment |
| BTO | British Trust for Ornithology |
| CCC | Climate Change Committee |
| CEMP | Construction Environmental Management Plan |
| CIEEM | Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management |
| CIfA | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists |
| CoP | Code of Practice |
| CPERC | Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Record Centre |
| CTMP | Construction Traffic Management Plan |
| CWMP | Construction Waste Management Plan |
| CWS | County Wildlife Site |
| DC | Direct Current |
| DCO | Development Consent Order |
| DEMP | Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan |

| | |
|---|---|
| DMCS | Department for Media, Culture and Sports |
| DMRB | Design Manual for Roads and Bridges |
| DRMP | Decommissioning Resource Management Plan |
| DSM | Digital Surface Model |
| EA | Environment Agency |
| EcIA | Ecological Impact Assessment |
| EHO | Environmental Health Officer |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMF | Electromagnetic Field |
| EN-1 | Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) |
| EN-3 | National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) |
| EN-5 | National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) |
| EPS | European Protected Species |
| FRA | Flood Risk Assessment |
| GCN | Great Crested Newt |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| GLVIA | Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| GVA | Gross Value Added |
| GW | Gigawatt |
| HDC | Huntingdonshire District Council |
| HDV | Heavy Duty Vehicle |
| HE | Historic England |
| HER | Historic Environment Record |
| HET | Historic Environment Team |
| HGV | Heavy Goods Vehicle |
| HIS | Habitat Suitability Index |
| HLC | Historic Landscape Characterisation |
| HRA | Habitats Regulations Assessment |
| HV | High Voltage |
| IAQM | Institute of Air Quality Management |
| IEMA | Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment |
| IMD | Indices of Multiple Deprivation |
| kV | Kilovolt |
| LAQM | Local Air Quality Management |
| LCA | Landscape Character Area |
| LCRM | Land Contamination Risk Management |

| | |
|---|---|
| LCT | Landscape Character Type |
| LDV | Light Duty Vehicle |
| LEMP | Landscape and Ecology Management Plan |
| LEP | Local Enterprise Partnership |
| LLCA | Local Landscape Character Area |
| LLFA | Lead Local Flood Authority |
| LNR | Local Nature Reserve |
| LPA | Local Planning Authority |
| LVIA | Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment |
| MHCLG | Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government |
| MOD | Ministry of Defence |
| MW | Megawatt |
| NCA | National Character Area |
| NGR | National Grid Reference |
| NHLE | National Heritage List for England |
| NIA | Noise Impact Assessment |
| NLS | National Library of Scotland |
| NPPF | National Planning Policy Framework |
| NPS | National Policy Statement |
| NRMM | Non-Road Mobile Machinery |
| NSIP | Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project |
| NSR | Noise Sensitive Receptor |
| NTS | Non-Technical Summary |
| NVZ | Nitrate Vulnerable Zone |
| OBSMP | Outline Battery Safety Management Plan |
| OCEMP | Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan |
| OCTMP | Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan |
| OLEMP | Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan |
| ONS | Office for National Statistics |
| OS | Ordnance Survey |
| P-CSM | Preliminary Conceptual Site Model |
| PEA | Preliminary Ecological Appraisal |
| PEIR | Preliminary Environmental Information Report |
| PHI | Priority Habitat Inventory |
| PINS | Planning Inspectorate |
| PPG | Planning Practice Guidance |
| PRA | Preliminary Risa Assessment |

| | |
|---|---|
| PRoW | Public Right of Way |
| PV | Photovoltaic |
| PWS | Private Water Supply |
| RBMP | River Basin Management Plan |
| RPG | Registered Park and Garden |
| RVAA | Residential Visual Amenity Assessment |
| RVAT | Residential Visual Amenity Threshold |
| SMC | Scheduled Monument Consent |
| SoCC | Statement of Community Consultation |
| SoS | Secretary of State |
| SPZ | Source Protection Zone |
| SSSI | Site of Special Scientific Interest |
| SuDS | Sustainable Urban Drainage System |
| TGN | Technical Guidance Note |
| WC | Wetness Class |
| WFD | Water Framework Directive |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |
| ZOI | Zone of Influence |
| ZTV | Zone of Theoretical Visibility |

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

1.1.1 RNA Energy Ltd (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant') has commissioned this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report for East Park Energy (hereafter referred to as the 'Scheme'). The Scheme comprises a new ground-mounted solar photovoltaic energy generating station and an associated on-site Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) on land to the north-west of St Neots. The Scheme includes the associated infrastructure for connection to the national grid at the Eaton Socon National Grid Substation.

1.1.2 The Scheme would allow for the generation and export of up to 400 megawatts (MW) of renewable electricity, as well as the storage of up to 100 MW of electricity in the BESS. The precise generating capacity and storage capacity will be subject to detailed design.

1.1.3 As the Scheme would have an electrical generating capacity in excess of 50MW it would be defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under S.14(1)(a) and S.15(2) of the Planning Act 2008[1], necessitating the submission of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Secretary of State for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (the 'SoS').

1.1.4 The site is located to the north-west of the town of St Neots, and is across two administrative areas; Bedford Borough Council, and Huntingdonshire District Council. The site location is shown on Figure 1-1.

1.1.5 The site area extends to approximately 768 hectares (ha) and is hereafter referred to as the 'Scheme Boundary', as shown on Figure 1-2. The Scheme Boundary includes all land for the solar development areas, BESS, landscaping, cabling, access and grid connection. The elements of the Scheme are described in Chapter 3 of this Scoping Report.

1.1.6 It is important to note that at this stage, Figure 1-2 shows the anticipated maximum extent of land that would be included within the DCO application, and this is likely to be refined as the Scheme design progresses, taking into account the findings of the ongoing environmental and technical assessments, and consultation responses. The design of the Scheme will also include provision of mitigation areas and buffers to sensitive receptors such as residential properties, watercourses, Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and ecological receptors. Details of the mitigation will be determined from the findings of the ongoing environmental assessment work and engagement with project stakeholders.

1.1.7 This Scoping Report forms a formal request for a Scoping Opinion under Regulation 10(1) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017[2] (the 'EIA Regulations').

## 1.2 Legislative Context and Need for Environmental Impact Assessment

1.2.1 The EIA requirement for NSIP developments is transposed into law through the EIA Regulations[2]. The EIA Regulations specify which developments are required to undergo EIA and schemes relevant to the NSIP planning process are listed under either of 'Schedule 1' or 'Schedule 2'. Those developments listed in Schedule 1 must be subject to EIA, while developments listed in 'Schedule 2' must only be subjected to EIA if they are considered '*likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue of factors such as its nature, size or location*'. The criteria on which this judgement must be made are set out in Schedule 3.

1.2.2 The Scheme is a 'Schedule 2' development under Paragraph 3(a) of Schedule 2 of the EIA Regulations as it constitutes an '*Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water*'.

It is considered that by virtue of the nature, size and location of the Scheme it would have the potential to meet the Criteria in Schedule 3 of the EIA

Regulations and, therefore, has the potential to give rise to likely significant environmental effects. As a consequence, in accordance with Regulation 5(2)(a) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009[3] ('APFP Regulations') the Applicant has elected to prepare an Environmental Statement (ES) in support of their DCO application. The ES will set out the methods and findings of a comprehensive EIA undertaken in line with the EIA Regulations.

1.2.3 The Localism Act 2011[4] appointed the Planning Inspectorate as the agency responsible for operating the DCO process for NSIPs. The SoS will appoint an Examining Authority from the Planning Inspectorate, who will examine the DCO application and will make a recommendation to the SoS, who will ultimately make the decision on whether to grant or to refuse the DCO.

1.2.4 In accordance with Section 104(2) of the Planning Act 2008, the SoS is required to have regard to the relevant National Policy Statement (NPS), amongst other matters, when deciding whether or not to grant a DCO. Solar Photovoltaic (PV) and battery storage are not currently covered by an adopted NPS.

1.2.5 A revised series of energy NPSs were first published for consultation in September 2021. In March 2023 the government responded to the consultation and issued an updated series of draft energy NPSs for further consultation. Solar PV Generation is covered within the Draft NPS for Renewable Infrastructure[5] (EN-3) (Draft NPS EN-3), with energy storage recognised as associated infrastructure.

1.2.6 It is anticipated that by the time the East Park Energy DCO application is submitted, the revised NPSs will be designated and current NPSs will be superseded (designation of the NPSs is expected in Q4 of 2023), and therefore section 104 of the Planning Act 2008 is expected to apply. If the revised NPSs are not designated by the time the application is submitted (which is considered very unlikely), the current and emerging NPSs would be an 'important and relevant' consideration for the purposes of section 105(2)(c)

of the Act. The SoS will have regard to the updated NPSs when determining the DCO and will be required to decide the application in accordance with them in accordance with section 104(3).

1.2.7 Until the new NPS's are formally designated account will be taken of both the extant and emerging NPSs, of relevance to the Scheme. They comprise:

- Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy[6] (EN-1);
- National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure[7] (EN-5);
- Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy[8] (EN-1);
- Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure[5] (EN-3); and
- Draft National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure[9] (EN-5).

1.2.8 The extent to which a NSIP project accords (or otherwise) with the relevant NPS's is central to the SoS's ability to ultimately approve a DCO application. Given the critical importance of these NPSs, they have been fully considered in adopting the approach to the EIA. A summary of the relevant considerations is provided for each environmental topic (contained within Chapters 7 to 18 of this Scoping Report).

1.2.9 The SoS will also consider other important and relevant matters, including national and local planning policy. For example, the National Planning Policy Framework[10] (NPPF) published in September 2023 is considered relevant national planning policy.

1.2.10 The adopted development plan documents relevant to the Scheme are as follows:

- Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036[11];
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan[12];
- Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030[13];
- Bedford Allocations and Designations Local Plan[14];
- Saved Policies of the Bedford Borough Council Local Plan 2002[15]; and

- Bedford Borough, Central Bedfordshire and Luton Borough Councils Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Strategic Sites and Policies[16].

1.2.11 The following development plan documents are currently at an advanced stage, and may be adopted prior to submission of the DCO application:

- Bedford Borough Local Plan 2040[17]; and
- Great Staughton Neighbourhood Plan 2021 to 2036[18].

1.2.12 The purpose of considering the above-mentioned planning policy at the scoping stage of the EIA is twofold:

a) To identify policy that could influence the sensitivity of receptors (and therefore the significance of effects) and any requirements for mitigation; and
b) To identify planning policy that could influence the methodology of the EIA. For example, a planning policy may require the assessment of a particular impact or the use of a particular methodology.

1.2.13 A summary of national and local planning policy relevant to each technical assessment is provided for each environmental topic.

## 1.3 Purpose and Structure of the Scoping Report

1.3.1 The EIA Regulations set out the requirements for an applicant who proposes to request a scoping opinion from the SoS. Regulation 10(3) of the EIA Regulations requires a Scoping Report to include:

- A plan sufficient to identify the land;
- A description of the proposed development, including its location and technical capacity;
- An explanation of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment; and
- Such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make.

1.3.2 The purpose of this EIA Scoping Report is therefore to:

- Provide a summary of the Scheme and alternatives considered to date;
- Set out the proposed scope of work and methods to be applied in carrying out the EIA; and
- Set out the proposed structure and coverage of the ES to be submitted with the DCO application.

1.3.3 The Scoping Report is set out in accordance with guidance provided by the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 7 'Screening, Scoping and Preliminary Environmental information'[19]. Table 1.1 lists the suggested requirements identified in Advice Note 7 and details where they are presented in this Scoping Report. The requirements of the EIA Regulations regarding the content of the ES are also covered within the contents tabulated below.

**Table 1.1 Contents for the Scoping Report based on Advice Note 7**

| Suggested Scoping Report Contents | Location in this Scoping Report |
|---|---|
| **The Proposed Development** | |
| an explanation of the approach to addressing uncertainty where it remains in relation to elements of the Proposed Development e.g. design parameters | Chapter 3: The Scheme |
| referenced plans presented at an appropriate scale to convey clearly the information and all known features associated with the Proposed Development | Figure 1-1 Site Location Plan<br>Figure 1-2 Site References<br>Figure 3-2a Indicative Zoning Plan<br>Figure 3-2b Indicative Zoning Plan<br>Figure 3-2c Indicative Zoning Plan |
| **EIA Approach and Topic Areas** | |
| an outline of the reasonable alternatives considered and the reasons for selecting the preferred option | Chapter 4: Alternatives Considered |

| | |
|---|---|
| a summary table depicting each of the aspects and matters that are requested to be scoped out allowing for quick identification of issues | Table 20-1 in Section 20: Summary and Conclusions |
| a detailed description of the aspects and matters proposed to be scoped out of further assessment with justification provided | Chapter 7 to Chapter 18 |
| results of desktop and baseline studies where available and where relevant to the decision to scope in or out aspects or matters | Chapter 7 to Chapter 18 |
| aspects and matters to be scoped in, the report should include details of the methods to be used to assess impacts and to determine significance of effect e.g. criteria for determining sensitivity and magnitude | Chapter 7 to Chapter 18 |
| any avoidance or mitigation measures proposed, how they may be secured and the anticipated residual effects | Chapter 7 to Chapter 18 |
| **Information Sources** | |
| references to any guidance and best practice to be relied upon | Chapter 7 to Chapter 18 |
| evidence of agreements reached with consultation bodies (for example the statutory nature conservation bodies or local authorities) | Chapter 7 to Chapter 18 |
| an outline of the structure of the proposed ES | Chapter 19: Structure of the Environmental Statement |
| **Transboundary Effects** | |
| details of the potential for transboundary effects | Section 1.4 |

## 1.4 Transboundary Effects

1.4.1 Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations requires the Applicant to consider transboundary effects i.e. an effect on an EEA State. Based on the findings set out in the subsequent sections of this Scoping Report the Applicant

considers that the spatial extent of any likely significant effects which could potentially arise from the Scheme would not extend to any neighbouring EEA State. This conclusion is based on the Applicant's knowledge and experience of effects from similar projects, the findings from other EIAs of Solar PV developments of a similar scale, and transboundary screening decisions issued by the Planning Inspectorate for other Solar NSIPs.

On this basis it is proposed that further consideration of transboundary effects is scoped out of the ES and that Regulation 32 of the EIA Regulations will not need to be engaged by the SoS.

# 2.0 THE NEED FOR THE SCHEME

## 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This section of the EIA Scoping Report puts into context the strategic need for the Scheme based on a review of key Government policy and strategy.

## 2.2 National Energy Policy and Strategy

### Climate Change Act 2008

2.2.1 The Climate Change Act 2008[20] set a legally binding target for the UK to achieve an 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, from the 1990 baseline. However, the UK Government decided that this legally binding target was not ambitious enough to mitigate the nation's activities on climate change. In 2019 the UK Government became the first major economy in the world to pass laws to end its contribution to global warming by 2050, compared to the 1990 baseline.

2.2.2 On 12 June 2019, the Government laid the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019[21] to amend the Climate Change Act 2008 by introducing a target for at least a 100% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (compared to 1990 levels) in the UK by 2050. This is otherwise known as the 'net zero' target. The order amended the 2050 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target in the Climate Change Act from at least 80% to at least 100%, thereby constituting a legally binding commitment to end the UK's contribution to climate change.

2.2.3 At the time the legislation was enacted the UK had already reduced emissions by 42% while growing the economy by 72%. However, the new target requires a significant increase in renewable energy, development of carbon capture and storage technology, construction of new nuclear generation capacity, and a transition to hydrogen and electric for heating and transport.

2.2.4 It is clear from the Government's legally binding commitment to net zero by 2050 and recent announcement that significant new investment will be required in renewable energy projects across the UK to deliver these ambitious objectives.

## Sixth Carbon Budget (2021)

2.2.5 Since the Clean Growth Strategy[22] was updated in April 2018 the Sixth Carbon Budget[23], required under the Climate Change Act, has been published. On the 20th April 2021 the UK government announced that it would adopt the recommendations and enshrine them in law, and the legislation was set out to parliament on 21 April 2021. The Sixth Carbon Budget provides advice on the volume of greenhouse gases that the UK can emit during the period 2033-2037. This would involve setting the most ambitious climate change target in the world of a reduction of 78% by 2035. One of the four key steps to achieving this target is the expansion of low-carbon energy supplies (such as the Scheme), with UK electricity production achieving zero carbon emissions by 2035. This is a dramatic step-change and will logically require more emphasis on renewable energy as part of a suite of measures to achieve this target.

2.2.6 The Electricity Generation Sector Summary[24] for the Sixth Carbon Budget sets out on page 14 that:

> *'Large-scale solar currently has 13 GW installed capacity in the UK, which requires 290 km$^2$. Maximising the potential of solar generation might entail using an additional 1,500 km$^2$'.*

2.2.7 To maximise the potential of solar generation in the context of the Sixth Carbon Budget and to achieve the Government's Net Zero Target by 2050 could require an additional 150,000 hectares of land. This highlights the scale of the challenge to deliver Net Zero by 2050.

## National Policy Statements

2.2.8 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy[6] (EN-1) published in July 2011 calls for a reduction in the UK dependency on fossil fuels. This need will only be heightened further if the government's 2035 ambition is to be met. The Scheme would assist in the delivery of the essential clean energy generating infrastructure required to mitigate the UK's contribution to climate change in advance of 2035.

2.2.9 EN-1 makes the following statements (emphasis added):

> *'As part of the UK's need to diversify and de-carbonise electricity generation, the Government is committed to increasing dramatically the amount of renewable generation capacity.' (Paragraph 3.3.10)*
>
> *'An increase in renewable electricity is essential to enable the UK to meet its commitments under the EU Renewable Energy Directive. It will also help improve our energy security by reducing our dependence on imported fossil fuels, decrease greenhouse gas emissions and provide economic opportunities.' (Paragraph 3.3.11)*
>
> *'The UK has committed to sourcing 15% of its total energy (across the sectors of transport, electricity and heat) from renewable sources by 2020 and new projects need to continue to come forward urgently to ensure that we meet this target. Projections suggest that by 2020 about 30% or more of our electricity generation – both centralised and small-scale – could come from renewable sources, compared to 6.7% in 2009.' (Paragraph 3.4.1)*
>
> *'Paragraph 3.4.1 above sets out the UK commitments to sourcing 15% of energy from renewable sources by 2020. To hit this target, and to largely de-carbonise the power sector by 2030, it is necessary to bring forward new renewable electricity generating projects as soon as possible. The need for new renewable electricity generation projects is therefore urgent.' (Paragraph 3.4.5)*

2.2.10 The figures in paragraphs 3.4.1 and 3.4.5 of EN-1 are now out of date in the context of the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019. The revised target of net zero by 2050 introduces an even greater imperative to deliver increased renewable energy schemes, as a matter of utmost urgency.

2.2.11 National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure[25] (EN-3), also published in July 2011, sets out the national policy for renewable energy projects. EN-3 sets out the importance of renewable energy in achieving the Government's ambitious targets for renewable energy generation, highlighting that a 'significant increase in generation from large-scale renewable energy infrastructure is necessary to meet the 15% renewable energy target.'

2.2.12 As set out above, this target is now out of date and the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019 introduces an even greater urgency to deliver renewable energy projects, such as the Scheme.

### Draft National Policy Statements

2.2.13 Updates of the National Policy Statements referenced above were published for consultation on 30th March 2023.

2.2.14 Draft NPS EN-1[8] updates the policy statement to reflect the Net Zero target by 2050. Draft NPS EN-1 states at paragraph 3.3.20 that:

> *'Wind and solar are the lowest cost ways of generating electricity, helping reduce costs and providing a clean and secure source of electricity supply (as they are not reliant on fuel for generation). Our analysis shows that a secure, reliable, affordable, net zero consistent system in 2050 is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.'*

2.2.15 Draft NPS EN-3[5] covers renewable energy infrastructure. The Government has updated the document to reflect the important role that renewables will

play in developing a low carbon economy and meeting government's net zero targets. Draft EN-3 sets out that:

> *"The government has committed to sustained growth in solar capacity to ensure that we are on a pathway that allows us to meet net zero emissions. As such solar is a key part of the government's strategy for low-cost decarbonisation of the energy sector." (Paragraph 3.10.1)*
>
> *"Solar also has an important role in delivering the government's goals for greater energy independence and the British Energy Security Strategy states that government expects a five-fold increase in solar deployment by 2035 (up to 70GW)." (Paragraph 3.10.2)*
>
> *"Solar farms are one of the most established renewable electricity technologies in the UK and the cheapest form of electricity generation." (Paragraph 3.10.4)*

## British Energy Security Strategy

2.2.16 On the 7th April 2022 the Government published the British Energy Security Strategy[26] to the backdrop of soaring global energy prices and increased energy security fears in the wake of Russia's invasion of the Ukraine. The objective of the Energy Security Strategy is to set out a clear way forward to providing the energy we need in a safe, secure and affordable way, and at the same time ensuring that we do all we can to meet our net-zero commitments.

2.2.17 The Strategy states that: "*Accelerating the transition from fossil fuels depends critically on how quickly we can roll out renewables. Our 'Ten-point plan for a green industrial revolution' has already put the UK at the forefront of many renewable technologies, delivering £40 billion of private investment in under 2 years. By the end of 2023 we are set to increase our capacity by a further 15%.*" Turning specifically to solar, the Strategy recognises the opportunities open to us to harness the sun's power. It states: "*The cost of solar has fallen*

*by around 85% over the past decade…We expect a five-fold increase in deployment by 2035. For ground-mounted solar, we will consult on amending planning rules to strengthen policy in favour of development on non-protected land, whilst ensuring communities continue to have a say and environmental protections remain in place*." (emphasis added)

2.2.18 The five-fold increase in solar deployment referenced in the British Energy Security Strategy means that solar will need to increase from the existing 14GW to 70GW by 2035, if the strategy targets are to be delivered. These targets match the rate of increase forecast in National Grid's Future Energy Scenarios Report 2023[27]. It is clear that the Government solar policy is to support the broad roll out of opportunities where they are not identified in high value protected landscapes and designations.

## Powering Up Britain

2.2.19 The Powering up Britain[28] policy papers were published in March 2023, setting out how the government will enhance the UK's energy security, seize the economic opportunities of the transition, and deliver on Net Zero commitments.

2.2.20 Much of the paper is dedicated to outlining strategies for decarbonisation and reducing emissions, and the numerous opportunities for growth within the economy and within industry that this process can create. The UK government hopes to be a driver behind international collaboration and continue as a world leader in the drive towards Net Zero.

2.2.21 A key message within the policy documents is that taking these opportunities requires a bold approach; "*the transition to net zero will require action across the whole economy fuelled by rapid deployment of low carbon electricity*".

2.2.22 Significance is placed on accelerating the deployment of renewables, with the stated goal "*to quintuple our solar power by 2035*", with the "*need to maximise deployment of both ground and rooftop solar to achieve our overall target*".

## Climate Change Committee 2023 Progress Report: Progress in reducing UK emissions

2.2.23 The Climate Change Committee (CCC) published their annual report in June 2023, titled 'Progress in reducing UK emissions'[29]. The report is highly critical of UK progress towards reaching Net Zero noting in particular a lack of urgency, a lack of coherent strategy, and that planning policy is not fit for purpose in supporting Net Zero.

2.2.24 The CCC states that: "*It is critical that the UK re-establishes its climate leadership with a clearer strategy to develop Net Zero industries and technologies in the UK and capture the economic benefits of Net Zero, with actions that create demand-pull for the critical technologies that will shape the UK's progress over the next decade.*"

2.2.25 A key element in delivering Net Zero growth and energy security is the provision of renewable energy to ensure a low carbon electricity network that is Net Zero by 2035 and reduces our reliance on international fossil fuels. The CCC consider that the UK is still lacking a credible overall strategy for delivering its objective of decarbonising the energy sector by 2035.

2.2.26 Table 1 of the CCC Report identifies that Solar PV is the only key indicator against which the UK is 'significantly off-track' in delivery to deliver Net Zero energy supply. The CCC Report states that "*In 2022, 0.7 GW of solar was deployed. The deployment of solar capacity is significantly off track to meet the Government's target of 70 GW by 2035. An average annual deployment rate of 4.3 GW is required to deliver 70 GW of solar by 2035.*"

2.2.27 The deployment of all other renewable energy technologies is off-track, but it is only solar PV that is 'significantly off-track'. The CCC Report considers that "*The planning system must have an overarching requirement that all planning decisions must be taken giving full regard to the imperative of Net Zero.*"

2.2.28 The deployment of Solar PV is critical to meeting the UK commitments on Net Zero and a resilient secure British energy network.

## 2.3 Conclusion

2.3.1 The need for additional renewable energy development, including Solar PV, is very significant and new infrastructure must be delivered as a matter of urgency, if the UK Government is to meet its commitment to Net Zero by 2050.

# 3.0 THE SCHEME

## 3.1 Site Description

### Introduction

3.1.1 This chapter presents a description of the Scheme in sufficient detail to inform the approach to, and scope of, the EIA.

### Site and Surrounding Area

3.1.2 The site is located to the north-west of the town of St Neots, and is across two administrative areas; Bedford Borough Council, and Huntingdonshire District Council. The site location is shown on Figure 1-1 .

3.1.3 The currently anticipated extent of land that is expected to be included within the DCO application for the Scheme, including the areas of the cable route corridors, is shown on Figure 1-2 along with local planning authority boundaries. It should be noted, this represents the current extent of land being considered and will be refined as the design of the Scheme progresses.

3.1.4 Key environmental and planning constraints on and in close proximity to the Site are shown on Figure 3-1.

3.1.5 The site is approximately centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 091 638 and is located north-west of the town of St Neots, with the point of connection at the Eaton Socon substation NGR TL 16119 58752.

3.1.6 The site comprises a single red line boundary that covers all land expected to be included within the Scheme, which in total is approximately 768 ha. This encompasses the land required for the solar development, BESS, and all associated infrastructure including access tracks, cabling, and the grid connection to the Eaton Socon Substation.

3.1.7 With reference to Figure 1-2, for ease of reference the Scheme Boundary has been sub-divided into East Park Sites A to D in which all of the above ground

infrastructure proposed as part of the operational Scheme would be located. The Scheme Boundary also covers land outside of East Park Sites A to D which will be required for access, cabling, and the grid connection to the Eaton Socon Substation. East Park Sites A to D can be described as follows:

- **East Park Site A** –covering the land west of the B660 between Pertenhall and Swineshead at the western end of the Site. East Park Site A comprises arable fields located to the north, west and east side of a small hill that lies between Pertenhall and Riseley. East Park Site A lies either side of the Pertenhall Brook, with access available from the B660 to the east.
- **East Park Site B** – covering the land between Pertenhall, Keysoe, and Little Staughton. East Park Site B comprises arable fields located north of an elevated ridgeline which runs between Keysoe and Little Staughton. East Park Site B is crossed by a number of small watercourses, with access possible from the B660, Great Staughton Road and an unnamed road between Little Staughton and Great Staughton Road.
- **East Park Site C** – covering the land south of Great Staughton. East Park Site C comprises arable fields located south of the River Kym, with access possible from Moor Road to its south-eastern boundary.
- **East Park Site D** – covering land around Pastures Farm between Great Staughton and Hail Weston. East Park Site D comprises arable fields with access via existing farm tracks from the B645.

3.1.8 With reference to Figure 1-2, the '**Internal Cabling & Temporary Construction Access**' part of the Scheme Boundary is a narrow corridor between East Park Site B and Site C that crosses open arable fields.

3.1.9 The '**Grid Connection**' part of the Scheme Boundary covers two corridors. The first is between East Park Site C and Site D and crosses Moor Road and arable fields. The second is between East Park Site D and the Point of Connection at the Eaton Socon Substation and crosses open arable fields, the Duloe Brook, and Duloe Road and Bushmead Road.

3.1.10 Settlement surrounding the Scheme Boundary comprises a number of villages, including Pertenhall and Great Staughton to the north, Little Staughton and Keysoe to the south, Swineshead to the west, and Hail Weston to the east.

3.1.11 Neither the Scheme Boundary nor the immediate surrounding area is covered by any statutory landscape designations, e.g. National Parks or Areas of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB). The closest AONB to the Scheme Boundary is the Chilterns AONB located approximately 30km to the south. The Scheme Boundary is also not within any locally designated (non-statutory) landscapes.

3.1.12 There are no statutory nature conservation designations within the Scheme Boundary. The closest is the Swineshead Wood Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) located circa 950m west of the Site. Perry Woods SSSI is located circa 1.8km north of the Scheme Boundary and Grafham Water SSSI is located circa 2.8km north. The closest 'European site' (Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area) is over 10km from the Scheme Boundary, to the north-west.

3.1.13 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. However, there are a number of listed buildings located within the vicinity of the Site, in and around the settlements of Pertenhall, Keysoe, Swineshead, Little Staughton and Great Staughton. This includes the Grade I listed Church of All Saints to the east of Little Staughton; the Grade I listed Church of St Peter in Pertenhall; and the Grade I listed Church of St Andrew at Great Staughton. There are two Scheduled Monuments adjacent to the southern boundary of East Park Site C (two bowl barrows, 900m and 1,000m east of Old Manor Farm). A Roman Site, Rushey Farm Scheduled Monument is located circa 130m south of the East Park Site C boundary, and 'Old Manor House' Scheduled Monument is located circa 770m west of the East Park Site C boundary.

3.1.14 The Site is not covered by any conservation areas, with the closest being the Great Staughton Conservation Area, located circa 200m north of East Park

Site C; Swineshead Conservation Area, located circa 750m west of East Park Site A; and Riseley Conservation Area, located circa 1.2km south-west of East Park Site A.

3.1.15 The Site is located predominately within Flood Zone 1, with areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 associated with Pertenhall Brook to the west and with River Kym to east.

3.1.16 The Site is crossed by a number of existing utilities including high pressure gas mains and overhead electricity lines, the required easements of which would be excluded from the solar development area. Cabling across these areas would be in accordance with all required standards.

## 3.2 The DCO Boundary

3.2.1 The anticipated maximum area of land required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Scheme, which includes land required for permanent and temporary purposes, is shown on Figure 1-2. It is important to note that this may be subject to change as the Scheme design progresses, taking into account environmental and technical factors, and consultation responses.

3.2.2 At this stage of the process, there is no known existing infrastructure on the Site that would need to be removed in order to facilitate the development.

### The Rochdale Envelope

3.2.3 The Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 9: 'Rochdale Envelope'[30] ('Advice Note 9') provides guidance regarding the degree of flexibility that may be considered appropriate within an application for development consent under the Planning Act 2008. The advice note acknowledges that there may be aspects of the Scheme design that are not yet fixed, and therefore, it may be necessary for the EIA to assess likely worst-case variations to ensure that all foreseeable significant environmental effects of the Scheme will be assessed.

3.2.4 The amount of flexibility required will depend upon the progress of the design when the detailed EIA work is undertaken. However, it is expected that certain aspects of the Scheme will still require design flexibility whilst the EIA is being carried out. Building flexibility into the design of the Scheme will ensure that the detailed design of the Scheme can be informed by environmental and technical considerations, and take advantage of any innovations in technology (noting that Solar PV and BESS technology is still an evolving technology). Where such flexibility or optionality is required, this is explained below and will also be explained in the ES.

3.2.5 It is therefore necessary for the technical assessments to assess an 'envelope' within which the works will take place. As such, the DCO application and EIA will be based upon maximum and, if relevant, minimum parameters or limits of deviation. To remain in accordance with the EIA Regulations it will be essential that the parameters are as 'limited' as possible to ensure that the 'likely significant effects' are identified, rather than unrealistically amplified effects, which could be deemed to be unlikely. These parameters will be considered in detail by technical authors in the ES to ensure the realistic worst-case effects of the Scheme are assessed for each potential receptor.

3.2.6 The key elements of Advice Note 9 in relation to the Scheme are defined below:

- The application should acknowledge the need for details of a project to evolve, within clearly defined parameters;
- The EIA should take account of the need for evolution within those parameters, and reflect the likely significance of such a flexible project in the ES;
- Within those defined parameters, the level of detail of the proposals must be sufficient to enable a proper assessment of the likely significant environmental effects and the identification of mitigation measures, if necessary, considering a range of possibilities: "*the assessment may conclude that a particular effect may fall within a fairly wide range. In*

*assessing the 'likely' effects, it is entirely consistent with the objectives of the Directive to adopt a 'worst case' approach. Such an approach will then feed through into the mitigation measures envisaged. It is important that these should be adequate to deal with the worst case, to optimise the effects of the development on the environment"*; and

- It is for the decision maker in granting consent, to impose requirements to ensure that the process of evolution remains within the parameters applied for and assessed for the scheme.

3.2.7 The amount of flexibility required will depend upon the progress of the design at the stage the detailed EIA work is undertaken. It is expected that the following aspects of the Scheme may still require design flexibility when the EIA is being carried out:

- The detailed layout and type of PV module and mounting structure;
- The arrangement of supporting infrastructure such as inverters, transformers, and switchgear;
- The arrangement of the BESS;
- The alignment and detailed siting of cabling, including for the grid connection; and
- The arrangement of the East Park Substation.

## 3.3 Description of the Scheme

### Introduction

3.3.1 Solar PV and energy storage technologies are still an evolving technology. As a result, the parameters of the DCO will maintain flexibility to allow the latest technology to be utilised at the time of construction. This section provides information on the following:

- Solar and battery infrastructure, grid connection, and other associated and ancillary development needed to operate and maintain the Scheme;

- Construction programme and activities;
- Operational and maintenance activities; and
- Decommissioning.

## Overview of Solar and Battery Storage Infrastructure

3.3.2 The principal infrastructure of the Scheme would be as per the following bullet-point list, with an overview description of each provided under separate headings below:

- Solar PV modules and mounting structures;
- Inverters;
- Transformers;
- High voltage (HV) Switchgear and control equipment;
- Cabling;
- East Park Substation;
- Grid Connection;
- Battery Energy Storage System;
- Storage Building;
- Fencing;
- Security;
- Access tracks; and
- Landscaping and Green Infrastructure.

3.3.3 During the construction phase, one or more temporary construction compound(s) would be required as well as temporary roadways to facilitate access to all land within the Site. These will be fully considered within the ES. Further information on construction activities is provided in Section 3.4. It should be noted that at present it is anticipated that all temporary land requirements would be able to be included within the boundary shown on Figure 1-2.

3.3.4 The indicative location of the solar arrays and associated infrastructure, the BESS facility, the East Park Substation, and the 400kV grid connection are shown on Figure 3-2a to Figure 3-2c. The extent of this infrastructure is not yet fixed and is presented indicatively to give an indication at this early stage of how the masterplan of the Scheme is expected to come forward. The final layout of the Scheme will be subject to public consultation, stakeholder engagement, and any mitigation identified as part of the EIA process.

3.3.5 In areas around the arrays and on other land within the Site, opportunities for landscaping, biodiversity enhancements and habitat management will be explored. Indicative areas of green infrastructure are also shown on Figure 3-2a to Figure 3-2c.

**Solar PV modules and mounting structures**

3.3.6 The Scheme comprises the installation of fixed (static) solar PV panels which convert sunlight into direct current (DC) electricity. It is possible to install the panels as either 'fixed' arrays, where the angle of the panels is fixed, or 'tracker' arrays, where the angle of the panels can change to follow the sun at different times of the year. The Scheme will use 'fixed' arrays.

3.3.7 The solar PV panels are installed on support frame mounting structures which would be arranged into rows on an east-west axis facing south, typically set approximately 3 to 3.5m apart. The maximum height of the panels along the top (northern) edge of the array is typically 3m in height.

3.3.8 The solar PV support frame structures would consist of steel uprights and aluminium or steel cross bars. The steel uprights would comprise hollow steel posts with a u-shaped cross section which are ram-driven into the ground using specialist small-scale piling machines to a depth of typically up to 2.4m, depending on ground conditions. The rest of the support frame would then be fitted to the posts to create angled support tables ready for the solar panel installation.

3.3.9 The solar PV panels would be mounted on the pre-constructed support frame table. The solar PV panels convert solar irradiance (sunlight) into direct current (DC) electricity, and are capable of operating on sunny or cloudy days. The individual solar PV panels typically comprise dark blue, dark grey or black photovoltaic cells. PV technologies are an evolving technology and it is not possible to specify the precise panel type, as this will depend on the competitive procurement process and the best technology available at the time of construction. Where flexibility is sought each relevant topic of the ES will assess the worst-case scenario.

3.3.10 The solar PV panels would be connected in strings and cabling would be secured to the rear of the solar panel and would be protected by suitable trunking.

**Image 3.1 – Example Solar PV Panel Arrangement**



**Inverters**

3.3.11 Inverters convert the DC electricity produced by the solar PV panels into alternating current (AC) that can be exported to the National Grid. The inverters can be located at regular intervals throughout the Scheme and are typically containerised with associated control and switchgear equipment, referred to as ‘centralised inverters’. Centralised inverter structures are typically up to 3.5m in height. Alternatively, inverters can be mounted

underneath the rear of the panels, referred to as ‘string inverters’. The option selected will be determined by a number of technical and environmental factors and will be dependent on the final technology supplier. Where flexibility is sought each relevant topic of the ES will assess the worst-case scenario.

**Image 3.2 – Example Centralised Inverter / Transformer Station**



**Image 3.3 – Example String Inverter**



### Transformers

3.3.12 Transformers are used to increase the voltage of the electricity produced before it reaches the East Park substation. The transformers are typically co-located with the Inverters at regular intervals throughout the Scheme. They are normally housed in containers that also include control equipment. Image 3.2 above provides an image of a combined centralised inverter / transformer station. Independent transformer stations are similar in appearance.

### High voltage (HV) Switchgear and control equipment

3.3.13 Switchgear includes a range of electrical switches, fuses, and breakers to control, protect and isolate the electrical circuits and equipment. The inverter-level switchgear is typically co-located with the Inverters (if centralised inverters are used) and Transformers. The site-level switchgear will be located in the East Park Substation.

### Cabling

3.3.14 Underground electrical cabling within the Solar Array Development Area would connect the PV arrays to the inverter / transformers and then onto the East Park Substation. Cables would be laid within trenches that typically follow the internal access tracks, these trenches would typically be up to 0.8m in width and 1.2m in depth.

### East Park Substation

3.3.15 The electricity generated on site is relayed from the on-site transformers to the East Park Substation. The East Park Substation includes equipment to control and operate the solar PV arrays and BESS, and to step up the voltage from the inverters' transformers (typically 33 kV) to the voltage at the National Grid's point of connection: 400 kV.

3.3.16 The main elements of the East Park Substation would include:

- Control building including indoor 33 kV electrical switchgear, meters and busbars, typically up to 4m height;
- One or more 33 kV outdoor switchgears dependent on the final number of 33/400kV transformers, typically up to 8m height;
- 1 or more 33/400 kV transformers, typically up to 12m height. The number and size of the transformers will depend on the final solution selected. The transformers will be installed over concrete foundations and separated by walls.
- Outdoor 400 kV busbars connecting the output of the different transformers, typically up to 12m height.
- 400 kV switchgear (typically up to 8m height) and overhead-underground connection to join the outdoor infrastructure with the underground 400 kV line to the Eaton Socon Substation.

**Grid Connection**

3.3.17 From the East Park Substation, a 400kV cable grid connection will be provided to National Grid's Eaton Socon Substation. The grid connection is included as part of the Scheme, and all land anticipated to be required to provide the grid connection is included in the Scheme Boundary.

3.3.18 The 400kV cable grid connection is expected to be underground, constructed by a combination of trench cut and backfilling, and horizontal directional drilling to navigate features such as roads, watercourses, or other environmentally sensitive features.

3.3.19 The construction corridor for the grid connection is expected to be up to 25m wide to allow for a haul road, the trenches for cable laying, storage of topsoil and materials, and other temporary laydown areas. The Scheme Boundary currently allows for a corridor up to approximately 100m wide to provide some flexibility to the final routing should it be required. The ES will set out the preferred route and any assumptions made in determining the worst-case scenario for assessment purposes.

### Battery Energy Storage System

3.3.20 The Scheme will include a BESS that will:

- store excess power generated by the Scheme that could not be exported;
- manage the export to make power available to the grid during times of peak demand; and
- provide grid balancing services for National Grid.

3.3.21 BESS facilities are an essential part of a net zero carbon electricity transmission network and are particularly important to solar generating facilities where the peak times of generation lie outside periods of traditional peak demand, which are typically in the evenings.

3.3.22 The BESS would comprise battery containers along with associated inverters and transformers and is expected to be co-located with the East Park Substation. The battery containers contain battery modules, air conditioning units, a fire suppression system, and battery monitoring, management, and protection system. The BESS would be linked via cabling to the other electrical infrastructure equipment within the East Park Substation.

**Image 3.4 – Example BESS Facility**



### Storage Building

3.3.23 A small storage building will be co-located with the East Park Substation and BESS and will allow for the storage of spare PV panels, cabling, fencing, and other equipment that could be required for routine maintenance operations. The parameters of the storage building are not yet fixed, but it is expected to have a footprint of no greater than 20m x 10m, with a height of up to 4.5m. The ES will set out any assumptions made in determining the worst-case scenario for assessment purposes.

### Fencing

3.3.24 A perimeter security fence would be installed to enclose the operational areas of the Scheme. The fence is likely to be either a wire-mesh or deer fence and measure between 2m and 3m in height. The fence is expected to be designed in such a way to allow small animals to pass through the fenced areas.

3.3.25 High security fencing, weld mesh or palisade fencing, would be required around the East Park Substation and BESS facility.

### Security

3.3.26 Pole-mounted, infra-red, security detection cameras would be mounted on poles of typically up to approximately 3m in height located at intervals along the perimeter fence and around electrical infrastructure / compounds. It is anticipated that these cameras would have motion detection technology for recording.

3.3.27 The Scheme would not be lit. Security lighting would be required around key electrical infrastructure but would only be operated during periods of maintenance outside of daylight hours (which would not be a regular occurrence), or in the event of an emergency.

### Access Tracks

3.3.28 The Scheme will require internal access tracks to connect the fields of solar arrays and allow for maintenance access to elements such as the Solar PV panels, inverters, and transformers.

3.3.29 The access tracks would typically be formed by excavating 200mm and laying clean Type 1 stone within a geogrid over a geotextile membrane, depending on ground condition. Excavated material would be stored in low mounds adjacent to the track for use in restoration or dispersed evenly across the adjacent soils.

### Landscaping and Green Infrastructure

3.3.30 The Scheme will incorporate extensive landscape proposals forming a network of new green infrastructure across the Site. The areas of green infrastructure are indicatively shown on Figure 3-2a to Figure 3-2c however the precise location, design and extent of the landscape proposals are not yet fixed. The green infrastructure will include:

- Retention of existing public rights of way, to be set within wide green corridors;
- Native species hedgerow and hedgerow tree planting;
- Native species woodland planting;
- Enhancement of existing hedgerows;
- Species-diverse wildflower meadows;
- Species-diverse wildflower field margins;
- Grazing pasture; and
- SuDS basins and wildlife ponds.

3.3.31 The layout and design of the green infrastructure will be advanced prior to the preparation of the ES, with key elements either fixed on the proposal drawings, or commitments made within a design code document. The ES will set out any assumptions made in determining the worst-case scenario for assessment purposes.

## 3.4 Construction Programme and Activities

3.4.1 The following section provides a summary of the key elements of the construction of the Scheme. This description is not intended to be prescriptive and the exact construction methods, phasing and programme would be determined by the appointed designers and contractors. However, the following description should be sufficient to enable the principal construction phases and methods to be understood.

### Construction Programme

3.4.2 The construction of the Scheme is anticipated to commence in 2026 and require an estimated 24 months to complete. It is therefore expected the Scheme will be fully operational in 2028.

### Construction Activities

3.4.3 The types of construction activities are expected to include (not necessarily in order):

- Site preparation;
- The establishment of construction compound(s) and laydown areas;
- Import of construction materials, plant, and equipment to site;
- Upgrading of existing site tracks / access roads and construction of new tracks;
- The upgrade or construction of crossing points (bridges / culverts) over drainage ditches;
- Setting out of fencelines, panel arrays, substations, landscaping, and associated infrastructure;
- Fencing installations;
- Site landscaping and habitat creation;
- Erection of PV module mounting structures;
- Mounting of PV modules;
- Installation of inverter, transformer, and substations;

- Installation of electric cabling;
- Installation of battery storage units;
- Construction of substation compound;
- Grid connection groundworks;
- Electrical cabling and connection to the Eaton Socon Substation; and
- Testing and commissioning.

## Construction Access

3.4.4 Construction access to the Site is expected to make use of the Strategic Road Network through to the A1 junction with the B645 to the north-west of St Neots. At this point traffic would be routed along the B645 and into the Site.

3.4.5 There are currently three primary Site access points under consideration as shown on Figure 1-2:

- **Access One** – using an existing solar farm access track that has a junction to the B645 at Sharp's Barn approximately 0.7km west of the A1, and provides access to the grid connection corridor.
- **Access Two** – using an existing access track that has a junction to the B645 at Wood View approximately 3.3km west of the A1, and provides access to East Park Site D.
- **Access Three** – using an existing access into East Park Site C from Moor Road, to the south of Great Staughton.

3.4.6 It is expected that these access points will form the primary construction access points for the Site. From these locations, access is then expected to be taken from East Park Site C to East Park Site B via temporary haul roads. These routes would need to be constructed for the installation of cable runs and the use of them early during the construction phase would have the added benefit of avoiding the routing of construction traffic through Staughton Highway / Great Staughton. Access to East Park Site A is then expected to be taken from East Park Site B via a crossing of the B660 to make use of an existing access point that was previously used in the construction of the

Pertenhall Solar Farm – in this way it should also be possible to avoid routing any traffic through Pertenhall.

3.4.7 The construction access strategy is still being developed but the objective is to avoid or minimise construction traffic through the villages of Staughton Highway / Great Staughton, Little Staughton, Keysoe, Pertenhall, Swineshead, or Riseley.

3.4.8 The indicative construction traffic strategy is illustrated on Figure 3-3. The final construction access strategy will be confirmed prior to submission of the DCO and assessed within the ES. It will be informed by the public consultation exercise and engagement with relevant stakeholders.

## Construction Environmental Management

3.4.9 An Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) would be prepared and submitted with the DCO application which would outline the principles, controls, and measures to be implemented during construction to reduce potential significant environmental effects from occurring.

3.4.10 Where the Applicant intends to rely on mitigation measures to scope out likely significant construction phase environmental effects from the EIA these measures will be detailed within the OCEMP. A detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan will be produced following grant of the DCO and prior to the start of construction based on the principles of the OCEMP (this is likely to form a requirement attached to the DCO).

3.4.11 A series of other management plans would also be prepared, either as standalone plans, or in accordance with a required content list that will be set out in the outline CEMP.

## Site Reinstatement and Habitat Creation

3.4.12 Following construction, a programme of site reinstatement and habitat creation will commence. An Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (OLEMP) will be submitted as part of the DCO application, and this

document will set out the principles of how the land will be managed throughout the operational phase, following the completion of construction. A detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan will be produced following grant of the DCO and prior to the start of construction based on the principles of the OLEMP (this is likely to form a requirement attached to the DCO).

## 3.5 Operational Activities

3.5.1 The Scheme comprises a temporary development with an operational lifespan of up to 40 years, which is the expected operational life of the solar PV panels.

3.5.2 Once the Scheme is constructed, access to the Site would be limited to the East Park Substation, and for routine maintenance operations, vegetation management, and farm activities. Maintenance access to the Site would be by a small van or similar and the Storage Building would contain spare equipment and tools for routine repairs and maintenance. Operational access would be via the existing public highway with limited traffic movements expected.

3.5.3 Should more major repairs be required, such as the replacement of transformers, more staff and specialist equipment (cranes and low loaders) would be required. However, this is not anticipated to be a regular occurrence. The ES will set out what assumptions have been made in respect of maintenance activities and traffic movements.

## 3.6 Decommissioning

3.6.1 When the operational phase ends, the Scheme will require decommissioning. All solar PV modules, mounting poles, cabling, inverters, transformers, BESS equipment, and fencing would be removed from the Site and recycled or disposed of in accordance with good practice and market conditions at that time. The Site will be returned to a condition suitable for return to its original use after decommissioning. The future of the East Park Substation and

associated infrastructure would be agreed with the relevant Local Planning Authority and Distribution Network Operator (DNO) prior to commencement of decommissioning. A Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan, to include timescales and transportation methods, would be agreed in advance with the relevant Local Planning Authority. Its preparation is likely to be secured through a DCO requirement.

3.6.2 Decommissioning is expected to take between 12 and 24 months and could be undertaken in phases.

3.6.3 The effects of decommissioning are often similar to or of a lesser magnitude than construction phase effects. As such it is not proposed to provide a separate decommissioning assessment within each technical chapter, unless there are specific issues related to decommissioning which could give rise to materially greater impacts than construction. Where this occurs an assessment of these impacts will be provided in the ES.

# 4.0 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

## 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations[2] identifies the information for inclusion in an ES, of which paragraph 2 requires: *"A description of the reasonable alternatives (for example in terms of development design, technology, location, size and scale) studied by the developer, which are relevant to the proposed project and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental effects"*.

4.1.2 It should be noted that the EIA Regulations place no specific obligation on a developer to study alternatives, but simply to describe them in the manner specified, where they have been considered.

4.1.3 At this stage in the process the design team are still examining a variety of options associated with the Scheme. The selected options will be influenced by engineering, efficiency, and environmental factors. The alternatives considered will be set out within the ES but are likely to include alternative design solutions for the PV array layout, alternative substation and BESS locations, alternative cable route corridors and alternative options for landscape and biodiversity management / mitigation. In addition, the ES will also describe the approach to site selection to demonstrate a sequential approach has been taken in firstly ruling out brownfield, previously developed and non-agricultural land, and then seeking to use poorer quality land in preference to higher quality land.

4.1.4 A 'no development' alternative would not deliver the additional electricity generation capacity associated with the Scheme and will therefore not be considered further.

4.1.5 The ES will include a detailed description of the alternatives considered, including their specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental

effects. A full detailed appraisal of the options considered will be presented as part of the ES, discussing the rationale for the final site layout and design selection, as well as explaining the flexibility sought within the consent in this regard.

# 5.0 CONSULTATION

## 5.1 Context

5.1.1 Effective stakeholder engagement and consultation is intrinsic to the Planning Act 2008 and fundamental to the success of the Scheme.

5.1.2 The process of consultation is critical to the development of a comprehensive and balanced ES. The views of statutory and non-statutory consultees help focus the environmental studies and to identify specific issues that require further investigation. Consultation is an ongoing process, which enables mitigation measures to be incorporated into the project design, thereby limiting adverse effects, and enhancing environmental benefits.

5.1.3 The Scheme has a wide range of stakeholders (including landowners, statutory consultees, local communities, and specialist interest groups) with differing interests that will require varied levels of consultation. Specific communication activities therefore need to be focussed to meet the needs of particular individuals and groups. This requires an understanding of the stakeholders and their interests in the Scheme.

5.1.4 Stakeholder engagement for the Scheme is based on the following core principles:

- Early and ongoing engagement to inform and influence the design development process;
- Seeking an appropriate level of feedback in the iterative design process and ensuring that comments received are taken into consideration;
- Building long-term relationships with key stakeholders throughout the different stages of the Scheme to help better understand their views;
- Where possible and practicable ensuring concerns are addressed; and
- Ensuring appropriate statutory consultation is undertaken in compliance with requirements of the Planning Act 2008, EIA Regulations and associated guidance.

## 5.2 DCO Consultation Requirements

5.2.1 The DCO process has a number of statutory requirements regarding consultation. These requirements stipulate that certain stakeholder groups and the community must be consulted as part of the pre-application process, as set out in Sections 42, 47 and 48 of the Planning Act 2008 and Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations. Further requirements set out how the Scheme must be publicised, and specific documents produced, including a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and a Consultation Report.

## 5.3 Consultation to Date

5.3.1 A number of meetings with statutory consultees have already taken place to provide an introduction to the proposals, including:

- The Planning Inspectorate;
- Bedford Borough Council;
- Cambridgeshire County Council; and
- Huntingdonshire District Council.

5.3.2 An initial consultation is currently underway and will be open from 17th October 2023 to 21st November 2023. This is not a 'statutory' consultation in respect of the full extent of section 42 requirements. This early consultation will be used to inform the local community about the proposal and gather preliminary views on the Scheme.

5.3.3 Letters have been issued to the following making them aware of the Scheme and the current consultation period:

- Members of Parliament whose Parliamentary Constituency is covered by the Scheme Boundary;
- Councillors at each of the Host Authorities whose Ward is covered by the Scheme Boundary;
- Parish Councils covered by the Scheme Boundary;

- Statutory Environmental Bodies;
- Statutory Undertakers; and
- Local Press.

5.3.4 The findings of this round of consultation will be summarised within the Consultation Report.

## 5.4 Scoping Consultation

5.4.1 The Planning Inspectorate (on behalf of the SoS) will consult on this Scoping Report under the EIA Regulations. Views from consultees will be considered and used to inform the Scoping Opinion to be issued by the Planning Inspectorate (on behalf of the SoS).

5.4.2 Under Regulation 10(6) of the EIA Regulations, the SoS must undertake consultation with statutory bodies, including environmental bodies (such as Natural England, the Environment Agency, and Historic England) and relevant planning authorities (Cambridgeshire County Council, Bedford Borough Council and Huntingdonshire District Council), before adopting a Scoping Opinion.

5.4.3 The Parish Councils have been advised that consultation on this scoping report is imminent and that it is a separate process from the non-statutory consultation. The Parish Councils have also been sent the Suffolk Association of Local Councils publication '*Getting to Grips with NSIPs*'[31].

## 5.5 Statutory Public Consultation

5.5.1 In accordance with Section 47(1) of the Planning Act 2008 for an NSIP, the Applicant will prepare a SoCC. This will outline how the Applicant intends to consult with the local community about the Scheme, including, in accordance with Regulation 12 of the EIA Regulations, how it intends to publicise and consult on the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI). The Applicant is required to consult the host local authorities (i.e. those local authorities whose administrative area the Scheme is located within) on the draft SoCC and they

will have a period of at least 28 days following receipt of the request to comment on a draft SoCC prior to its publication for inspection by the public.

5.5.2 A statutory consultation is currently planned for Summer 2024. This will be a formal consultation, complying with all statutory requirements.

5.5.3 The consultation will involve a range of activities to ensure information about the Scheme can be accessed by all members of the community, this will include:

- In-person information events;
- Webinars;
- Meetings and briefing sessions;
- Consultation leaflets and feedback forms; and
- Project website.

5.5.4 Throughout the consultation phase there will be ongoing technical and political engagement to assist the local community in their understanding of the Scheme and ensure that the assessments undertaken consider all relevant matters.

5.5.5 During the statutory consultation phase, consultation will also be undertaken with prescribed consultation bodies as well as affected landowners, in accordance with Sections 42 and 48 of the Planning Act 2008 and Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations.

5.5.6 All responses received during consultation will be carefully considered and taken into account in the development of the Scheme in accordance with Section 49 of the Planning Act 2008. Details of any responses received during consultation and the account taken of those responses will be included in a Consultation Report. This Consultation Report will be submitted with the application and will be available for public review.

5.5.7 The Consultation Report will demonstrate how the Applicant has complied with the consultation requirements of the Planning Act 2008 and EIA

Regulations and will be considered by the SoS when determining whether to accept the application, and then in examining the application.

# 6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

## 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The approach to EIA is not standardised, but there are established and recognised approaches set out by professional institutions as to methods to be used for the assessment of environmental effects. Where appropriate, the environmental effects of the Scheme have been assessed using definitive standards, legislation, and guidance applicable to each of the technical areas covered.

6.1.2 In order to provide a clear and robust assessment, each of the technical chapters presented within the ES will follow the structure set out in the subsequent paragraphs.

- Introduction;
- Legislation, Policy, and Guidance;
- Methodology;
- Baseline Conditions;
- Assessment of Effects (including consideration of embedded mitigation measures);
- Additional Mitigation, Monitoring and Enhancement;
- Residual Effects; and
- Cumulative Effects.

6.1.3 The introduction to each chapter will provide a statement outlining the relative expertise and qualifications of the specialist that has undertaken the assessment.

## 6.2 Legislation, Planning Policy and Guidance

6.2.1 This section will describe the legislation, planning policy and guidance which are relevant to the assessment of the topic area. This section is not intended

to provide an analysis of whether the project would comply with legislative requirements and would not provide an appraisal of the Scheme against the planning policies identified. However, this section helps to inform the reader of the relevant documents which have informed the approach to the assessment (including signposting to which section of the chapter has taken account of the requirements) and also the factors the decision maker will need to take into account when considering the acceptability of the Scheme.

## 6.3 Methodology

6.3.1 This section will provide details of the assessment method followed and will include the following information:

- The findings from any consultations undertaken to date and how the assessment chapter is based on the Scoping Opinion provided by the Planning Inspectorate;
- A description of the study area used for the assessment;
- The approach taken to gathering of any desk-based or field data. Where specific surveys have been undertaken an outline of the survey methodology will be provided;
- The approach to the impact assessment. This includes how the particular topic has defined impact magnitude, receptor sensitivity and how these relate to the overall level effect / significance; and
- Any limitations or assumptions made in the assessment.

## 6.4 Baseline Conditions

6.4.1 This section of the chapter will provide a description of the baseline conditions at the Site relevant to the topic being assessed. The baseline conditions will have been established through consultation, collation and analysis of existing data sets and reports, and in some cases site-specific field data. The baseline identifies any sensitive receptors that will need to be evaluated in the assessment.

6.4.2 Each chapter will provide an outline of the likely evolution of the baseline conditions without implementation of the development as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort on the basis of the availability of environmental information and scientific knowledge ('the future baseline'). This will include consideration of the impacts of climate change.

## 6.5 Assessment of Effects

6.5.1 This section of the chapter will describe the likely significant environmental effects of the Scheme on the baseline conditions at the Site and the surrounding area relevant to the assessment topic. The assessment would include a description of the nature, extent and significance of these effects.

6.5.2 This section of each chapter will describe the mitigation measures that have been specifically incorporated into the Scheme to reduce environmental effects of the project i.e. embedded mitigation. This will include measures described within the OCEMP and OLEMP, or other outline management plans submitted with the application, and which are intended to be relied upon when establishing the residual environmental effects of the Scheme.

6.5.3 The assessment of effects will consider the construction and operational phases of the Scheme. As set out previously it is anticipated the effects from decommissioning would be similar to, or of a lesser magnitude than, construction effects. As such it is not proposed to provide a separate decommissioning assessment for each technical chapter unless there are specific activities or processes which fall outside the assessment parameters assumed for the construction phase and could thereby give rise to a greater level of effect.

6.5.4 The EIA Regulations do not provide definitive methods for the assessment of significance and a variety of methods are employed within ESs. The method used to assess the effects will be specific to each discipline. Where available and appropriate, the assessments follow impact assessment criteria and

methodology set out by relevant professional institutions. Where such guidance is not available, or prescriptive methods are not set out by the relevant professional body, then assessment criteria will be developed by the technical specialists to enable a clear and structured assessment to be undertaken.

6.5.5 The level of the effect is, in general, derived by considering the magnitude of the impact and the sensitivity of the receptor to a change resulting from the Scheme.

6.5.6 Depending on the discipline there are several factors that need to be taken into account when establishing the type and magnitude of an effect, including:

- whether the effect is adverse or beneficial;
- whether it is temporary or permanent;
- extent or spatial scale of the effect;
- duration of the effect;
- whether the effect is reversible; and
- probability / likelihood of the effect.

6.5.7 Similarly, the sensitivity of a receptor is the function of several elements dependent on the discipline and effect being assessed, these could include:

- designation and legal status;
- quality;
- rarity; and
- ability to adapt to change.

6.5.8 Having established the magnitude of the effect and the sensitivity of the receptor, the level of the effect is then defined. For some disciplines, a matrix is used to classify the level of effect by correlating magnitude and sensitivity. Where a matrix is to be used it will be set out within the relevant chapter and the levels of effect described.

6.5.9 Where a matrix is not used, the magnitude of change and the sensitivity of the receptor is used to make a reasoned professional judgement to establish the level of the effect and whether it is considered to be significant or not significant. For some topics, e.g. ground conditions, an environmental risk assessment approach may be used to establish the potential environmental effects of the Scheme.

6.5.10 Where the findings of an assessment are set out as different levels of effect (e.g. major, moderate, minor, etc.) the assessment will clearly set out where an effect is considered to be significant. This may vary between disciplines and the threshold will be defined within each chapter of the ES.

6.5.11 In all instances, the assessment will set out the basis of the judgements made so that the readers of the ES can understand the rationale of the assessment. In this sense the ES will clearly explain how significant effects are identified.

## 6.6 Additional Mitigation, Monitoring and Enhancement

6.6.1 It is a requirement of the EIA Regulations to describe the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and where possible offset any significant effects on the environment. Whilst not a requirement of the EIA Regulations, mitigation measures which can include monitoring and enhancement can be used to reduce, avoid or offset any adverse effect, whether or not that effect is deemed to be 'significant'. Mitigation can be achieved in a number of ways as listed below. This approach is often referred to as the mitigation hierarchy with mitigation being selected as high up the hierarchy as possible.

- Avoid;
- Reduce;
- Remediate; and
- Offset / Compensate.

6.6.2 As set out above many of the mitigation measures associated with the Scheme will be incorporated into the design of the Scheme. Accordingly, they will feature within the detailed scheme description of the ES and, where

appropriate, set out in the accompanying outline management plans and taken into account in the assessment undertaken.

6.6.3 Where additional mitigation, monitoring or enhancement measures are proposed to prevent, reduce or offset adverse effects identified through the initial assessment and are unavoidable through design, or to provide benefits to the Scheme / local environment; these are described separately within this section of each chapter. Where such measures have been defined, an explanation is provided of how these measures will mitigate / reduce the identified effects of the Scheme. An objective of the Scheme will be to deliver benefits to biodiversity, and as such the design of the Scheme will include ecological mitigation and enhancement measures. These measures will be assessed as part of the Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) and presented within a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment.

## 6.7 Residual Effects and Conclusions

6.7.1 This section of each technical chapter will provide a textual description of the likely residual effects of the Scheme following the implementation of any additional mitigation or enhancement measures.

6.7.2 The conclusions will summarise the key elements of the assessment and include a statement on whether the Scheme is likely to result in significant environmental effects for that topic.

## 6.8 Cumulative Effects

6.8.1 The EIA Regulations require that a description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment should be included in the ES, including cumulative effects. On this basis, each technical chapter will provide an assessment of likely significant cumulative environmental effects with other projects in the area.

6.8.2 The Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 17[32] on the assessment of cumulative effects identifies a four-stage approach as follows:

**Stage 1 – Establish the NSIP's ZOI and Identify Long List Of 'Other Development'**

6.8.3 A review of other developments will be undertaken, initially encompassing a 'zone of influence' (ZOI) defined by the environmental topic specialists to prepare a long list of 'other development'.

6.8.4 The long list of 'other development' to be included in the assessment of cumulative effects will be reviewed and developed in consultation with the local planning authorities, statutory consultees and other relevant organisations.

6.8.5 Development will be included in the initial long-list based on the following criteria:

i) development currently under construction;
ii) approved applications which have not yet been implemented (covering the past five years and taking account of those that received planning consent over three years ago and are still valid but have not yet been completed);
iii) submitted applications not yet determined;
iv) refused applications, subject to appeal procedures not yet determined;
v) projects on the Planning Inspectorate's Programme of Projects where a scoping report has been submitted;
vi) on the National Infrastructure Planning Programme of Projects;
vii) development identified in the relevant Development Plan(s) captured within the ZoI; and
viii) development identified in other plans and programmes which set the framework for future development consents/approvals, where such development is reasonably likely to come forward.

6.8.6 Criteria will be developed and applied to filter development which may be excluded from the initial long list, having regard to the size and spatial influence of each development. These criteria will be documented and set out within the ES.

**Stage 2 – Identify Shortlist of 'Other Development' for Cumulative Effects Assessment**

6.8.7 At Stage 2, any developments of a nature or scale without the potential to result in cumulative impacts will be excluded, following discussion with the local planning authorities and consideration of the likely zone of influence for each environmental topic. The justification for including or excluding developments from the long list will be provided in a matrix, modelled on the example given within Appendix E of the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 17.

**Stage 3 – Information Gathering**

6.8.8 Information relating to other developments will be collected from the appropriate source (which may include the local planning authorities, the Planning Inspectorate website or directly from the applicant / developer) and will include, but not be limited to:

- proposed design and location information;
- proposed programme of demolition, construction, operation and/or decommissioning; and
- environmental assessments that set out baseline data and effects arising from the 'other development'.

**Stage 4 – Assessment**

6.8.9 The assessment will include a list of those developments considered to have the potential to generate a cumulative effect together with the Scheme, and this will be documented in a matrix which includes the following:

- a brief description of the development;
- an assessment of the cumulative effect with the Scheme;
- proposed mitigation applicable to the Scheme including any apportionment; and
- the likely residual cumulative effect.

6.8.10 The criteria for determining the significance of any cumulative effect will be based upon:

- the duration of effect, i.e. will it be temporary or permanent;
- the extent of effect, e.g. the geographical area of an effect;
- the type of effect, e.g. whether additive or synergistic;
- the frequency of the effect;
- the 'value' and resilience of the receptor affected; and
- the likely success of mitigation.

6.8.11 It should be noted that the cumulative effects assessment is an iterative process and may need to be revisited numerous times throughout the EIA process prior to DCO submission.

## Effect Interactions / Combined Effects

6.8.12 There is no established EIA methodology for assessing and quantifying effect interactions that lead to combined effects on sensitive receptors. However, the European Commission (EC) has produced guidelines[33] for assessing effect interactions "*which are not intended to be formal or prescriptive, but are designed to assist EIA practitioners in developing an approach which is appropriate to a project*…"

6.8.13 The EIA will predict beneficial and adverse effects during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme. Several effects on one receptor or receptor group could theoretically interact or combine to produce a combined significant overall effect.

6.8.14 An exercise which tabulates the effects on receptors or receptor groups will be undertaken to determine the potential for effect interactions and therefore any combined effects. Only adverse or beneficial residual effects classified as minor, moderate, or major will be considered in relation to potential effect interactions. Residual effects, which are classified as negligible will be excluded from the assessment of the effect interactions as they are

considered to be imperceptible effects to an environmental resource or receptor.

## 6.9 Proposed Topics to be Included in the ES

6.9.1 The following chapters present a discussion of the potential likely significant environmental effects associated with the Scheme, taking into account information known about the baseline conditions relevant to the Site.

6.9.2 Where it is deemed that a likely significant effect may result from the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Scheme, the topic or matter in question has been scoped into the ES.

6.9.3 If having taken into account currently envisaged embedded mitigation measures, including standard best practice management measures which can be fully described within an outline management plan submitted with the DCO application, then topics or matters have been proposed to be scoped out of the ES.

6.9.4 Paragraph 5.10 of PINS Advice Note 7[19] sets out that:

> *Ensuring that ESs are appropriately focused on aspects and matters where a likely significant effect may occur is essential. The Planning Inspectorate is keen to ensure that the scoping process is used effectively, ensuring that the EIA process is proportionate. The Planning Inspectorate will agree to 'scope out', from the need for further assessment, aspects and matters where it is appropriate to do so. In order to support the Planning Inspectorate with this aim, Applicants should ensure that their requests include sufficient justification for scoping aspects/matters out. The justification should be evidence based and have reference to the assessment process.*

6.9.5 As such where a topic or matter is proposed to be scoped out a reasoned justification is provided.

6.9.6 The following topics are proposed to be scoped into the ES and are described further in the following Chapters of this Scoping Report:

- Landscape and Visual – Chapter 7;
- Ecology and Nature Conservation – Chapter 8;
- Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water – Chapter 9;
- Ground Conditions – Chapter 10;
- Cultural Heritage and Archaeology – Chapter 11;
- Noise and Vibration – Chapter 12;
- Traffic and Transport – Chapter 14;
- Climate Change – Chapter 15;
- Air Quality – Chapter 16; and
- Land and Soils – Chapter 17.

6.9.7 The following topics are proposed to be scoped out of the ES and are also described in the following Chapters of this Scoping Report:

- Socio-Economics, Land Use and Tourism – Chapter 13;
- Other Environmental Topics – Chapter 18:
    - Glint and Glare;
    - Human Health;
    - Major Accidents or Disasters; and
    - Waste.

6.9.8 Chapters 7-18 are supported by an EIA Scoping Matrix (Table 20-1) which is contained in Chapter 20. The Scoping Matrix provides a summary of the issues that are proposed to be scoped in and out of the ES.

# 7.0 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL

## 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Landscape and visual effects are separate, although closely related and interlinked issues. As such, the assessment of the effects of the Scheme upon the landscape and upon visual amenity will be carried out under separate headings within the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA).

7.1.2 The assessment of landscape effects considers the potential effects of the Scheme on the landscape. Landscape effects are caused by physical changes to the landscape, which may result in changes to the distinctive character of that landscape and how it is perceived.

7.1.3 The visual assessment is concerned with the potential effects that may occur resulting from the Scheme upon the population likely to be affected. It assesses the change in visual amenity experienced by people arising from the presence of a development in the view.

7.1.4 The LVIA will be undertaken in accordance with best practice guidance set out in the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment[34] (hereafter referred to as the GLVIA). Where appropriate, reference will be made to other environmental topics and other Chapters of the ES.

## 7.2 Study Area

7.2.1 The purpose of a study area is to focus the assessment of landscape and visual effects to the area within which there is the potential for significant landscape or visual effects.

7.2.2 The GLVIA sets out at paragraph 5.2 and paragraph 6.2 that at the scoping stage a study area will only be defined in a preliminary way and is likely to be modified as part of the iterative development process of a development, and as a result of further detailed analysis and fieldwork. Consultation with the

local authorities will also potentially refine the study area as the LVIA progresses.

7.2.3 The GLVIA is clear that the study area should be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development, and that the emphasis must be on a reasonable approach.

7.2.4 In the assessor's experience of assessing other solar farms across the UK, the significant effects of solar development tend to be localised to an area in relatively close proximity to the site, although this can vary depending on the characteristics of the receiving landscape. Solar developments are low in height such that they are generally not visible from long distances. Where visible from longer distances the uniform appearance of solar arrays is such that they usually appear as a tonal change to the landscape and view, set within the landscape framework in which they are sited. Therefore, from longer distances the visual effects of solar developments are not usually significant unless there are, for example, landscape designations, important viewpoints, or prominent changes in topography; any of which could elevate the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors and increase the likelihood of significant effects.

7.2.5 There are no statutory landscape designations within 30km of the Scheme, there does not appear to be any recognised viewpoints of national or regional importance from which the Site would be visible, and whilst the wider landscape around the site is gently undulating to the north, west and south there are no prominent changes in landform that would create vantage points towards the Site from beyond approximately 3km from the Site.

7.2.6 Field work was undertaken in June 2022, and it was found that the maximum extent of visibility of the Site was limited by the surrounding landform including a ridgeline west of Swineshead, a ridgeline south of Little Staughton, a ridgeline east of Kimbolton, and flat low-lying topography east of Hail Weston. The extent of visibility was therefore judged to be within 3km of the Site. Although the Site may be visible from locations beyond 3km these were not

readily identifiable, and in the assessor's professional judgement the landscape and visual effects of the Scheme on receptors beyond 3km would not be significant given the characteristics of the Site and the receiving landscape.

7.2.7 The study area for the LVIA has therefore initially been set at a radius of 3km from the Site.

7.2.8 The LVIA Study Area is shown on Figures 7-1 to 7-6 and will potentially be reviewed further following the iterative design process, and as the LVIA progresses.

## 7.3 Legislation, Planning Policy Context and Guidance

### National Planning Policy

7.3.1 National-level planning policy for NSIPs is set out in a series of National Policy Statements (NPSs). Those of relevance to the Scheme are:

i) Overarching NPS for Energy EN-1[6] (NPS EN-1); and
ii) NPS for Electricity Networks EN-5[7] (NPS EN-5).

7.3.2 NPS EN-3[25] comprises technology-specific guidance, which at present does not include solar. As such, the currently adopted NPS EN-3 is not considered to be important and relevant.

7.3.3 Draft revised versions of NPS EN-1[8], NPS EN-3[5] and NPS EN-5[9] were published for further public consultation in March 2023. The replacement version of NPS EN-3 does include solar-specific guidance. It is likely that these NPSs will be designated prior to the submission of the DCO application.

7.3.4 The National Planning Policy Framework[10] (NPPF), and the accompanying online Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) are also important and relevant but are not the key policy documents against which the application will be determined.

7.3.5 Relevant policies from the above documents are summarised in Table 7.1.

**Table 7.1 – Summary of National Planning Policy**

| Document | Policy / Paragraph Reference | Summary of Policy / Paragraph |
|---|---|---|
| NPS EN-1 | Section 4.5 | Gives an overview of 'good design' for energy infrastructure |
| | Section 5.9 | Addresses issues to be covered in LVIA.<br>Confirms that references to landscape include townscape and seascape.<br>Requires that LVIA should take account of local planning policy.<br>Confirms that local landscape designations should not be used in themselves to refuse consent. |
| NPS EN-5 | Section 2.8 | Addresses issues to be covered in LVIA in relation to the East Park Substation and the underground grid connection.<br>Identifies potential mitigation options. |
| Draft NPS EN-1 (March 2023) | Para. 3.3.4 | The scope of the draft NPS includes solar development |
| | Section 4.6 | Gives an overview of 'good design' for energy infrastructure |
| | Section 5.10 | Addresses issues to be covered in LVIA.<br>Confirms that references to landscape include townscape and seascape.<br>Requires that LVIA should take account of local planning policy.<br>Confirms that local landscape designations should not be used in themselves to refuse consent. |
| Draft NPS EN-3 (March 2023) | Section 2.51 | Addresses issues to be covered in LVIA.<br>Applicants are expected to direct considerable effort towards minimising landscape and visual impacts.<br>Existing trees and hedges should be retained wherever possible and protected during construction.<br>The potential to mitigate impacts through, for example, screening with native hedges should be considered.<br>Lighting should use passive infra-red technology. |
| Draft NPS EN-5 (March 2023) | Section 2.11 | Addresses issues to be covered in LVIA in relation to the East Park Substation and the underground grid connection.<br>Identifies potential mitigation options. |

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| NPPF | Para. 174 | Confirms that planning decisions should protect valued landscapes, and that the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside should be recognised. |
| | Para. 185 | The impacts of light pollution should be minimised. |
| PPG | Light Pollution | Identifies factors to be considered in relation to the potential effects of new lighting. |
| | Natural Environment: Landscape | Describes how planning policy can conserve and enhance landscapes.<br>Sets out how the character of landscapes can be assessed. |

## Local Planning Policy

7.3.6 Local planning policy relevant to the LVIA is set out in the following documents:

i) Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036[11]; and
ii) Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030[13].

7.3.7 Relevant policies from the above documents are summarised in Table 7.2:

**Table 7.2 – Summary of Local Planning Policy**

| Document | Policy / Paragraph Reference | Summary of Policy / Paragraph |
|---|---|---|
| Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 | Policy LP2 | Sets the strategy for development in Huntingdonshire, including that development should protect the character of existing settlements, and recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of surrounding countryside, whilst providing complementary green infrastructure enhancement for recreational, biodiversity and climate change benefits. |
| | Policy LP10 | Requires development in the countryside to seek to use land of lower agricultural value where possible, recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and not give rise to impacts that would adversely affect the use of the countryside. |
| | Policy LP11, LP12 & LP13 | Require the design of development proposals to be informed by their context, and large-scale developments to undergo a masterplanning process that includes demonstrating how good design has been achieved. |

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| | Policy LP14 | Requires development to protect the amenity of nearby users. |
| | Policy LP31 | Requires development proposals to protect trees and hedgerows. |
| | Policy LP35 | Provides support for renewable energy projects provided the impacts can be made acceptable. Reference is made to the Huntingdonshire Landscape and Townscape SPD. |
| Bedford Local Plan 2030 | Policy 3S | Requires development to safeguard the intrinsic character of the countryside. |
| | Policy 28S | Expects development to contribute to good place making by promoting local distinctiveness, having a positive relationship with the surrounding area, enhancing the landscape, and including appropriate landscaping. |
| | Policy 29 & 30 | Requires development proposals to be of a high design quality informed by design codes, that respects the character and quality of the area in which it is located. |
| | Policy 37 | Requires development proposals to protect and enhance the key landscape features and visual sensitivities of the area, as informed by the Bedford Borough Landscape Character Assessment. |
| | Policy 38 | Requires new development to provide landscaping that supports multiple benefits. |
| | Policy 39 & 40 | Requires development proposals to protect trees and hedgerows. |
| | Policy 57 | Provides support for renewable energy projects provided the impacts have been addressed, including the landscape and visual impact. |
| | Policy 91 | Requires development to safeguard public rights of way |

## 7.4 Preliminary Baseline Conditions

### The Site and its Surroundings

#### The Site

7.4.1 The Site location is shown on Figure 1-1 accompanying this scoping report, with the various parts and features of the Site annotated on Figure 1-2. Environmental Constraints are shown on Figure 3-1.

7.4.2 The Scheme boundary encompasses a broad area between St Neots in the east and the village of Swineshead in the west. As shown on Figure 1-2, the Scheme Boundary has been sub-divided into four 'sites' covering the locations where the solar farm would be located, with the remainder of the Scheme boundary covering the proposed cabling works, access, and grid connection to the Eaton Socon Substation. An overview of each part of the Scheme Boundary is set out below.

***East Park Site A***

7.4.3 Site A covers the land west of the B660 between Pertenhall and Swineshead at the western end of the Site. Site A comprises arable fields located to the north, west and east side of a small hill that lies between Pertenhall and Riseley. Site A lies either side of the Pertenhall Brook, with access available from Swineshead Road to the north and the B660 to the east.

7.4.4 Site A is located to the north and east of a small hill, with part of the south-west of the site located across a plateau on the hill. The northern extent of Site A is gently undulating either side of the Pertenhall Brook and lies between 40-50m above ordnance datum (AOD), the eastern extent of Site A is also between 40-50m AOD with a gentle fall from west to east, and the south-western extent of Site A at the plateau is between 70-75m AOD. Field work has informed the site selection at Site A to avoid the more steeply sloping and visually prominent parts of the hill on which it is partly located.

7.4.5 The land use across Site A is arable farmland interspersed with small blocks of woodland. Fields are intermittently bounded by hedgerows, with some more open field boundaries that are delineated by ditches. There are intermittent trees located in field boundaries but overall the Site has an open character.

7.4.6 Land use around the site includes an existing 25ha solar farm around the east of Site A, the village of Pertenhall to the north-east, Keysoe to the south-east, and Swineshead to the west. A poultry facility comprising barns and warehouse facilities is located north of Site A on the opposite side of Swineshead Road.

7.4.7 Access to Site A is currently available from Swineshead Road to the north and from the B660 to the east, with farm access tracks providing internal access between the fields.

7.4.8 There are several public rights of way across Site A, including footpaths alongside the Pertenhall Brook and Chadwell Spring, and bridleways that cross the hill.

***East Park Site B***

7.4.9 Site B covers the land between Pertenhall, Keysoe, and Little Staughton. Site B comprises arable fields located north of an elevated ridgeline which runs between Keysoe and Little Staughton. Site B is crossed by a number of small watercourses, with access possible from the B660, Great Staughton Road, Green End, and an unnamed road between Little Staughton and Great Staughton Road.

7.4.10 Site B is predominantly flat lying between 30-40m AOD, however it rises more steeply at its southern extent (to the west of Little Staughton) from 40m AOD up to 70m AOD.

7.4.11 Land use across Site B predominantly comprises arable farmland with fields generally bounded by mature hedgerows, which provide a degree of visual

enclosure. There are some small blocks of woodland within Site B and the most distinctive wooded corridors follow the watercourses through the site.

7.4.12 Land use around Site B is predominantly arable farmland, with the villages of Keysoe / Brook End to the west, Pertenhall to the north-west, and Little Staughton to the south-east. There are several residential properties located along the local roads around Site B, some of which have views into Site B.

7.4.13 Access to Site B is possible from the B660, Great Staughton Road, Green End, and an unnamed road between Little Staughton and Great Staughton Road. There are some internal fields tracks but generally the internal access appears to be informal agricultural gates between fields.

7.4.14 There are public rights of way across Site B which include a public footpath alongside Pertenhall Brook, and several footpaths across the elevated land west of Little Staughton.

***East Park Site C***

7.4.15 Site C covers the land south of Great Staughton. Site C comprises arable fields located south of the River Kym, with access possible from Moor Road to its south-eastern boundary.

7.4.16 Site C is predominantly flat, lying between 25-30m AOD, but rising at the southern boundary up to approximately 50m AOD. The River Kym forms the northern boundary of Site C and separates the site from Great Staughton to the north.

7.4.17 The land use of Site C has a generally more open character and comprises arable farmland with fields divided by drainage ditches, set around a rectangular block of woodland at its centre.

7.4.18 Land use around Site C includes a small commercial usage to the east, and the village of Great Staughton / Staughton Highway to the north-west and north. There is a single residential property adjoining the south-east corner of Site C.

7.4.19 Access to Site C is available from Moor Road to the south-east. There is a public footpath following the southern boundary of the site, and a footpath following the River Kym along the northern boundary, with a footbridge providing a footpath crossing of the River Kym.

***East Park Site D***

7.4.20 Site D covers land around Pastures Farm between Great Staughton and Hail Weston.

7.4.21 Site D is situated across gently undulating topography with the northern extent of the site between 25-30m AOD, and the southern extent of the site on a raised plateau between 40-45m AOD, which subsequently falls away towards the southern boundary which is at approximately 35m AOD.

7.4.22 Land use across Site D has an open character and comprises arable farmland with field boundaries formed by tracks and ditches rather than hedgerows or trees.

7.4.23 Land use around Site D is predominantly arable farmland, with an existing approximately 30ha solar farm 100m to its south. A cluster of buildings around Pastures Farm sits on the eastern boundary of Site D. Overhead high voltage electricity pylons cross the western extent of Site D on a north-south axis.

7.4.24 Access to Site D is from the B645 to the north via existing farm access tracks. There are several public rights of way crossing Site D, including a bridleway heading east-west through the central part of the site, and a public footpath following the southern boundary.

***Internal Cabling and Grid Connection***

7.4.25 The Scheme Boundary includes three corridors for cabling between the solar farm areas, and the grid connection to the Eaton Socon Substation.

7.4.26 The corridor between East Park Site B and Site C is for internal cabling and crosses arable fields between the two sites. It is separate from residential properties and avoids hedgerow field boundaries.

7.4.27 The corridor between East Park Site C and Site D is for internal cabling between the sites, and for the grid connection between Site C and the Eaton Socon Substation. The corridor crosses arable fields and avoids hedgerows or other features. A residential property adjacent to the south-eastern corner of Site C is in close proximity to this corridor.

7.4.28 The longest corridor is for the grid connection between Site D and the Eaton Socon Substation. The corridor crosses open arable farmland with limited hedgerow cover in field boundaries that it crosses. The corridor crosses the South Brook and several other smaller watercourse/ditch features, as well as Duloe Road and Bushmead Road. The closest residential receptors to this part of the grid corridor are approximately 150m away.

**Study Area**

7.4.29 As shown on Figure 7-1 the Site is located on the south side of a broad shallow clay vale landform formed by a number of west-east tributaries to the River Great Ouse, which flows north-south to the east of the study area through the town of St Neots. The landform rises across the northern extent of the study area towards Grafham Water; in the western extent of the study area towards a ridgeline beyond Swineshead; and in the southern extent of the study area towards a high point around the Bedford Aerodrome.

7.4.30 Figure 7-1 demonstrates that the landscape context beyond the Site within the wider study area is generally more undulating, as opposed to the Site located at a relatively low-lying and less undulating area than the wider study area and landscape beyond the study area.

7.4.31 The landscape pattern across the study area is broadly consistent comprising medium- to large-scale arable farmland interspersed with blocks of woodland, particularly in the more elevated parts of the landscape in the northern extent

of the study area. The woodland in the north of the study area towards Kimbolton and Grafham Water is generally ancient woodland, as is the woodland located around Bushmead Priory in the southern extent of the study area. The lower-lying landscape around the Site comprises less woodland cover, and there is no ancient woodland within the Scheme Boundary.

7.4.32 Hedgerow cover across the study area is varied although the higher ground in the southern, western and northern extents of the study area have a more robust network of hedgerows in field boundaries and alongside roads with intermittent hedgerow trees. The eastern extent of the study area is more open with more limited hedgerows in field boundaries and alongside roads.

7.4.33 The settlement pattern in the study area is dispersed and typically rural in character comprising occasional distinct village settlements. From west to east the principal settlements within the study area are Riseley, Swineshead, Pertenhall, Keysoe, Keysoe Row, Little Staughton, Stonely, Great Staughton, Staughton Highway, Hail Weston, and Duloe. The town of St Neots lies east of the A1 in the east of the study area and is the largest town local to the Site. Outside of the settlements there are farmsteads scattered across the landscape and individual properties located along roads.

7.4.34 There are several existing solar farms within the study area, these are located to the south of Pertenhall (adjacent to East Park Site A, but not within the Scheme Boundary), at Little Staughton Airfield (1.2km south-west of East Park Site C), and at High Wood to the west of Hail Weston (0.1km south of East Park Site D). Other notable non-residential or arable land uses include Thurleigh Airfield (Bedford Aerodrome) in the south-western extent of the study area; the Sunny Farm poultry facility west of Pertenhall; and HM Littlehey Prison in the northern extent of the study area.

7.4.35 The study area is crossed by a network of public rights of way including footpaths, bridleways and byways open to all traffic. There are three long distance recreational trails in the study area: the North Bedfordshire Heritage Trail which passes through Riseley and Keysoe Row in the south-west of the

study area; the Three Shires Way north of Great Staughton in the north of the study area that provides a circular route around Grafham Water; and the Ouse Valley Way which follows the River Great Ouse through St Neots in the east of the study area. None of these long-distance recreational trails cross the Site. There are occasional small areas of public space located around villages and the largest area of accessible green space is Swineshead Wood open access land which is located to the north of Swineshead in the north-western extent of the study area.

## Statutory Landscape Designations

7.4.36 The Site is not covered by any statutory landscape designations and there are no statutory landscape designations covering the study area. The nearest statutory landscape designation is the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty approximately 30km to the south.

## Non-Statutory Landscape Designations

7.4.37 The Site is not covered by any non-statutory landscape designations, and nor are there any within the study area. Neither Bedford Borough Council nor Huntingdonshire District Council maintain a local landscape designation as part of their local development plans.

## Landscape Character Assessment and Other Studies

### National

7.4.38 At a national level, 159 National Character Areas (NCA) have been identified by Natural England. The Scheme Boundary and most of the LVIA study area are located within NCA 88 Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands[35]. A slither of the westernmost edge of the study area falls within NCA 91 Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge, however NCA 91 is not considered further due to it being such a small part of the study area.

7.4.39 NCAs provide background and context to more detailed landscape character assessments produced at regional and district levels. Their broad geographic reach means that the key characteristics identified as typical of a particular NCA may not necessarily apply to a specific location within that NCA. However, The key characteristics of NCA 88 will be summarised within the LVIA as part of the ES, along with a summary of the relevant Statements of Environmental Opportunity for the NCA and how the Scheme may affect the opportunities identified.

**Regional**

7.4.40 The Scheme Boundary and study area are covered by the East of England Landscape Framework[36] which was prepared in 2010.

7.4.41 The East of England Landscape Framework comprises a range of information sources aimed at aiding the planning and management of landscape, both urban and rural, in the East of England region. It includes a consistent, integrated landscape typology, which forms a structured, spatial framework for describing and evaluating the countryside.

7.4.42 The Regional Landscape Character Types identified within the East of England Landscape Framework for the study area are shown on Figure 7-2.

7.4.43 As shown on Figure 7-2, the Site is predominantly within the Lowland Village Farmlands Landscape Character Type (LCT), with part of the Site and all of the grid connection within the Wooded Plateau Farmlands LCT.

7.4.44 A summary of the East of England LCTs in which the Site is located will be provided in the LVIA as part of the ES.

**District**

7.4.45 The Scheme Boundary and study area are covered by the following two published landscape character assessments at a local level:

i) Bedford Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2020[37]; and

ii) Huntingdonshire Landscape and Townscape Supplementary Planning Document 2022[38].

7.4.46 Each of these documents classifies the landscape into a series of LCTs and Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). The LCAs identified for the study area by each of the published studies are shown on Figure 7-3.

7.4.47 East Park Site A and Site B are located within Bedford LCA 1B Riseley Clay Farmland.

7.4.48 East Park Site C and D are located within Huntingdonshire Southern Wolds LCA.

7.4.49 The grid connection crosses Huntingdonshire Southern Wolds LCA and Bedford LCA 1D Thurleigh Clay Farmland, with the point of connection at the Eaton Socon Substation in Bedford LCA 4A Great Ouse Clay Valley.

7.4.50 A summary of each of the LCAs identified on Figure 7-3 will be provided in the LVIA as part of the ES.

**Local**

7.4.51 The Site is not covered by any adopted Neighbourhood Plan Landscape Character Assessments, however this will be kept under review prior to submission.

7.4.52 Subject to further consultation with the Local Planning Authorities, Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs) will be defined for the Site as part of the LVIA for the ES. The focus of identifying LLCAs will be on the Site and its immediate context, and not for the full extent of the LVIA Study Area. The approach to identifying LLCAs will be informed by An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment, published by Natural England in 2014.

## Visual Baseline

### Zone of Theoretical Visibility

7.4.53 A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the Scheme has been prepared and is presented on Figure 7-4. The ZTV is based on the 'Indicative Solar and Associated Infrastructure' zoning shown on Figures 3-2a to 3-2c. The initial ZTV has been modelled based on a height of 3m to reflect the maximum height above ground of the solar arrays across the Site.

7.4.54 The ZTV has been produced using a LIDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM) available from the Environment Agency under the terms of the Open Government Licence.

7.4.55 The ZTV produced using the DSM reflects the presence of screening features in the landscape. However, it does not distinguish between the ground surface and the surface of structures and vegetation. As a consequence, the ZTV output may occasionally indicate visibility from areas known to be occupied by woodland and buildings (i.e., views from treetops and roofs). Ordnance Survey open mapping data (OS Zoomstack Woodland) datasets have been added to the ZTV Figures, as a solid white hatch on top of the ZTV information (but beneath base mapping), to mask out mapped areas of tree cover and buildings, noting this is unlikely to be exhaustive but helps refine the ZTV.

7.4.56 Observations made in the field in June 2022, and by review of aerial imagery, suggest that the DSM does not necessarily reflect all vegetation such as hedgerows and belt of trees along boundaries and along public rights of way. As such, visibility (particularly in summer when deciduous foliage is present) is in reality less than indicated on Figure 7-4.

7.4.57 The ZTV informed the initial desk study and field work done in defining the study area and demonstrates that visibility of the Scheme would primarily be from within 3km of the Site.

7.4.58 1km distance bands have been added to the ZTV on Figure 7-4 which demonstrate that the Scheme would be widely visible within 1km of the Scheme Boundary, albeit with some areas of screening due to topography and vegetation cover. Between 1km and 2km from the Scheme Boundary the visibility notably reduces to the south and east, but with elevated land to the north and west still theoretically having clear views of the Scheme. Beyond 2km visibility would be much patchier and would be contained to isolated areas of high ground in the landscape.

7.4.59 The ZTV demonstrates that visibility would be restricted from within most of the villages around the Site, due to the presence of buildings and garden vegetation in boundaries around settlements.

7.4.60 A second ZTV has also been prepared on Figure 7-5 that gives an indication of the percentage of the overall Scheme that would theoretically be visible from each point within the ZTV.

7.4.61 Figure 7-5 demonstrates that for most locations within the ZTV there would not be views of more than 10% of the Scheme available. Notable areas where more than 10% of the Scheme would be visible include elevated land east and west of Little Staughton, and a hill to the east of Pertenhall. The ZTV indicates that from two discrete positions east of Pertenhall, up to 60% of the Scheme may be visible.

**Viewpoints**

7.4.62 The LVIA will include a detailed assessment of visual effects from a series of predetermined viewpoint locations. Viewpoints fall into three categories, as set out in the GLVIA:

i) Representative viewpoints (which represent the experience of different types of receptors in the vicinity);
ii) Specific viewpoints (a particular view, for example a well-known beauty spot); and

iii) Illustrative viewpoints (which illustrate a particular effect/ issue, which may include limited/ lack of visibility)

7.4.63 It should be noted that the viewpoint itself is not the receptor. Rather it is the people that would be experiencing the view from it. Receptor groups within the study area that are likely to experience views of the Scheme include:

i) Local residents;
ii) Users of public rights of way, and other routes/ land with public access; and
iii) Road users.

7.4.64 A provisional list of 79 viewpoints is set out below, with the intention that a final list is agreed with consultees following receipt of comments (and any further post-scoping consultation that is required). The viewpoints have been selected to pick up the range of views towards the site experienced by receptors in the study area from various distances, elevations, and angles. This includes multiple viewpoints along particular routes where the sequence of views experienced is considered important.

7.4.65 Viewpoint locations are illustrated indicatively on Figure 7-6. The precise location of each viewpoint will be determined in the field and will be selected to show the clearest views towards the Scheme.

**Table 7.3 Viewpoint Locations**

| Viewpoint | Location | Receptor Type |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | View from Bridleway M8 (Parish of Melchbourne and Yielden) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 2 | View from Bridleway 6 (Parish of Swineshead) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 3 | View from BOAT 7 (Parish of Swineshead) near Swineshead Wood | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |

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| 4 | View from Church of St Nicholas in Swineshead | Specific view from church, and representative of views available from within Swineshead |
| 5 | View from junction between Swineshead Road and Melchbourne Road | Representative of views for local road users |
| 6 | View from Footpath A4 (Parish of Swineshead) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 7 | View from Footpath A3 (Parish of Swineshead) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 8 | View from Bridleway 1 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 9 | View from Bridleway 37 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 10 | View from Bridleway 44 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe), part of the North Bedfordshire Heritage Trail | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 11 | View from Footpath 12 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe), part of the North Bedfordshire Heritage Trail | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 12 | View from Footpath 34 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 13 | View from Bridleway 40 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 14 | View from Bridleway 37 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 15 | View from Footpath 29 (Parish of Pertenhall) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 16 | View from Footpath 11 (Parish of Pertenhall) at the Chadwell Spring | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 17 | View from Footpath 12 (Parish of Pertenhall) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside, and local road users |

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| 18 | View from Bridleway A1 (Parish of Pertenhall) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 19 | View from Footpath 138/32 (Parish of Kimbolton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 20 | View from junction between Kimbolton Road and Wood End Lane in Pertenhall | Representative of views available to residents in Pertenhall, and local road users |
| 21 | View from Footpath 5 (Parish of Pertenhall) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 22 | View from Church of St Peter in Swineshead | Specific view from church |
| 23 | View from Footpath 20 (Parish of Pertenhall) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 24 | View from Great Staughton Road | Representative of views for residents and local road users |
| 25 | View from Footpath 26 (Parish of Little Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 26 | View from Footpath 35 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 27 | View from Footpath 112 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe) | Representative of views available to residents, people walking in the countryside, and local road users |
| 28 | View from Footpath 6 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe) | Representative of views available to residents and people walking in the countryside |
| 29 | View from Church of St Mary the Virgin in Keysoe | Specific view from church |
| 30 | View from Footpath 64 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 31 | View from Bridleway 1 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |

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| 32 | View from Footpath 47 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 33 | View from Footpath 13 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 34 | View from Footpath 4 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 35 | View from Footpath 4 (Parish of Little Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 36 | View from Footpath 10 (Parish of Little Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 37 | View from Footpath 3 (Parish of Little Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 38 | View from Footpath 11 (Parish of Little Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 39 | View from West End Road to the west of Little Staughton | Representative of views available to road users |
| 40 | View from Bridleway 23 (Parish of Little Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 41 | View from Bridleway 13 (Parish of Little Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside and users of the green space at Little Staughton |
| 42 | View from Footpath 4 (Parish of Little Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 43 | View from Footpath 11 (Parish of Little Staughton) | Representative of views available to residents and people walking in the countryside |
| 44 | View from Green End at the Crown Inn in Little Staughton | Representative of views available to residents |
| 45 | View from Spring Hill in Little Staughton | Representative of views available to residents |

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| 46 | View from The Kangaroo at the junction between Little Staughton Road and Great Staughton Road | Representative of views available to residents and local road users |
| 47 | View from Footpath 138/5 (Parish of Kimbolton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 48 | View from Footpath 1 (Parish of Little Staughton) | Representative of views available to residents and local road users |
| 49 | View from Footpath 1 (Parish of Little Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 50 | View from Footpath 1 (Parish of Little Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 51 | View from Footpath 5 (Parish of Little Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 52 | View from Church of All Saints at Little Staughton | Specific view from church |
| 53 | View from Footpath 213/1 (Parish of Great Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 54 | View from Footpath 213/1 (Parish of Great Staughton), adjacent to Scheduled Monument | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 55 | View from Footpath 213/1 (Parish of Great Staughton), adjacent to Scheduled Monument | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 56 | View from Footpath 213/2 (Parish of Great Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 57 | View from Footpath 213/1 (Parish of Great Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 58 | View from Footpath 213/1 (Parish of Great Staughton), adjacent to Scheduled Monument | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 59 | View from Footpath 213/23 (Parish of Great Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 60 | View from Footpath 213/2 (Parish of Great Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 61 | View from Church of St Andrew in Great Staughton | Specific view from church |
| 62 | View across Birds Meadow from The Causeway towards River Kym | Representative of views available to road users and people walking in the countryside |
| 63 | View from Footpath 219/9 (Parish of Great Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 64 | View from Footpath 213/3 (Parish of Great Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 65 | View from Footpath 213/28 (Parish of Great Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 66 | View from Moor Road near Mill View | Representative of views available to residents and local road users |
| 67 | View from Moor Road near Roman Field Cottage | Representative of views available to residents and local road users |
| 68 | View from Bridleway 112/7 (Parish of Hail Weston) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 69 | View from Footpath 213/12 (Parish of Great Staughton) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 70 | View from Bridleway 27 (Parish of Staploe) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 71 | View from Footpath 112/5 (Parish of Hail Weston) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 72 | View from unnamed road, part of the Three Shires Way | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 73 | View from Bridleway 213/4 (Parish of Great Staughton), part of the Three Shires Way | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 74 | View from Bridleway 207/12 (Parish of Southoe and Midloe), part of the Three Shires Way | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 75 | View from Bridleway 207/13 (Parish of Southoe and Midloe), part of the Three Shires Way | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 76 | View from B645 near Wood View | Representative of views available to residents and local road users |
| 77 | View from Bridleway 112/7 (Parish of Hail Weston) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 78 | View from Footpath 112/5 (Parish of Hail Weston) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 79 | View from junction between B645 and High Street at Hail Weston | Representative of views available to residents and local road users |
| 80 | View from Duloe Road | Representative of views available to local road users |
| 81 | View from Footpath 23 (Parish of Staploe) | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |
| 82 | View from Footpath 8A (Parish of Staploe) at the Eaton Socon Substation | Representative of views available to people walking in the countryside |

7.4.66 The LVIA will include photographs from viewpoints representative of this range of receptors. Photomontages and/ or other visualisations will be prepared from specific key locations to be agreed with consultees (but not necessarily from every viewpoint included in the LVIA). All photography and any visualisations will be prepared and presented in accordance with the requirements of Technical Guidance Note 06/19[39] (TGN 06/19).

7.4.67 Where new planting, or changes to the management of existing vegetation is proposed as mitigation, visualisations will reflect this. For example, photomontages will include a Year 0 image showing how the Scheme would appear at the start of operations, and an image showing the point at which planting would provide effective mitigation (this would typically be Year 10).

## 7.5 Potential Effects and Mitigation

7.5.1 This section sets out the potential significant landscape and visual effects that could arise at construction, operation, and decommissioning because of the Scheme.

### Construction

**Effects**

7.5.2 During the construction of the Scheme, potentially significant landscape and visual effects are likely to arise as a result of:

i) temporary activities associated with the construction of the Scheme, including any additional temporary land take, construction operations, and the temporary presence of construction plant and fencing, all of which could affect the character of the landscape and people's visual amenity; and
ii) direct changes to the physical landscape fabric of the Site from changes in landform, or the removal of vegetation.

7.5.3 The assessment of landscape effects at the construction phase is proposed to be **scoped in** to the ES and will include:

i) Effects on National Character Areas;
ii) Effects on District Character Areas;
iii) Effects on Local Landscape Character Areas; and
iv) Effects on the Site / Landscape Fabric.

7.5.4 It is proposed that the Regional Character Types from the East of England Landscape Framework are summarised in the LVIA as part of the setting out of the baseline conditions, however, effects on the Regional Character Types would be **scoped out** of the ES in favour of an assessment at the National, District and Local scales. This is because of similarities between the Regional and District landscape scales, but that the District LCAs are at a more

appropriate scale for assessment and have been identified more recently than the Regional Character Types. The overall assessment of effects on landscape character would therefore still be appropriate and proportionate.

7.5.5 As a result of distance between the Scheme and any statutory or non-statutory designated landscapes, it is proposed that effects on designated landscapes are **scoped out** of the construction phase assessment.

7.5.6 The assessment of visual effects at the construction phase is proposed to be **scoped in** to the ES.

### Mitigation

7.5.7 It is anticipated that construction activities would be controlled via a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). Compliance with the CEMP would be secured through a requirement in the DCO. Measures that could be included within the CEMP to reduce adverse landscape and visual effects include:

i) Measures to protect retained existing vegetation;
ii) Measures to limit the effects of any temporary construction lighting upon the amenity of local residents;
iii) Protocols governing the establishment of any temporary contractor's compound, again to limit any effects upon the amenity of local residents;
iv) Measures to retain the amenity of users of the public rights of way network running through the Site, including where practical measures to screen views from retained sections of routes, and from any diverted sections of routes.

## Operation

### Effects

7.5.8 Once the Scheme is completed and operational, potentially significant landscape and visual effects are likely to arise as a result of:

i) the influence of the Scheme upon the landscape character of the Site and surrounding landscape, with potential changes in the characteristics of LCAs;
ii) views of the Scheme from the surrounding area, affecting the visual amenity of local residents in their properties, users of the public rights of way network (especially where routes run through the Site), and road users.

7.5.9 The assessment of landscape effects at the operational phase is proposed to be **scoped in** to the ES and will include:

iii) Effects on National Character Areas;
iv) Effects on District Character Areas;
v) Effects on Local Landscape Character Areas; and
vi) Effects on the Site / Landscape Fabric.

7.5.10 As with the construction phase, the effects on Regional Character Types are proposed to be **scoped out** of the ES.

7.5.11 As with the construction phase, the effects on designated landscapes are proposed to be **scoped out** of the operational phase assessment.

7.5.12 The assessment of visual effects at the operational phase is proposed to be **scoped in** to the ES.

***Glint and Glare***

7.5.13 As noted in Draft NPS EN-3 (paragraph 3.10.93), solar PV panels are specifically designed to absorb light and not reflect it. Nevertheless, solar panels may reflect the sun's rays at certain angles causing glint and glare.

7.5.14 A standalone Glint and Glare Assessment will be prepared for the Scheme and submitted as a technical appendix to the LVIA, rather than as a standalone chapter. The findings of the Glint and Glare Assessment will be reported in the LVIA, and a conclusion made regarding any implications for the visual effects of the development.

7.5.15 Any mitigation measures recommended by the Glint and Glare Assessment will be incorporated into the Scheme design via the LVIA and assessed by other technical chapters.

7.5.16 On this basis, it is proposed that glint and glare is **scoped in** to the ES, but only as a standalone technical appendix to the LVIA, rather than as a chapter of the ES.

***Residential Visual Amenity***

7.5.17 The purpose of a Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) is to consider how the change in view resulting from the presence of the Scheme would impact upon the visual component of residential amenity (as distinct from other aspects such as noise) of nearby properties and whether the predicted effects would affect living conditions.

7.5.18 Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) Technical Guidance Note 02/19[40] sets out good practice guidance in RVAA. The guidance reflects the findings made at a number of public inquiries and reflects the factors that need to be weighed in the planning balance when considering the difference between significant visual effects and unacceptable effects on residential amenity.

7.5.19 The issue to be considered in RVAA is not whether there would be any change in view from a property as a result of a development, as is considered in the main LVIA, but rather the following:

> *"Is the effect of the development on Residential Visual Amenity of such nature and/ or magnitude that it potentially affects living conditions or Residential Amenity?"*

7.5.20 This is referred to as the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold (RVAT).

7.5.21 In relation to the Scheme, the new structures proposed would be relatively low in height and would be separated from the nearest residential properties

by existing vegetation and proposed areas of green infrastructure (identified on Figure 3-2a to 3-2c).

7.5.22 Whilst there may be clear views of some of parts of the Scheme from residential properties, it is unlikely that visual change would occur to such a degree that the living conditions of residents would be affected. The RVAT is therefore unlikely to be breached.

7.5.23 However, as there are properties in close proximity to the Scheme, and as the level of detail available on the Scheme layout and proposed mitigation is not yet fixed, it is currently proposed that Residential Visual Amenity Assessment is **scoped in** to the ES.

7.5.24 This sub-topic will be reviewed further as the Scheme progresses and in consultation with stakeholders. If RVAA is subsequently scoped out of the ES, then an evidence-based appraisal will be provided explaining why.

***Night Time Assessment***

7.5.25 The Scheme would not be lit. Security lighting would be required around key electrical infrastructure but would only be operated during periods of maintenance outside of daylight hours (which would not be a regular occurrence), or in the event of an emergency.

7.5.26 An assessment of night-time landscape and visual effects is proposed to be **scoped out** of the ES.

**Mitigation**

7.5.27 A series of measures would be embedded into the design of the Scheme in order to reduce or eliminate potential adverse landscape and visual effects. These are likely to include:

i) Changes to the layout of the proposed solar panels and ancillary structures in order to reduce visual prominence; and

ii) Provision of new planting, and/ or changes to the management of existing vegetation in order to reduce visibility, to improve landscape character, and to enhance green infrastructure.

7.5.28 In some cases, proposed landscape and visual mitigation may dovetail with mitigation proposed in relation to other disciplines. For example, proposed planting may also provide ecological mitigation.

7.5.29 To ensure the long-term effectiveness of mitigation, it is anticipated that a Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) would be developed in agreement with key stakeholders. This would set out the aims and objectives of landscape mitigation and ecological mitigation, details of how this mitigation would be implemented, and would also set out how this would be managed by the Applicant over the lifespan of the Scheme.

## Decommissioning

### Effects

7.5.30 It is anticipated that decommissioning phase effects would be similar or lesser in magnitude as construction phase effects as the processes involved are essentially the same as construction but involve the removal of infrastructure and reinstatement of the landscape. The magnitude of impacts are likely to be lower for many visual receptors during decommissioning as proposed mitigation incorporated as part of the Scheme would have established over the course of its 40-year life and would provide greater visual screening than the existing baseline.

7.5.31 For solar developments which are temporary and reversible, once the proposed infrastructure is removed then there is the potential for permanent beneficial landscape effects in the long-term where any landscape mitigation established as part of the Scheme has restored or repaired landscape character. In particular this can be in response to specific landscape management guidelines identified in published strategies and landscape character assessments for an area.

7.5.32 The assessment of decommissioning stage landscape and visual effects are proposed to be **scoped in** to the ES, and this will include an assessment of the effects of the Scheme post-decommissioning.

**Mitigation**

7.5.33 The potential effects at decommissioning would be mitigated in a similar way to construction, via a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan.

### Cumulative

7.5.34 The LVIA will include an assessment of the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Scheme. A cumulative assessment considers the cumulative effects of multiple schemes upon the landscape fabric, landscape character and visual amenity. The cumulative assessment will consider those schemes that are operational or under construction, that are consented and awaiting construction, or that are the subject of a current application or appeal.

7.5.35 Cumulative schemes will be identified on a project-wide basis as part of the overall approach to the EIA, rather than specifically for the LVIA.

7.5.36 With reference to Paragraph 7.18 of the GLVIA, the cumulative assessment will consider the additional cumulative landscape and visual effects if the Scheme were introduced into a baseline that includes the cumulative schemes being assessed on a project-wide basis as part of the EIA.

7.5.37 Cumulative landscape and visual effects are proposed to be **scoped in** to the ES.

## 7.6 Assessment Methodology

7.6.1 The LVIA will be undertaken in line with best practice guidance set out within the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition[34] (GLVIA3).

7.6.2 A separate methodology setting out how visualisation materials have been produced will also be included with the LVIA. This will include details of the

processes followed in producing the ZTVs, as well as how viewpoint photography has been captured and photomontages produced in accordance with TGN 06/19[39]. Any limitations inherent in these processes will also be set out.

7.6.3 The LVIA will provide:

i) a clear understanding of the Site and its setting in respect of landscape character and visual amenity;
ii) an understanding of the Scheme in terms of its relationship with the landscape character and visual amenity;
iii) an identification of potential effects of the Scheme upon the landscape;
iv) an identification of potential effects on visual receptors, including an identification of potential effects upon the experiences of users of public rights of way (i.e. sequential visual effects);
v) a description of any proposed mitigation measures; and
vi) a conclusion as to the potential residual effects of the Scheme (reflecting any temporal changes in effects once mitigation provided by new planting and changes to the management of existing vegetation is effective).

7.6.4 The LVIA process will follow a standard approach, namely:

i) the establishment of the baseline conditions i.e. the existing character and sensitivity of the landscape, and the type and sensitivity of visual receptors;
ii) the prediction of the magnitude of change that the Scheme will bring, allowing for mitigation measures, upon the landscape and upon visual receptors; and
iii) an assessment of the significance of effect that would occur, by considering the predicted magnitude of change, together with the sensitivity of the landscape or visual receptor.

7.6.5 A typical methodology for a solar farm LVIA is included as Appendix 7-1, and this sets out the proposed approach to determining the significance of effects.

7.6.6 The assessment of landscape and visual effects will be undertaken for the following scenarios:

i) **the construction phase**, which will assume that construction is taking place across the whole Site during winter when visibility is greatest;
ii) **year 0 of operation**, which will be undertaken for winter and assume that the Scheme is operational but that any planted mitigation is not yet established or effective;
iii) **year 10 of operation**, which will be undertaken for summer and assume that the Scheme is operational and that any planted mitigation is established and effective;
iv) **the decommissioning phase**, for which the impacts are expected to be similar to the construction phase, but will also include a summary of the likely permanent impacts following decommissioning of the Scheme.

## 7.7 Assumptions, Limitations and Uncertainties

7.7.1 The conclusions of the LVIA will be informed by a series of field visits. The dates of these visits will be dictated by project timescales. As such, initial 'in the field' conclusions regarding visibility will reflect the level of deciduous foliage present at the time of the visits. Viewpoint photography will also reflect the level of foliage present at the time photography is taken. Where relevant to its conclusions, the LVIA will set out assumptions made as to the likely seasonal change in the visibility of the Scheme. Summer and winter photography will be provided with the LVIA as far as practicable.

7.7.2 All viewpoint photography will be from publicly accessible locations, and not from private property or residences. The assessor's professional judgement will be used to assess the impacts on residents' views, informed by site work and aerial photography.

## 7.8 Summary

7.8.1 A summary of matters proposed to be scoped in or scoped out is included in Table 7.4 below:

**Table 7.4: Summary of matters proposed to be scoped in / out**

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Statutory Designated Landscapes | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | There are no statutory designated landscapes within 30km of the Scheme. |
| Non-Statutory Designated Landscapes | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | There are no non-statutory designated landscapes in proximity to the Scheme with the potential to be significantly affected. |
| **Effects on National Character Areas** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | The effects on National Character Areas are scoped into the ES. |
| Effects on Regional Character Types | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The effects on regional character types are scoped out in favour of an assessment of the NCAs, the District Landscape Character Areas, and Local Landscape Character Areas.<br>The Regional Character Types provide useful context to the Scheme and study area and will be referred to in the ES when setting out the baseline conditions. |
| **Effects on District Character Areas** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | The effects on District Character Areas are scoped into the ES. |
| **Effects on Local Landscape Character Areas** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | The effects on Local Character Areas are scoped into the ES. |
| **Effects on Landscape Fabric** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | The Scheme will result in physical change, which has potential to result in significant effects. |
| **Visual Effects** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | The Scheme will be visible in views from within the Study Area, and there is potential for significant effects to occur. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Glint and Glare | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The Scheme will potentially give rise to glint and glare effects, which will be assessed in a technical appendix to the ES, and the conclusions addressed as part of the LVIA. |
| Night Time Effects (Lighting) | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The Site would not be lit. There would be some lighting required during construction/ decommissioning normal working hours, but this would be managed in accordance with best practice via measures to be set out in the OCEMP. |
| **Residential Visual Amenity** | Scoped Out | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | As there are properties in close proximity to the Scheme, and as the level of detail available on the Scheme layout and proposed mitigation is not yet fixed, it is currently proposed to scope in Residential Visual Amenity Assessment.<br><br>This sub-topic will be reviewed further as the Scheme progresses and in consultation with stakeholders. If RVAA is subsequently scoped out of the ES then an evidence-based appraisal will be provided setting out why effects on Residential Visual Amenity are not anticipated. |

# 8.0 ECOLOGY AND NATURE CONSERVATION

## 8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 An assessment of the likely significant effects of the Scheme on the environment with respect to biodiversity will be undertaken. This chapter provides a summary of baseline ecological information collected to date, and the further baseline data that will be collected to inform the assessment of the likely significant effects of the Scheme.

8.1.2 An overview of likely significant effects proposed to be assessed within the ES chapter is also provided, based on current understanding of the ecological baseline and the Scheme. In addition, the chapter provides a description of the proposed assessment methodology for the environmental assessment.

## 8.2 Study Area

8.2.1 The study areas for the project have been based on 'zones of influence' for different ecological features which may be affected by biophysical changes as a result of the Scheme. The zones of influence that extend beyond the direct land-take required for the Scheme have been identified based upon the nature of the project and the construction, operation and decommissioning activities to be undertaken, informed by Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), Natural England and established best practice guidance[41], where available[A].

8.2.2 The zones of influence will therefore vary for different ecological features depending on their sensitivity to an environmental change. The identified zones of influence were used to establish the scope of baseline ecological surveys and the extent of survey area and desk study.

[A] *Where specific guidance documents do not stipulate specific required zones of influence from a proposed Site, professional judgement has been applied based on the understanding of the site and developments similar in nature, size, and scale to the Proposed Development.*

8.2.3 Zones of influence for the Scheme have been based on the Scheme Boundary and comprise:

i) **Statutory designated sites** – searches made for information on statutory designated sites (internationally and nationally important sites for ecology) within 5 km and non-statutory designated sites within 2 km of the Site boundary, extended to 10 km for Ramsar sites, Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs);

ii) **Protected and priority habitats and species** - (e.g., Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 Section 41 Species of Principal Importance and Priority Habitats). Searches for biological records within 2km of the Site boundary;

iii) **Habitats** - Land within the Site and immediately surrounding habitats;

iv) **Breeding Birds** - Land within the Site and up to 100m for potential disturbance of sensitive species;

**v) Wintering Birds** - the Site and surrounding fields up to 600m from the Site;

**vi) Water vole and Otter** - Ditches and watercourses within the Site;

**vii) Badger** - Land within the Site and immediately surrounding habitats;

**viii) Great Crested Newt** – the Site and suitable terrestrial and aquatic habitats up to 500m from the Scheme Boundary;

**ix) Reptiles** - Land within the Site and immediately surrounding habitats; and,

**x) Invertebrates** – Land within the Site and immediately surrounding habitats.

8.2.4 Field survey areas may not align with the Zones of Influence outlined above, and are discussed separately.

## 8.3 Legislation, Planning Policy Context and Guidance

### Legislation

8.3.1 There are aspects of the Scheme that will require assessment in the context of international and national legislation obligations. The key legislation that is of relevance is as follows:

i) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017[42];
ii) The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019[43];
iii) The Environment Act 2021[44];
iv) The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981[45];
v) The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)[46];
vi) The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000[47];
vii) The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019[48];
viii) The Protection of Badgers Act 1992[49]; and
ix) The Hedgerow Regulations 1997[50].

8.3.2 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 remain in place following the United Kingdom's (UK's) withdrawal from the European Union (EU) with only relatively minor changes coming into force on 31st December 2020. The 2017 Regulations were amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Amendment (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 which came into force on 31st December 2020. These are collectively hereafter referred to as the 'Habitats Regulations'.

### Planning Policy

#### National Planning Policy

8.3.3 The Ecology and Nature Conservation chapter will take account of relevant NPS. Until the new NPSs are designated the following NPSs are considered important and relevant to the Scheme, as outlined in Section 1.2.

i) Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1[6];
ii) National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure EN-5[7];
iii) Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1[8];
iv) Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure EN-3[5]; and
v) Draft National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure EN-5[7].

8.3.4 NPS EN-1 paragraphs 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 provide national policy on what an ES for a NSIP project should contain; paragraph 4.3.1 states what the SoS must consider when granting a Development Consent Order (DCO); and Part 5 section 5.3 sets out guidance on generic impacts relating to biodiversity for the applicant's assessment and decision-making on the application. The Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1 includes guidance for Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), including encouraging use of the Defra Biodiversity Metric. Draft EN-1 states at paragraph 4.5.18 that the biodiversity gain objective will be set in a Biodiversity Gain Statement, which is as yet unpublished.

8.3.5 NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure EN-5[7] sets out generic impacts concerning biodiversity, although these are more relevant to considerations for birds, their feeding and hunting grounds, migration corridors and breeding grounds, and potential implications on the above in light of a development proposal. However, paragraph 2.8.9 of EN-5 details biodiversity considerations when choosing an underground electricity line.

8.3.6 Draft NPS EN-3 describes the potential impacts from solar development on biodiversity in paragraphs 3.10.66 to 3.10.74. Paragraph 3.10.80 identifies that solar farms can have the potential to increase biodiversity value, with 3.10.81 noting that that projects should consider enhancement, management and monitoring in line with the ambition set out in the Environment Improvement Plan.

8.3.7 The NPPF[10] sets out that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity, and that a core principle for planning is that it should contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. The NPPF also specifies the obligations that the Local Authorities and the UK Government have regarding statutory designated sites and protected species under UK and international legislation and how this is to be delivered in the planning system.

**Local Planning Policy**

i) Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036[11];
   a. LP 3 – Green Infrastructure
   b. LP 30 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity
   c. LP 31 – Trees, Woodland, Hedges and Hedgerows
   d. LP 35 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

ii) Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030[13];
   a. Policy 35S – Green infrastructure
   b. Policy 39 – Retention of Trees
   c. Policy 57 – Renewable Energy
   d. Policy 40 – Hedgerows
   e. Policy 42S – Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity
   f. Policy 43 – Enhancing Biodiversity
   g. Interim Guidance on Achieving Biodiversity Net Gain[51]

8.3.8 The Ecology and Nature Conservation chapter of the ES will take account of the above documents, attaching appropriate weight to corresponding local policies.

## Other Guidance

8.3.9 Other guidance documents relevant to the assessment of the impacts of the Scheme on ecology and biodiversity include:

i) The 25-year Environment Plan[52];

ii) Natural England and Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Standing Advice (protected species)[53];

iii) Bedfordshire Biodiversity Action Plan[54];

iv) 'Birds of Conservation Concern 5'[55];

v) Biodiversity Net Gain. Good practice principles for development[56];

vi) BS 42020:2013 'Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development'[57];

vii) BS 8683:2021 'Process for designing and implementing Biodiversity Net Gain. Specification'[58];

viii) CIEEM (2018) 'Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland, Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine'[41];

ix) Collins, J. (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 4th edition[59]; and,

x) The United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)[60].

8.3.10 Other guidance documents, such as specific survey methodologies, will be considered and referenced throughout the ES chapter, as appropriate.

## 8.4 Preliminary Baseline Conditions

8.4.1 Baseline information in relation to ecological features which may be affected by the Scheme has been / will be collected through desk study and ecological field surveys.

8.4.2 Full details of baseline studies, field surveys and any consultation will be provided within the ES. Survey data available to date is summarised in this chapter. Appropriate survey areas have been adopted or will be adopted or updated as necessary during the preparation of the EIA to account for any changes to the design of the Scheme as it evolves.

8.4.3 The following field surveys have been undertaken to date, to establish the baseline ecological features within the Site:

i) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal comprising:

a. Desk study;

b. Walkover survey (April 2022);

ii) UKHabitat Survey (March 2023 – present);

iii) Wintering Bird surveys (November 2021-March 2022);

iv) Breeding bird surveys (April 2022- June 2022, May 2023 - July 2023);

v) Great crested newt eDNA survey (June 2022); and

vi) Badger survey (March 2023 – present).

8.4.4 All surveys have been undertaken by suitably competent and qualified ecologists in accordance with industry standard guidance.

8.4.5 Additional targeted / update ecological surveys of the Site are on-going or will be undertaken in the appropriate survey season in 2024. These comprise:

i) UK Habitat Survey;

ii) Bat activity survey;

iii) Water vole and otter survey;

iv) GCN eDNA survey;

v) Badger survey;

vi) Invertebrate scoping survey; and

vii) Habitat Condition Assessment surveys.

8.4.6 Full details of ecological survey methodologies, results and analysis will be provided within the PEIR and ES chapter. Information gathered to date is summarised in the following sections, with an overview of the scope for planned future surveys, where relevant.

## Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

### Desk study

8.4.7 A review of MAGiC[61] was undertaken to identify statutory designated sites for nature conservation within 5km of the Site, extended to 10km for internationally designated sites.

8.4.8 A data request was submitted to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Record Centre (CPERC) and Bedfordshire and Luton

Biological Recording and Monitoring Centre (BLBRMC) for records of designated sites and protected or notable species within 2km of the Site (as of June 2022 and January 2023).

8.4.9 MAGiC was further reviewed for information relating to protected and notable habitats species within 2km of the Site, including the following data sources:

i) Priority Habitat Inventory (PHI);
ii) Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI);
iii) Granted European Protect Species (EPS) licence applications;
iv) Great crested newt class survey licence return data; and
v) Great crested newt pond survey data to inform District Level Licencing.

8.4.10 The Ancient Tree Inventory (ATI)[62] was also consulted for existing records of ancient or veteran trees.

8.4.11 Desk study results are presented for each ecological receptor in the relevant sections.

8.4.12 The desk study will be updated prior to submission of the ES, to ensure the above study areas account for any future iterations of the Scheme boundary.

***Designated Sites for nature conservation***

8.4.13 The desk study identified no internationally designated sites for nature conservation within 10km of the Site. A total of 10 SSSI and 5 LNR are located within 10km of the Scheme, none of which are located within the Scheme boundary itself. The nearest statutory designated Site, Swineshead Wood SSSI, is located approximately 900m from the Scheme Boundary. Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation are shown on Figure 8-1.

8.4.14 Data returned by CPERC and BLBRMC identified eight and ten County Wildlife Sites (CWS), respectively, within the desk study area. No other non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation were identified within 2km of the Site. No CWS are located within the Site, however two are located immediately adjacent to the Scheme Boundary. Non-statutory Designated

Sites for Nature Conservation within the 2023 survey area are shown on Figure 8-2.

8.4.15 Desk study information will be updated to ensure coverage up to 2km from the latest iteration of the Scheme Boundary, as shown on Figure 8-2.

**Habitats**

***Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats***

8.4.16 A review of MAGiC indicates lowland mixed deciduous woodland priority habitat located within East Park Site A and C, as well as a section of priority river within East Park Site B.

8.4.17 No other priority habitats identified through the PHI are located within the Site, however hedgerows within the Site also conform to the priority habitat description. Some ponds within the site are also likely to meet the priority habitat description.

8.4.18 Within the wider desk study area, the following priority habitats are also present: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, lowland fen, traditional orchard, lowland meadows and open mosaic habitat on previously developed land.

8.4.19 No ancient woodland as listed on the AWI is located within the Site, however ancient and semi natural ancient woodland and ancient replanted woodland are present within the wider 2km study area. No ancient or veteran trees as listed on the ATI are located within the Site but are present within the wider study area.

8.4.20 Arboricultural surveys may be undertaken in line with BS:5837 to identify notable trees, subject to further design work and the potential to impact individual trees around the Site.

### *On-site Habitats*

8.4.21 Habitats within the Site are dominated by agricultural land, including cereal and non-cereal crops. Other habitats present include modified grassland, scrub, broadleaved woodland (both semi-natural and plantation) and urban habitats including buildings, hardstanding and roads. Habitats within the Site are shown on Figure 8-3.

8.4.22 Habitat surveys in line with UKHabitat survey methodology and including condition assessment will be undertaken at the appropriate time of year in 2024. Surveys will be extended through the use of target notes to identify notable and high value habitats, or habitats of value to protected and notable species.

## Birds

### Breeding Birds

8.4.23 The 2022 and 2023 breeding bird surveys involved walking a transect across the East Park Sites A to D (not including the grid corridors) and recording all birds seen or heard showing breeding behaviours using a simplified version of activity notation used by the British Trust for Ornithology[63].

8.4.24 Bird species protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act and 'Red' and 'Amber' listed on 'Birds of Conservation Concern'[55] (BoCC) and those listed on Schedule 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act were plotted on field maps. These species were recorded as 'priority species'. A simple tally of species and number observed or heard was made for other bird species (those of no conservation concern, referred to as green list species).

8.4.25 Schedule 1 species were also noted up to 100m from the breeding bird survey area. Breeding Bird Survey Areas covered in 2022 and 2023 are shown on Figure 8-4.

8.4.26 Four visits were made between 18th April 2022 and 22nd June 2022 covering East Park Sites A to C. Three additional visits were made to East Park Site D between 3rd May 2023 and 31st July 2023.

8.4.27 A total of 24 notable species were recorded as potentially breeding within the breeding bird survey area, forming an assemblage typical of lowland agricultural landscapes. Species were primarily associated with field boundary and woodland habitats within the Site, however ground nesting species present included skylark, grey partridge, quail and yellow wagtail.

8.4.28 Of the species recorded, 11 were red listed species and 13 were amber list species. Thirteen species were also listed as priority species under Section 41 of the NERC Act[46]. Quail are listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981[45] (as amended).

**Non-breeding Birds**

8.4.29 Wintering bird surveys were undertaken between November 2021 and February 2022 covering East Park Sites A to C.

8.4.30 The surveys involved walking a pre-determined transect route within the winter bird survey area, covering all areas of suitable habitat for wintering birds. All birds encountered (either visually or through their vocalisations) were recorded to maps using standard BTO notation. The following species were classified as priority target species:

i) European Commission (EC) Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) Annex I listed species;
ii) NERC Act 2006 S41 Species of Principal Importance; and
iii) Species included on the BoCC Red and Amber lists.

8.4.31 A total of nine primary species were recorded within the wintering bird survey area (i.e., the Site as it was proposed at the time of surveys). Five of these primary species were also recorded within the 600m buffer area.

8.4.32 Primary species observed comprised common gull, lesser black-backed gull, herring gull, red kite, golden plover, mallard, greylag goose and lapwing. Observed flocks were typically small, with a maximum flock size of 117 golden plover with observations of target species irregular over the survey period, suggesting the Site is not a regular/ important foraging area for Target Species.

8.4.33 Additional non-breeding bird surveys following the methodology outlined above will be undertaken in 2023/2024 to collect data on East Park Site D and to update results of surveys undertaken in 2021/22. The Survey areas of 2021/22 surveys and the planned 2024 survey areas are shown on Figure 8-5.

8.4.34 Due to the separation distance from internationally designated sites with non-breeding ornithological features no supplementary survey methodologies (e.g., vantage point surveys) are proposed.

## Bats

8.4.35 Data provided by CPERC and BLBRMC included records of the following bat species: barbastelle, Daubenton's bat, whiskered bat, Natterer's bat, noctule, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Nathusius' Pipistrelle, brown long-eared, Myotis spp, Nyctalus spp., Nyctalus/ Eptesicus agg, and Pipistrelle spp. A review of MAGiC identified one granted bat mitigation licence for common pipistrelle and brown long-eared bat within 2km.

### Foraging and Commuting

8.4.36 Arable habitats within the Site have been assessed as offering low to negligible suitability foraging and commuting habitat for bat, while hedgerows and woodland blocks within the Site offer moderate to high suitability habitat.

8.4.37 Bat activity surveys are proposed to be undertaken prior to submission of the ES. Surveys will comprise a series of walked transects supplemented by the deployment of static bat detectors. Given the embedded retention of higher

suitability field boundary habitats it is proposed to undertake seasonal walked transect (i.e., one survey in each of Spring, Summer and Autumn as defined in Collins 2016) with static detectors deployed for a minimum of five nights of suitable conditions monthly between April and August 2024. Survey areas will be restricted to East Park Site A-D and exclude access and cable routes due to the localised, small scale and temporary (for cabling) impacts anticipated.

**Roosting**

8.4.38 During the PEA, trees within the Site have been identified as possessing bat roosting potential.

8.4.39 Trees will be retained and protected in line with BS:5837[64] wherever reasonably practicable, and therefore general bat roost surveys are not anticipated.

8.4.40 As the design progresses, should any buildings or trees be impacted by the Scheme then a preliminary roost assessment, and if necessary, presence/ likely absence surveys will be undertaken in line with best practice guidance.

## Amphibians

8.4.41 A total of five ponds were identified within the Site with a further 40 identified within 250m from habitat data collected during the PEA and a review of OS mapping and aerial imagery.

8.4.42 Data provided by CPERC and BLBRMC included records of great crested newt and smooth newt. A review of MAGiC identifies no records of GCN within the Site, however the species is recorded present in the wider area from class survey licence returns and pond survey data, including within a pond located immediately adjacent to Access Two.

8.4.43 Three ponds within the Site boundary, five ponds within the 250m Survey Area and two ponds now located beyond 250m were accessed for survey on 22nd and 23rd of June 2022, within the recommended survey period for eDNA

survey. Accessible ponds were subject to a Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) assessment and eDNA sampling for GCN (where appropriate).

8.4.44 HSI assessment results assessed one pond as providing poor habitat for GCN, two as below average, one as average, one as good and five as excellent.

8.4.45 Five ponds returned positive eDNA results with three ponds returning negative results. Two ponds were dry at the time of survey. No access was available to the remaining ponds.

8.4.46 It is therefore considered that GCN are present within ponds on the Site and immediately surrounding area, and may utilise suitable terrestrial habitats within the Site, which are primarily restricted to hedgerows and field margin habitats.

8.4.47 Access will be sought to undertake HSI and eDNA surveys on the remaining ponds within the Site and wider 250m survey area during 2024. Results of pond surveys undertaken to date, as well as the 2022 and planned 2024 survey areas are shown on Figure 8-6.

### Reptiles

8.4.48 Data provided by CPERC and BLBRMC included records of grass snake.

8.4.49 The predominantly arable habitats within the Site offer low suitability habitat for reptile species, however more suitable habitat is present along field margins and hedgerow bases.

8.4.50 Due to the sub-optimal habitats present within the Site and retention of more suitable habitats, no detailed surveys for reptiles are proposed. Localised areas of reptile suitability, including suitable refugia and grass snake egg laying habitats will be identified through the extended habitat surveys.

### Badger

8.4.51 During the PEA and subsequent detailed badger surveys evidence of badger activity was found throughout the Site. Evidence encountered included active setts, as well as evidence of foraging and commuting.

### Otter

8.4.52 Data provided by CPERC and BLBRMC identified records of otter on the River Kym, which forms the northern boundary of East Park Site C. Otter were also recorded on the Riseley Brook within the wider study area.

8.4.53 The River Kym will be retained and protected to ensure no direct impacts and therefore no further surveys for otter are anticipated. Where localised ditch crossings are proposed, a habitat assessment for otter would be undertaken with follow up presence/ absence surveys where suitable habitat is present.

### Water vole

8.4.54 Data provided by CPERC and BLBRMC identified a record of water vole within the wider survey area on the River Kym.

8.4.55 The river Kym and ditches within the Site will be retained and protected, and therefore no general surveys for water vole are proposed. Where localised ditch crossings are proposed, a habitat assessment for water vole would be undertaken with follow up presence/ absence surveys where suitable habitat is present.

### Invertebrates

8.4.56 The Site is representative of typical arable farmland habitat within the local area and therefore is considered likely to support an invertebrate assemblage of common and widespread species. Further, agricultural management of the site is considered to reduce invertebrate diversity both through increased homogeneity and the use of pesticides. However, invertebrate scoping surveys will be undertaken in 2024 to assess in detail the suitability of habitat

for notable invertebrate assemblages. If appropriate, detailed survey would be undertaken focussed to species or species groups of high conservation status, or targeted to specific areas of potentially higher value habitats.

### Biodiversity Net Gain

8.4.57 A biodiversity net gain calculation will be undertaken utilising the Defra Metric 4.0 (or most subsequent version as appropriate at the time of submission). This will be informed by condition assessment surveys, including a River Condition Assessment survey of watercourses within 10m of the Scheme. Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment will be undertaken in line with relevant supplementary documentation issued alongside the Biodiversity Metric and relevant secondary legislation.

8.4.58 While statutory biodiversity net gains will not be required by law until November 2025 for NSIP's, the Scheme will commit to a minimum net gain of 10%.

## 8.5 Potential Effects and Mitigation

8.5.1 The assessment will consider the potentially significant effects associated with the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Scheme.

### Potential Effects

**Construction**

8.5.2 Potential construction phase ecological effects associated with the Scheme are considered to relate to:

i) Direct land take (habitat loss) to accommodate the Scheme;
ii) Temporary disturbance and land take for laydown areas and construction compounds;
iii) Disturbance to, fragmentation or severance of connecting habitat or potential commuting routes within and adjacent to the site; and

iv) Disturbance and pollution (indirect effects such as noise and vibration, dust, pollution from surface water run-off) resulting from site clearance and construction, plant and vehicles movements and site workers' activities.

**Operation**

8.5.3 Operational phase effects are defined as effects following the construction of the Scheme. Operational phase effects generally relate to disturbance of habitats or species, on either a temporary or permanent basis. Some effects may reduce with habituation or remain for the lifetime of the Scheme.

8.5.4 Emerging evidence[66] suggests that the presence of solar arrays may affect the behaviour of some ecological receptors, including foraging and commuting bat species.

8.5.5 There are no additional operational effects relating to land take or habitat loss other than those already addressed in the construction phase.

8.5.6 Human disturbance from operation of the Scheme is not anticipated to be any greater than current levels of agricultural and recreational activity.

**Decommissioning**

8.5.7 Decommissioning effects are defined as effects following the end of the operational period of the Scheme. Decommissioning effects relate to disturbance of habitats or species, on a temporary basis and disturbance and pollution (indirect effects such as noise and vibration, dust, pollution from surface water run-off) resulting from site decommissioning activities, plant and vehicles movements.

## Mitigation

**Principles**

8.5.8 Compliance with policy requires that the Scheme considers and engages a mitigation hierarchy, requiring the highest level to be applied, where possible. The mitigation hierarchy is also fundamental to BNG. There are four

sequential steps that must be taken throughout the lifecycle of a project where there is potential for impacts on relevant ecological receptors:

i) Avoidance – actions taken to avoid causing impacts to the environment prior to beginning development (for example, moving the development to a different location);
ii) Minimisation – measures taken to reduce the duration, intensity, extent and/or likelihood of the unavoidable environmental impacts caused by development (for example, adapting the development design to minimise impacts);
iii) Restoration or rehabilitation – actions taken to repair environmental degradation or damage following unavoidable impacts caused by development; and
iv) Offsets – measures taken to compensate for any adverse environmental impacts caused by development which cannot be avoided, minimised and/or restored (e.g., including habitat creation to offset losses).

8.5.9 The Scheme's design evolution will seek to avoid areas of significant biodiversity value, such as field boundary hedgerows and ditch networks. Habitat enhancement measures and ongoing management practices will be proposed in line with guidance published by the Building Research Establishment (*Biodiversity Guidance for Solar Developments*[65]) ('the BRE Guidance') that will enhance and safeguard key habitats for the benefit of wildlife, and enhance the ecological value of land currently under agricultural use.

8.5.10 The BRE guidance states that:

> *'with appropriate land management, solar farms have the potential to support wildlife and contribute to national biodiversity targets. Indeed, solar farms may have several additional advantages in that they are secure sites with little disturbance from humans and machinery once construction is complete. Recent research suggests biodiversity gains on solar farms can be significant'.*

8.5.11 The ES chapter will provide commitments for long-term management of the land for the duration of the project to conserve and improve landscape habitat connectivity with the wider landscape for wildlife through protecting and enhancing potentially important wildlife corridors and habitats. This will contribute to the establishment of coherent ecological networks, supporting the BNG targets of the Environment Act 2021 and the NPS for Energy (EN-1).

**Embedded Mitigation**

8.5.12 The following measures will be considered as embedded mitigation and incorporated into the design of the Scheme to avoid and protect important ecological features, so far as is achievable:

i) Species-specific buffer zones will be adopted where possible (e.g. around badger setts), further detailed information will be provided within the ES chapter;
ii) A minimum buffer of 6m around watercourses and ditches will be applied, which all elements of the Scheme will avoid, where possible, with the exception of access tracks;
iii) A minimum buffer of 6m around hedgerow / field boundaries will be applied, which all elements of the Scheme will avoid, where possible, with the exception of access tracks;
iv) Any removal of hedgerows will be limited to the creation of localised access points only, where new access points are required, they are not expected to be of a width greater than 10m, but this would be subject to further design;
v) Impacts to ditches will be restricted to localised crossings only, to consist of bailey bridges or culverting, where possible existing ditch crossings will be used;
vi) Root protection areas in line with BS:3857 will be adhered to, where possible;

vii) Design will be sensitive to ecologically valuable habitats including ancient and veteran trees and woodlands, and these will be avoided so far as practicable;

viii) There will be no permanent new lighting of boundary features (hedgerows and ditches); and

ix) New watercourse / ditch crossings will be minimised and sensitively designed to allow the continued movement of wildlife along the watercourse.

**Mitigation Proposals**

8.5.13 Where impacts cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented and secured as a requirement of the DCO. The ES will include as a minimum:

i) An Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP); and

ii) An Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (OLEMP).

8.5.14 The OCEMP will describe measures to be implemented during the construction process and may, for example, include commitments to Species Protection Plans, Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs), pre-construction surveys and appropriate derogation licenses as well as pollution (including dust) control, managed construction lighting and noise / traffic management measures.

8.5.15 The OLEMP will be designed to ensure delivery of the Scheme's BNG strategy, and in accordance with the requirements of the Environment Act 2021 and having regard to corresponding local policy.

## 8.6 Assessment Methodology

8.6.1 The assessment will be carried out in accordance with current CIEEM[41] guidance for ecological impact assessment and will follow the approach set out within the EIA Regulations 2017[2]. The assessment will form the Ecology and Nature Conservation Chapter of the Environmental Statement. The

Ecology Chapter will consider the likely significant effects on biodiversity (including habitats and species) during construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Scheme.

8.6.2 The ecological impact assessment will also cross-refer to the results of the assessments of other environmental disciplines. This may include, but not necessarily be limited to, air quality, water quality, lighting and noise assessments. Any required mitigation and enhancement measures will also be developed where appropriate, in conjunction with the landscape design of the Scheme.

**Significance Criteria**

8.6.3 To determine the overall significance of each ecological effect, judgements on the sensitivity of the receptor(s) and the magnitude of impact from the Scheme will be considered together in order to determine whether or not an effect is likely to be significant. This will involve a combination of quantitative and qualitative assessment and the application of professional judgement.

8.6.4 For the purposes of the assessment, effects will be categorised as significant or not significant in line with the EIA Regulations. The assessment will consider effects at different geographic scales i.e., where effects may be discernible at a local scale but are not considered significant in the context of the EIA Regulations. For the purpose of the assessment, moderate and major effects are deemed to be 'significant' in EIA terms unless stated otherwise.

8.6.5 A 'significant effect' is considered to be an effect that either supports or undermines biodiversity conservation objectives for 'important ecological features' or for biodiversity in general.

8.6.6 Effects on ecological receptors will be assessed based upon the interaction between the importance, or sensitivity, of the feature and the magnitude of change it is likely to experience. In accordance with the CIEEM guidelines, an EcIA need only assess in detail, impacts upon important ecological features i.e. those that are considered important and potentially affected. It is not

necessary to carry out detailed assessment of features that are sufficiently widespread, unthreatened and resilient to project impacts and will remain viable and sustainable. Where ecological receptors are not considered important enough to warrant further consideration, or where they will not be significantly affected, these will be scoped out of the assessment, and justification for exclusion is provided.

## Receptors Scoped In/ Out

8.6.7 The ecological receptors to be scoped into the assessment will be reviewed as the project design evolves and as additional information is gathered from planned surveys. The below information presents the rationale for each ecological receptor to be scoped in or out of the ES based on the information gathered to date and professional opinion.

**Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation**

8.6.8 Taking into account embedded avoidance and mitigation measures, no significant impacts are anticipated to statutory designated sites or associated qualifying features as a result of construction, operation of decommissioning of the Scheme, and therefore this receptor is proposed to be **scoped out** of detailed assessment in the ES.

**Non-Statutory designated Sites for Nature Conservation**

8.6.9 Taking into account embedded avoidance and mitigation measures, no significant impacts are anticipated to non-statutory designated sites located adjacent to the Site or within the wider desk study area as a result of construction, operation or decommissioning of the Scheme, and therefore this receptor is proposed to be **scoped out** of detailed assessment in the ES.

**Habitats**

***Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats***

8.6.10 No ancient woodland, ancient or veteran trees, or other irreplaceable habitats are known to be present within the Site. If such receptors are identified in subsequent arboricultural surveys they will be retained and protected in line with embedded avoidance and mitigation measures. Therefore impacts to irreplaceable habitats are proposed to be **scoped out** of detailed assessment in the ES.

8.6.11 Priority habitats are located within the Site, including woodland, ponds and hedgerows. While such habitat would be retained and protected through embedded avoidance and mitigation measures, minor impacts to hedgerows may be required to facilitate construction access and therefore following a precautionary approach priority habitats are proposed to be **scoped in** for detailed assessment in the ES for the construction phase of the Scheme.

8.6.12 No significant impacts are anticipated and therefore priority habitats are proposed to be **scoped out** for operational phase impacts.

***Other On-site Habitats***

8.6.13 While habitats within the Site are typically of low intrinsic value, they may support other protected and/ or notable flora or fauna and will be impacted directly during construction of the Scheme. Therefore following a precautionary approach such habitats are proposed to be **scoped in** for detailed assessment in the ES for construction phase impacts.

8.6.14 No significant impacts are anticipated and therefore on-site habitats are proposed to be **scoped out** for operational phase impacts.

**Breeding Birds**

8.6.15 Embedded design and mitigation measures such as the retention of hedgerows and field boundary habitats, as well as green infrastructure

proposals would avoid and minimise impacts to many breeding bird species, however in the absence of mitigation adverse impacts may occur due to habitat loss or destruction of nesting sites.

8.6.16 Breeding birds are proposed to be **scoped in** for detailed assessment in the ES for the construction phase, with a focus on ground-nesting species most likely to affected due to loss of suitable nesting habitat.

8.6.17 Ground nesting birds in particular will continue to be displaced throughout the operational lifetime of the Scheme (i.e., until decommissioning). For species nesting within retained habitats, including hedgerows, any potential for operational impacts is limited to disturbance through maintenance visits, which is considered likely to be no more than existing agricultural management activities. Due to the continued displacement of ground nesting bird species operational impacts are therefore proposed to be **scoped in**.

**Non-breeding Birds**

8.6.18 Based on data collected to date, given the low numbers of non-breeding bird species present it is proposed that non-breeding birds are **scoped out** of detailed assessment in the ES.

8.6.19 Any potential for operational impacts is limited to disturbance through maintenance visits, which is considered likely to be no more than existing agricultural management activities. Operational impacts are therefore proposed to be **scoped out.**

**Bats**

***Roosting***

8.6.20 While trees offering bat roosting potential are located within the Site these will be retained and protected in line with embedded avoidance and mitigation measures. No buildings with bat roost potential are anticipated to be affected by the Scheme.

8.6.21 Due to the absence of direct or indirect impacts to suitable roost habitats during construction and operation, roosting bats are proposed to be **scoped out** of detailed assessment in the ES.

8.6.22 Should future design iterations require impacts to trees or buildings and surveys confirm likely bat presence, the species would be scoped into the ES.

***Foraging and Commuting***

8.6.23 Important bat foraging and commuting features such as field boundary habitats would be retained and protected through embedded avoidance and mitigation measures.

8.6.24 Minor and localised removal of hedgerows may be required, and taking into account emerging evidence regarding bat aversion to solar arrays[66], following a precautionary approach foraging and commuting bats are proposed to be **scoped in** to the ES for construction impacts.

8.6.25 It is acknowledged that the presence of solar PV panels may affect bat foraging and commuting habits during operation of the Scheme, and therefore bats are proposed to be **scoped in** for this phase of development.

**Amphibians**

8.6.26 Ponds within the Site offer suitable aquatic habitat for GCN and other amphibians, with GCN presence confirmed within the Site. The Site is predominantly sub-optimal arable habitat, with suitable habitats (both terrestrial and aquatic) retained and protected through embedded avoidance and mitigation measure, however due to the confirmed presence of GCN within the Site and the possibility of incidental killing during construction (in the absence of mitigation) GCN are proposed to be **scoped in** to the ES.

8.6.27 No significant impacts are anticipated during operation of the Scheme and therefore amphibians are proposed to be **scoped out** in relation to operational impacts.

**Reptiles**

8.6.28 Arable habitats that dominate the Site provide sub-optimal habitat for reptiles, with habitats offering more suitable reptile habitat principally comprising field boundaries which will protected throughout construction of the Scheme. Therefore, due to these embedded mitigation measures, reptiles are proposed to be **scoped out** of detailed assessment in the ES. Mitigation will be provided to ensure legal compliance.

**Badger**

8.6.29 Badgers are a common and widespread species at both a local and national level, and while protected by law this is primarily due to welfare concerns. Therefore, while avoidance and mitigation measures will be implemented to ensure compliance with legal requirements, impacts to badger are proposed to be **scoped out** of detailed assessment in the ES as any effect is not likely to be significant. Badger will be considered with regards to legislative compliance (mitigation).

**Otter**

8.6.30 Due to embedded avoidance and mitigation measures in place to protect otter habitats, including the River Kym, no impacts are anticipated on this species during construction or operation of the Scheme and therefore otter are proposed to be **scoped out** of the ES.

8.6.31 Should localised crossings be required habitat suitability assessments, and if appropriate otter presence/ likely absence surveys, would be undertaken. Should otter presence be confirmed, and impacts be anticipated as a result of watercourse crossings, the species would then be scoped into the assessment.

**Water vole**

8.6.32 Due to embedded avoidance and mitigation measures in place to protect otter habitats, including the River Kym and on-Site ditches, no impacts are

anticipated on this species during construction or operation of the Scheme and therefore water vole are proposed to be **scoped out** of the ES.

8.6.33 Should localised crossings be required habitat suitability assessments, and if appropriate presence/ likely absence surveys, would be undertaken. Should water vole presence be confirmed, and impacts be anticipated as a result of watercourse crossings, the species would then be scoped into the assessment.

**Invertebrates**

8.6.34 The results of invertebrate scoping surveys will be used to determine whether invertebrate assemblages are to be scoped in for detailed assessment in the ES; however given the habitats present and implementation of buffer zones around the most suitable habitats (e.g., hedgerows, margins, ditches and woodland) it is proposed that invertebrates are **scoped out** of the ES.

## 8.7 Assumptions, Limitations and Uncertainties

8.7.1 Field surveys commenced in 2021 and will continue through 2023/24 to determine the baseline ecological conditions. The surveys may highlight new important ecological features with potential to be significantly affected which have not been identified (or considered not to be significant) at this stage of the assessment. These would be discussed on a case-by-case basis with the local authorities, Natural England and other statutory and non-statutory consultees as appropriate.

8.7.2 Limitations specific to field surveys would be discussed within the ES and Technical Appendices.

## 8.8 Summary

8.8.1 A summary of matters proposed to be scoped in or scoped out is included in Table 8.1 below:

**Table 8.1: Summary of matters proposed to be scoped in / out**

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Taking into account embedded avoidance and mitigation measures, no significant impacts are anticipated to statutory designated sites or associated qualifying features as a result of construction or operation of the Scheme, and therefore this receptor is anticipated to be scoped out of detailed assessment in the ES. |
| Non-Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Taking to account embedded avoidance and mitigation measures, no significant impacts are anticipated to non-statutory designated sites or associated qualifying features as a result of construction or operation of the Scheme, and therefore this receptor is anticipated to be scoped out of detailed assessment in the ES. |
| Irreplaceable Habitats | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | No ancient woodland, ancient or veteran trees, or other irreplaceable habitats are known to be present within the Site; if identified in subsequent surveys they will be retained and protected in line with embedded avoidance and mitigation measures. Therefore impacts to irreplaceable habitats are proposed to be scoped out of detailed assessment in the ES. |
| **Priority Habitats** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Priority habitats are located within the Site, including woodland, ponds and hedgerows. While such habitat would largely be retained and protected through embedded avoidance and mitigation measures, minor impacts to hedgerows may be required to |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | facilitate construction access and therefore following a precautionary approach, priority habitats are proposed to be scoped in for detailed assessment in the ES for the construction phase of the Scheme. |
| **Other On-site Habitats** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | While habitats within the Site are typically of low intrinsic value, they may support other protected and/ or notable flora or fauna and will be impacted directly during construction of the Scheme. Therefore following a precautionary approach such habitats are proposed to be scoped in for detailed assessment in the ES for construction phase impacts. |
| **Breeding Birds** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Embedded design and mitigation measures such as the retention of hedgerows and field boundary habitats, as well as green infrastructure proposals would avoid and minimise impacts to many breeding bird species, however in the absence of mitigation adverse impacts may occur due to habitat loss or destruction of nesting sites.<br>Breeding birds are proposed to be scoped in for detailed assessment in the ES for the construction and operation phases, with a focus on ground-nesting species most likely to be affected due to loss of suitable nesting habitat. |
| Non-Breeding Birds | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Based on data collected to date, given the low numbers of non-breeding bird species present it is proposed that non-breeding birds are scoped out of detailed assessment in the ES. |
| Bats – Roosting | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | While trees offering bat roosting potential are located within the Site these will be retained and protected in line with embedded avoidance and mitigation measures. No buildings with |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | roost potential are anticipated to be affected by the Scheme.<br>Due to the absence of direct or indirect impacts to suitable roost habitats during construction and operation, roosting bats are proposed to be scoped out of detailed assessment in the ES. |
| **Bats – Foraging and Commuting** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Important bat foraging and commuting features such as field boundary habitats would be retained and protected through embedded avoidance and mitigation measures.<br>Minor and localised removal of hedgerows may be required and taking into account emerging evidence regarding bat aversion to solar arrays, following a precautionary approach foraging and commuting bats are proposed to be scoped in to the ES for construction and operation impacts. |
| **Amphibians** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Ponds within the Site offer suitable aquatic habitat for GCN and other amphibians, with GCN presence confirmed within the Site. The Site is predominantly sub-optimal arable habitat, with suitable habitats retained and protected through embedded avoidance and mitigation measure, however due to the confirmed presence of GCN within the Site and the possibility of incidental killing during construction (in the absence of mitigation) GCN are proposed to be scoped in to the ES. |
| Reptiles | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Habitats offering suitable reptile habitat will largely be retained and protected throughout construction of the Scheme, and therefore due to these embedded mitigation measures reptile are proposed to be scoped out of detailed assessment the ES. |

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| Badgers | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Badgers are a common and widespread species at both a local and national level, and while protected by law this is primarily due to welfare concerns. Therefore, while avoidance and mitigation measures will be implemented to ensure compliance with legal requirements badger are proposed to be scoped out of detailed assessment in the ES, other than with regards to legislative compliance (mitigation). |
| Otter | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Due to embedded avoidance and mitigation measures in place to protect otter habitats, including the River Kym, no impacts are anticipated on this species during construction or operation of the Scheme and therefore otter are proposed to be scoped out of the ES.<br><br>Should localised crossings be required habitat suitability assessments, and if appropriate otter presence/ likely absence surveys would be undertaken. Should otter presence be confirmed and impacts be anticipated as a result of watercourse crossings the species would then be scoped in to the assessment. |
| Water Vole | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Due to embedded avoidance and mitigation measures in place to protect otter habitats, including the River Kym and on-Site ditches, no impacts are anticipated on this species during construction or operation of the Scheme and therefore water vole are proposed to be scoped out of the ES.<br><br>Should localised crossings be required habitat suitability assessments, and if appropriate presence/ likely absence surveys would be undertaken. Should water vole presence be confirmed and impacts be anticipated as a result of watercourse crossings the |

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| | | | | species would then be scoped in to the assessment. |
| Invertebrates | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The results of invertebrate scoping surveys will be used to determine whether invertebrate assemblages are to be scoped in for detailed assessment in the ES; however given the habitats present and implementation of buffer zones around the most suitable habitats (e.g., hedgerows, margins, ditches and woodland) it is currently proposed that invertebrates will be scoped out of the ES. |

# 9.0 FLOOD RISK, DRAINAGE AND SURFACE WATER

## 9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 This chapter of the Scoping Report describes the baseline environment in relation to hydrology and flood risk and sets out the potential effects which could occur as a result of the Scheme. A description of mitigation measures that will be included as part of the design of the Scheme have also been set out.

9.1.2 The assessment is required to meet statutory requirements, understand the hydrological regime relevant to the study area, and, where impacts are predicted, ensure minimal effects will arise through embedding avoidance and mitigation measures in the development proposal.

## 9.2 Study Area

9.2.1 Impacts upon water quality will be considered on a catchment basis. The catchments draining the Site are presented in Figure 9-1.

9.2.2 Flood risk will be considered within the Site and to third parties outside of the Site as far as any flood modelling suggests any impacts may occur. It is assumed that information provided by Environment Agency (EA) models and online mapping is sufficient for this assessment.

## 9.3 Legislation, Planning Policy Context and Guidance

### Legislation

9.3.1 Where relevant, the assessment takes into account the legislative protection afforded to water resources. The main legal and policy framework is set by the following:

- Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017[67];
- Land Drainage Act 1991[68];

- Water Industry Act 1991[69];
- Water Resources Act 1991[70];
- Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016[71];
- Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001[72];
- Environmental Damage (Prevention & Remediation) Regulations 2009[73];
- The Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)[74];
- The EC Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)[75];
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010[43];
- The Flood Risk Regulations 2009[76]; and
- Flood and Water Management Act 2010[77].

## Water Quality Standards and Objectives

9.3.2 The water quality of England's rivers is classified by the Environment Agency (EA), which has developed a classification scheme for surface waters following the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, as part of the river basin management plans (RBMP).

9.3.3 The scheme assesses the condition of each river, lake, estuary and coastal water and assigns it a 'status' from high, good, moderate, poor to bad. If a water body is classified as high or good status, then it has a healthy ecology which deviates only slightly from natural conditions. Such a water body is an important natural heritage asset and can support a wide range of uses such as recreation, fishing and drinking water supply. If a water body is classified as moderate, poor or bad, then the ecology is adversely affected and the range of uses which can be supported is reduced.

9.3.4 As part of the river basin management plans, waterbody data are published by the EA containing details of the current waterbody classification, current pressures on the waterbody and measures to address these and classification objectives for 2021 and 2027.

## Planning Policy

### National Policy Statements

9.3.5 The following policies have been taken into account as part of the assessment:

i) NPS EN-1 with particular reference to section 4.10 (pollution control and other environmental regulatory regimes), section 5.7 (Flood Risk) and section 5.15 (Water quality and resources). These highlight the requirement for site specific flood risk assessments, the need for the decision maker to assess whether the development proposes an acceptable use of the land, the need for early engagement with regulators and the requirement for development to have pollution control in place.

ii) NPS EN-3 – whilst not providing any specific advice on solar development, this document highlights the importance of considering potential impacts on water quality, water resources and flood risk, taking into account climate change when discussing other renewable technologies.

9.3.6 The Draft NPS EN-1 sets out additional information on the requirements for flood risk assessments and encourages applications to manage surface water during construction. It also makes it clear that it is necessary to have regard to current River Basin Management Plans and that development must meet the requirements of the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017.

9.3.7 The Draft EN-3 sets out requirements for use of permeable surfacing and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to control runoff and states that water management is a critical component of site design for ground mount solar panels.

### National Planning Policy Framework

9.3.8 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (September 2023) sets out the planning policies for England and describes how these should be applied.

The NPPF also sets out the aims for development to contribute towards sustainable development.

9.3.9 Relevant sections of the NPPF to the water environment include Section 14: 'Meeting the challenge of climate change'. This section considers the impact of climate change to flood risk, coastal change and water supply.

9.3.10 Paragraphs 159 to 169 set out the need to avoid areas at risk of flooding and for developments to be made safe for its lifetime. Where this cannot be achieved, national policy is clear that new development should not be allowed. The implications of this policy are discussed in Sections 9.4.3, 9.5.11 and 9.5.18 of this chapter.

9.3.11 Section 15 of the NPPF: 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment' is relevant to water quality and sets out the requirement of:

9.3.12 *e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans.'* The implications of this policy are discussed in Sections 9.4.9, 9.5.15 and 9.5.28.

**National Planning Practice Guidance**

9.3.13 The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2022) and provides guidance across a range of topic areas. The section entitled 'Flood Risk and Coastal Change' provides guidance on the 'sequential test' and 'exception test' which must be applied to steer development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding. The document also provides guidance on Flood Risk Assessments (FRA) and sets out flood risk issues from different types of development. Guidance on surface water management including consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA) is also included.

9.3.14 Guidance on climate change focuses on suitable mitigation and adaptation measures in the planning process. This includes considering availability of water and water infrastructure for the lifetime of a development and designing responses to promote water efficiency and protect water quality.

### Other Guidance

9.3.15 The assessment of the effects of the Scheme on the water environment has been undertaken in accordance with the legislation summarised above. Where appropriate, informed professional judgement has been used, primarily in relation to geomorphology, where there is a lack of published guidance to date.

9.3.16 Flood risk has been assessed in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF and the accompanying online flood risk guidance.

## 9.4 Preliminary Baseline Conditions

**Surface Hydrology, Site Drainage and Flooding**

9.4.1 The Site is located to the west of St. Neots and sits within the wider catchment of the River Great Ouse. Several tributaries drain the Site, including the Pertenhall Brook, Duloe Brook, South Brook and the River Kym.

9.4.2 The Environment Agency (EA) fluvial flood map indicates that East Park Site A, B and C are at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Kym, whilst the grid connection route intersects the fluvial flood zones for the Duloe Brook. A request for flood risk data at these locations will be submitted to the EA, to acquire flood levels.

9.4.3 There exist many drainage channels within the Site, which do not have a catchment large enough to be captured within the fluvial mapping. The flood risk from these is therefore captured by the EA surface water flood maps, which indicate large areas of the Site are expected to experience surface water flooding (see Figures 9-2a and 2b). It is noted that due to the relatively

flat topography at the Site, flood extents from the channels are relatively extensive for events down to the 1 in 30yr return period.

9.4.4 A review of the EA reservoir flood risk map shows the area is not at risk of reservoir flooding.

**Geology, Hydrogeology and Soils**

9.4.5 Bedrock geological mapping provided by the British Geological Survey (BGS) for the Site indicates it is underlain entirely by the Oxford Clay Formation. BGS mapping of superficial geology shows a diversity of deposits. This includes terrace deposits of sand and gravel near to the River Kym, covering northern areas of East Park Site A, B and C. Outside of this, Oxford Clay may protrude at or near to the ground surface over much of the Site area. This is with the exclusion of some southern areas of East Park Site B and D and the grid route down to Eaton Socon Substation; which are underlain by diamicton. Online mapping indicates no peat is present at the Site.

9.4.6 BGS hydrogeological mapping suggests no significant groundwater aquifers are present at the Site (a product of clay bedrock underlying the Site).

**Land Use and Designated Sites**

9.4.7 The Scheme is located within arable farmland with much of the Site tending to fall gently south to north.

9.4.8 As mentioned in Section 3.1.11, there are no statutory nature conservation designations within the Scheme boundary. The closest is the Swineshead Wood Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), some 950m west of the Site, Perry Woods SSSI located circa 1.8km north of the Site and Grafham Water SSSI located circa 2.8km north of the Site.

**Water Quality and Water Use**

9.4.9 The area lies within the Ouse Upper and Bedford Management Catchment (within the Anglian River Basin District). Within this, the Site straddles four

river water body catchments. The water bodies and their Cycle 3 status' are outlined below:

- The Kym waterbody catchment covers East Park Site C and much of East Park Site B and D. It has a moderate ecological status, though failed in chemical indicators in 2019 (due to Polybrominated diphenyl ethers).
- The Duloe Brook straddles the upper section of the grid route corridor and southern area of East Park Site D. It has a moderate ecological status, though failed in chemical indicators in 2019 (due to Perfluorooctane sulphonate and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers).
- The Pertenhall Brook covers East Park Site A and much of Site B. It has a moderate ecological status, though failed in chemical indicators in 2019 (due to Polybrominated diphenyl ethers).
- The Colmworth Brook covers the southern tip of the grid route corridor and has been assigned a moderate ecological status, though failed in chemical indicators in 2019 (due to Polybrominated diphenyl ethers).

9.4.10 These tributaries ultimately drain to the Ouse (Roxton to Earith) WFD waterbody (ID: GB105033047921) to the east of the Site.

9.4.11 Several small farmhouses have been identified close to and within the Site, which may be using private water supplies. Contact has been made with Huntingdonshire and Bedford Borough Councils to obtain private water supply data records. Bedford Borough responded on the 20th September 2023 confirming three properties with a PWS within the given search radius of the Site. Huntingdonshire responded on the 18th September to confirm no properties within their area. The private water supply records provided by Bedford Borough Council will be assessed for likely impact from the development, on the basis of potential contamination pathways from the Site.

## 9.5 Potential Effects and Mitigation

### Construction

#### Potential effects

9.5.1 There is a risk of soil compaction across the whole of the Site Area through operation of machinery and plant to install the Solar PV Modules. This is most likely to occur along the access tracks, which would be the most heavily trafficked areas on-site. This could lead to a minor increase in run-off as the soil compaction could reduce the soil's permeability. This, combined with the increase in impermeable areas due to on-site hardstanding areas (for transformers, BESS and other infrastructure) could lead to increased surface water runoff. This has the potential to increase the flashiness of the catchment during high rainfall events and to temporarily reduce groundwater recharge. This could subsequently increase downstream flood risk.

9.5.2 There is a risk of surface water flooding of construction areas. This is most likely to occur during heavy rainfall events which exceed the capacity of any installed drainage system or due to ground conditions resulting in standing water. Impacts associated with flood risk can also occur due to construction activities such as ground reprofiling which have the potential to alter drainage pathways.

9.5.3 Excavation of the topsoil would likely be required to lay the proposed access tracks and underground cables (described in Section 3.3.17). If not appropriately mitigated, there may be an increased risk of erosion to the exposed subsoil or bedrock. This poses a risk during high rainfall events, whereby material may be mobilised and lead to increased siltation of runoff which has the potential to pollute surrounding watercourses. Construction activities across the Site that could expose surface soils, such as soil stockpiles, could occur adjacent to the natural land drainage ditches or watercourses that are located within various parts of the Site. Therefore, there is the potential for sediment laden run-off to enter these watercourses directly.

9.5.4 Alongside siltation pollution, there is a low risk of chemical spillages/leakages from construction activities or vehicles. If this were to occur, it would have the potential to soak through the subsoil and into the groundwater leading to changes in the in-stream hydrochemistry. Alternatively, it could be entrained with surface water runoff into the watercourses surrounding the Site. These risks are considered low, providing that refuelling occurs off-site and appropriate emergency plans are put in place to deal with potential spill events.

9.5.5 A review of the location of the protected sites in the region (identified in 9.4.8), suggested they all are located either upstream of the Site, or within a different, unconnected sub-catchment, therefore effectively ruling out any hydrological pathway by which they may be affected by any development at the Site. Assessment of potential impacts to these protected sites is therefore proposed to be **scoped out**.

9.5.6 Due to the increased impermeable area of the Site caused by its change of use, increased overland flow may occur. This has the potential to increase scour in the watercourses and increase flood risk downstream.

9.5.7 There are several properties within Bedford Borough that have a private water supply (PWS) that has the potential to be affected by the Scheme. If private water supplies are encountered whilst construction is taking place, if appropriate mitigation is not provided, there is the potential for construction pollution to impact the water quality of these supplies. It is currently proposed that an assessment of PWS is **scoped in** to the ES, however this sub-topic will be reviewed further as the Scheme progresses and in consultation with stakeholders. If the assessment of PWS is subsequently scoped out of the ES, then evidence will be provided explaining why.

**Mitigation**

9.5.8 To reduce soil compaction during the construction phase, a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) will be adopted to minimise the volume and number of journeys required. This would reduce the concentration and

distribution of soil compaction which will minimise any loss of groundwater recharge.

9.5.9 A flood risk assessment (FRA) will be prepared for the Scheme and will be submitted as an appendix to the ES. The FRA will outline the existing flood risk and any necessary mitigation. The FRA will include a review of fluvial, pluvial, groundwater and reservoir flooding using publicly available mapping and other resources online. The Environment Agency and LLFA will be consulted to acquire any historic information or modelling data where relevant.

9.5.10 An outline surface water drainage strategy will be included within the FRA to manage any increase in surface water runoff during construction, which will likely consist of measures to intercept runoff and perimeter swales to store any excess runoff predicted. The LLFA will be consulted to understand their standards and requirements, and to present and confirm the approach taken for the Scheme. The swales will provide a safeguard to manage the runoff volume during both the construction and operational phases of the Scheme. The combined use of permeable access tracks and vegetation to reduce soil compaction and increase infiltration combined with Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) techniques to control the rates of overland flow aims to mitigate the risk of increased downstream flooding.

9.5.11 When constructing the access tracks, the lengths of open excavations would be controlled and replaced with gravel material as soon as possible to reduce the risk of erosion/siltation. These would be constructed on existing farm tracks that are already compacted and using existing field access points, where possible. Gravel material will generally be used (where appropriate) as opposed to tarmac to allow a level of infiltration through the tracks, better representing the baseline soil conditions. As previously described, the Site generally has only very shallow gradients, however where this is not the case, silt traps, soil bunds and grass filter strips would be used more commonly to avoid sediment washing off to the watercourses. The layout of the Solar PV Modules would also be designed to minimise the risk of local scour problems.

9.5.12 Underground cable routes would be designed and installed to ensure a low risk of pollution from this activity. Excavations required for cable installation will be undertaken in a manner as to minimise time which subsoil layers are exposed. Soil stockpiles would be managed to contain sediment to that locality, preventing pollution of watercourses. In addition, the ground would be restored as quickly as possible following construction and existing vegetation reinstated.

9.5.13 To reduce the potential impacts in relation to pollution from construction activities and vehicles, best practice mitigation measures would be implemented. These include measures such as bunding of storage and refuelling areas, disposal of solid and liquid waste off-site, cleaning of vehicles to be carried out off-site and the use of spill kits and absorbent mats. Construction activities would be undertaken in accordance with best practice measures and in line with a CEMP, to be secured as a requirement of the DCO.

9.5.14 The mitigation measures outlined in this section will reduce the potential effects in relation to hydrology and flood risk. The aforementioned mitigation measures for soils are relevant for ensuring minimal impacts upon water quality from increased siltation or pollutants. Pollution risk will be reduced through best management practices and siltation levels reduced using vegetation cover and silt traps. This will improve the water quality running off-site and therefore the risk posed to the health of the surrounding WFD water bodies will be reduced. Meanwhile vegetation and SuDS design will increase on-site attenuation, infiltration and reduce the rates of overland flow, reducing the flood risk posed downstream of the Scheme.

9.5.15 With the implementation of the mitigation measures presented above, it is unlikely that significant effects would occur in relation to hydrology and flood risk during the construction phase. As described above, an FRA and outline drainage design will be submitted as an appendix to the ES. The mitigation measures presented within this section will be encapsulated within the design and/or OCEMP and will be included within the ES.

## Operation

### Potential Effects

9.5.16 The Scheme would result in some small increases of impermeable areas through the construction of inverters, transformers, BESS and the East Park Substation. Additionally, the regular use of semi-permeable or permeable maintenance tracks may cause soil compaction over time, decreasing soakaway potential leading to increased runoff. An increase in impermeable area on-site leads to a reduction in infiltration and an increase in surface water runoff. This means rainwater could reach rivers faster, carrying a larger volume of water, subsequently increasing downstream flood risk. However, the proposed impermeable area is likely to be small relative to the size of the Site area and it is unlikely to lead to a significant increase in flood risk. The proposed solar panels themselves will have a limited impact on the surface water runoff regime within the Site as due to the tilt of the panels that are raised above ground, rainwater can still reach the existing vegetation underneath.

9.5.17 The EA flood maps indicate that the Site is largely situated within Flood Zone 1 and is therefore not at significant risk of river flooding. There are some areas of flooding associated with the River Kym and Duloe Brook. Much of these affected areas have though been earmarked for Green Infrastructure (such as within East Park Site A and B), though in Site A flooding does encroach upon areas designated for panelling. A request for flood risk data at these locations will be submitted to the EA to acquire flood levels. If panels are located within Flood Zone 3, there is the potential for a slight reduction in flood storage volume as a result of the displacement of water by panels and any associated infrastructure/tracks. This has the potential to increase the risk of flooding outside of Flood Zone 3.

9.5.18 A review of the EA surface water flood risk map indicates a significant area of the Site is affected by the 30yr pluvial flood event and above. The areas that are at a higher risk of flooding have the potential to flood infrastructure during

periods of heavy rainfall. Again, there is the potential for a slight reduction in flood storage as a result of the supporting framework for the panels and any associated infrastructure/tracks.

9.5.19 During the operational phase of the Scheme the risk of pollution is small. This can come from siltation coming off the Site due to soil erosion, chemical spills arising from onsite maintenance or from faults from the Solar PV Modules.

**Mitigation**

9.5.20 To reduce soil compaction beneath and around the panels, vegetation in the form of a wildflower and grass mix will be maintained. The introduction of wildflower meadows, which have deeper root structures than conventional grass will reduce soil compaction over time while increasing water infiltration and improving biodiversity. The reduction of soil compaction through these methods will minimise any loss of groundwater recharge. An ongoing habitat maintenance plan will be implemented to ensure the habitats are maintained and continue to mitigate any operational effects. Therefore, it is proposed to scope out effects in relation to soil compaction from the ES for the operational phase.

9.5.21 Critical infrastructure will be located outside of the flood zone and ensuring that panels are raised above the predicted maximum flood depth for the 100 years plus climate change scenario. Where it is proposed that low risk infrastructure (Solar PV Modules) is located in the Flood Zones, the Applicant will discuss and agree the potential risk and proposed mitigation measures with the Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA) during engagement with statutory bodies. To mitigate this risk, we will define the flood level using existing flood risk data and ensure that the lowest point of electrical risk is raised above this design flood level, including a suitable freeboard. In addition to this, the supports to the Solar PV Modules will be designed to minimise any potential impact on flood flow regimes, whist at the same time having the structural integrity to prevent a failure during a flood event. The impact of the Solar PV Modules on the existing drainage is expected to be minimal due to

their design. The planting of grassland buffer strips and wild flower planting will further work to mitigate additional surface runoff flows. An FRA and outline surface water drainage strategy will be provided, which will also consider and mitigate for construction impacts, as described above in Section 9.5.11.

9.5.22 The proposed building infrastructure, where surface water flow would be impeded, would be located outside of the areas at risk of surface water flooding to ensure existing surface water drainage routes are not altered. More formal drainage features would be provided for the hardstanding areas of buildings and any impermeable track areas, although given the relatively small areas within fields it is unlikely that a formal drainage outfall will be necessary.

9.5.23 From reviewing the data provided by the EA for fluvial and surface water flood risks, the majority of the Scheme is not at significant fluvial flood risk and therefore no mitigation measures are required for these areas. In areas that are within the Flood Zone essential infrastructure will be located higher than the design flood level, taking into account allowances for climate change. The FRA will review the current sources of flood risk and will identify the appropriate flood levels, which will be fed into the design and layout of the Scheme.

9.5.24 These methods, combined with the minimal increase in impermeable area caused by the Scheme, mean the effects of increased surface water runoff during construction and operation are likely to be low.

9.5.25 To prevent on-site pollution, regular maintenance will be carried out to ensure the health of the Solar PV Modules are maintained and that the on-site vegetation is continuing to protect the soil layer. Best practice mitigation methods will be in place such as disposal of solid and liquid waste off-site, the cleaning of vehicles to be carried out off-site and the use of spill kits and absorbent mats to ensure any pollution from maintenance vehicles is minimised.

9.5.26 In addition, the conversion of this land to support Solar PV Modules would result in the reduction of agricultural practices in the area. Any reduction in agriculture will reduce the amount of diffuse pollution due to agricultural activity from entering the watercourses. As this area is located within two Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ) (Great Ouse Surface Water and Huntington River Gravels Groundwater), utilising this land as a solar farm will support the objectives of the NVZ designation in reducing nitrate pollution in nearby watercourses. As a result of the mitigations and factors above, the impact of chemical pollution during the operational stage is proposed to be **scoped out**.

9.5.27 Liaison with the local council and further investigation into the farmhouses surrounding the proposed Site will be required before the impacts of the Scheme on private water supplies can be scoped out. Details of any private water supplies will be provided within the ES and an impact assessment undertaken as necessary.

9.5.28 The mitigation measures outlined in this section would reduce the potential effects in relation to hydrology and flood risk. The aforementioned mitigation measures for soils are relevant for ensuring minimal impacts upon water quality from increased siltation or pollutants. Pollution risk would be reduced through best practice measures and siltation levels reduced using vegetation cover and silt traps. This will improve the water quality coming off-site and therefore the risk posed to the health of the surrounding WFD areas. Meanwhile vegetation and SuDS design will increase onsite attenuation, infiltration and reduce the rates of overland flow, reducing the flood risk posed downstream of the Site. Therefore, it is not likely that significant effects would occur in relation to hydrology and flood risk during the operational phase.

## Decommissioning

9.5.29 Effects from decommissioning of the Site are assumed to be no worse than for construction, therefore there is no need for an additional full assessment. In addition, decommissioning activities would be covered by the development and implementation of a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan

(DEMP), which would be designed to comply to with the relevant legislation and guidance applicable at the point of decommissioning and agreed with consultees. The DEMP would be secured as a requirement of the DCO.

### Cumulative

9.5.30 The cumulative effects of developments within the local area will be assessed on a catchment basis. The size of the draining catchments and the proximity to current or other proposed developments will be assessed to determine the likely cumulative impacts on the local environment.

## 9.6 Assessment Methodology

9.6.1 Given the scale of the development an FRA and Outline Drainage Strategy will be provided, which will identify the risks of flooding during the operational period from all sources and will summarise the drainage features that form part of the Scheme design.

9.6.2 A Water Framework Directive Assessment will be produced as an appendix to the ES chapter to assess potential water quality impacts upon waterbodies and whether the Site may impact upon WFD aims for each.

## 9.7 Assumptions, Limitations and Uncertainties

9.7.1 It is assumed that flood level data associated with fluvial flooding from the Duloe Brook and River Kym will be available and is otherwise sufficient to form an assessment of flood risk to the Site and that a qualitative assessment of third-party impacts is acceptable, without the requirement for bespoke hydraulic modelling.

## 9.8 Summary

9.8.1 A summary of matters proposed to be scoped in or scoped out is included in Table 9.1 below:

**Table 9.1: Summary of matters proposed to be scoped in / out**

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fluvial Flood Risk** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Fluvial flooding has been identified within three of the four land parcels for development and therefore the impacts of this on the PV infrastructure and an assessment of potential third-party impact by an increase in downstream flooding needs to be investigated further and consequently both construction and operational have been scoped in. An FRA and Outline Surface Water Management Plan will be submitted with the ES. |
| **Pluvial Flood Risk** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Pluvial flooding shown to occur throughout the Site. The impacts of this on the PV infrastructure needs to be investigated further and consequently both construction and operational phases have been scoped in. An FRA and Outline Surface Water Management Plan will be submitted with the ES. |
| **Water Quality from Increased Siltation and Pollution Events** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | **Scoped In** | Best practice mitigation measures would be implemented during the construction and decommissioning phases.<br>Once in operation, impacts on water quality are expected to be minimal due to the implementation of best practice measures. |
| **Private Water Supplies** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Not enough data has been obtained at present to determine if any households in the area rely on a private water supply. Therefore, these effects are for the moment scoped in, |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | and an impact assessment undertaken as required. |
| Designated Sites | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | No designated sites with hydrological connectivity to the development |

# 10.0 GROUND CONDITIONS

## 10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The Ground Conditions Chapter of the ES will consider the existing ground conditions, particularly contaminated land which can impose constraints on land use and construction works. The development can introduce new pathways for contamination migration, both in the short-term during construction where contaminants can become remobilised but also in the long-term during site operation. The proposed change in use also introduces new receptors such as construction workers who may be subject to short-term exposure and site workers / operatives where long-term exposure could occur as well as exposure to existing receptors including controlled waters during both construction and operational phases.

10.1.2 This section of the scoping report summarises the information gathered to date on the baseline land and contamination conditions of the site and uses it to identify the potential for likely significant effects from the Scheme during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases.

10.1.3 The Ground Conditions ES Chapter will be supported by a standalone background report (Phase I Geo-Environmental Assessment) which will form a Technical Appendix to the ES.

## 10.2 Study Area

10.2.1 The site is located to the north-west of the town of St Neots, and is across two administrative areas; Bedford Borough Council, and Huntingdonshire District Council. The site location is shown on Figure 1-1.

10.2.2 The Scheme Boundary includes all land for the solar development areas (East Park Sites A to D), BESS, landscaping, cabling, access and grid connection to the existing operational Eaton Socon Substation. Further details of the proposed development are provided within Section 3 and is as shown on Figure 3-2.

10.2.3 The Scheme Boundary will be the study area for the assessment.

## 10.3 Legislation, Planning Policy Context and Guidance

### Legislation

10.3.1 The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with Regulation 5 of the EIA Regulations which requires that '*The EIA must identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner in light of each individual case, the direct and indirect significant effects of the proposed development on the following factors – (c) land, soil, water, air and climate*'.

### National Planning Policy

10.3.2 National-level planning policy for NSIPs is set out in a series of National Policy Statements (NPSs). Those of relevance to the Scheme are those relating to energy and specifically:

i) Overarching NPS for Energy EN-1[6] (NPS EN-1);
ii) NPS for Electricity Networks EN-5[7] (NPS EN-5).

10.3.3 Land use including open space, green infrastructure and Green Belt is referenced within Part 5 of the Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) and states:

*For developments on previously developed land, applicants should ensure that they have considered the risk posed by land contamination.* (Paragraph 5.10.8)

*Applicants should safeguard any mineral resources on the proposed site as far as possible, taking into account the long-term potential of the land use after any future decommissioning has taken place*. (Paragraph 5.8.9)

10.3.4 *Where the project is likely to have effects on the water environment, the applicant should undertake an assessment of the existing status of, and impacts of the proposed project on, water quality, water resources and*

*physical characteristics of the water environment as part of the ES or equivalent.* (Paragraph 5.15.2)

10.3.5 NPS EN-3 and EN-5 do not specifically include references to land contamination.

10.3.6 The overall assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and associated National Planning Practice Guidance regarding Land Affected by Contamination (NPPG) which provides guiding principles on how planning can take account of new development on contaminated land. The guidance sets out when contamination may be present, the role of planning when dealing with land which may be contaminated, what a contamination risk assessment may contain and how to determine unacceptable risk. The guidance states that where there is a reason to believe contamination could be an issue, proportionate but sufficient site investigation information should be prepared by a competent person to determine the existing or otherwise of contamination.

## Local Planning Policy

10.3.7 The Site extends across the counties of Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire, specific local policies for both Local Authorities in relation to ground conditions and contaminated land are as follows:

**Bedford Borough Council**

10.3.8 Bedford Borough Council adopted the 'Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030' in January 2020 which includes the following two policies (46S and 47S) relevant to ground conditions pertaining to the development:

10.3.9 Policy 46S – Use of Previously Developed Land and Use of Undeveloped Land:

> *The Council will seek to maximise the delivery of development through the reuse of suitably located previously developed land*

*provided that it is not of high environmental or biodiversity value. Where significant development is demonstrated to be necessary on agricultural land, poorer quality land should be used in preference to the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1-3a). Where the site is located on agricultural land outside of existing settlements, applicants will be required to provide evidence of the grade of agricultural land and, where that land is likely to be grade 3 or higher, undertake a detailed survey of land quality.*

10.3.10 Policy 47S – Pollution Disturbance and Contaminated Land. The Policy states that all development proposals will be required to:

*i) Prevent the emission of significant levels of pollutants into the soil, air or water, and*

*ii) Avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life or, where appropriate, mitigate and reduce its impact and*

*iii) Avoid any significant impact of artificial light on local amenity. Details of any external lighting scheme required as part of a new development should be submitted with the application, and*

*iv) Reduce as far as practicable other potential impacts including from: vibration, dust, mud on the highway, smoke, fumes, gases, odours, litter, birds or pests, and*

*v) Be appropriate for their location, having regard to the existing noise, air quality, ground stability or pollution environment, including the proximity of pollutants, hazardous substances and noise generating or disruptive uses, and*

*vi) Remediate and mitigate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land so that it is suitable for its proposed use. All minerals and waste development proposals will be expected to demonstrate that an adequate buffer zone exists between the Scheme and neighbouring existing or proposed sensitive land uses. The Council will resist development proposals within the buffer zone that could be adversely affected by the mineral or waste operation or could prejudice the ability of*

*the operator to work the permission. Developers are required to submit sufficient information to enable development proposals to be properly assessed.*

**Huntingdonshire District Council**

10.3.11 Huntingdonshire District Council adopted the 'Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 on 15th May 2019. Policy LP37 of the Local Plan refers to Ground Contamination and Groundwater Pollution. This outlines the requirement for phased investigation approach as follows:

*i) Where ground contamination of a site and / or adjacent land is possible, due to factors including but not limited to existing or previous uses, the risks of ground contamination, including ground water and ground gases will need to be investigated.*

*ii) Where investigation shows that development could result in unacceptable risk, or a controlled waters receptor (principal or secondary aquifer) exists a risk assessment will be required. If the risk assessment shows that the risk is acceptable the proposal will be supported, subject to appropriate arrangements being put in place to ensure that work stops if unexpected contamination comes to light.*

*iii) If the risk assessment shows that risks will not be acceptable, then a more detailed investigation or remediation scheme will be required. Only where the more detailed investigation or remediation scheme shows that the risks can be made acceptable will the proposal be supported, subject to appropriate arrangements being put in place to ensure that work stops if unexpected contamination comes to light.*

*iv) Where remediation is necessary, a strategy or scheme for its implementation and, where appropriate, maintenance will need to be agreed, which demonstrates that:*

*a. The site is safe for development;*

*b. There would be no adverse health impacts to future / surrounding occupiers; and*

c. *There will be no deterioration or, or minimal impact on, the environment as a result of contamination.*

## Contaminated Land Assessment Guidance

10.3.12 A proposal within a Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1 or within 50m of a private potable groundwater source that includes any of the following development types will only be supported where adequate safeguards against possible contamination can be agreed, implemented and maintained:

*i) Septic tanks, wastewater treatment works, chemicals storage tank or underground storage tanks;*
*ii) Sustainable drainage systems with ground infiltration;*
*iii) Oil pipelines;*
*iv) Storm water overflows and below ground attenuation tanks;*
*v) Activities that involve the disposal of liquid waste to land; and*
*vi) Cemeteries and graveyards.*

10.3.13 A proposal within a SPZ 2 or 3 or on a principal or secondary aquifer will be considered on a risk-based approach with the exception of development involving sewerage, trade and storm effluent to ground or deep soakaways, which will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that these are necessary, are the only option available and adequate safeguards against possible contamination of groundwater can be agreed, implemented and maintained.

10.3.14 Land Contamination Risk Management[78] (LCRM) is a guidance document published in 2020 by the Environment Agency and provides a framework for the identification and assessment of unacceptable risk with regards to contaminated land, assessment of appropriate remedial solutions, implementation of remediation and verification that remediation has worked.

10.3.15 The first step in evaluating contamination risks under LCRM is production of a Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA). The purpose of the PRA is to review, identify and evaluate potential land quality risks and development constraints

to produce a Preliminary Conceptual Site Model (P-CSM) that can be used to inform decision making on the design of the Scheme and (if necessary) to formulate a suitable scheme to investigate any potential risks identified within the P-CSM.

## 10.4 Preliminary Baseline Conditions

10.4.1 The following sections briefly summarise the baseline ground conditions at the Site.

### Site History

10.4.2 According to historical mapping the site has remained as agricultural land from the earliest available mapping (1882-1887) to the present day. Two buildings are mapped as being present within the boundary of East Park Site A, both identified within 1882-1887 mapping with Keysoehill Farm (later becoming Lodge Buildings) and Beavers Park. Beavers Park was no longer mapped from 1958 although Lodge Buildings remain.

10.4.3 Two unnamed buildings were mapped in East Park Site C; one in the northern area and the other in the eastern area. A ‘U’ shaped building was present in the northern area of the site between 1887 and 1901 and an ‘L’ shaped building was in the eastern area of Site C which was removed between 1971 and 1980 with a small structure remaining on site until it was removed in 1999.

10.4.4 Wood Farm (previously known as Weston Pastures) is mapped in the northeastern corner of the alignment of the proposed grid connection from Site D to the Eaton Socon Substation. The grid connection doesn’t appear to pass through any current or historical buildings, only the southern part of the site which appears from mapping to be undeveloped.

10.4.5 The Eaton Socon Substation is located on the alignment of the southern part of the grid connection. This has been present since 1994 hence the likelihood of it containing polychlorinated biphenyls is very low.

10.4.6 Overhead electricity wires with associated pylons traverse the grid connection on a northeast to southwest alignment. These have been present since the 1970s.

10.4.7 There are two sand and gravel pits located offsite but within proximity of the Site, one of which is north of Site B and present up until 1984 and the other which is less than 5m north of Site B and shown up until 1999. All of these appear to have been infilled, however localised depressions are apparent on LIDAR mapping.

10.4.8 According to historical mapping, eight ponds were mapped within the site. Two ponds were within Site A, one of which was formerly located at Keysoehill Farm, shown on mapping up until 1990 and one within the eastern area of the Site, shown on mapping up until 1984. A further pond was shown to the north of an old gravel pit in the southeastern site area which is shown as covered in trees on aerial imagery from 2002. Two ponds were shown within Site B (one in the eastern area and one in the northeast), shown on mapping up until 1952 and 1980, respectively. Two ponds were located north of Little Staughton in Site B up until 1927 and one pond was shown within the southwestern area of Site D. Three ponds are located within closed proximity (40m) of the southern boundary of Site B, all of which are located within an area that is heavily vegetated. Within Site B, a pond is shown in the southwestern corner of the site.

10.4.9 Eight mapped watercourses are shown on mapping. The Riseley Brook is located within the northern area of Site A and the Elstow Brook flowing through the northwestern area of Site B. A small unnamed stream crosses the northern area of Site B, and the River Kym flows along the northern boundary of Site C. The South Brook flows along the southern boundary of Site D plus across the grid connection at two locations. The Honeydon Brook flows along the western boundary of the grid connection and the Colmworth Brook and Duloe Brook flows across the centre and south of the grid connection, respectively. More recent OS mapping shows a significant number of surface drains or ditches along the field boundaries.

10.4.10 Due to the long-standing agricultural history of the site, the potential for contaminated soils and groundwater to be present from both on and off-site sources is very low and will only potentially be present within small, isolated areas of the Site.

### Off-Site Historical / Current Land uses

10.4.11 Agricultural land (designated of a very good quality) has historically and continues to surround the site with no significant industrial activities having taken place.

10.4.12 A solar farm (Sunny Farm, previously named Manor Farm) is located to the south of Site A and was consented in November 2014 (ref: 14/00986/MAF). This solar farm is now operational.

10.4.13 There is a second solar farm located at Top End Farm to the south of Site D which was consented in 2015 (ref: 15/00940/FUL). This solar farm is now operational.

10.4.14 Garden nurseries are mapped directly south of the southern point of the grid connection since the 1990s and are currently in operation as a firm which specialises in tree care.

10.4.15 A former RAF airbase (RAF Thurleigh) is located approximately 2.5km to the south-west of Site B. Mapping coverage does not extend over this distance; however, background research suggests the airbase was constructed in 1940, initially occupied by the Royal Air Force and most recently used by the United States Army Air Force (USAAF). Military use of the airfield ceased in 1946 where it changed use to RAE Bedford, a research site for the Royal Aircraft Establishment and in 1994 the airfield was decommissioned with the site forming Thurleigh Business Park and Bedford Aerodrome.

10.4.16 Little Staughton Airfield is located approximately 1km to the south of Site C. Historical mapping first shows the airfield present in 1958 mapping; however, it is mapped as disused which suggests it may have been excluded from

earlier mapping for reasons of national security during war time. Later mapping from 1984 shows the airfield is again operational with several works and warehouses shown, this later (2006) is mapped as 'The Airfield Industrial Estate Little Staughton'.

10.4.17 There are no current or historical landfills reported on site. One landfill is located within 500m of the site. This is known as Pit 23 within Little End in Eaton Socon which is located 407m southeast of the southern part of the Connector. It is unclear whether the site is still in operation as no specific details regarding the landfill have been reported within available information. The second nearest 1.5km to the west (Coppice Wood Landfill) within the area currently mapped as Melchborne Woods which is a former Ministry of Defence (MOD) bulk storage and filling depot for the underground storage of mustard gas and bombs. It is understood that this site remains under the ownership and management of the MOD but is considered at a distance where any impact to the site is considered very unlikely.

10.4.18 Due to the long agricultural history with limited industrial use surrounding the site, the potential for contaminated soils, groundwater and ground gas to be present off-site with the potential to migrate onto the site is negligible.

## Geology

10.4.19 The site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as being absent of made ground deposits, however it is considered that very localised deposits of made ground associated with the infilled sand and gravel pits are likely to be present on the site and within footprints of former buildings.

10.4.20 Several types of superficial deposits are mapped across the site including Oadby Member (Diamicton) within the south of Sites A, B, C, and D and grid connection, River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) in the north of Site A, B, and C, and small patches of Glaciofluvial deposits (sands and gravels) within the west of Site A. Small areas of alluvium are recorded on all Site

areas, in conjunction with the alignment of natural watercourses. Elsewhere, superficial deposits are mapped as being absent.

10.4.21 Bedrock is mapped as Oxford Clay Formation (mudstone) which underlies the full site.

10.4.22 There are a series of BGS borehole entries located within the southern area of the Connector, for the purposes of the construction of the Eaton Socon electrical substation. These identified as TL15NE64-69 and 71-72 record ground conditions as a stiff light grey brown silty clay with chalk fragments and rounded flint pebbles to the base of the exploratory holes (recorded to a maximum depth of 9.6m bgl). This is characteristic of the Oadby Formation (Diamicton). Several BGS logs are located on the or immediately off the site boundary including the areas of Site B (ref. TL06NE2), B (ref. TL06SE22), C (ref. TL16SW40 – Confidential), B (ref. TL06SE24 – Confidential), although the records are limited.

10.4.23 Ground conditions from the BGS borehole located adjacent to Site B recorded ground conditions of 0.7m topsoil underlain by 0.9m of Till (firm brown clay) with Oxford Clay Formation (mudstone) at 1.6m bgl.

### Hydrogeology

10.4.24 The Oadby Member (Diamicton) is characterised as an unproductive aquifer (undifferentiated) and the River Terrace, Alluvium and Glaciofluvial Deposits are classified as Secondary A aquifers. The bedrock aquifer is classified as an unproductive aquifer. The Site is not located within a Source Protection Zone.

## 10.5 Potential Effects and Mitigation

10.5.1 There are limited potential effects that could result from development on the Site in relation to contaminated land during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases.

## Construction

### Effects

10.5.2 During construction period, the following potential effects in relation to potentially contaminated ground have been identified as follows:

i) Disturbance (e.g., from earthworks, excavations or piling) and / or removal (construction arisings) of the ground and groundwater which could remove, relocate or remobilise any existing contaminants although these are anticipated to be limited to the presence of unknown fills within the historically infilled sand and gravel pits and surface run-off of silts into surface watercourses (Riseley Brook, Elstow Brook, unnamed Stream in Site B, River Kym, South Brook and surface water ditches) during construction works

ii) Construction machinery / plant and re-fuelling stores which could accidentally result in fuel / oil leaks or spills, introducing contamination into the ground.

iii) Exposure of construction works and / or site neighbours to potential contaminated soils (if present and limited to areas of unknown fill materials within infilled sand / gravel pits) during site remediation and / or construction works.

10.5.3 Elevated concentrations of sulphate within the ground, over time, present a risk to the structural integrity of below ground concrete which can in turn present stability and safety issues to buildings.

10.5.4 Construction effects are **scoped in** for human health, controlled waters, and property with relation to the ground conditions presented on the site.

### Mitigation

10.5.5 The assessment will consider mitigation measures incorporated within the physical design of the development but also identify additional mitigation

measures to be employed during the construction of the Scheme to protect human health and controlled waters.

10.5.6 At this stage the requirement of such mitigation measures is unknown but could include the testing, removal and/or re-engineering of fill materials within infilled sand and gravel pits and made ground within the vicinity of any former buildings.

10.5.7 Where below ground construction of concrete is necessary, ground investigation would be undertaken during development design in order to determine the most appropriate design class of concrete to use for the ground conditions presented (In accordance with the BRE Special Digest for Concrete (BRE SD1 Concentre in Ground Third Edition, 2005)). This will mitigate potential effects of sulphate attack on belowground concrete during the operational phase of the development.

10.5.8 Implementation of mitigation measures to reduce the run-off of silty water, dusts, litter fuels and chemicals to break are likely to be necessary to break pollutant-receptor-linkages and the siting of compounds and any fuels will need to be kept well away from the banks of any stream and other watercourses.

10.5.9 Where materials are to be imported onto the site, they should be tested to ensure they are fully suitable for use and any waste materials generated should be managed to ensure full compliance with the Waste Framework Directive.

## Operation

### Effects

10.5.10 Providing all potential effects are investigated and scoped out at the design stage of the development, it is not envisaged that there will be any potential impacts from contamination to future site users, site neighbours, controlled

waters nor property. Mitigation will therefore not be required for the operation phase.

### Decommissioning

#### Effects

10.5.11 The potential for encountering and disturbing contamination during the decommissioning phase is anticipated to be limited although where contamination has been identified during the construction phase, this should be recorded within a residual risk register.

#### Mitigation

10.5.12 A residual risk register will be prepared and referred to during the decommissioning phase which will detail residual risks identified during the construction and operational phases. A mitigation plan will be prepared in advance of the decommissioning phase to detail what mitigation measures (if any) will be required with respect to contamination.

### Cumulative

10.5.13 The cumulative effects assessment for contamination will take into consideration other nearby developments as agreed with the planning authority. Cumulative effects relating to contaminated land will reflect potential cumulative impacts on receptors identified within the conceptual site model and will consider whether there would be an increased, additive or reductive impact.

## 10.6 Assessment Methodology

10.6.1 The LCRM (2020) guidance states that the assessment of contaminated land is a tiered approach with the first tier (Tier 1) consisting of a Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) to develop the Preliminary Conceptual Site Model (P-CSM) to establish whether there are any potentially unacceptable risks with regards to contamination or land quality. Risks will be evaluated qualitatively

and where it is assessed that that there is a potential pollutant-receptor-linkage then the findings of the PRA will be used to inform future design making of the Scheme and to design future ground investigation works to allow quantitative risk assessment (Tier 2).

10.6.2 A Phase 1 PRA (Desk Study) will be prepared, covering land within the scheme boundary and presented as a technical appendix to the ES.

10.6.3 The Phase 1 PRA will include the following:

i) site visit to view the Site and surrounding area;
ii) purchase and review of historical mapping of the Site and surrounding area;
iii) review of recent Ordnance Survey Maps and other available mapping;
iv) review of published geology, hydrogeology, land use and landfill records;
v) development of a Preliminary Conceptual Site Model (P-CSM) to identify potential source-pathway-receptor linkages;
vi) conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of the report, to include as necessary recommendations for further investigation to assess the source-pathway-receptor linkages determined within the P-CSM and allow refinement.

## Baseline Data

10.6.4 Baseline data will be gathered through both the desk top exercise which will provide information on the site's anticipated ground conditions and contamination status.

### Sources

10.6.5 The assessment of potential pollutant impacts uses the source-pathway-receptor concept and considers the potential magnitude of release (the source potential), the effectiveness of the pathway (i.e., migration of a pollutant towards a receptor) and the sensitivity of the receptor.

10.6.6 Sources considered in the assessment will be refined following production of the Phase I Report but are considered at this stage to be:

i) Made ground fill materials of an unknown composition and chemistry within the historically infilled sand and gravel pits, ponds and footprints of historical buildings.
ii) Silts generated during constructions works.

**Pathways**

i) Humans: ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation of dust limited to fills within infilled sand and gravel pits if anthropogenic materials present.
ii) Surface Water: surface run-off.

**Receptors**

i) Humans: construction workers, neighbours / adjacent land users, maintenance workers / site operatives.
ii) Development: buildings, utilities, landscaping.
iii) Surface water:(Riseley Brook, Elstow Brook, unnamed Stream in Site B, River Kym, South Brook and surface water ditches/ drains.

10.6.7 The potential impacts and likely resulting effects assessment presented in the ES will be informed by the risk assessments provided within the Phase I PRA Report.

10.6.8 The significance of any identified effect on human health, controlled waters and / or property during both the construction and operational phases of the development will ultimately be determined with regards to the status, extent or spatial scale, duration, probability / likelihood and magnitude of the impact and the sensitivity of the receptor.

## Assessment Methodology

10.6.9 The level of the effect, and whether those effects identified are considered to be significant, will be established through the evaluation of the above

elements as informed by the baseline conditions and will ultimately be determined through professional judgement.

10.6.10 CIRIA 552: Contaminated Land Risk Assessment 'A Guide to Good Practice'[79] provides guidance on risk assessment taking into account factors such as severity of the potential harm that may arise from a successful pollutant linkage, potential magnitude of the hazard, and the sensitivity of the target receptor. Risk assessment is initially assessed by determining the severity of the potential hazard, which takes into account receptor sensitivity and the magnitude of the potential impact.

## 10.7 Assumptions, Limitations and Uncertainties

10.7.1 The assessment will be undertaken based on information obtained and a walkover undertaken over the site. It is possible that potential features may be latent or not visible or accessible during the walkover. These will as far as practicable be addressed during the construction phase where a protocol for the presence of unexpected contamination should be followed.

## 10.8 Summary

10.8.1 A summary of matters proposed to be scoped in or scoped out is included in Table 10.1 below:

**Table 10.1: Summary of matters proposed to be scoped in / out**

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Human Health (potential for exposure to contamination through dermal, ingestion and inhalation pathways)** | **Scoped In** | Scoped out | Scoped Out | Potential sources of contamination have been identified on the Site associated with:<br>Materials (anticipated made ground) used to infill former gravel pit and ponds on sites A |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Human Health (potential for exposure to ground gases and vapours)** | **Scoped In** | Scoped out | Scoped Out | B, C and D and within proximity of Site A and Site B.<br>Two former (unnamed) buildings mapped in Site D whereby the exact operation of the buildings and potential presence of made ground is unknown.<br>The above require further assessment to establish pollutant-receptor linkages and identify any necessary remedial measures. |
| Human Health (UXO) | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | UXO risk on site is low.<br>Melchborne Woods which is a former Ministry of Defence (MOD) bulk storage and filling depot for the underground storage of mustard gas and bombs. It is understood that this site remains under the ownership and management of the MOD but is considered at a distance (1.5km) where any impact to the site is considered very unlikely. |
| **Controlled Waters (potential for remobilisation of contaminants)** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Potential sources of contamination have been identified which could remobilise into controlled waters although this is largely dependent on construction methods which are yet to be finalised. |
| **Property (potential for instability / aggressive conditions to sub-surface structures)** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Low bearing capacity and high compressible soils are anticipated on Site associated with alluvial materials near to existing watercourses, which will require further investigations to establish any required remedial works and inform construction design proposals |

# 11.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

## 11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 This chapter of the EIA Scoping Report outlines the baseline cultural heritage and archaeological conditions at the Site and outlines the methodology that will be utilised for the identification and assessment of potential effects on heritage assets within the ES. This chapter also considers the potential for significant effects on heritage assets arising from the Scheme and highlights instances where mitigation measures may be required.

11.1.2 The Cultural Heritage and Archaeology chapter will be undertaken in accordance with best practice guidance as detailed in Section 11.3. Where appropriate, reference will be made to other environmental topics and other Chapters in the ES.

## 11.2 Study Area

11.2.1 The historic environment baseline established for this Scoping Chapter is based on assessment of known heritage assets as identified in the study areas identified below. The study areas were as follows:

i) A 1km study area from the Scheme Boundary for the identification of all known heritage assets and known previous archaeological interventions in order to assess the potential for direct impacts upon known heritage assets and to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains are likely to survive within the site and thus be impacted by the Scheme; and

ii) A 3km study area for the assessment of potential impacts on the settings of all designated heritage assets including Scheduled Monuments, all Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens (RPG), Registered Battlefields, and Conservation Areas.

11.2.2 The ES Chapter will be informed by the same study areas.

## 11.3 Legislation, Planning Policy Context and Guidance

11.3.1 The ES Chapter will be prepared in accordance with relevant legislation, national and local policy, and guidance on the historic environment.

### Legislation

i) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979[80];
ii) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990[81]; and
iii) Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953[82].

### National Planning Policy

11.3.2 National-level planning policy for NSIPs is set out in a series of National Policy Statements (NPSs). Those of relevance to the Scheme are:

- Overarching NPS for Energy EN-1 (NPS EN-1); and
- NPS for Electricity Networks EN-5 (NPS EN-5.

11.3.3 Draft revised versions of NPS EN-1, NPS EN-3 and NPS EN-5 were published for further public consultation in March 2023. The replacement version of NPS EN-3 does include solar-specific guidance and is likely to be designated prior to submission of the DCO application.

11.3.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and the accompanying online Planning Practice Guidance (PPG ) are also important and relevant but are not the key policy documents against which the application will be determined.

11.3.5 Relevant policies from the above documents are summarised in Table 11.1.

**Table 11.1 – Summary of National Planning Policy**

| Document | Policy / Paragraph Reference | Summary of Policy / Paragraph |
|---|---|---|
| NPS EN-1 | Section 4.5 | Gives an overview of 'good design' for energy infrastructure |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Section 5.8 | Notes that the construction, operation and decommission of renewable energy projects has the potential to have an adverse impact on the Historic Environment.<br>Sets out what should be included in an assessment of the Historic Environment.<br>Notes the requirement for archaeological recording where direct impacts are anticipated. |
| NPS EN-5 | Various | The Historic Environment is noted in a number of sub-sections as being a pertinent consideration in relation to energy schemes. |
| Draft NPS EN-1 (March 2023) | Para. 3.3.4 | The scope of the draft NPS includes solar development. |
| | Section 4.6 | Gives an overview of 'good design' for energy infrastructure. |
| | Section 5.9 | Notes that the construction, operation and decommission of renewable energy projects has the potential to have an adverse impact on the Historic Environment.<br>Sets out what should be included in an assessment of the Historic Environment.<br>Encourages opportunities for enhancement from sensitive design to wider public benefits. |
| Draft NPS EN-3 (March 2023) | Section 2.51 | Notes that Cultural Heritage impacts of solar PV developments will require expert assessment.<br>It is stated that solar PV developments have the potential to have an adverse and beneficial impact on Cultural Heritage remains.<br>Requires a suitable assessment for the Cultural Heritage potential to be undertaken. The assessment may include non-invasive and invasive fieldwork.<br>Sets out that applicants should considered the settings impact of the solar PV development on heritage assets, with careful consideration given to large-scale schemes.<br>Notes that visualisations may be needed to support Cultural Heritage assessments. |
| Draft NPS EN-5 (March 2023) | Section 2.11 | Historic and archaeological interest is taken into consideration as per Section 9 of the Electricity Act, 1989.<br>Sets out the Holford Rules as design guidelines for overhead lines. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Sets out the Horlock Rules as design guidance for substations.<br>Identifies potential mitigation options. |
| NPPF | Para. 189 | Defines what is meant by “heritage assets” and notes that heritage assets are an “irreplaceable resource” which “should be preserved in a manner appropriate to their significance so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations” |
| | Para. 200 | States that “any harm to or loss f significance of a designated heritage assets should require clear and convincing justification”. |
| | Para. 201 | Notes that where substantial harm is anticipated the local planning authority should refuse consent unless outweighed by public benefit. |
| | Para. 202 | Notes that where less than substantial harm is anticipated, the harm should be weighed against public benefit and where appropriate secure its optimum viable use. |
| | Para. 203 | States that non-designated heritage assets should be taken into account in determining applications.<br>A balance judgement is needed in relation to non-designated heritage assets and any anticipated harm. |
| | Para 205 | States that where any significance of a heritage assets is to be “lost (wholly or in part)” that the asset be recorded “in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact” of development. |
| PPG | Historic Environment | Expands on the policies within the NNPF in regard to the Historic Environment |

## Local Planning Policy

11.3.6 Local planning policy relevant to Cultural Heritage and Archaeology is set out in the following documents:

- Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036; and
- Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030

11.3.7 Relevant policies from the above documents are summarised in Table 11.2:

**Table 11.2 – Summary of Local Planning Policy**

| Document | Policy / Paragraph Reference | Summary of Policy / Paragraph |
|---|---|---|
| Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 | Policy LP34 | Sets the policy for heritage assets and their settings.<br>Requires that where heritage assets are to be impacted that an assessment will be required. Outlines what is required in the assessment. |
| Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030 | Policy 28S | Expects development to contribute to good place making by taking a proactive approach to sustaining and enhancing the historic environment |
| | Policy 41S | Requires development where it impacts heritage assets to provide sufficient information about the heritage assets and the anticipated impact.<br>Notes that non-invasive and invasive fieldwork may be required to provided sufficient information to understand the heritage baseline.<br>Requires any mitigation to take cognisance of the heritage assets' significance and the predicted level of impact. |

11.3.8 Bedford Borough Council are currently working on a new Local Plan 2040. Draft policy DM10: Non-designated heritage assets will be relevant when adopted.

## Guidance

11.3.9 The ES Chapter will adhere to the following guidance:

i) Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (2012- last revised September 2023) (Historic Environment section updated 2019)[83].
ii) Historic England. Conservation Principles (2008)[84].
iii) Historic England. The Setting of Heritage Assets: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2017)[85].
iv) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (2014, last revised October 2022)[86].

v) CIfA. Regulations for professional conduct (2019; revised 2021)[87].
vi) CIfA. Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing advice on archaeology and the historic environment (2014; updated 2020)[88].
vii) CIfA Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2014- last updated 2020)[89].

## 11.4 Preliminary Baseline Conditions

11.4.1 The following scoping baseline has been informed by:

i) National Heritage List for England (NHLE) data obtained July 2022 and checked August 2023;
ii) Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) data obtained July 2022;
iii) Bedford Borough Historic Environment Record (HER) data obtained July 2022;
iv) Huntingdonshire Council;
v) Aerial Photographs and aerial photographic resources held by Historic England;
vi) Historic Maps held online and at Bedfordshire Archives;
vii) Bedfordshire Archives;
viii) 0.25-2m LiDAR data and imagery from the Environment Agency and processed by AOC Archaeology Group;
ix) Other online sources;
x) A walkover survey undertaken between the 16th July and 26th July 2022; and
xi) Site visits to designated heritage assets and identified non-designated heritage buildings to assess the potential impact of the Scheme on their settings, undertaken in July 2022.

11.4.2 All known heritage assets (referred to as ‘Assets’) and archaeological events (referred to as ‘Events’) within the Study Areas set out above in Section 11.2 have been identified in order to identify the heritage baseline. These assets have been assigned an ‘Asset Number' and/or ‘Event Number’ unique to this

assessment, and the Gazetteer (Appendix 11-1) includes information regarding the NHLE reference, HER reference, type, period, grid reference, and other descriptive information. Listed Buildings within Conservation Areas are not individually identified. Numbers within the Gazetteer are not always consecutive due to the iterative nature of the design process. These asset/events are also depicted on Figures 11-1 to 11-6.

11.4.3 The following text is divided by areas within the Scheme boundary as detailed on Figure 1-2.

## East Park Site A

11.4.4 Non-designated heritage assets within Site A include prehistoric hut circles (Asset 210) recorded via aerial photographic transcription; the extent of a medieval deer park (centred Asset 516); and post-medieval and modern remains typical of a rural, agrarian landscape including historically recorded buildings, a fishpond and extraction pits. The location of the hut circles (Asset 210) was found to be occupied by a stand of trees during a walkover survey in 2022.

11.4.5 Middle Farm Lodge, a former Grade II Listed 16th century Farmhouse (Asset 737), de-listed and demolished in 2010, is recorded within an L-shaped area of woodland within Site A. Markers for animals, likely pet burials associated with the later occupants of the building (Asset 737), were identified along the southern edge of the woodland. Two probable post-medieval roofed buildings (Asset 736), arranged in a courtyard farm layout were identified within the northern extent of the wood. These buildings were likely ancillary structures associated with the former farmhouse (Assets 737). It is unclear as to why these buildings were retained following the demolition of the Farmhouse, although as the building have doors and roofs it is possible they were still in active use as farm buildings.

11.4.6 An aerial investigation and mapping project undertaken in 2019[90] records areas of levelled medieval ridge and furrow and post-medieval steam

ploughed cultivation remains within Site A. The southern extent of a medieval earthwork bank has been reported as extending into the northern boundary of Site A, however no remains of the bank were identified during a walkover survey in 2022. Any remains of the bank may have been more difficult to identify on upward sloping land which was in crop at the time of the survey.

11.4.7 Historic maps of land within Site A indicate that the fields within the area have been amalgamated over time.

## East Park Site B

11.4.8 Non-designated heritage assets within Site B include cropmarks interpreted as the remains of a Bronze Age and/or Iron Age ring ditch; as well as undated and Iron Age and/or Romano-British enclosures and settlements (Assets 218, 219, 237, 273, 274 & 275). No upstanding remains associated with the cropmarks were visible during a walkover survey in 2022, however due to historic and modern land use any upstanding remains have likely been degraded over time[91]. Three buildings, all of which likely date from at least the post-medieval period (Assets 168, 322 & 738) and several extraction pits have also been recorded within Site B.

11.4.9 A number of findspots (Assets 740-749) including an Anglo-Saxon coin, as well as medieval and post-medieval metal items, largely coins, have been reportedly recovered during metal detecting activities within Site B.

11.4.10 Areas of levelled ridge and furrow, medieval field boundaries and cropmarks recorded within the Bedford Borough HER (Assets 218, 219, 237, 273, 274 & 275) were recorded during an aerial investigation and mapping project[90]. A low rise identified along a field boundary within the centre northern area of Site B, during a walkover survey in 2022, may correlate to the location of a medieval boundary recorded via the aerial investigation and mapping project. Ridge and furrow also recorded during that project, within the south-eastern corner of Site B, was identified as earthworks during a walkover survey in 2022.

11.4.11 A review of aerial photographs covering Site B identified linear features which correspond to field boundaries recorded on historic maps. Historic maps of land within Site B indicate that the fields within the area have been amalgamated over time.

11.4.12 Alluvial deposits[92] have been identified within Site B. Archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains have been identified buried within alluvial deposits due to the formation processes.

## East Park Site C

11.4.13 The north-eastern most portion of the Scheduled Two bowl barrows 900m and 1000m east of Old Manor Farm (centred Asset 13) extends into the southern boundary of Site C. This barrow is described by Historic England as a "*mound … partly overlain by a hedge and stands approximately 0.4m high with a diameter of 26m. The southern part has been reduced by ploughing. The mound was surrounded by a ditch from which earth was dug in the construction of the mound, which is no longer visible but will survive as a buried feature, about 3m wide.*[93]*"* The Scheduled area designates the known extent of the barrows, there is the potential for associated buried remains and deposit to be found in the immediate vicinity.

11.4.14 Non-designated heritage assets within Site C are largely grouped in the northern half of Site C, which occupies relatively flat ground to the south of the River Kym. Remains in this area have been reported to include undated mounds associated with flints (Asset 584); and undated square and rectilinear enclosures (Assets 629, 690, 707 & 710); the extent of a medieval deer park (Asset 668); a possible Roman Road aligned roughly north-east, south-west (centred Asset 691); and areas of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (Assets 678, 680 & 690). An artefact scatter (Asset 639) and findspots (Assets 585, 589, & 591) within Site C date largely from the Roman period. The findspots of a polished stone axe (Asset 676) is also documented within Site C.

11.4.15 Based on the morphology of cropmarks interpreted as enclosures, the location of a possible Roman Road and Roman period findspots recorded within the southern portion of the Site, the Cambridgeshire HER has interpreted the remains in this area to be part of a Romano-British complex.

11.4.16 Three buildings; two possible farm or ancillary agricultural structures (Assets 184 & 185); and one annotated as a mill (Asset 190), have been recorded from historic mapping within Site C.

### East Park Site D

11.4.17 Non-designated heritage assets within Site D include a moated earthwork (Asset 610); a possible moated site (Asset 407); a number of ditches (Asset 644); and the eastern extent of a post-medieval quarry (centred Asset 674). Two modern pipes are recorded as extending into Site D.

11.4.18 An aerial investigation and mapping project[90] recorded a medieval boundary bank and earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow as extending into the eastern area of Site D.

11.4.19 Historic maps locate Site D in agricultural land divided into regular fields to the west of Western Pastures Farm.

### Internal Cabling & Temporary Construction Access

11.4.20 Between Sites B and C, levelled ridge and furrow cultivation has been recorded from historic aerial photography (centred Asset 678). These remains as well as other parcels of reported ridge and furrow are thought to be associated with the historic and deserted settlement known as Garden Farm (centred Asset 593). The Cambridgeshire HER records the centre point for this settlement in the vicinity of the Internal Cabling & Temporary Construction Access between Sites B and C, although its exact centre has not been identified.

11.4.21 The northern most portion of the Scheduled Roman site, Rushey Farm (centred Asset 2) extends c. 50m south of the Internal Cabling & Temporary

Construction Access between Sites C and D. The Scheduled area, which includes two separate areas was excavated in the 1950s and recorded a fourth century AD villa and bath-house. A sub-rectangular cropmark, interpreted as the remains of a wider complex associated with the Scheduled Roman villa[90] (Asset 2) and has been recorded as extending into the Internal Cabling & Temporary Construction Access between Sites C and D. Roman pottery (Assets 607 & 614) has been recovered from the land to the south.

11.4.22 Medieval ridge and furrow (centred Asset 678) has been recorded in the vicinity of the Scheduled Monument and extending into the Internal Cabling & Temporary Construction Access between Sites C and D. The north-eastern portion of a post-medieval quarry[90] has also been recorded in this area.

11.4.23 The proposed Access Tracks (1-3) are proposed to follow existing trackways.

11.4.24 Access Track 2 is recorded within an area of levelled ridge and furrow[90].

### Grid Connection

11.4.25 The presumed route of a Roman road between Cambridge and Bolnhurst (centred Asset 408/ 706) is believed to cross the Gird Connection in an east-west alignment. The road is thought to have been used in later periods and was known as Green Lane (Asset 418).

11.4.26 Three areas of ridge and furrow cultivation (centred Assets 777, 778 & 785) are recorded at the northern end of the Grid Connection. Asset 778 is recorded as “former” suggesting that the ridge and furrow in that area has now been levelled, however the remains centred Asset 85 are notes as surviving as upstanding earthworks. The ridge and furrow recorded within the area centred Asset 77 has been recorded from cropmarks visible on aerial photography.

11.4.27 A review of aerial photography identified a subcircular enclosure of possible later prehistoric date and a circular ditched enclosure of Iron Age or Roman date (Assets 244-247) within the southern extent of the Grid Connection.

11.4.28 An aerial investigation and mapping project[90] undertaken in 2019 identified medieval ridge and furrow as levelled earthworks and cropmarks, medieval boundary ditches, a sub circular cropmark of prehistoric date (Assets 244-247), an Iron Age linear feature (Assets 244-247), and cropmarks interpreted as Iron Age settlement remains within the extent of the Grid Connection.

## Previous Archaeological Investigations

11.4.29 A geophysical survey followed by a trench evaluation was undertaken within the extent of Site A in 2014 (centred Events 530 & 532)[94]. The initial geophysical survey identified remains interpreted as possibly being associated with a Roman villa. However no Roman remains were identified during the evaluation. Ditches, furrows, and pits possibly associated with medieval and post-medieval agricultural land use (centred Asset 194) were identified during the evaluation.

11.4.30 At least seven trenches of a larger trench evaluation[95] (centred Events 527 & 555) are recorded as extending into the extent of Site A. The evaluation identified areas of Iron Age, early Roman, medieval, and post-medieval activity. No archaeological remain were recorded within the trenches which extended into Site A. The area where activity was identified is excluded from the extent of Site A.

11.4.31 A series of investigations were undertaken at targeted locations along the Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline route (centred Event 523) which crossed Site B from roughly north to south. An evaluation is recorded by the Bedford Borough HER as being undertaken within the southern extent of Site B along the pipeline route and Roman remains were identified during these works. Complexes of undated enclosures (Assets 219 & 275) transcribed from cropmarks visible on aerial photography have been identified to the east and west of the excavation area. The original report has not been reviewed as it does not appear to be freely available online. The original report will be reviewed as part of the assessment undertaken for the ES Chapter.

11.4.32 The route of another gas pipeline, the Huntingdon to Little Barford Gas Pipeline (centred Asset 571) extends in a roughly north-south alignment through Site D. Archaeological works along the pipeline included fieldwalking, topsoil stripping and a watching brief. The Cambridgeshire HER record notes that nine archaeological sites, including Roman to post-medieval remains were found along the pipeline. The original report has not been reviewed as it does not appear to be freely available online. The original report will be reviewed as part of the assessment for the ES Chapter.

11.4.33 Archaeological works are noted as being undertaken during the construction of another section of the Huntingdon to Little Barford Gas Pipeline (centred Event 729) which was constructed in a roughly north-west, south-east alignment through Site D. The HER record notes that a scatter of Roman pottery was recovered during the archaeological works, however the exact location of the finds is unknown, and the report is not freely available online.

11.4.34 Three sections of the Little Staughton airfield solar development and fibre optic cable trenching and access track[96] (centred Events 568-570) within the Grid Connection area and another three sections immediately adjacent to the Grid Connection (centred events 571-573) were subject to watching brief. A modern ditch and a residual medieval tile fragment were identified in Event 570 (Area 8), and an undated ditch containing three distinct fills was identified at Event 572 (Area 12). Residual Early- to Mid-Iron Age pottery described as showing “little signs of abrasion” was also recovered at Event 572 (Area 12).

## Designated Heritage Assets

11.4.35 There is one Scheduled Monument which extends into the Scheme Boundary, into the southern boundary of Site C; Two bowl barrows 900m and 1000m east of Old Manor Farm (centred Asset 13).

11.4.36 There are an additional 16 Scheduled Monuments within 3km of the Scheme Boundary. These include a prehistoric defensive and domestic monument (Assets 5); a Roman settlement (Asset 2); an early historic or Saxon

settlement and defensive site (Asset 90); medieval moated sites (Assets 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 91); medieval defensive and ecclesiastical monuments (Assets 1, 11, 12, & 89) and a post-medieval maltings (Asset 16).

11.4.37 The following Conservation Areas have been identified within the 3km study area:

i) Swineshead (centred Asset 169) c. 820m west of Site A. There is one Grade I Listed Building, the Church of St Nicholas (1114834) and 16 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area.
ii) Upper Dean c. 2.7km north-west of Site A. There is one Grade I Listed Building, Church of All Saints (1321269) and eleven Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area.
iii) Riseley (centred Asset 171) c. 1.17km south-west of Site A. Riseley Conservation Area is composed of three separate areas within the modern extent of the village. There is one Grade I Listed Building, Church of All Saints (1137548); and 52 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area.
iv) Stonely (centred Asset 166) c. 2.36km north of Site B. There are 18 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area.
v) Kimbolton (centred Asset 168) c. 2.76km north of Site B. There are three Grade I Listed Buildings; Church of St Andrew (1210885); Gatehouse to Kimbolton School (1221020); and Kimbolton School/ Kimbolton castle (1221022) as well as six Grade II* Listed Buildings and 75 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area.
vi) Great Staughton (centred Asset 164) c. 200m west of Site C. There is one Grade I Listed Building; the Church of St Andrew (1214559); one Grade II* Listed Building; and 16 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area.
vii) Staughton Highway (centred Asset 165) c. 270m north Site C. There are 12 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area.

viii) St Neots (centred Asset 167) c. 400m east of the Grid Connection encompasses 150 Listed Buildings largely grouped in the western and centre eastern area of the Conservation Area.

11.4.38 Within the 3km study area, not within Conservation Areas, there are an additional four Grade I Listed Buildings:

i) Church of St Mary the Virgin (Asset 19) c. 660m south-west of Site B;
ii) Church of All Saints (Asset 38), c. 510m south-east of Site B;
iii) Church of St Peter (Asset 48), c. 355m north-east of Site A; and
iv) Bushmead Priory (Asset 80), c. 2.55km south of Site C, located within the Scheduled extent of Bushmead Priory (centred Asset 11)

11.4.39 This assessment has also identified 6 Grade II* Listed Buildings and 168 Grade II Listed Buildings within 3km of the Scheme Boundary which are outside the Conservation Areas discussed above (see Appendix 11-1). These Listed Buildings can largely be characterised as late medieval and post-medieval and comprise rural farmhouses, cottages, and village residential dwellings typical of a dispersed post-medieval agricultural landscape.

11.4.40 The ES Chapter baseline will be informed by Cambridgeshire and Bedford Borough HER's which will reflect the Scheme Boundary and the proposed study areas and will be used to update the Gazetteer and inform the ES Chapter baseline.

## 11.5 Potential Effects and Mitigation

### Construction

11.5.1 The construction of the Scheme has the potential to directly impact on the known heritage assets within the Scheme Boundary as a result of the construction of solar arrays, as well as the establishment of compounds and hardstanding, construction of internal access roads, piling, cable trenching etc.

11.5.2 Where possible, the Scheme would be designed to preserve heritage assets in situ and thus direct impacts would be avoided by design. However, where this is not feasible and heritage assets cannot be avoided by design, a robust programme of mitigation will be required.

11.5.3 The north-eastern most Scheduled bowl barrow of the Scheduled Monument known as Two bowl barrows 900m and 1000m east of Old Manor Farm (centred Asset 13) extends into the southern boundary of Site C. Works will avoid the Scheduled area and the Scheduled area would be fenced off, with a buffer of 20m, prior to construction works to demarcate the Scheduled Monument and to prevent accidental incursion. No works would occur within the Scheduled extent.

11.5.4 There is the potential for contemporary associated buried remains to survive in the vicinity of the Scheduled Monuments within Site C. As such the Scheme may have the potential for directly impact remains associated with a Scheduled Bronze Age funerary monument.

11.5.5 The extent of a Roman Villa complex is recorded as extending into the western most portion of Internal Cabling & Temporary Construction Access between Sites C and D. Two of the buildings within the complex are designated as Scheduled Monuments (centred Asset 2), and thus there is the potential for direct impacts of remains associated with a Scheduled Monument. Though impacts to the Scheduled Monument itself would be avoided.

11.5.6 In addition to the potential for direct impacts upon known heritage assets, there is the potential for hitherto unknown paleoenvironmental and archaeological deposits and remains to survive within the Scheme Boundary. As such the Scheme may have the potential to directly impact hitherto unknown archaeological remains.

11.5.7 The full assessment of potential for direct impacts undertaken for ES will be further informed by non-invasive including geophysical survey. The need for further evaluation and/or mitigation works such as trial trenching/evaluation

and excavation would be discussed and agreed with the Historic Environment (Archaeology) Team archaeological advisors to Bedford Borough Council and the Historic Environment Team (HET) at Cambridge County Council, archaeological advisors to Huntingdonshire District Council. Any such works would be detailed in a Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) secured by way of a requirement of the DCO. The relevant or both archaeological advisory bodies would be consulted in advance of any works being undertaken.

11.5.8 It is proposed that direct impacts on heritage assets beyond the Scheme Boundary will be **scoped out** of the assessment. As construction works will be limited to the land within the Scheme Boundary there will be no direct impact on heritage assets beyond the Scheme Boundary.

## Operation

11.5.9 The Scheme has the potential to impact upon the settings of heritage assets in the surrounding area. There is also a potential for cumulative impacts on the settings of heritage assets with other Schemes in the area.

11.5.10 The impact of the Scheme on designated heritage assets will be considered as part of the ES Chapter as will the potential impact of cumulative developments. Settings assessments will be informed by site visits and visualisations as appropriate.

11.5.11 Whilst the remains of the Scheduled Two bowl barrows (Asset 13) survive as buried remains, the historic setting of the barrows can still be appreciated, located on a prominent ridgeline. The barrows occupy a ridge of high ground which extends in a roughly north-west, south-east alignment across the landscape, and which steeply slopes downwards to the north. Thus, the barrows when constructed would have been prominent, upstanding features on this ridge of high land when viewed from the north looking south. It is considered that funerary monuments of the prehistoric period were often positioned in topographically prominent locations in order to be viewed from the surrounding landscape. Indeed, the Scheduling description makes

reference to the barrow's relationship to a wider Bronze Age funerary landscape. A detailed assessment of potential impacts on the setting of the barrows will be included as part of the ES Chapter.

11.5.12 It is proposed that impacts on the settings of non-designated cultural heritage assets and features, with the exception of those considered to potentially be of national importance (in line with footnote 68 of the NPPF), will be **scoped out** of the assessment as these assets are generally considered less sensitive to changes in their settings and are judged to be unlikely to be subject to significant settings effects. This will be confirmed with consultees.

11.5.13 It is proposed that impacts on the settings of heritage assets beyond 3km from the Scheme Boundary will be **scoped out**, as most assets beyond that distance are unlikely to have their settings significantly adversely affected by the Scheme. This will be confirmed with consultees.

## Decommissioning

11.5.14 It is proposed that a detailed assessment of the cultural heritage effects of decommissioning the Proposed Development will be **scoped out** of the assessment because:

- the future baseline conditions (environmental and other developments) cannot be predicted accurately at this stage;
- the detailed proposals for decommissioning are not known at this stage, and
- the best practice decommissioning guidance methods will likely change during the lifetime of the Proposed Development.

## Cumulative

11.5.15 The Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Chapter will include an assessment of the cumulative effects of the Scheme.

11.5.16 The assessment of cumulative effects will be undertaken in a similar manner to that of the potential effects but will take into consideration other developments as agreed on a project-wide basis. Cumulative effects relating to cultural heritage are for the most part limited to effects upon the settings of heritage assets.

11.5.17 The cumulative assessment will have regard to the guidance on cumulative impacts upon heritage assets as set out in Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook V5 (SNH & HES, 2018) and HE (2007) guidance on setting and will utilise the criteria for assessing setting effects as set out above. The assessment of cumulative effects will consider whether there would be an increased impact, either additive or synergistic, upon the setting of heritage assets as a result of adding the Scheme to identified cumulative developments. In line with HE setting guidance, consideration will be given to whether the additional change, which would result from the Scheme will further harm the significance of the asset.

## 11.6 Assessment Methodology

11.6.1 The assessment will establish the historic environment baseline for the Scheme. Baseline data will be collated from the following sources:

i) Historic England (HE) for:
   a. Designated asset data;
   b. Historic aerial photographs;
   c. Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer; and
   d. Published online National Mapping Project (NMP) reports.

ii) Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for
   a. Records of designated and non-designated assets and previous archaeological interventions (Events);
   b. Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data; and
   c. Identified Areas of Archaeological Potential.

iii) Bedford Borough Historic Environment Record (HER);

a. Records of designated and non-designated assets and previous archaeological interventions (Events);
b. Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data; and
c. Identified Areas of Archaeological Potential.

iv) Huntingdonshire Council for;
a. Conservation Area maps and appraisals.

v) Bedfordshire Archives for;
a. Aerial photographs relating to past land use;
b. Historical maps, plans and documents relating to past land use.

vi) National Library for Scotland (NLS), Genealogist online, British Library online for:
a. Ordnance Survey maps and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps

vii) British Geological Survey and Geotechnical Investigation Reports for:
a. Information regarding the character and depths of below ground deposits and potential for preservation of paleoenvironmental remains.

viii) 0.25-2m LiDAR data and imagery from the Environment Agency and processed by AOC Archaeology Group.

ix) Other online sources.

x) A walkover survey undertaken between the 16th July and 26th July 2022;

xi) Site visits to designated heritage assets and identified non-designated heritage buildings to assess the potential impact of the Scheme on their settings; and

xii) The results of a Geophysical Survey.

11.6.2 The ES chapter will outline the baseline historic environment conditions, informed by desk based and on-site investigations, including geophysical survey. It will outline the archaeological potential by period and outline the potential for hitherto unknown buried remains to survive within the Scheme, and thus potentially be impacted upon. The chapter will identify known archaeological remains within the Scheme and assess the impact of the Scheme on those assets. The assessment will also consider the identified designated heritage assets in the area surrounding the Scheme which could

be subject to potential impacts upon setting, including the potential for cumulative impacts from cumulative developments.

## Assessment of Significance / Assessment Criteria

11.6.3 This sub-section sets out the methodology for assessing effects upon heritage assets both direct physical and setting impacts. It takes account of the EN-1 & EN-3, NPPF, PPG and Historic England's Good Practice Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets[85].

11.6.4 The assessment will distinguish between the following terms: 'impact' and 'effect'. An impact is defined as a physical change to a heritage asset or its setting, whereas an effect refers to the significance of this impact. The first stage of the assessment involves establishing the importance of the heritage asset and assessing the sensitivity of the asset to change (impact). Using the illustrative proposed design for the Scheme, and taking into account the Rochdale Envelope parameters, an assessment of the impact magnitude is made and a judgement regarding the level and significance of effect is arrived at.

11.6.5 The definition of cultural significance is readily accepted by heritage professionals both in the UK and internationally and was first fully outlined in the Burra Charter, Article One of which identifies that 'cultural significance' or 'cultural heritage value' means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, or spiritual value for past, present or future generations[97]. This definition has since been adopted by heritage organisations around the world, including HE. Annex 2: Glossary of the NPPF defines "significance (for heritage policy)" as:

> *"The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting".*

11.6.6 All heritage assets have some significance; however, some assets are judged to be more important than others. The level of that importance is, from a

cultural resource management perspective, determined by establishing the asset's capacity to inform present or future generations about the past. In the case of many heritage assets their importance has already been established through the designation (i.e. scheduling, listing and register) processes applied by HE.

11.6.7 The rating of importance of heritage assets is first and foremost made in reference to their designation and to the EN-1 & EN-3 and NPPF. For non-designated assets, importance will be assigned based on professional judgement and guided by the criteria presented in Table 11.3 below; which itself relates to the criteria for designations as drawn from the Department of Media, Culture and Sports (DMCS) publications; Principles for Selection of Listed Buildings[98] and the Scheduled Monuments Policy Statements[99] which outline the criteria for designating heritage assets, and the HE guidance written to expand upon the guidance by DMCS[100] [101].

**Table 11.3 Criteria for Establishing Importance of Heritage Assets**

| Importance | Criteria |
|---|---|
| Very High | World Heritage Sites;<br>Other designated or non-designated assets with demonstrable Outstanding Universal Value. |
| High | Assets of high importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a national level.<br>Scheduled Monuments (Actual and Potential).<br>Grade I and II* Listed Buildings<br>Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens<br>Registered Battlefields<br>Outstanding examples of some period, style, or type<br>Non-Designated assets considered to meet the criteria for the designation as per the types and grades of designation noted above. |
| Medium | Assets of medium importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a regional level.<br>Grade II Listed Buildings<br>Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens<br>Conservation Areas |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Major or representative examples of some period, style, or type<br>Non-designated assets considered to meet the criteria for the designations as set out above. |
| Low | Assets of low importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a local level.<br>Locally listed buildings or non-designated assets with some evidence of human activity which have the potential to contribute to local research objectives, structures, or buildings of potential historical merit.<br>Non-designated heritage assets identified by local historic environment records protected by NPPF; |
| Negligible | Assets of very low importance which are common. Heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest or buildings and landscapes of no historical significance. |

11.6.8 While determining the relative cultural significance of a heritage asset is essential for establishing its importance, it is widely recognised that the importance of an asset is not the same as its sensitivity to changes to its setting. Thus, in determining effects upon the setting of assets by the Scheme, both importance and sensitivity to changes to setting need to be considered.

11.6.9 The Xi'an Declaration[97] set out the first internationally accepted definition of setting with regard to heritage assets and features, indicating that setting is important where it forms part of or contributes to the significance of a heritage asset. The NPPF, in Annex 2: Glossary, defines the "setting of a heritage asset" as "the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced" and states the setting of a heritage asset is not "fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve". The NPPF also notes that elements of setting may make a positive, neutral, or negative contribution to the significance of an asset.

11.6.10 Setting is a key issue in the case of some, but by no means all assets. An asset of Very High or High importance does not necessarily have high sensitivity to changes to its setting (e.g. does not necessarily have a high relative sensitivity). An asset's relative sensitivity to alterations to its setting refers to its capacity to retain its ability to contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the past in the face of changes to its setting. The ability of an asset's setting to contribute to an understanding, appreciation and experience

of it and its significance also has a bearing on the sensitivity of that asset to changes to its setting. Assets with high sensitivity may be vulnerable to changes that affect their settings, and even slight changes may reduce their significance or the ability of setting to contribute to the understanding, appreciation, and experience of the asset. Less sensitive assets will be able to accommodate greater changes to their settings without a reduction in their significance and, in spite of such changes, the relationship between the asset and its setting will still be legible.

11.6.11 In establishing the relative sensitivity of an asset to changes to its setting, the setting must first be identified. The assessment will outline a range of factors, through qualitative written narrative, which will be considered when establishing the setting of an asset and therefore determining its sensitivity. The factors will be assessed from known records and in the field. In defining these criteria, emphasis has been placed on establishing the current setting of each asset, how this contributes to the significance of the asset and how the Scheme would affect it.

11.6.12 The criteria for establishing an asset's relative sensitivity are outlined in Table 11.4. This table has been developed based on professional judgement and experience in assessing setting impacts. It has been developed with reference to the policy and guidance noted above including NPPF, PPG, the Xi'an Declaration and HE's guidance on the setting of heritage assets.

**Table 11.4 Criteria for Establishing Relative Sensitivity of a Heritage Asset to Changes to its Setting**

| Importance | Criteria |
|---|---|
| Very High | An asset, the setting of which, is critical to an understanding, appreciation, and experience of it should be thought of as having Very High Sensitivity to changes to its setting. This is particularly relevant for assets whose settings, or elements thereof, make an essential direct contribution to their cultural significance. |
| High | An asset, the setting, of which, makes a major contribution to an understanding, appreciation, and experience of it should be thought of as having High Sensitivity to changes to its setting. This is particularly |

| | |
|---|---|
| | relevant for assets whose settings, or elements thereof, contribute directly to their cultural significance. |
| Medium | An asset, the setting of which, makes a moderate contribution to an understanding, appreciation, and experience of it should be thought of as having Medium Sensitivity to changes to its setting. This could be an asset for which setting makes a contribution to significance but whereby its value is derived mainly from its other characteristics. |
| Low | An asset, the setting of which, makes some contribution to an understanding, appreciation, and experience of it should generally be thought of as having Low Sensitivity to changes to its setting. This may be an asset whose value is predominantly derived from its other characteristics. |
| Negligible | An asset whose setting makes minimal contribution to an understanding, appreciation, and experience of it should generally be thought of as having Negligible Sensitivity to changes to its setting. |

### Criteria for Assessing Magnitude of Impact

11.6.13 Potential impacts, that is the physical change to known heritage assets, and unknown buried archaeological remains, or changes to their settings, in the case of the Scheme largely relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during the construction phase or the placement of new features within their setting during the operational phase.

11.6.14 The magnitude of the impacts upon heritage assets caused by the Scheme will be rated using the classifications and criteria outlined in Table 11.5.

**Table 11.5 Criteria for Classifying Magnitude of Impact**

| Magnitude of Change | Criteria |
|---|---|
| High | Substantial loss of information content resulting from total or large-scale removal of deposits from an asset to the extent that it would result in a substantial loss of cultural significance;<br>Major alteration of an asset's baseline setting, which materially compromises the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the asset and erodes the key characteristics of the setting to the extent that it would result in substantial loss of cultural significance. |
| Medium | Loss of information content resulting from material alteration of the baseline conditions by removal of part of an asset that would lead to some loss of cultural significance; |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Alteration of an asset's baseline setting that affects the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the asset to a degree but whereby the cultural significance of the monument in its current setting remains legible. The key characteristics of the setting are not eroded; there would, however, be some loss of cultural significance. |
| Low | Detectable impacts leading to minor alteration to baseline conditions by removal of a small proportion of the asset, that would lead to slight loss of cultural significance;<br>Alterations to the asset's baseline setting, which do not affect the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the contribution that setting makes to the asset's overall significance and would only lead to slight loss of cultural significance. |
| Negligible | Loss of a small percentage of the area of an asset's peripheral deposits/fabric that would leave cultural significance unchanged;<br>A reversible alteration to the fabric of the asset;<br>A marginal alteration to the asset's baseline setting that would leave cultural significance of the asset unchanged. |
| None | No effect predicted. |

### Criteria for Assessing Significance

11.6.15 The predicted level of effect on each heritage asset will then be determined by considering the asset's importance or relative sensitivity in conjunction with the predicted magnitude of the impact. The method of deriving the level of effect is provided in Table 11.6.

**Table 11.6 Level of Effect based on Inter-Relationship between the Importance and/or Relative Sensitivity of a Heritage Asset and/or its setting and the Magnitude of Impact**

| **Magnitude of Impact** | **Importance / Sensitivity** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Negligible** | **Low** | **Medium** | **High** | **Very High** |
| **High** | Minor | **Moderate** | **Moderate** | **Major** | **Major** |
| **Medium** | Negligible / Neutral | Minor | **Moderate** | **Moderate** | **Major** |
| **Low** | Negligible / Neutral | Negligible / Neutral | Minor | Minor | **Moderate** |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Negligible** | Negligible / Neutral | Negligible / Neutral | Negligible / Neutral | Minor | **Minor** |
| **None** | No Change | No Change | No Change | No Change | No Change |

11.6.16 The level of effect is judged to be the interaction of the asset's importance and / or relative sensitivity (Tables 11.1 and 11.2) and the magnitude of the impact (Table 11.3). In order to provide a level of consistency, the assessment of importance and relative sensitivity, the prediction of magnitude of impact and the assessment of level of effect will be guided by pre-defined criteria. However, a qualitative descriptive narrative will also be provided for each asset to summarise and explain each of the professional value judgements that have been made in establishing sensitivity and magnitude of impact for each individual asset.

11.6.17 Professional judgement will be used to establish those effects which are deemed to be significant. However, with reference to the Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment, the level of effect determined from Table 11.4 will help guide the assessor in their judgement. Effects determined to be moderate and greater (bold in Table 11.4), are most likely to be significant, while minor and lesser effects are likely to be considered not significant.

## Harm

11.6.18 The PPG notes that 'substantial' harm is a 'high test' and that as such it is unlikely to result in many cases. What matters in establishing whether harm is 'substantial' or not, relates to whether a change would seriously adversely affect those attributes or elements of a designated asset that contribute to, or give it, its significance.

11.6.19 In terms of effects upon the setting of designated heritage assets, it is considered that only those effects identified as 'significant' in this assessment have the potential to be of 'substantial' harm. Where no significant effect is found, the harm is considered to be 'less than substantial'. This is because,

as set out earlier in this methodology, effects only reach the significance threshold if their relative sensitivity to changes in setting is at the higher end of scale, or if the magnitude of change is at the higher end of the scale.

11.6.20 For many designated assets, setting may not contribute to their significance or the contribution to significance may be limited. For these assets, even High magnitude changes to setting are unlikely to have adverse effects on the overall significance of the designated asset. As stated above, lower ratings of magnitude of change tend to relate to notable or perceptible changes to setting but where these changes do not necessarily obscure or damage elements of setting or relationships which directly contribute to the significance of the assets. As such, effects that are not significant will result in 'less than substantial' harm. Where there are no effects or effects are deemed to be Neutral there will be no harm.

11.6.21 Where significant effects are found, a detailed assessment of the level of harm will be made. Whilst non-significant effects will cause 'less than substantial' harm, the reverse is not always true. That is, the assessment of an effect as being 'significant' does not necessarily mean that the harm to the asset is 'substantial'. The assessment of level of harm, where required, will be a qualitative one, and will largely depend upon whether the effects predicted would result in a major impediment to the ability to understand or appreciate the heritage asset in question by reducing or removing its information content and therefore substantially reducing its cultural significance.

## 11.7 Assumptions, Limitations and Uncertainties

11.7.1 This Scoping Chapter is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives; National Heritage List for England (NHLE) information was downloaded in August 2023 and data from the Bedford Borough HER and Cambridgeshire HER was obtained in July 2022. Renewed searches of NHLE and HER data will be undertaken for the ES to ensure assessment is made on the current baseline.

## 11.8 Summary

11.8.1 A summary of matters proposed to be scoped in or scoped out is included in Table 11.7 below:

**Table 11.7: Summary of matters proposed to be scoped in / out**

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Direct Impacts to Heritage Assets** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Potential impacts, that is the physical change to known heritage assets, and unknown buried archaeological remains, in the case of the proposed development largely relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during the construction phase. No ground breaking is expected during the Operation Phase and as such no direct impacts upon heritage assets including buried archaeological remains is expected. Provided decommissioning works take place within the same footprint as construction works, no further direct impacts are to be expected. On this basis it is intended to scope consideration of direct impact during the construction phase into the assessment; whilst direct impacts during the operation and decommissioning Phase would be scoped out. |
| **Setting Impacts to Designated Heritage Assets** | Scoped Out | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | Potential impacts, that is changes to their settings, in the case of the proposed development largely relate to the placement of new features within their setting during the operational phase and may be changed during the decommissioning phase. On this basis setting impacts will be scoped in and assessed for the |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | operation and decommissioning phases.<br><br>Whilst it is possible that there will be setting impacts upon designated heritage assets during the construction phase as a result the presence and movement of construction machinery and temporary compounds. Whilst the potential for such impacts is acknowledged, any such impacts would be temporary in nature and localised to working areas. On this basis it is considered that any temporary setting effects during the construction phase would not exceed the impacts upon setting during the operation phase. On this basis and to achieve proportionality it is proposed that consideration of setting impacts during the construction phase be scoped out of the assessment. |
| Setting Impacts to Non-designated Heritage Assets, not judged to be of national importance | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | These assets are generally considered less sensitive to changes in their settings and are judged to be unlikely to be subject to significant settings effects. On this basis impacts upon the setting of non-designated assets would be scoped out of the assessment except in the case that a non-designated asset was deemed to be of national importance. This would be in line with footnote 68 of paragraph 200 of NPPF. |
| Impacts on the settings of Designated Heritage Assets beyond 3km from the Scheme Boundary | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Most assets beyond 3km from the Scheme Boundary are too distant to have their settings significantly adversely affected by the Proposed Development. On this basis consideration of impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets located beyond 3km of the Scheme boundary would be scoped out. |

# 12.0 NOISE AND VIBRATION

## 12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 The noise and vibration chapter of the ES will present an assessment of the potential noise and vibration impacts of the Scheme on neighbouring noise sensitive receptors (NSR) during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Scheme.

12.1.2 Liaison with Huntingdonshire District Council and Bedford Borough Council Environmental Health Officers (EHO) would be undertaken to agree the location of sensitive receptors relative to the Site, noise criteria and assessment methodology.

12.1.3 The noise and vibration chapter would be supported by a detailed noise assessment which provides an assessment of the likely noise and vibration impacts which would arise from the Scheme. The assessment would be informed by background sound monitoring undertaken in proximity to NSR and would be based on the highest likely noise conditions.

## 12.2 Study Area

12.2.1 The Study Area for noise and vibration is based on establishing the NSR relevant to the Scheme. Relevant NSR are typically located within circa 500m of noise sources as this is the area where noise levels would be most likely to exceed background sound levels. It is unlikely that beyond the closest NSR established (in a specific direction) that the impact would be greater, as noise and ground-borne vibration naturally reduces over increasing distance. The exact extent of the study area will also be subject to consultation and agreement with the relevant EHOs.

## 12.3 Legislation, Planning Policy Context and Guidance

12.3.1 The scoping review has considered the following legislation, national and local planning policies, guidance and standards that are relevant to noise and vibration:

### Legislation

i) Control of Pollution Act 1974[102] (Part III Noise: Control of noise on construction site); and
ii) Environmental Protection Act 1990[103] (Part III Statutory Nuisances).

### National Policy

i) Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1[6];
ii) National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure EN-5[7];
iii) Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1[8];
iv) Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure EN-3[5];
v) Draft National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure EN-5[9];
vi) Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)[104];
vii) Planning Practice Guidance; and
viii) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[10].

12.3.2 Relevant policies from the above documents are summarised in Table 12.1.

**Table 12.1 – Summary of National Planning Policy**

| Document | Policy / Paragraph Reference | Summary of Policy / Paragraph |
|---|---|---|
| NPS EN-1 | Section 5.11 | Deals with Noise and vibration impacts, including the factors that determine these impacts, what should be considered in the assessment of impacts, mitigation measures and the decision making factors. Makes reference to Standards BS 4142, BS 6472, BS 8233, BS 5228. |

| Document | Policy / Paragraph Reference | Summary of Policy / Paragraph |
|---|---|---|
| | Para 5.13.1 | Refers to consideration of impacts from any effects from road transport. |
| NPS EN-5 | Section 2.6<br><br>Section 2.9 | Refers to EN-1 Section 5 for impacts from Noise and Vibration.<br><br>Deals with noise and vibration and refers to section 5.11 of EN-1 for general noise effects.<br><br>Covers noise from overhead lines and sub-station plant and makes reference to Standard BS 4142.<br><br>Refers to noise and vibration mitigation measures.<br><br>Refers to decision making and the need to demonstrate appropriate mitigation measures. |
| Draft EPS EN-1 (March 2023) | Para 3.3.20 to 3.3.24 | Describes the role of solar and where applications for solar above 50MW in England will continue to be defined as NSIPs, requiring consent from the SoS. |
| | Para 4.3.2<br><br>Para 4.6.3<br><br>Para 5.9.13<br><br>Para 5.10.21<br><br>Para 5.11.15<br><br>Para 5.14.2 | Noise included in direct impacts on health.<br><br>Good design can help mitigate adverse impacts such as noise.<br><br>Consider noise impacts on heritage assets.<br><br>Demonstrate how noise impacts from construction and operational activities will be minimised at sensitive locations, residential amenity and receptors.<br><br>Avoid adversely affecting sensitive land uses.<br><br>Impact on roads from trips generated by the development. |
| | Section 5.12 | Deal specifically with Noise and Vibration assessment, mitigation and the decision-making process. Includes reference to policy NPSE, NPPF and Standards BS 4142, BS 6472, BS 8233, BS 5228. Includes consideration of impacts on ecological sensitive receptors. |
| Draft NPS EN-3 (March 2023) | Section 3.10 | This section deals specifically with Solar and Section 3.10 refers to impacts from construction including traffic and transport noise and vibration. SoS decision unlikely to give any more than limited weight to traffic and transport noise and vibration impacts from the operational phase of a project. Section references impacts within Part 5 of EN-1 to be considered. |
| Draft NPS EN-5 (March 2023) | Para 2.9.26 to 2.9.43 | Deals with noise and vibration from overhead lines and sub-station plant and makes reference to Standard BS 4142. |

| Document | Policy / Paragraph Reference | Summary of Policy / Paragraph |
|---|---|---|
| | Para 2.10.9 to 2.10.10<br><br>Para 2.11.6 to 2.11.7 | Refers to noise and vibration mitigation measures.<br><br>Refers to decision making and the need to demonstrate appropriate mitigation measures. |
| NPSE | Policy<br><br>Para 2.19 to 2.25 | Specifies the long term vision and aims for noise for Government policy and development.<br><br>Sets out the concepts of effect levels of noise and details the aims |
| NPPF | Para. 174e | Includes aim to prevent new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of noise. |
| | Para. 185 | Mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life.<br><br>Identify and protect tranquil areas. |
| PPG | Para 003 to 005 | Provides advice on how planning can manage potential impacts in new development. This includes `how noise impacts can be determined', `what are the observed effect levels' and `how can it be established whether noise is likely to be a concern'. This includes a table summarising the noise exposure hierarchy. |
| | Para 006 to 008 | Further advice is provided in respect of `what factors influence whether noise could be a concern', `can planning policies include noise standards' and `what factors are relevant if seeking to identify areas of tranquillity'. |

## Local Policy

12.3.3 Relevant policies from the above documents are summarised in Table 12.2.

i) Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036[11]; and

ii) Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030[13]

**Table 12.2 – Summary of Local Planning Policy**

| Document | Policy / Paragraph Reference | Summary of Policy / Paragraph |
|---|---|---|
| | Policy L10 | The Countryside: `not give rise to noise, odour, obtrusive light or other impacts that would |

| Document | Policy / Paragraph Reference | Summary of Policy / Paragraph |
|---|---|---|
| Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 | | adversely affect the use and enjoyment of the countryside by others'. |
| | Policy LP14 | Amenity: ensure `that predicted adverse noise impacts, including internal and external levels, timing, duration and character, will be acceptable'. |
| | Para 5.28 | Where appropriate have regard to NPSE. |
| | Policy LP29<br>Para 7.57 | Health Impact Assessment includes noise. |
| | Policy LP35<br>Para 8.52 | Renewable and Low Carbon Energy<br>Identify any adverse impacts on amenity. |
| Bedford Local Plan 2030 | Policy 32 | The impact of development proposals to ensure they minimise and take account of the effects of noise. |
| | Policy 47S | Avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life or, where appropriate, mitigate and reduce its impact. Development appropriate for their location. |
| | Policy 57 | Consider amenity noise impacts from solar energy schemes. |
| | Policy 88 | Impact of transport on people, places and environment. |

## Standards & Guidance

i) BS4142: 2014+A1:2019 `Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound'[105];

ii) BS8233: 2014 `Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings'[106];

iii) BS5228: 2009+A1:2014 `Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites'[107];

iv) BS 7445: 2003 Description and measurement of environmental noise[108];

v) World Health Organisation (WHO) Guidelines for Community Noise: April 1999[109];

vi) Night Noise Guidelines for Europe: 2009 – World Health Organisation;

vii) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 111 Noise and Vibration[110];

viii) The Institute of Acoustics (IOA) and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) 'Guidelines for Noise Impact Assessment' 2014[111]; and

ix) ISO 9613-2: 1996 Acoustics – Attenuation of Sound During Propagation Outdoors[112].

## 12.4 Preliminary Baseline Conditions

12.4.1 A detailed preliminary environmental baseline sound survey has been carried out in proximity to the NSR to determine details of the noise climate to establish background sound data.

12.4.2 The baseline sound survey was undertaken over 24-hour periods at a total of 21 fixed locations in proximity to NSR to the East Park Sites A to D during July & October 2022 and August 2023 and is therefore considered to provide a good the representation of baseline sound levels in the area around the Scheme. The background sound survey was carried out in accordance with the methodology given in BS4142: 2014+A1:2019[105].

12.4.3 The NSR relative to the Scheme are located at different directions and locations around East Park Sites A to D (Figure 12-1). The main source of existing sound affecting nearest receptor properties relates in general to local and distant road traffic noise and bird sound.

12.4.4 The baseline monitoring positions provide information on representative background and residual sound levels adjacent to NSR. Those areas where sound monitoring was carried out included the following (as illustrated on Figure 12-1):

i) P1: Off Swineshead Road

ii) P2: West of Little Staughton Road

iii) P3: Little Staughton Road

iv) P4: Green End

v) P5: East of Little Staughton
vi) P6: Mill Lane
vii) P7: Moor Road (southwest)
viii) P8: Staughton Manor
ix) P9: Moor Road (south)
x) P10: Off Moor Road (central)
xi) P11: Off Moor Road (central)
xii) P12: South of Great Staughton Road
xiii) P13: Pertenhall
xiv) P14: East of Swineshead Road
xv) P15: Southwest of Green End
xvi) P16: Swineshead Road
xvii) P17: Moor Road (north)
xviii) P18: Moor Road (central)
xix) P19: South of Kimbolton Road (20m)
xx) P20: South of Kimbolton Road (250m)
xxi) P21: South of Kimbolton Road (600m)

12.4.5 The results of background sound levels vary at NSR relative to the proximity to the local road network, which generally affects the noise climate around the Scheme during daytime periods.

## 12.5 Potential Effects and Mitigation

### Construction

**Effects**

12.5.1 The potential effects of the Scheme in relation to noise and vibration during the construction phase are likely to include:

i) noise and vibration associated with the temporary effects of construction activities; and
ii) noise from construction traffic, including the movement of HGVs to and from Site.

***Construction Activities***

12.5.2 Initial construction work is likely to involve site preparation, the movement of soil, installation of access tracks and piling works, which would be followed by the construction of plant infrastructure and installation of solar PV and BESS plant equipment. The final activities would involve any proposed landscaping works and installation of security measures. It is likely that plant such as excavators, piling rigs, front loaders telehandlers, vehicles, dumpers, generators, cranes, compressors, concrete mixers and power tools etc. would be required.

12.5.3 The above noise sources and their associated activities will vary from day to day and may be in use at different stages of the construction phase, at different locations and for relatively short durations.

12.5.4 Details of the construction activities and noise predictions would be provided within the Noise and Vibration Chapter. Proposed mitigation measures would be included as part of any Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

12.5.5 Effects on any designated sites are unlikely as the closest ecological receptor would be SSSI areas and Local Nature Reserves (Figure 3-1) which are located at much greater distance than NSR and therefore impacts are unlikely to be significant due to separation distance.

12.5.6 Effects from ground-borne vibration from construction or decommissioning works are likely to be imperceptible at residential NSR due to stand-off distance and the type of plant being used during this phase of works relative to the Scheme. The effects are therefore unlikely to be significant.

12.5.7 Noise and vibration associated with the grid connection would be assessed, which would be a temporary and transitory form of works with limited activity (i.e. trenching techniques) and therefore unlikely to be significant.

12.5.8 The assessment of noise and vibration effects at the construction phase is proposed to be **scoped in** to the ES.

***Mitigation***

12.5.9 In accordance with BS5228-1:2009+A1:2014[107], `Best Practicable Means' (BPM) would be applied to minimise noise and vibration during the temporary construction or decommissioning phase of the development.

12.5.10 This would be managed and controlled by the implementation of mitigation and management measures through a Construction Noise Management Plan (CNMP) as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). An outline CEMP will be produced as part of the DCO application which will outline the environmental and ecological mitigation measures to be implemented during the construction phase and will be secured by a requirement in the DCO. This would be carried forward to the detailed CEMP, which would be produced by the appointed construction contractor and agreed with the relevant LPA prior to construction.

***Construction Traffic***

12.5.11 There are potential effects from noise associated with construction traffic, due to the movement of HGVs to and from the Scheme to deliver materials and equipment. The vehicle trips would be temporary and, the nature of the Scheme would not require large scale material removal or delivery.

12.5.12 The Noise Chapter would provide an assessment of the likely impact from any temporary increase in road traffic noise along the local road network based on the highest likely vehicle traffic demand. The application of the LA 111 guidance would be referenced to establish the likely impact, as the DMRB methodology is the most relevant guidance.

12.5.13 The assessment is expected to conclude that traffic related impacts would not result in a significant effect due to the temporary nature, agreed vehicle route (as required), relatively low volume of traffic and intensity of movement.

12.5.14 Vibration from HGV movements even when very close to properties does not tend to produce any measurable vibration unless the road condition is very poor, and the intensity of movement is significant.

12.5.15 The traffic management would be implemented through a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), which would be secured through a requirement in the DCO.

12.5.16 The assessment of noise effects from construction traffic is proposed to be **scoped in** to the ES. Vibration from construction traffic is however, proposed to be **scoped out** of the ES due to the inherent low level of vibration from associated vehicles.

## Operation

### Effects

12.5.17 The potential effects of the Scheme in relation to noise and vibration during the operation phase are likely to include:

i) operational noise from the solar array and BESS plant (which could include inverters, transformers, battery storage cooling plant, and on-site substation plant); and
ii) noise from road traffic to and from the Scheme.

### Operational Activities

12.5.18 Solar farms are an inherently quiet installation with no noise generated from the panels themselves. The associated plant to convert the DC current to AC at the correct voltage involves the use of inverters and transformers, which do produce noise.

12.5.19 Transformers are not particularly noisy plant and generate a low level ‘hum’ at relatively close distances driven by the mains frequency. By its nature the solar array is only operational during daylight hours, however during peak generation over the summer months (i.e. under conditions of high temperatures) there may be occasional periods when the operation of the inverters and transformers occurs just after sun rise (i.e. around 0500 hours to 0700 hours), but this would not be at full capacity and noise levels would be lower than during daylight periods.

12.5.20 The BESS plant typically includes cooling systems, inverters and transformers, which would be available for operation 24hrs/day and would provide energy when required and recharge during off peak electricity demand periods.

12.5.21 The assessment of impacts at residential NSR would be determined by comparison with representative background sound levels in accordance with BS4142:2014+A1:2019[105] and in accordance with the Standard, where very low background sound environments occur, consideration would also be given to absolute sound level limits to comply with sleep disturbance criteria within bedrooms (i.e. BS8233: 2014[106] and WHO guidelines[109]).

12.5.22 In respect of ecological NSR the assessment is expected to conclude that operational noise levels would be imperceptible and therefore well within relevant guidance limits to protect birdlife from noise and therefore operational activity would be not significant.

12.5.23 Vibration from plant operation would be imperceptible and not significant due to the type and nature of the plant.

12.5.24 The assessment of noise effects at the operational phase is proposed to be **scoped in** to the ES. Vibration from operational plant is however, proposed to be **scoped out** of the ES due to the nature of the plant and inherent low level of vibration.

***Mitigation***

12.5.25 Noise levels from the operation of the Scheme would be designed to comply with relevant guidance and standards to protect amenity and sleep disturbance at NSR. Mitigation of operational noise would be via suitable location, design layout, suitable plant selection, enclosures and/or silencing, as required. Control of vibration for the type of plant used for this type of development would not be required due to the nature of the plant.

## Decommissioning

### Effects

12.5.26 The potential effects of the Scheme in relation to noise and vibration during the decommissioning phase are likely to include:

i) noise and vibration associated with the temporary effects of decommissioning activities; and
ii) noise and vibration from decommissioning traffic, including the movement of HGVs to and from Site.

12.5.27 The NIA would not specifically consider the decommissioning phase but using expert judgment and guidance we are comfortable that the noise and vibration levels would be similar to or lower than construction levels which would be assessed in the NIA. At the time of decommissioning, an assessment similar to that undertaken for the construction phase as part of the ES would be undertaken. It is not proposed that any further assessment of noise and vibration from decommissioning associated with plant or traffic be undertaken at this stage for the decommissioning phase.

12.5.28 As the effects would be similar or lower when compared with the construction phase, the assessment of noise and vibration effects at the decommissioning phase is proposed to be **scoped out** of the ES.

### Mitigation

12.5.29 In accordance with BS5228:2009+A1:2014[107], Part 1: Noise & Part 2: Vibration, BPM would be employed to control noise and vibration.

12.5.30 This would be managed and controlled by the implementation of mitigation and management measures through a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP), which would be secured through a requirement of the DCO.

### Cumulative Effects

12.5.31 The cumulative effects of other development in the vicinity of the Site, whether proposed, permitted or under appeal, will be included in the assessment of the cumulative noise effects of the Scheme.

12.5.32 Cumulative schemes will be identified on a project-wide basis as part of the overall approach to the EIA, rather than specifically for the noise assessment.

12.5.33 Cumulative noise effects are proposed to be **scoped in** to the ES.

## 12.6 Assessment Methodology

12.6.1 The Noise and Vibration Chapter would provide details on the nature of the local noise environment, and an assessment of the potential impacts and effects associated with noise and vibration from the Scheme.

12.6.2 As part of the assessment, the following would be undertaken:

i) Establish location of representative NSR;
ii) Baseline assessment at NSR;
iii) Review of Policies, Guidance and Standards;
iv) Analysis of construction and decommissioning effects including road traffic impacts; and
v) Analysis of operational effects including plant noise and road traffic impacts.
vi) Assessment of any cumulative impacts from permitted development in the vicinity of the Site.

12.6.3 The following sections summarise the key details relating to the NSR, and the baseline noise assessment carried out as part of the study.

### Residential Receptors

12.6.4 The most relevant, and closest, NSR to the Scheme around the four Solar Array Sites are indicated on Figure 12-2.

12.6.5 There are other receptors located at greater distance than those indicated. The impact would be lower at these receptors than the closest receptors and as such they are not specifically included in the assessment tables but would be shown on the noise contour mapping results.

12.6.6 At this point in time, the Applicant is not aware of any other future receptors proposed that would be of greater sensitivity than those that would be considered in the assessment.

### Ecological Receptors

12.6.7 The sensitive ecological receptors include designated sites located in different directions relative to the Site (i.e. SSSI and Local Nature Reserves) as indicated in Figure 3-1.

## 12.7 Assumptions, Limitations and Uncertainties

12.7.1 The Noise and Vibration Chapter would assume that the highest likely noise levels are considered and where appropriate a noise strategy applied to control noise to an appropriate level to ensure NSR amenity is protected.

12.7.2 Noise levels from technology providers would be based on the technology available at the time of the assessment, which by its nature and based on our experience would be expected to gradually improve in terms of noise levels over time.

12.7.3 Construction noise predictions are based on typical plant schedules and assume a best and worst case range from the closest approach to furthest distance from NSR for indicative levels. This is due to the complexity of day-to-day activities and use of plant which change, on a daily basis.

12.7.4 Baseline levels are undertaken during appropriate weather conditions and in locations away from human activity to ensure a good representation of background sound levels for the assessment of impacts for robustness.

## 12.8 Summary

12.8.1 A summary of matters proposed to be scoped in or scoped out is included in Table 12.3 below:

**Table 12.3: Summary of matters proposed to be scoped in / out**

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Noise Impacts – Plant and Machinery** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Construction work is likely to involve site preparation, the movement of soil, installation of access tracks and piling works, which would be followed by the construction of plant infrastructure and installation of solar PV and BESS plant equipment.<br>The potential effects of the Scheme in relation to noise and vibration during the operation phase are likely to include operational noise from the solar array and BESS plant (which could include inverters, transformers, battery storage cooling plant, and on-site substation plant).<br>The assessment would not specifically consider the decommissioning phase but use expert judgment and guidance to confirm that the noise and vibration levels would be similar to or lower than construction levels. |
| **Noise Impacts - Traffic** | **Scoped In** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | The Noise Chapter would provide an assessment of the likely impact from any increase in road traffic noise along the local road network based on the highest likely vehicle traffic demand. |

# 13.0 SOCIO-ECONOMICS, LAND USE AND TOURISM

## 13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 This chapter of the Scoping Report considers the potential socio-economic effects of the Scheme on the local population and the wider economy with reference to the current baseline of existing conditions.

13.1.2 Socio-economic effects assessment is generally undertaken based on the requirements of the Infrastructure Planning EIA Regulations 2017 and in accordance with principles set out in appraisal guidance published by HM Treasury and Government departments.

13.1.3 It is anticipated that the Scheme and associated changes in land use would result in socio-economic effects during the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases, but that these effects are likely to be limited.

13.1.4 The scoping of socio-economic, land use and tourism effects is based on professional experience and best practice. Consideration has been given to establishing only the socio-economic factors for which there is a potential for likely significant effects, or which are relevant to assessing these effects.

## 13.2 Study Area

13.2.1 The national and local levels provide the appropriate spatial context for the assessment of socio-economic effects from the Scheme, reflecting its national significance and the predominantly local impact on socio-economics, land use and tourism. The location of the Scheme across two local authority areas (Huntingdonshire District Council and Bedford Borough Council) will give rise to a synthesised economic geography.

13.2.2 The reference area that provides the context for the economy and labour market implications relates to the town of St Neots and the rural hinterland area. This is the immediate study area for socio-economic, land use and

tourism effects arising in the construction, operational and decommissioning phases.

13.2.3 The surrounding urban areas of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Cambridge which provide the principal relevant travel to work area, supporting a wider local study area extending across the local authority areas of Huntingdonshire District, Bedford Borough, South Cambridgeshire District and Cambridge City.

13.2.4 It is appropriate to consider the socio-economic effects of the Scheme within the immediate study area and across a wider local area, as well as the national level as part of any detailed baseline analysis and impact modelling.

## 13.3 Legislation, Planning Policy Context and Guidance

13.3.1 The relevant legislation, planning policy context and guidelines which underpin the consideration of socio-economic effects are outlined in this section.

13.3.2 There is no legislation specific to the assessment of socio-economic and tourism effects. National planning and economic policies are relevant considerations.

### National Policy

13.3.3 National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) – confirms that consideration should be given to the creation of jobs and training opportunities and effects on tourism. Prevailing socio-economic conditions within the local area surrounding a proposed development should be described. The scope of considerations outlined in the draft NPS EN-1 remains consistent with the currently designated NPS (2011).

13.3.4 The draft NPS EN-3 (March 2023) identifies the sequential prioritisation of land, noting that lower grade agricultural land should be preferred where the use of agricultural land is shown to be necessary. The longer-term socio-economic benefits of retaining site infrastructure (including pathways and substations) may also be considerations.

13.3.5 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – emphases that the achievement of sustainable development is an overarching objective of the planning system. The NPPF sets out policies supporting the building of a strong and competitive economy. It confirms that the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate including renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.

13.3.6 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) relating to renewable and low carbon energy schemes does not outline specific further guidance in relation to the socio-economic and tourism impacts of such schemes. PPG does provide advice and guidance in relation to planning and the economy and the potential future needs of the population in terms of economic development, jobs, and employment opportunities.

13.3.7 Economic policy is detailed in the Growth Plan (2022) which establishes growth as the Government's central mission. The Levelling Up White Paper/Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill aims to spread opportunity more equally across the UK. Other policy considerations include the British Energy Security Strategy and Powering Up Britain.

## Regional and Local Policy

13.3.8 Regional and sub-regional – policy objectives for Huntingdonshire, Bedford, and Cambridgeshire are principally set out within relevant policies for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Mayoral Combined Authority/Business Board (in particular the Economic Growth Strategy), and the South-East Midlands LEP while extant (in particular the Strategic Economic Plan and the Recovery Strategy).

13.3.9 Local policy – economic development policies pertaining to Huntingdonshire District Council (principally from the Local Plan to 2036) and Bedford Borough Council Local Plan 2030 (alongside the Local Plan 2040 currently under examination).

## 13.4 Preliminary Baseline Conditions

13.4.1 The Site and Scheme description and context for the assessment of socio-economic effects is set out in Section 3 of this Scoping Report.

13.4.2 The key baseline indicators and measures of socio-economic conditions within the study areas relate to:

i) population demographics;
ii) the structure of the local economy;
iii) the local labour market profile; and
iv) land use.

13.4.3 The socio-economic baseline includes information and change data for the area of impact (compared with regional and national performance) in particular including population and demographics, business and employment structure, unemployment and inactivity, occupations, qualifications, earnings, and benefit claimants, together with commuting patterns, and energy supply.

13.4.4 Baseline data is derived from desktop analysis based on standard published datasets and national statistics. These sources include Office of National Statistics (ONS) data; Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD); UK Census; Experian Economic Forecasts; and Visit Britain/England data.

### Local Study Area

13.4.5 As defined above, the local study area relates to the town of St Neots and surrounding rural catchment area. In broad terms, St Neots is located in the historic district of Huntingdonshire in Cambridgeshire and possesses a diverse socio-economic landscape encompassing small towns and villages, including Eaton Socon, Eaton Ford, and Buckden. St Neots is one of the largest towns in Huntingdonshire, with a population of approximately 33,670 people. St Neots itself is generally considered a ‘comfortable’ market town with a component of rising prosperity. Housing developments, good schools, and recreational facilities contribute to its desirability. The community of Eaton

Socon is located on the western edge of St Neots, with a population of approximately 6,000 residents. It has a relatively stable and mixed demographic composition, and is an attractive residential area for commuters, accommodating residential housing, local retail businesses, and small-scale services.

13.4.6 The surrounding rural areas are characterised by a mix of agricultural communities and commuter villages. The demographic composition is relatively balanced in terms of age, with a growing proportion of young professionals and families due to its proximity to Cambridge and good transport links.

13.4.7 St Neots provides a diverse industrial structure. Key employers include engineering firms, pharmaceutical companies, and retail businesses. Agriculture remains important in the surrounding rural hinterland, although its share of employment has decreased over the years due to mechanisation and diversification. St Neots has a mixed secondary sector that includes manufacturing and light industry, with companies involved in engineering, pharmaceuticals, electronics, and food processing. Employment in manufacturing has been stable, thanks to a skilled workforce and the town's strategic location. The tertiary (service) sector is vibrant in St Neots, with a substantial presence of retail, healthcare, education, and professional services. The town also serves as a retail centre for the surrounding rural area. A quaternary sector of knowledge-based industries such as research and technology are emerging in St Neots, driven by its proximity to the innovation hub in Cambridge. As a result, St Neots serves as a significant employment hub, attracting commuters from nearby towns and villages. The labour market is dynamic, with opportunities in both traditional and emerging industries. There is a focus on skills development, particularly in sectors related to technology and innovation.

13.4.8 St Neots and its surroundings are not a primary tourist destination but is promoted by the St Neots Initiative to attract visitors seeking a quieter, more rural experience, drawing on the natural beauty, historic sites, and outdoor

activities the area offers. St Neots has several historic sites, including St Neots Museum, together with the Riverside Park providing recreational opportunities, while the surrounding area is characterised by areas of scenic countryside, including the Great Ouse Valley and the Grafham Water reservoir and nature reserve, offering opportunities for hiking, cycling, watersports, and nature walks. The area provides a range of visitor accommodation including local hotels and inns, bed and breakfast places, and self-catering accommodation, as well as camping and caravanning.

13.4.9 While St Neots and the surrounding rural area is generally 'comfortable', aspects of social deprivation are noted in particular in terms of access to housing and services, and the living environment, and aspects of households being 'financially stretched' and in 'urban adversity' are noted.

## Wider Study Area

13.4.10 St Neots and its hinterland serves, and is served by, the surrounding urban areas of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Cambridge.

13.4.11 Huntingdon, the administrative centre of Huntingdonshire, has a population of around 26,000 residents. It reflects the district's diverse demographics, with a mix of age groups and socio-economic backgrounds. It has a robust mix of industries, including manufacturing, retail, and services. It is the base for several logistics and distribution companies due to its strategic location on the major road network. The labour market in Huntingdon is competitive, with job opportunities across various sectors and with good connectivity from its proximity to the A14 corridor and the A1.

13.4.12 Bedford, located to the south-west, is a larger urban area with a population of approximately 170,000 residents. It is ethnically diverse and has a significant student population due to the presence of the University of Bedfordshire. Its industrial structure is diversified, encompassing education, healthcare, manufacturing, and technology. It serves as a regional commercial and cultural centre. The labour market in Bedford is robust, offering a wide range

of opportunities, and the presence of educational institutions contributes to a well-educated workforce.

13.4.13 Cambridge, to the east, is a thriving city with a population exceeding 145,000. It has a youthful population due to its world-renowned university and research institutions. In terms of its industrial structure, Cambridge is a global technology and innovation hub, with a strong presence in biotechnology, software development, and research. It attracts talent and investment from around the world. Cambridge offers a highly competitive labour market, particularly for those in STEM fields. It is known for its high salaries and research opportunities.

### Summary

13.4.14 In summary, the town of St Neots and its rural hinterland provide a blend of traditional and modern industries, making it an attractive location for residents and commuters. The surrounding urban areas of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Cambridge each contribute to the area's economic vitality within the overall functional economic area.

## 13.5 Potential Effects and Mitigation

13.5.1 The particular socio-economic effects of the Scheme that have the potential to occur in the construction, operational and decommissioning phases are set out below, with preliminary comments on the potential scale of the effects, drawing on experience of carrying out assessments for similar projects. Potential mitigation measures are also set out, alongside opportunities for maximising beneficial effects.

### Construction

#### Effects

13.5.2 **Employment and GVA** – Employment arising from capital investment and associated GVA effects. A significant proportion of the capital investment into

the Scheme will relate to the purchase of the solar arrays and associated infrastructure from global suppliers. Investment in the installation of solar arrays will support temporary employment and GVA effects over the duration of the delivery phase. This may draw upon engineering skills drawn from a national or global labour pool alongside more general labour requirements which will provide opportunities for residents of the local and wider impact areas.

13.5.3 **The volume and value of possible effects on the visitor economy** – The impact of construction, engineering and installation works on the local visitor economy over the duration of the construction phase. The site is not located within the town of St Neots, instead being situated within a primarily agricultural area to the west of the town, and effects arising from construction traffic and other disturbance on the local tourism sector are likely to be limited.

13.5.4 **Effects on local service** – Approximately 200-300 workers may relocate to the area during the construction phase which could result in a temporary increase in demand for health and other services within the wider impact area. Given the expected level of temporary on-site employment and the existing population within the wider area of impact, the marginal effect on local services is likely to be limited.

**Mitigation**

13.5.5 The adoption of measures promoting workforce skills and training and local supplier opportunities would potentially contribute to enhancing local employment effects in the construction phase.

13.5.6 Localised effects on the visitor economy could be capable of mitigation through adoption of good practice standards and effective transport planning under a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP). Impacts on local services are expected to be limited in the construction phase and specific mitigation measures are not likely to be required.

## Operation

### Effects

13.5.7 **Employment and GVA effects:** Solar PV energy facilities generate a limited number of employment opportunities associated with operation and maintenance. Maintenance such as landscape management and cleaning of solar panels will be required, and this will likely be delivered by a combination of contracted and full-time roles. The monitoring and operation of facilities is generally undertaken remotely but there may be a requirement for an on-site representative. Levels of permanent on-site employment are expected to be low, with the Scheme likely to create approximately 10-16 jobs.

13.5.8 **The volume and value of possible effects on the visitor economy** – While Cambridge is an established visitor destination, the visitor offer within St Neots and the surrounding rural hinterland is more limited. No evidence has been identified to indicate that solar PV installations impact adversely on the experience of visitors to an area. Landscape and visual impacts on local settlement and the public right of way network would be addressed elsewhere in the Environmental Statement.

13.5.9 **Effects on local services** – in light of the limited on-site employment and service requirements, the local effects on key services (health, education) and the economy (supply chain) are likely to be limited.

13.5.10 **The fiscal benefit of additional business rates from enhanced productive use of land**: As the Proposed Development would generate renewable energy it would generate business rates income which would be collected and partially retained by the billing authority. Under current arrangements, the billing authority would retain a proportion of the uplift arising for a period of time prior to a reset of the rating list which can be used to support the statutory and other discretionary functions of the district and upper tier local authority, including measures that result in socio-economic effects at the local level. Given the likely temporary nature of these effects

and the level of business rates income relative to the existing baseline for the billing authority, the socio-economic effects are likely to be minor.

13.5.11 **Supporting the national economy:** the delivery of renewable energy infrastructure under the proposed scheme will make a notable contribution to meeting UK policy objectives for net zero emissions by 2050.

**Mitigation**

13.5.12 Positive socio-economic effects will be enhanced where possible through the promotion of local employment and suppliers in the operational phase, noting that based on the preliminary review outlined above, the effects are expected to be relatively minor. Opportunities to work with local partners could also be explored to enhance engagement and education in relation to low carbon and renewable energy generation.

## Decommissioning

**Effects**

13.5.13 **Employment and GVA effects** – When the operational phase ends the Scheme would be decommissioned. The investment associated with this additional activity would be expected to generate further direct and indirect socio-economic effects through jobs and GVA to deliver the decommissioning works. It is understood that levels of investment during the decommissioning phase are lower than the construction phase, though a higher proportion of jobs may be capable of being sourced from the local labour market. Nevertheless, these effects are temporary in nature and consequentially would be relatively limited.

**Mitigation**

13.5.14 Similar enhancement measures to those implemented in the construction phase would contribute to maximising local positive effects in the decommissioning phase. This could include measures to promote opportunities for local workers and businesses.

13.5.15 Localised effects on the visitor economy could be capable of mitigation through adoption of good practice standards and effective transport planning under a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP).

## 13.6 Conclusion

13.6.1 It is recognised that Solar PV developments have the potential to result in a range of socio-economic effects, which vary in magnitude through the different phases of the development. The most notable effects occur during the construction and decommissioning phase and are therefore relatively short term, temporary effects.

13.6.2 Based on the desk study undertaken to inform this scoping report, socio-economic, land use and tourism effects are expected to be of minor or negligible significance at the local area of impact level, and with a similar level of effect at the national level. Effects are likely to be both beneficial and adverse, but not significant.

13.6.3 Beneficial effects would be delivered by the Scheme but would not require any further specific mitigation or agreements to ensure their successful realisation.

13.6.4 Adverse effects can be mitigated through the implementation of standard measures such as a CEMP, CTMP, and DEMP, all of which are proposed to be secured as a requirement of the DCO.

13.6.5 On this basis, it is proposed that an assessment of socio-economic effects is **scoped out** of the ES.

## 13.7 Summary

13.7.1 A summary of matters proposed to be scoped in or scoped out is included in Table 13.1 below:

**Table 13.1: Summary of matters proposed to be scoped in / out**

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employment and GVA | Scoped out | Scoped out | Scoped out | Scale of FTE permanent employment and GVA benefits arising in each stage is likely to be limited, and not significant. |
| Effects on local services | Scoped out | Scoped out | Scoped out | Based on limited employment effects, increase in workforce population and consequential impact on local services is likely to be negligible, and not significant. |
| Volume and value of visitor economy | Scoped out | Scoped out | Scoped out | The local area is not a well-established tourism destination and potential effects in the construction and decommissioning phases will be capable of being mitigated through a CEMP. Effects would not be significant. |
| Fiscal impacts | Scoped out | Scoped out | Scoped out | The direct contribution of any uplift in business rates is likely to be temporary in advance of a baseline reset, and not significant. |

# 14.0 TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT

## 14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 This chapter describes the potential traffic and transport impacts associated with the Scheme and potential for the Scheme to give rise to significant environmental effects associated with this topic.

14.1.2 The baseline conditions for the Scheme in relation to traffic and transport are described and an outline of the potential impacts that could occur during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme is set out. This chapter also provides a description of the measures that will be included in the design of the Scheme to mitigate impacts.

14.1.3 During construction and decommissioning, traffic and transport impacts could arise from vehicles travelling to and from the Site to deliver or collect construction materials, in addition to workforce trips. During the operational phase, there will be occasional traffic to and from the Site, primarily light vehicles for maintenance purposes, and ad-hoc HGV deliveries.

## 14.2 Study Area

14.2.1 The study area for the assessment of the likely significant effects of the Scheme has been identified based on the proposed route to the Site for construction traffic from the Strategic Road Network (SRN). It is proposed that construction traffic will approach the Site via the B645 Kimbolton Road from the A1 at Eaton Socon.

14.2.2 As described in section 3.4, it is proposed that a temporary haul road will be constructed to connect each of the development areas. A connection to the haul road from the B645 will be created either via an existing solar farm access track that connects to the B645 at Sharp's Barn, approximately 0.7km west of the A1, or via Moor Road, to the south of Great Staughton. A third potential point of access would be via an existing gated farm access track

which connects to the B645 at Wood View, approximately 3.3km west of the A1.

14.2.3 As such, the impact from construction activities will largely be experienced on the B645 between the A1 and Moor Road, and along Moor Road as far as the site access junction. There are also some isolated locations where the internal haul route crosses or utilises short sections of the local highway network. During the operational phase the impact of maintenance trips will be negligible on the wider highway network.

14.2.4 The extent of the local highway network that is relevant to potential traffic and transport impacts is:

- A1 Northbound Off Slip / B645 Kimbolton Road priority 'T' junction;
- A1 Southbound Off Slip / B645 Crosshall Road mini roundabout junction;
- B645 Kimbolton Road between A1 and Sharp's Barn site access junction;
- B645 Kimbolton Road between Sharp's Barn site access junction and Moor Road;
- Moor Road between A645 Kimbolton Road and site access junction;
- Green End between temporary haul road and Great Staughton Road; and
- B660 Kimbolton Road between temporary haul road access junctions.

14.2.5 The impacts of traffic on the A1 have not been considered as part of this assessment since the low level of trip generation from the Site is not anticipated to have any impact on this highly trafficked route.

## 14.3 Legislation, Planning Policy Context and Guidance

### Legislation

14.3.1 There is no applicable legislation specific to the assessment of traffic and transport impacts.

### National Planning Policy

14.3.2 The following planning policies are pertinent to the Scheme:

- Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1);
- Draft Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (2023), Section 5.14 (Traffic and Transport); and
- Draft NPS EN-3 (2023), Section 3.10.111 to 3.10.117 (Solar photovoltaic generation impacts: consultation including traffic and transport noise and vibration).

14.3.3 The National Planning Policy Framework[10] (NPPF), and the accompanying online Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) are also important and relevant but are not the key policy documents against which the application will be determined.

14.3.4 Relevant policies from the above documents are summarised in Table 14.1.

**Table 14.1 – Summary of National Planning Policy**

| Document | Policy / Paragraph Reference | Summary of Policy / Paragraph |
|---|---|---|
| NPS EN-1 | Para 5.14.3 | Identifies the requirement for the ES to be supported by a Transport Assessment to be produced in accordance with DfT guidance. |
| | Para 5.14.7 | Sets out that development consent should not be withheld provided the applicant is willing to enter into planning obligations or requirements to adequately mitigate any transport impacts identified. |
| | Para 5.14.12 | Identifies that where there is likely to be substantial HGV traffic, requirements to control the movement and parking of HGVs and avoid abnormal disruption during the construction phase may be attached to a consent. |
| Draft NPS EN-3 | Section 3.10.111-117 | Addresses issues to be covered in assessing transport impacts specific to solar farm construction.<br>Identifies potential mitigation options. |
| NPPF | Para. 111 | Sets out that development should only be prevented or refused on highway grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or if the residual impact on the road network would be severe. |
| PPG | Travel Plans, Transport Assessments | Provides advice on when Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Transport Statements are required, and what they should contain. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | and Statements | |

## Local Planning Policy

14.3.5 Local planning policy relevant to the assessment of Traffic and Transport is set out in the following documents:

- Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 (May 2019);
- Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030 (January 2020); and
- Bedford Allocations and Designations Local Plan (July 2013).

14.3.6 Relevant policies from the above documents are summarised in Table 14.2.

**Table 14.2 – Summary of Local Planning Policy**

| Document | Policy / Paragraph Reference | Summary of Policy / Paragraph |
|---|---|---|
| Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 | Policy LP16 | Sets out that new development proposals will be supported where it is demonstrated that its likely transport impacts have been assessed, and appropriate mitigation measures will be delivered, in accordance with National Planning Practice Guidance.<br>Also states that "*where a proposal would affect an existing public right of way or other formal non-motorised users' route, this route should be protected or enhanced within the proposed development*". |
| | Policy LP17 | Requires development to provide appropriate space for vehicle movements, facilitate accessibility for service and emergency vehicles, and incorporate adequate parking for vehicles and cyclists. |
| Bedford Local Plan 2030 | Policy 31 | Sets out that development proposals should not have any significant adverse impact on access to the public highway, with consideration of highway capacity, parkin provision, accessibility by non-car modes, and the suitability of access arrangements. Developers will be required to implement or contribute towards measures to mitigate adverse impacts. |
| | Policy 88 | Requires that the social and environmental impact of traffic from development proposals has been considered, including with regard to the impact of freight movements on the local highway network, and |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | the impact of safety in terms of site access arrangements and general road safety. |
| | Policy 91 | Sets out the criteria applicable to new development proposals in relation to access to the countryside via the public rights of way network and requires development to safeguard public rights of way. |
| Bedford Allocations and Designations Local Plan 2013 | Policy AD36 | Requires the protection, enhancement and promotion of pedestrian routes and facilities. |
| | Policy AD39 | Requires the protection, enhancement and promotion of cycle routes and facilities. |

### Guidance

14.3.7 The IEMA Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Traffic and Movement[113] (1993) provides guidance on examining the environmental impacts of developments in terms of traffic and transportation and has been used to outline the scope of the assessment.

14.3.8 As set out above, the accompanying Transport Assessment will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance – Travel Plans, Transport Assessment and Statements (2014).

14.3.9 Any mitigation measures that may be required will be designed in accordance with the relevant sections of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges and Manual for Streets, as appropriate.

## 14.4 Preliminary Baseline Conditions

### Local Highway Network

14.4.1 The Site is located across approximately 768 ha of land to the west of St Neots, with the point of connection to the National Grid to be at the Eaton Socon Substation.

14.4.2 As noted above, the Site will be accessed from the SRN via the B645 Kimbolton Road. To the west of its junction with the A1, the B645 Kimbolton Road is a two-way single carriageway road subject to the national speed limit

(60mph), which runs in a generally south-east / north-west alignment. Between the A1 and the Sharp's Barn site access junction the road features a carriageway width of approximately 6.5m, with a shared foot / cycleway present along the north-eastern side of the road as far as the village of Hail Weston. There is no street lighting present, and there are no properties located along this stretch of the B645.

14.4.3 To the north-west of the Sharp's Barn site access junction, in the vicinity of Hail Weston, Kimbolton Road is subject to a 50mph speed limit, and the carriageway width reduces to approximately 6m. Within Hail Weston there are a small number of properties (approximately 20-30 in total) located along the B645 to the north-east of the carriageway, although the majority of these are well set back from the road.

14.4.4 To the north-west of Hail Weston as far as the junction with Moor Row, the speed limit reverts to 60mph. An 18-tonne weight limit is in force along Kimbolton Road (except for loading). There are fewer than 10 properties situated along this stretch of the B645.

14.4.5 Moor Road is a two-way single carriageway road which runs in a generally north-south alignment from a priority 'T' junction with Kimbolton Road at the northern end. The road is subject to the national speed limit (60mph) and features a carriageway width of approximately 4m, with passing places present at regular intervals. No street lighting or footways are present, and there are very few properties (fewer than 5) situated along Moor Row between Kimbolton Road and the proposed site access junction.

14.4.6 The proposed site access strategy will also require use of a short section of Green End and Great Staughton road to the north of the village of Little Staughton, and the B660 Kimbolton Road to the north of Keysoe village.

14.4.7 Green End and Great Staughton Road are both two-way single carriageway roads with a carriageway width of approximately 5m, subject to the national speed limit (60mph). There are fewer than 5 properties situated along the

impacted section of Green End, and none along Great Staughton Road. Green End joins Great Staughton Road via a priority crossroads junction.

14.4.8 The A660 Kimbolton Road is a two-way single carriageway road with a carriageway width of approximately 5.5m, subject to a 40mph speed limit. There are no properties situated along the impacted section of the road.

## Existing Public Transport Facilities

14.4.9 There are no bus stops or routes along the impacted sections of Moor Road, Green End, Great Staughton Road.

14.4.10 The 150 bus service, which provides 4 buses per day between Eynesbury and Tilbrook, runs along the B645 Kimbolton Road, although there are no bus stops located along the impacted section of the road. The nearest served stops are located within the village of Hail Weston, approximately 600m north of the Sharp's Barn site access junction, and in Great Staughton approximately 530m west of the Kimbolton Road / Moor Road junction.

14.4.11 The 28A bus service provides 3 buses per day in the southbound direction along the B660 Kimbolton Road, as part of a circular route between Bedford and Little Staughton. There are no bus stops located along the impacted section of the road. The nearest informal stopping place is located at the Kimbolton Road / Great Staughton Road junction, approximately 130m north of the proposed construction access route, although no formal bus stop infrastructure is provided.

## Non-Motorised User Networks

14.4.12 The Site is accessible on foot via Moor Road, Green End and the B660 Kimbolton Road. As noted above, there is generally limited footway provision along the key highway links within the study area, and the impacted sections of road are generally unlit.

14.4.13 NCN Route 12 runs along the B645 Kimbolton Road between the A1 and Hail Weston. A shared foot/cycleway is present along the north-eastern side of the road to facilitate cycle travel along this section of the carriageway.

14.4.14 There are a number of PRoW which either cross the Site or pass close to the Site boundary. These include various rights of way which are suitable for equestrian use. The PRoW network within the vicinity of the Site comprises the routes as follows:

- Bedford Staploe 43 Bridleway;
- Bedford Staploe 16 Footpath;
- Cambridgeshire Hail Weston 5 Footpath;
- Cambridgeshire Hail Weston 6 Footpath;
- Cambridgeshire Hail Weston 7 Bridleway;
- Cambridgeshire Hail Weston 8 Footpath;
- Cambridgeshire Great Staughton 28 Footpath;
- Cambridgeshire Great Staughton 3 Footpath;
- Cambridgeshire Great Staughton 1 Footpath;
- Cambridgeshire Great Staughton 2 Footpath;
- Cambridgeshire Great Staughton 23 Footpath;
- Bedford Little Staughton 1 Footpath;
- Bedford Little Staughton 8 Footpath;
- Bedford Little Staughton 26 Footpath;
- Bedford Bolnhurst and Keysoe 13 Footpath;
- Bedford Bolnhurst and Keysoe 36 Footpath;
- Bedford Bolnhurst and Keysoe 37 Bridleway;
- Bedford Bolnhurst and Keysoe 34 Footpath;
- Bedford Bolnhurst and Keysoe 32 Footpath;
- Bedford Swineshead 1 Bridleway;
- Bedford Swineshead 15 Footpath;
- Bedford Pertenhall 2 Footpath;
- Bedford Pertenhall 29 Footpath;

- Bedford Pertenhall 10 Footpath;
- Bedford Pertenhall 11 Footpath; and
- Bedford Pertenhall 17 Footpath.

14.4.15 It is not anticipated that any of these routes will require permanent closure as a result of either the construction or operation of the Scheme, but some temporary diversions and user management may be required for health and safety purposes during construction.

14.4.16 An outline PRoW Management Plan will be prepared and submitted with the DCO application which will include further detail of specific routes that may be affected and set out any proposed mitigation required. Compliance will be secured through a requirement in the DCO.

### Sources of Baseline Information and Consultation

14.4.17 To inform the assessment of the Scheme, Automatic Traffic Counts (ATCs) were undertaken at a number of locations in the vicinity of the Scheme in June 2022, to determine the baseline traffic conditions of the local highway network. Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) flows will be derived from the ATC data to enable the baseline traffic flows to be established at the required design years.

14.4.18 Personal Injury Accident (PIA) accident data for the most recent five-year period will be obtained from the relevant Local Highway Authorities (LHA), Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) and Bedford Borough Council (BBC).

## 14.5 Potential Effects and Mitigation

14.5.1 The nature of the Scheme is such that the greatest impact is likely to occur during the construction phase, with this being the focus of transport effects presented in the ES.

## Construction

14.5.2 During construction there will be temporary increases in traffic flows on the local highway network as a result of materials and contractors travelling to and from the Site. A key change from the baseline position will be the number and percentage of HGVs using local roads.

14.5.3 The construction works will be of a temporary nature (approx. 24 months) and during the construction phase the main considerations and potential effects due to the Scheme are:

- Severance (change in traffic flows);
- Driver and pedestrian delay;
- Pedestrian and cyclist amenity, including fear and intimidation (change in traffic flows on routes used by pedestrians and cyclists);
- Accidents and safety; and
- Hazardous loads.

14.5.4 In order to understand the scale of potential effects, an estimate of the potential level of construction traffic the Scheme could generate has been calculated based on experience of other solar farm facilities within the UK, and from information supplied by the Applicant.

14.5.5 The trip generation forecasts take into account the key construction-related activities to be undertaken, including for the setting up and decommissioning of site compound areas, welfare delivery/collection and servicing, as well as:

- Establishment of site access point and erection of gates and perimeter fencing;
- Construction of site access tracks and hard standing areas;
- Installation of solar panels and frames;
- Installation of inverters, storage buildings, control and switchgear buildings;

- Installation of Battery Energy Storage System containers and associated electrical infrastructure; and
- Grid connection works and transformer station.

14.5.6 The number and type of deliveries that are anticipated to be generated during the 24-month construction period are summarised in Table 14.3.

**Table 14.3 – Estimated Construction Traffic**

| Description of Temporary / Ancillary Works and Equipment | Details of Load | Number of Loads |
|---|---|---|
| Welfare and Waste Management | Mixed | 220 |
| Fencing / CCTV | HGV | 30 |
| Aggregate for roadways | Tipper truck | 1,200 |
| Concrete for foundations | Mixed | 70 |
| Sand for trench infill | Mixed | 360 |
| *Construction Support Total* | | *1,880* |
| PV Modules + Structures | HGV | 2,500 |
| Cabling | Mixed | 200 |
| Inverters / Transformers / Substations | Mixed | 120 |
| BESS Containers | HGV | 50 |
| Other (Misc.) | Mixed | 500 |
| *PV Equipment / Components* | | *3,370* |
| **TOTAL (one-way deliveries)** | | **5,250** |

14.5.7 As summarised in Table 14.3, it is anticipated that the total number of deliveries requiring access to the Scheme would be approximately 5,250 one-

way trips (10,500 two-way trips) across the full 24-month construction period. Assuming construction deliveries will occur over 5.5 days per week on average during the construction period, this would equate to an average of approximately 18 two-way HGV movements per day (9 in and 9 out) across the construction period. However, the most intensive phase of activity is anticipated to relate to the delivery of aggregate for the construction of access tracks and compounds. This is likely to occur over a 12-week period during which construction trips could peak at approximately 80 daily two-way movements (40 in and 40 out). For the remainder of the construction programme, the level of daily HGV traffic is anticipated to be much lower.

14.5.8 In addition, typically 200 construction-related staff will require access to the Site per day on average, with a maximum of around 400 staff during peak activities. It is anticipated that a significant number of staff would participate in a car share thereby reducing the number of trips to the Site. Assuming an average car/van occupancy of 2.5, this would equate to a maximum of approximately 320 daily two-way staff trips during peak activities. This represents a worst-case assumption, and there is potential for this level of traffic to be reduced through the provision of staff minibuses where appropriate. Staff car parking will be provided within the Site area as required. Details of this will be set out within a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP).

## Operation

14.5.9 During the operational phase it is anticipated that there will be around 10-16 staff on-site at any one time, primarily undertaking maintenance tasks. There will also be a small number of visitor trips per week for deliveries and servicing of equipment.

14.5.10 Staff and maintenance vehicles will primarily be four-wheel drive vehicles or vans. The requirement for HGV access to the Site during the operational phase will be rare, for example for exceptional maintenance activities such as

the replacement of PV panels or transformers and would generally be less than the agricultural traffic that would otherwise arise.

14.5.11 Due to the low level or trips likely to be generated within the local highway network peak hours, it is proposed that operational phase transport effects are **scoped out** of the ES, and that the ES instead concentrates on the assessment of the transport-related environmental effects generated during the construction phase.

## Decommissioning

14.5.12 At this stage the number of vehicle movements required during the decommissioning phase is not known, and as such the level of potential significant effects cannot be identified at this time. However, it is predicted to be similar to the construction phase.

14.5.13 At the time of decommissioning, an assessment similar to that undertaken for the construction phase as part of the ES would be undertaken. It is not proposed that any further assessment of traffic and transport be undertaken at this stage for the decommissioning phase.

14.5.14 In due course, a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan will be prepared detailing management and mitigation measures and setting out the general principles to be followed in the decommissioning of the Scheme, which would be agreed with the relevant authorities in advance of the commencement of decommissioning. It is expected that the principles agreed to minimise the impact of development-related traffic during the construction phase will be reviewed and applied during decommissioning.

## Cumulative Effects

14.5.15 The assessment of cumulative effects will take into consideration other developments as agreed with the relevant LHAs, including those which became operational after the baseline ATC surveys were undertaken, or are

under construction, consented or allocated within the relevant Local Plan documents.

## Mitigation

14.5.16 Based on the potential for significant effects generated by the Scheme on traffic and transport, it is likely that mitigation will be required to reduce the potential impacts.

14.5.17 Mitigation measures including travel planning and HGV management will be incorporated into an Outline CTMP, to be secured through a requirement in the DCO. It is anticipated that the measures to be included within the outline CTMP are likely to include:

- Restriction of construction traffic to a specific, defined route, and restricted periods of the day and working week;
- Use of banksmen to monitor and control construction traffic entering and leaving the Site, and manage any interface between Site activities and the local highway / PROW network;
- Appropriate signage and safety fencing / barriers will be implemented at major crossing points and intersections with the local highway / PROW network;
- Provision of hardstanding areas within the Site to allow construction vehicles accessing the Site to manoeuvre within the Site and drop off loads without impacting on the local highway network; and
- Details of construction staff parking arrangements within the Site area.

14.5.18 Minor highway improvements could potentially be carried out in sensitive or constrained locations to reduce the impact of construction traffic. The assessment of routes from the 'A' road network to the Site parcels will determine the feasibility of routes and where mitigation works are required.

14.5.19 It is anticipated that all mitigation required will be set out within outline design drawings where required for route improvements between the 'A' road network and the Site. Swept path analysis will be presented to support these

designs where required. Temporary diversions or other mitigation measures for footpaths and cycle paths will be proposed where necessary.

## 14.6 Assessment Methodology

14.6.1 The methodology for assessing the impact of development-generated traffic will be based on that outlined in the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) 'Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic'[113]. In accordance with the IEMA guidelines, the following criteria will be considered within the assessment:

- Severance;
- Driver and pedestrian delay;
- Pedestrian and cyclist amenity (including fear and intimidation);
- Accidents and safety; and
- Hazardous loads.

14.6.2 The IEMA guidelines identify the following 'rules' when considering the initial appraisal or screening of traffic-related environmental effects to determine if more detailed assessment is required:

- **Rule 1**: include highway links where the traffic flows would increase by more than 30% (or the number of heavy goods vehicles would increase by more than 30%); and
- **Rule 2**: include any other specifically sensitive areas where traffic flows have increased by 10% or more.

14.6.3 The significance of effects is determined through consideration of two elements – the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the impact.

### Receptor Sensitivity

14.6.4 If required, the impacts of Driver Delay will be assessed at junction level. The sensitivity of these receptors is expressed in terms of Ratio of Flow to Capacity (RFC) or Degree of Saturation (DoS). The impact of development-

related traffic would be assessed during the weekday highway AM and PM peak hours in accordance with the following thresholds for sensitivity of junctions:

- Low sensitivity: RFC / DoS below 90%;
- Medium sensitivity: RFC / DoS between 90% and 95%; and
- High sensitivity: RFC / DoS above 95%.

14.6.5 The assessment of Driver Delay will only be undertaken for any parts of the local highway network where the requirement for detailed junction capacity assessments is identified by the Local Highway Authority.

14.6.6 In terms of Severance, Pedestrian Delay, Pedestrian / Cycle Amenity and Fear and Intimidation, the road links that will form the vehicular route for construction traffic to and from the Site will be considered as receptors. The sensitivity of pedestrian and cycle routes is based on a qualitative assessment of the existing baseline conditions. The general criteria for defining the importance of receptors, as defined within the IEMA guidelines, are set out in Table 14.4.

**Table 14.4 – Receptor Sensitivity Summary (Traffic and Transport)**

| Sensitivity | Description |
|---|---|
| Very High | Schools, colleges, playgrounds, hospitals, retirement homes |
| High | Heavily congested junctions, residential properties very close to carriageway |
| Medium | Congested junctions, shops/businesses, areas of heavy pedestrian / cycling use, areas of ecological / nature conservation, residential properties close to carriageway |
| Low | Tourist / visitor sites, places of worship, residential areas set back from the highway with screening |

14.6.7 The link sensitivity will be based upon an average sensitivity of the whole link with a separate assessment of high / very high sensitivity receptors. Longer links will be broken down into sensible smaller sections where appropriate.

## Magnitude

14.6.8 Effects are defined as beneficial or adverse. Key factors influencing this will include the physical or geographical scale of the impact, the duration and frequency of the impact, and the reversibility of the effect. The general criteria for defining the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 14.5.

**Table 14.5 – Impact Magnitude (Traffic and Transport)**

| Sensitivity | Description |
|---|---|
| High | Total loss or major alteration to key elements / features of the baseline conditions such that post development character / composition of baseline condition will be fundamentally changed |
| Medium | Loss or alteration to one or more key elements / features of the baseline conditions such that post development character / composition of the baseline condition will be materially changed |
| Low | Minor shift away from baseline conditions. Changes arising from the alteration will be detectable but not material. The underlying character / composition of the baseline condition will be similar to the pre-development situation |
| Negligible | Very little change from baseline conditions. Change is barely distinguishable, approximating to a ‘no change’ situation |

14.6.9 It should be emphasised that irrespective of the proportional increase in traffic flows, an increase of fewer than 30 additional vehicle trips per hour during each of the development peak hours is to be categorised as a negligible magnitude of impact. This threshold has been determined based on professional judgement and previous experience including DCOs and solar farm projects.

14.6.10 IEMA sets out a number of criteria by which the magnitude of impact can be measured, as outline below. Where specific thresholds for measuring impacts are unavailable, impacts will be measured qualitatively.

14.6.11 Severance is defined in the IEMA guidelines as the *"perceived division that can occur within a community when it becomes separated by a major traffic artery".* Severance may result from the difficulty of crossing a heavily trafficked road and can also relate to quite minor traffic flows if they impede pedestrian access to essential facilities. IEMA guidelines suggest that a 30%, 60% and 90% increase in traffic flows will result in a low, medium and high change in severance, respectively, but also that 'marginal changes in traffic flows are, by themselves, unlikely to create or remove severance'.

14.6.12 As noted above, Driver Delay is proposed to be determined through the analysis of junction capacity assessments undertaken as part of a Transport Assessment, if required. Delay is measured in terms of change in delay per vehicle (in seconds) from the baseline situation.

14.6.13 Pedestrian Delay is considered to be affected by the changes in volume, composition or speed of traffic, in terms of their respective impacts on the ability of pedestrians to cross roads. There are a range of local factors that affect pedestrian delay and the IEMA guidelines do not set out specific thresholds for judging the significance of changes in levels of delay. As such, it is proposed to utilise professional judgement to assess the impact of the Scheme on pedestrian delay, which will be based on the respective changes in traffic flows on each link.

14.6.14 Pedestrian and Cycle Amenity (including Fear and Intimidation) is broadly defined as 'the relative pleasantness of a journey and is considered to be affected by traffic flow, traffic composition and pavement width/separation from traffic'. The guidance suggests that a tentative threshold for judging the significance on pedestrian and cycle amenity should be where the traffic flow is halved or doubled. A change of between 25% and 50% would represent a medium impact, while a change of less than 25% would constitute a low

impact. It is proposed to also apply these thresholds in relation to Fear and Intimidation.

14.6.15 A detailed assessment of Accidents and Safety will be undertaken by examining road traffic accident data for the most recent five-year period available. This analysis will be presented within the Transport Assessment, to highlight if there are any existing safety issues on the local highway network that might be exacerbated by the Scheme. The outcome of the assessment will be presented in the ES.

14.6.16 With respect to Hazardous and Dangerous Loads, the IEMA guidelines state that the assessment should 'include a risk of catastrophe analysis to illustrate the potential for an accident to happen and the likely effect of such an event'.

## Significance

14.6.17 The general approach adopted for evaluating the significance of effects is outlined in Table 14.6. Effects predicted to be 'major' or 'moderate' are considered significant whilst effects predicted to be 'minor' or 'neutral' are considered not significant.

**Table 14.6 – Significance of Effects Matrix (Traffic and Transport)**

| Impact Magnitude | Receptor Sensitivity | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Negligible | Low | Medium | High | Very High |
| High | Minor | Moderate | Moderate | Major | Major |
| Medium | Negligible | Minor | Moderate | Moderate | Major |
| Low | Negligible | Negligible | Minor | Moderate | Moderate |
| Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Minor | Minor |

### Transport Assessment

14.6.18 The ability of the highway network to accommodate the development traffic will be further assessed and reported in a Transport Assessment (TA), which will accompany the DCO application. The TA will include information on:

- Description of the existing baseline conditions, including a review of road safety data and up to date baseline traffic flow data;
- Description of the Scheme;
- Estimated trip generation including a description of the methodology used to derive forecast development trips;
- Distribution and assignment of trips on the local highway network;
- Analysis of HGV and abnormal loads requirements and routing, including swept path analysis to assess access suitability for construction vehicle movements; and
- Consideration of mitigation measures.

## 14.7 Assumptions, Limitations and Uncertainties

14.7.1 At this stage the exact extent of the study area with regard to traffic and transport cannot be confirmed as the proposed site access strategy is yet to be finalised. The exact extent of the study area will also be subject to consultation and agreement with the relevant LHAs.

14.7.2 The initial trip generation appraisal presented within this scoping chapter has been calculated based on assumptions derived from experience of other solar farm facilities within the UK. These estimates will be further refined as the detailed design of the Scheme is developed.

14.7.3 The above assumes an Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) incorporating an Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) would be provided within the DCO application, and compliance will be secured by a requirement in the DCO.

## 14.8 Summary

14.8.1 A summary of matters proposed to be scoped in or scoped out is included in Table 14.7 below:

**Table 14.7: Summary of matters proposed to be scoped in / out**

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Severance** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Increases in traffic could generate potentially significant impacts on severance during construction. |
| **Driver and Pedestrian Delay** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Increases in traffic could have potentially significant impacts on driver and pedestrian delay during construction. |
| **Pedestrian and Cyclist Amenity / Fear and Intimidation** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Increases in traffic could have potentially significant impacts on pedestrian and cyclist amenity and/or fear and intimidation during construction. |
| **Accidents and Safety** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Increases in traffic could generate potentially significant impacts on road safety during construction. |
| Hazardous Loads | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Analysis of the local highway network within the study area indicates there are no particular features, such as significant drops immediately beyond the carriageway, which would suggest that the transfer of materials poses a particular risk beyond that which would be expected on the general highway network. Measures employed to ensure safe vehicular transport of components such as panels and batteries will be set out within the CEMP / CTMP. |

# 15.0 CLIMATE CHANGE

## 15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 The climate change chapter will determine how the Scheme will interact with a changing climate. This will include the resilience of the Scheme to the changing climate and quantification of any greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or reductions which could contribute to future climate change. The assessment will include:

i) a review of existing baseline climate conditions;
ii) determination of the likely future climate conditions as a result of climate change;
iii) the resilience of the Scheme to the projected changes;
iv) determination of the significance of effect of the projected climate changes on the Scheme.
v) calculation of the net GHG emissions (or emissions savings) associated with the Scheme; and
vi) determination of the significance of effect of the net GHG emissions in the context of net zero trajectory.

## 15.2 Study Area

15.2.1 The study area for the climate change resilience assessment will be the Site (i.e. it will cover all assets and infrastructure which constitute the Scheme). This will cover the entire lifetime of the Scheme – i.e. 40 years.

15.2.2 The GHG emissions assessment will consider all emissions of GHG emissions within the Site and indirect emissions from activities outside the Site. For example, the assessment will include the transportation of materials to the Scheme and embodied GHG emissions within the construction materials and the manufacturing of the equipment which will form the Scheme (i.e. the solar panels, inverters, BESS etc.).

## 15.3 Legislation, Planning Policy Context and Guidance

### Legislation

15.3.1 The following legislation is relevant to the Scheme and climate change EIA:

i) The Climate Change Act 2008 – which sets out the UK government's commitment to reduce GHG emissions in the UK by at least 80% of 1990 levels by 2050. It also requires the government to set legally binding 'carbon budgets' to act as stepping stones towards 2050.

ii) The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019 - which introduced the binding target of "Net Zero by 2050".

### National Planning Policy

15.3.2 The following national planning policy is relevant to the Scheme and the climate change EIA:

**Table 15.1 – Summary of National Planning Policy**

| Document | Policy / Paragraph Reference | Summary of Policy / Paragraph |
|---|---|---|
| NPS EN-1 | 2.2.9 and 4.8.2 | Provides guidance in relation to climate impacts and adaptation. |
| | 4.1.3 and 4.1.4 | Provides advice on adverse effects and benefits. |
| | 4.8.1 to 4.8.12 | Provides policy and guidance in relation to climate change adaptation. |
| | 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 | Provides policy in relation to climate projections, flood risk and the importance of relevant mitigation. |
| Draft NPS EN-1 (March 2023) | Section 4.9 | In relation to climate change adaptation. |
| | Section 5.3 | In relation to greenhouse green emissions. |
| | Section 5.6 | In relation to coastal change. |
| | Section 5.8 | In relation to flood risk. |
| Draft NPS EN-3 (March 2023) | Section 3.4 | In relation to climate change adaptation. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NPPF | Paragraphs 8, 11, 20, 152, and 154 | In relation to adaptation, mitigation and climate change resilience. |
| | Paragraph 155 to 158 | In relation to the need for developments to plan for reduced carbon dioxide emissions through design and reduced energy consumption. |
| | Paragraph 159 to 173 | In relation to flood risk and coastal change. |

## Local Planning Policy

### Huntingdonshire Local Plan

15.3.3 Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 (May 2019) includes the following relevant objectives:

i) To promote high quality, well designed, locally distinctive, sustainable development that is adaptable to climate change and resilient to extreme weather.

15.3.4 Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 (May 2019) includes the following relevant policy:

i) LP 35 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy. This policy sets out the Council's approach to development proposals for renewable and low carbon energy generation as part of Huntingdonshire's contribution to this important part of the UK's energy infrastructure and efforts to achieve reductions in contributing factors to climate change.

### The Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030

15.3.5 The Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030 (January 2020) includes the following relevant objectives:

i) Deliver high quality growth that will facilitate the development of more sustainable and inclusive places for local communities, which are equipped to respond to the impacts of climate and economic change and

offer the opportunity to live more healthy lifestyles. Where it is viable and sustainable to do so, encourage the re-use of land that has been previously developed.

ii) Protect and enhance our natural resources including air, soil minerals and water to minimise the impacts of flooding, climate change and pollution.

15.3.6 The Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030 (January 2020) includes the following relevant policies:

i) Policy 48 – Minerals and waste restoration policy
ii) Policy 51S – Climate change strategic approach

**Bedford Allocations and Designations Local Plan**

15.3.7 Bedford Allocations and Designations Local Plan (July 2013) includes the following relevant objective:

i) Protect the environment by minimising the risk of flooding and the effects of climate change and facilitating improvements in air quality.

## Guidance

15.3.8 The national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) regarding climate change provides guiding principles on how planning can help to mitigate climate change by reducing emissions from a new development, and how new developments can be built to be resilient and adapt to climate change.

15.3.9 The following good practice guidance will be used to assess the resilience of the Scheme to climate change:

i) IEMA – Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to Climate Change and Resilience and Adaptation, 2020

15.3.10 The following good practice guidance will be used to assess the impact of GHG emissions from the Scheme:

ii) IEMA – Assessing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Evaluating their Significance, 2022

15.3.11 The IEMA 2022 Guidance sets out areas for consideration at all stages of the assessment to assist EIA practitioners in taking an informed approached to the treatment of GHG emissions within an EIA. The guidance mentions the legally binding GHG reduction targets and states that an EIA must give due consideration to how a project will contribute to the achievement of these targets.

## 15.4 Preliminary Baseline Conditions

### Climate Change Resilience

15.4.1 To assess the potential impact of climate change on the Scheme and the resilience of the Scheme in the EIA, the baseline climate will be established for the area. This will be based on data from the UK Meteorological Office (Met Office) historical climate averages, from the closest meteorological station with historical data, which is in Bedford, and the UK Met Office regional climate summaries for Southern England's and Midlands' regional climate.

### GHG Emissions

15.4.2 In this case, the existing land use is a mixture of arable and marsh land. The carbon impact of the current farming practices (for example the use of machinery, the use of fertiliser, the sequestration of carbon in the crops and soil) will be qualitatively considered.

15.4.3 The UK government annually publishes the Fuel Mix Disclosure data tables. These contain the energy generation split in the UK for the past year, and the carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) emissions from the operational phase of each energy source. It is therefore proposed to use a weighted average of the energy source and relevant carbon emissions, to calculate an average energy carbon emission for current energy generation in the UK. This value will be used to calculate the carbon emissions displaced by the electricity generated at the

Scheme. It is expected that the renewable energy generation will increase into the future. Therefore, the assessment will include a sensitivity analysis for a range of alternative electricity generation carbon intensities over the lifetime of the Scheme. However, future scenarios with increased renewable energy in the energy mix clearly relies on projects such as the Scheme being consented and constructed.

## 15.5 Potential Effects and Mitigation

### Climate Change Resilience

15.5.1 The potential effects of climate change on the Scheme during each phase are as follows.

**Construction**

15.5.2 Climate change is unlikely to impact upon the construction phase of the Scheme given that, if consented, construction would occur in the near future when the climatic conditions are well understood and would be accounted for in the construction practices. Weather conditions would have the greatest effect on construction and measures to minimise the effects would be detailed in the Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) which would be secured by a requirement of the DCO.

**Operation**

15.5.3 The following effects of climate change have the potential to impact upon the Scheme over its operational lifetime:

i) Increased winter precipitation – which could lead to fluvial or pluvial flooding of the Site.
ii) Decreased summer precipitation – which increase the possibility of drought which may impact the ecology and vegetation/landscaping.
iii) Changes in water availability – which has the potential to cause changes to the mobilisation of pollutants. More acidic soils and/or water can increase the deterioration of building materials.

iv) Increased frequency and magnitude of wind and storms – which would have the potential to damage the Scheme.
v) Increase in summer temperatures – which could affect electrical infrastructure.
vi) Changes in cloud cover – which would impact upon solar radiation received and the amount of power generated.
vii) Sea level rise – which could lead to flooding of the Site.
viii) Changes to snow and ice – which could affect loading of the solar panels.

15.5.4 The UKCP18 predictions anticipate less snow and ice than the current baseline and as such the risk from snow and ice is not anticipated to increase due to climate change.

15.5.5 The materials used will be chosen to be appropriate for existing ground conditions and would be able to withstand changes in soil acidity as a result of changes in water availability.

**Decommissioning**

15.5.6 Climate change is unlikely to impact upon the decommissioning phase of the Scheme given that this would occur over a relatively short period. Weather conditions would have the greatest effect on decommissioning and measures to minimise the effects would be included in the Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan to be provided prior to these activities taking place.

## GHG Emissions

15.5.7 The potential sources of GHG emissions released and saved during each phase of the Scheme are:

**Product Manufacturing**

i) Raw material extraction, transportation and manufacturing of products required for the Scheme (i.e. solar panels, inverters, and BESS)
ii) Transportation of products to the Scheme.

**Construction**

i) On-site construction activities including construction compounds – emissions from plant, vehicles and generators.
ii) Transportation of construction materials – where not included in the product-stage embodied GHG emissions).
iii) Travel of construction workers.

**Operation**

i) Energy consumption from the provision of clean water and treatment of wastewater.
ii) Leakage of GHGs such as sulphur hexafluoride ($SF_6$).
iii) Energy produced.
iv) Emissions from energy consumption, material use and waste generation from ongoing maintenance of the Scheme.
v) Travel of maintenance workers.

**Decommissioning**

i) On-site decommissioning activities – emissions from plant, vehicles and generators.
ii) Transportation and disposal of waste materials.
iii) Travel for workers.

## 15.6 Assessment Methodology

### Climate Change Resilience

15.6.1 The assessment of the resilience of the Scheme to climate change will be undertaken in line with the IEMA guidance Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to Climate Change and Resilience and Adaptation, 2020 (referred to as the IEMA (2020) Guidance). This includes quantifying the future baseline climate, identification of receptors sensitive to the projected changes to

climate and their level of sensitivity, determining the magnitude of impacts, and the significance of any effects.

15.6.2 In order to determine the existing baseline climate, climate averages from the period 1991-2020 will be sourced from the Met Office website for Bedford which is the nearest meteorological site to the Scheme. The future baseline will be defined using UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18). UKCP18 are a set of climate projections and tools to access climate data. The identified changes will then be applied to the current baseline climate conditions to give a prediction of the local future climate.

15.6.3 For each receptor, the significance of each predicted effect of climate change will be assessed. This will consider the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of impact.

15.6.4 The IEMA guidance states that sensitivity of a receptor is "*the degree of response of a receiver to a change and its capacity to accommodate and recover from a change if it were to be affected*". The sensitivity of a receptor should take into account the susceptibility, vulnerability, and the value / importance of the receptor.

15.6.5 Susceptibility is defined as "*the ability of the receptor to be affected by a change*"; and vulnerability is defined as *"the potential exposure of the receptor to a change and sensitivity is the degree of response of a receiver to change and a function of its capacity to accommodate and recover from a change if it is affected*". Vulnerability is the inverse of climate resilience.

15.6.6 The scale of the susceptibility and vulnerability will be determined using the IEMA (2020) Guidance as set out in Table 15.1.

**Table 15.1 Climate Change Receptors – Susceptibility and Vulnerability Scale**

| Scale | Susceptibility | Vulnerability |
|---|---|---|
| High | Receptor has no ability to withstand/not be substantially altered by the projected changes to the existing/prevailing climatic | Receptor is directly dependent on existing/prevailing climatic factors and reliant on these specific existing climate conditions continuing in |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | factors (e.g. lose much of its original function and form). | future (e.g. river flows and groundwater level) or only able to tolerate a very limited variation in climate conditions |
| Medium | Receptor has some limited ability to withstand/not be altered by the projected changes to the existing/prevailing climatic conditions (e.g. retain elements of its original function and form). | Receptor is dependent on some climatic factors but able to tolerate a range of conditions (e.g. a species which has a wide geographic range across the entire UK but is not found in southern Spain). |
| Low | Receptor has the ability to withstand/not be altered much by the projected changes to the existing/prevailing climatic factors (e.g. retain much of its original function and form). | Climatic factors have little influence on the receptors (consider whether it is justifiable to assess such receptors further within the context of EIA – i.e. it is likely that such issues should have been excluded through the EIA scoping process). |

15.6.7 The value / importance of a receptor is determined using professional judgement. All human health receptors (e.g. on-site workers, occupants, local residents) are considered as high value/importance. Any receptor integral to the Scheme (such as buildings, infrastructure or operating systems) would also be considered as high value/importance. The value/importance of receptors such as habitats and species would be determined on a case-by-case basis.

15.6.8 The susceptibility, vulnerability and the value / importance of the receptor will be used to reach a reasoned conclusion on sensitivity using professional judgement. The greater the susceptibility, and/or vulnerability of the receptor, the greater the likelihood that receptor would also be of higher sensitivity. For instance, a high-value receptor that has very little resilience (high vulnerability) to change in climate is considered to be more likely to have a higher sensitivity than a high-value receptor that is very resilient (low vulnerability) to changes in climate.

15.6.9 The sensitivity of the receptor to the effect of climate change will be deemed to be low, medium or high using professional judgement and will be supported by evaluation and evidence in line with the IEMA (2020) Guidance.

15.6.10 For each receptor and each identified climate change effect, the magnitude of change will be determined. The magnitude is *"the degree of a change from the relevant baseline conditions which derives from the construction and operation of a development"*. This is based on a combination of:

i) Probability, which would take into account the chance of the effect occurring over the lifespan of the development if the risk is not mitigated, and
ii) Consequence, which would reflect the scale or complexity of the effect, considering degree of harm, duration, frequency and reversibility of effect.

15.6.11 A combination of probability and consequence will be used to reach a reasoned conclusion on the magnitude of change using professional judgement. Where a probability and /or consequence of the effect is high then the magnitude of change would also be high. Descriptors of negligible, small, medium and large will be used to define the magnitude of change.

15.6.12 The significance of effect will then be determined taking into account the sensitivity for each receptor and the magnitude of change for each climate change effect using professional judgement. Table 15.2 provides an example of how the sensitivity of receptor and magnitude of change can be used to determine the significance of the effect.

**Table 15.2 Climate Change Significance of Effect Matrix**

| **Sensitivity of Receptor** | **Magnitude of change** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Negligible** | **Small** | **Medium** | **Large** |
| **Low** | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Slight |
| **Medium** | Slight | Slight | Moderate | Substantial |
| **High** | Moderate | Moderate | Substantial | Substantial |

## GHG Emissions

15.6.13 The assessment of GHG emissions will be undertaken in line with the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) guidance Assessing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Evaluating their Significance, 2022 ("the IEMA 2022 Guidance"). This acknowledges that there are many different methods available for measuring and quantifying GHG emissions. However, the guidance provides a framework of six steps that an assessment should incorporate, as follows:

i) Set the scope and boundaries of the assessment: These include system boundaries and temporal boundaries. These have been set out in Section 15.5.7 above.
ii) Develop the baseline: This includes current, future and alternative baselines.
iii) Decide upon the assessment methodologies: The methodology should result in a relevant, complete, consistent, transparent and accurate assessment of the reasonable worst case.
iv) Data collection: Project activity data and GHG emissions factors should be collated.
v) Calculate the GHG emissions inventory: Although the quantification of GHG emissions for an EIA may vary in methodology and approach between projects, it is expected that in almost all cases, a calculated (not measured) approach is taken because these are completed in advance of a project commencing development. it is recommended that the following structure should be used to calculate GHG emissions in the ES chapter:
    a. GHG emission/removal =GHG emission factor ×Activity data.
    b. Both annual and lifetime GHG emissions should be calculated and reported. In addition, as part of this inventory uncertainty should be considered.
vi) Mitigation Opportunities: Once the magnitude of emissions has been determined, mitigation measures should be proposed.

15.6.14 To determine the significance of carbon impacts the IEMA 2022 Guidance recommends that the project emissions are compared to the UK's net zero compatible trajectory. The guidance states that:

> *"The crux of significance therefore is not whether a project emits GHG emissions, nor even the magnitude of GHG emissions alone, but whether it contributes to reducing GHG emissions relative to a comparable baseline consistent with a trajectory towards net zero by 2050."*

15.6.15 The following examples to distinguish the significance of effects are provided in Table 15.3:

**Table 15.3 Climate Change Significance of Effect Example Descriptors**

| Significance of effect | Example descriptors |
|---|---|
| Major adverse | The project's GHG impacts are not mitigated or are only compliant with do-minimum standards set through regulation, and do not provide further reductions required by existing local and national policy for projects of this type. A project with major adverse effects is locking in emissions and does not make a meaningful contribution to the UK's trajectory towards net zero. |
| Moderate adverse | The project's GHG impacts are partially mitigated and may partially meet the applicable existing and emerging policy requirements but would not fully contribute to decarbonisation in line with local and national policy goals for projects of this type. A project with moderate adverse effects falls short of fully contributing to the UK's trajectory towards net zero. |
| Minor adverse | The project's GHG impacts would be fully consistent with applicable existing and emerging policy requirements and good practice design standards for projects of this type. A project with minor adverse effects is fully in line with measures necessary to achieve the UK's trajectory towards net zero. |
| Negligible | The project's GHG impacts would be reduced through measures that go well beyond existing and emerging policy and design standards for projects of this type, such that radical decarbonisation or net zero is achieved well before 2050. A project with negligible effects provides GHG performance that is well 'ahead of the curve' for the trajectory towards net zero and has minimal residual emissions. |
| Beneficial | The project's net GHG impacts are below zero and it causes a reduction in atmospheric GHG concentration, whether directly or indirectly, compared to the without-project baseline. A project with |

| | |
|---|---|
| | beneficial effects substantially exceeds net zero requirements with a positive climate impact. |

15.6.16 Major or moderate adverse effects and beneficial effects are considered to be significant. Minor adverse and negligible effects are not considered to be significant.

15.6.17 The IEMA 2022 Guidance sets out 'good practice' approaches for contextualising a project's carbon emissions by comparing them to sector-based, local, and/or national carbon budgets, policy goals and/or performance standards. This is useful to provide the context to a project's carbon emissions or reductions. In line with this, in the ES chapter the carbon impact of the Scheme will be compared to:

i) The UK fourth, fifth and sixth carbon budgets, for the periods 2023-2027, 2028-2032 and 2033-2037 respectively, and the net zero trajectory. Future continuation in the reduction of these budgets is expected in order to reach net zero by 2050, although the seventh, eighth and ninth budgets have not yet been quantified by the Government.
ii) Local authority and region carbon emissions. The data will be sourced from the latest UK local authority and regional $CO_2$ emissions national statistics data tables from BEIS. The BEIS tables provide carbon emissions of various sectors, including 'power generation'.

15.6.18 When considering the impact in relation to the carbon budgets, local carbon emissions, and sector carbon emissions, the IEMA Guidance suggests a threshold of 5% is used as an indicative threshold for which carbon impacts above this level are likely to be significant.

15.6.19 The GHG emissions assessment will quantify the following GHG emissions over the Scheme's lifecycle in line with the Kyoto Protocol guidelines:

i) Carbon dioxide;
ii) Methane;

iii) Nitrous oxide;
iv) Sulphur hexafluoride;
v) Hydrofluorocarbons;
vi) Perfluorocarbons; and
vii) Nitrogen trifluoride.

## 15.7 Assumptions, Limitations and Uncertainties

15.7.1 Limitations of the assessment will be considered wherever possible as detailed in the following sections.

### Climate Change Resilience

15.7.2 The specific impact of climate change on construction has not been considered as it is assumed that climate change impacts will not be significant within the anticipated construction period.

15.7.3 There may be some uncertainty over the climate change projections. Being projections, they are in their nature not definite. However, they will be taken from UKCP18, which provide the most up to date assessment of how the UK climate may change in the future and are supported by BEIS and DEFRA. The assessment will use projections for 2040-2059 for a 'high emissions scenario'. This is considered to be conservative. However, any under or over estimations will not impact the outcome of the assessment, as the significance of effect is based on the impacts which the climate changes cause, for which small differences in the magnitude of change will not impede on.

15.7.4 The baseline time period from which the UKCP18 predicted changes are based is not the same as the baseline climate data. Therefore, some of the projected changes may be slight over or under estimations. Nevertheless, they offer an estimate which is sufficiently accurate for this assessment.

### GHG Emissions

15.7.5 The GHG emissions assessment will consider the impact over the lifetime of the Scheme using current estimates of future conditions such as the energy mix of the grid. It is uncertain what the changes will be. This will be qualitatively assessed within the sensitivity section.

15.7.6 To allow for the limitations of using carbon factors where there are alternative assumptions available, the sensitivity of using the alternative will be investigated.

## 15.8 Summary

15.8.1 A summary of matters proposed to be scoped in or scoped out is included in Table 15.4 below:

**Table 15.4: Summary of matters proposed to be scoped in / out**

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Increase in winter precipitation** | Scoped Out | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | An increase in winter precipitation over the operational lifetime of the Scheme could lead to fluvial or pluvial flooding of the Site, which the Scheme may need to be resilient to. It is not expected for the climate to change significantly within the shorter timescales of construction and decommissioning, so this has been scoped out. Mitigation for any risks of flooding at the time of construction or decommissioning would be included within a OCEMP for the full range of expected conditions. |
| **Decrease in summer precipitation** | Scoped Out | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | A decrease in summer precipitation over the operational lifetime of the |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Scheme could lead to drought which may affect the ecology and vegetation/landscaping proposed as part of the Scheme.<br><br>It is not expected for the climate to change significantly before or within the expected timescales of construction, which are much shorter than the development lifetime, so this has been scoped out. Mitigation for any risks of dust impacts at the time of construction would be included within in an OCEMP.<br><br>Similarly, the timescales for decommissioning will be short, and the climate is not expected to change significantly within a short timescale, so this has been scoped out. Mitigation for demolition dust impacts will be assessed in relation to the climate at the time and included within a Demolition Environmental Management Plan (DEMP). |
| Changes in water availability | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | This could affect mobilisation of pollutants resulting in more acidic soils which can deteriorate construction materials. The materials chosen will be appropriate for the existing ground conditions and would be able to withstand any anticipated changes in water availability. Operationally, the Scheme does not have a significant water demand with water usage being purely for cleaning purposes when needed. |
| **Increased frequency and magnitude of wind and storms** | Scoped Out | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | This would have the potential to cause damage to the operational Scheme.<br><br>It is not expected for the climate to change significantly before or within the expected timescales of construction, which are much shorter than the development lifetime, so this has been scoped out. Mitigation for any risks of wind and storms at the |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | time of construction would be included within in an OCEMP.<br>Similarly, the timescales for decommissioning will be short, and the climate is not expected to change significantly within a short timescale, so this has been scoped out. Mitigation for any risks of wind and storms will be assessed in relation to the climate at the time and included within a DEMP. |
| **Increase in summer temperatures** | Scoped Out | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | This has the potential to affect the operational electrical infrastructure of the Scheme.<br>It is not expected for the climate to change significantly before or within the expected timescales of construction, which are much shorter than the development lifetime, so this has been scoped out. Mitigation for any risks of high temperatures at the time of construction would be included within in a CEMP.<br>Similarly, the timescales for decommissioning will be short, and the climate is not expected to change significantly within a short timescale, so this has been scoped out. Mitigation for any risks of high temperatures will be assessed in relation to the climate at the time and included within a DEMP. |
| **Changes in cloud cover** | Scoped Out | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | This would affect the incoming solar radiation received and the amount of power generated during the operation of the Scheme.<br>It is not expected for changes in cloud cover to have any negative impact on construction or decommissioning. Furthermore, it is not expected for the climate to change significantly within the shorter timescales of construction and decommissioning, so this has been scoped out. |
| Sea level rise | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped out due to the distance from the coastline. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Changes to snow and ice | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The UKCP18 predictions anticipate less snow and ice than the current baseline and as such the risk from snow and ice is not anticipated to increase due to climate change. |
| **Raw material extraction and manufacturing of products required for the Scheme and transportation of raw materials to the place of manufacturing** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The embodied emissions may have a significant carbon burden which would impact upon the overall GHG emissions savings of the Scheme. |
| **Transportation of product to the Scheme** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The distance the product needs to be transported may have a significant carbon burden which would impact upon the overall GHG emissions savings of the Scheme. |
| **On-site construction activities – emissions from plant vehicles and generators** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The on-site plant and fuel it will be using may have a carbon burden which would impact upon the overall GHG emissions savings of the Scheme. |
| **Transportation of construction materials (where not included in the product-stage embodied GHG emissions)** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The distance other construction material needs to be transported may have a significant carbon burden which would impact upon the overall GHG emissions savings of the Scheme. |
| Travel of construction workers | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The workers would be travelling to this or an alternative site. The location workers would travel from is unknown. The emissions from workers travel are expected to be negligible in context of the other sources of emissions during construction and the overall GHG emission savings associated with the Scheme. |
| Loss of peat | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Peat is not present at the Site. |
| Energy consumption from the provision of | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | These operational emissions are expected to be negligible in |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| clean water and treatment of wastewater | | | | context to the overall GHG emission savings. |
| **Leakage of GHGs** | Scoped Out | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Minor leakage of highly potent GHGs has the potential to be a significant carbon burden given the size of the Scheme. |
| **Energy generated** | Scoped Out | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | The energy generated will displace energy generated from other sources. Displacing non-renewable sources would result in GHG savings. |
| Energy consumption, material and waste generation from ongoing Site maintenance | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | These operational emissions are expected to be negligible in context to the overall GHG emissions. |
| **On-site decommissioning activities – emissions from plant vehicles and generators** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | **Scoped In** | The on-site plant and fuel it will be using may have a carbon burden. |
| **Transportation and disposal of waste materials** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | **Scoped In** | The distance that materials would need to travel and follow up use may have a carbon burden / benefit which would impact upon the overall GHG emissions savings of the Scheme. |
| Travel for workers | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The workers would be travelling to this or an alternative site. The location workers would travel from is unknown. These emissions are expected to be negligible in context of the other sources of emissions during the decommissioning phase and the overall GHG emission savings associated with the Scheme. |

# 16.0 AIR QUALITY

## 16.1 Introduction

16.1.1 This chapter sets out the approach to the assessment of the Scheme's potential impacts on air quality. The chapter briefly considers identified relevant sensitive receptors and the nature and scale of potential impacts that may arise from the Scheme to determine the likelihood for any resulting significant effects. This is used to inform the requirements for further assessment within the EIA and scope of any required assessment.

16.1.2 The principal aspects requiring consideration with regards to air quality are:

i) Dust: potential impacts of deposition dust and particulate matter ($PM_{10}$ and $PM_{2.5}$) arising during construction and decommissioning activities;
ii) On-road vehicle exhaust emissions: potential impacts of vehicle exhaust emissions ($NO_x$ / $NO_2$, $PM_{10}$ and $PM_{2.5}$) arising from traffic generated by the construction and decommissioning activities;
iii) Non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) and combustion plant exhaust emissions: potential impacts of exhaust emissions ($NO_x$ / $NO_2$, $PM_{10}$ and $PM_{2.5}$) arising from machinery used during the construction and decommissioning activities.

## 16.2 Study Area

16.2.1 The Study Area includes features likely to be at risk from possible direct and indirect impacts that may arise from the Scheme. Different Study Areas are adopted for different sources of air quality pollutants due to the differing spatial extents at which likely significant effects could potentially arise.

16.2.2 As detailed in Chapter 3 the principal development and construction areas would be the solar development area across East Park Site A to D. Some construction works will also be required to provide the cable route corridors between these areas and the grid connection from Site D to the Eaton Socon Substation to the east. To enable construction of the Scheme upgrading of

existing tracks / access roads along with construction of new tracks and crossing points over drainage ditches would be required.

16.2.3 Access would be gained to the construction areas via the B645 off the A1 to the north-west of St Neots. Access is being considered from three separate points which would each provide direct access to the grid connection corridor, Site D and Site C. Access to Site B and then Site A would then be taken from Site C via existing tracks and new temporary haul roads.

16.2.4 IAQM guidance on construction dust advises an assessment distance of up to 350m from areas to be subject to construction works and up to 50m from edges of roads used for construction traffic for up to a distance of 500m from a site entrance. For ease the resulting Study Area in relation to Construction Dust will be up to 500m from the Scheme Boundary and up to 500m of any egress points onto the paved public highway.

16.2.5 IAQM guidance on planning and air quality assessments does not provide assessment distances in relation to vehicle exhaust emissions. However, pollution concentrations fall rapidly away from the roadside and are expected to return to background levels within 100m of a roadside. For the purposes of the assessment reference is made to Highways England (HE)(now National Highways) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) guidance with requires assessment with receptors within 200m of affected roads. The Study Area in relation to Vehicle Exhaust Emissions will therefore extend up to 200m from the edges of off-site roads likely to be used by construction vehicles.

16.2.6 The extent of the road network to be included within the Study Area will be determined through a review of the proposed routing and volume of development-related traffic. It is expected to extend to 200m from the access / egress points off the public highway and connecting public highway to the / from the A1 and 200m of the B645 / A1 junction.

## 16.3 Legislation, Planning Policy Context and Guidance

16.3.1 The following air quality policy, legislation, regulations and guidance is deemed relevant to the Scheme.

### Legislation

16.3.2 Ambient air quality standards in the UK are established through the combination of transposition of European legislation and additional UK legislation and requirements.

16.3.3 A series of Limit and Target Values have historically been established through the European legislation on the UK as a whole through the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010[114] (and subsequent amendments). Responsibility for meeting these is devolved to the national administrations. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) co-ordinates assessment and quality plans for the UK as a whole.

16.3.4 Following the departure of the UK from the EU the air pollution limits established under EU requirements remain in place having been enshrined in UK law.

16.3.5 The UK Government and the devolved executives are required to produce a national air quality strategy. In April 2023 the UK Government published the 2023 Air Quality Strategy[115] (2023 AQS) which superseded an earlier 2007 AQS (in respect of England only). The 2023 AQS sets out a framework to enable local authorities to contribute to long-term air quality goals, and sets out air quality standards, objectives and measures for improving ambient air quality. The standards are set for specific pollutants deemed to pose a risk for human health or other receptors, a number of which were derived from the EU limit and target values, although requirements for compliance varied. The strategy also includes new standards for fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) established under the Environment Act 2021[44] and the Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter)(England) Regulations 2023[116].

16.3.6 In addition, Part IV of the Environment Act 1995[117] imposes a duty on local authorities in the UK to review existing and projected air quality in their area. Any location likely to exceed the UK AQOs must be declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and an Action Plan prepared and implemented, with the aim of achieving the objectives. This process is referred to as Local Air Quality Management (LAQM). The LAQM process is supported by national statutory policy and technical guidance provided by Defra.

16.3.7 The standards and objectives relevant to the LAQM framework are prescribed through the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000[118] and Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002[119].

16.3.8 For many parts of the UK the primary pollutants of concern are those relating to road traffic emissions, and to a lesser extent, heating and commercial sources. The principal pollutants of interest are oxides of nitrogen ($NO_x$), nitrogen dioxide ($NO_2$) and particulate matter ($PM_{10}$ and $PM_{2.5}$).

16.3.9 The applicable current air quality standards relevant to the Site and Scheme with regards to human health are summarised in Table 16.1 below.

**Table 16.1: Relevant Current Air Quality Standards and Objectives**

| Pollutant | Objective / Target | Averaging period |
|---|---|---|
| $NO_2$ | 40 µg/m$^3$ | annual mean |
| | 200 µg/m$^3$ | hourly mean, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per annum |
| $PM_{10}$ | 40 µg/m$^3$ | annual mean |
| | 50 µg/m$^3$ | 24-hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 35 times per annum |
| $PM_{2.5}$ | 20 µg/m$^3$ | annual mean |
| | % reduction relative to average exposure indicator (AEI), dependant on initial concentration; to at least 10 µg/m$^3$ | annual mean |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 12 µg/m$^3$ (interim target; to be achieved by 2028) | annual mean |
| | reduction in population exposure of 22% compared to 2018 by 2028 | annual mean |
| | 10 µg/m$^3$ (legal target; to be achieved by 2040) | annual mean |
| | reduction in population exposure of 35% compared to 2018 by 2040 | annual mean |

1: $PM_{2.5}$ – responsibility for meeting the PM2.5 target sits with national government.

(v) – established for the protection of vegetation and sensitive ecosystems

16.3.10 For the purposes of the AQOs ambient air refers to the outdoor air and excludes workplaces where members of the pubic do not have regular access.

16.3.11 In January 2019 Defra published the Clean Air Strategy[120] which outlined a comprehensive suite of actions required across all parts of Government to improve air quality and maximise public health benefits. This included national regulations to reduce emissions from domestic burning, industry and farming, alongside stronger powers and an improved framework for local government to tackle more localised issues, as well as a commitment to set a legally binding target for $PM_{2.5}$.

**Ecological Assessment**

16.3.12 Additional statutory and non-statutory ambient air quality standards (termed Critical Levels) are also provided by the UK Air Quality Strategy and Environment Agency (EA) / Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) guidance for the protection of vegetation and ecosystems to be applied at nature conservation sites. Applicable standards for this assessment are detailed in Table 16.2 below:

**Table 16.2: Additional Non-Statutory Critical Levels for Protection of Vegetation and Ecosystems**

| Pollutant | Concentration (µg/m$^3$) | Measured as |
|---|---|---|
| nitrogen oxides (as $NO_2$) | 30 | annual mean |
| | 75 | daily mean |

16.3.13 In addition, Critical Loads are provided for nitrogen nutrient and acidity deposition; these are dependent on the specific habitat and location.

### Dust Standards and Control

16.3.14 Larger particulate matter (or dust) can cause loss of amenity through the soiling of surfaces. Ecological receptors can also be affected by dust soiling, both directly on vegetation and aquatic ecosystems or indirectly on fauna. Deposition dust as such is not regulated as a pollutant under the above requirements. There are no UK statutory or recommended levels that define the point when deposited dust causes annoyance or disamenity ('disamenity dust') although standard 'custom and practice' thresholds are referred to.

16.3.15 Public concerns in relation to dust accumulation and soiling may be related to a range of factors including the nature of a site and locality and baseline levels. Controls of soiling and annoyance impacts are typically achieved through conditions within planning permissions and / or environmental permits requiring the implementation of a dust management plan to prevent amenity impacts. Deposited dust may also give rise to 'nuisance', as statutory, private and public nuisance as defined in environmental law and insofar as nuisance relates to unacceptable effects of emissions.

## National Planning Policy

16.3.16 The NPSs, and emerging draft NPSs, set out national planning policies in relation to energy development. Relevant sections of these policies in relation to air quality are:

**Table 16.3 – Summary of National Planning Policy**

| Document | Policy / Paragraph Reference | Summary of Policy / Paragraph |
|---|---|---|
| NPS EN-1 | Section 5.2 | In relation to Air Quality and Emissions. |
| | Section 5.3 | In relation to air quality and emissions impacts on biodiversity and nature conservation |
| | Section 5.6 | In relation to Dust, Odour. Artificial Light, Smoke, Steam and Insect Infestation. |
| Draft NPS EN-1 (March 2023) | Section 5.2 | In relation to Air Quality and Emissions. |
| | Section 5.4 | In relation to air quality and emissions impacts on biodiversity and nature conservation |
| | Section 5.7 | In relation to Dust, Odour. Artificial Light, Smoke, Steam and Insect Infestation. |
| NPPF | Paragraph 174 | Provides guidance to local authorities on taking air pollution into account in planning polices and decisions. |
| PPG | Air Quality | Provides guiding principles on how planning can take account of the impact of new development on air quality. |

## Local Planning Policy

### Bedford Borough Council

16.3.17 Policy 47S: Pollution, disturbance and contaminated land of the Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030 states:

- *All development proposals will be required to:*
    - *i. Prevent the emissions of significant levels of pollutants into the soil, air or water, and*
    - *iv. Reduce as par as practicable other potential impacts including from: vibration, dust, mud on the highway, smoke fumes, gases, odours, litter, birds or pests;*
    - *Be appropriate for the location, having regard to existing noise, air quality, ground stability, or pollution environment, including the*

*proximity of pollutants, hazardous substances and noise generating disruptive uses.*

16.3.18 Policy 57 specifically refers to Renewable energy – general impacts but does not include any specific reference to air quality or dust.

**Huntingdonshire District Council**

16.3.19 Policy LP14: Amenity of the Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2026 aims to ensure that the physical environment created by new development protects and promotes a standard of amenity for future occupiers and users, and surrounding uses. It states:

*A proposal will be supported where a high standard of amenity is provided for all users and occupiers of the proposed development and maintained for users and occupiers of neighbouring land and buildings. A proposal will therefore be required to ensure:*

*d. that predicted adverse impacts from the following sources will be made acceptable:*

*iii. air pollution;*

*vi. dust.*

16.3.20 Policy LP 36: Air Quality of the Local Plan sets out the Council's approach in relation to how development proposals affect and are affected by air quality. It sets out when an Air Quality Assessment is required to accompany a proposal, what it should assess and when a low emissions strategy is required.

## National Best Practice and Guidance

16.3.21 The IAQM Planning for Air Quality[121] (January 2017) document provides specific non-statutory guidance on air quality and the planning system for new development. The guidance clarifies when an air quality assessment is required, what it should contain and how impacts should be described and

assessed. The guidance sets out a recommended approach to assess the significance of the air quality impacts and sets out suggested approaches to reducing emissions and impacts.

16.3.22 The IAQM Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction[122] (June 2016) document provides specific non-statutory guidance in relation to dust and emissions from construction and demolition.

16.3.23 The HE DMRB LA 105[123] (November 2019) sets out the requirements for assessing and reporting the effects of highway projects on air quality. This document is not directly relevant to the proposals but is referred to inform the approach to the air quality assessment methodology.

## 16.4 Preliminary Baseline Conditions

16.4.1 Full details of the Site and Scheme are provided in Chapter 3 of this scoping report and only those aspects of relevance to the air quality assessment are described here.

16.4.2 The existing air quality baseline in the area has been established through a review of OS mapping, aerial imagery, Defra predicted background data and air quality reports produced by BBC and HDC. Available local air quality reports include the BBC 2022 Air Quality Status Report[124] (2022 ASR, issued in June 2022) and the HDC 2023 Air Quality Status Report[125] (2023 ASR, issued in June 2023). These each report ambient air quality monitoring data up until the end of 2021 and 2022 respectively. At the time of preparation of this Scoping Report BBC had not published a 2023 ASR.

### Potential Sensitive Receptors

16.4.3 Settlement surrounding the Site comprises a number of villages, including Pertenhall and Great Staughton to the north, Little Staughton and Keysoe to the south, Swineshead to the west, and Hail Weston to the east.

16.4.4 The Residential properties and other sensitive human receptors within these villages, along with other scattered properties, lie within 500m of the Site

Boundary. Residential development of the town of St Neots lies within 500m of the Eaton Socon Substation and proposed grid connection, beyond the A1. Little Staughton Airfield lies about 100m to the south of the Site.

## Nature Conservation Sites

16.4.5 There are no statutory designated nature conservation designations within 500m of the Site.

## Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)

16.4.6 BBC and HDC have each declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within their areas. The closest is the St Neots AQMA, declared by HDC, which lies within St Neots town centre about 1.8km to the south-east of the Scheme. As access to the Site will be via the B645 off the A1 to the north-west of St Neots, this AQMA is distant from the local road network that may be affected by development-related vehicle movements. The location of the AQMA in relation to the Site is provided in Figure 16-1.

16.4.7 All other AQMAs declared by BBC and HDC are distant from the Site and local road network.

## Local Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Data

16.4.8 BBC and HDC each undertake monitoring for ambient air quality monitoring across their areas using a combination of automatic continuous analysers and diffusion tubes.

16.4.9 Automatic monitoring is carried out within the towns of Bedford (by BBC) and Huntingdon (by HDC). These locations are all ‘roadside’ locations and are not considered to provide background information on the wider local ambient air quality of relevance to the Scheme. Neither Council carries out any automatic monitoring within either 500m of the Site boundary or 200m of the local road network that may be affected by development-related traffic.

16.4.10 Both BBC and HDC undertake monitoring for $NO_2$ using diffusion tubes at several locations within the vicinity of the A1 to the north and south of the junction with the B645. The closest is about 2km to the south of the B645 / A1 junction on the western outskirts of St Neots, as shown in Figure 16-1.

16.4.11 Monitoring results for 2018 and 2019 for NO2 were all below the relevant UK objectives. Results for 2020, 2021 and 2022 were lower, consistent with expectations due to the reduced traffic movements over the Covid-19 pandemic lockdowns.

16.4.12 Reference to predicted background air pollutant concentrations provided by Defra for the grid squares in which the Site is located indicates concentrations of key potential pollutants to be substantially below the UK established objectives.

## 16.5 Potential Effects and Mitigation

### Construction

#### Construction Dust

16.5.1 Earthworks and internal haulage movements during the construction phase may give rise to dust which could impact sensitive receptors identified within the relevant Study Area. The potential for any such impacts is dependent on aspects such as the scale of dust generation, the prevailing wind direction, distance and orientation of receptors to the source and presence of any screening and the sensitivity of the receptors.

16.5.2 The principal sources of construction dust would be soil stripping, creation of temporary haul routes, excavation of soils for underground structures and cable routes, internal haulage and wind scouring of exposed surfaces. The nature of a solar farm is such that there would be some, albeit limited, earthworks. Most of the built development involves construction of prefabricated buildings, plant and machinery, rather than more conventional construction works which could give rise to greater sources of dust.

16.5.3 The generation of dust during construction works can however be readily mitigated using standard techniques employed by the industry and it is generally recognised that construction activities should not result in significant adverse impacts due to dust.

16.5.4 A qualitative construction phase dust assessment is **scoped in** and will be assessed further in the ES.

**On-Road Vehicle Exhaust Emissions**

16.5.5 Potential impacts and effects due to on-road vehicle exhaust emissions depends on the quantity, routing and duration of construction traffic. The IAQM provides screening thresholds for vehicle movements that would indicate the need for an air quality assessment. The screening thresholds take into account whether or not the vehicles may pass through an AQMA or areas of potential poor air quality.

16.5.6 Construction phase vehicle movements would be distant from any relevant AQMAs. Furthermore, the DCO Application will be supported by an Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) as detailed in Section 14.5 which would include measures in relation to the management of routing of construction vehicles.

16.5.7 A qualitative construction phase on-road vehicle emissions assessment is **scoped in** and will be assessed further in the ES.

**Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) and Plant Emissions**

16.5.8 The use of NRMM and plant will give rise to combustion emissions. However, given the small number of plant vehicles that are expected to be required these are not likely to result in significant impacts and effects. Suitable mitigation measures for NRMM and plant would be included in the OCEMP where necessary.

16.5.9 On the basis of the above it is considered unlikely that there would be any significant impacts associated with construction phase NRMM and plant

emissions. An assessment of plant related emissions is scoped out of the ES.

## Operation

16.5.10 Due to the nature of the Scheme no emissions that may impact local air quality are anticipated from the on-site infrastructure. Any vehicle movements to / from the Scheme would be low and well below the IAQM screening thresholds during the operational phase.

16.5.11 Draft NPS EN-3 paragraph 2.45.10 states that:

> *Once solar farms are in operation, traffic movements to and from the site are generally very light, in some instances as little as a few visits each month by a light commercial vehicle or car. Should there be a need to replace machine components, this may generate heavier commercial vehicle movements, but these are likely to be infrequent. Therefore, it is very unlikely that traffic or transport impacts from the operational phase of a project would prevent it from being approved by the Secretary of State,*

16.5.12 Further assessment of air quality impacts during the operational phase is proposed to be **scoped out** of the ES.

## Decommissioning

16.5.13 Potential impacts and effects that may arise during the Decommissioning Phase due to local air quality pollutants are typically of a lesser magnitude than during the Construction Phase.

16.5.14 Therefore, air quality impacts during the decommissioning phase will not be assessed separately, and is proposed to be **scoped out** of the ES.

### Cumulative

16.5.15 The assessment will include an assessment of the cumulative ambient air quality effects of the Scheme during the construction phase. The cumulative assessment will consider those schemes that are operational or under construction, that are consented and awaiting construction, or that are the subject of a current application or appeal.

16.5.16 Cumulative schemes will be identified on a project-wide basis as part of the overall approach to the EIA, rather than specifically for the air quality assessment.

16.5.17 Cumulative construction phase effects (construction dust and vehicle exhaust emissions) are proposed to be **scoped in** to the ES.

16.5.18 Cumulative effects during the Operational Phase would be **scoped out** of the ES.

16.5.19 Potential cumulative impacts and effects that may arise during the Decommissioning Phase would be less than during the Construction Phase. They would not therefore be assessed separately.

## 16.6 Assessment Methodology

### Baseline Data

16.6.1 Baseline data will be gathered through a desk top exercise and site visit. This would include a review of Defra background air quality information and BCC / HDC Air Quality Annual Status Reports. At this stage it is not considered necessary to undertake ambient air quality monitoring to inform the assessment, but this would be subject to review and confirmation.

### Receptors

16.6.2 The assessment of potential pollutant impacts uses the source-pathway-receptor concept and considers the potential magnitude of release (the

source potential), the effectiveness of the pathway (i.e. dispersion of a pollutant towards a receptor) and the sensitivity of the receptor.

16.6.3 Receptors considered in the assessment will comprise human receptors, that is, locations where a person or property may experience adverse impacts of airborne dust or exposure to ambient pollution (e.g. residential, leisure, amenity and sensitive commercial use) and ecological receptors, where this refers to any sensitive habitat that may be affected by dust soiling or increased ambient pollution (e.g. locations with an international, national or local designation and sensitive habitat features). The sensitivity of the receptors to potential impacts from aerial emissions, whether changes in pollutant concentrations or dust soiling, will be determined as detailed in the relevant guidance described below.

16.6.4 Potential receptors within the relevant Study Areas will be identified through a review of aerial imagery, construction and decommissioning plans, Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, a site visit, and liaison with the Project Ecologists.

## Construction Phase Dust Assessment

16.6.5 The assessment of potential impacts associated with fugitive dust arising from the construction and decommissioning phases will be undertaken in accordance with an approach based on the IAQM guidance in relation to construction dust. This sets out methodologies for assessing potential impacts from dust soiling and increased ambient $PM_{10}$ concentrations arising from construction activities; provides recommended mitigation measures for different scale developments; and outlines approaches to assessing the overall significance of effects.

16.6.6 The assessment will inform the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) which would be provided with the DCO Application, and which will include appropriate dust management measures to be employed.

## Vehicle Exhaust Emissions Assessment

16.6.7 A screening assessment would be undertaken of the construction phase vehicle movements through reference to the IAQM guidance relating to air quality and planning. This guidance provides indicative criteria in relation to changes in vehicle movements that would indicate the need for detailed assessment with regards to exhaust emissions. The Site and local road network are distant from any AQMAs, and the applicable indicative thresholds are +100 Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDVs) and +500 Light Duty Vehicles (LDVs) as annual average daily traffic (AADT).

16.6.8 The qualitative assessment would consider the potential construction phase movements, phasing and routing. If the construction traffic flows passed relevant receptors potentially exceed the relevant screening criteria, then the potential impacts of vehicle exhaust emissions would be assessed quantitively.

16.6.9 If required, any such quantitative assessment would be undertaken using ADMS-Roads, a recognised atmospheric dispersion model, using the most up to date version available at the time of assessment. The model would be used to calculate concentrations of the key pollutants, $NO_x$, $NO_2$, $PM_{10}$ and $PM_{2.5}$, at selected representative receptors along the relevant highway network. The scope of the assessment, including roads and receptors to be modelled and assessment years would be agreed in advance with BCC and HDC.

16.6.10 Potential changes in pollutant concentrations would be assessed in accordance with the IAQM guidance.

## Assessment of Significance / Significance Criteria

16.6.11 The resulting effects of aerial emissions are the consequence of the potential impacts, i.e. changes in pollutant concentrations and / or deposition, at receptors. The IAQM guidelines do not provide a traditional matrix assessment of significant effects with regards to air quality. The frameworks

outlined in the guidance above provide methodologies for describing air quality impacts and resulting effects at individual receptors. These frameworks are therefore used as a starting point to assess the significance of predicted effects.

16.6.12 Where negligible impacts are predicted the overall effects will be not significant. In general, where slight impacts at receptors are predicted the resulting effects would be considered to be not significant. Moderate and substantial impacts could result in significant effects. However, the judgement on the overall significance of the air quality effects takes into account a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

i) The existing and predicted future air quality in the absence of the Scheme;
ii) The extent of current and future population exposure to the impacts and the severity of those impacts;
iii) Whether the predicted impacts potentially result in failure to achieve compliance, or enhance compliance, with UK Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) and national and / or local air quality action plans;
iv) Whether the predicted impacts potentially result in the need for declaration of a new or extended AQMA, or removal of an existing AQMA;
v) Whether the predicted impacts potentially result in permanent or temporary damage, or improvements, to nature conservation sites of local, national or international importance and the geographic extend of those impacts; and
vi) The influence and validity of any assumptions adopted when undertaking the prediction of impacts.

## 16.7 Assumptions, Limitations and Uncertainties

The above assumes an Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) incorporating a Construction Dust Management Plan and an Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) would be provided within the DCO application.

## 16.8 Summary

16.8.1 A summary of matters proposed to be scoped in or scoped out is included in Table 16.4 below:

**Table 16.4: Summary of matters proposed to be scoped in / out**

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Dust (deposition dust and $PM_{10}$ / $PM_{2.5}$) and potential impacts on human and ecological receptors** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Construction (and decommissioning) dust can be readily mitigated using standard industry techniques; however a qualitative construction phase dust assessment is scoped into the ES. |
| **On-road Vehicle Exhaust Emissions ($NO_x$, $NO_2$, $PM_{10}$ and $PM_{2.5}$) and potential impacts on human and ecological receptors** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Construction phase vehicle movements would be distant from any relevant AQMAs and the DCO Application will be supported by an Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP), which would include measures in relation to the management of routing of construction vehicles. A qualitative construction phase assessment is scoped into the ES. |
| Non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) and Plant Exhaust Emissions ($NO_x$, $NO_2$, $PM_{10}$ and $PM_{2.5}$) and potential impacts on human and ecological receptors | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The use of NRMM and plant will give rise to combustion emissions. However, given the small number of plant vehicles that are expected to be required these are not likely to result in significant impacts and effects. Suitable mitigation measures for NRMM and plant would be included in the OCEMP where necessary. |

# 17.0 LAND AND SOILS

## 17.1 Introduction

17.1.1 An assessment of the Scheme on agricultural land and soils will be included with the ES. This assessment will consider the agricultural land quality of the Site and the potential impacts and effects on the agricultural productivity of the land and its soils.

## 17.2 Study Area

17.2.1 The study area for the assessment will be set by the Scheme Boundary shown on Figure 1-2, although this will be refined as the Scheme design progresses and for the purpose of the ES will be the Order Limits. This will include all land subject to the DCO application, being that impacts to agricultural land and soils will primarily occur on land that is directly affected by the Scheme.

## 17.3 Legislation, Planning Policy Context and Guidance

### National Policy

17.3.1 Overarching NPS for Energy EN-1 states that:

*Applicants should seek to minimise impacts on the best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification) and preferably use land in areas of poorer quality (grades 3b, 4 and 5) except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations. Applicants should also identify any effects and seek to minimise impacts on soil quality taking into account any mitigation measures proposed.* (Paragraph 5.10.8)

17.3.2 Paragraphs 5.11.12 to 5.11.14 of draft NPS EN-1 set out that applicants should seek to minimise impacts on 'Best and Most Versatile Land' (BMV land) which is classified as grades 1, 2 and 3a, by preferably using land in

areas of poorer quality (grades 3b, 4 and 5). In addition, applicants should seek to minimise impacts on soil health, and protect and improve soil quality.

17.3.3 Paragraphs 3.10.13 to 3.10.19 of draft NPS EN-3 set more specific requirements for consideration of agricultural land quality in relation to solar photovoltaic developments. This states that:

*'While land type should not be a predominating factor in determining the suitability of the site location applicants should, where possible, utilise previously developed land, brownfield land, contaminated land and industrial land. Where the proposed use of any agricultural land has been shown to be necessary, poorer quality land should be preferred to higher quality land (avoiding the use of "Best and Most Versatile" agricultural land where possible).'* (Paragraph 3.10.14)

17.3.4 Paragraph 3.10.16 of draft NPS EN-3 states:

*'Where sited on agricultural land, consideration may be given as to whether the proposal allows for continued agricultural use and/or can be co-located with other functions (for example, onshore wind generation, or storage) to maximise the efficiency of land use.'*

17.3.5 Paragraph 3.10.19 of draft NPS EN-3 encourages applicants to develop and implement a Soil Resources and Management Plan to inform the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the development.

17.3.6 Paragraph 174b of the NPPF sets out that planning decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by recognising the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services, including the economic and other benefits of best and most versatile agricultural land.

17.3.7 The draft NPS EN-3 requires applicants to explain their choice of site, noting the preference for development to be on brownfield and non-agricultural land. This is consistent with Paragraph 013 of the National Planning Practice Guidance for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy which similarly requires

applicants to justify their approach to site selection when using greenfield land.

### Local Policy

17.3.8 Local planning policy relevant to the agricultural land is set out in the following documents:

i) Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 (May 2019); and
ii) Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030 (January 2020).

17.3.9 Relevant policies from the above documents are summarised in Table 17.1:

**Table 17.1 – Summary of Local Planning Policy**

| Document | Policy / Paragraph Reference | Summary of Policy / Paragraph |
|---|---|---|
| Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 | Policy LP10 | Requires all development in the countryside to seek to use land that is of lower agricultural value in preference to land of higher agricultural value and avoid the irreversible loss of BMV land where possible. |
| Bedford Local Plan 2030 | Policy 46S | States that the Council will seek to maximise the delivery of development through the reuse of suitably located previously developed land, but that whether 'significant' development is demonstrated to be necessary on agricultural land, poorer quality land should be used in preference to BMV land. |
| Bedford Local Plan 2030 | Policy 57 | Provides support for renewable energy generation projects provided that it is demonstrated the potential impacts on BMV land have been fully addressed in consultation with the affected local communities.<br>Figure 13 of the Bedford Local Plan 2030 identifies broad locations with potential for large scale solar energy development. |

## 17.4 Preliminary Baseline Conditions

### Agricultural Land

17.4.1 Agricultural Land Classification is a grading system designed to enable the assessment and comparison of agricultural land in England and Wales. It

considers a combination of climate, topography and soil characteristics and their unique interactions to determine the limitation of land, which can affect the range and yields of crops that be grown, the consistency of yields, and the cost of production.

17.4.2 The grading system classifies land from Grade 1 to Grade 5, with the highest grade being Grade 1 land, which gives the highest yields, requires the least input, can grow the most diverse range of crops, and produces the most consistent yields. The classification system is set out as follows:

- Grade 1 – 'excellent quality' agricultural land;
- Grade 2 – 'very good quality' agricultural land;
- Grade 3a – 'good quality' agricultural land;
- Grade 3b – 'moderate quality' agricultural land;
- Grade 4 – 'poor quality' agricultural land; and
- Grade 5 – 'very poor quality' agricultural land.

17.4.3 Grades 1 to 3a are defined as 'Best and Most Versatile' Land (BMV land).

17.4.4 Natural England has prepared a Provisional Agricultural Land Classification at a 1:250,000 scale, where all of England has been previously classified from Grade 1 to Grade 5 on the basis of desk study. This Natural England mapping did not differentiate between Grade 3a and 3b which requires detailed site-level assessment to establish.

17.4.5 The Scheme Boundary is shown in the context of the Provisional Agricultural Land Classification on Figure 17-1.

17.4.6 As shown on Figure 17-1 the Site i straddles an area of provisional Grade 2 and Grade 3 agricultural land, located in a part of the landscape where Grade 3 soils could be expected, as opposed to closer to the point of connection at the Eaton Socon Substation where land is more comprehensively Grade 2.

17.4.7 In addition to the Provisional Agricultural Land Classification, Natural England has published a strategic scale map also at a 1:250,000 scale showing the

'Likelihood of Best and Most Versatile Land'. This mapping is intended to provide a guide as to whether there is a high, moderate, or low potential for BMV land and is predicted based on the National Soil Map.

17.4.8 The Scheme Boundary is shown in the context of the Natural England Likelihood of Best and Most Versatile Land mapping on Figure 17-2.

17.4.9 As shown on Figure 17-2 the Site straddles an area of Low / Moderate / High likelihood of BMV land. In relation to potential locations closer to the point of connection with the Eaton Socon Substation, the area around the Site is comparatively less likely to be BMV land.

17.4.10 The Applicant has undertaken a detailed Agricultural Land Classification survey for the Site during Spring / Summer 2023 in accordance with Natural England guidance. The results of this survey have been prepared as a standalone technical report at Appendix 17-1.

17.4.11 The total area assessed was 719 ha covering East Park Sites A to D. This survey excluded the grid route on the basis that impacts would be temporary and for a short duration of time, following which the soils would be carefully reinstated in accordance with the DEFRA Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites.

17.4.12 As shown on Figure 17-3, the ALC survey found that East Park Sites A to D comprises:

**Table 17.2 ALC areas of East Park**

| ALC Grade | Description | Area (ha) | % of Site |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grade 2 | Very good quality | 174.5 | 24 |
| Grade 3a | Good quality | 359.4 | 50 |
| Grade 3b | Moderate quality | 169.9 | 24 |
| Non-Agricultural | | 15.3 | 2 |
| | | ***719.1*** | ***100*** |

17.4.13 The Site is therefore predominantly (74%) BMV land, with 24% of the land not BMV, and 2% of the land surveyed classified as non-agricultural.

## Soils

17.4.14 The underlying geology mapped by the British Geological Survey across the site is the Oxford Clay Formation, which comprises grey, smooth to slightly silty mudstone, with sporadic beds of limestone nodules.

17.4.15 Superficial deposits mapped across the site include:

i) river terrace deposits across the north of Area A, B and C, comprising sand and gravel;
ii) alluvium deposits along Pertenhall Brook in Area A and an unnamed tributary in the northwest of Area B. Deposits comprise clay, silt, sand and gravel;
iii) Diamicton deposits of the Oadby Member across higher elevations, predominantly in the south, within each area; and
iv) Glaciofluvial deposits across relatively small areas of Areas A and B, on the periphery of the Diamicton units. Deposits comprise sand and gravel.

17.4.16 The soils across East Park Sites A to D have been assessed in accordance with the Soil Survey Field Handbook and are described as follows:

**Soil Type 1**

17.4.17 The first soil type is the most widespread within the site. The topsoil comprises predominantly dark brown (all colour descriptions are in reference to the Munsell Soil Colour Book), dark greyish brown or brown, non-calcareous clay or heavy clay loam, with some recordings of medium clay loam. Stone content is very slight to slight. The topsoil has a medium subangular blocky structure and the consistency is friable to firm.

17.4.18 The upper subsoil comprises brown, olive brown, light olive brown, greyish brown or grey clay which is variably calcareous. The upper subsoil is

predominantly stoneless to slightly stony, with some isolated observations containing higher volumes of stone.

17.4.19 Profiles of this soil type can be divided into two groups. One group includes profiles where the upper subsoil contains no ochreous mottling, or the mottling is found only at the base of the horizon. The second group includes all profiles where mottling is observed directly below the topsoil. Clay within this horizon is predominantly firm and has a medium to coarse subangular blocky structure. Where clay is poorly structured and slowly permeable, peds are recorded to have an angular blocky structure.

17.4.20 The lower subsoil comprises predominantly grey clay, which is mostly calcareous. Stone content is stoneless to slightly stony, comprising calcareous stone. Clay within this horizon has a poor, coarse angular blocky to massive structure and contains ochreous mottling. This clay is slowly permeable and restricts the downward drainage of water.

17.4.21 Profiles of this soil type are assessed as Wetness Class (WC) II-III depending on the extent of upper subsoil gleying and the depth to a slowly permeable layer. Where observations are assessed as WC II with a clay or heavy clay loam topsoil, profiles are restricted to Subgrade 3a by soil wetness and occasionally to the same extent by droughtiness. Where observations are assessed as WC III, profiles are further restricted to Subgrade 3b by wetness alone. Observations assessed as WC II with a medium clay loam topsoil are restricted to Grade 2 by wetness, however, within a few profiles, there is an overriding droughtiness limitation restricting them to Subgrade 3a.

**Soil Type 2**

17.4.22 The second soil type is present across the west of Area A, the south-east of Area B and south of Area D. These soils are typically found at higher elevations across the site and largely coincide with the mapped Diamicton superficial geology deposits of the Oadby Member. Topsoils comprise dark brown, dark greyish brown or olive brown, calcareous clay or heavy clay loam, which lies over a permeable, calcareous clay upper subsoil. The upper subsoil

is greyish brown, light olive brown, light yellowish brown, olive yellow or pale yellow in colour and is variably mottled. The lower subsoil comprises poorly structured, slowly permeable, grey, light grey or light greenish grey, mottled calcareous clay. Clay within the lower subsoil has an angular blocky to massive structure.

17.4.23 Soil profiles have similar characteristics to Soil Type 1. However, profiles are calcareous throughout and contain calcareous stone from a shallow depth which generally increases in volume with depth. Observations have moderate deficits in available water and are restricted to Grade 2 by droughtiness. Profiles assessed as WC I or II are also restricted to Grade 2 by wetness. Profiles assessed as WC III are further limited to Subgrade 3a by soil wetness. A calcareous topsoil improves water movement, aeration and soil workability, and reduces the risk of structural damage caused by poor cultivation practices. This reduces the wetness limitation placed on the land.

**Soil Type 3**

17.4.24 This soil type comprises loamy soils which are permeable to depth. The topsoil comprises dark greyish brown, brown, olive brown or very dark greyish brown non-calcareous clay, heavy clay loam, medium clay loam or sandy loam. Stone content varies and is very slight to moderate in volume, at 2-17%. The topsoil has a friable consistency and predominantly has a fine to medium subangular blocky structure.

17.4.25 The upper subsoil mostly comprises brown, dark yellowish brown or yellowish brown sandy clay loam, heavy clay loam, medium clay loam or clay, with few recordings of sandy clay or sandy loam. This horizon is mostly non-calcareous. Stone content is varied and is stoneless to moderately stony, up to 25%. Mottling in this horizon is rarely observed.

17.4.26 The lower subsoil is brown, dark yellowish brown or yellowish brown in colour. Colours noted as yellowish are more common than in the upper subsoil. Soil texture is varied and comprises heavy clay loam, clay, sandy clay, sandy clay loam, sandy loam or loamy sand. Soil within this horizon is mostly non-

calcareous, containing hard stone, with some small areas which are calcareous, containing a portion of calcareous stone. Stone content is slight to moderate, and commonly contains a higher percentage than overlying horizons. Few profiles have very a stony lower subsoil, recorded up to 40%. Ochreous mottling is observed in the lower subsoil within a small portion of observations.

17.4.27 Soils with these characteristics are typically assessed as WC I. Profiles have slight to moderate deficits in available water through the growing season and are restricted to Grade 2 or Subgrade 3a by droughtiness. Where profiles have a clay topsoil, wetness is an overriding limitation, restricting observations to Subgrade 3a.

**Soil Type 4**

17.4.28 Where profiles represent a transition between Soil Types 1 and 3, they are commonly assessed as WC II. Profiles comprise non-calcareous medium or heavy clay loam topsoil over a clay loam upper subsoil. These profiles contain slowly permeable clay in the lower subsoil at depth. Profiles are restricted to Grade 2, where the topsoil is medium clay loam, or Subgrade 3a, where the topsoil is heavy clay loam.

## 17.5 Potential Effects and Mitigation

17.5.1 The potential impacts and effects of the Scheme on land and soils relate to:

- Potential impacts on agricultural land use and the loss of BMV land;
- Potential impacts on the quality of soil resources; and
- Potential impacts on soil resources.

### Impacts on Agricultural Land

17.5.2 The Scheme would predominantly result in the temporary loss of agricultural land, albeit over a long-term period. This would include a change in land use from what is currently predominantly arable cultivation, to extensive areas of

solar arrays beneath which would be pasture and/or wildflower grasslands. Much of the land is likely to remain in agricultural production through sheep grazing.

17.5.3 There are currently no restrictions in the planning system preventing farming enterprises from transitioning land from arable cultivation to pasture, as set out in s55(2)(e) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Similarly, there are no restrictions on landowners taking arable land out of production and resting soils as grassland, or even leaving it fallow. There is no current Government policy or initiative that requires land to be retained in productive arable use, including if it is Best and Most Versatile land. Government policy is only that development should ideally avoid the loss of BMV land, which is taken to mean that the land could not realistically be productively farmed for arable use again in the future (for example following the development of a nuclear power station).

17.5.4 The elements of the Scheme with the potential to result in significant loss or damage to agricultural land are:

i) Access tracks, which would be removed at decommissioning, but topsoils would have been lost from beneath the tracks;
ii) East Park Substation, which could be removed at decommissioning, but topsoils would have been lost across the footprint of the facility;
iii) Battery Energy Storage System, which could be removed at decommissioning, but topsoils would have been lost across the footprint of the facility; and
iv) Areas of planting such as woodland and hedgerows, which would be permanent and retained following decommissioning of the Scheme.

17.5.5 Cumulatively, the footprint of these elements where there is potential for significant loss or damage to agricultural land is limited compared to the overall footprint of the Scheme.

17.5.6 The Scheme would take agricultural land temporarily out of arable production. The effects of this would be assessed for the operational phase of the Scheme, recognising that construction and decommissioning effects would be short-term and relate to potential impacts on soils, rather than agricultural productivity.

17.5.7 It is therefore proposed that the effects on land are **scoped in** for the operational phase, and **scoped out** for construction and decommissioning.

### Impacts on Soils

17.5.8 The construction of the Scheme has the potential to result in soil compaction that would harm its structure, and therefore its potential future function, quality and resilience. In addition, there is the potential for impacts resulting from mixing of different soil horizons (i.e. topsoil with subsoil), changes in the stoniness of soils, and changes to nutrient values and soil fertility.

17.5.9 The impacts on the quality of soil resources could be adverse or beneficial. The temporary removal of the solar photovoltaic parts of the Site from arable cultivation (over long-term period) would 'rest' the soils and has the potential to deliver significant environmental benefits through an increase in organic matter that simultaneously delivers carbon sequestration. An increase in the organic matter in soils also has the potential for delivering other ecosystem services such as reducing surface water run-off and increasing microbial diversity.

17.5.10 The construction of the Scheme has the potential to result in soil compaction that would harm its structure, and therefore its potential future function, quality and resilience. In addition, there is the potential for impacts resulting from mixing of different soil horizons (i.e. topsoil with subsoil), changes in the stoniness of soils, and changes to nutrient values and soil fertility.

17.5.11 It is therefore proposed that impacts on soils are **scoped in** to the construction and decommissioning phases of the Scheme, and **scoped out** of the operational phase.

### Mitigation

17.5.12 Where practicable, measures to avoid or reduce damage to land and soils would be included into the design for the project.

17.5.13 This will include locating the elements of the Scheme likely to result in greater impacts on agricultural land in areas that have not been identified as BMV land, and designing shallow excavations or no-dig solutions for access tracks where practicable.

17.5.14 An Outline Soil Resources and Management Plan will be produced that will identify best practice methods for the stripping, storage and replacement of soils during construction, and will be secured by a requirement in the DCO. This will cover the full Scheme including areas of temporary land take.

17.5.15 All soils would be carefully managed in accordance with the DEFRA Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites

## 17.6 Assessment Methodology

17.6.1 The assessment of impacts on land and soils will be undertaken with consideration to IEMA's published guidance 'A New Perspective on Land and Soil in Environmental Impact Assessment' (2022).

17.6.2 The IEMA guidance recommends a standard approach where firstly the sensitivity of soil as a receptor is established, before the magnitude of impact is assessed to identify the likely significance of effect.

## 17.7 Assumptions, Limitations and Uncertainties

17.7.1 It is not currently confirmed how the land will be managed under and around the solar PV modules, however it is assumed that sheep grazing will be undertaken on at least some of the fields.

17.7.2 It is assumed that as the Scheme is not permanent, all soil resources will be retained onsite and not exported for reuse elsewhere.

## 17.8 Summary

17.8.1 A summary of matters proposed to be scoped in or scoped out is included in Table 17.3 below:

**Table 17.3: Summary of matters proposed to be scoped in / out**

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Effects on agricultural land use and the loss of BMV land** | Scoped Out | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | The Scheme would take agricultural land temporarily out of arable production. The impacts of this would be assessed for the operational phase of the Scheme, recognising that construction and decommissioning impacts would be short term and relate to potential impacts on soils (covered below). |
| **Effects on soils** | **Scoped In** | Scoped Out | **Scoped In** | The construction of the Scheme has the potential to result in soil compaction that would harm its structure, and therefore its potential future function, quality and resilience. In addition, there is the potential for impacts resulting from mixing of different soil horizons (i.e. topsoil with subsoil), changes in the stoniness of soils, and changes to nutrient values and soil fertility. |

# 18.0 OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL TOPICS

18.1.1 The aim of the scoping stage is to focus the EIA on those environmental aspects that may be significantly affected by the Scheme. The following sections provide a summary of other environmental topics which have not been covered in the previous assessment chapters but have been considered during the preparation of this Scoping Report. The initial assessment work has determined that the effects associated with these topics will not be significant and so it is proposed to **scope these topics out** of detailed assessment within the ES.

## 18.2 Human Health

18.2.1 The impact of energy projects on health is discussed in Section 4.13 of NPS EN-1 and Section 4.3 of the Draft NPS EN-1.

18.2.2 Paragraph 4.13.1 and 4.13.2 of NPS EN-1 sets out:

*4.13.1 Energy production has the potential to impact on the health and well-being ("health") of the population. Access to energy is clearly beneficial to society and to our health as a whole. However, the production, distribution and use of energy may have negative impacts on some people's health.*

*4.13.2 The direct impacts on health may include increased traffic, air or water pollution, dust, odour, hazardous waste and substances, noise, exposure to radiation, and increases in pests.*

18.2.3 Table 18.1 below considers the effects of the Scheme in relation to these matters.

**Table 18.1 – Health Effects of the Scheme**

| Matter | Impact |
|---|---|
| Traffic | Chapter 15.0 describes the level of traffic impact from the Scheme. It sets out a highway strategy that avoids taking construction traffic along most of the local highway |

| Matter | Impact |
|---|---|
| | network. In addition during the peak period of the construction phase, traffic numbers on the local highway network are likely to be below the thresholds for potential significant impacts set out within the IEMA 'Guidelines for the Assessment of Road Traffic' (January 1993).<br><br>During the operational phase it is anticipated that there will be a nominal number of staff on-site ant any one time, primarily undertaking maintenance tasks. There will also be a small number of visitor trips per week for deliveries and servicing of equipment. The levels of traffic would fall well below the IEMA guideline.<br><br>During decommissioning the levels of traffic are likely to be similar to those during construction.<br><br>On the basis of the above there is unlikely to be any significant traffic related health effects from the Scheme. |
| Air, dust and odour | Chapter 16.0 considers impacts on air quality. The ES will consider the potential effects of the Scheme on air quality based on the guidance provided by the Institute of Air Quality Management in relation to air quality effects from traffic emissions, impacts which could arise from construction dust and emissions from Non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) and combustion plant exhaust emissions.<br><br>There would be no air quality effects during the operational phase.<br><br>There would be no odorous emissions from the construction, operational or decommissioning phases.<br><br>On the basis of the above it is unlikely there would be significant effects relating to air quality, dust or odour. |
| Hazardous Waste and Substances | Solar farms do not generate hazardous waste and do not require use of hazardous substances. Furthermore, a Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP) would be used to ensure wastes are managed sustainably during construction and the principles of the CWMP would be described in the OCEMP that would be submitted with the DCO application. |
| Noise | Chapter 12.0 describes the potential effects of noise and vibration arising from the Scheme. It is expected that significant adverse noise impacts would be avoided through mitigation including the careful siting of infrastructure within the Scheme boundary. |
| Exposure to Radiation | The only likely emission of radiation from the Scheme is that associated with electromagnetic fields (EMFs). EMFs |

| Matter | Impact |
|---|---|
| | are produced both naturally and as a result of certain human activities. EMFs generally arise wherever electricity is produced, transmitted, distributed and used, and this includes electrical substations, powerlines, as well as domestic, office or industrial equipment that uses electricity.<br><br>The International Commission on Non – Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) has developed guidelines on exposures to EMFs. The guidelines are designed to provide protection against all known health effects from EMFs.<br><br>The Draft NPS EN-5 states at paragraph 2.9.51 that *"the levels of EMFs produced by power lines in normal operation are usually considerably lower than the ICNIRP 1998 reference levels. For electricity substations, the EMFs close to the sites tend to be dictated by the overhead lines and cables entering the installation, not the equipment within the site."*<br><br>It goes on to state at paragraphs 2.9.56 and 2.9.58 that *"The balance of scientific evidence over several decades of research has not proven a causal link between EMFs and cancer or any other disease… There is little evidence that exposure of crops, farm animals or natural ecosystems to transmission line EMFs has any agriculturally significant consequences."*<br><br>On the basis of the above, it is unlikely there would be any significant effects associated with EMF. |
| Increases in pests | The Scheme would give no reason for there to be an increase in rodents or flies, or other pests which could affect human health. |

18.2.4 Other matters relevant to human health, which have been addressed elsewhere in this Scoping Report, include human health effects of potential ground contamination and the potential for a temporary increase in the local population during construction phase, leading to pressures on local services.

18.2.5 Chapter 10 of this report considers impacts in relation to potential ground contamination. The chapter identifies the potential for contaminants to be present in certain areas of the Site. The ES will provide further assessment of this matter. However, it is anticipated that based on the desk study information

currently available that mitigation for human health would be achieved through the adoption of standard occupational hygiene measures which would be detailed in the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP).

18.2.6 Chapter 13 of this report considers socio-economic impacts of the Scheme and includes consideration of the effects of the additional workforce in the area. Given the large working age population and construction workforce resident in the regional study area, and the accessibility of the Site to large centres of population it is considered that the workplace population and demand for social and community infrastructure would be limited, with the majority of the workforce travelling directly to site from their normal place of residence. In turn, this would imply no substantial increase in demand for local health and other social and community infrastructure.

18.2.7 On the basis of the above, the effects of the Scheme which have the potential to affect human health would be adequately covered within the proposed scope of the ES and it is not proposed to provide a standalone human health assessment.

## 18.3 Major Accidents or Disasters

18.3.1 Schedule 4 paragraph 8 of the EIA Regulations requires that the ES includes a description of the expected significant adverse effects of the development on the environment deriving from the vulnerability of the development to risks of major accidents and / or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned. Further, that where appropriate, this description should include measures envisaged to prevent or mitigate the significant adverse effects of such events and the approach to managing emergencies.

18.3.2 The reference to disasters is interpreted to relate to natural events, as indicated by the preamble to the 2014 Directive (2014/52/EU) which states at paragraph 15:

*"In order to ensure a high level of protection of the environment, precautionary actions need to be taken for certain projects which, because of their vulnerability to major accidents, and/or natural disasters (such as flooding, sea level rise, or earthquakes) are likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment".*

18.3.3 Nonetheless, it is recognised that disasters can occur as a result of human intervention e.g., conflict and war, political influences etc.

18.3.4 In relation to major accidents the EIA Regulations refer to Directive 2012/18/EU (the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances). This directive defines major accidents as:

*"an occurrence such as a major emission, fire, or explosion resulting from uncontrolled developments in the course of the operation of any establishment covered by this Directive, and leading to serious danger to human health or the environment, immediate or delayed, inside or outside the establishment, and involving one or more dangerous substances."*

18.3.5 The Scheme is located within a politically, geologically, and meteorologically stable part of Europe. Accordingly, the Scheme is not at material risk from, for example, civil unrest, war, earthquakes, or extreme weather conditions (hurricanes etc.).

18.3.6 In terms of any vulnerabilities specific in this location (i.e., on the Site) small sections of the Site lie within an area of flood risk (Flood Zone 3). Chapter 9 describes how a Flood Risk Assessment will be undertaken to ensure that the Scheme is designed to ensure that critical components of infrastructure would not be affected by extreme flood events and that the Scheme will not exacerbate flood risk elsewhere.

18.3.7 The Site is crossed by a number of utilities. The design of the Scheme will take into account the easement and separation distances required by the owners and operators of the various utilities. These buffers are, in part, designed to safeguard the utilities from damage or disruption. Where it is

necessary to cross utilities, particularly during the construction phase, it will be necessary to agree safe working practices with the utility operators prior to undertaking works. All works would be undertaken in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, Safety at Work Regulations 1999, CDM Regulations 2015 and the Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996. On the basis of the proposed approach to the design and the mitigation that would be implemented during construction, there would not be a significant likelihood of damage to the utilities at the Site.

18.3.8 With regard to major accidents, the 2014 Directive describes that:

*"it is important to consider their [i.e., the Scheme] vulnerability (exposure and resilience) to major accidents and/or disasters, the risk of those accidents and/or disasters occurring and the implications for the likelihood of significant adverse effects on the environment."*

18.3.9 The focus here, as it is within the EIA Regulations, is on the vulnerability of the Scheme to major accidents and/or disasters and the likelihood of significant adverse effects occurring.

18.3.10 The solar PV panels would be inert and would not lead to any major emission, fire, or explosion. Other electrical infrastructure, in the form of inverters, transformers and cabling, would be subject to regular routine maintenance and inspection such that it will not pose a significant risk to creating an accident.

18.3.11 The Scheme includes a BESS. The battery units have the potential to generate heat and therefore there is a risk of a fire developing if the operator does not adopt sufficient management and control measures. The BESS would include cooling systems which are designed to regulate temperatures to within safe conditions to minimise the risk of fire. The units would also contain fire detection and suppression systems.

18.3.12 An Outline Battery Safety Management Plan (OBSMP) will be prepared and submitted with the DCO Application, with compliance secured by a

requirement of the DCO. The OBSMP will detail the regulatory guidance reviewed to ensure that all safety concerns around the BESS element of the Scheme are addressed so far as is reasonably practicable such that likely significant effects would not arise.

18.3.13 Based upon the above, it is concluded that the Scheme would not give rise to significant adverse effects on the environment deriving from vulnerability of the development to risks of major accidents and / or disasters and propose that it is **scoped out**.

## 18.4 Waste

18.4.1 The types of wastes generated during construction are likely to comprise:

i) General waste from site offices and welfare facilities;
ii) Small quantities of waste from the maintenance of construction vehicles;
iii) Packaging waste from incoming materials; and
iv) Other waste from construction of fencing, access roads and other supporting infrastructure.

18.4.2 Many of the infrastructure elements would be prefabricated offsite i.e. PV panels, racks, inverters and transformers, BESS units, substation components. As such, the generation of waste resulting from the construction of these elements will be minimal.

18.4.3 There is likely to be a requirement for some earthworks on Site, and there would also be soil arisings resulting from the construction of underground cable trenches, piling operations or localised excavations for construction of foundations or placement of services. The CL:AIRE Code of Practice (CoP) provides a framework which allows the re-use of excavated materials on-site or their transfer between sites. In the unlikely event that soil arisings are not used on-site then the contractor would look to reuse soils in accordance with the CoP, thereby minimising export of materials to landfill.

18.4.4 To ensure that wastes at the Site are minimised and managed in the most sustainable manner, in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy, a Construction Site Waste Management Plan (CSWMP) would be prepared prior to the commencement of construction works. The principles of the CSWMP would be described in the OCEMP that would accompany the DCO application.

18.4.5 During operation, waste arisings would be very limited. There would be some waste generated from ongoing maintenance activities, such as replacement of components and consumables associated with landscape maintenance. Any arisings would be managed in accordance with the Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice, which implements the duty of care set out in Section 34(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Wastes would be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy as set out in the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, any waste capable of being recycled would be sent to an appropriate recycling waste management facility.

18.4.6 In relation to decommissioning, waste arisings will be generated from the removal of PV panels, PV mounting structures, cabling, electrical equipment, fencing and foundations.

18.4.7 The majority of the mounting structures, cabling and fencing are comprised of metal and are readily recyclable. PV panels comprise aluminium frames, laminated glass, silicon cells and polymer sheeting. PV panels would be dismantled and the panels separated into their component parts to allow the constituent elements to be recycled. At the point of decommissioning, all of the panels would be removed to a PV panel recycling facility. The resource value of the various components of the panels, along with the legislative requirements of the waste management regime, mean that the vast majority of the PV infrastructure would be recycled.

18.4.8 The Applicant would commit to a Decommissioning Management Plan (DMP) which would be secured by a requirement of the DCO and used to ensure the types, quantities and final destination of waste generated during the decommissioning phase will be identified, measured and recorded.

18.4.9 On the basis of the above, and through the implementation of a CSWMP and the DRMP, it is not anticipated that the Scheme would result in any significant environmental effects associated with waste. The approach to waste management and the principles of the CSWMP and DRMP would be described in Chapter 2 of the ES, the Scheme. However, on the basis that there are unlikely to be significant environmental effects associated with the production of waste it is proposed to **scope out** a detailed waste assessment from the ES.

# 19.0 STRUCTURE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

19.1.1 The ES will consist of three volumes and a Non-Technical Summary (NTS). This section provides a summary of each document that will form the ES.

19.1.2 ES Volume 1: Main Report – this will form the main body of the ES, detailing the results of the environmental assessment, likely significant effects arising from the Scheme, and the proposed mitigation measures. The ES will also identify opportunities for social and economic benefits and environmental enhancement. The ES is divided into a number of background and technical chapters, each being supported with figures and tabular information. ES Volume 1 will consider the environmental effects associated with a number of identified topics, which may receive significant environmental effects. Each topic will be assigned a separate technical chapter in the ES. Based on the conclusions of this Scoping Report the proposed structure of the ES is as follows:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: The Scheme
- Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution
- Chapter 4: Consultation
- Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology
- Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual;
- Chapter 7: Ecology and Nature Conservation;
- Chapter 8: Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water;
- Chapter 9: Ground Conditions;
- Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology;
- Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration;
- Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport;
- Chapter 13: Climate Change;
- Chapter 14: Air Quality;

- Chapter 15: Land and Soils;
- Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics;
- Chapter 17: Cumulative and Intra-Project Effects; and
- Chapter 18: Summary of Environmental Effects.

19.1.3 **ES Volume 2: Technical Appendices** – A complete set of appendices will be provided for reference. These comprise of background data, technical reports, tables, figures and surveys which support the assessments in ES Volume 1.

19.1.4 **ES Volume 3**: **Figures** – A complete set of figures referenced within the ES.

19.1.5 **ES Non-Technical Summary (NTS)** – The NTS will be presented in a separate document and provides a concise description of the Scheme, the considered alternatives, baseline, assessment methodology, potential environmental effects and mitigation measures. The NTS will be designed to provide information on the Scheme in an accessible format which can be understood by a wide audience and to assist interested parties with their familiarisation of the project.

# 20.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

20.1.1 This Scoping Report represents a notification under Regulation 8(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations that the Applicant will undertake EIA for the Scheme and prepare an ES to report the findings of the EIA for submission with the DCO application.

20.1.2 The Scoping Report is also a request under Regulation 10 of the EIA Regulations for a formal Scoping Opinion on the information to be provided with the ES.

20.1.3 Table 20.1 on the following pages presents an overall summary of the proposed scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

**Table 20.1: Summary of Proposed Scope of Environmental Impact Assessment**

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Landscape and Visual** | | | | |
| Statutory Designated Landscapes | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | There are no statutory designated landscapes within 30km of the Scheme. |
| Non-Statutory Designated Landscapes | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | There are no non-statutory designated landscapes in proximity to the Scheme with the potential to be significantly affected. |
| Effects on National Character Areas | Scoped In | Scoped In | Scoped In | The effects on National Character Areas are scoped into the ES. |
| Effects on Regional Character Types | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The effects on regional character types are scoped out in favour of an assessment of the NCAs, the District Landscape Character Areas, and Local Landscape Character Areas.<br>The Regional Character Types provide useful context to the Scheme and study area and will be referred to in the ES when setting out the baseline conditions. |
| Effects on District Character Areas | Scoped In | Scoped In | Scoped In | The effects on District Character Areas are scoped into the ES. |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effects on Local Landscape Character Areas | Scoped In | Scoped In | Scoped In | The effects on Local Character Areas are scoped into the ES. |
| Effects on Landscape Fabric | Scoped In | Scoped In | Scoped In | The Scheme will result in physical change, which has potential to result in significant effects. |
| Visual Effects | Scoped In | Scoped In | Scoped In | The Scheme will be visible in views from within the Study Area, and there is potential for significant effects to occur. |
| Glint and Glare | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The Scheme will potentially give rise to glint and glare effects, which will be assessed in a technical appendix to the ES, and the conclusions addressed as part of the LVIA. |
| Night Time Effects (Lighting) | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The Site would not be lit. There would be some lighting required during construction/ decommissioning normal working hours, but this would be managed in accordance with best practice via measures to be set out in the OCEMP. |
| Residential Visual Amenity | Scoped Out | Scoped In | Scoped Out | As there are properties in close proximity to the Scheme, and as the level of detail available on the Scheme layout and proposed mitigation is not yet fixed, it is currently proposed to scope in Residential Visual Amenity Assessment. |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | This sub-topic will be reviewed further as the Scheme progresses and in consultation with stakeholders. If RVAA is subsequently scoped out of the ES then an evidence-based appraisal will be provided setting out why effects on Residential Visual Amenity are not anticipated. |
| **Ecology and Nature Conservation** | | | | |
| Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Taking into account embedded avoidance and mitigation measures, no significant impacts are anticipated to statutory designated sites or associated qualifying features as a result of construction or operation of the Scheme, and therefore this receptor is anticipated to be scoped out of detailed assessment in the ES. |
| Non-Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Taking to account embedded avoidance and mitigation measures, no significant impacts are anticipated to non-statutory designated sites or associated qualifying features as a result of construction or operation of the Scheme, and therefore this receptor is anticipated to be scoped out of detailed assessment in the ES. |
| Irreplaceable Habitats | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | No ancient woodland, ancient or veteran trees, or other irreplaceable habitats are known to be |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | present within the Site; if identified in subsequent surveys they will be retained and protected in line with embedded avoidance and mitigation measures. Therefore impacts to irreplaceable habitats are proposed to be scoped out of detailed assessment in the ES. |
| Priority Habitats | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Priority habitats are located within the Site, including woodland, ponds and hedgerows. While such habitat would largely be retained and protected through embedded avoidance and mitigation measures, minor impacts to hedgerows may be required to facilitate construction access and therefore following a precautionary approach, priority habitats are proposed to be scoped in for detailed assessment in the ES for the construction phase of the Scheme. |
| Other On-site Habitats | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | While habitats within the Site are typically of low intrinsic value, they may support other protected and/ or notable flora or fauna and will be impacted directly during construction of the Scheme. Therefore following a precautionary approach such habitats are proposed to be scoped in for detailed assessment in the ES for construction phase impacts. |
| Breeding Birds | Scoped In | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Embedded design and mitigation measures such as the retention of hedgerows and field boundary |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | habitats, as well as green infrastructure proposals would avoid and minimise impacts to many breeding bird species, however in the absence of mitigation adverse impacts may occur due to habitat loss or destruction of nesting sites.<br><br>Breeding birds are proposed to be scoped in for detailed assessment in the ES for the construction and operation phases, with a focus on ground-nesting species most likely to be affected due to loss of suitable nesting habitat. |
| Non-Breeding Birds | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Based on data collected to date, given the low numbers of non-breeding bird species present it is proposed that non-breeding birds are scoped out of detailed assessment in the ES. |
| Bats – Roosting | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | While trees offering bat roosting potential are located within the Site these will be retained and protected in line with embedded avoidance and mitigation measures. No buildings with roost potential are anticipated to be affected by the Scheme.<br><br>Due to the absence of direct or indirect impacts to suitable roost habitats during construction and operation, roosting bats are proposed to be scoped out of detailed assessment in the ES. |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bats – Foraging and Commuting | Scoped In | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Important bat foraging and commuting features such as field boundary habitats would be retained and protected through embedded avoidance and mitigation measures.<br>Minor and localised removal of hedgerows may be required and taking into account emerging evidence regarding bat aversion to solar arrays, following a precautionary approach foraging and commuting bats are proposed to be scoped in to the ES for construction and operation impacts. |
| Amphibians | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Ponds within the Site offer suitable aquatic habitat for GCN and other amphibians, with GCN presence confirmed within the Site. The Site is predominantly sub-optimal arable habitat, with suitable habitats retained and protected through embedded avoidance and mitigation measure, however due to the confirmed presence of GCN within the Site and the possibility of incidental killing during construction (in the absence of mitigation) GCN are proposed to be scoped in to the ES. |
| Reptiles | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Habitats offering suitable reptile habitat will largely be retained and protected throughout construction of the Scheme, and therefore due to these embedded mitigation measures reptile are |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | proposed to be scoped out of detailed assessment the ES. |
| Badgers | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Badgers are a common and widespread species at both a local and national level, and while protected by law this is primarily due to welfare concerns. Therefore, while avoidance and mitigation measures will be implemented to ensure compliance with legal requirements badger are proposed to be scoped out of detailed assessment in the ES, other than with regards to legislative compliance (mitigation). |
| Otter | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Due to embedded avoidance and mitigation measures in place to protect otter habitats, including the River Kym, no impacts are anticipated on this species during construction or operation of the Scheme and therefore otter are proposed to be scoped out of the ES.<br>Should localised crossings be required habitat suitability assessments, and if appropriate otter presence/ likely absence surveys would be undertaken. Should otter presence be confirmed and impacts be anticipated as a result of watercourse crossings the species would then be scoped in to the assessment. |
| Water Vole | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Due to embedded avoidance and mitigation measures in place to protect otter habitats, |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | including the River Kym and on-Site ditches, no impacts are anticipated on this species during construction or operation of the Scheme and therefore water vole are proposed to be scoped out of the ES.<br><br>Should localised crossings be required habitat suitability assessments, and if appropriate presence/ likely absence surveys would be undertaken. Should water vole presence be confirmed and impacts be anticipated as a result of watercourse crossings the species would then be scoped in to the assessment. |
| Invertebrates | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The results of invertebrate scoping surveys will be used to determine whether invertebrate assemblages are to be scoped in for detailed assessment in the ES; however given the habitats present and implementation of buffer zones around the most suitable habitats (e.g., hedgerows, margins, ditches and woodland) it is currently proposed that invertebrates will be scoped out of the ES. |
| **Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water** | | | | |
| Fluvial Flood Risk | Scoped In | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Fluvial flooding has been identified within three of the four land parcels for development and therefore the impacts of this on the PV |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | infrastructure and an assessment of potential third-party impact by an increase in downstream flooding needs to be investigated further and consequently both construction and operational have been scoped in. An FRA and Outline Surface Water Management Plan will be submitted with the ES. |
| Pluvial Flood Risk | Scoped In | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Pluvial flooding shown to occur throughout the Site. The impacts of this on the PV infrastructure needs to be investigated further and consequently both construction and operational phases have been scoped in. An FRA and Outline Surface Water Management Plan will be submitted with the ES. |
| Water Quality from Increased Siltation and Pollution Events | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped In | Best practice mitigation measures would be implemented during the construction and decommissioning phases.<br>Once in operation, impacts on water quality are expected to be minimal due to the implementation of best practice measures. |
| Private Water Supplies | Scoped In | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Not enough data has been obtained at present to determine if any households in the area rely on a private water supply. Therefore, these effects are for the moment scoped in, and an impact assessment undertaken as required. |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Designated Sites | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | No designated sites with hydrological connectivity to the development |
| **Ground Conditions** | | | | |
| Human Health (potential for exposure to contamination through dermal, ingestion and inhalation pathways) | Scoped In | Scoped out | Scoped Out | Potential sources of contamination have been identified on the Site associated with:<br>Materials (anticipated made ground) used to infill former gravel pit and ponds on sites A B, C and D and within proximity of Site A and Site B.<br>Two former (unnamed) buildings mapped in Site D whereby the exact operation of the buildings and potential presence of made ground is unknown.<br>The above require further assessment to establish pollutant-receptor linkages and identify any necessary remedial measures. |
| Human Health (potential for exposure to ground gases and vapours) | Scoped In | Scoped out | Scoped Out | |
| Human Health (UXO) | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | UXO risk on site is low.<br>Melchborne Woods which is a former Ministry of Defence (MOD) bulk storage and filling depot for the underground storage of mustard gas and bombs. It is understood that this site remains under the ownership and management of the MOD but is considered at a distance (1.5km) |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | where any impact to the site is considered very unlikely. |
| Controlled Waters (potential for remobilisation of contaminants) | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Potential sources of contamination have been identified which could remobilise into controlled waters although this is largely dependent on construction methods which are yet to be finalised. |
| Property (potential for instability / aggressive conditions to sub-surface structures) | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Low bearing capacity and high compressible soils are anticipated on Site associated with alluvial materials near to existing watercourses, which will require further investigations to establish any required remedial works and inform construction design proposals |
| **Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** | | | | |
| Direct Impacts to Heritage Assets | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Potential impacts, that is the physical change to known heritage assets, and unknown buried archaeological remains, in the case of the proposed development largely relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during the construction phase. No ground breaking is expected during the Operation Phase and as such no direct impacts upon heritage assets including buried |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
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| | | | | archaeological remains is expected. Provided decommissioning works take place within the same footprint as construction works, no further direct impacts are to be expected. On this basis it is intended to scope consideration of direct impact during the construction phase into the assessment; whilst direct impacts during the operation and decommissioning Phase would be scoped out. |
| Setting Impacts to Designated Heritage Assets | Scoped Out | Scoped In | Scoped In | Potential impacts, that is changes to their settings, in the case of the proposed development largely relate to the placement of new features within their setting during the operational phase and may be changed during the decommissioning phase. On this basis setting impacts will be scoped in and assessed for the operation and decommissioning phases.<br><br>Whilst it is possible that there will be setting impacts upon designated heritage assets during the construction phase as a result the presence and movement of construction machinery and temporary compounds. Whilst the potential for such impacts is acknowledged, any such impacts would be temporary in nature and localised to working areas. On this basis it is considered that any temporary setting effects during the construction phase would not exceed the impacts upon setting during the operation phase. On this basis and to achieve proportionality it is proposed |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
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| | | | | that consideration of setting impacts during the construction phase be scoped out of the assessment. |
| Setting Impacts to Non-designated Heritage Assets, not judged to be of national importance | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | These assets are generally considered less sensitive to changes in their settings and are judged to be unlikely to be subject to significant settings effects. On this basis impacts upon the setting of non-designated assets would be scoped out of the assessment except in the case that a non-designated asset was deemed to be of national importance. This would be in line with footnote 68 of paragraph 200 of NPPF. |
| Impacts on the settings of Designated Heritage Assets beyond 3km from the Scheme Boundary | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Most assets beyond 3km from the Scheme Boundary are too distant to have their settings significantly adversely affected by the Proposed Development. On this basis consideration of impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets located beyond 3km of the Scheme boundary would be scoped out. |
| **Noise and Vibration** | | | | |
| Noise Impacts – Plant and Machinery | Scoped In | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Construction work is likely to involve site preparation, the movement of soil, installation of access tracks and piling works, which would be |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
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| | | | | followed by the construction of plant infrastructure and installation of solar PV and BESS plant equipment.<br>The potential effects of the Scheme in relation to noise and vibration during the operation phase are likely to include operational noise from the solar array and BESS plant (which could include inverters, transformers, battery storage cooling plant, and on-site substation plant).<br>The assessment would not specifically consider the decommissioning phase but use expert judgment and guidance to confirm that the noise and vibration levels would be similar to or lower than construction levels. |
| Noise Impacts - Traffic | Scoped In | Scoped In | Scoped Out | The Noise Chapter would provide an assessment of the likely impact from any increase in road traffic noise along the local road network based on the highest likely vehicle traffic demand. |
| **Socio-Economics, Land Use and Tourism** | | | | |
| Employment and GVA | Scoped out | Scoped out | Scoped out | Scale of FTE permanent employment and GVA benefits arising in each stage is likely to be limited, and not significant. |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
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| Effects on local services | Scoped out | Scoped out | Scoped out | Based on limited employment effects, increase in workforce population and consequential impact on local services is likely to be negligible, and not significant. |
| Volume and value of visitor economy | Scoped out | Scoped out | Scoped out | The local area is not a well-established tourism destination and potential effects in the construction and decommissioning phases will be capable of being mitigated through a CEMP. Effects would not be significant. |
| Fiscal impacts | Scoped out | Scoped out | Scoped out | The direct contribution of any uplift in business rates is likely to be temporary in advance of a baseline reset, and not significant. |
| **Traffic and Transport** | | | | |
| Severance | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Increases in traffic could generate potentially significant impacts on severance during construction. |
| Driver and Pedestrian Delay | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Increases in traffic could have potentially significant impacts on driver and pedestrian delay during construction. |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
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| Pedestrian and Cyclist Amenity / Fear and Intimidation | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Increases in traffic could have potentially significant impacts on pedestrian and cyclist amenity and/or fear and intimidation during construction. |
| Accidents and Safety | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Increases in traffic could generate potentially significant impacts on road safety during construction. |
| Hazardous Loads | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Analysis of the local highway network within the study area indicates there are no particular features, such as significant drops immediately beyond the carriageway, which would suggest that the transfer of materials poses a particular risk beyond that which would be expected on the general highway network. Measures employed to ensure safe vehicular transport of components such as panels and batteries will be set out within the CEMP / CTMP. |
| **Climate Change** | | | | |
| Increase in winter precipitation | Scoped Out | Scoped In | Scoped Out | An increase in winter precipitation over the operational lifetime of the Scheme could lead to fluvial or pluvial flooding of the Site, which the Scheme may need to be resilient to. It is not expected for the climate to change significantly |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
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| | | | | within the shorter timescales of construction and decommissioning, so this has been scoped out. Mitigation for any risks of flooding at the time of construction or decommissioning would be included within a OCEMP for the full range of expected conditions. |
| Decrease in summer precipitation | Scoped Out | Scoped In | Scoped Out | A decrease in summer precipitation over the operational lifetime of the Scheme could lead to drought which may affect the ecology and vegetation/landscaping proposed as part of the Scheme.<br>It is not expected for the climate to change significantly before or within the expected timescales of construction, which are much shorter than the development lifetime, so this has been scoped out. Mitigation for any risks of dust impacts at the time of construction would be included within in an OCEMP.<br>Similarly, the timescales for decommissioning will be short, and the climate is not expected to change significantly within a short timescale, so this has been scoped out. Mitigation for demolition dust impacts will be assessed in relation to the climate at the time and included within a Demolition Environmental Management Plan (DEMP). |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
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| Changes in water availability | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | This could affect mobilisation of pollutants resulting in more acidic soils which can deteriorate construction materials. The materials chosen will be appropriate for the existing ground conditions and would be able to withstand any anticipated changes in water availability. Operationally, the Scheme does not have a significant water demand with water usage being purely for cleaning purposes when needed. |
| Increased frequency and magnitude of wind and storms | Scoped Out | Scoped In | Scoped Out | This would have the potential to cause damage to the operational Scheme.<br>It is not expected for the climate to change significantly before or within the expected timescales of construction, which are much shorter than the development lifetime, so this has been scoped out. Mitigation for any risks of wind and storms at the time of construction would be included within in an OCEMP.<br>Similarly, the timescales for decommissioning will be short, and the climate is not expected to change significantly within a short timescale, so this has been scoped out. Mitigation for any risks of wind and storms will be assessed in relation to the climate at the time and included within a DEMP. |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
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| Increase in summer temperatures | Scoped Out | Scoped In | Scoped Out | This has the potential to affect the operational electrical infrastructure of the Scheme.<br><br>It is not expected for the climate to change significantly before or within the expected timescales of construction, which are much shorter than the development lifetime, so this has been scoped out. Mitigation for any risks of high temperatures at the time of construction would be included within in a CEMP.<br><br>Similarly, the timescales for decommissioning will be short, and the climate is not expected to change significantly within a short timescale, so this has been scoped out. Mitigation for any risks of high temperatures will be assessed in relation to the climate at the time and included within a DEMP. |
| Changes in cloud cover | Scoped Out | Scoped In | Scoped Out | This would affect the incoming solar radiation received and the amount of power generated during the operation of the Scheme.<br><br>It is not expected for changes in cloud cover to have any negative impact on construction or decommissioning. Furthermore, it is not expected for the climate to change significantly within the shorter timescales of construction and decommissioning, so this has been scoped out. |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
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| Sea level rise | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped out due to the distance from the coastline. |
| Changes to snow and ice | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The UKCP18 predictions anticipate less snow and ice than the current baseline and as such the risk from snow and ice is not anticipated to increase due to climate change. |
| Raw material extraction and manufacturing of products required for the Scheme and transportation of raw materials to the place of manufacturing | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The embodied emissions may have a significant carbon burden which would impact upon the overall GHG emissions savings of the Scheme. |
| Transportation of product to the Scheme | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The distance the product needs to be transported may have a significant carbon burden which would impact upon the overall GHG emissions savings of the Scheme. |
| On-site construction activities – emissions from plant vehicles and generators | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The on-site plant and fuel it will be using may have a carbon burden which would impact upon the overall GHG emissions savings of the Scheme. |
| Transportation of construction materials (where not included in the product-stage embodied GHG emissions) | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The distance other construction material needs to be transported may have a significant carbon burden which would impact upon the overall GHG emissions savings of the Scheme. |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
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| Travel of construction workers | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The workers would be travelling to this or an alternative site. The location workers would travel from is unknown. The emissions from workers travel are expected to be negligible in context of the other sources of emissions during construction and the overall GHG emission savings associated with the Scheme. |
| Loss of peat | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Peat is not present at the Site. |
| Energy consumption from the provision of clean water and treatment of wastewater | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | These operational emissions are expected to be negligible in context to the overall GHG emission savings. |
| Leakage of GHGs | Scoped Out | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Minor leakage of highly potent GHGs has the potential to be a significant carbon burden given the size of the Scheme. |
| Energy generated | Scoped Out | Scoped In | Scoped Out | The energy generated will displace energy generated from other sources. Displacing non-renewable sources would result in GHG savings. |
| Energy consumption, material and waste generation from ongoing Site maintenance | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | These operational emissions are expected to be negligible in context to the overall GHG emissions. |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
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| On-site decommissioning activities – emissions from plant vehicles and generators | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped In | The on-site plant and fuel it will be using may have a carbon burden. |
| Transportation and disposal of waste materials | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped In | The distance that materials would need to travel and follow up use may have a carbon burden / benefit which would impact upon the overall GHG emissions savings of the Scheme. |
| Travel for workers | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The workers would be travelling to this or an alternative site. The location workers would travel from is unknown. These emissions are expected to be negligible in context of the other sources of emissions during the decommissioning phase and the overall GHG emission savings associated with the Scheme. |
| **Air Quality** | | | | |
| Dust (deposition dust and $PM_{10}$ / $PM_{2.5}$) and potential impacts on human and ecological receptors | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Construction (and decommissioning) dust can be readily mitigated using standard industry techniques; however a qualitative construction phase dust assessment is scoped into the ES. |
| On-road Vehicle Exhaust Emissions ($NO_x$, $NO_2$, $PM_{10}$ and $PM_{2.5}$) and | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Construction phase vehicle movements would be distant from any relevant AQMAs and the DCO |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
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| potential impacts on human and ecological receptors | | | | Application will be supported by an Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP), which would include measures in relation to the management of routing of construction vehicles. A qualitative construction phase assessment is scoped into the ES. |
| Non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) and Plant Exhaust Emissions ($NO_x$, $NO_2$, $PM_{10}$ and $PM_{2.5}$) and potential impacts on human and ecological receptors | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | The use of NRMM and plant will give rise to combustion emissions. However, given the small number of plant vehicles that are expected to be required these are not likely to result in significant impacts and effects. Suitable mitigation measures for NRMM and plant would be included in the OCEMP where necessary. |
| **Land and Soils** | | | | |
| Effects on agricultural land use and the loss of BMV land | Scoped Out | Scoped In | Scoped Out | The Scheme would take agricultural land temporarily out of arable production. The impacts of this would be assessed for the operational phase of the Scheme, recognising that construction and decommissioning impacts would be short term and relate to potential impacts on soils (covered below). |
| Effects on soils | Scoped In | Scoped Out | Scoped In | The construction of the Scheme has the potential to result in soil compaction that would harm its |

| Topic | Construction | Operation | Decommissioning | Rationale |
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| | | | | structure, and therefore its potential future function, quality and resilience. In addition, there is the potential for impacts resulting from mixing of different soil horizons (i.e. topsoil with subsoil), changes in the stoniness of soils, and changes to nutrient values and soil fertility. |
| **Other Environmental Topics** | | | | |
| Human Health | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | It is considered that the effects of the Scheme which have the potential to affect human health would be adequately covered within the proposed scope of the ES and it is not proposed to provide a standalone human health assessment. |
| Major Accidents and Disasters | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | It is anticipated that the Scheme would not give rise to significant adverse effects on the environment deriving from vulnerability of the development to risks of major accidents and / or disasters. |
| Waste | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Scoped Out | Construction and operation waste would be managed through the implementation of specific management plans that would be secured as a requirement of the DCO. It is not anticipated that the Scheme would result in any significant effects. |

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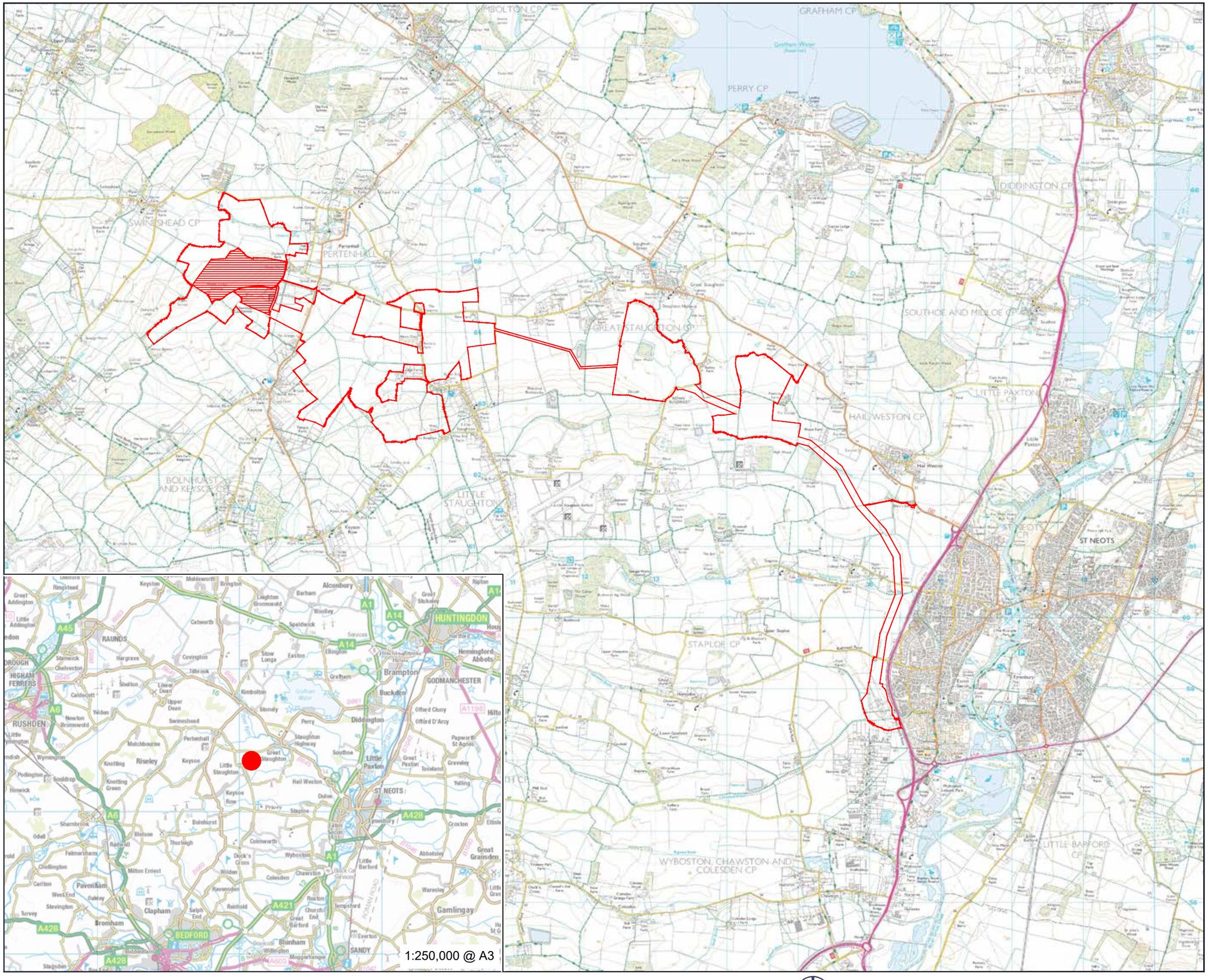
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# FIGURES







Scheme Boundary

Land not included within the Scheme Boundary

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N

0 1 2 3 4 5km

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Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 1-1**

Figure Title

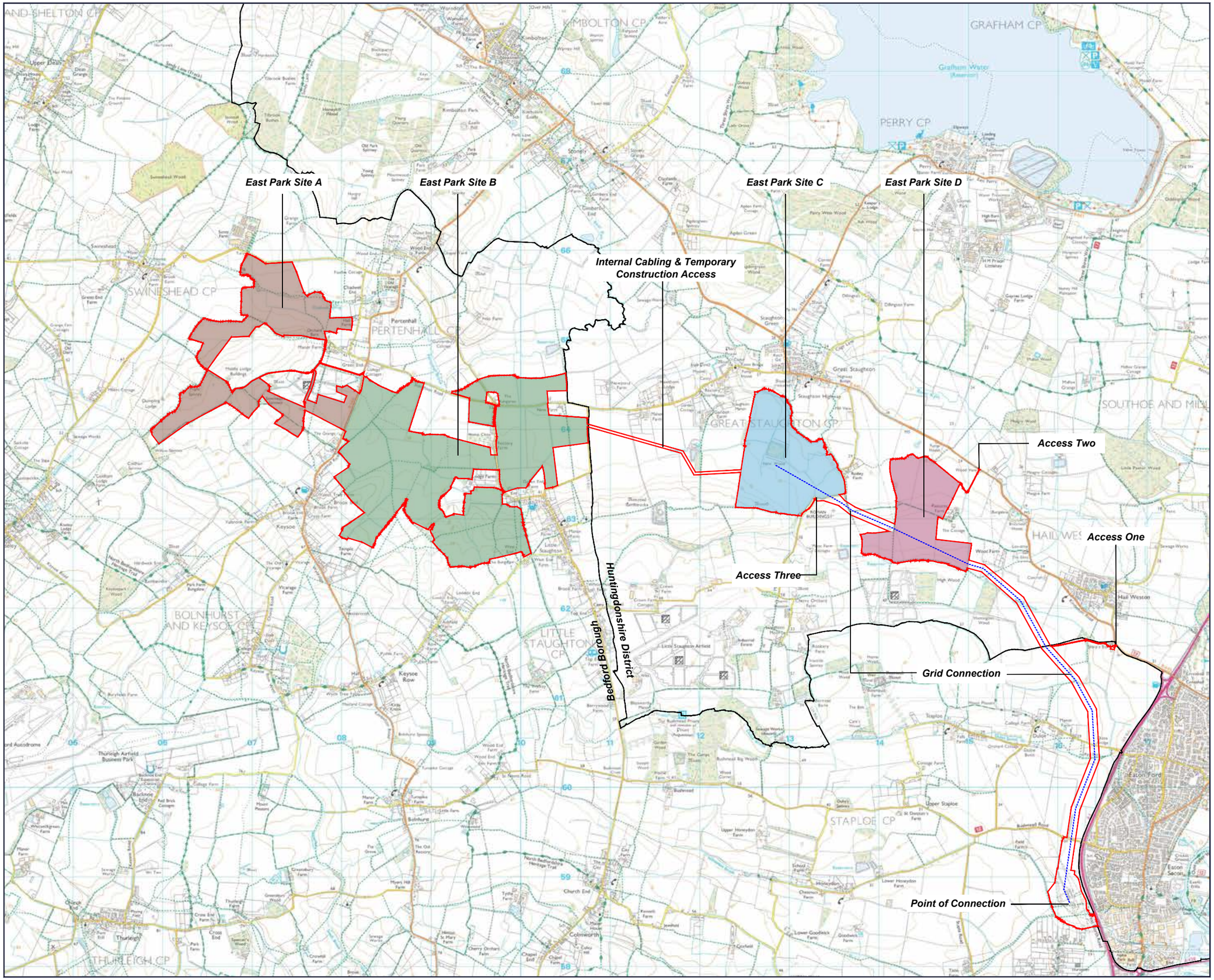
**Site Location Plan**

Scale

**1:50,000 @A3**

Date

**October 2023**




Scheme Boundary

East Park Site A

East Park Site B

East Park Site C

East Park Site D

400kV Grid Connection to Eaton Socon Substation

Local Authority Boundary

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 1-2**

Figure Title

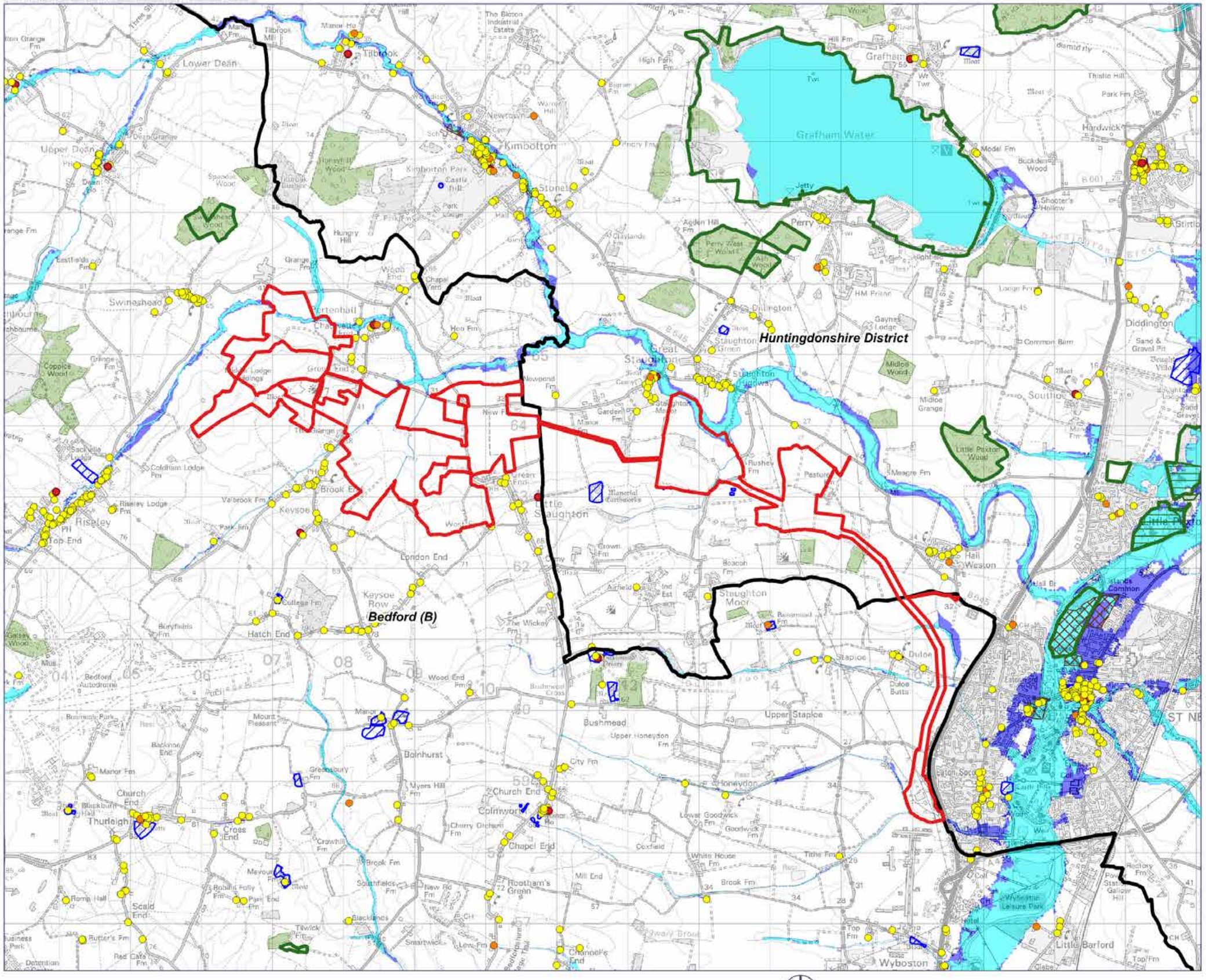
**Site References**

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Date

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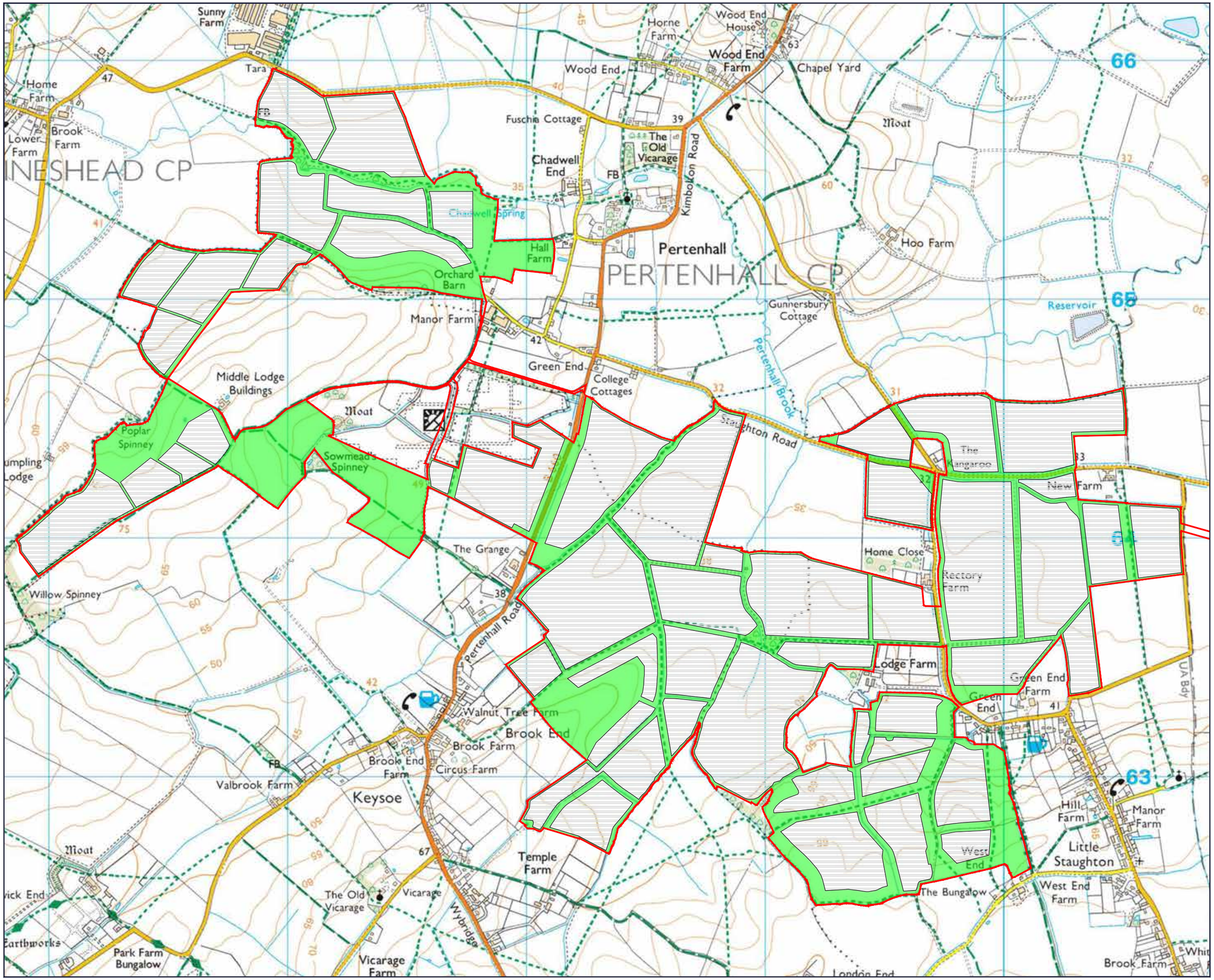
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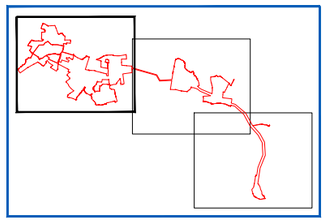
**October 2023**




Scheme Boundary

Indicative Solar and Associated Infrastructure

Indicative Landscaping and Green Infrastructure



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Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 3-2a**

Figure Title

**Indicative Zoning Plan Sheet 1 of 3**

Scale

**1:15,000 @A3**

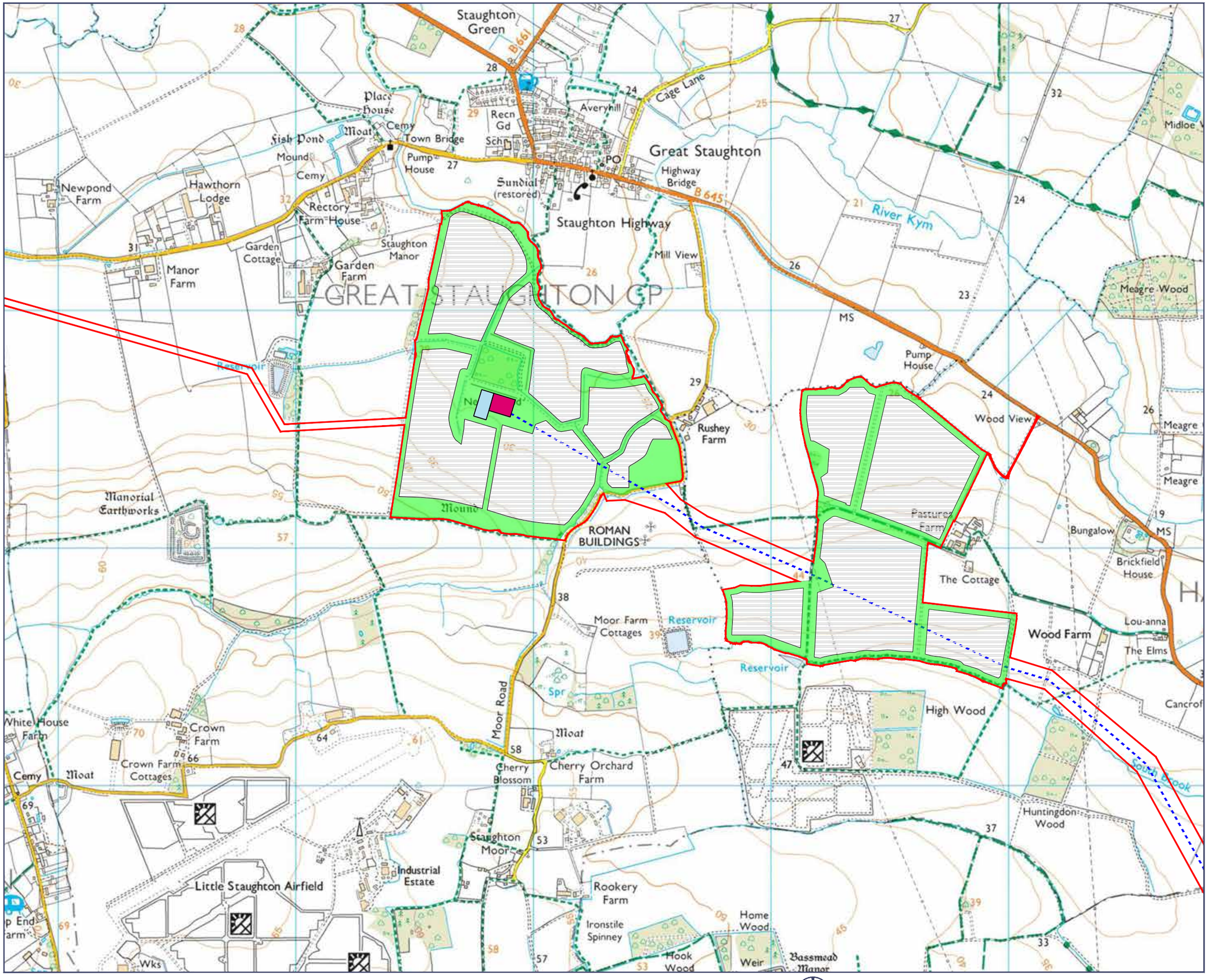
Date

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Scheme Boundary

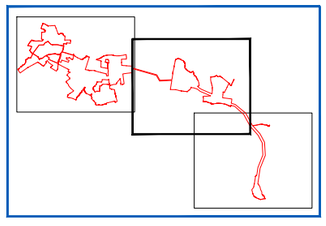
Indicative Solar and Associated Infrastructure

Indicative Landscaping and Green Infrastructure

Indicative East Park Substation

Indicative Battery Energy Storage Facility

Indicative 400kV Grid Connection to Eaton Socon Substation



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Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 3-2b**

Figure Title

**Indicative Zoning Plan Sheet 2 of 3**

Scale

**1:15,000 @A3**

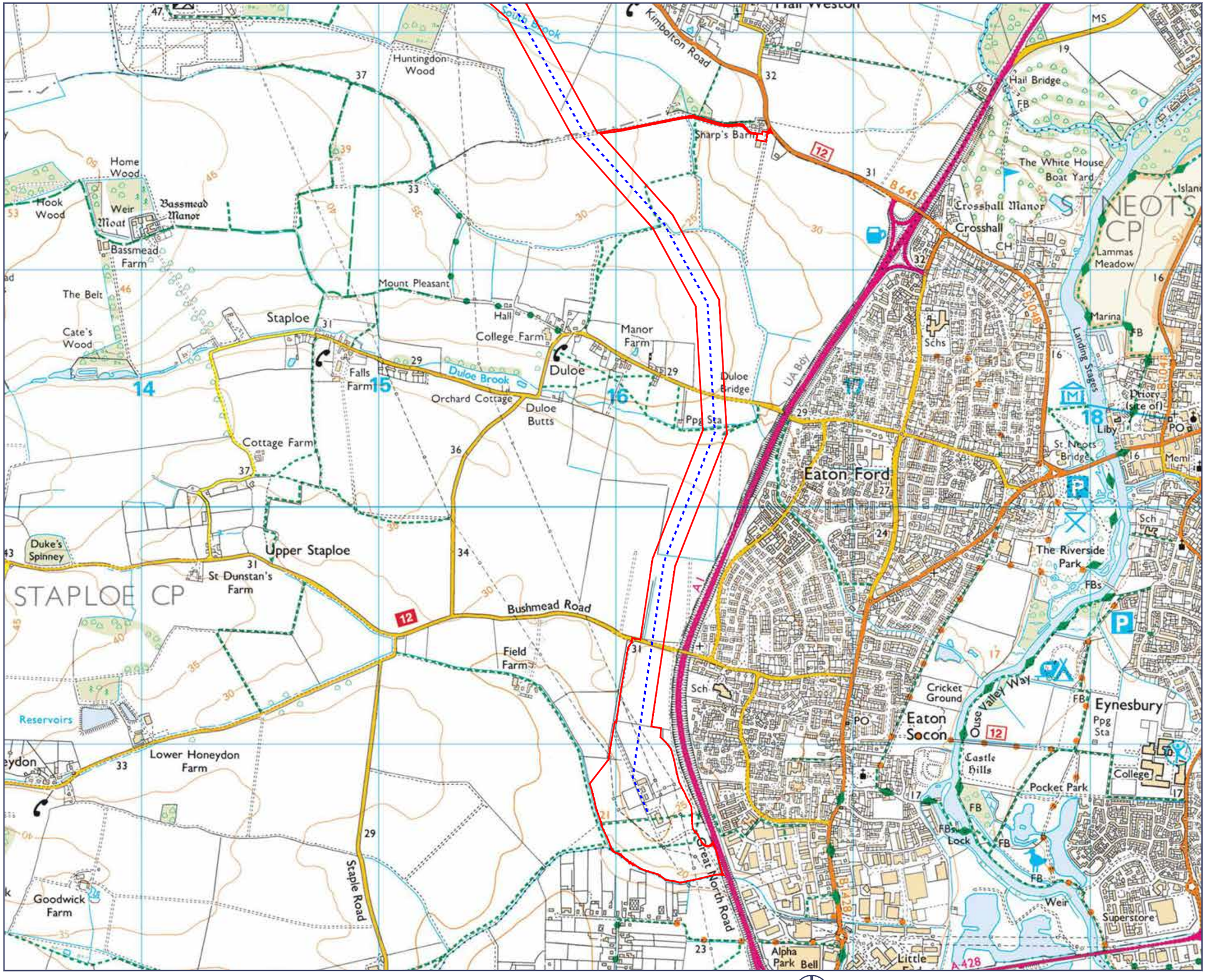
Date

**October 2023**

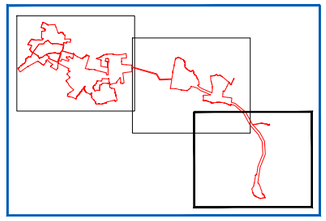
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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 3-2c**

Figure Title

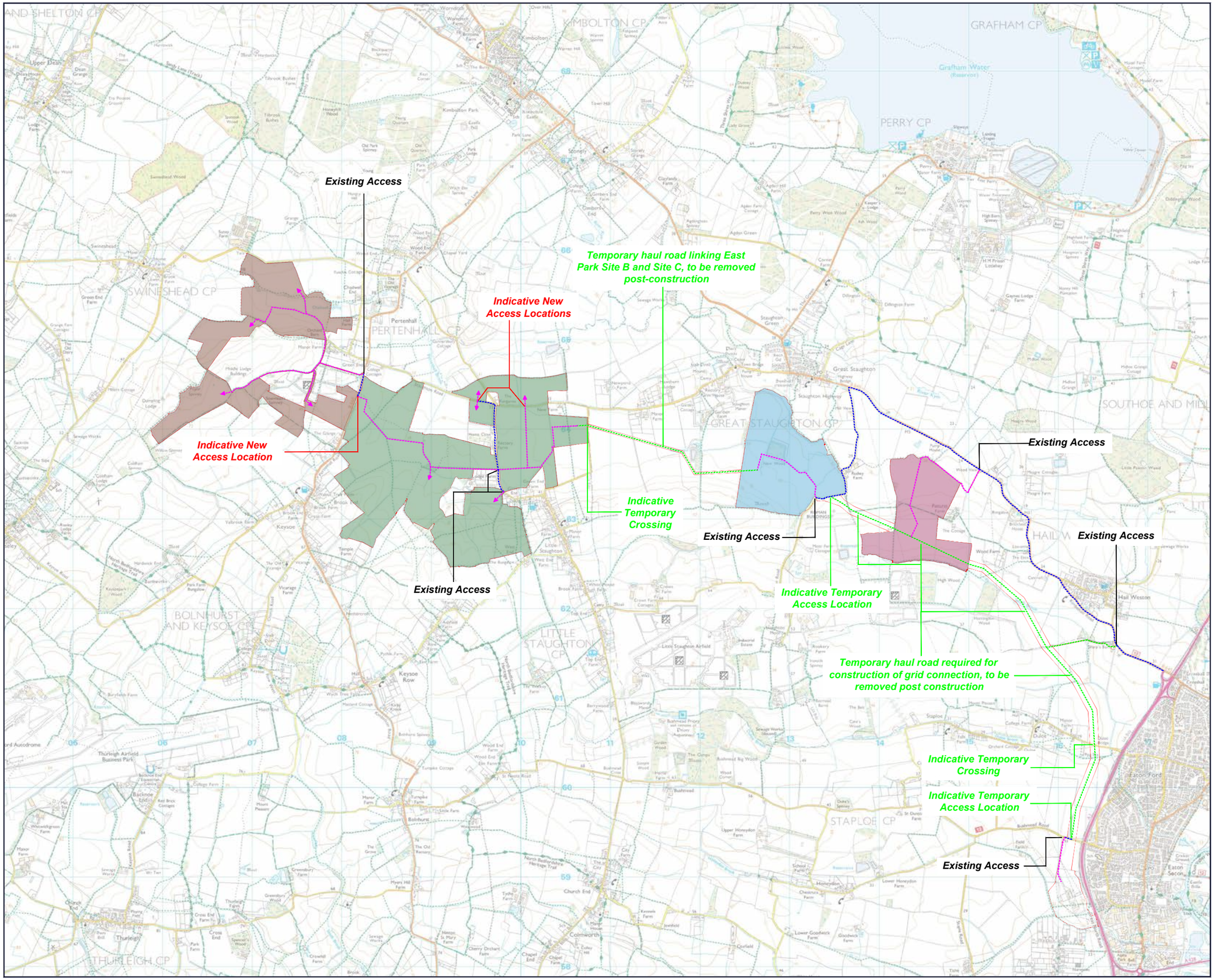
**Indicative Zoning Plan Sheet 3 of 3**

Scale

**1:15,000 @A3**

Date

**October 2023**




Scheme Boundary

East Park Site A

East Park Site B

East Park Site C

East Park Site D

Construction access utilising existing public highway

Indicative construction access utilising existing access tracks or proposed new access tracks internal to the site, and which would be retained post-construction. Precise alignment yet to be determined within the Scheme Boundary.

Indicative temporary access tracks (haul roads) required to install cabling and the grid connection that will be implemented at the start of the construction phase to keep construction traffic off local roads as far as possible. To be removed post construction. Precise alignment yet to be determined within the Scheme Boundary.

***Note:*** *The full extent of construction access tracks internal to the site are not shown, but would be delivered within the red line boundary and utilise existing access points between fields as far as possible.*

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 3-3**

Figure Title

**Indicative Construction Access Strategy**

Scale

**1:40,000 @ A3**

Date

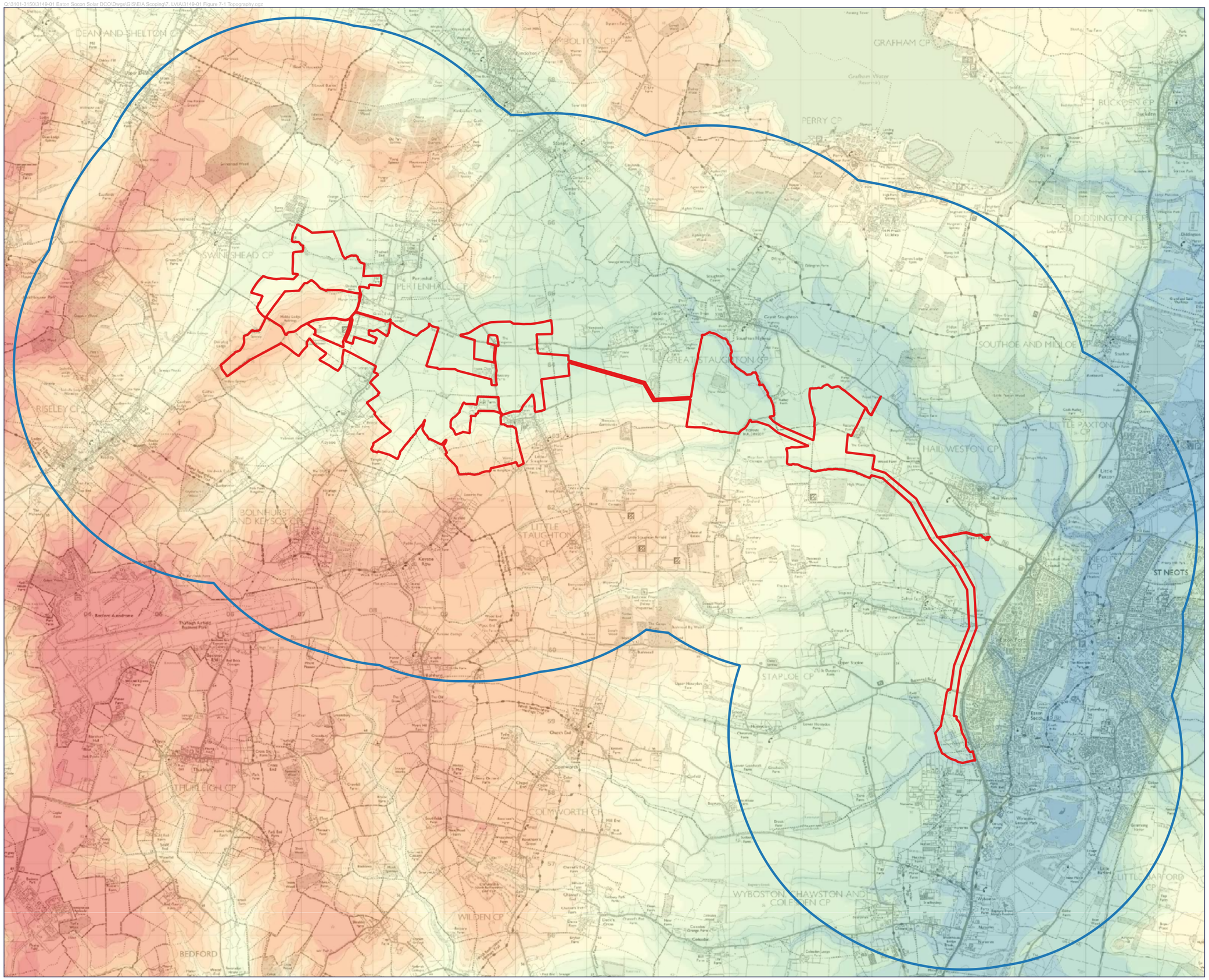
**October 2023**

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Q:\3101-3150\3149-01 Eaton Socon Solar DCO\Dwgs\GIS\EIA Scoping\7. LVIA\3149-01 Figure 7-1 Topography.qgz




Scheme Boundary

LVIA Study Area

Topography:

Metres (above ordnance datum):

- <= 10
- 10 - 15
- 15 - 20
- 20 - 25
- 25 - 30
- 30 - 35
- 35 - 40
- 40 - 45
- 45 - 50
- 50 - 55
- 55 - 60
- 60 - 65
- 65 - 70
- 70 - 75
- 75 - 80
- 80 - 85
- 85 - 90
- > 90

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 7-1**

Figure Title

**Topography**

Scale

**1:50000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**

Scheme Boundary

LVIA Study Area

**Natural England National Character Areas:**

NCA 88: Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands

LCA 91: Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 7-2**

Figure Title

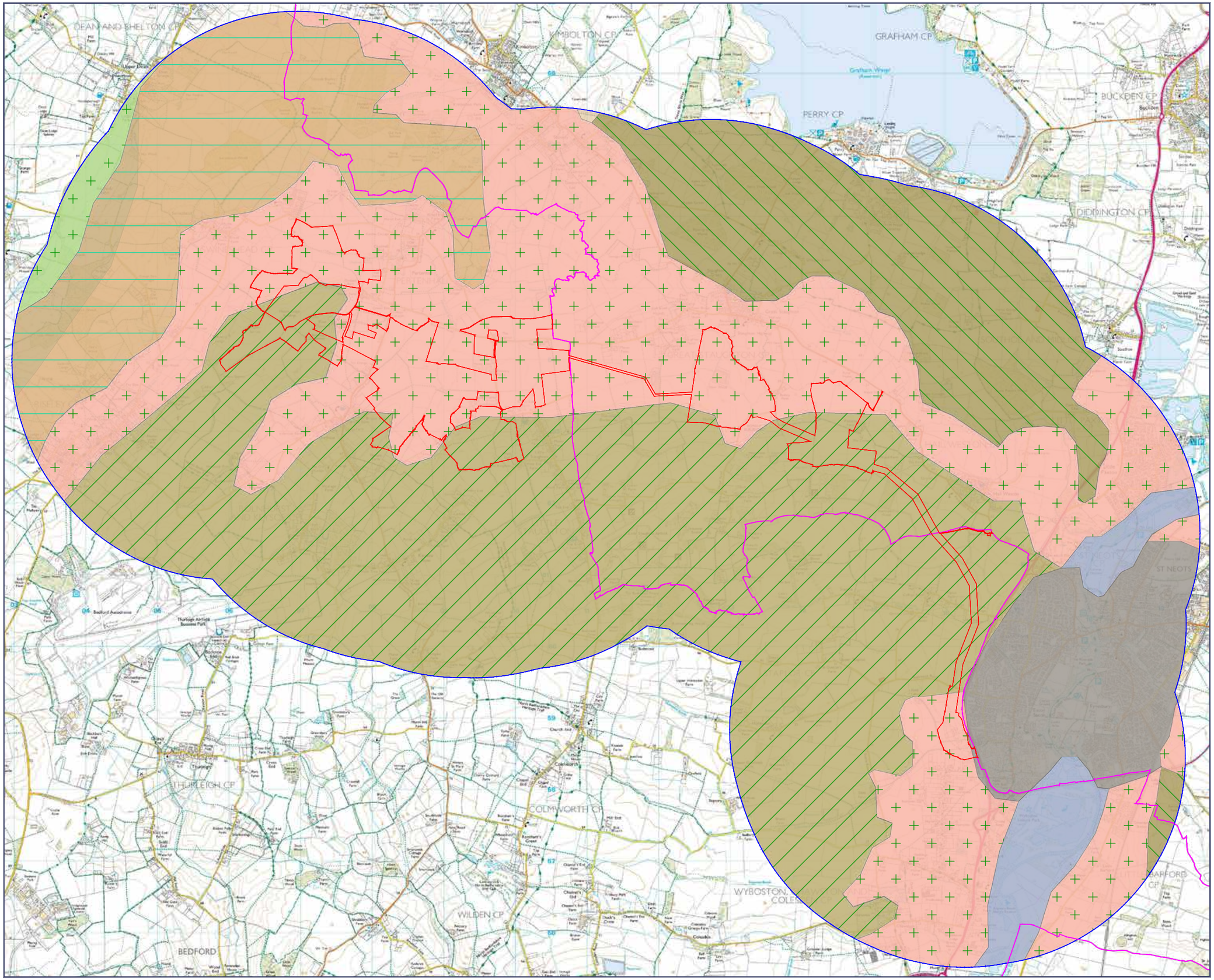
**National Character Areas**

Scale

**1:50,000 @A3**

Date

**October 2023**




Scheme Boundary

LVIA Study Area

Local Authority Boundary

**East of England Landscape Franework 2010:**

Limestone Valley Farmlands Landscape Character Type (LCT)

Lowland Village Farmlands LCT

Plateau Estate Farmlands LCT

Urban LCT

Valley Meadowlands LCT

Wooded Plateau Farmlands LCT

Wooded Village Farmlands LCT

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 7-3**

Figure Title

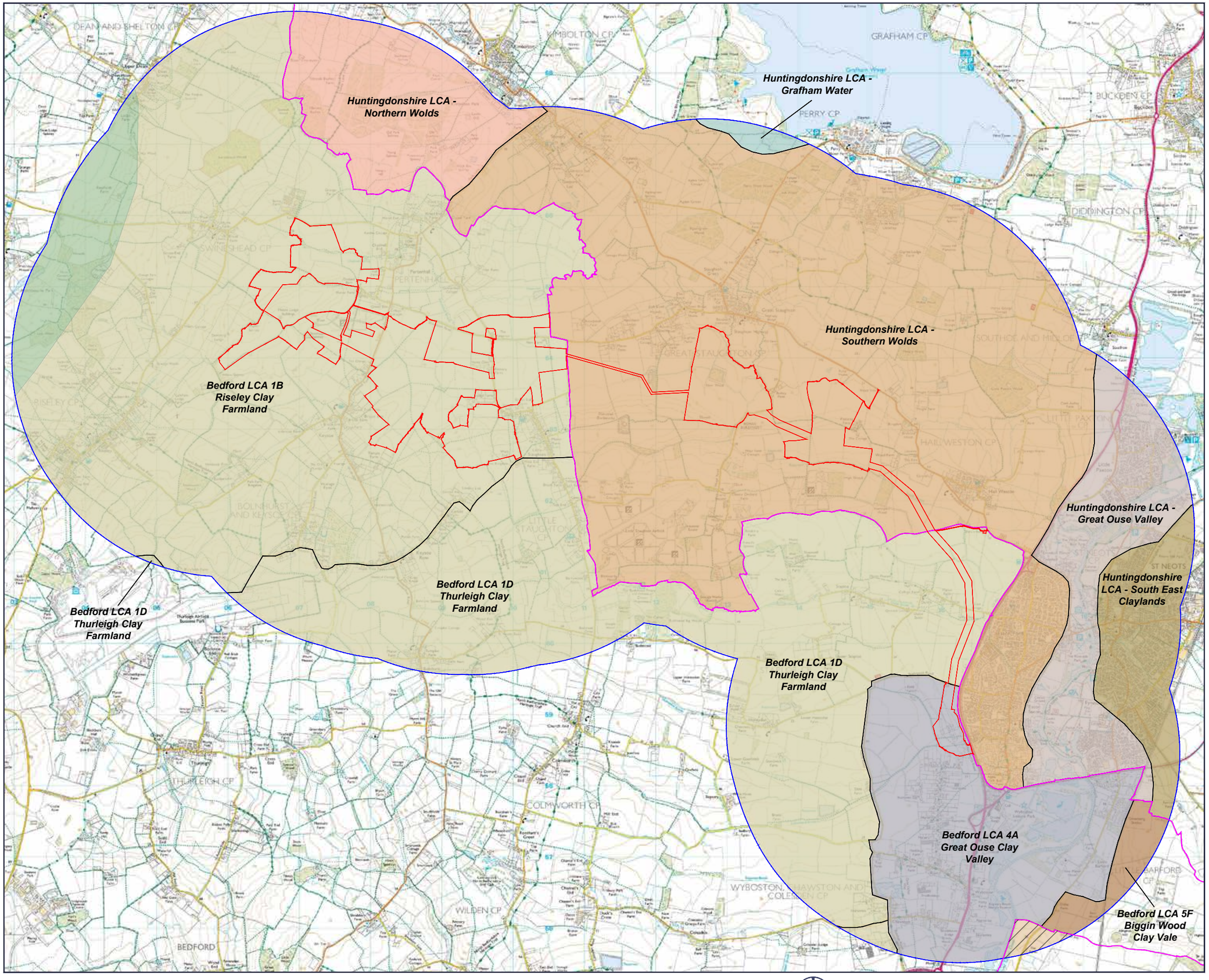
**Regional Landscape Character Types**

Scale

**1:50,000 @A3**

Date

**October 2023**




Scheme Boundary

LVIA Study Area

Local Authority Boundary

Central Bedfordshire (not reviewed)

**Bedford Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2020:**

Landscape Character Area (LCA) 1B: Riseley Clay Farmland

LCA 1D: Thurleigh Clay Farmland

LCA 4A: Great Ouse Clay Valley

LCA 5F Biggin Wood Clay Vale

**Huntingdonshire Landscape and Townscape SPD 2022:**

LCA - Southern Wolds

LCA - Northern Wolds

LCA - Grafham Water

LCA - Great Ouse Valley

LCA - South East Claylands

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 7-4**

Figure Title

**District Landscape Character Areas**

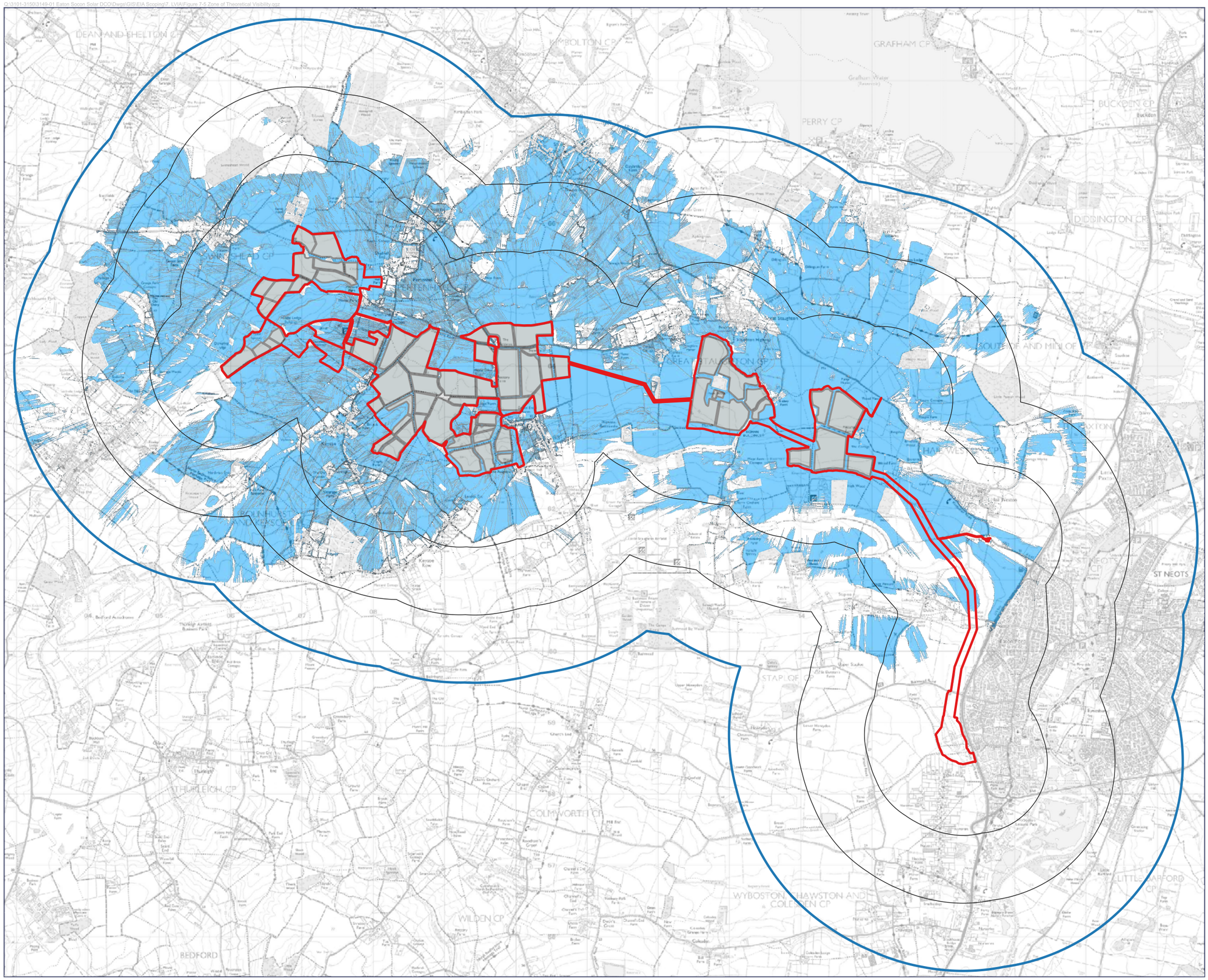
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Date

**October 2023**

Q:\3101-3150\3149-01 Eaton Socon Solar DCO\Dwgs\GIS\EIA Scoping\7. LVIA\Figure 7-5 Zone of Theoretical Visibility.qgz




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N

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 m

Scheme Boundary

LVIA Study Area

1km Distance Bands

Indicative Solar and Associated Infrastructure

Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the 'Indicative Solar and Associated Infrastructure' zones, modelled at 3m in height

NOTES:

1. Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been generated using Environment Agency 2m First Return LIDAR DSM data, which takes account of screening features in the landscape.

2. ZTV generation has allowed for curvature of the earth and light refraction.

3. ZTV has been generated based upon an observer eye height of 1.7m above ground level.

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 7-5**

Figure Title

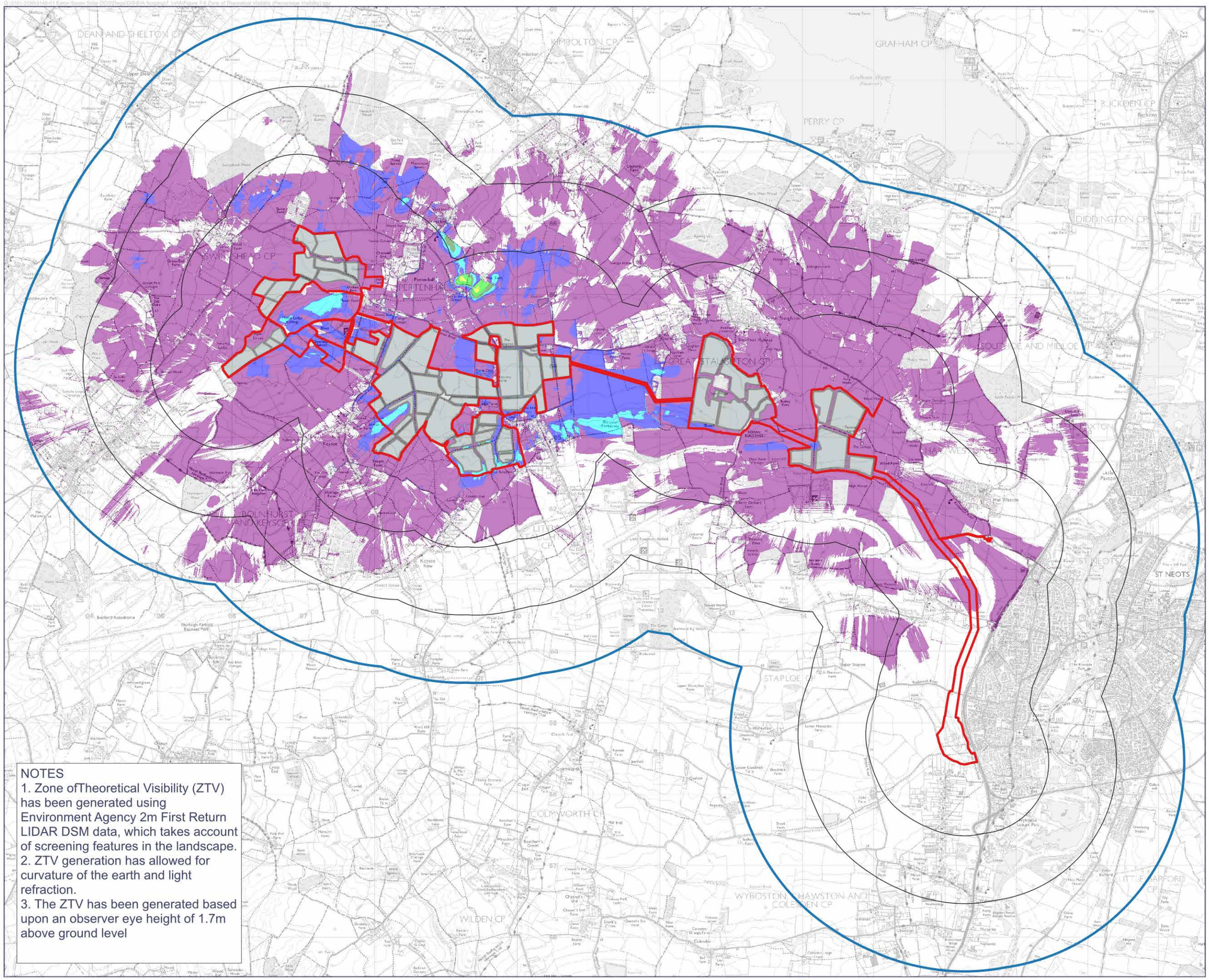
**Zone of Theoretical Visibility**

Scale

**1:50000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




Scheme Boundary

LVIA Study Area

1km Distance Bands

Indicative Solar and Associated Infrastructure

Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the 'Indicative Solar and Associated Infrastructure' zones, modelled at 3m in height:

- Approx. 1%-10% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 11%-20% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 21%-30% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 31%-40% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 41%-50% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 51%-60% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 61%-70% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 71%-80% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 81%-90% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 91%-100% of development theoretically visible

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 7-6**

Figure Title

**Zone of Theoretical Visibility (Percentage Visibility)**

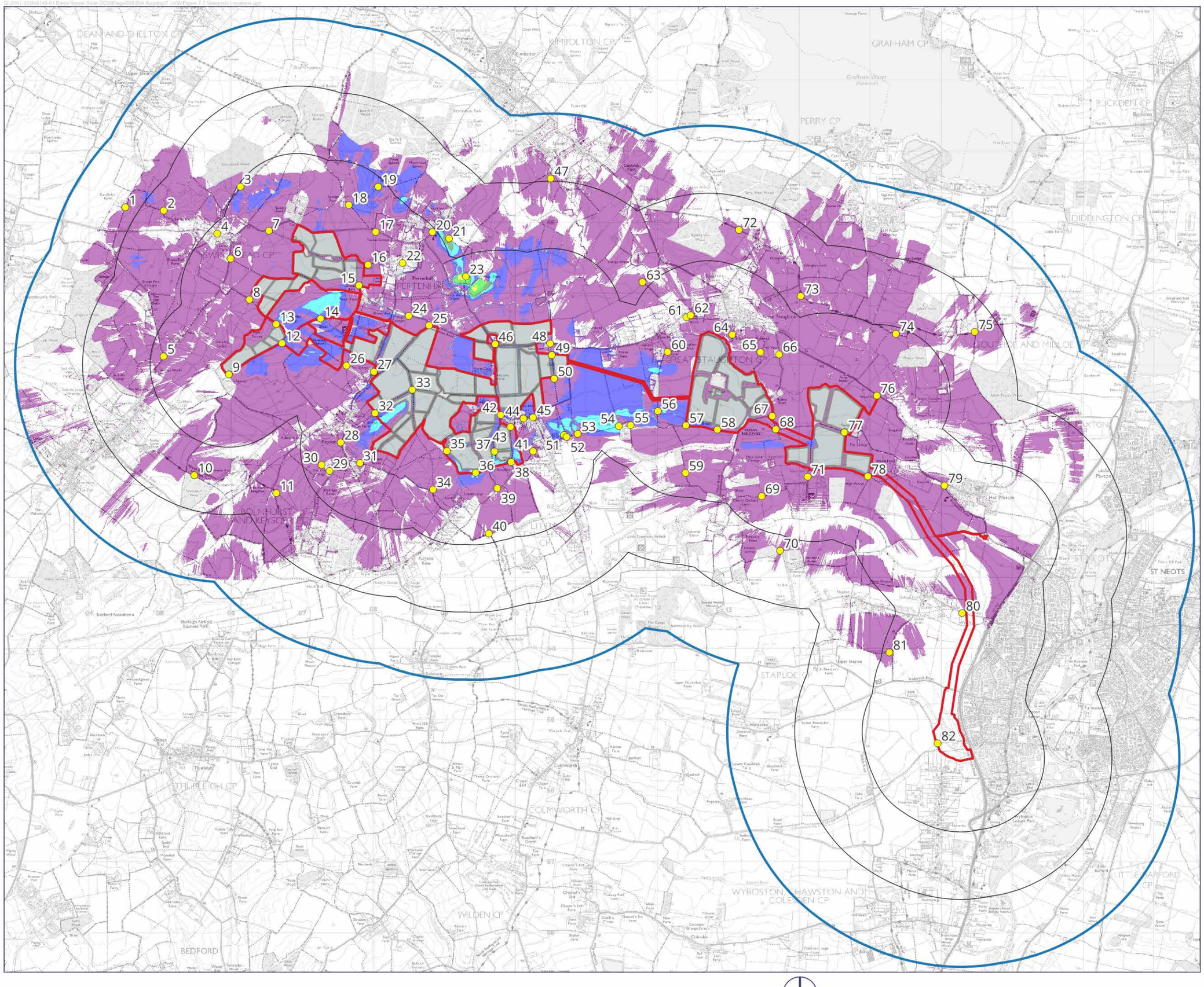
Scale

**1:50000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**

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Scheme Boundary

LVIA Study Area

1km Distance Bands

Indicative Solar and Associated Infrastructure

Draft Viewpoint Locations

ZTV of 3m high solar panels:

- Approx. 1%-10% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 11%-20% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 21%-30% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 31%-40% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 41%-50% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 51%-60% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 61%-70% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 71%-80% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 81%-90% of development theoretically visible
- Approx 91%-100% of development theoretically visible

EAST PARK ENERGY

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axis

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 7-7**

Figure Title

**Viewpoint Locations**

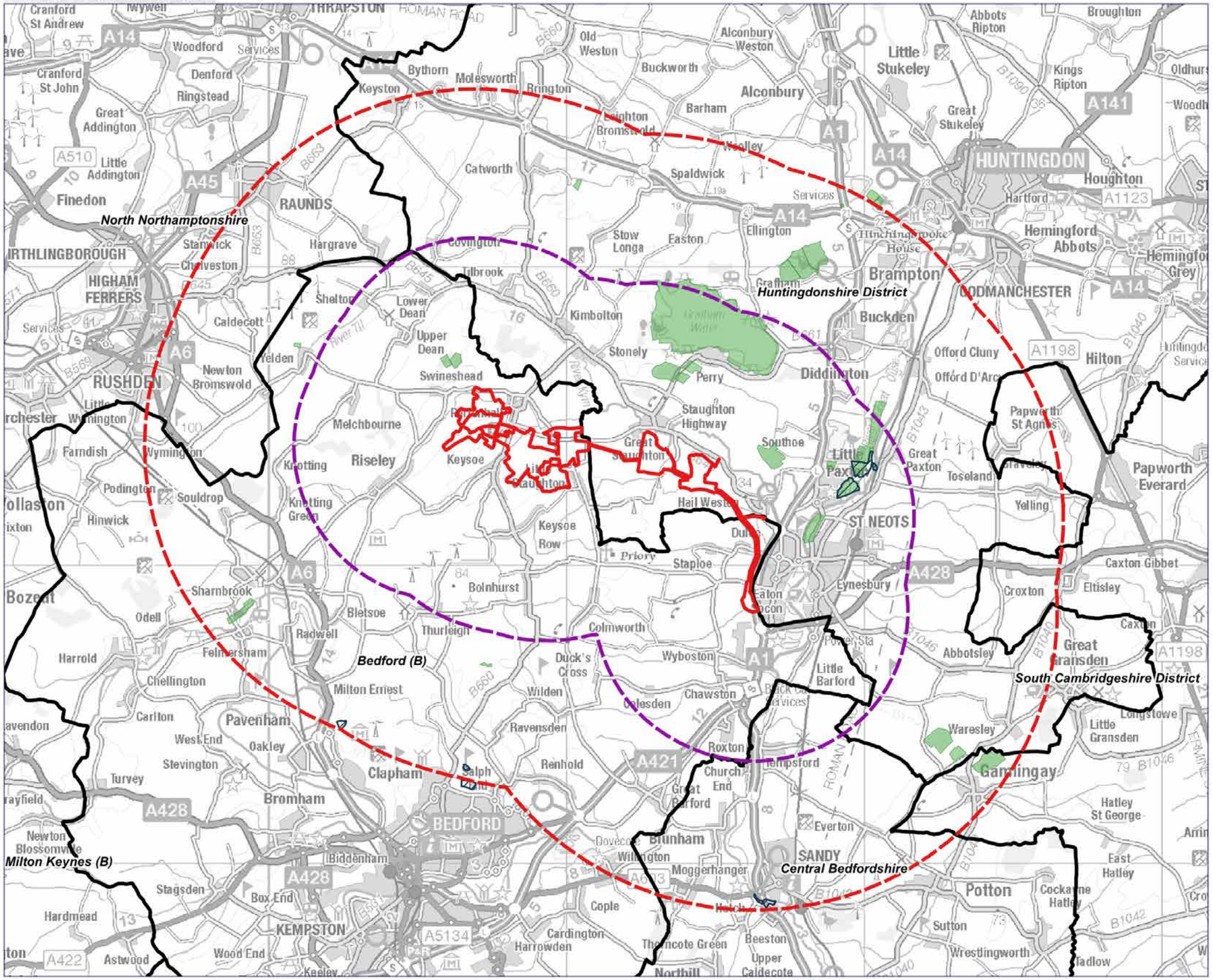
Scale

**1:50000@A3**

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N

0 2,400 4,800 7,200 9,600 12,000 m

Scheme Boundary

Local Authority Boundary

National Sites - 5km Study Area

International Sites - 10km Study Area

Local Nature Reserves

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

EAST PARK ENERGY

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Project

East Park Energy Scoping Report

Figure Number

Figure 8-1

Figure Title

Desk Study - Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation

Scale

1:120000@A3

Date

October 2023

Scheme Boundary

Local Authority Boundary

Present 2km Survey Area

Proposed 2km Survey Area

Non-Statutory Designated Sites

Huntingdonshire District

Bedford (B)

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N

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 m

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 8-2**

Figure Title

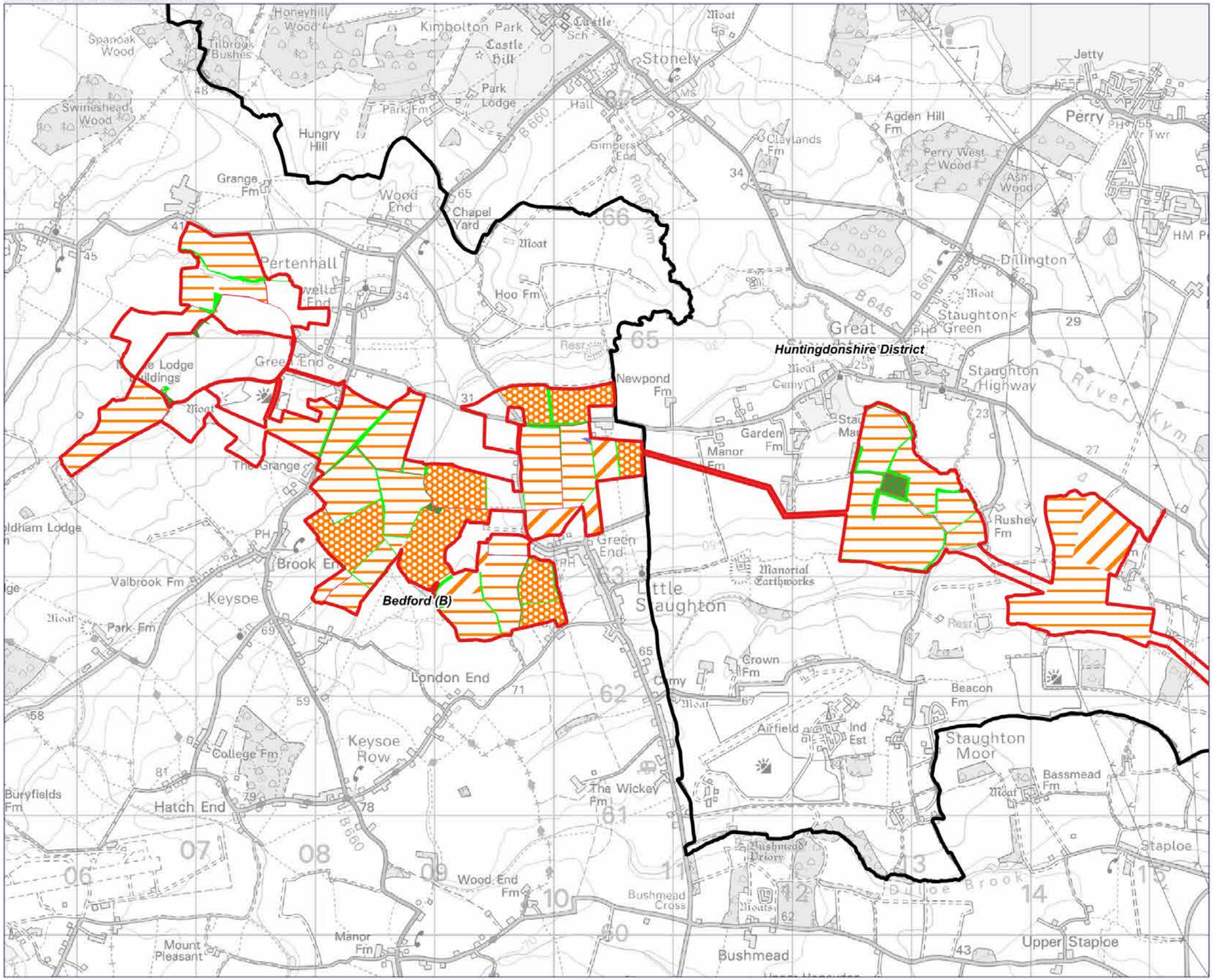
**Desk Study - Non-statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation**

Scale

**1:50000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 8-3**

Figure Title

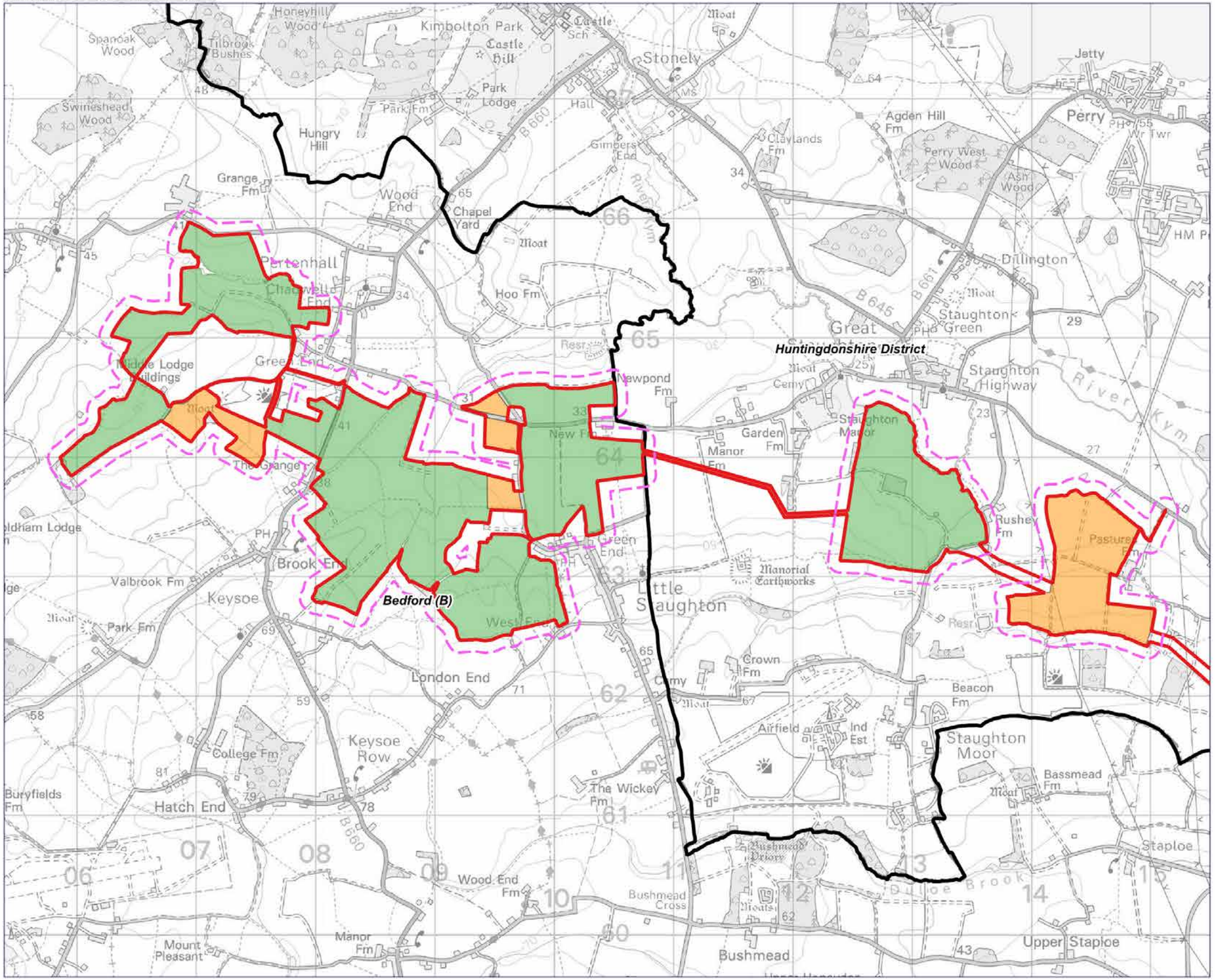
**Habitats**

Scale

**1:30000@A3**

Date

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 8-4**

Figure Title

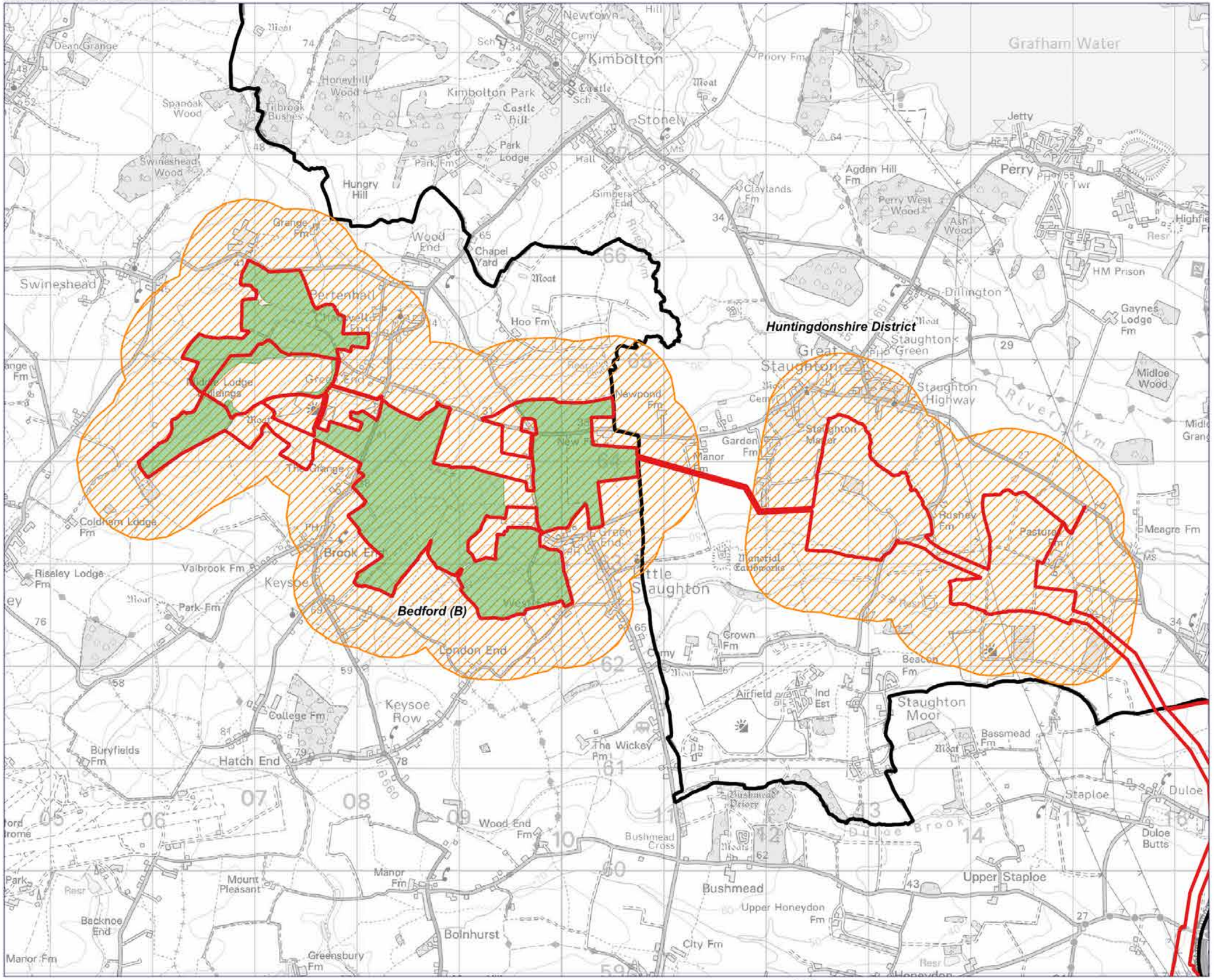
**Breeding Birds**

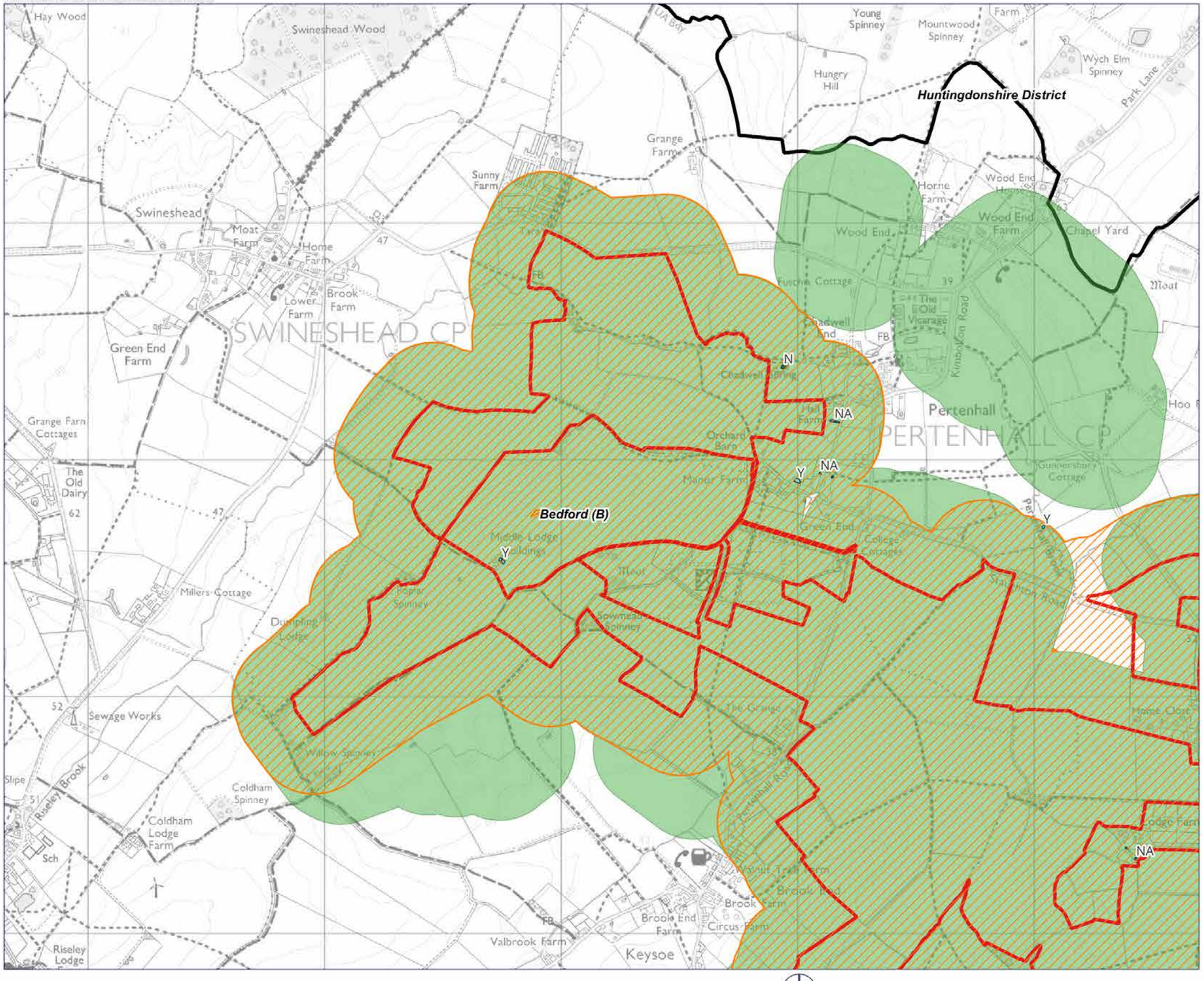
Scale

**1:30000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**


Huntingdonshire District
Bedford (B)
Kimbolton
Grafham Water
Stonely
Perry
Dillington
Great Staughton
Little Staughton
Staughton Moor
Upper Staploe
Bushmead
Hatch End
Keysoe Row
Swineshead
Pertenhall
Wood End
Brook End
London End
Bolnhurst
Keysoe
Swineshead Wood
Honeyhill Wood
Kimbolton Park
Castle Hill
Park Lodge
Hungry Hill
Chapel Yard
Hoo Fm
Newpond Fm
Garden Fm
Manor
Staughton Highway
Midloe Wood
HM Prison
Gaynes Lodge Fm
Agden Hill Fm
Perry West Wood
Ash Wood
Claylands Fm
Gimbers End
Priory Fm
Jetty
Bushey Fm
Pasture Fm
Meagre Fm
Manorial Earthworks
Grown Fm
Beacon Fm
Airfield Ind Est
Bassmead Fm
Duloe
Duloe Butts
Duloe Brook
Bushmead Priory
Bushmead Cross
Upper Honeydon Fm
City Fm
The Wickey Fm
Wood End Fm
Manor Fm
Mount Pleasant
College Fm
Buryfields Fm
Coldham Lodge Fm
Valbrook Fm
Risley Lodge Fm
Backnoe End
Greensbury Fm
Dean Grange
Spanoak Wood
Tilbrook Bushes
Park Fm
Grange Fm
Meadow Lodge Buildings
The Grange
Green End
Castle Sch
Cemy
Meeting Ho
Mill
Resr
Wr Twr
PH
Ms
Mound
Moat
Pond
Mkt Pl
Sch
Hall
Fm
Ho
Grn
Ind Est
Rec
Pastures
Highfield Fm
Staughton Manor
Bushey Fm
Honeydon
Resr
Park
Manor Fm
Risley Lodge Fm
Ley
Ange Fm
Jerome
Park Fm
Resr
Backnoe End
Greensbury Fm
Mount Pleasant
Manor Fm
Wood End Fm
Bushmead Cross
Bushmead Priory
Upper Honeydon Fm
City Fm
Duloe Brook
Duloe Butts
Staploe
Meagre Fm
Bushey Fm
Pasture Fm
Manorial Earthworks
Grown Fm
Beacon Fm
Airfield Ind Est
Staughton Moor
Bassmead Fm
The Wickey Fm
College Fm
Keysoe Row
Hatch End
Buryfields Fm
Coldham Lodge Fm
Valbrook Fm
Risley Lodge Fm
Park Fm
Brook End
London End
Green End
Wood End
Chapel Yard
Hoo Fm
Newpond Fm
Garden Fm




Scheme Boundary

Local Authority Boundary

2022 Survey Area

2024 Survey Area

Ponds

Y = Present

N = Absent

NA = No Access

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Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 8-6a**

Figure Title

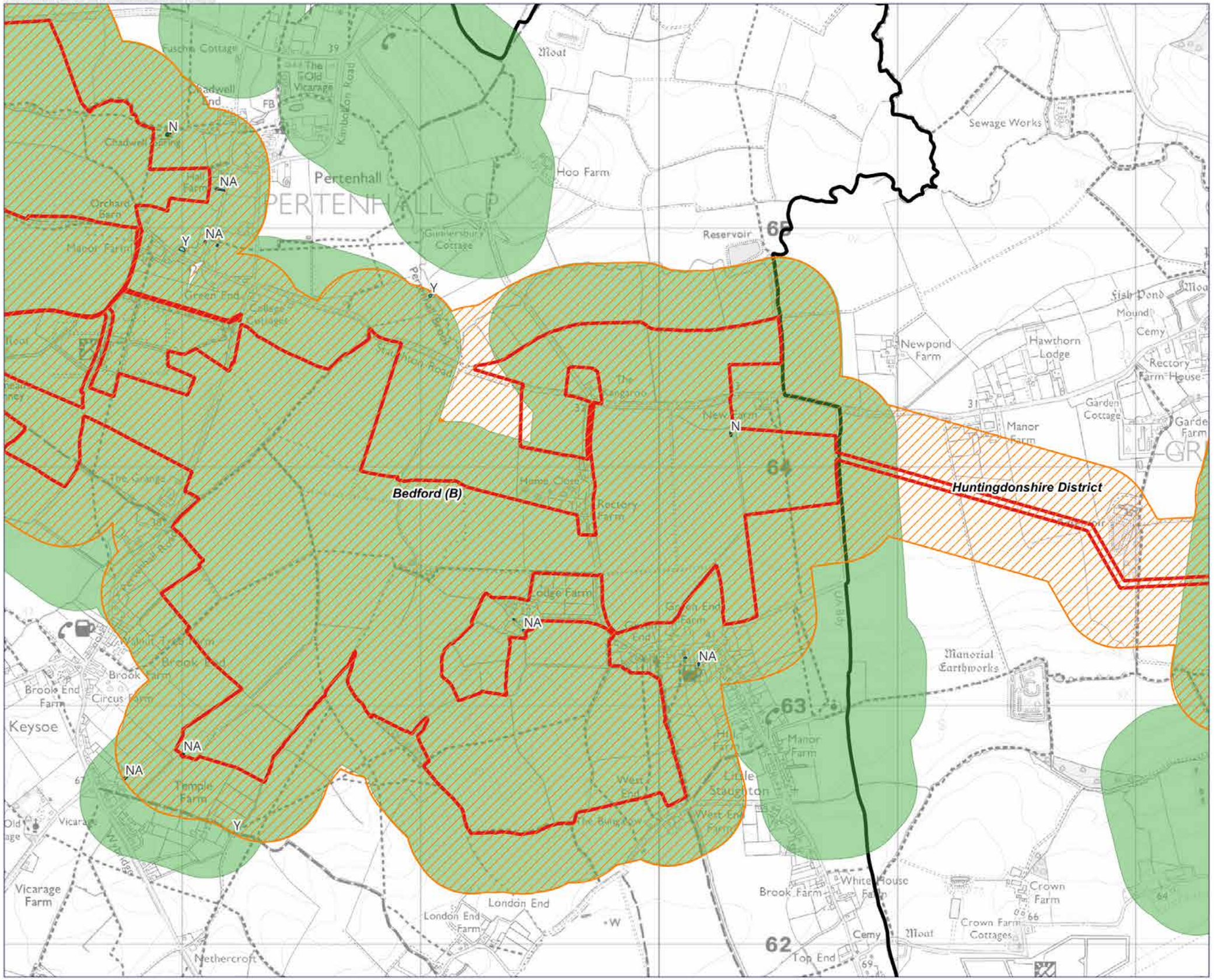
**GCN Pond Survey Plan - Sheet 1 of 4**

Scale

**1:15000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




Scheme Boundary

Local Authority Boundary

2022 Survey Area

2024 Survey Area

Ponds

Y = Present

N = Absent

NA = No Access

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 8-6b**

Figure Title

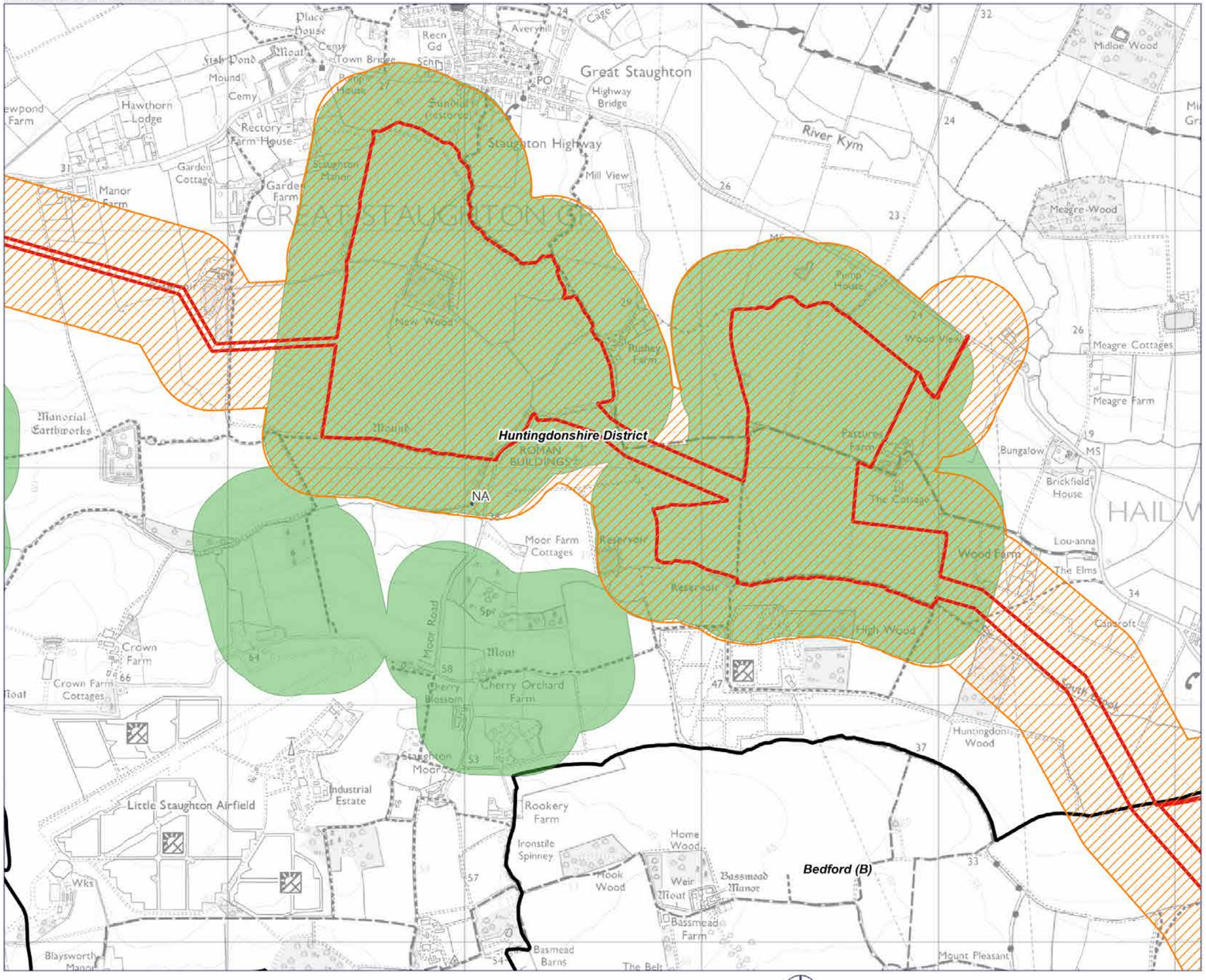
**GCN Pond Survey Plan - Sheet 2 of 4**

Scale

**1:15000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




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N

0 300 600 900 1,200 1,500 m

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 8-6c**

Figure Title

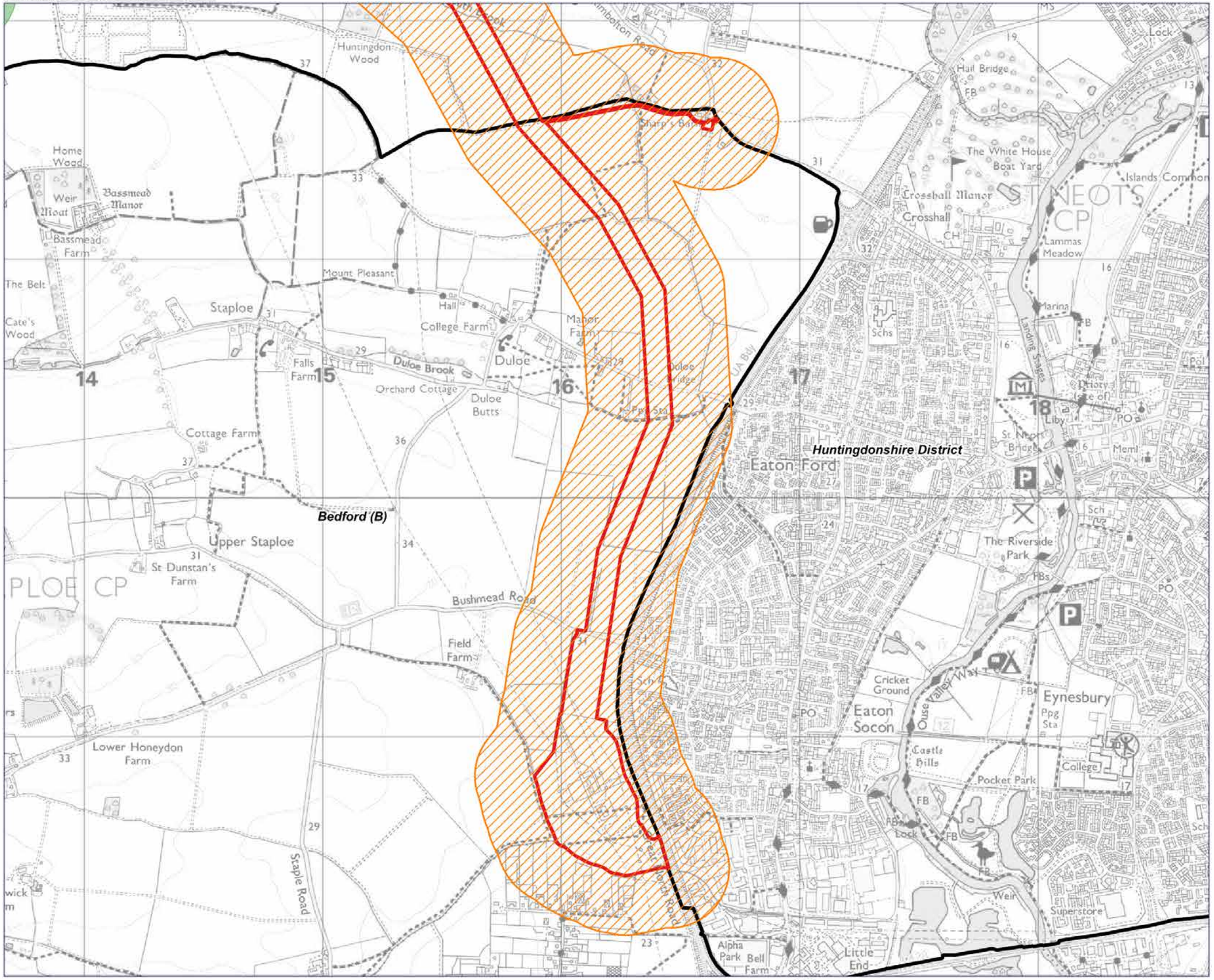
**GCN Pond Survey Plan - Sheet 3 of 4**

Scale

**1:15000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




Scheme Boundary

Local Authority Boundary

2024 Survey Area

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 8-6d**

Figure Title

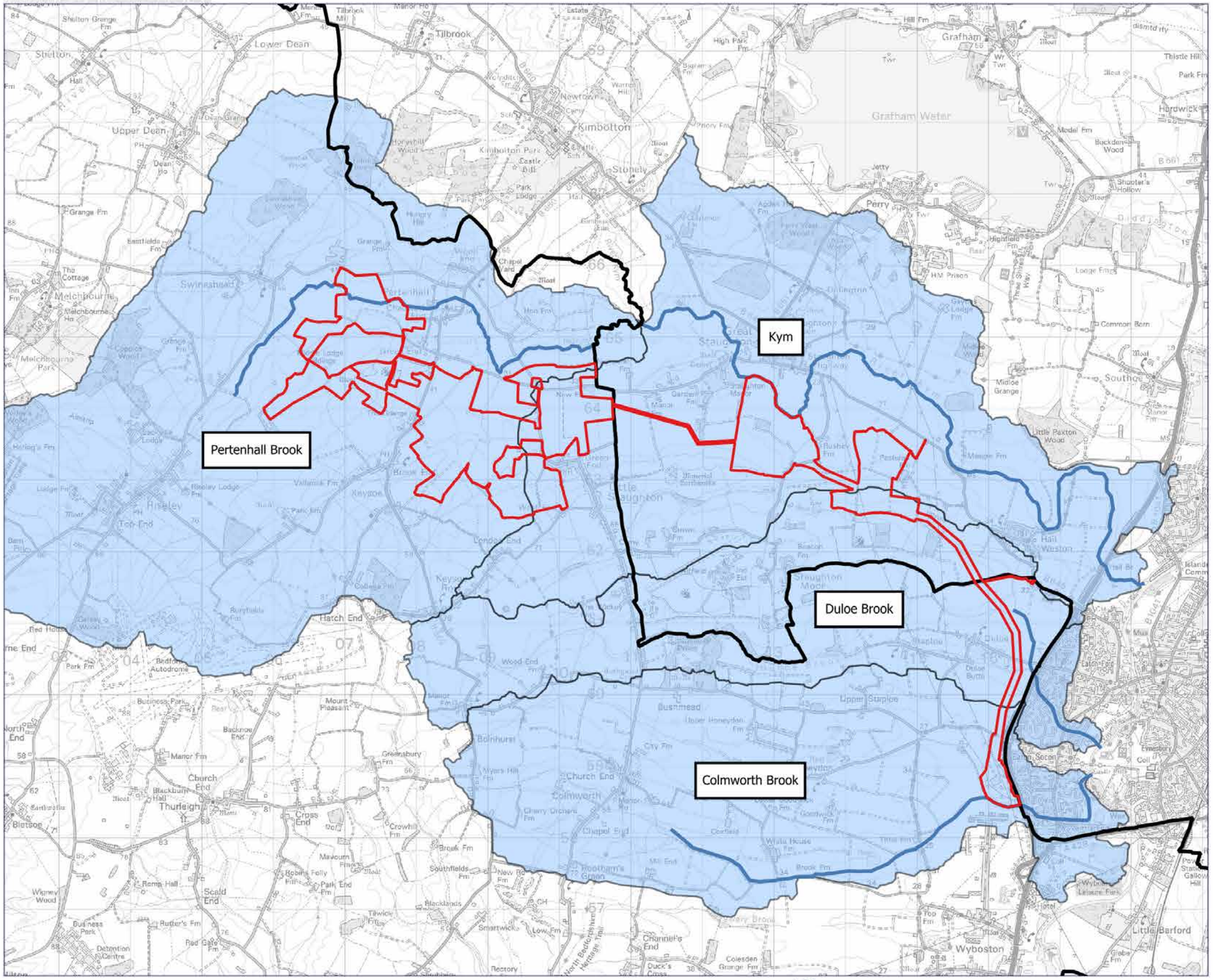
**GCN Pond Survey Plan - Sheet 4 of 4**

Scale

**1:15000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




Scheme Boundary

Local Authority Boundary

WFD River Waterbodies (Cycle 3)

Catchment Areas (Cycle 3) (as labelled)

N

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 m

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 9-1**

Figure Title

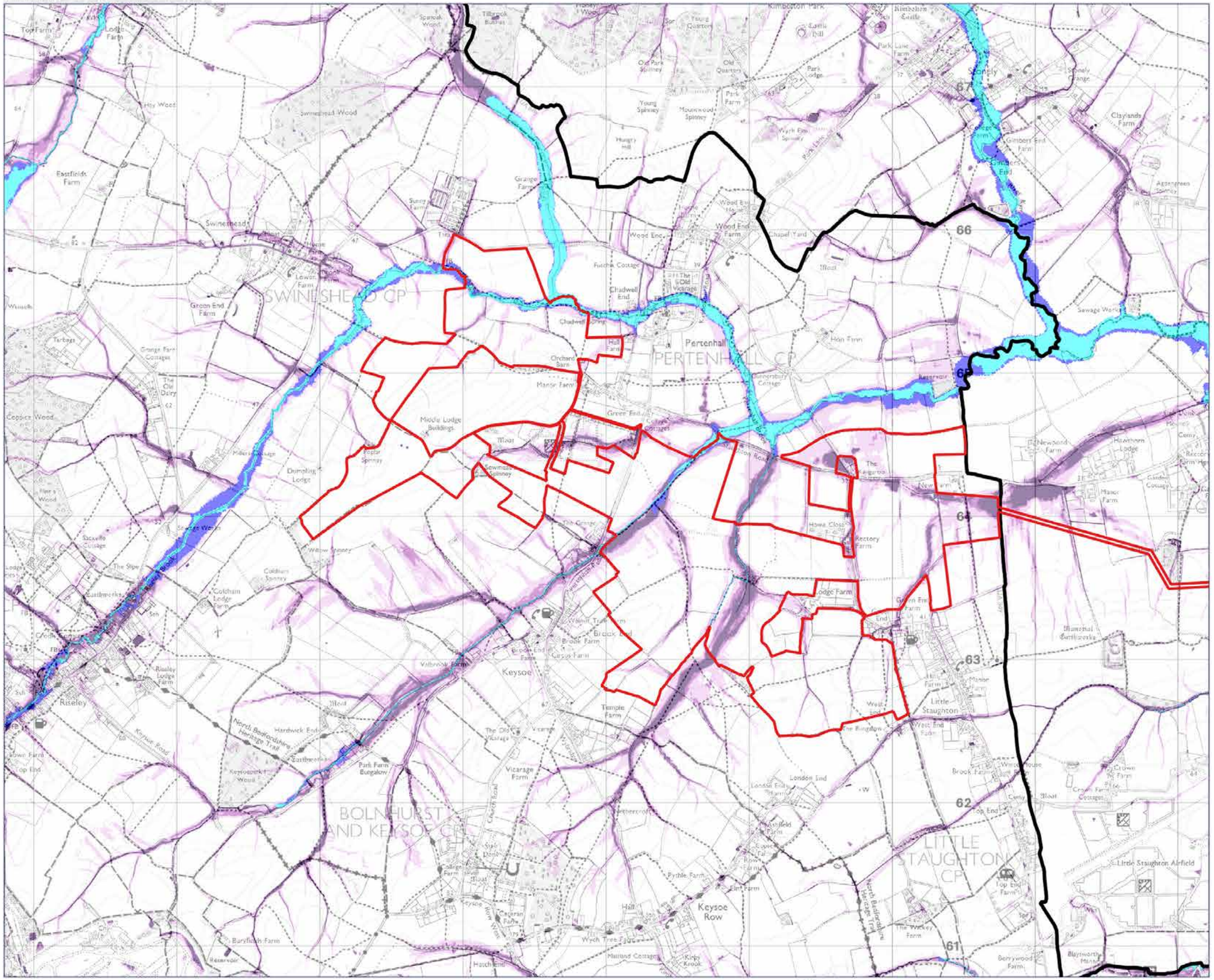
**WFD River Catchments**

Scale

**1:50000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**


SWINESHEAD CP
PERTENHALL CP
BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE CP
LITTLE STAUGHTON CP
Swineshead
Pertenhall
Keysoe
Keysoe Row
Riseley
Little Staughton
Kimbolton
Stonely
Swineshead Wood
Grange Farm
Green End Farm
Chadwell End
Manse Farm
Middle Lodge Buildings
Dumpling Lodge
Coldham Lodge Farm
Brook End
Vicarage Farm
Park Farm Bungalow
Temple Farm
Hall Farm
Wood End Farm
Park Farm
Rectory Farm
Manor Farm
Little Staughton Airfield
Sewage Works
Reservoir
North Bedfordshire Heritage Trail
Keysoe Road
Church Road
London End
Kimbolton Castle
Claylands Farm
Gimbers End Farm
Newpond Farm
Hawthorn Lodge
Top End Farm
Berrywood Farm
Blaytworthy Manor
Memorial Earthworks
Coppice Wood
Eastfields Farm
Lodge Farm
Hay Wood
Terbags
Grange Farm Cottages
The Old Dairy
Sandpit Wood
Saxville Cottage
The Slipe
Earthworks
Riseley Lodge Farm
Keysoe Wood
Park Farm Bungalow
Burnfield Farm
Reservoir
Fytchs Cottage
The Old Vicarage
Orchard Barn
Dungeasbury Cottage
Green End Cottages
Willow Spinney
Walnut Tree Farm
Brook Farm
Cross Farm
Valbrook Farm
Fythle Farm
Elm Farm
Cedars Farm
Hall
Maitland Cottages
Kipp's Krook
Hatch End
Home Close
Lodge Farm
Green End Farm
Hill Farm
Manor
West End
The Bungalow
Brook Farm
Crown Farm
Crown Farm Cottages
Top End
Hall Farm
Cooper Tail Row Farm
The Wicky Farm
Herb Bedfordshire Heritage Trail
Old Park Spinney
Young Spinney
Mountwood Spinney
Park Farm Spinney
Hungry Hill
Wood End
Chapel Yard
Park Lane Farm
Old Quarries
Castle Hill
Stonely Grange
Agnesgreen Spinney
Sandpit Wood
Tilbrook Bushes
Honeypot Wood
Young Quarries
Old Park Spinney
Park Farm
Park Lodge
Park Farm Spinney
Park Lane
Wood End Farm
Wood End
Chadwell
Hall Farm
Orchard Barn
Manse Farm
Green End
Middle Lodge Buildings
Dumpling Lodge
Sewmills Spinney
Willow Spinney
Coldham Spinney
Poplar Spinney
Wood
Moat
Sewage Works
Saxville Cottage
The Slipe
Earthworks
Riseley Lodge Farm
Keysoe Wood
Park Farm Bungalow
Burnfield Farm
Reservoir
Vicarage Farm
Church Road
Keysoe Row
Hall
Maitland Cottages
Kipp's Krook
Hatch End
Pythle Farm
Elm Farm
Cedars Farm
Valbrook Farm
Cross Farm
Brook End Farm
Walnut Tree Farm
Willow Spinney
Sewmills Spinney
Dumpling Lodge
Middle Lodge Buildings
Manse Farm
Orchard Barn
Hall Farm
Chadwell
Chadwell End
Fytchs Cottage
The Old Vicarage
Wood End
Wood End Farm
Chapel Yard
Park Farm
Park Lodge
Old Quarries
Young Quarries
Castle Hill
Kimbolton Castle
Park Lane Farm
Stonely
Stonely Grange
Agnesgreen Spinney
Claylands Farm
Gimbers End Farm
Gimbers End
Hungry Hill
Young Spinney
Mountwood Spinney
Old Park Spinney
Honeypot Wood
Tilbrook Bushes
Sandpit Wood
Swineshead Wood
Hay Wood
Eastfields Farm
Lodge Farm
Top Farm
Terbags
Grange Farm Cottages
The Old Dairy
Coppice Wood
Sandpit Wood
Flint's

Scheme Boundary

Local Authority Boundary

EA Fluvial Flood Maps

Flood Zone 2

Flood Zone 3

EA Surface Water Flood Maps

Low Risk

Medium Risk

High Risk

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N

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 m

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axis

Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 9-2b**

Figure Title

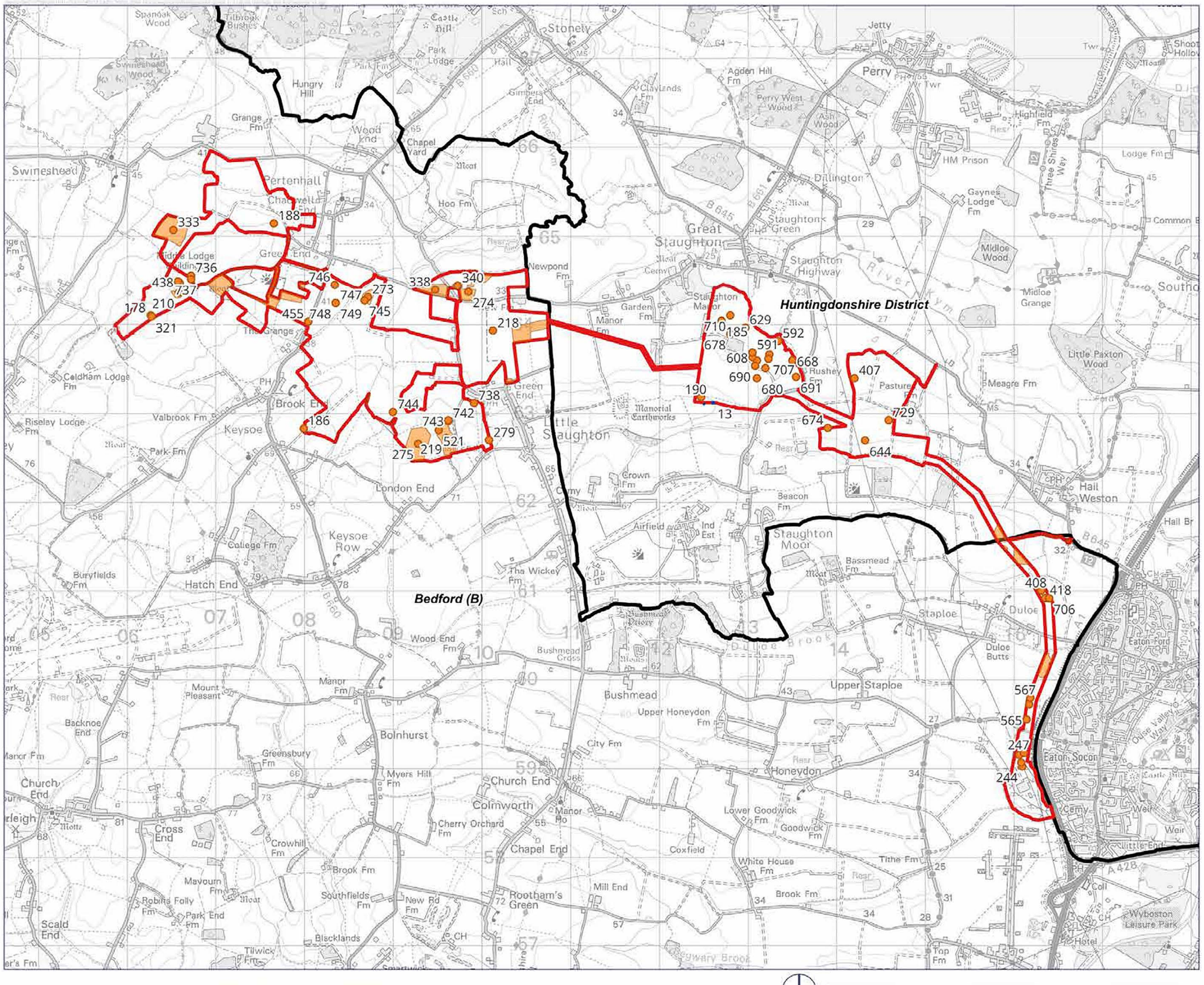
**Pluvial and Fluvial Flood Risk - Sheet 2 of 2**

Scale

**1:25000@A3**

Date

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Scheme Boundary

Non-designated Asset Extent

Local Authority Boundary

Scheduled Monument

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N

0 800 1,600 2,400 3,200 4,000 m

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 11-1**

Figure Title

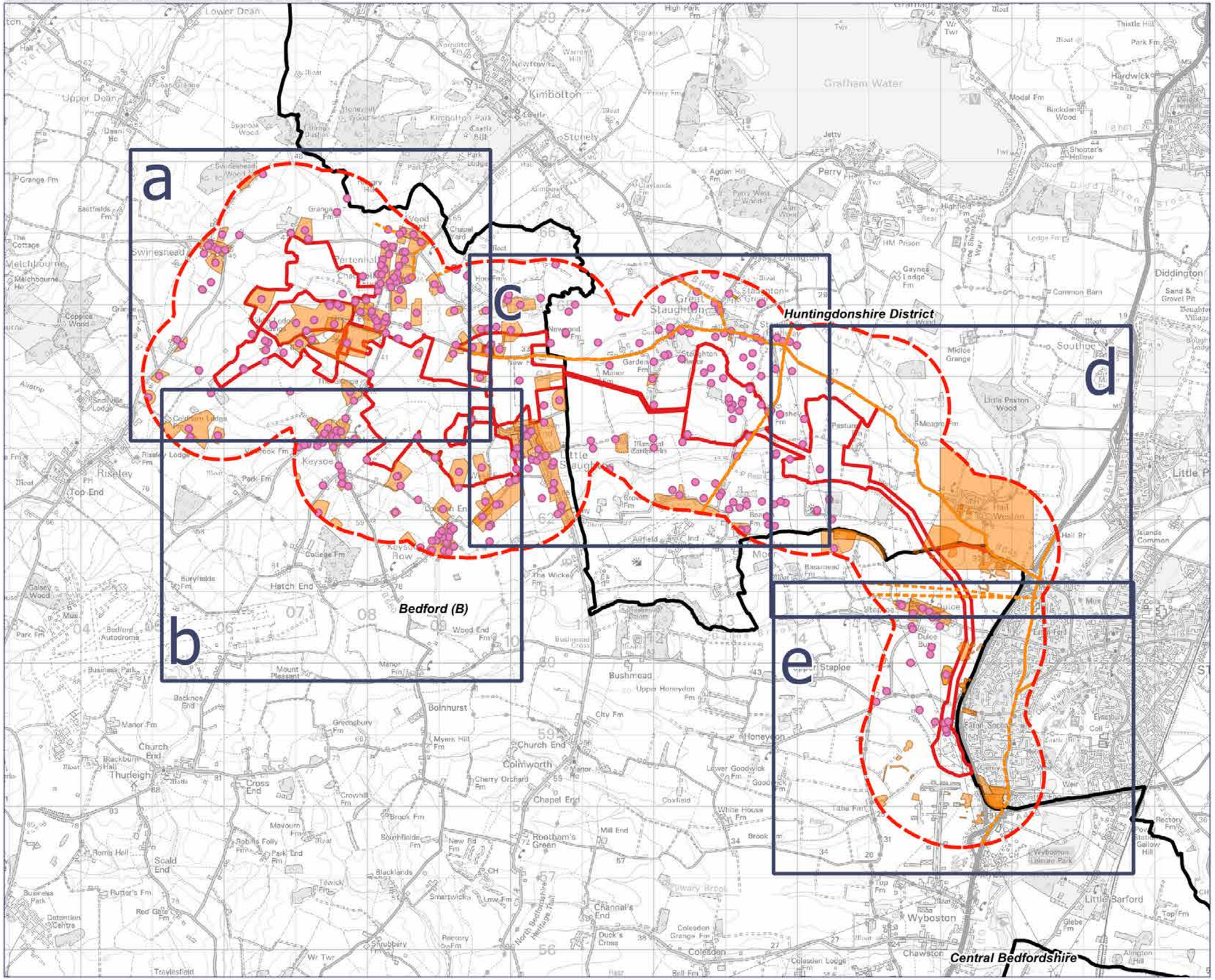
**Known Heritage Assets within the Scheme Boundary**

Scale

**1:40000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 11-2**

Figure Title

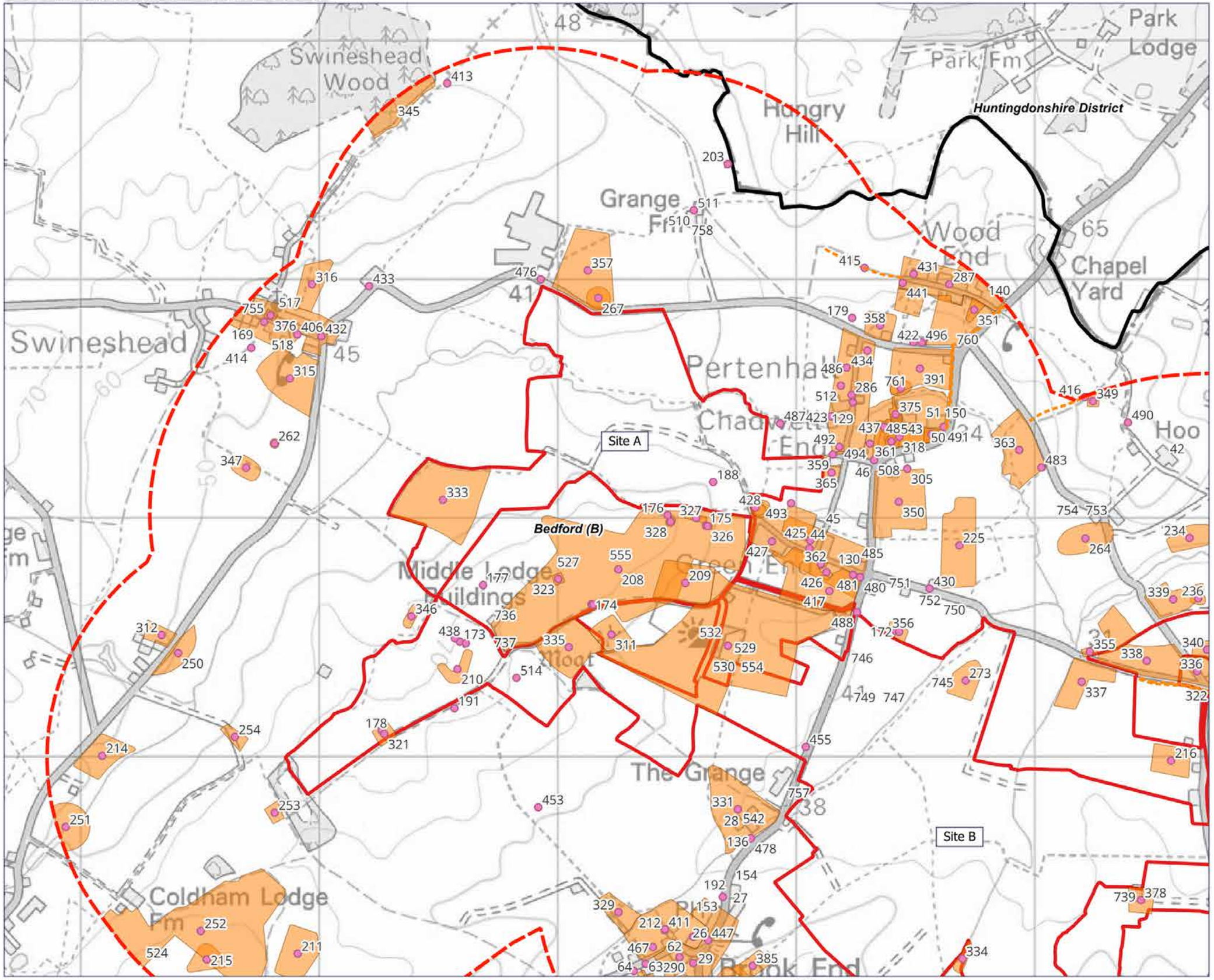
**Known Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1km of East Park - Overview**

Scale

**1:50000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




Scheme Boundary

1km Study Area

Non-designated Asset Extent

Non-designated Asset Linear Extent

Non-designated Asset Point

Local Authority Boundary

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N

0 300 600 900 1,200 1,500 m

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 11-2a**

Figure Title

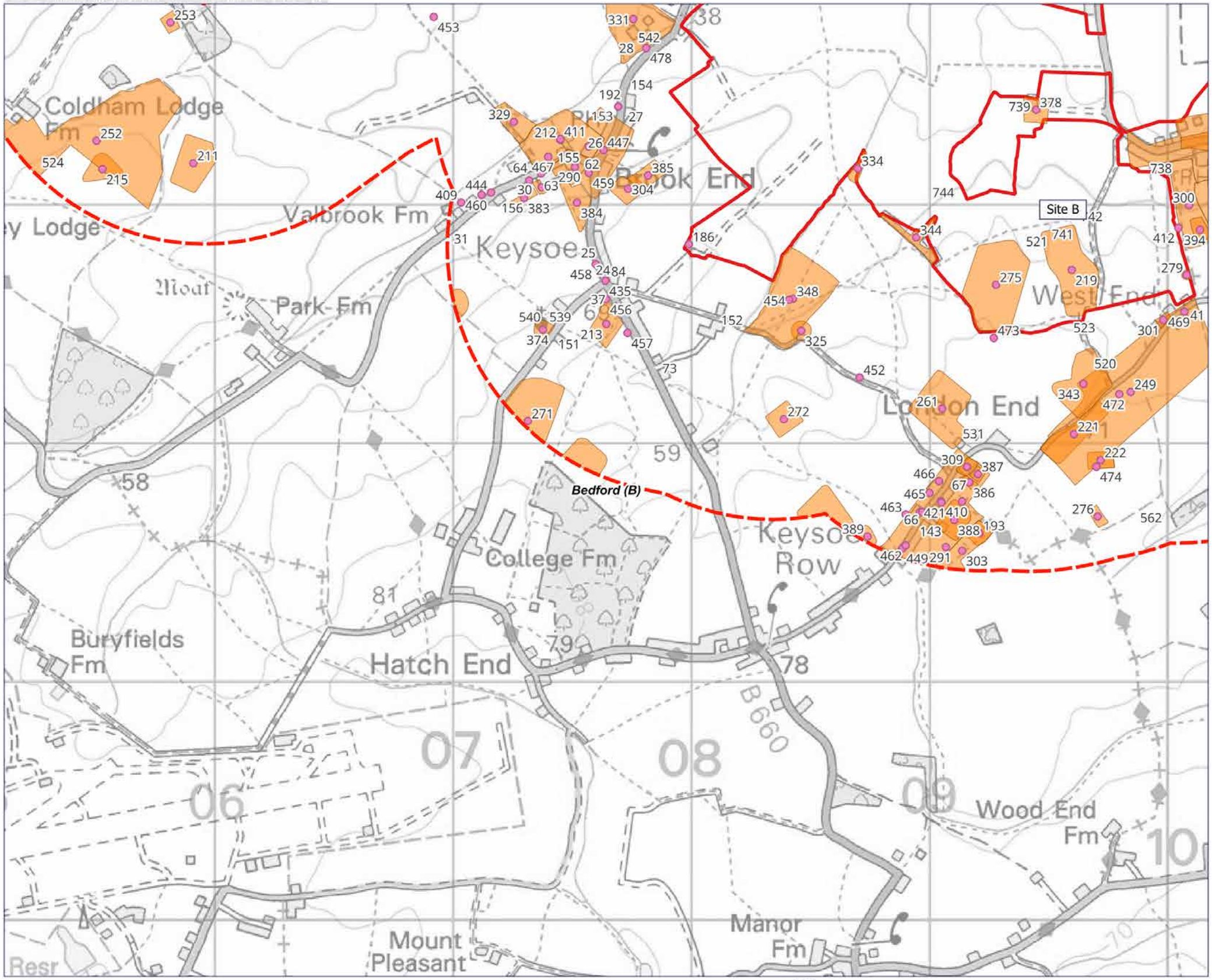
**Known Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1km of East Park - Sheet 1**

Scale

**1:15000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




Scheme Boundary

1km Study Area

Non-designated Asset Extent

Non-designated Asset Linear Extent

Non-designated Asset Point

Local Authority Boundary

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N

0 300 600 900 1,200 1,500 m

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axis

Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 11-2b**

Figure Title

**Known Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1km of East Park - Sheet 2**

Scale

**1:15000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**

Scheme Boundary

1km Study Area

Non-designated Asset Extent

Non-designated Asset Linear Extent

Non-designated Asset Point

Local Authority Boundary

Site B

Site C

Bedford (B)

Huntingdonshire District

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N

0 300 600 900 1,200 1,500 m

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axis

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 11-2c**

Figure Title

**Known Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1km of East Park - Sheet 3**

Scale

**1:15000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**

Scheme Boundary

1km Study Area

Non-designated Asset Extent

Non-designated Asset Linear Extent

Non-designated Asset Point

Local Authority Boundary

Site D

Huntingdonshire District

Bedford (B)

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N

0 300 600 900 1,200 1,500 m

EAST PARK ENERGY

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axis

Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 11-2d**

Figure Title

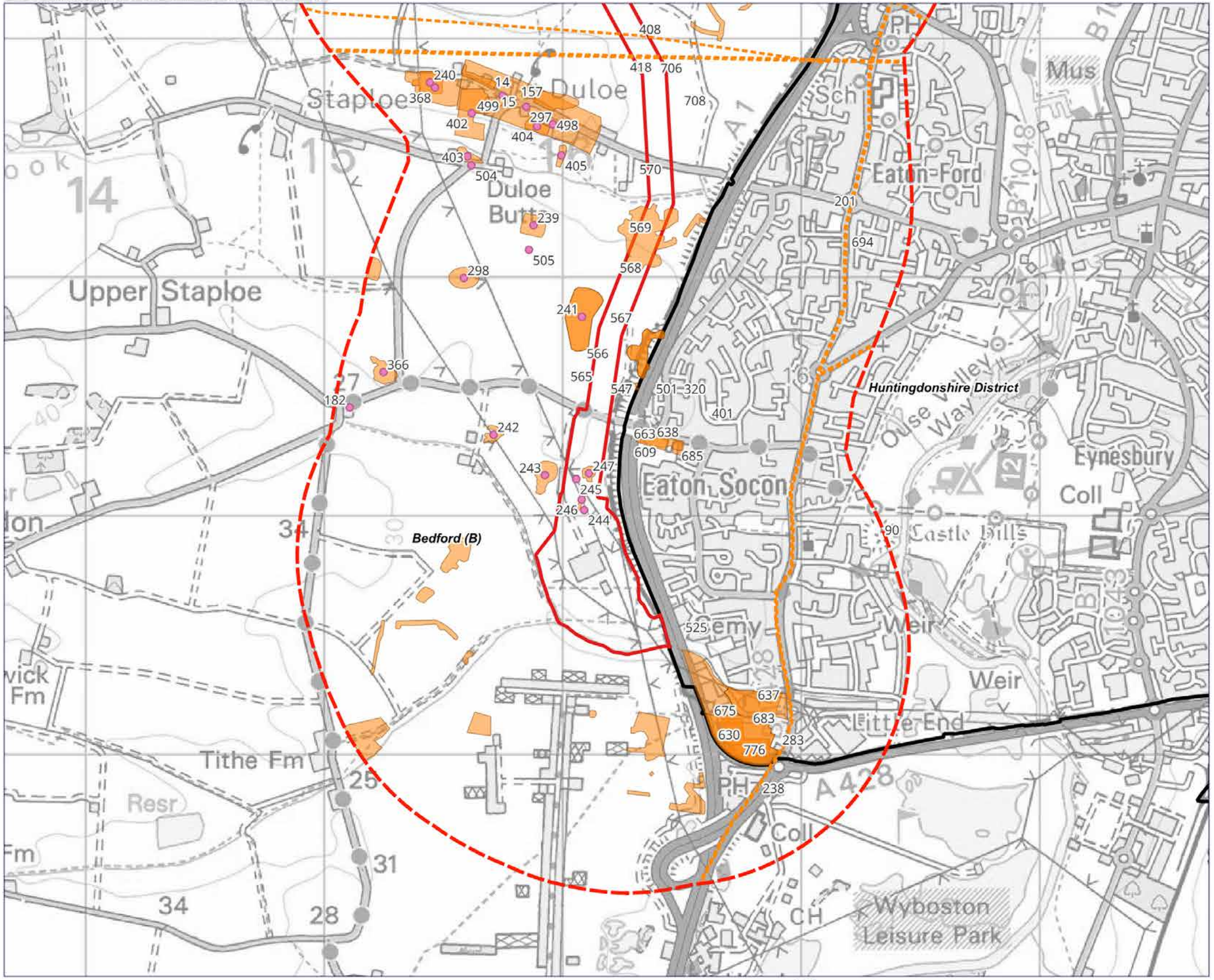
**Known Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1km of East Park - Sheet 4**

Scale

**1:15000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




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N

0 300 600 900 1,200 1,500 m

Scheme Boundary

1km Study Area

Non-designated Asset Extent

Non-designated Asset Linear Extent

Non-designated Asset Point

Local Authority Boundary

EAST PARK ENERGY

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axis.co.uk

axis

Project

East Park Energy Scoping Report

Figure Number

Figure 11-2e

Figure Title

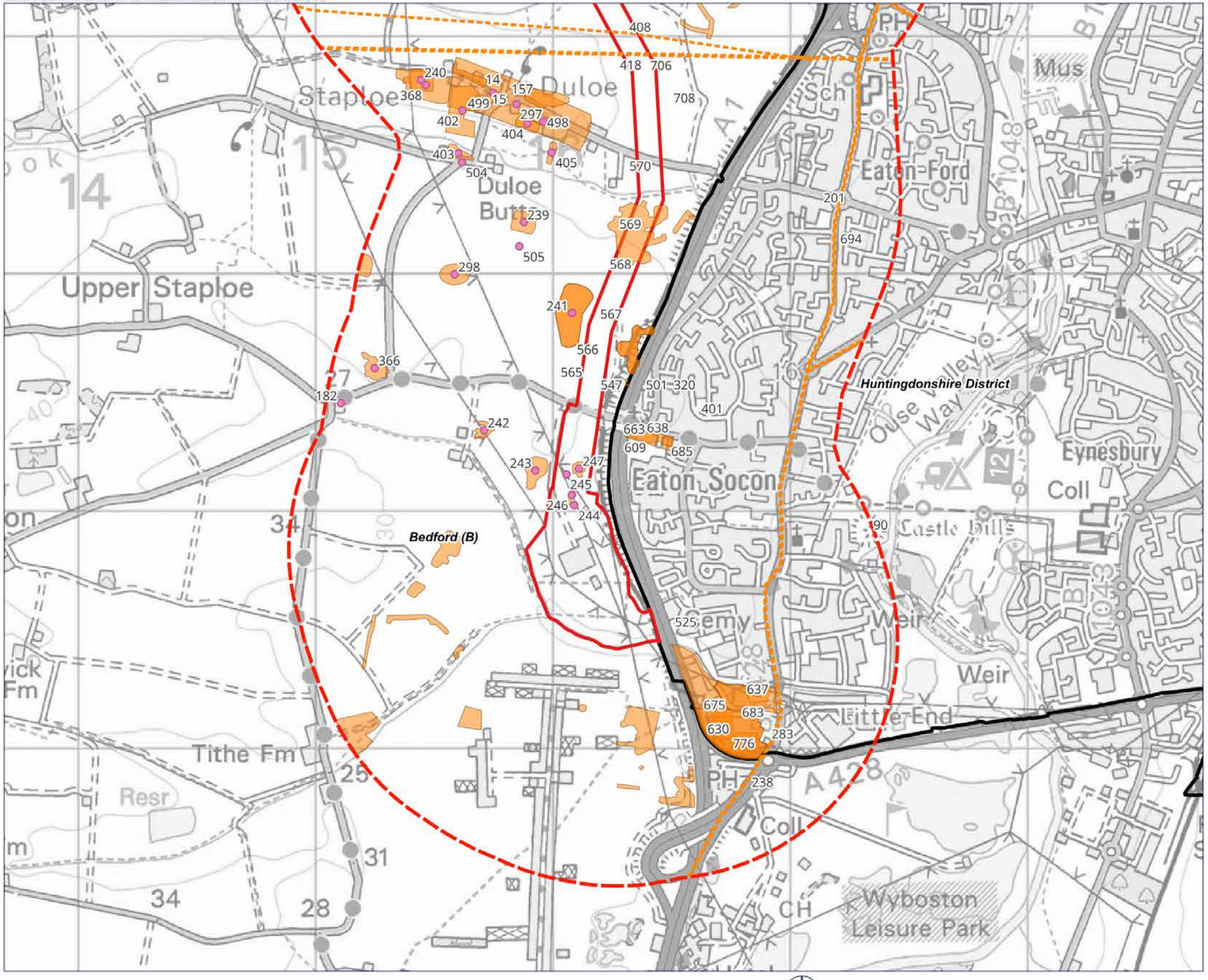
Known Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1km of East Park - Sheet 5

Scale

1:15000@A3

Date

October 2023




Scheme Boundary

1km Study Area

Non-designated Asset Extent

Non-designated Asset Linear Extent

Non-designated Asset Point

Local Authority Boundary

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N

0 300 600 900 1,200 1,500 m

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Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 11-2f**

Figure Title

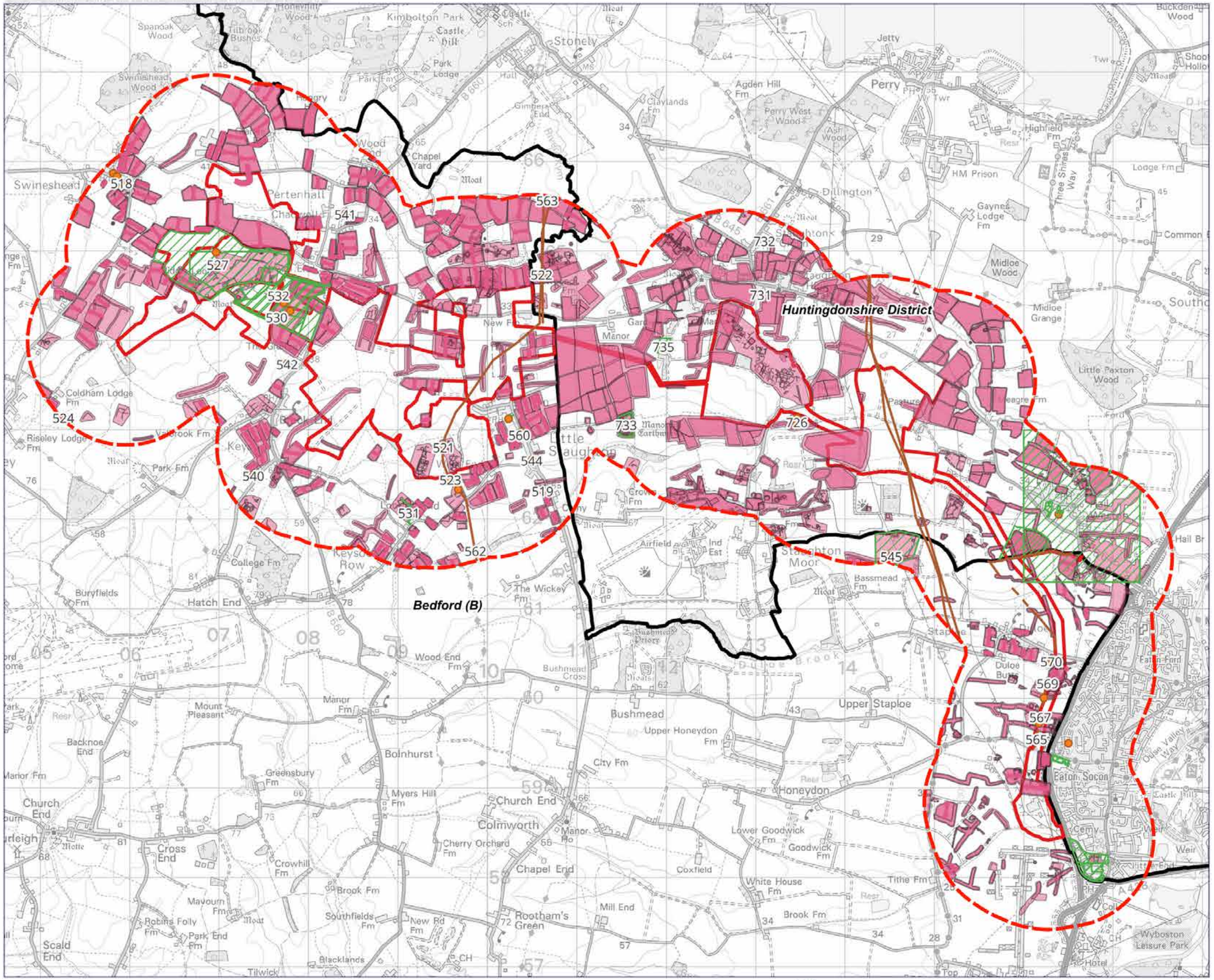
**Known Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1km of East Park - Sheet 6**

Scale

**1:15000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**


Huntingdonshire District
Bedford (B)
518
527
532
530
563
541
522
732
731
735
542
524
733
726
560
544
521
523
540
519
531
562
545
570
569
567
565
Swineshead
Pertenhall
Kimbolton Park
Castle Hill
Stonely
Agden Hill Fm
Perry
Perry West Wood
Highfield Fm
HM Prison
Gaynes Lodge Fm
Midloe Wood
Midloe Grange
Little Paxton Wood
Buckden Wood
Coldham Lodge Fm
Riseley Lodge Fm
Keysoe Row
College Fm
Hatch End
Burnfields Fm
Wood End Fm
Bushmead
Upper Staploe
Upper Honeydon Fm
Honeydon
Colmworth
Church End
Cross End
Bolnhurst
Eaton Socon
Wyboston Leisure Park
Scald End
Tilwick
Rootham's Green
Chapel End
Mill End
Coxfield
Lower Goodwick Fm
Goodwick Fm
White House Fm
Brook Fm
Southfields Fm
Mavourn Fm
Robins Folly Fm
Park End Fm
Crowhill Fm
Cherry Orchard Fm
Myers Hill Fm
Greensbury Fm
Backnoe End
Mount Pleasant
Manor Fm
Blacklands
Bassmead Fm
The Wickey Fm
Airfield Ind Est
Staughton Moor
Duloe Brook
Duloe Bury
Eaton Ford
Cemy
Weir
Hail Br
Three Shires Way
Ouse Valley Way
Castle Hills
Lodge Fm
Common
Southo
Jetty
Twr
Shoot Hollo
Park Fm
Park Lodge
Claylands Fm
Gimbers End
Chapel Yard
Chadwell
Manor
Ash Wood
Spandok Wood
Swineshead Wood
Tilbrook Bushes
Honeyhill Wood
Riseley Wood
Keysoe Wood
Wood
Meat
Moat
Motte
Rest
Ind Est
Fm
Hall
Rectory
Top
Hotel
CH
PH
Sch
Ho
Barn
Pasture
Ford
Weir
Loop
Twr
Airfield
Ind
Est
Rest
Meat
Moat
Motte

Scheme Boundary

3km Study Area

Listed Buildings

Grade I

Grade II*

Grade II

Scheduled Monuments Extent

Local Authority Boundary

Conservation Areas

a

b

c

d

e

Huntingdonshire District

Bedford (B)

Central Bedfordshire

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N

0 1,100 2,200 3,300 4,400 5,500 m

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East Park Energy
Scoping Report

Figure Number

Figure 11-4

Figure Title

Designated Heritage Assets within 3km of East Park - Overview

Scale

1:55000@A3

Date

October 2023

Scheme Boundary

3km Study Area

Listed Buildings

Grade I

Grade II*

Grade II

Scheduled Monuments Extent

Local Authority Boundary

Conservation Areas

Huntingdonshire District

Bedford (B)

Site A

Site B

DEAN AND SHELTON CP

SWINESHEAD CP

PERTENHALL CP

RISELEY CP

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N

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 m

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 11-4a**

Figure Title

**Designated Heritage Assets within 3km of East Park - Sheet 1**

Scale

**1:25000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**

Site A

Site B

Bedford (B)

Huntingdonshire District

SWINESHEAD CP

PERTENHALL CP

RISELEY CP

BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE CP

LITTLE STAUGHTON CP

Keysoe

Pertenhall

Bolnhurst

Little Staughton

Riseley

Melchbourne Park

Bedford Autodrome

Thurleigh Airfield Business Park

Keysoe Row

Scheme Boundary

3km Study Area

Listed Buildings

Grade I

Grade II*

Grade II

Scheduled Monuments Extent

Local Authority Boundary

Conservation Areas

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N

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 m

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 11-4b**

Figure Title

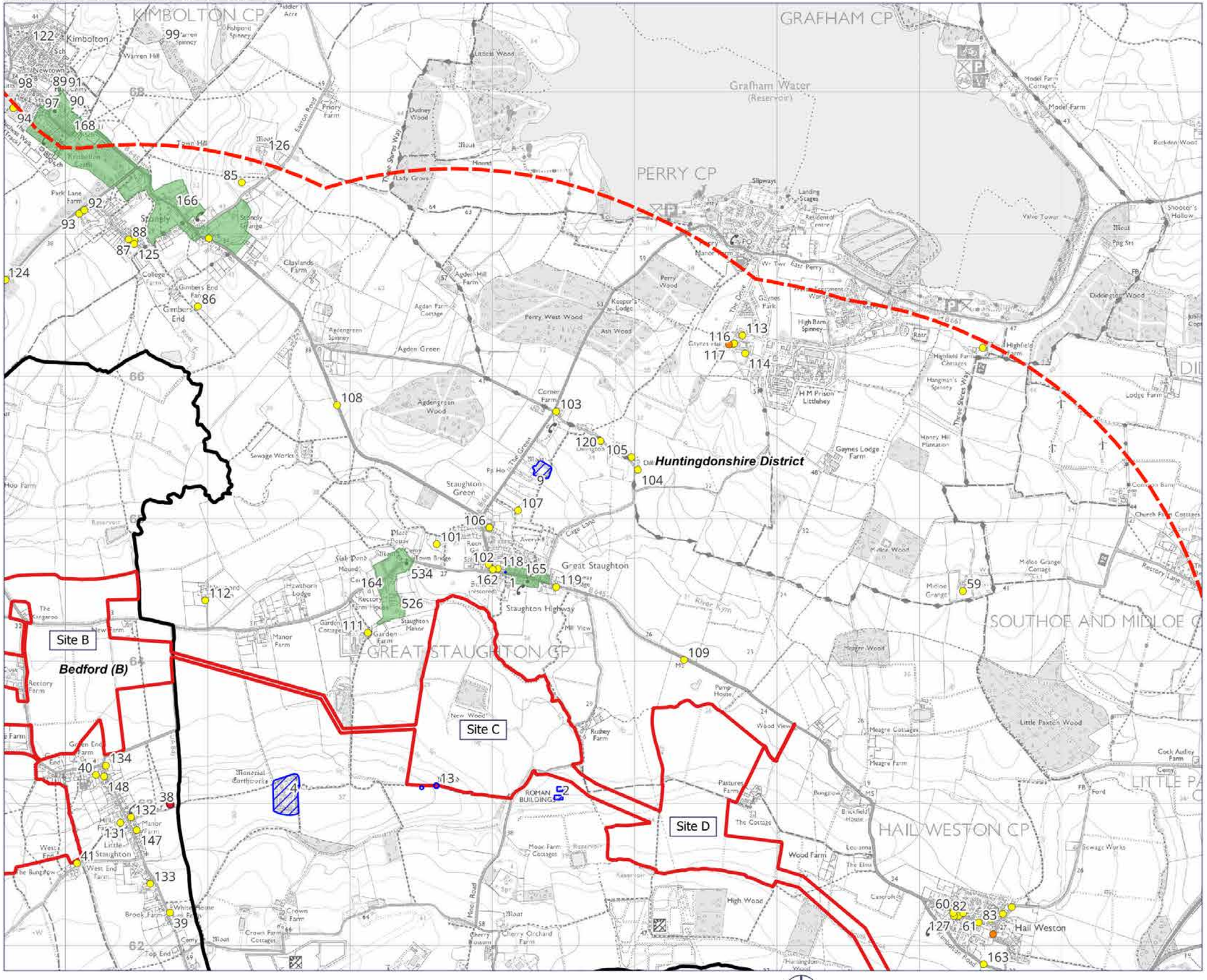
**Designated Heritage Assets within 3km of East Park - Sheet 2**

Scale

**1:25000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




- Scheme Boundary
- 3km Study Area

Listed Buildings

- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II

- Scheduled Monuments Extent
- Local Authority Boundary
- Conservation Areas

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 11-4c**

Figure Title

**Designated Heritage Assets within 3km of East Park - Sheet 3**

Scale

**1:25000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**

Scheme Boundary

3km Study Area

Listed Buildings

Grade I

Grade II*

Grade II

Scheduled Monuments Extent

Local Authority Boundary

Conservation Areas

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N

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 m

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 11-4d**

Figure Title

**Designated Heritage Assets within 3km of East Park - Sheet 4**

Scale

**1:25000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**

Scheme Boundary

3km Study Area

Listed Buildings

Grade I

Grade II*

Grade II

Scheduled Monuments Extent

Local Authority Boundary

Conservation Areas

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N

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 m

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Project

East Park Energy
Scoping Report

Figure Number

Figure 11-4e

Figure Title

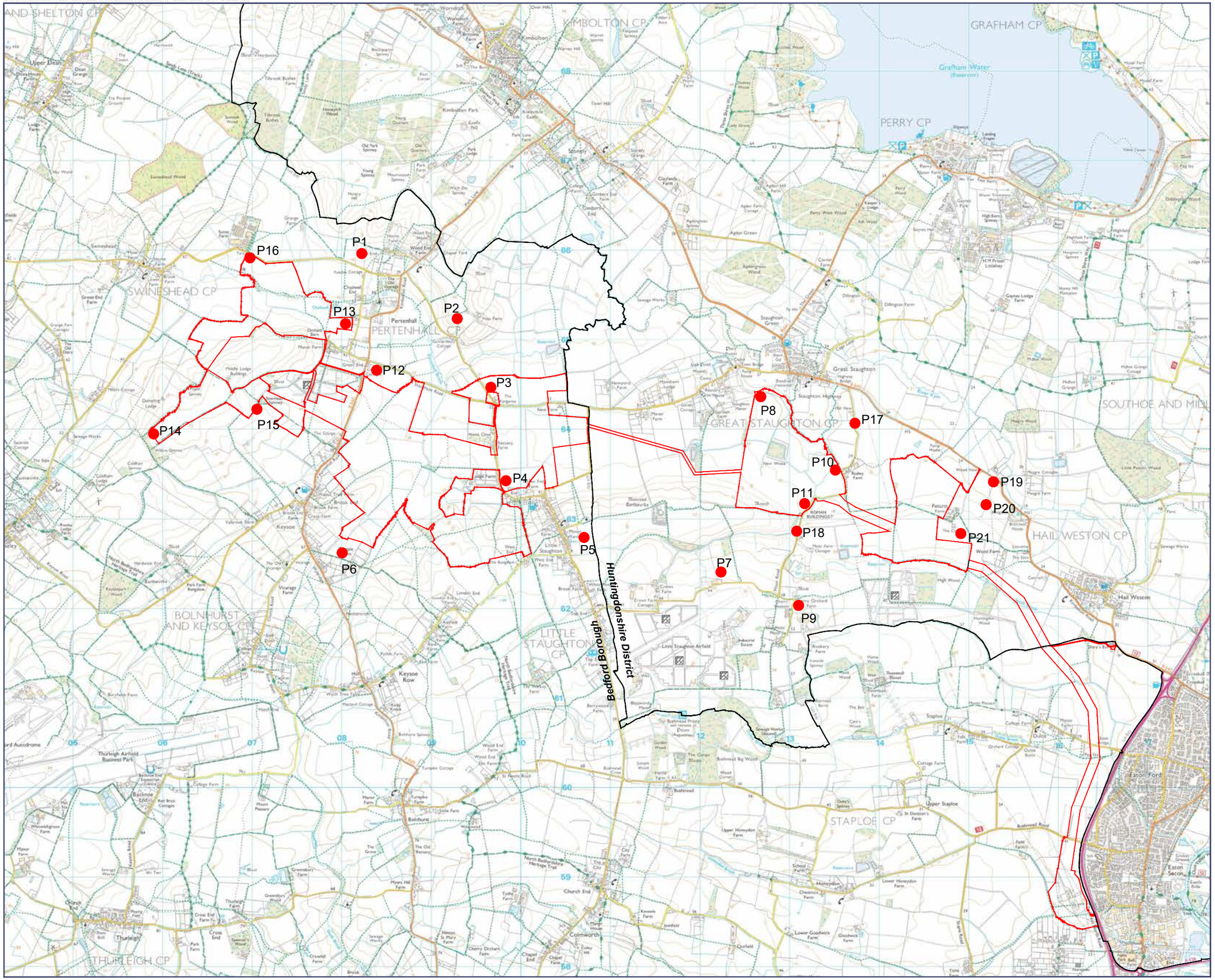
Designated Heritage Assets within 3km of East Park - Sheet 5

Scale

1:25000@A3

Date

October 2023




Scheme Boundary

Local Authority Boundary

Baseline Sound Monitoring Positions

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Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 12-1**

Figure Title

**Baseline Sound Monitoring Positions**

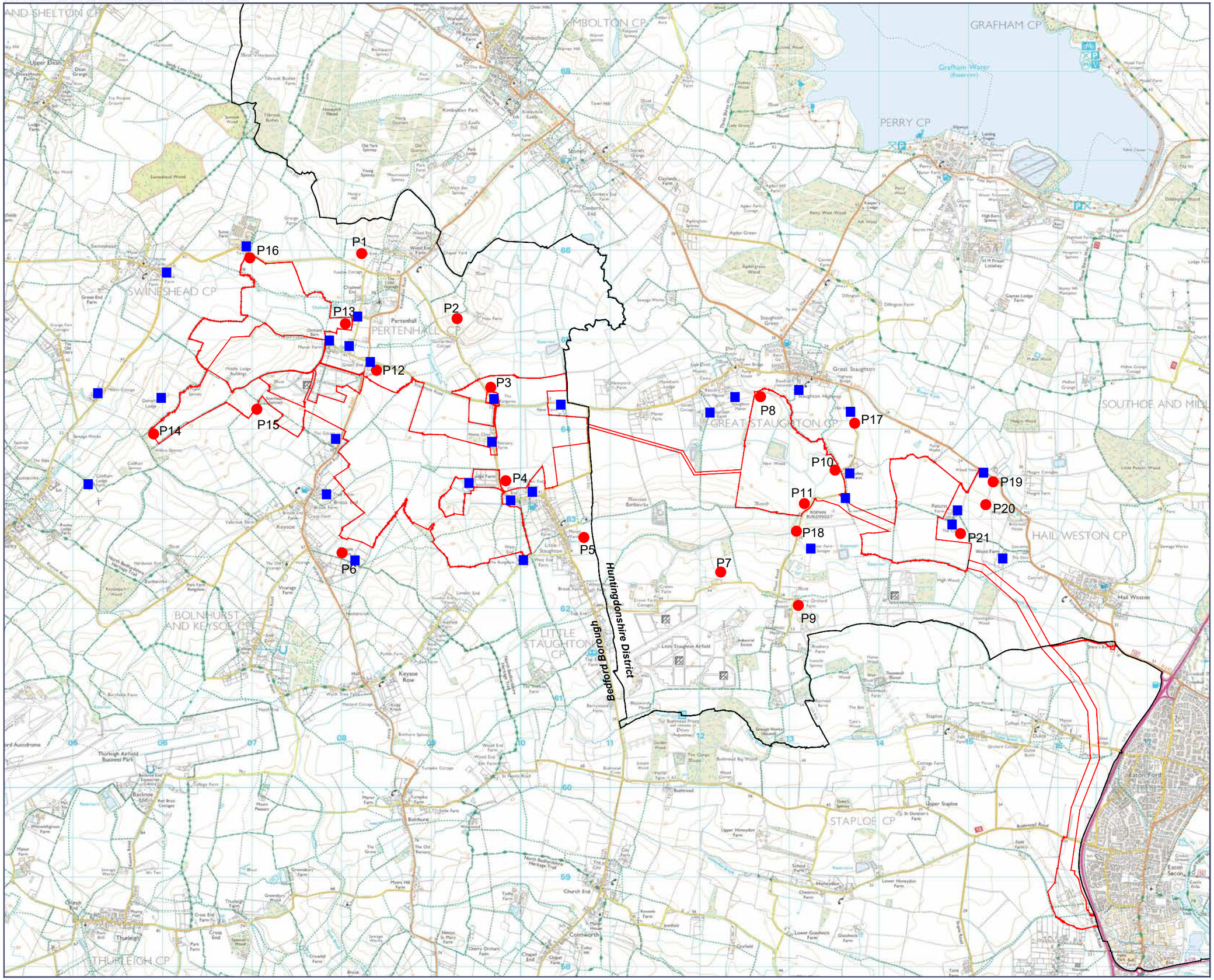
Scale

**1:40,000 @ A3**

Date

**October 2023**

O:\3101-31503149-01 Eaton Socon Solar DCO\Dwg\GIS\EIA Scoping\12. Noise\Figures 12-1 - 1a Noise.dwg




Scheme Boundary

Local Authority Boundary

Baseline Sound Monitoring Positions

Nearest Sensitive Receptors (NSR)

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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 12-2**

Figure Title

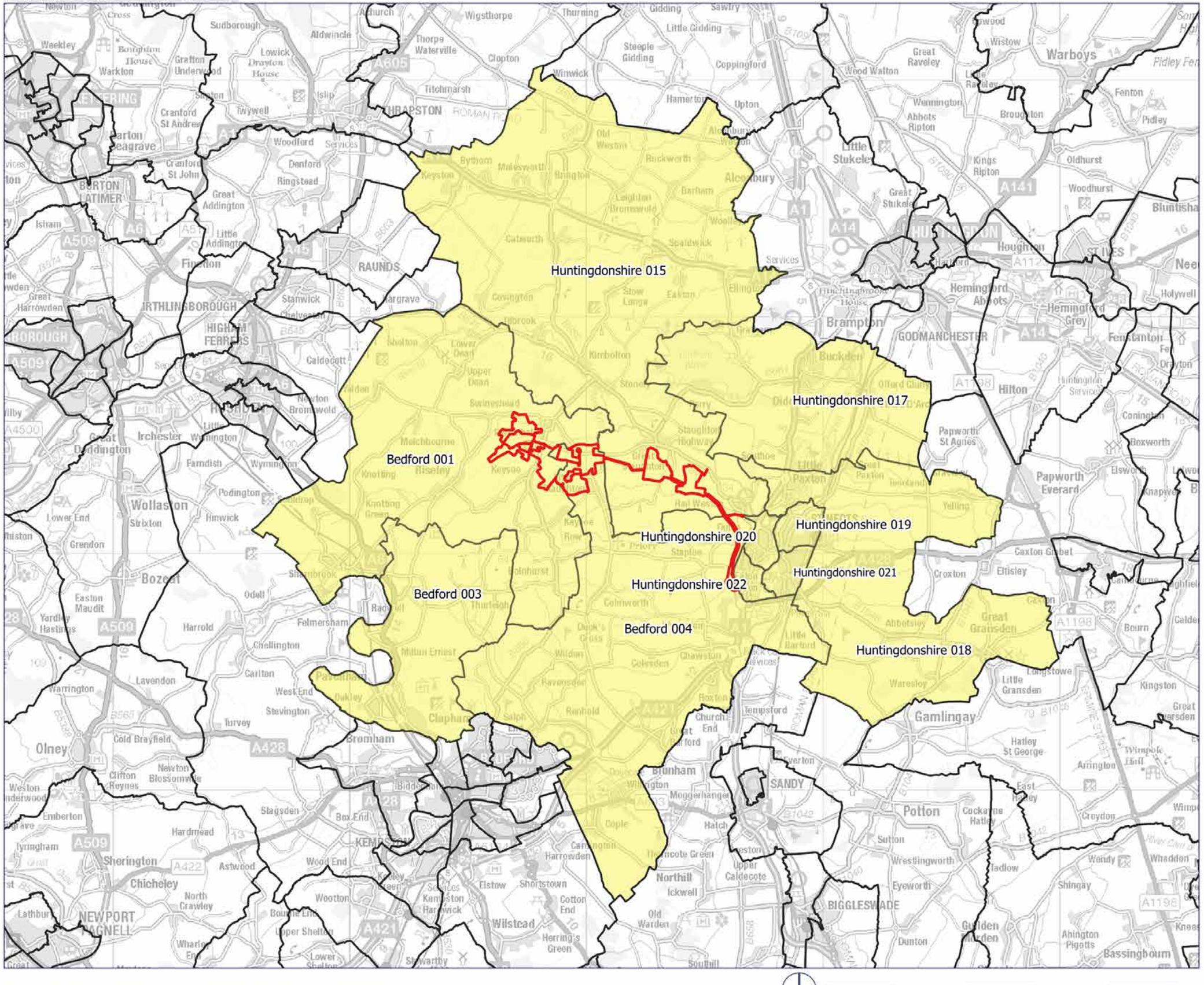
**Baseline Sound Monitoring Positions with Nearest Sensitive Receptors (NSR)**

Scale

**1:40,000 @ A3**

Date

**October 2023**




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**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 13-1**

Figure Title

**Immediate Area of Impact - St Neots and Rural Hinterland**

Scale:

**1:150000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**

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Scheme Boundary

A1 NB / SB Off-slips to B645

B645 Kimbolton Road between A1 and Sharp's Barn

B645 Kimbolton Road between Sharp's Barn and Moor Road

Moor Road between B645 Kimbolton Road and Site Access

Great End between temp. haul road and Great Staughton Road

B660 Kimbolton Road between temp. haul road access junctions

N

0 1 2 3 4 5km

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Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 14-1**

Figure Title

**Extent of Impacted Highway Network**

Scale

**1:40,000 @ A3**

Date

**October 2023**

Q:\3101-3150\3149-01 Eaton Socon Solar DCO\Dwgs\GIS\Transport\Workspace\PROWs.qgz

Scheme Boundary

Local Authority Boundary

Bedford Borough Public Rights of Way

Cambridgeshire Public Rights of Way

Huntingdonshire District

Bedford (B)

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N

0 800 1,600 2,400 3,200 4,000 m

EAST PARK ENERGY

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Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 14-2**

Figure Title

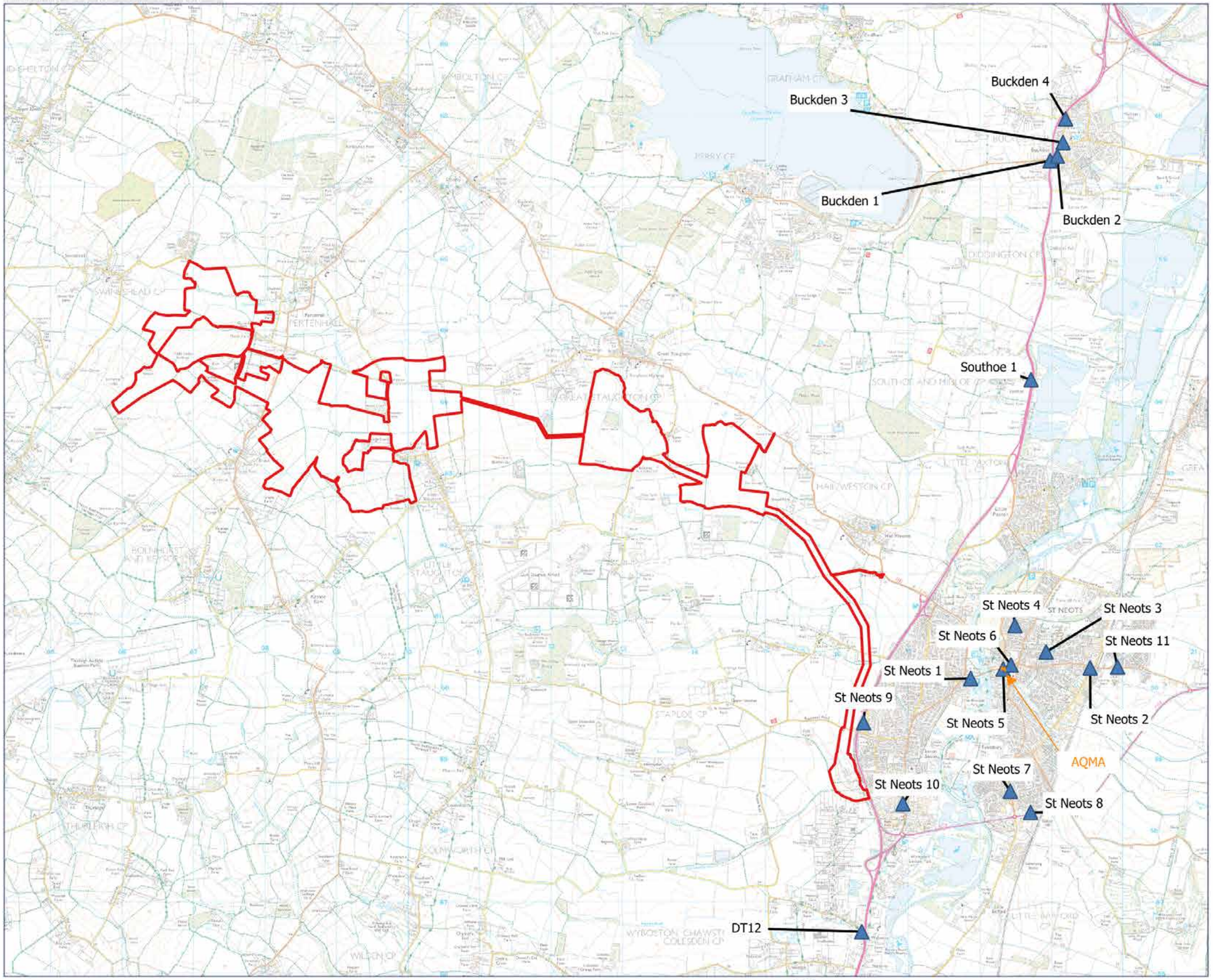
**Public Rights of Way**

Scale

**1:40000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




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Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 16-1**

Figure Title

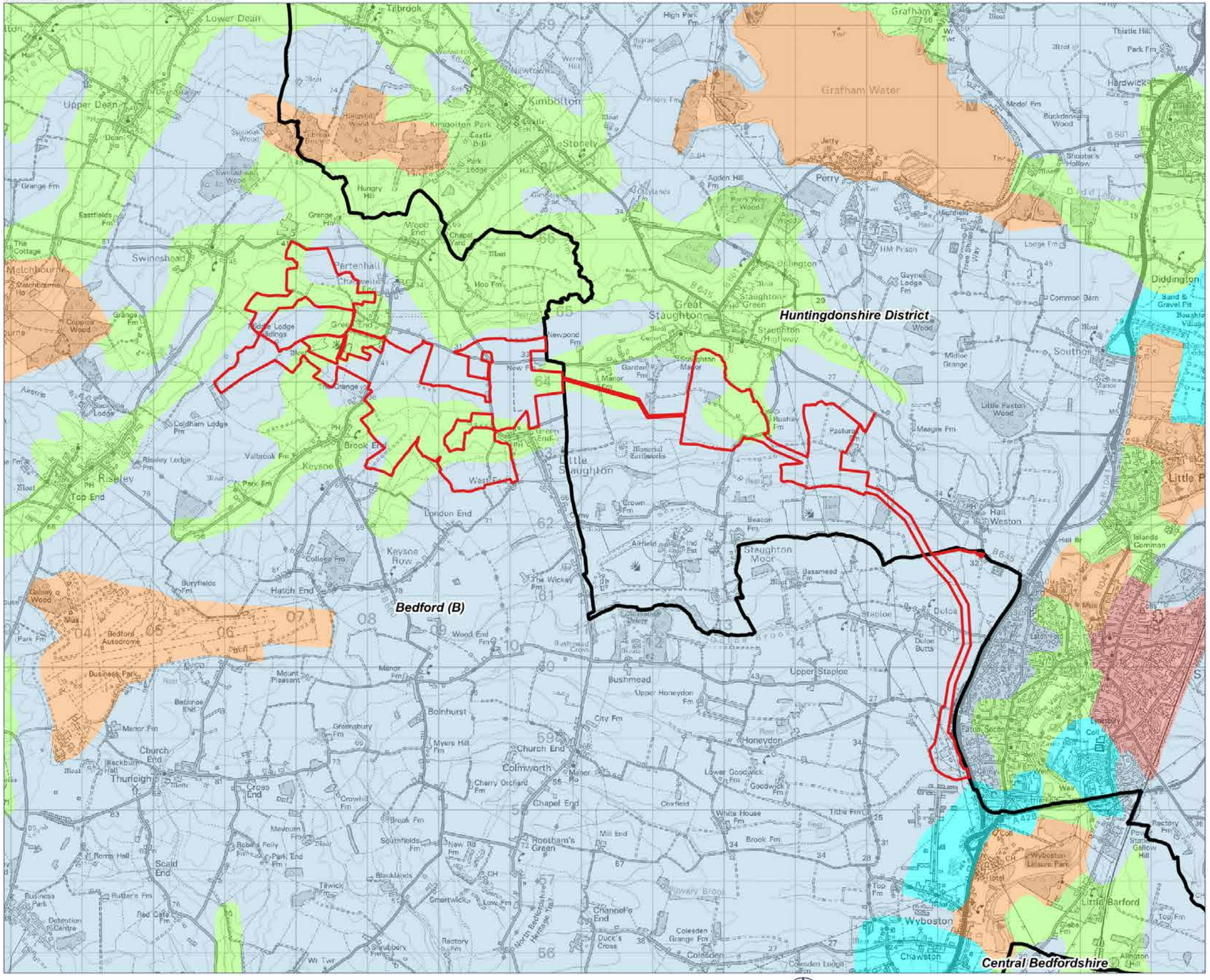
**Local Air Quality Features**

Scale

**1:50000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




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Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 17-1**

Figure Title

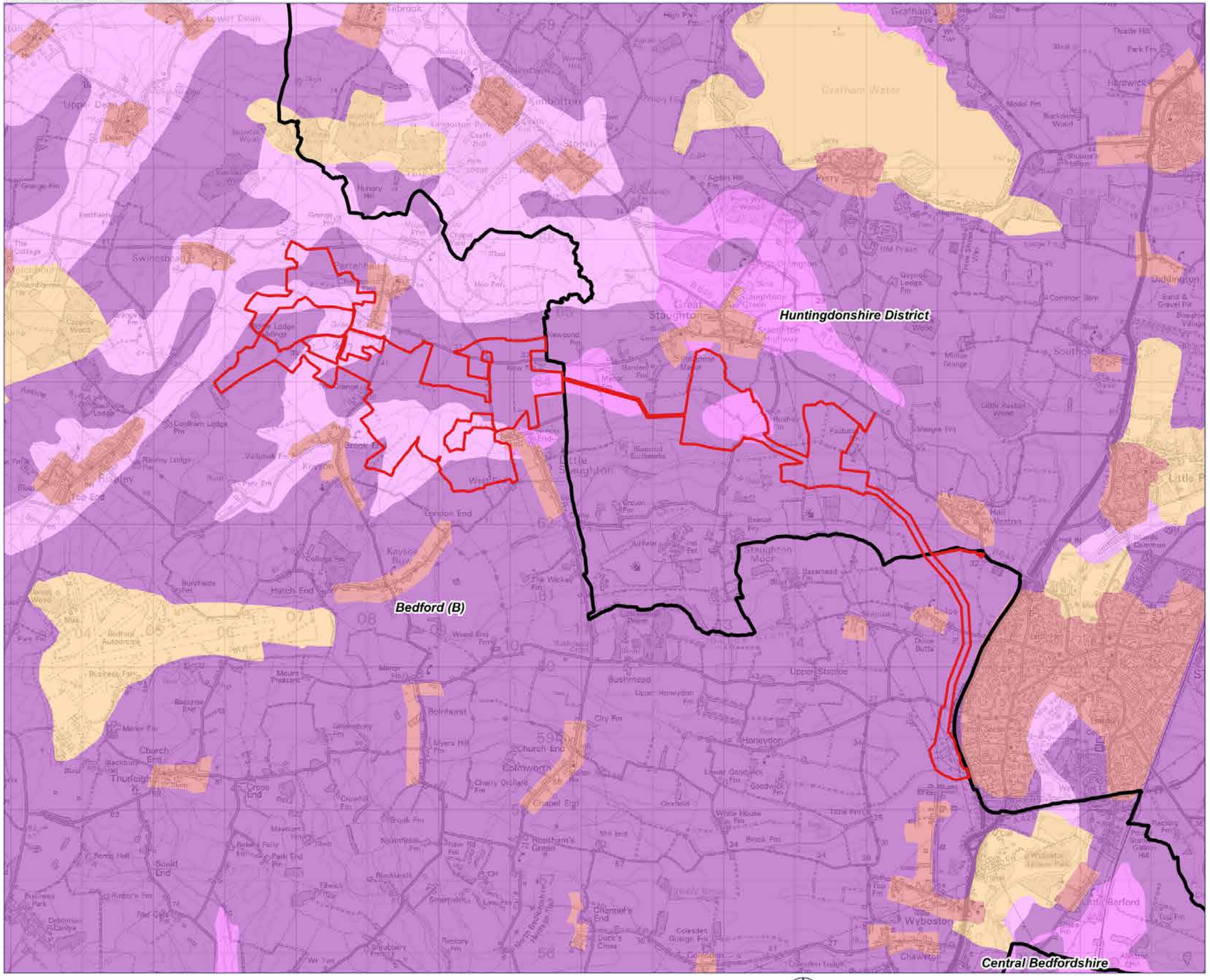
**Provisional Agricultural Land Classification**

Scale

**1:50000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




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Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 17-2**

Figure Title

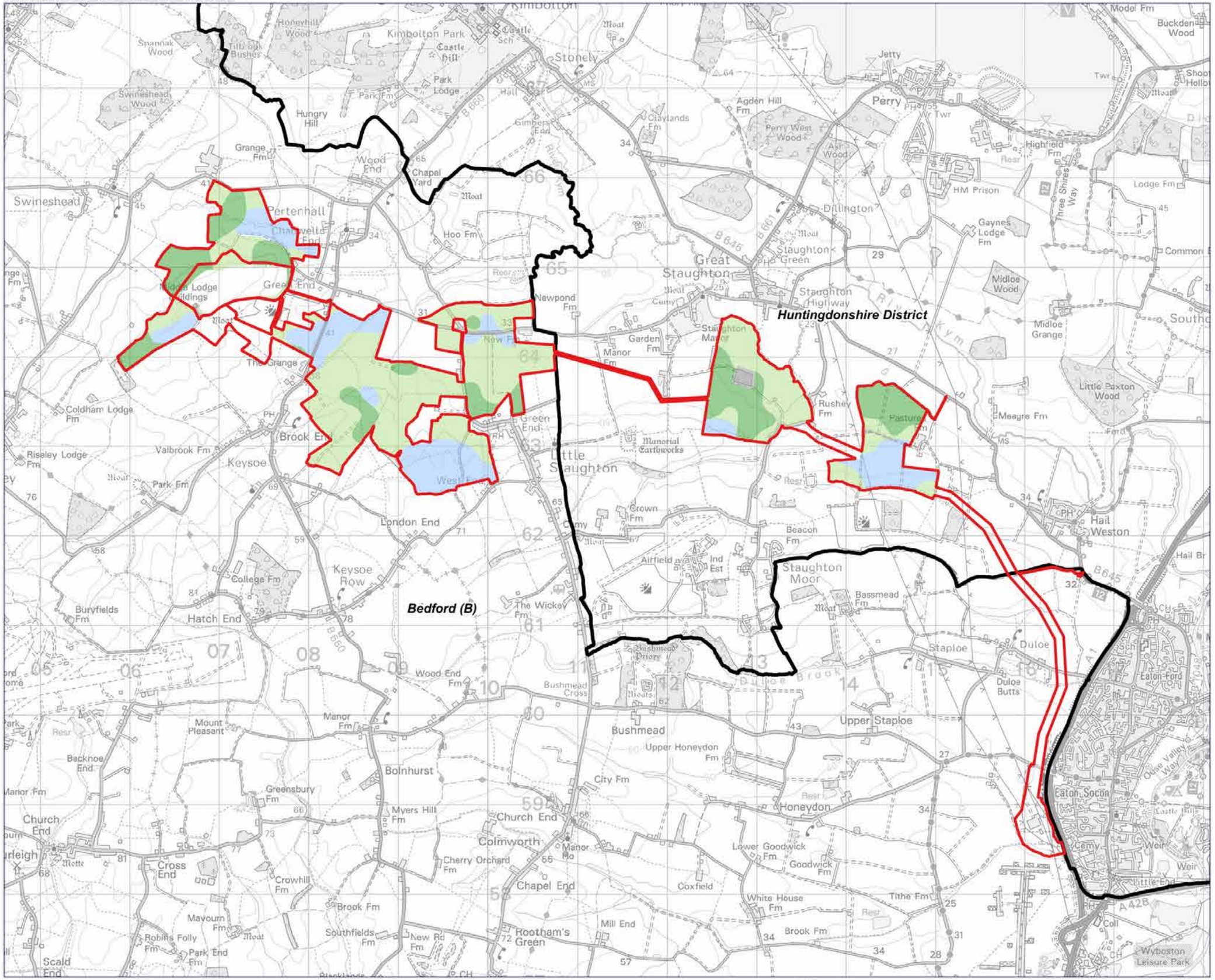
**Likelihood of Best and Most Versatile Land**

Scale

**1:50000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**




Scheme Boundary

Local Authority Boundary

Agricultural Land Classification

Grade2

Subgrade 3a

Subgrade 3b

Non-agricultural

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N

0 800 1,600 2,400 3,200 4,000 m

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Project

**East Park Energy Scoping Report**

Figure Number

**Figure 17-3**

Figure Title

**Agricultural Land Classification**

Scale

**1:40000@A3**

Date

**October 2023**

# APPENDICES

# APPENDIX 7-1 LVIA Methodology

## Appendix 7-1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

### 1.0 Introduction

1.1 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is a tool used to systematically identify and assess the nature and significance of the effects of a proposed development upon the landscape and upon views and visual amenity. The purpose of the LVIA is to identify the level and nature of effect arising from a proposed development and if necessary, through an iterative design process, to inform changes to the development and evolution of mitigation strategies which minimise significant effects wherever possible.

1.2 The methodology for this LVIA is informed by guidance contained within the *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (The Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment, 3rd Edition, 2013), often referred to as 'the GLVIA'. The LVIA aims to establish the following:

- A clear understanding of the development site and its context, in respect of the physical and perceived landscape and of views and visual amenity;
- An understanding of the proposed development in terms of how this would relate to the existing landscape and views;
- An identification of likely significant effects of the proposed development upon the landscape and upon views, throughout the life-cycle of the development, including cumulative interactions with other developments;
- Those mitigation measures necessary to reduce or eliminate any potential adverse effect on the landscape or views arising as a result of the proposed development; and
- A conclusion as to the residual likely significant effects of the proposed development.

1.3 Professional judgement is a very important part of the LVIA process at every stage of the assessment. This judgement must be exercised within an assessment framework that transparently sets out the steps in the assessment process which have led to the overall conclusions. This is emphasised in Box 3.1 (page 37) of the GLVIA, which advocates a structured approach that considers the sensitivity of the receptor and magnitude of the effect when determining if an effect is significant or not.

1.4 To ensure the transparency of the assessment and professional judgements made, the LVIA follows a standard approach, namely:

- The establishment of the baseline conditions, against which the effects of the proposed development will be assessed;
- The determination of the nature of the receptor likely to be affected, i.e. its sensitivity;
- The prediction of the nature of the effect likely to occur, i.e. the magnitude of change; and

- An assessment of whether a likely significant effect would occur upon any receptor, by considering the predicted magnitude of change together with the sensitivity of the receptor, taking into account any proposed mitigation measures.

1.5 The GLVIA clarifies that the guidance concentrates on
[1.20] "*…principles while also seeking to steer specific approaches where there is a general consensus on methods and techniques. It is not intended to be prescriptive, in that it does not provide a detailed 'recipe' that can be followed in every situation. It is always the primary responsibility of any landscape professional carrying out an assessment to ensure that the approach and methodology adopted are appropriate to the particular circumstance*".

1.6 As set out above, use of professional judgement within a structured assessment framework is a very important element of the assessment of landscape and visual effects. As discussed in the GLVIA:
[2.23] "*…Whilst there is some scope for quantitative measurement of some relatively objective matters, …much of the assessment must rely on qualitative judgement, for example about what effect the introduction of a new development or land use change may have on visual amenity, or about the significance of change in the character of the landscape and whether it is positive or negative*".
[2.24] "*…In all cases there is a need for the judgements that are made to be reasonable and based on clear and transparent methods so that the reasoning applied at different stages can be traced and examined by others…*"
[2.26] "*…In carrying out an LVIA the landscape professional must always take an independent stance, and fully and transparently address both the negative and positive effects of a scheme in a way that is accessible and reliable for all parties concerned*".

1.7 Landscape and visual matters are separate issues, although closely related and interlinked, are dealt with as such throughout the LVIA. The methodologies for assessing both are outlined separately below.

## 2.0 Landscape Assessment

2.1 The landscape assessment considers the potential effects of the proposed development on the components of the landscape as an environmental resource. Landscape receptors which could be affected by a proposed development may include:

- Individual constituent elements and features of the landscape (sometimes referred to as landscape fabric);
- Specific aesthetic and perceptual qualities of the landscape;
- The overall character and key characteristics of the landscape as experienced in different areas (e.g. landscape character areas or types).

***Sensitivity***

2.2 The nature of a landscape receptor likely to be affected, i.e. its **sensitivity** is determined by considering two factors, namely:

- Susceptibility to change; and
- Value.

*Susceptibility to Change*

2.3 Susceptibility to change is defined in the GLVIA as follows:
[5.40] "*This means the ability of the landscape receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/or feature, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning polices and strategies*"
[5.41] "*The assessment may take place in situations where there are existing landscape sensitivity and capacity studies, which have become increasingly common. They may deal with the general type of development that is proposed, in which case they may provide useful preliminary background information for assessment. But they cannot provide a substitute for the individual assessment of the susceptibility of the receptors in relation to change arising from the specific development proposal*".

2.4 To understand susceptibility to change, the various characteristics/factors that make up a particular landscape must be identified and consideration given as to how these will be affected by the proposed development. Consideration is given to physical and perceptual factors which are considered together to derive an overall susceptibility to change. Factors influencing the susceptibility of a landscape to change resulting from *a large solar farm* are set out below:

- **Scale:** A larger scale landscape (relative to the development proposed) will typically be less susceptible than a smaller scale landscape;
- **Pattern/Complexity:** The susceptibility of a receiving landscape to change will be influenced by the specific pattern of features and elements present and by the complexity of this pattern;
- **Development/Human Influence:** A landscape that includes obvious alterations to natural ground levels, contemporary development, or that is clearly functional/utilitarian in land use will typically be less susceptible than one where development is more traditional in style, or where natural influences and natural or long-established landforms are predominant;

- **Connections with adjacent areas:** A landscape which has a clear relationship with other surrounding landscapes, for example in relation to views in and out, will typically be more susceptible than one where such relationships are not present;
- **Visual Interruption:** A landscape where views are frequently interrupted by screening features, for example vegetation cover or variations in landform, will typically be less susceptible than one where there are few / no screening features.

2.5 A particular landscape may have different characteristics that are more or less susceptible to change. As such, the overall susceptibility to change is allocated using professional judgement based upon consideration of the various factors outlined above and the relative weight attached to these (which will vary from landscape to landscape). The assessment of susceptibility is expressed using a three point verbal scale of high, medium or low. Where appropriate, intermediate levels such as medium/high or low/medium are used to refine the assessment. The rationale in support of the assessment of susceptibility is set out for each receptor in the assessment, so that it is clear how each judgement has been made.

*Value*

2.6 The value of the landscape receptor is independent of any development proposal. The absence of a formal landscape designation does not necessarily imply that a landscape is of lower value. Value is defined in the GLVIA as:
[5.19] "*…the relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society, bearing in mind that a landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons…Landscapes or their component parts may be valued at the community, local, national or international levels…*"

2.7 Factors that can help in identifying valued landscapes include:

- Presence/absence of statutory landscape designations;
- Presence/absence of local landscape designations and associated policies;
- Landscape quality/condition;
- Scenic quality;
- Rarity of particular elements/features;
- Representativeness;
- Conservation interest;
- Recreation value;
- Perceptual aspects; and
- Cultural associations.

2.8 The assessment of value is expressed on a similar basis to that described for susceptibility of change above. Table 2.1 indicates how the above factors have been used to determine landscape value.

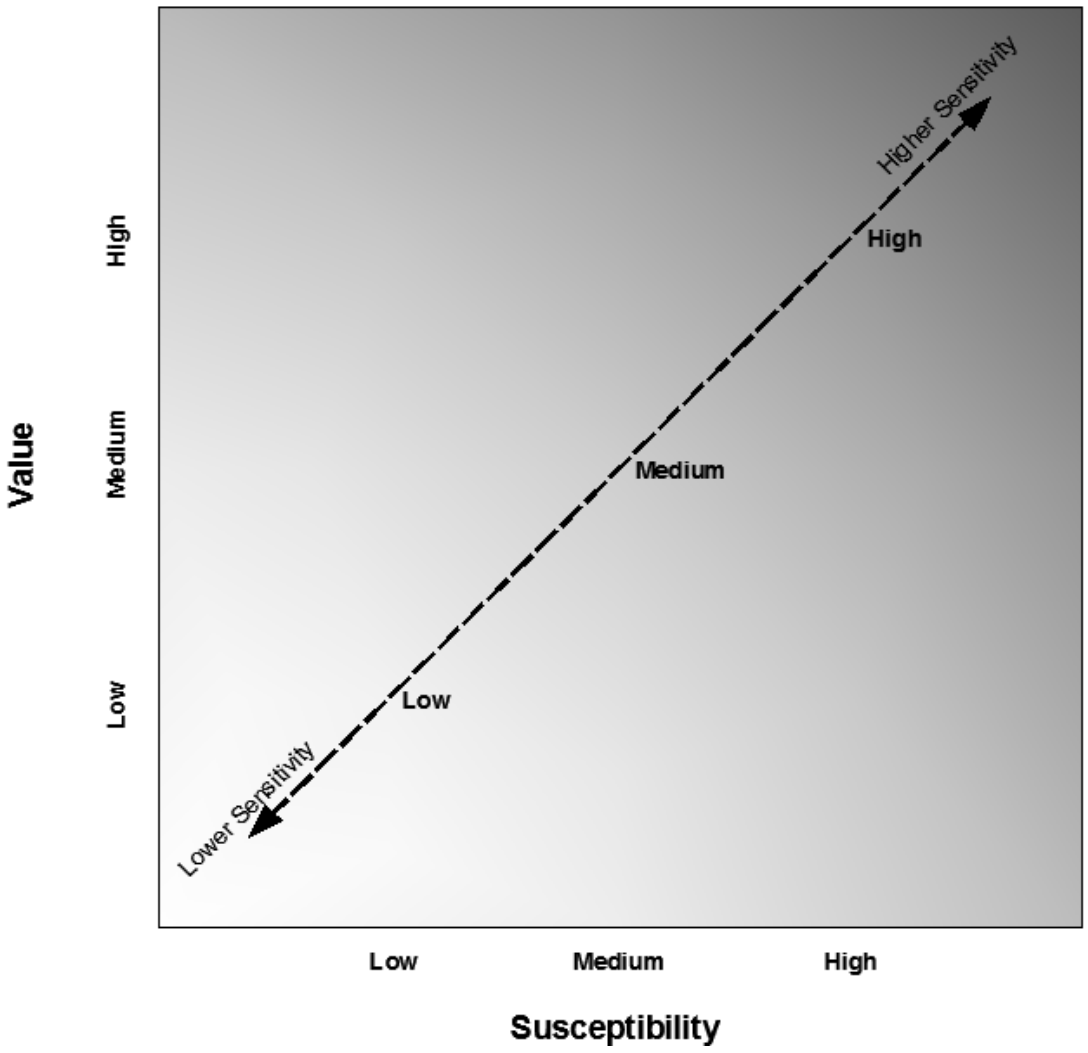
**Table 2.1: Landscape Value Criteria**

| | Criteria tending towards higher or lower value | |
|---|---|---|
| | Higher ← | → Lower |
| Value | Unique, and/or strongly positive landscape character, often with strong associations or (non-landscape) environmental designations. Nationally designated landscape (protected by statute). | Widespread or common landscape character. Negative character. Lack of other environmental qualities Landscape without formal designation and with limited positive contribution to the locality |

*Sensitivity*

2.9 Susceptibility to change and value are considered together to determine the sensitivity of the receptor. It should be noted that the relationship between susceptibility to change and value can be complex and is not linear. For example, a highly-valued landscape (such as a National Park) may have a low susceptibility to change, due both to the characteristics of the landscape and the nature of the change proposed. Figure 2.1 (below) provides a guide as to how susceptibility and value can be combined to assess sensitivity (with the grey shading indicative of the increasing sensitivity of receptors with increasing susceptibility and / or value). However, the final assessment of sensitivity is one of professional judgement based on consideration of the susceptibility and value assessments.

**Figure 2.1: Indicative Sensitivity Assessment**




***Magnitude***

2.10 The nature of the effect that is likely to occur, i.e. its **magnitude**, is determined by considering four separate factors, namely:

- Size/scale;
- Geographical extent;
- Duration;
- Reversibility.

2.11 The size and scale of an effect is determined by considering the amount of change experienced by a receptor, including:

- The extent of existing landscape elements that would be lost, the proportion of the total extent that this represents and the contribution of that element to the wider character

- The degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscapes are altered by the removal, or introduction of new landscape components;
- Whether change affects the key characteristics of a landscape.

2.12 The geographical extent of an effect is the area over which effects will be experienced. It is not the same as size / scale, as a small-scale change may be experienced over a wider area, or vice-versa.

2.13 The duration of an effect simply relates to the length of time for which it would be experienced, as follows:

- Long-term: 10+ years: or the change could not reasonably be considered temporary in nature;
- Medium-term: 3-10 years;
- Short-term: 0-3 years.

2.14 The reversibility of an effect relates to the prospects and practicality of an effect being able to be wholly or partially reversed, or whether the change cannot realistically be reversed, i.e. it is permanent.

2.15 These four factors are then considered together to derive an overall magnitude of change for each receptor, which is determined by use of professional judgement. The assessment of the magnitude of change is expressed using a four point verbal scale of large, medium, small or negligible. Where appropriate, intermediate levels such as medium / large or small / medium are used to refine the assessment. Table 2.2 (below) indicates how the above factors have been used to inform magnitude of change. As the circumstances of each specific receptor will vary, a reasoned narrative is set out in the LVIA in order to justify the particular magnitude of change allocated to each receptor.

**Table 2.2: Magnitude of Landscape Change Criteria (indicative)**

| Magnitude | Description |
|---|---|
| Large | A substantial change in landscape characteristics and/or over extensive geographical area and/or which may result in an irreversible landscape impact. |
| Medium | A moderate change in landscape characteristics and/or which may be over a large geographical area, and/or which may be reversible over a long duration of time. |
| Small | A small change in landscape characteristics and/or which may be over a relatively localised geographical area, and/or which may be reversible over a short duration of time. |
| Negligible | A barely perceptible change in landscape characteristics and/or which is focused on a small geographical area, and/or which is almost or completely reversible. |

## 3.0 Visual Assessment

3.1 A visual assessment is concerned with the potential effects upon the population likely to be affected (i.e. the views experienced by people). As for landscape effects (Section 2.0), the sensitivity of the receptor affected is identified, as is the magnitude of the change that would occur. These are then considered together to determine the level and significance of effect.

3.2 A key part of the visual assessment is the assessment of effects from a number of predetermined viewpoints, which reflect views available to different groups of people. The viewpoint itself is not the receptor; rather it is the people that would be experiencing the view. These people will generally have different responses to a change in view depending upon their location, their activity and other factors, including the weather and time of day or year. Viewpoints fall into three categories (as set out in the GLVIA):

- Representative viewpoints (which represent the experience of different types of receptors in the vicinity);
- Specific viewpoints (a particular view, for example a well-known beauty spot);
- Illustrative viewpoints (which illustrate a particular effect or issue, which may include limited or lack of visibility).

3.3 Private viewpoints, such as from specific residential properties are not typically included in the LVIA. It is often impractical to visit all affected properties and access to private land may not be granted. Representative or specific viewpoints from nearby publicly accessible locations can often give an impression of what effects from private land would be.

### *Sensitivity*

3.4 The nature of a visual receptor likely to be affected, i.e. its **sensitivity** is determined by considering two factors, namely:

- Susceptibility to change;
- Value.

*Susceptibility to Change*

3.5 The GLVIA identifies susceptibility to change in view/visual amenity as:
[6.32] "*...mainly a function of:*

- *The occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations; and*
- *The extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focused on the views and the visual amenity they experience at particular locations*".

3.6 Susceptibility to change is, in part, classified based upon the indicative criteria, provided in the GLVIA, as set out in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Typical Visual Susceptibility to Change Criteria (indicative)**

| Criteria Level | Description |
|---|---|
| ***Susceptibility to Change*** | |
| High | Residents at home;<br>People engaged in outdoor recreation, whose attention/interest is likely to be focused on the landscape or particular views, including from public rights of way;<br>Visitors to heritage assets or other attractions, where views of the surroundings are an important contributor to the experience;<br>Communities where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents;<br>Travellers on scenic routes. |
| Medium | Travellers on road, rail, or other transport routes. |
| Low | People engaged in outdoor sport or recreation which does not involve or depend upon appreciation of views of the landscape;<br>People at their place of work whose attention may be focused on their work / activity and not their surroundings. |

3.7 It is important to note that the examples set out in GLVIA and Table 3.1 above only address the first bullet point and part of the second bullet point in paragraph 3.5 above (which are focussed on the occupation or activity of the people and the extent to which their attention is focussed on the view).

3.8 As such, the assessment of susceptibility in Table 3.1 and GLVIA (pages 113 &114) needs to be adjusted to reflect the requirements of the final part of the second bullet point, namely the visual amenity that people currently experience. GLVIA identifies clearly that the division between categories of susceptibility to change:
[6.35] "*…is not black and white and in reality there will be a gradation in susceptibility to change. Each project needs to consider the nature of the groups of people who will be affected and the extent to which their attention is likely to be focused on views and visual amenity…*"

3.9 For example, the presence of existing detracting features in any given view may reduce the visual amenity of those experiencing the view. This may therefore reduce their susceptibility to certain types of change and ultimately their sensitivity.

3.10 The assessment of susceptibility to change is made on the same basis as for landscape effects (Section 2.0 above). A three-point scale (with intermediate levels where appropriate) is used, supported by a reasoned narrative that explains the judgement made.

*Value*

3.11 In accordance with paragraph 6.37 of the GLVIA when considering the value of a view experienced, this should take account of:

- Recognition of the value attached to particular views, for example in relation to heritage assets or through planning designations;
- Indicators of the value attached to views by visitors, for example through appearances in guidebooks or on tourist maps, provision of facilities for their enjoyment and references to them in literature or art.

3.12 For this reason, whilst not specifically referenced in the current edition of GLVIA, the number of people likely to be affected can influence the value assigned to a particular view.

3.13 The assessment of value is made on the same basis as the assessment of susceptibility to change.

*Sensitivity*

3.14 Susceptibility to change and value are considered together as discussed above for landscape sensitivity and illustrated above in Figure 2.1. Again, professional judgement determines the final judgement of sensitivity, due to the non-linear and complex relationship between susceptibility and value. A reasoned narrative is set out in the LVIA in order to justify the particular sensitivity assessed for each receptor, so that it is clear how each judgement has been made.

***Magnitude***

3.15 The nature of the visual effect that is likely to occur, i.e. its **magnitude**, is determined by considering four separate factors, namely:

- Size/scale;
- Geographical extent;
- Duration;
- Reversibility.

3.16 The size and scale of an effect is determined by considering the following:

- The scale of change in view, in respect of the loss of or addition of features, and change in composition, including the proportion of the view occupied by the development;
- The degree of contrast or integration of new features or other changes;
- The nature of the view, namely the relative amount of time it would be experienced for and whether the views would be full, partial or glimpsed.

3.17 The geographical extent of an effect will vary from viewpoint to viewpoint and will reflect the following:

- The angle of view in relation to the main activity of the receptor;
- The distance from the proposed development;
- The extent over which change in view would be visible.

3.18 The duration of an effect simply relates to the length of time for which it would be experienced, as follows:

- Long-term: 10+ years; or the change could not reasonably be considered temporary in nature;
- Medium-term: 3-10 years;
- Short-term: 0-3 years.

3.19 The reversibility of an effect relates to the prospects and practicality of an effect being able to be wholly or partially reversed, or whether the change cannot realistically be reversed, i.e. it is permanent.

3.20 These four factors are then considered together to derive an overall magnitude of change for each receptor, which is determined by use of professional judgement. The assessment of the magnitude of change is expressed using a four point verbal scale of large, medium, small or negligible. Where appropriate, intermediate levels such as medium/large or small/medium are used to refine the assessment. Table 3.2 indicates how the above factors have been used to inform magnitude of change. As the circumstances of each specific receptor will vary, a reasoned narrative is set out in the LVIA in order to justify the particular magnitude of change allocated to each receptor.

**Table 3.2: Magnitude of Visual Change Criteria (indicative)**

| Magnitude | Description |
|---|---|
| Large | A change affecting a large proportion of a view, which may be seen across an extensive area or experienced from a long section of a route, and/or a longer-term effect, and/or contrasting with the existing view. |
| Medium | A change affecting a moderate proportion of a view, which may be seen across a wider area or experienced from a section of a route, and/or a medium-term effect, and/or broadly compatible with the existing view. |
| Small | A change affecting a smaller proportion of a view, which may be seen from a limited area or experienced from a short section of a route, and/or a shorter-term effect, and/or compatible with the existing view. |
| Negligible | A change which is barely perceptible in the view, and/or which is only glimpsed from a route. |

## 4.0 Level and Significance of Effect

4.1 The purpose of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is to determine the likely significant effects of a development proposal. Not all landscape and visual effects arising as a result of a particular proposal will be significant. Furthermore, a significant effect does not necessarily mean that such an effect is unacceptable to decision-makers. This is a matter to be weighed in the planning balance alongside other factors. What is important is that the likely effects of any proposal are transparently assessed and described in order that the relevant determining authority can bring a balanced and well-informed judgement to bear as part of the decision-making process.

4.2 *The State of Environmental Impact Assessment Practice in the UK* (Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment 2011) identifies a range of different factors that should be considered when evaluating the significance of an effect, including:

- Knowledge and experience of significance from previous assessments;
- Details of the development proposal, such as construction and operational activities, and the nature of the effect associated with such activity;
- Details about the environmental sensitivity of the area that will be affected;
- Feedback from scoping and consultation;
- The wider legal and policy context, which offers protection to the environment and community.

4.3 The level of effect can only be defined in relation to each particular development and its specific location. It is for each LVIA to determine how judgements about receptor sensitivity and the magnitude of change should be combined to derive the level of effect and to clearly explain how this assessment has been made, and if the level of effect is considered significant.

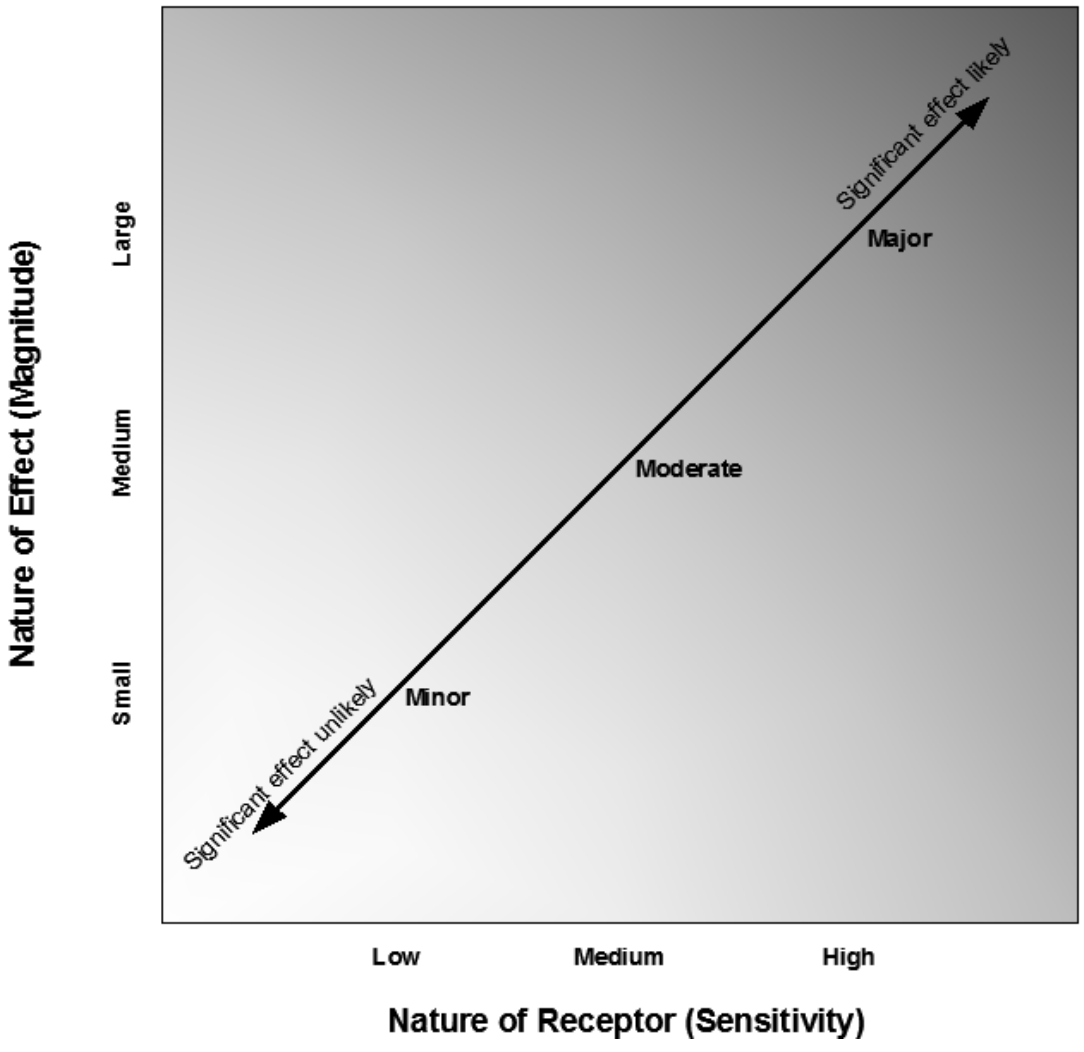
4.4 Figure 4.1 (below) provides a guide as to how sensitivity and magnitude can be combined to identify the level of effect upon a receptor (with the grey shading indicative of the increasing

level of effect with increasing sensitivity and/or magnitude). However, the final assessment of the level of effect and whether this is significant for decision makers is one of professional judgement.

4.5 Where magnitude of change is identified as 'negligible', then effects are automatically considered not to be significant due to the minimal level of change from baseline (which would often not be perceptible).

4.6 The judgement for this particular assessment is that greater than 'moderate' effects are more likely to be significant. This is because they would generally result from larger magnitudes of change on higher sensitivity receptors**.** This does not preclude a 'moderate' effect or lower being significant or a greater than 'moderate' effect not being significant. This judgement will depend on the specific circumstances being considered.

**Figure 4.1: Level of Effect Matrix (indicative)**



4.7 The GLVIA identifies that:

[3.32] "*The Regulations require that a final judgement is made about whether or not each effect is likely to be significant. There are no hard and fast rules about what effects should be deemed 'significant' but LVIAs should always distinguish clearly between what are considered to be significant and non-significant effects…*

[3.33] *It is not essential to establish a series of thresholds for different levels of significance of landscape and visual effects, provided that it is made clear whether or not they are considered significant. The final overall judgement of the likely significance of the predicted landscape and visual effects is however, often summarised in a series of categories of significance reflecting combinations of sensitivity and magnitude. These tend to vary from project to project but they should be appropriate to the nature, size and location of the proposed development and should as far as possible be consistent across the different topic areas of the EIA*".

[5.56] & [6.44] "*There are no hard and fast rules about what makes a significant effect, and there cannot be a standard approach since circumstances vary with the location and [landscape][1] context and with the type of proposal*".

4.8 It should be noted that effects may be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive). An effect can be significant and adverse, or significant and beneficial. If change occurs, with no obvious deterioration or improvement resulting, this can be said to be neutral.

## 5.0 Cumulative Effects

5.1 An assessment of cumulative effects is concerned with the additional effects of a proposed development in conjunction with other development(s) that do not already form part of the existing baseline.

5.2 The GLVIA identifies that cumulative landscape and visual effects are those that:

[7.2] "…*result from additional changes to the landscape or visual amenity caused by the proposed development in conjunction with other development (associated with or separate to it), or actions that occurred in the past, present or are likely to occur in the foreseeable future*".

5.3 The GLVIA goes on to identify that:

[7.5] "*The challenge is to keep the task reasonable and in proportion to the nature of the project under consideration. Common sense has an important part to play in reaching agreement about the scope of the assessment. Where the competent authority and other stakeholders are uncertain about the preferred approach the landscape professional may have to exercise judgement about what is appropriate and be able to justify the approach taken. It is always*

[1] The word landscape is present in paragraph 5.56 of the 3rd edition of GLVIA only. Otherwise, the sentence quoted from paragraphs 5.56 and 6.44 is identical.

*important to remember that the emphasis in EIA is on likely significant effects rather than on comprehensive cataloguing of every conceivable effect that might occur…*"

5.4 The (non-cumulative) LVIA will address the effects of introducing the proposed development into a context where other existing development is present. The presence of this other existing development forms part of the assessment baseline. Where there is complete certainty that development which is consented or under construction will be implemented within the near future, then these developments are also considered as part of the future baseline.

5.5 The cumulative LVIA is concerned with the effects of the proposed development based upon two further cumulative baseline scenarios:

- Other existing development that has planning consent but for which the development timescale is unknown;
- The first scenario, plus other development that is the subject of a formal planning application.

5.6 It is not typical to include development that is at the pre-planning application stage as there is generally a lack of information about such development, and as such the implications of these types of development upon the landscape and visual resource are not 'reasonably foreseeable'. However, where a scheme at this stage is of particular relevance to the assessment, it may be included, but should be given limited weight in the decision making process as the proposals may be subject to significant change prior to submission.

5.7 Cumulative effects can include:

- An intensification of the effects of one development resulting from an extension to it, or the introduction of another development;
- The 'filling' of an area with development over time, such that it may substantially alter the landscape and/or views;
- The interaction between different developments, which may lead to a greater total effect than the sum of the effects of each development individually;
- Temporal effects of simultaneous or successive developments over a period of time;
- Indirect effects of development, such as enabling or disabling other development, which may lead to landscape and visual effects;
- The effects of a future action that may have consequences for other existing/proposed development.

5.8 Cumulative landscape effects may be either:

- Physical effects on the landscape fabric, resulting from changes to landscape elements/feature, or the introduction of new elements/features;
- Effects on aesthetic/perceptual attributes of the landscape;

- Effects on the overall character of the landscape.

5.9 Cumulative visual effects may be either:

- In combination - where two or more features are seen together at the same time from the same place, in the same arc of view, with their visual effects being combined;
- In succession - where two or more features are present in views from the same place, but cannot be seen at the together because they are not in the same arc of view. As the arc of view experienced by the observer changes, the features become visible in succession;
- Sequential - where two or more features are not present in views from the same point on a route and cannot therefore, ever be seen at the same time even if the arc of view experienced by the observer changes. The observer must move to another point on the same route to see the second or more of them, so they will then appear in sequence. These sequential views may occur frequently along the route, or more occasionally.

# APPENDIX 11-1 Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 1 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Village cross |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1006840 |
| **HER Number** | CB14585; DCB85 |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 513092 |
| **Northing** | 264623 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | No further information held by the NHLE- https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1006840?section=official-list-entry1. Erected c. 1637. Stands on a square splayed plinth of later brickwork and has an octagonal shaft with rolls at the anglesseparated by hollows, rising out of a square on a splayed stone base; the shaft is surmounted by a moulded cornice square onplan and supported under the angles by small scrolls; above the cornice is a cube with a sundial on one face and a panel on theopposite side carved with the date '1637' and the initials 'E.I.' below; the cube has a moulded capping and is surmounted by a ball.2. Sundial, dated 1637. Set on a fluted stone pillar over 2m high, It has three faces on the face of a cube, on top of which is aball finial. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 2 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Roman site, Rushey Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1006866 |
| **HER Number** | 00458; DCB67 |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 513465 |
| **Northing** | 263040 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | No further information held by the NHLE- https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1006866?section=official-list-entryRushey Farm. Site A (northern villa)2. Two low mounds in ploughed field. Probably the site of Roman buildings with hypocausts and tessellated floors. There was a scatter of tegulae and box tiles. The site lies S of a minor road at the base of a gentle rise. Mounds are recognisable from the road showing great soil discoloration. The site covers two areas approximately, 25 x 45m and 24 x 40m. There was a very heavy scatter of tile, tegulae and roofing slate and there was also bone, oysters and pottery and quantities of grey tesserae, over the whole scheduled area. Materials being spread outwards by ploughing. Had revealed Roman building material, and what appeared to be the site of houses.9. One of the mounds was noted by Gorham as a large barrow on his small scale map10. Both indicated sites have been ploughed for many years and there is no surface evidence other than isolated fragmentary Roman pottery, no building material was found during investigation nor was the present location of the excavated material determined.1. Site of Roman buildings. Two C4 corridor houses were excavated by E Greenfield for the MOW at Rushey Farm during 1958 and 1959, after CF Tebbutt had reported that the ploughing of two mounds at A TL/1348/6310 and B TL/1346/63046-7. There were 3 periods of occupation at |

Site A, a probable Iron Age hut, the corridor house, and possibly later, a burial ground of unknown date with at least 7 skeletons. Iron Age evidence comprised a series of layers within site A including a spread of charcoal possibly representing a nearby hearth. Iron Age pottery and other finds were noted but no clear features. 'A' measured 105 ft from EW and 41 ft NS was built of limestone slabs, and had geometrical pavements, two with a striped 'ring' pattern, and painted wall plaster. Among the objects found were some 856 coins, all dating between AD 306 - 362. The whole foundation of the villa was revealed although the walls themselves had been badly robbed the excavations revealed a corridor house of six rooms on an east-west alignment.Room 1 contained a central mosaic. Room 2 contained a tesserae floor that was significantly disturbed and sealed with a destruction layer of blackened silt containing several large pieces of oak and elm charcoal. Room 3 contained a series of post holes and stake holes and a patch of burnt clay. A pit contained a quantity of 4th century coins. Room 4 contained a crushed limestone floor with several stake holes cut into it, evidence of three hearths were noted. Room 5 contained a large number of 4th century coins, perhaps reflecting a scattered coin hoard. A mosaic was also encountered in Room 6. In many rooms, a 4th century occupation spread was encountered containing charcoal and other 4th century material. Evidence of burning was noted in Rooms 2 and 6 particularly. R6, MOW excavation in 1958 revealing 2 periods of Roman villa. C2 and C3 building connected in C4 to (2) a smaller corridortype house of 5 rooms. 58 coins were found in (2) all except one (of Gallienus) are C4 ranging from Constantine I to ValentinianII - E Greenfield, excavator. (See RN 00458a for accession numbers of finds from this site now in Norris Museum, St Ives) O4, Excavation Report held on microfilm (E Greenfield), PRN 15, Excavation Index PRN 18394. Date 1958. Holder of archiveHBMC.12. Ditched enclosure with foundations of two buildings plus adjacent ditches, mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.14-16. Two areas of lighter soilmarks visible on aerial photographs and presumably the location of the two Roman buildings described above (Source 1-9) were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. They are centred at TL 13448 63134 and TL 13443 63072. A further possible building is also visible at TL 13489 63055. Surrounding the buildings is an outer rectilinear ditched enclosure about 120m by110m across.

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 3 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Hall Close moated site, fishponds, trackway, field system and dovecote |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1008733 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 504362 |
| **Northing** | 263354 |
| **Parish** | Riseley |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.The moated site at Hall Close is a well-preserved example of a moated site incorporating a complex system of water-management |

features. Waterlogged conditions in the moat, ponds and associated drains and sluices will preserve a range of environmental and organic remains. Analysis of these would allow a reconstruction of the medieval environment at this site, as well as providing further detail on the fish farming and horticulture being undertaken here.DetailsThe monument includes a rectangular moated site with integrated fishponds, an old sunken trackway linking the moat with Riseley village, the headland of a ridge-and-furrow field system to the north of the moat and the foundations of a circular dovecote located at the northern end of the trackway. The monument is situated on land which slopes gently down to the Riseley Brook, a tributary of the River Kym; it lies just over 400m to the north-east of Riseley Church in a field known as Hall Close. The moated site measures at least 200m by 110m in plan. The north-western arm of the moat comprises two parallel fishponds separated by a 0.5m high bank; the outer pond is 8m wide by 1.2m deep while the inner pond is 14m wide by 1m deep. A third smaller pond 50m long, 10m wide by about 1m deep is linked to the inner pond at its south-west end and there are sluices giving out into the north-eastern and south-western arms of the moat; these arms are each formed by a 5m wide ditch. The north-eastern arm drains into a water-filled pond 50m long by 14m wide and at least 1m deep. The south-eastern arm of the moat is a 10m wide ditch which is partially infilled so that it is about 0.5m deep; the ditch runs from about half-way along the pond on the north-eastern arm of the moat and links up with the end of the south-western arm; with the aid of aerial photographs the ditch is observed to continue in the adjacent field where it has been levelled. Part of a second parallel ditch is visible as a slight earthwork running for 40m south-west of the end of the north-eastern arm but the continuation of this outer ditch has been obscured by later quarrying. Aerial photographs show a roughly rectangular enclosure, bounded by an infilled ditch, extending 60m to the south-east of the end of the north-eastern arm of the moat and an outflow leat which runs to the river. Within the moat, an inner island about 70m square is created by a pair of ditches at right-angles to each other; this area is thought to have been used as a garden whilst an area of disturbed ground on the outer island to the south-east is considered to be the site of a manor house. A sunken trackway, up to 25m wide, runs from the south-west corner of the moated site towards the river where it diverges into three paths, probably indicating that a number of crossing-points were used (on the opposite bank, the modern path giving access to Hall Close appears to have respected the course of one of these). Two minor sunken paths run north-eastward of the main track, crossing the field. Along the edge of the field north of the moated site are a series of ridges which are the surviving ends of cultivation earthworks associated with medieval field systems that lay beyond the moat. Because ploughing of the adjacent fields has removed all surface traces of these earthworks, the survival of the headland within Hall Close provides important evidence of the medieval farming at Riseley. A 25m diameter circular structure, comprising a low ring-shaped bank located at the northern end of the trackway, is thought to be the foundations of a dovecote. Because of its location in the path of the track, it is thought that the dovecote was built after the trackway went out of common use. The field was mentioned in a will of 1673 as `Hall Dole' and a deed of 1588 records the conveyance of site and buildings at `Haule Close'. Fences within the area are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath is included.MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 4 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | The Old Manor House, Cretingsbury: a motte castle and moated manor house |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1009590 |
| **HER Number** | 00421; DCB150 |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 511552 |
| **Northing** | 263057 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Motte castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. In a majority of examples an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the bailey, adjoined the motte. Motte castles and motte-and-bai1ey castles acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, as strongholds, and, in many cases, as aristocratic residences and as centres of local or royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, motte castles generally occupied strategic positions dominating their immediate locality and, as a result, are the most visually impressive monuments of the early post-Conquest period surviving in the modern landscape. Over 600 motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. Some 100-150 examples do not have baileys and are classified as motte castles. As one of a restricted range of recognised early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short period of time, motte castles continued to be built and occupied from the 11th to the 13th centuries, after which they were superseded by other types of castle.The motte exhibits a rare modification into a moated site. Such sites were built throughout England in the medieval period, often as prestigious seignorial residences, with the provision of a moat as a status symbol rather than as a practical military defence. Moated sites form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the contryside. The monument at the Old Manor House includes well preserved examples of a motte castle and a manorial moat. The latter is of particularly complex form displaying a wide diversity of features. Environmental evidence, enabling reconstruction of the economy of the site, may be recovered from waterlogged silts of the ditches, fishponds and the wellshaft, and also from buried landsurfaces beneath the motte mound and moat banks. Remains of buildings are known to survive on the moat island and the top of the motte.DetailsThe monument includes a Norman motte castle later incorporated into a large and elaborate moated site. The monument is situated on the crest of a ridge which runs east-west. The motte is an earthen mound about 2m in height and 50m in diameter. Building materials, including stone and handmade brick fragments, are scattered on the top. The mound is surrounded by a waterfilled ditch about 12m wide by up to 3m deep. A channel leaves the western arm of the ditch at a tangent and runs north, towards the outer moat. Access to the motte is via a causeway on the north-east side. The castle was later enclosed by a large sub-rectangular moated site which measures up to 260m north-south by 165m east-west and is defined by a waterfilled ditch 12m wide and 3m deep. The northern arm is linked to the motte ditch and the flow was originally controlled by a sluice. On the northern, western, and southern arms of the ditch there is an outer bank 7m wide and 1.5m high. On the eastern arm the outer bank has been eroded and is only clearly visible near the northern end. Gaps in the bank at the north- west and south-west corners and on the southern arm are minor entry-points onto the island but the main access to the interior is via a causeway on the eastern arm which aligns with a dirt track which skirts the northern perimeter of the moat. The interior contains a number of interesting features. The western, southern and eastern arms of the ditch have an internal bank 1m high and 5m wide while at the south of the island is a complex of six fishponds of different types. Parallel to the southern arm of the moat and inside the inner bank is a narrow waterfilled pond measuring 10m wide, 110m long and about 2m deep; this is the largest of the six. Just north of this pond is a series of three smaller ponds joined end-to-end by short leats. These are about 8m wide by 2m deep and the largest is 22m long. All three hold water. The remaining pair of ponds lies parallel to the western arm of the moat. The outermost pond is 1m deep and dry, measuring about 70m long and 10m wide. The innermost is deeper, at 2m, and still contains water. This is also 10m wide but is only 60m long. There is a slight bank around the northern end of both ponds. In the north-eastern corner of the moat are the remains of buildings associated with the former Old Manor Farm which has been demolished down to its foundations. Handmade brick and structural timber fragments were observed in the rubble. The plan of the buildings is obscured by rubble and vegetation. There is an open wellshaft in the vicinity of the ruins surrounded by a post and wire fence. Although the monument now appears to be rather isolated, it lies on the postulated route of an ancient ridgeway running from Little Staughton in the direction of Hail Weston. Situated as it is on a natural high point, the monument commands an excellent view of the surrounding countryside. These strategic factors no doubt influenced the siting of the Norman castle. More settled times after the Conquest saw the alteration of the castle into a moated manorial residence. The Old Manor House was also |

known as Cretingsbury or Cottingsbury and belonged to Sir Adam de Creting who died in 1294. The site is shown on Jeffreys' Map of Bedfordshire 1768. The Old Manor Farm house was largely built in the 17th-18th century but incorporated elements of an earlier timber structure. The house has been derelict at least since the early 1970's. The fence around the well shaft is excluded from the scheduling as is the surface of the trackway. The ground beneath them is included. The rubble and timber fragments associated with the demolished buildings are considered part of the scheduling.MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 5 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Manor Farm Iron Age univallate hillfort and medieval moated enclosure. |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1012066 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 508446 |
| **Northing** | 259750 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Slight univallate hillforts are a rare class of monument with only c.150 examples surviving nationally. The majority were constructed and used in the latter Bronze Age and earliest Iron Age (12th-6th centuries BC). From the slight nature of these sites, with their ramparted enclosure and single ditch, it has been suggested that they functioned as stock enclosures or redistribution centres rather than as defended settlements, although they may have served both purposes in times of crisis. The overall scarcity of these sites, especially in lowland England, indicates that all examples, even where damaged, are of national importance. The Manor Farm site is a good surviving example with parts of the rampart still visible as a distinctive earthwork and most of the outline of the ditch circuit preserved. The interior, especially, in the Southern area unaffected by more recent building, shows high potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. The Manor Farm site is made more unusual by the existence of a medieval moat which occupies part of the earlier hillfort. The moat lies in the northern half of the hillfort and its wide water- filled ditch clearly exploits the former Iron Age enclosure ditch. Moats are often characterised by high status domestic or religious buildings. Around 6000 examples are scattered throughout England with most dating from the medieval period. They may exhibit a high diversity in their forms and sizes. As such they make up a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside.DetailsThe monument includes the remains of an Iron Age hillfort and medieval moated enclosure. The Iron Age hillfort (650 BC to AD 43) is delineated by an irregular shaped earthwork formed by a single ditch and bank. The ditch survives on the north, north-west and south sides having been largely infilled in other areas. The internal bank or rampart is visible on all but the east side as a 25 m. wide 1 m. high earthwork which has been reduced by cultivation in recent years. The interior is likely to contain buildings and associated occupation deposits. The medieval moated enclosure is located within the northern part of the hillfort, making use of the existing ditches north of Church Lane. The area enclosed measures some 110 m. east-west. The western part of the ditch is water filled and measures about 5 m. across, elsewhere it has been largely levelled. The triangular pond in the northern area is thought to be of medieval or post medieval type although the numerous low earthworks in this area may date from either the Iron Age or medieval Periods. The remains of a small rectangular moated outwork can be seen to the north of the main enclosure. This outwork is thought to form part of the medieval moated complex. The post medieval farmhouse, barns and modern bungalows within the moated enclosure are excluded from the scheduling. Church Lane is also excluded, dividing the monument into two separate scheduled areas.MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached |

map extract.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 6 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Bassmead Manor Farm moated enclosure. |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1012067 |
| **HER Number** | 495 - MBD495; DBD449 |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 514005 |
| **Northing** | 261186 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Around 6000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often, or seasonally, water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings or, in some cases, which were used for horticulture. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England, and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains. Bassmead Manor moat is a fine example of a moated enclosure. The site displays a diversity of features including the upstanding remains of Bassmead Manor, a high quality listed building. Interpretation of the monument is aided by the existence of historical records.DetailsThe monument includes the remains of a moated enclosure dating to the medieval period. The moat survives as a rectangular island measuring some 105m. east-west by 85 m. north-south. The island is surrounded by water filled ditches measuring some 8 m. wide draining to an outflow leat at the north-east angle. A further drain is linked to the south- west corner. The ditches have been revetted along the outer and inner south and west sides in wood and brick. An outer bank is visible along part of the western side. Entrance to the moat is on the south side and has been widened reducing the length of the south-west arm of the ditch. The interior contains the listed II* medieval Bassmead Manor House dating to the 15th century which is excluded from the scheduling, though the ground beneath it is included. The house is believed always to have been located in the north-west corner. No other contemporary earthworks are visible on the island. Most of the island is occupied by farm buildings and extensive areas of concrete yarding. The modern farmyard and farm buildings on the eastern side of the island, where archaeological remains are likely to have been extensively damaged, are excluded from the scheduling. On the western side of the island, the subsurface remains below the farm buildings are included as this area has not been extensively affected by modern building work and below ground remains are considered likely to have survived.MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 7 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Turnpike Farm moated enclosure and associated cultivation earthworks. |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1012069 |

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| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 508804 |
| **Northing** | 259902 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Around 6000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often, or seasonally, water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings or, in some cases, which were used for horticulture. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England, and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains. The moated sites at Turnpike Farm form an unusually well-preserved complex of domestic building platforms and cultivation earthworks. They provide a good example of an integrated layout and design associated with a rural site of this kind.DetailsThe monument includes the earthwork and below ground remains of a series of medieval moated sites with adjacent cultivation earthworks to the east. The moats form at least 4 contiguous enclosures or islands which together measure some 175m. by 70m.. The original extent may have been slightly larger as the earthworks have been cut beyond the field boundary to the north and by farm buildings to the south. The ditches are partially water filled and measure up to 10m. wide. Some ditch sections have been widened to form ponds to the north and south of a central rectangular enclosure. Two phases of platforms can be seen with the central enclosure partially overlain by the moat to the south-west. The central and northern enclosures are subdivided into 4 smaller platforms, the size and form of which are consistent with interpretation as occupation platforms for medieval dwellings. East of the enclosures are the remains of contemporary cultivation earthworks which form a series of linear ridge and furrows surviving up to 1m. high. The furlongs are located at right angles to the moats respecting the eastern boundary of the enclosures. This suggests the earthworks are contemporary with or later than the moats. Together they form an associated medieval complex.MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 8 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | College Farm moated site and associated banked enclosure and fishpond |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1012074 |
| **HER Number** | MBD3276; DBD454 |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 507089 |
| **Northing** | 261560 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Around 6000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often, or seasonally, water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings or, in some cases, which were used for horticulture. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered |

throughout England, and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains. College Farm moated site survives in good condition and its significance is increased by the association with a contemporary fishpond and banked enclosure.DetailsThe monument includes a moated enclosure, associated banked enclosure and a fishpond. The moated site, which is aligned north-west to south- east, is sub-trapezoidal in shape and measures some 55m by 35m in internal dimensions. It is surrounded by a water-filled moat on all but the west side which has been backfilled to form a drive. The moat is about 8m wide except for the north-west and south-east angles which have been enlarged into two ponds. The island is slightly raised above the surrounding land. Upon the island, and excluded from the scheduling, are the upstanding remains of a post medieval farmhouse and stables. These are considered to be located upon the site of earlier buildings and the ground below them is included in the scheduling. Low earthworks visible to the east of the house suggest the presence of additional related buildings. Adjacent to the moat on the north side are the well-defined remains of a banked enclosure currently enclosing a small orchard. The interior of the enclosure is very uneven marking the probable sites of additional out-house structures. A rectangular pond, north of the banked enclosure, is believed to be a contemporary fishpond. The pond measures some 60m by 20m and drains into an outflow leat at its east end. A short channel leads from the pond towards the north-west angle of the moat to where it is blocked by a solid causeway.MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 9 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Staughton Green moated site, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1013311 |
| **HER Number** | 00346; DCB44 |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 513351 |
| **Northing** | 265341 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.Staughton Green is a well-preserved example of a Cambridgeshire moated enclosure. The significance of the site is increased due to water-logging and the fact that it has not been disturbed by later buildings and works. In consequence, it retains considerable archaeological potential.DetailsThe monument includes the remains of a Medieval moated enclosure and outer entrance earthworks. The moat is sub-rectangular measuring some 90m by 85m including its surrounding moat which measures some 10m across. At the north- west the remains of a slight outer bank can be seen which may once have been more extensive. Entrance to the moated enclosure is provided by a |

3m wide causeway on the west side. Outer earthworks adjacent to the entrance include the remains of an ovoid hollow connected to the moat by a slight scarp. The interior of the moated island is flat.MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 10 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Moated site known as `The Camps' and associated fishponds |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1013874 |
| **HER Number** | 494 - MBD494; DBD1275 |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 511780 |
| **Northing** | 260275 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.Despite some superficial damage `The Camps' is largely undisturbed, and remains one of the best preserved moated sites in Bedfordshire. The islands will contain evidence of buildings in the form of buried foundations and the impressions of timber structures, and other features related to the period of occupation such as wells, yard surfaces and refuse pits. The ditches will provide detailed information concerning the water management system and contain waterlogged deposits from which both artefacts and environmental evidence can be retrieved to illustrate the development of the site and the landscape in which it was set. The sections of the ditches within the ploughed field to the south of the main enclosure survive as buried features and form an important part of the system which regulated the adjacent fishponds.Fishponds are artificially created pools of slow moving fresh water constructed for the purpose of breeding and storing fish in order to provide a consistent and sustainable supply of food. The tradition of constructing and using fishponds began in the medieval period and reached a peak of popularity in the 12th century. Fishponds were often grouped together, either clustered or in line, and joined by leats; each pond being stocked with a different age or species of fish. They were largely the province of the wealthier sectors of society, and are considered important as a source of information concerning the economy of various classes of medieval settlements and institutions. The fishponds adjacent to The Camps form an integral part of the settlement, and represent an important component of the medieval landscape created to support the economy and enhance the surroundings of the moated site. The ponds are well preserved, both as visible and partially buried features, retaining the complex of ditches used to control the water levels within.The proximity of The Camps to the priory at Bushmead, and the historical association between the two monuments, is of particular interest in the study of the relationship between religious and secular life in rural medieval England. The monument lies within an area where moated sites are relatively numerous, with at least six known examples within a 4km radius. Comparisons between these sites will enable valuable insights into the development of medieval settlement |

in the region.DetailsThe moated site known as `The Camps' lies some 160m to the north of the Eaton Socon to Bushmead road, on the south side of the valley of the Duloe Brook. The monument includes a large medieval moated enclosure containing a smaller moated island and a series of leats leading to the south which formerly regulated the supply of water to a pair of contemporary fishponds.The outer enclosure is roughly square in plan. Both the southern and eastern sides measure approximately 100m in length, whilst the western side is some 20m longer. The northern arm, which curves outward slightly in the centre, is about 130m long. The surrounding ditch varies between 5m and 10m in width, being both steeper and narrower to the north although the depth is fairly consistent at c.2m. The base of the ditch is partially waterlogged, retaining standing water in the south eastern corner, and contains deep deposits of dark organic silt. A low bank, c.5m wide and 0.5m high, flanks the outer edge of the eastern arm, slight traces of which continue along the southern arm. The surface of the enclosure is fairly level except near the north western corner where there is a small oval pond, 10m by 15m, now largely infilled. The rectangular inner island measures 65m by 40m and is aligned within the north east corner of the outer enclosure. This island is surrounded by a steep- sided ditch, on average 8m wide and 1.8m deep, which is similarly wet near the southern corner and contains waterlogged silts. A narrow, partly buried, channel at the north eastern corner originally connected this ditch to the outer moat. The inner and outer ditches are separated by an interval of approximately 8m-10m which is raised by about 0.5m, indicating the former presence of a substantial bank. A further section of bank, measuring c.3m wide and 0.4m high, survives along the outer edge of the western arm of the inner ditch. The northern edge of the island is marked by a slight bank, perhaps the base of a palisade or wall, which terminates in a low mound at the north western corner. Traces of a similar bank and mound are visible near the south eastern corner. The inner island is thought to be the site of the main hall or residence, and there are fragments of building stone scattered across the surface. The remains of medieval structures are also suggested by three irregular mounds, measuring up to 10m across and 1.5m high, located in the centre of the island. Ancillary buildings, perhaps kitchens, barns and futher accommodation, would have covered the outer enclosure, as is known to have been the case on comparable sites in the region. Fragments of building material have also been found in this area and on the surface of the ploughed field immediately to the south.The complex of leats leading southwards from the main enclosure survives partly as earthworks and partly as buried features within the ploughed field. It was constructed to provide drainage from the moats and to regulate the supply of running water to two fishponds located within an area of scrub woodland approximately 100m to the south of the main enclosure. A shallow channel, c.3m wide and 0.7m deep, extends southwards for about 150m from the south west corner of the outer moat, on the same alignment as the western arm. Near the southern end this channel is joined by a narrow leat which served as the outflow from the larger of the two fishponds, located some 50m to the north east. This eastern pond is about 60m long by 20m wide, orientated east to west. It is water-filled and at least 1.5m deep, with low banks flanking the northern and southern sides. A second leat, connected to the north side of the outflow channel, survives as an earthwork for c.50m, running parallel to, and 8m from, the western ditch. Further north this ditch can be traced as a line of dark soil extending across the ploughed field towards the moats. A third channel, also connected to the northern side of the outflow channel, lies some 5m to the east. This leat provided the outflow channel for the second (western) fishpond, located some 25m to the north. The western fishpond, which is depicted on an estate map dated 1799, is orientated north to south, the northern end protruding from the copse and visible as a depression in the ploughed field. It measures 30m in length and 15m across and, although largely infilled, descends to a depth of c.0.8m. A further channel is visible as a dark band of soil extending from the north eastern corner of the western pond towards the south eastern corner of the outer moat, where a short projection from the outer bank indicates the position of the junction. This ditch is flanked by a broad bank, 6m in width, which appears as a spread of light chalky clay and survives to a height of c.0.15m. The ditch continues southwards as a shallow earthwork between the two fishponds and is thought to have provided the main source of water for each, since it leads from the lowest section of the moat which would have retained the most consistent water level. The buried remains of dams or sluices are thought to survive at the various junctions within the complex of leats.The leats and the eastern pond are recorded on a map dated 1624, by which time they had been incorporated within a wider drainage system for the surrounding fields and woods. The map also shows entrances in the centre of the southern arms of the moats, indicating that the main approach to the site may have been from the road to the south through the enclosures formed by the leats. A scatter of flint rubble in the ploughed field near the centre of

the southern arm may indicate the location of a gate house or bridge. The present entrance, a narrow causeway across the outer western arm, is not considered to be an original entrance since it was formed by infilling, rather than by leaving a gap during the excavation of the ditch. Several hollows in the northern bank separating the inner and outer moat ditches have formerly been interpreted as entrances, but are now considered to be the result of amateur excavations earlier this century.The 1624 survey refers to the site as `Bellocamps' and records it as the site of `Bellocampos house in ancient and former times'. Popular tradition attributes the construction of the site to the Romans, no doubt prompted by the Latin word `bello' in the placename. The site is, in fact, a moated residence of a type commonly built for influential individuals in the Middle Ages. The term `Bellocamps' is a rough Latin translation of the name Beauchamp, meaning beautiful field (bellus-campus), and refers to the family which held land in the parish in the 12th and 13th centuries. Hugh de Beauchamp is thought to have died during the Third Crusade. His grandson, also Hugh, endowed the foundation of Bushmead Priory in c.1195, which lies some 350m to the north west.The pheasant coop located within the angle formed by the southern arm of the outer moat and the western leat is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 11 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Bushmead Priory: an Augustinian priory 800m north east of Bushmead Cross |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1014455 |
| **HER Number** | MBB21766; DBD1663 |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 511573 |
| **Northing** | 260773 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | From the time of St Augustine's mission to re-establish Christianity in AD 597 to the reign of Henry VIII, monasticism formed an important facet of both religious and secular life in the British Isles. Settlements of religious communities, including monasteries, were built to house communities of monks, canons (priests), and sometimes lay-brothers, living a common life of religious observance under some form of systematic discipline. It is estimated from documentary evidence that over 700 monasteries were founded in England. These ranged in size from major communities with several hundred members to tiny establishments with a handful of brethren. They belonged to a wide variety of different religious orders, each with its own philosophy. As a result, they vary considerably in the detail of their appearance and layout, although all possess the basic elements of church, domestic accommodation for the community, and work buildings. Monasteries were inextricably woven into the fabric of medieval society, acting not only as centres of worship, learning, and charity, but also, because of the vast landholdings of some orders, as centres of immense wealth and political influence. They were established in all parts of England, some in towns and others in the remotest of areas. Many monasteries acted as the foci of wide networks including parish churches, almshouses, hospitals, farming estates and tenant villages. Some 225 of these religious houses belonged to the order of St Augustine. The Augustinians were not monks in the strict sense, but rather communities of canons - or priests - living under the rule of St Augustine. In England they came to be known as `black canons' because of their dark coloured robes and to distinguish them from the Cistercians who wore light clothing. From the 12th century onwards, they undertook much valuable work in the parishes, running almshouses, schools and hospitals as well as maintaining and preaching in parish churches. It was from the churches that they derived much of their revenue. The Augustinians made a major contribution to many facets of medieval life and all of their monasteries which exhibit significant surviving archaeological remains are worthy of protection.Bushmead Priory is a well documented example of an |

Augustinian foundation with historical records from its inception continuing to the mid 14th century, and further details from the Dissolution and after. The extensive earthwork remains of the priory buildings, fishponds, and other features survive in good condition, undisturbed by excavation. These, together with the standing and buried remains of the claustral buildings, reflect both the religious and domestic elements of the monastery's life. The sequence of alterations to the refectory demonstrates evolving architectural fashions within the period of monastic use, and its changing use in subsequent centuries. The proximity of the medieval moated site Bushmead Camps, belonging to the the priory's benefactor, is a significant indication of the close relationship between the Augustinian order and the minor nobility which provided the mainspring of their support. The wall paintings within the refectory are of particular interest. Old Testament scenes are comparatively rare in English medieval murals, and the narrative scheme of the creation is without parallel amongst the few surviving figure subjects in English refectories. The creation theme (Adam and Eve) is only known at one other ecclesiastical site in this country (Easby Church in North Yorkshire), and only one example still exists in Europe, that from the nunnery of Sigena in Northern Spain. The refectory, which is in the care of the Secretary of State, is accessible to the public, and provides a graphic illustration of the nature of the Augustinian house and the subsequent use of the property following the Dissolution.DetailsBushmead Priory is located on the south side of the Duloe Brook, some 6.5km to the east of St Neots, where the brook enters the Great River Ouse. The monument includes the refectory building (the only monastic structure to survive as a standing building above ground), the buried remains of the church and claustral ranges, a series of earthworks representing further buildings and related structures within the priory precinct, and a row of fishponds adjacent to the brook. The refectory (a Grade I Listed Building included in the scheduling) is a rectangular building, measuring c.22m by 8m, which stands on a slight terrace in the valley side about 60m to the south of the brook. It was built in c.1250, the walls constructed in rubble and mortar, with quoins and corner buttresses in Barnack limestone. The original main entrance (now blocked) was at the western end of the south wall, to the west of an elaborate alcove with a pointed arch which housed the lavatorium, or washing place. A simple arched doorway in the centre of the north wall (later altered externally to a square jamb) led into the kitchen, which originally extended across the north western side of the refectory and was also connected by a small square serving hatch in the wall opposite the main entrance. The main source of light in the refectory was a large west window which illuminated the seating for the canons at the `lower' end. The outline of the early window, a large pointed arch with hood mould, has survived, although the tracery of this period was later removed. The raised pulpit from which lessons were read during meals no longer exists, but its location is indicated by a partly blocked stairway within the centre of the south wall. The hall was originally open to the roof, the timber structure of which has survived with few alterations. The roof is divided into six equal bays by five massive tie beams running across the width of the building. These rest on wall plates (timbers on top of the walls) the innermost of which is carved with stylised leaves. Crown posts with carved bases and capitals stand on the centre of each tie beam, supporting the framework above. The crown posts and purlins (beams running lengthways across the hall) are an early example of methods employed in later medieval construction. However, the multiple braces springing from the posts and the parallel sets of rafters indicate an experimental and cautious transition from earlier designs. The building underwent a second phase of development around 1310 when decorated tracery was inserted in the west window, fragments of which survived in the later infill. A tall window was added at the eastern end of the north wall, providing light to the upper end of the building where the prior, senior canons and prominent guests would have sat. The upper section of this window remains mostly unaltered, with a square frame containing three lights with cusped heads set within an arched and deeply recessed embrasure. Wall paintings of this period were recorded in the 1950s and further evidence was discovered during recent restoration work. The main element is a masonry pattern imitating joints in ashlar. This survives around the north east window, the west window and on parts of the east and west walls, and is thought to have covered most of the interior above dado level. The soffit of the inner order of the west window is decorated with a vine-scroll above slender painted columns. The outer order (which was inserted in c.1310) is painted with chevrons of black, yellow and red, containing trefoil leaves. Beneath the gable rafters on the east and west walls are vine-scroll bands. The survival is best on the west wall where the scroll emerges from the beak of a crane-like bird to the south of the window, and leads to a hooded male figure in a corresponding position to the north. Part of a frieze of painted lozenge-shaped frames has been identified below the wall plate toward the eastern end of the north wall. These three frames contain small narrative scenes from the

Book of Genesis, and are considered to have formed part of a creation cycle continuing around the hall. The final phase of monastic alterations is thought to have taken place around 1500. A timber floor was inserted at the level of the western window sill (about 2m from the ground). This is still in place (with modern floorboards) in the eastern half of the building, but has been removed to the west where its former position is shown by beam slots and a blocked fireplace in the north wall. The main entrance in the south wall (being now too tall) was partly blocked and a smaller archway inserted. The pulpit stairs were also blocked and the western window partly infilled and replaced by a smaller opening with perpendicular tracery. Three small windows with central mullions were added to the east of the lavatorium and two similar windows inserted in the north wall to provide light for the ground floor. A three light window was added at first floor level, near the western end of the north wall, the external tracery of which remains visible. The timber and plaster partition which crosses the centre of the hall, slightly to the east of the kitchen door, was added at this time, and the eastern chamber sub-divided by a similar partition set on masonry footings. The refectory continued in use as a private dwelling after the Dissolution. Three large rectangular windows in Late Perpendicular style were added to the south wall to light the upper floor, and the lower part of the tall window in the north wall was replaced with a doorway. A new doorway with a pointed arch (now the main entrance) was inserted in the centre of the south wall, leading into the central north-south passage which was created by adding a parallel timber partition to the west of the earlier example. Further beam slots in the walls indicate that the floor within the western half of the refectory was slightly raised, and the hearth for the fireplace in the north wall was reset accordingly. A doorway was inserted within the lavatorium arch to provide access to the lower western room and a wooden spiral staircase was inserted in the earlier main entrance, which was now completely blocked. An additional range was constructed on the eastern end of the refectory in the 1620s, joined by doorways on both floors. A Georgian wing (demolished in 1964) was attached to the south eastern corner of this range in 1762. By 1800 the west window of the refectory had been almost completely infilled and a small wooden door inserted to serve the upper western room, then used as a hayloft. The room below was used for stabling, accounting for the present cobbled floor, whereas the remainder of the building (with floors of tile and brick) stayed in domestic use. The present spiral staircase at the north end of the central passage was added at this time, together with a small doorway in the north wall which indicates that a second storey existed over the kitchen. An illustration dated 1838 shows the kitchen still in use, and, although it was largely demolished later in the century, the broad limestone arch of the medieval fireplace still stands, together with a short section of the northern kitchen wall. The area on the north side of the refectory was subsequently converted to a small cobbled courtyard with a central well. The serving hatch was also infilled during this period, and the doorway in the lower part of the tall window replaced with a window. Further partitions were added within the building, including the repositioning of a medieval screen near the top of the stairs. The refectory was placed in the care of the Secretary of State in 1973, and restored over the next ten years. The walls were repointed and modern internal and external renderings removed. The roof frame was repaired and retiled, replacing the earlier tiles which had in turn superseded stone slates depicted on an illustration of 1730. This illustration also shows the claustral range, which stood to the south of the refectory, prior to its final demolition in the 18th century. A moulded string course below the eaves on the south wall formed the crease for a pitched roof over the northern cloister walk; the floor of which (extending some 2.5m from the wall and composed of glazed tiles) lies buried beneath the present cobbled path. The cloisters continued to the south enclosing a square area, or garth. This was contained to the west by a single exterior wall (where in a larger monastery the cellarers range would have stood) formerly attached to the south western corner of the refectory. A cartulary, consisting of grants and other administrative documents relating to the priory before 1349, mentions some of the buildings which were arranged around the remaining two sides of the cloisters. The priory church formed the southern arm, and on the eastern side stood the chapter house and infirmary, linking the church's northern transept with the refectory. This area was subsequently landscaped as part of the gardens of the present house. The level terrace of the cloisters, however, remains clearly visible, together with slight scarps some 30m to the south of the refectory which indicate the position of foundations or robbing trenches for the walls of the nave and south transept. The monastic cemetery lay to the south of the church, extending some 50m to the west where human bones were found in the bank of a pond in 1923. The eastern claustral range is thought to have lain to the south of the day-room, a small extension, some 6.5m in length, attached to the end of the refectory. The northern and eastern walls of this structure were retained within the later 17th century range,

which is still in residential use. The valley side to the north and west of the claustral range retains low earthworks of building platforms and associated features relating to activities within the priory precinct. An estate map dated 1624 shows a cluster of small structures on the north side of the refectory, many of which are thought to have been priory buildings retained after the Dissolution. These have since been demolished, apart from an Elizabethan coach house located to the north west of the refectory, the foundations of which are though to be medieval. A sub-rectangular terrace, approximately 15m across, lies to the west of the coach house, within the angle created by the present access road to the refectory and a disused farm track leading to the north. The track reflects the line of the western boundary of the priory precinct, and the platform is probably the location of a gatehouse. A similar sized platform, some 0.4m lower, lies immediately to the north. Further platforms flank the access road to the east, separated by a slight hollow way descending the slope toward the north of the refectory where it joins a broader terraced route extending to the north west. A south facing scarp, O.6m high, lies some 10m-15m to the south of the access road, defining the northern edge of another platform or terrace; while a further building platform lies immediately to the east separated by a narrow hollow way approaching the cloister area from the south west. A fragment of medieval wall has been incorporated in the brickwork of the later garden wall which runs along the southern side of this latter feature. The cartulary records five corody holders (benefactors of the house who were allowed to dwell within the precinct and receive support in their old age), which may explain the purpose of some of these building platforms. Others are considered to be the locations of barns, stables and various outbuildings associated with the operation of the priory. The southern and eastern precinct boundaries are no longer visible, although its northern extent is clearly defined by a section of the Duloe Brook. A series of monastic fishponds run across the valley floor on the south side of the brook (within the precinct), four of which remain water filled. The three larger ponds range between 50m and 100m in length, and between 12m and 25m in width, increasing in size from west to east. A supply channel runs to the north of the central pond in this group, linked to the western end of the pond to the east. This channel, which measures c.5m wide and 1.2m deep, remains water filled over much of its length, but has been infilled where it formerly joined the pond to the west. The smallest pond in the series lies further to the east near a marked change in the direction of the brook. This measures approximately 12m by 20m, and is thought to have served as a fry-tank, used to rear fresh stock for the other ponds. The fifth pond lies at the western end of the series. This has been infilled and remains visible only as a slight depression, although its position is shown on the 1624 map. The priory was founded around 1195 by Hugh de Beauchamp, whose family had held land in the area since the Norman Conquest, probably centred at a moated manor known as `The Camps' situated approximately 300m to the south (the subject of a separate scheduling). The foundation may have been intended to commemorate Hugh's grandfather of the same name who was killed in the Holy Land in 1187, probably during the disastrous Battle of Hattin which led to the fall of Jerusalem and the calling of the Third Crusade. The original grant, confirmed by Pope Innocent III in 1198, mentions an existing house (domus) on the site, perhaps accounting for the development of the claustral range in an inversion of typical layout. A legend that the later canons venerated a hermit as their founder probably derives from the life of Joseph the first prior, (c.1215-33), formerly the chaplain of Coppingford Hermitage, who introduced the Augustinian rule to Bushmead. The earlier community, led by William of Colmworth, followed no recognised monastic rule. Grants towards the fabric of the church were acquired under the second prior, John de Weldebof (c.1233-55), which may have been used to replace or enlarge an earlier building recorded in 1215-20. Chapels of St Stephen and St Mary Magdalene are mentioned before 1236. The Augustinian priory continued to attract grants of land through the latter part of the 13th century, reaching its fullest extent under Prior Richard Foliot (1265-98). The cartulary, compiled by the seventh prior Richard of Staughton, contains information on priory possessions in seven counties. The community, however, remained small, never exceeding six canons, with only three recorded in 1534. The priory was dissolved in 1536 and granted to Sir William Gascoigne by Henry VIII in 1537. The priory remained in his possession until 1562 when it was sold to William Gery, members of whose family have held the property since. The modern fittings within the refectory, including banisters, display boards, switches and light fittings are excluded from the scheduling. In addition to the Coach House and the later inhabited building on the eastern side of the refectory, which are both Grade II Listed Buildings, the following items are also excluded: the surfaces of the visitors' car park and of all roads, paths and yards; the 19th century courtyard surface to the north of the refectory and the associated well, walls and outbuildings (with the exception of the kitchen fireplace and

supporting walls which are included), the two septic tanks to the north of the Coach House and refectory, the wooden bridge at the western end of the largest fishpond and all modern garden walls; the ground beneath all these features, below the Coach House and below the dwelling to the east of the refectory is included in the scheduling.MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 12 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Motte castle in Kimbolton Park, known as Castle Hill |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1015013 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 509368 |
| **Northing** | 267374 |
| **Parish** | Kimbolton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Motte castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. In a majority of examples an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the bailey, adjoined the motte. Motte castles and motte-and-bai1ey castles acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, as strongholds, and, in many cases, as aristocratic residences and as centres of local or royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, motte castles generally occupied strategic positions dominating their immediate locality and, as a result, are the most visually impressive monuments of the early post-Conquest period surviving in the modern landscape. Over 600 motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. Some 100-150 examples do not have baileys and are classified as motte castles. As one of a restricted range of recognised early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short period of time, motte castles continued to be built and occupied from the 11th to the 13th centuries, after which they were superseded by other types of castle.Castle Hill is a well preserved example of a medieval motte castle. The mound will retain buried evidence for the structure which stood on the summit, and the silts within the surrounding ditch will contain both artefacts and environmental evidence relating to the limited period of occupation. The old ground surface buried beneath the mound is also of considerable significance as it may retain evidence of former land use which will have been degraded elsewhere by more recent cultivation. The strategic position of the castle provides an illustration of its defensive role during the Anarchy.DetailsCastle Hill motte stands on a slight spur about 270m north of Park Lodge, overlooking the flood plain of the River Kym and village of Kimbolton to the north. The castle was constructed by digging a broad circular ditch around the tip of the spur, encircling a small area which was raised using the upcast to form a mound or motte. The motte (also circular in plan) measures about 30m in diameter and now stands approximately level with the outer edge of the ditch to the south, and 1.8m above the rim of the ditch to the north where the ground falls away at the end of the spur. The surface of the motte, which would originally have supported a timber tower, has a slightly domed profile. The surrounding ditch varies between 1m and 2.5m in depth, deepest to the south to compensate for the rising ground. Although it was recorded as water filled in the early part of this century, the ditch is now dry and contains deep deposits of humic silt. The ditch also varies in width from about 15m around the southern part of the circuit narrowing to about 10m around the northern half, which is accompanied by an outer counterscarp bank averaging 5m across and 0.6m high. In the absence of a causeway across the ditch access to the motte is thought to have been via a bridge. The castle is believed to have originated in the mid 12th century during the period of civil war known as the Anarchy. |

Kimbolton Park, in which the monument stands, was enclosed as a deer park by the 16th century, and it has been suggested that the motte may have been reused as a hunting lodge for a time. The monument is shown on Thomas Stirrup's estate map of 1673 under the name Castle Hill.All fences and fenceposts are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath is included.MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 13 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Two bowl barrows 900m and 1000m east of Old Manor Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1020486 |
| **HER Number** | 00437a; DCB305 |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 512606 |
| **Northing** | 263124 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.The bowl barrows 900m and 1000m east of Old Manor Farm are situated in an archaeologically rich Bronze Age and medieval landscape. The reuse of one of the mounds during the medieval period indicates its continued importance as a local landmark throughout the centuries. As the barrows have not been excavated, archaeological deposits are thought to survive well with the potential for the recovery of valuable artefactual and ecological evidence for over 4000 years of human activity.DetailsThe monument includes two Bronze Age bowl barrows, in two areas of protection and situated 900m and 1000m east of Old Manor Farm in a field called Mill Field. The easternmost mound is partly overlain by a hedge and stands approximately 0.4m high with a diameter of 26m. The southern part has been reduced by ploughing. The mound was surrounded by a ditch from which earth was dug in the construction of the mound, which is no longer visible but will survive as a buried feature, about 3m wide.Approximately 100m to the west are the remains of the second barrow. The mound, about 15m in diameter, has been reduced by ploughing, yet buried features, including the remains of an encircling ditch approximately 3m wide, are thought to survive.The two bowl barrows were formerly part of a group of four, marked on an 1827 map, of which two have not been identified. They may have been part of a larger Bronze Age cemetery, as suggested by evidence of further barrows to the north east.One of the barrow mounds on Mill Field was probably reused as a mill mound, as is apparent from 18th and 19th century maps and building material scattered on the site. The mounds are favourably situated on the crest of a hill, 900m east of a medieval manor, and 500m south east of the remains of a medieval and/or post-medieval village.MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the |

monument's support and preservation.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 14 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | DOVECOTE AT NUMBER 49 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114112 |
| **HER Number** | 5960 - MBD5960 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 515763 |
| **Northing** | 260786 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Dovecote. C18. Red brick, hipped old clay tile roof with weather-boarded gablets to upper part. Square plan, 2 storeys. First floor brick band to all sides. S elevation has ground floor plank door and small first floor window opening, both centrally placed. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 15 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 53, WOODHOUSE LANE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114113 |
| **HER Number** | 868 - MBD868 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 515728 |
| **Northing** | 260778 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C18. Colour washed rough cast and some brick over timber frame. Thatched roof. 2-room plan, one storey and attics. E elevation : 2 2-light horizontal sashes, off-centre plank door under gabled thatched hood. Red brick integral stack to S gable end. One storey rough cast and tiled addition to S, also with 2-light horizontal sash. C20 garage addition to N gable end. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 16 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | The Malting (kiln) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1006821 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 518112 |
| **Northing** | 260390 |

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| **Parish** | St. Neots |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Not currently available for this entry. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 17 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | OLD FARM COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114115 |
| **HER Number** | 871 - MBD871 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 514625 |
| **Northing** | 260704 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House. C17. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Half-hipped thatched roof. L-plan, 2 storeys to E wing, 2 storeys and attics to N. One 2-light horizontal sash with glazing bars to each floor of E block, various casements, some C20, elesewhere. Red brick double ridge stack to E wing. C20 glazed door to N wing. Colour washed brick and rough cast lower additions to E gable end, C20 colour washed and tiled extension to NW. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 18 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | DANVER'S THATCH |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114116 |
| **HER Number** | 869 - MBD869 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 514380 |
| **Northing** | 260811 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C17. Timber framed with rough cast infill. Thatched roof. 2-bay plan, 2 storeys. S elevation : ground floor has one 4-light casement with wood mullions and one 2-light casement, first floor has 2 single-light casements with glazing bars. Plank door under open gabled porch to LH. Red brick gable end stack to LH. Out storey colour washed and thatched addition to LH, also with red brick gable end stack. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 19 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CHURCH ST MARY THE VIRGIN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114778 |

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| **HER Number** | 1083 - MBD1083 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade I |
| **Easting** | 507390 |
| **Northing** | 262490 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Parish Church, late C12-C15. Coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings. Chancel, N chapel, nave, S porch, N aisle, W tower. Chancel: late C12 round-headed S doorway. Reset C13 lancet, with jambs carried down for sedilia, to S wall. C14 E window. C15 2-bay N arcade, W bay blocked by organ. C14 chancel arch. N chapel: C15 N wall W window reuses earlier work. Nave: c1340 3 bay N arcade, roof-loft door to NE. 2 C15 windows to S wall, E one set in C14 jambs. C15 clerestory, with S windows bigger than N ones. Embattled parapet. late C12 S doorway with semi- circular head. Mid C14 S porch: square-headed side windows, pointed arched doorway, surmounted by worn image niche. N aisle: 2 C14 N windows, 2-centred arched N doorway Recent restoration visible outside. main parapet. Early C15 4-stage W tower. Angle buttresses rise to top, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles. Embattled parapet, octagonal spire with 3 tiers of lights. C18 inscription to W wall. Interior: C14 octagonal font on octagonal base with gablets and inscription in French. C13 coffin lid in N chapel. Nave has some C16 bench ends and fronts, some retaining traceried panels. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 20 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | COLLEGE FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114779 |
| **HER Number** | 12028 - MBD12028 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507070 |
| **Northing** | 261545 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. C16 and C17 with later additions. Timber frame, with some coursed rubble, some brick and some rough cast casing, the whole colour washed. Clay tile roof. H-plan, C16 2 storeyed N wing, linked to C17 S wing of 2 storeys and attics. One storeyed C20 infilling to make overall rectangular plan. Lean-to addition to S elevation. E elevation: S gable has one window per floor, N gable has 2 windows per floor, all C20 except for single-light casement in moulded surround to S wing attic and 2-light horizontal sash in moulded surround to N wing first floor. W elevation: both gables have coursed rubble to ground floor, brick to first floor and attic, red brick integral gable end stacks and C20 brick coping. Sash windows to link block first floor. N elevation: some close-studding with brick infill, some pinhole pargetting. C20 porch and windows. Interior: C17 block has stopped chamfered beams, and built-in cupboard and panelling with arcading design along top to fireplace wall of first floor room. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 21 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | KYLEMORE COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |

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| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114780 |
| **HER Number** | 7983 - MBD7983 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 506169 |
| **Northing** | 262369 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House. C16 with later alterations. Timber framed with some plaster infill, some brick casing, some rough case, the whole colour washed except for some exposed timbering to NE wing. Thatched roof. Original open hall and cross-wing plan, the hall, floored mid Cl7, now one storey and attics. SW elevation: one 2-light casement to each floor of cross-wing. One small casement and 2 2-light casements to main block ground floor, one dormer with 2-light horizontal sash, off-centre plank door. Red brick ridge stack. Half-hipped roofs to both blocks. NE gable end of cross- wing is jettied and has external brick stack. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 22 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SYNEHURST |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114781 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508854 |
| **Northing** | 260174 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. late C18. Cob construction, rough cast and colour washed. Thatch. 2-bay plan, one storey and attics, with C20 cross-wing. Original block has central plank door, 2 2-light horizontal sashes, 2 dormers with casements. Red brick stacks, originally to both gable ends. C20 flat roofed one storey extension to rear. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 23 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ROSE COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114782 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508669 |
| **Northing** | 259780 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C17. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Thatched roof. 3 bays, one storey |

and attics. Red brick double ridge stack, red brick integral stack to S gable end. Plank door in line with chimney. 2 2-light casements to ground floor, one dormer with 2-light horizontal sash, all with glazing bars. One storey slate- roofed lean-to extension to front S.

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 24 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | COTTAGE OPPOSITE CHURCH ROAD |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114785 |
| **HER Number** | 12026 - MBD12026 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507645 |
| **Northing** | 262694 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. late C17. Timber framed, SW gable end refaced in brick in C19, the whole rough cast and colour washed. Thatched roof. 3-bay plan, one storey and attics. NW elevation: C20 door to L, C20 casements, 2 to ground floor one to dormer. Red brick double ridge stack. SW gable end: one 2-light horizontal sash to each floor, plank door to R. C20 flat-roofed extension to NE gable end. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 25 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MILL HILL COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114786 |
| **HER Number** | 5607 - MBD5607 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507614 |
| **Northing** | 262766 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C18. Timber framed with colour washed brick infill. Thatched roof. 2 room plan, one storey and attics. 3 windows to ground floor, central one replacing original front door, 2 dormers, all with C20 2-light casements. Red brick integral stack to SE gable end. C19 2-storey addition to NW gable end: colour washed brick, slate roof, C20 casements and C20 front door under open galed porch. One storey addition to SE gable end. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 26 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | OLD BROOK HOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114787 |

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|---|---|
| **HER Number** | 5613 - MBD5613 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507613 |
| **Northing** | 263227 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House. C17. Timber framed with brick and colour washed plaster infill. Old clay tile roof, rows immediately below the ridge being fish-scale tiles. T-plan, 2 storeyed cross-wing, main block of one storey and attics. Cross-wing gable end: C20 casements and door, half-hipped roof. Main block: 3 windows to ground floor, 2 gabled dormers, all with C20 casements. 2 RH bays, set on lower level and with less substantial timbering, are perhaps later in date. Red brick double ridge stack. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 27 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LAVENDER COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114788 |
| **HER Number** | 5611 - MBD5611 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507721 |
| **Northing** | 263410 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. Circa 1700. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Thatched roof. 3 room plan, one storey and attics. 3 windows to ground floor, 3 dormers, all with C20 casements. Colour washed brick double ridge stack. C20 lean-to extension to N gable end, with C20 thatched porch and door at intersection. C20 hipped thatched porch to S gable end. C20 one storey and attics addition to rear. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 28 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BARN TO REAR OF MANOR, BELONGING TO THE GRANGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114789 |
| **HER Number** | 3212 - MBD3212 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507775 |
| **Northing** | 263698 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Barn. C18 and C19. C19 red brick casing to C18 timber framed structure. Half- hipped old clay tile roof. 6 bays, exceptionally large for this part of the county. Queen post roof structure, with curved braces between posts and tie beams. Original studding and infill has been removed, and |

C19 brick walling built further out, to form aisles to both sides. Brick wall has ventilation patterns and 2 pairs of double doors to NE elevation. Listed for group value with the Manor.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 29 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CORNER HOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114790 |
| **HER Number** | 5618 - MBD5618 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507575 |
| **Northing** | 263155 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C18. Colour washed rough cast on timber frame, some timbering exposed to NW elevation. 2-room plan, one storey and attics. SE elevation: off-centre C20 door, flanked by 2 2-light casements with glazing bars. 2 gabled dormers with single-light casements with glazing bars. Colour washed brick integral stacks to both gable ends. Lean-to extension to SW gable end. NW elevation: one gabled dormer with 2-light casement, C20 door and porch. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 30 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former Baptist Chapel |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114791 |
| **HER Number** | 1084 - MBD1084 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507347 |
| **Northing** | 263105 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Former Baptist Chapel built in 1741 and converted to residential use in 1979.Reasons for DesignationThe former Baptist chapel, Keysoe, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: *Architectural interest: it is a good example of a mid-C18 Baptist chapel which has a typical simplicity and plainness of design with characteristic plan form and features. The bressummers and double-height columns which support the former gallery are important expressions of the building's original purpose. *Historic interest: the chapel was built during a period when Baptism was becoming increasingly strong in the area. Together with the associated burial ground to the south and the former C19 Sunday School to the east, it illustrates the key role of Baptism in the educational and spiritual life of the community. *Group value: it has group value with the adjacent Grade II listed former Sunday School.HistoryBaptist Nonconformity had been established in England in 1607 when John Smyth, an ordained Anglican minister, separated from the Church of England and introduced the Baptism of adult believers as the foundation of Church membership. The first Baptist chapel on Risely Road, which was known as the Brook End Church, was built in 1652 during a period when dissent from the Church of England grew significantly. The period of the greatest expansion for Nonconformist denominations was from the mid-C18 up to about 1870, as non- |

Anglican worshippers were gradually freed from constraints on their civil liberties. In Bedfordshire, the number of Baptist foundations accordingly rose from ten in the C17 to forty-three by 1851, with the result that there were twice as many Baptist chapels as Anglican churches. The church in Brook End was replaced by the present building in 1741, an indication of the strength of Baptism in the area at the time. In common with most other Nonconformist chapels of this period, it is characterised by its rectangular plan and its plainness and simplicity of design. There were two entrances for men and women on the west elevation, indicated by the survival of a boot-scraper (segregation was common in Baptist chapels), whilst another boot-scraper on the south elevation marks the former entrance to the vestry. Photographic evidence shows that the interior fittings of the chapel included the customary prominent pulpit surrounded by galleries on three sides with box pews on the ground floor. The pulpit was positioned in the centre of the east wall, lit by the large flanking windows. The burial ground was located to the south of the chapel and a Sunday School (Grade II) was built to the east in the C19. As a result of the declining congregation, the chapel was converted for residential use in 1979, and the interior fittings were removed. The organs and some of the pine benches were sold at auction, but the pulpit, front panelling of the gallery, and most of the pews were purchased by the Baptist Union for use elsewhere, although their whereabouts is now unknown. A front door under a portico was inserted where the pulpit had been, and on the west elevation the two doors and window were replaced with French windows. Internally, the four structural, double-height timber columns were retained, and a central staircase was built to provide access to the former gallery which was subdivided to form bedrooms. A garage and conservatory have been added to the north-east corner.DetailsMATERIALS: Red brick with brick dressings and clay roof tiles.PLAN: Square with a small, single-storey projection on the south-east corner. Attached to this is a late C20 garage and conservatory which are not of special interest.EXTERIOR: The building has a hipped roof with two hidden valleys and a brick dentilled cornice. The main (east) elevation has a central front door under a flat-headed portico supported by two columns, added in the late C20. This is flanked by tall, multi-paned, round-headed sash windows, on a higher level to the centre, which formerly lit the pulpit. The left window has its original glazing bars and glass, but all the other windows are late C20 replacements. To the far left is the two-bay, single-storey projection, and to the far right on the ground floor is a multi-paned, timber cross casement under a cambered head. The three-bay south elevation has the same fenestration on the ground-floor, and the second floor is lit by horizontal sash windows with glazing bars, positioned under the eaves. The four-bay west elevation is similar, except all but the second bay have French windows with timber panels between the top and the cambered heads. The three-bay north elevation has the same fenestration as the south.INTERIOR: The front door opens into the double-height hall, around which the former gallery has been converted into bedrooms. The bressummers which supported the gallery are still partly visible, as are the four structural, double-height timber columns with their square chamfered capitals from which extend four carved brackets.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 31 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | COTTAGE APPROX 250 METRES SOUTH WEST OF THE ELMS |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114792 |
| **HER Number** | 2471 - MBD2471 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 506988 |
| **Northing** | 262898 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C18. Pebble-dash over timber frame, with red brick SW gable end and integral gable end stacks. Thatched roof. 2-room plan, 2 storeys. 2 2-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars per floor. C20 central front door. One storey lean-to extensions to rear and NE gable end. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 32 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BAPTIST FREE CHURCH |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114793 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508448 |
| **Northing** | 261225 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Former late C18 barn, licensed 1808 as Chapel. Timber frame on brick plinth, rendered and colour washed to E elevation. Elsewhere encased in yellow brick in later C19. Half-hipped thatched roof. 3 bays, that to S being later extensions. 3 sashes to E elevation, central door and 2 2-light casements to W elevation. Lower one storey addition to N gable end, of yellow brick with slate roof and red brick integral gable end stack. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 33 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | WILLOW COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114794 |
| **HER Number** | 5597 - MBD5597 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508584 |
| **Northing** | 261318 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C18. Cob construction, rough cast and colour washed, thatched roof. 2-room plan, one storey and attics. Central C20 porch, 2 C20 porch, 2 C20 casements to ground floor, 2 dormers with C20 casements. Red brick gable end stacks. Lean-to weatherboarded outhouse to NE gable end. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 34 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ELM TREE FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114796 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508065 |

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| **Northing** | 261124 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. Circa 1600. Colour washed brick and rough cast facing to timber frame. Old clay tile roof. T-plan, 2 storeyed cross-wing, main block one storey and attics. Red brick ridge stacks to both blocks, external gable end stack to E. Casements to all windows, mostly C20. C20 front door and porch. E bay of main block probably later since roofline slightly lower. One storey lean-to extension to E gable end. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 35 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CORNER COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114797 |
| **HER Number** | 12024 - MBD12024 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 506997 |
| **Northing** | 261359 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C18. Cob construction faced with colour washed brick. Thatched roof. 2-room plan, one storey and attics. Sash with glazing bars and 2-light casement to ground floor, one dormer with 2-light casement. Off-centre front plank door. Red brick external gable end stack to W. One storey extension to W gable end: weather- boarded, corrugated iron roof, 2-light casement and plank door. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 36 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | TURNPIKE FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114798 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508707 |
| **Northing** | 259814 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. Circa 1700. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Slate roof. 4 bays, 2 storeys. Central front door in line with red brick double ridge stack. 4 casements each floor, those to 3 LH bays leaded, with wood mullions to ground floor windows. C19 red brick addition to W: 2 storeys, old day tile roof, ground floor casement under cambered head. One storey pantiled extension to E gable end. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 37 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GLEBE COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114799 |
| **HER Number** | 12025 - MBD12025 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507625 |
| **Northing** | 262644 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. Circa 1700. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Thatched roof. 2 bay plan, one storey. Red brick external stack to E gable end. Single storeyed 2-bay extension to W gable end, colour washed rough cast and asbestos tile roof. N elevation: cottage has central plank door under C2O porch, flanked by one 2-light casement and one 2-light horizontal sash, later addition has one 2-light horizontal sash and one 2-light casement. Glazing bars to all windows. One storey lean-to extension to S elevation. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 38 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114812 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade I |
| **Easting** | 510735 |
| **Northing** | 262993 |
| **Parish** | Little Staughton |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Parish church. C15 with 013 and C14 details remaining. Coursed limestone rubble and brown cobbles, with ashlar dressings. Chancel, nave, S aisle, S porch, W tower. Chancel, rebuilt C15, retains C14 S door. C15 chancel arch. 3 bay nave, with buttresses up to parapet of N wall. 3 windows each side to C15 clerestory. C13 N doorway. C14 S arcade, E bay narrower than other 2. C14 S aisle has C15 SE window reusing C14 head. C14 S porch has pointed outer arch under square head. C14 inner doorway retains C15 door with traceried panels to head. Embattled parapets to nave, aisle and porch. C15 4-stage W tower has embattled parapet, C19 octagonal spire and 2-centred arched W doorway. Chancel N wall has C14 tomb recess with crocketed gabled canopy flanked by pinnacles, quatrefoiled panel to tomb front and C17 brass inscription set into tomb. C15 plain octagonal font to nave. Some C16 pews. Carved stone corbels to nave, one representing bagpiper. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 39 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | OLD WHITE HOUSE FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114813 |

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| **HER Number** | 2393 - MBD2393 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510733 |
| **Northing** | 262231 |
| **Parish** | Little Staughton |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. Circa 1700. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Half-hipped thatched roof. 3 bays, one storey and attics. Off-centre red brick ridge stack and external gable end stack to S. Road elevation: one small casement under lower eaves to N, 2-light horizontal sash either side of fielded panel front door under C20 gabled open porch. One eyebrow dormer with casement. N gable end: 2-light horizontal sashes to both floors. C20 one storey extension to S gable end. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 40 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GREEN END COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114814 |
| **HER Number** | 5749 - MBD5749 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510212 |
| **Northing** | 263199 |
| **Parish** | Little Staughton |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C17. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Thatched roof. Colour washed rough cast ridge stack and gable end stack to S. 3 bays, one storey and attics, with single bay, one storey and attics addition to S gable end. S bay has one 2-light horizontal sash with glazing bars to ground floor and dormer and C20 door. Main block has 2 sashes and C20 gabled porch to ground floor, 3 dormers, 2 with 2-light horizontal sashes, one with C20 casement. Oval plaque set into wall below eaves, showing grotesque figure and foliage. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 41 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114815 |
| **HER Number** | 5751 - MBD5751 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510079 |
| **Northing** | 262578 |
| **Parish** | Little Staughton |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C17. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Thatched half-hipped roof. 3 bays, one storey and attics. 3 C20 casements to ground floor, 2 dormers with 2-light horizontal |

sashes. Colour washed brick stacks to ridge and to W gable end. Lean-to addition to E gable end.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 42 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | HOO FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114821 |
| **HER Number** | 4983 - MBD4983 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 509553 |
| **Northing** | 265257 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. C16 with later additions. Colour washed rough cast on timber frame. Clay tile roof. Substantial 2-bay plan, 2 storeys and attics. SE elevation: 2 3-light casements to ground floor, one 3-light, 2 single-light and one 3-light casements for first floor, 2 gabled dormers with 2-light casements. All C20 casements. Central C20 gabled porch with off-centre front door. Substantial external gable end stack to NE, of coursed limestone rubble with 3 diagonal flues. Similar stack with 2 flues to NW elevation. Interior: 4-centred arched stone chimney piece to ground floor SW room. Single storey colour washed brick extension, on lower level, to NE gable end, itself extended to NW. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 43 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | YEW TREE COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114822 |
| **HER Number** | 9592 - MBD9592 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508272 |
| **Northing** | 264777 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C18 with later alterations. Colour washed rough cast on timber frame. Thatch. L-plan, one storey and attics. Red brick ridge stack and red brick external gable end stack to S. E elevation has 2 C20 casements flanking C20 open-sided porch with thatched roof. Door in line with ridge stack. One C20 casement to dormer. Main wing W elevation and rear wing S elevation have one C20 2-light casement each to ground floor and one dormer with C20 2-light casement. One storey lean-to extensions with tiled roofs to N and S gable ends of main wing. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 44 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GREEN END FARMHOUSE |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114823 |
| **HER Number** | 4988 - MBD4988 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508107 |
| **Northing** | 264898 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. C17 with early C19 refenestration. Colour washed rough cast on timber frame. Old clay tile roof. T-plan, 2 storeys and attics. Back wing chimney has 3 diagonal shafts. S elevation has sash windows with glazing bars in flush moulded frames. W elevation has 2 2-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars to ground floor, 2 3-light horizontal sashes with leaded lights to first floor, one dormer with fixed leaded light. One storey extension to N end of front wing. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 45 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114824 |
| **HER Number** | 4989 - MBD4989 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508110 |
| **Northing** | 264964 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C17. Timber frame with colour washed plaster infill. Pantiles. 3 bays, one storey and attics. South elevation: French window, one single-light, 2 2-light casements, 3 gabled dormers with casements. All windows C20 and leaded. North elevation: C20 door, similar casements, and C20 one storey extension in similar style. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 46 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MANOR COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114825 |
| **HER Number** | 12187 - MBD12187 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508295 |
| **Northing** | 265234 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. Circa 1700. Pebbledash on timber frame. Thatch. 2 bays, one storey and attics. Red |

brick ridge stack and red brick external stack to W gable end. Plank door with wooden gabled bracketed canopy to right of ridge stack. 2 2-light horizontal sashes per floor. C19 2 storey single bay extension to E gable end. Red brick, slate roof. 2-light horizontal sash with glazing bars and plank door to ground floor, both with cambered heads, 2-light horizontal sash with glazing bars to first floor. Weatherboarded lean-to extension to W gable end.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 47 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE MANOR |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114826 |
| **HER Number** | 4980 - MBD4980 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508383 |
| **Northing** | 265376 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House. Late C16 altered C19. Colour washed rough cast on timber frame, some of latter rebuilt C19 in brick. Old clay tile roof. E-plan, central wing 2 storeys, cross-wings, 2 storeys and attics. Central 2-storeyed gabled porch to front, with C19. Tudor arched doorway with guaged red brick surround. C19 diamond leaded case- ments with wood mullions and transoms. C19 bargeboards. Rebuilt octagonal red brick chimney shafts, but 2 early chimney breasts to E elevation. Interior: dining room has oak panelling and carved chimney piece with high relief figures, c1570 ("Pertenhall; Restoration of the Manor House", Bedfordshire Times, 7th March 1882,p7). |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 48 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CHURCH OF ST PETER |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114827 |
| **HER Number** | 966 - MBD966 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade I |
| **Easting** | 508423 |
| **Northing** | 265417 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Parish church. Mainly C15 with earlier and later details. Coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings. Chancel, N vestry, nave, S porch, N aisle, W tower. Chancel: probably originally C12, rebuilt in C13. Of C14 N chapel, since destroyed, only one blocked bay of arcade remains. Chancel E end rebuilt 1848. N vestry also 1848. C13 chancel arch. Nave has 3 bay N arcade of c119O, with some dogtooth to central arch. C15 clerestory to N. S windows heightened in C15, central one retaining C14 square-headed window with trefoiled lights in lower half, outer pair with transoms at half height. Blocked rood stair to SE corner. C13 S doorway under C15 Porch. N aisle originally c119O, widened C15. 2 1848 windows to N wall. Embattled parapets to S and E elevations, plain parapets to N. C15 4-stage W tower has simple W doorway diagonal buttresses and broach spire with 2 tiers of lucarnes. Interior: C13 effigy in recessed arch to E |

wall of N aisle. 1685 mural monument in vestry. C13 octagonal font with foliate capital to one outer shaft. Perpendicular rood screen retails traces of colour and gilding, with inscription referring to Transfiguration. Some C16 and C17 pewing. 2 C15 tie beams with carved heads to chancel roof

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 49 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE OLD RECTORY |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114828 |
| **HER Number** | 1097 - MBD1097 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II* |
| **Easting** | 508472 |
| **Northing** | 265416 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House, former rectory. Late C18, probable rebuilding of an earlier house, for the Martyn family. Rainwater heads show 1799. Red brick with hipped tiled roof behind parapet. 3 storeyed rectangular block, with later lower additions to rear. Symmetrical front elevation has slightly projecting central bay with cyma reversa stone pediment. Stone cornice band and coping to parapet. 1:3:1 sash windows with glazing bars under flat arches. Central doorway has semi-circular traceried fanlight, panelled archivolt, wood surround of panelled pilasters supporting entablatures and open dentil pediment. Flanking windows set in shallow round-headed recesses, with stone impost bands in line with doorway cornice. Side elevations of 3 windows, some dummy. C19 2 storeyed chequered brick and slate roofed addition to rear W. C20 additions to rear E by Sir Albert Richardson. Interior: well staircase with circular domed skylight and cut spandrels to stairs. Panelled reveals, doors and shutters. Cornices with modillion and foliate designs. White marble chimney pieces. (J. Kenworthy-Browne, "Living in a late Palladian rectory", The Connoisseur, vol 162, pp 154-159.) |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 50 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE LODGE COTTAGE TO THE OLD RECTORY |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114829 |
| **HER Number** | 4986 - MBD4986 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508612 |
| **Northing** | 265379 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Lodge. Early C19. Colour washed rough cast. Thatched roof. Compact L-plan, one storey and attics. Cottage ornee style. Round-headed windows with moulded frames, 'Gothick' tracery and shutters to ground floor N and S elevations. Dormers with paired pointed arched windows within round-headed frame to S and E elevations. Canted bay with 'Gothick' tracery to E elevation. 6 fielded panel doors in moulded surrounds to N and S elevations. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 51 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | DOVECOTE NORTH WEST OF THE LODGE COTTAGE, THE OLD RECTORY |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114830 |
| **HER Number** | 8439 - MBD8439 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508593 |
| **Northing** | 265410 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Dovecot. Early C19. Red brick, clay tile roof. Small, of square plan, 2 storeys with hipped roof. Small gabled wood lantern with bargeboards and finials, allows access for birds. S elevation has central plank door under timber lintel, first floor window with glazing bars under cambered head. Listed for group value with barn, Lodge Cottage and Old Rectory. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 52 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GARDEN HOUSE TO WOOD END HOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114831 |
| **HER Number** | 12201 - MBD12201 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 509003 |
| **Northing** | 266068 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Garden house. Mid C19. Rendered and colour washed. Leaded roof. Hexagonal plan, one storey, with hexagonal lantern. Sashes with glazing bars to 2 ground floor elevations, fixed lights with glazing bars to 3 alternating sides of lantern. Door to one elevation with 3 steps and moulded surround. East (rear) elevation has slightly projecting chimney stack and no windows. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 53 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LODGE TO WOOD END HOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114832 |
| **HER Number** | 12200 - MBD12200 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 509025 |
| **Northing** | 266056 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |

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|---|---|
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Lodge. Mid C19, probably encasing earlier building. Brick and some rough cast, elevations visible from road colour washed. Old clay tile roof. L-plan, one storey and attics, with one storey extensions to W and S. Cottage ornee style. N wing E gable end: projecting bay with hipped tile roof and cast iron lattice window, small pointed arched window with interlocking tracery to attic, bargeboards with drop finial. N wing S elevation: 2-light cast iron lattice casements. Main block: 2-light casements with glazing bars to ground floor, gabled dormer with 2-light horizontal sash. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 54 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GREEN END FARM COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114833 |
| **HER Number** | 12221 - MBD12221 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 505338 |
| **Northing** | 265596 |
| **Parish** | Swineshead |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C17 and C19. Pebbledash over timber frame, chequered brick casing to south gable end/thatched roof/2-room plan, one storey and attics, red brick integral stack to north gable end. C19 one storey extension to north gable end. Chequered brick, pantiled roof. East elevation has central front door, one 2-light casement, one 2-light horizontal sash with glazing bars. One dormer with 2-light horizontal sash with glazing bars. One 2-light casement with cambered head to extension. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 55 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GRANARY AT RISELEY LODGE FARM NORTH EAST OF HOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114838 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 504754 |
| **Northing** | 262828 |
| **Parish** | Riseley |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Former granary. C18. Timber framed on brick plinth with red brick infill. Old clay tile hipped roof. Small, approximately square plan. Door to SE elevation. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 56 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 14 AND 16, ROTTEN ROW |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114860 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 503558 |
| **Northing** | 262731 |
| **Parish** | Riseley |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House. C17. Colour washed plaster and rough cast over timber frame. Old clay tile roof. T-plan, 2 storeys and attics. SE elevation: main block has 2-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars, 2 to ground floor, 3 to first floor, and 2 plank doors; projecting RH gable also has 2-light horizontal sash with glazing bars to ground and first floors. Various red brick ridge and integral stacks. Sprocketed eaves. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 57 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE GROTTO |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114931 |
| **HER Number** | 12490 - MBD12490 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 511640 |
| **Northing** | 260354 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House, reputed to have been successively an observatory and a gamekeeper's lodge. Late C18. Red brick with old clay tile roof. Small, 3 storeyed tower, of square plan. Casement to ground floor S elevation. Sash to first floor E elevation, under cambered head. Round-headed casement to 2nd floor S elevation. Blocked windows with cambered heads to first floor N and S, and to 2nd floor W, N and F. Battlemented corner turrets and pyramid roof. N wall ground floor is part of former grotto, of flint and rubble. C20 lean-to addition to W. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 58 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUSHMEAD PRIORY HOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114932 |
| **HER Number** | 12496 - MBD12496 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 511608 |
| **Northing** | 260739 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |

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| **Description** | House. Circa 1700, with E end rebuilt 1970's. Red brick with old clay tile roof. Symmetrical facade, 2 storeys and attics. S elevation : one blocked window and 2 flush sashes with glazing bars to LH ground floor, 3 original wood mullion and transom windows to LH first floor and one similar to first floor centre, all under flat arches. RH has 3 sashes to ground floor, 3 mullion and transom windows to first floor, all imitating those to LH but under cambered heads. 2 gabled dormers with 2-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars. Central front door with moulded surround and cut bracketed hood. Off-centre red brick multiple ridge stack. 1738 Sun Insurance plaque above door. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 59 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MIDLOE GRANGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1130251 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516308 |
| **Northing** | 264490 |
| **Parish** | Southoe and Midloe |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Farmhouse on moated site, probably built for Robert Payne of St Neots c1590. Timber frame, plastered, and of half H-plan. C17 brick stair turret to South of hall range and C18 dairy extension to West Crosswing. Plain tiled roof with projecting soft red brick side stack to East crosswing and ridge stack to West crosswing. Two storeys. One window each to North elevation of crosswing and hall. One canted bay to each of crosswings, ground floor. Entry to hall with C19 doorcase. Interior: the hall and East crosswing are of two bays and the West crosswing is of three bays. The main beams are chamfered and stopped. In the East wing the ground floor room at the rear has an inglenook fireplace and the chamber above an original early C17 stone fireplace with chamfered jambs and four centred arch in a square head, the spandrels carved with ornament. The chamber is barrel vaulted with the vaulting plastered, except for the chamfered arch braced collar truss which is exposed. Side purlin roof. C17 staircase of two flights. Close string with square newel post and moulded rail. Sealed inglenook hearth in West crosswing with C18 overmantel. There are a number of late C17 or early C18 panelled doors. R.C.H.M (Hunts.), p182 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 60 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1130256 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516241 |
| **Northing** | 262243 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various |

contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top perils and margin glazing to windows and door.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 61 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | WEST END COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1130276 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516278 |
| **Northing** | 262209 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Mid to late C18 house with C19 rear extension. Two storeys. Local soft red brick. Band between floors, saw-tooth eaves cornice. Plain tile roofs; end stacks. Two, three-light first floor casement windows with glazing bars in moulded wooden arches. Central blind window above doorway with flat bracketed canopy, plain architrave and two panelled door. Two bay windows with casements. C19 interior details. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 62 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BARNS BORDERING ROAD, BROOK END FARM |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137078 |
| **HER Number** | 12023 - MBD12023 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507537 |
| **Northing** | 263172 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | II GV Barns. C18 and C19. large C18 4-bay barn listed for own intrinsic merit: weather boarding over timber frame on brick plinth with pantiled roof. The 3 barns to the NW of this which form a link between the barn and the farmhouse are listed for their group value. They are: C19 single-bay brick block with old clay tile roof; C18 2-bay timber framed block with brick infill, corrugated iron roof and rebuilt brick SW wall; C19 L-plan low block of brick with old clay tile roof. Road elevations of all 4 barns are painted black, all main entrances are to SE elevations. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 63 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SUNDAY SCHOOL, BELONGING WITH BAPTIST CHAPEL |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137083 |

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|---|---|
| **HER Number** | 8477 - MBD8477 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507366 |
| **Northing** | 263122 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Former Sunday School, now private dwelling. C19. Gault brick with some slate and some C20 tile roofs. Single storeyed hall flanked by recessed wings with lower roofline. LH wing colour washed. Central hall: 3 recesses under cambered heads, central one with double panelled doors under C20 sloping hood. Each side bay has rectangular window frame containing 3 lights with arcaded heads and glazing bars, surmounted by moulded hood with rosettes to terminals. Side wings: 2 2-light windows each, those to R original horizontal sashes with glazing bars. Hipped roof to both. Wide spaced dentil eaves course to whole. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 64 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MEETING COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137099 |
| **HER Number** | 5615 - MBD5615 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507329 |
| **Northing** | 263122 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C18. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame, with red brick gable end. and integral stack to W. Thatched roof. 2 bays of 2 storeys, with one bay of one storey and attics to E. Main block has 2 windows per floor, E block has C20 front door under gabled porch, one ground floor window and one dormer. All windows 2-light casements with glazing bars. C20 flat-roofed extension to rear. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 65 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SOUTHVIEW COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137105 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508508 |
| **Northing** | 261264 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C18. Cob construction, rough cast and colour washed. Thatched roof. 3 bays, one storey and attics. 3 casements to ground floor. 3 2-light horizontal sashes to dormers. Front |

door, L of rendered double ridge stack under C20 gabled hood. Rendered external gable end stack to W. C20 additions to both gable ends.

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 66 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | HOMESTEAD |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137109 |
| **HER Number** | 5599 - MBD5599 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508970 |
| **Northing** | 261721 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage, formerly divided into 2. C18. Colour washed rough cast probably over timber frame. Thatched roof. 4 bays, one storey and attics. Red brick ridge stack and external gable end stack to SW. 4 ground floor windows, 3 dormers, all C20 casements. 2 plank doors, LH one under C20 porch. Weatherboarded and pantiled extensions of one storey to both gable ends. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 67 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | OXFORD FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137111 |
| **HER Number** | 5600 - MBD5600 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 509078 |
| **Northing** | 261792 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. C17. Colour washed, rough cast over timber frame with brick casing to ground floor. Old clay tile roof. T-plan, 2 storeys. Variety of casements. 6 fielded panel door under C20 porch in main block next to cross-wing (cross passage position). Lean-to one storey extensions to N gable end and to rear. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 68 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ROSE COTTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137115 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |

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|---|---|
| Easting | 508182 |
| Northing | 261125 |
| Parish | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Cottage. C18. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Thatched roof. 2-room plan, 2 storeys. Colour washed rough cast external stacks to both gable ends. Central front door with C20 gabled porch, 2 2-light casements to each floor. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 69 |
| Asset/Event Name | GLEN COTTAGEWAYSIDE |
| Type of Asset/Event | Listed Building |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | 1137119 |
| HER Number | |
| Status | Listed Building- Grade II |
| Easting | 507721 |
| Northing | 261120 |
| Parish | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Pair of cottages. Circa 1700. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame to Glen Cottage, timber frame with colour washed plaster infill to Wayside. Thatched roof. 2 bays each cottage, one storey. Red brick double ridge stack at divide. Casements to Glen Cottage, 2-light horizontal sash and a fixed light to Wayside. C20 doors to both, Wayside with C20 gabled porch. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 70 |
| Asset/Event Name | KYNANCE COTTAGE |
| Type of Asset/Event | Listed Building |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | 1137122 |
| HER Number | |
| Status | Listed Building- Grade II |
| Easting | 506767 |
| Northing | 261247 |
| Parish | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Cottage. C18. Cob construction, rough cast and colour washed. Thatched roof. 2 room plan, one storey and attics. 2 2-light horizontal sashes to ground floor, 2 smaller 2-light horizontal sashes to dormers. Off-centre front door under C20 gabled porch. 2 red brick stacks, one external to E gable end, one ridge to W. Building appears to have been extended slightly at W gable end. |

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| Asset/Event Number | 71 |

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| **Asset/Event Name** | LITTLE FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137131 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508914 |
| **Northing** | 259785 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. C17. Colour washed rough cast and brick over timber frame. Thatched roof. L-plan, one storey and attics. N elevation: off-centre front door with C20 thatched gabled porch. One 2-light casement and 2 2-light horizontal sashes to ground floor, one dormer with 2-light horizontal sash. Red brick double ridge stack with linking string course. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 72 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ELM FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137136 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 509772 |
| **Northing** | 260245 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. Circa 1700. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Corrugated iron roof. 4 bay plan overall, 2 storeys. Red brick external stacks to both gable ends and one red brick ridge stack. E elevation: 4 2-light casements to ground floor, 4 2-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars to first floor. Flank door in moulded surround to centre of 2 S bays, 6 fielded panel door in moulded surround to centre of 2 N bays. One storey lean-to addition to S rear. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 73 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | WYBRIDGE COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137142 |
| **HER Number** | 12036 - MBD12036 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507863 |
| **Northing** | 262281 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |

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|---|---|
| **Description** | Cottage. C18. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Thatched roof, 2-room plan, 2 storeys. Off-centre C20 front door, 2 2-light leaded casements to each floor. C20 pargetting. Red brick integral gable end stack to S where next house adjoins. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 74 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE OLD MANSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137324 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510904 |
| **Northing** | 261610 |
| **Parish** | Little Staughton |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House. C17, "1783 EL" over door probably referring to later work on the building. Colour washed plaster on timber frame to 2 N bays, colour washed brick later bay to S. Old clay tile roof. Main block 3 bays, one storey and attics. 3 windows to ground floor, that to S with cambered head, 3 dormers with sloping roofs. All have 2-light horizontal sashes except for sash to ground floor N. 3 red brick stacks, one integral gable end, one ridge, one external gable end. C20 panelled front door in moulded surround under flat hood, now in line with ridge stack but possibly repositioned. Lower one storey and attics extension to N gable end, also with horizontal sashes. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 75 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | EASTFIELD FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137411 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 504469 |
| **Northing** | 266241 |
| **Parish** | Melchbourne and Yielden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. Mid C19. Coursed limestone rubble. Slated roof. Main unit of double pile plan, 2-span roof with coped gable ends and integral red brick gable end stacks. 2 storeys. Symmetrical south elevation. Central front door replaced by C20 one, but original semi-circular fanlight with interlaced glazing bars remains. 2 French windows, with semi-circular heads and glazing bars, flanking door. 3 first floor sashes with semi-circular heads and glazing bars, outer pair with valances. Keystones to all openings. 4 of rear elevation windows have timber lintels, two on first floor retain- ing original 3-light casements with glazing bars. Extensions to both gable ends. Eastern one, part rendered coursed limestone rubble with some brick dressings, has part glazed double door at front imitating French windows of main block. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 76 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 1, WOOD END |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137471 |
| **HER Number** | 12204 - MBD12204 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508865 |
| **Northing** | 265895 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C18. SE bay has timber frame with colour washed plaster infill, NW bays have colour washed brick casing to ground floor, colour washed rough cast to attic level. Thatched roof. 3 bays, one storey and attics. SW elevation has front door in one storey C20 addition, 3 windows of varying types (including one 2-light horizontal sash) with glazing bars under cambered heads. One dormer with pair of 2-light casements. One storey colour washed brick extension to rear. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 77 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RISELEY LODGE FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137541 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 504737 |
| **Northing** | 262811 |
| **Parish** | Riseley |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. C17. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Old clay tile roof. T-plan with later additions. 2 storeys. Front elevation: main block has 3 2-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars to each floor, and porch in angle with 2-light horizontal sash with glazing bars and fielded panel door. Projecting wing has sash with glazing bars to each floor of gable. Both wings have red brick ridge stack. One storey lean-to addition to NE gable end of main block. One storey outbuilding added at right angle to rear of cross-wing. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 78 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | FIELD HOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137574 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 503958 |

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| **Northing** | 262813 |
| **Parish** | Riseley |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House. C18. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Hipped old clay tile roof. 3-room plan, 2-storeys. 2 C20 windows to ground floor, 3 to first floor. Central doorway with C20 gabled porch. 2 red brick triple stacks to rear. C20 one storey extensions to SW and NE elevations. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 79 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 15, ROTTEN ROW |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1137787 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 503592 |
| **Northing** | 262697 |
| **Parish** | Riseley |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage, formerly divided into 3. C18. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Thatched roof. 5-bay plan, one storey and attics. All C20 casements, one plank door, one C20 door with porch, one C20 glazed door. 3 dormers, RH one with 2 casements. 2 colour washed brick ridge stacks. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 80 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUSHMEAD PRIORY |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1146475 |
| **HER Number** | 492 - MBD492 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade I |
| **Easting** | 511576 |
| **Northing** | 260730 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Former refectory belonging to Augustinian priory. Late C13 origins through to C16 or C17. Cobblestone and rubble walls with ashlar dressings. Roof restored 1983. 5-bay plan, 2 storeys, the first floor inserted later, probably in C16. Crown post roof, posts octagonal with carved bases and caps. W gable end : large window with 2-centred arched head, hood mould with grotesque mask stops; C16 floor beams were carried on its sill, and it was reduced in size and given perpendicular tracery; single stage buttresses. S elevation, L to R : 2-centred arched blocked doorway. Perpendicular doorway with detached shafts and cinquefoiled tympanum. Stone mullion and transom ground floor window. Central doorway with 2-centred head, surmounted by 4- light window with stone mullions and 2-centred heads, both C15. 2 2-light ground floor windows, one 3-light and one 4-light window to first floor, all C16 or C17, with |

stone mullions and 4-centred heads, one with hood mould and nead stop, some retaining early glass. (NW Alcock, "Bushmead Priory, Bedfordshire", Journal of the British Archaeological Association, 1970, pp 50- 57.) In D.O.E. Guardianship.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 81 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE COACH HOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1146498 |
| **HER Number** | 12497 - MBD12497 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 511546 |
| **Northing** | 260759 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Former barn, converted to house. C18. Timber framed, with red brick infill. Half-hipped roof pantiled. 4-bay plan, out storey and attics. C20 casements with glazing bars. C20 gabled porch. Gabled dormer. Garage double door to R. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 82 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 47, HIGH STREET |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1162373 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516310 |
| **Northing** | 262227 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Timber-framed and plastered farmhouse of two possible C17 building periods, cased in C19 gault brick on street facade. Two storey range with garrets to the West, one storey and attic range to the East. Plain tile roofs; red brick external gable stack to West and ridge stack. Saw-tooth brick eaves cornice, brick parapet to two-storey range. Two first floor casement windows, one gabled dormer window; four ground floor windows, three casements and one horizontal sliding sash all with glazing bars. Six-panelled door with wooden architrave and bracketed canopy. The interior has sealed inglenook hearths and stop-chamfered ceiling beams. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 83 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CHURCH FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1162389 |

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|---|---|
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516419 |
| **Northing** | 262162 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Late C18 farmhouse with C19 rear wing incorporating blocks of medieval Barnack limestone, and a carved stone fragment. Double fronted; two storeys. Plain tile roof with end stacks. Local soft red brick. Two first floor three light hung sash windows with glazing bars in cambered arches flank central, round headed hung sash window with glazing bars, and similar windows flank central six panelled door in wooden architrave with reeded pilasters and dentil cornice to triangular pediment. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 84 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | VILLAGE SCHOOL ROOM |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1200369 |
| **HER Number** | 7804 - MBD7804 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507648 |
| **Northing** | 262688 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | National School. Dated 1840. Flemish bond orange colour bricks. Welsh slate roof with gabled ends; the front gable parapeted, the rear gable with brick stack with integral diagonally-set brick shaft. Chamfered brick plinth. Plan: Rectangular single room plan with entrance at the front end and fireplace at the back and outshut behind that. Exterior: 1-storey. Gabled front with brick coping to parapet; flanked by diagonal buttresses with brick weathering. At centre the doorway projects in brick architrave with simple cornice and with plank door and large 4-pane overlight. Above doorway in gable is chamfered rectangular panel with tablet inscribed 'National School MDCCCXL'. On top of gable a little brick gabled turret-like finial. At sides 2 two-light casements with brick hoodmoulds. Small single storey rear outshut has similar hoodmould over small 1-light window. Interior: Matchboard walls and ceiled roof to school room with fireplace on end wall boarded over. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 85 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | FOUNTAIN HEAD |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1210290 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 511238 |
| **Northing** | 267362 |

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|---|---|
| **Parish** | Kimbolton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | KIMBOLTON EASTON ROAD TL 1067-1167 STONELY (WEST SIDE) 7/37 FOUNTAIN HEAD II Fountain head, possibly early C18, covering the spring used at one time to supply water to Kimbolton Castle. Local red brick with stone quoins and door jamb. Hipped plain tile roof. Square plan with main entry facing south. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 86 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 4, GIMBERS END |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1210292 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510929 |
| **Northing** | 266492 |
| **Parish** | Kimbolton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | KIMBOLTON GIMBERS END TL 16 NW STONELY 4/6 NO. 4 II Early to mid C19 brick cottage; two storeys. Slate roofs with shaped and pierced barge-boards with pendant finials. Shaped eaves brackets. Two symmetrical stacks each with two diagonal shafts. Central gabled porch with a lean-to on either side and with four centred arches to two casement windows. Three first floor casement windows. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 87 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 43, HATCHET LANE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1210294 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510482 |
| **Northing** | 266957 |
| **Parish** | Kimbolton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | KIMBOLTON HATCHET LANE TL 16 NW STONELY (NORTH-EAST SIDE) 4/5 NO. 43 GV II C16 cottage of two building periods. Originally two storeyed, now single storeyed. Thatched roof of two levels, range to north-east with rendered timber frame with lobby entry. Ridge stack and three modern windows with half-glazed door in modern, open, thatched porch. Interior has two late C17 raised and fielded panelled doors. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 88 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 40, HATCHET LANE |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1210485 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510442 |
| **Northing** | 266962 |
| **Parish** | Kimbolton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | KIMBOLTON HATCHET LANE TL 16 NW STONELY (SOUTH-WEST SIDE) 4/3 NO. 40 GV II Cottage with mediaeval open hall of two bays, extended in early C17 by one bay to south-west, and two bays to north-east. Two storeys. Roughcast render to timber-frame; pantile roof, ridge stack. Modern closed porch. Four modern casement windows with leaded lights at both floor levels. Interior has exposed timber-frame, stop chamfered ceiling beams and inglenook hearth. Roof to mediaeval hall largely intact with alternate rafter pairs having collars. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 89 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | St Neots Priory (site of) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1006882 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 518191 |
| **Northing** | 260294 |
| **Parish** | St. Neots |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Not currently available for this entry. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 90 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | The Hillings, Castle Hills: a ringwork castle associated with a Saxon vill, shifted medieval village a |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1009629 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 517336 |
| **Northing** | 258909 |
| **Parish** | St. Neots |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Ringworks are medieval fortifications built and occupied from the late Anglo-Saxon period to the later 12th century. They comprised a small defended area containing buildings which was surrounded or partly surrounded by a substantial ditch and a bank surmounted by a timber palisade or, rarely, a stone wall. Occasionally a more lightly defended embanked enclosure, the |

bailey, adjoined the ringwork. Ringworks acted as strongholds for military operations and in some cases as defended aristocratic or manorial settlements. They are rare nationally with only 200 recorded examples and less than 60 with baileys. As such, and as one of a limited number and very restricted range of Anglo-Saxon and Norman fortifications, ringworks are of particular significance to our understanding of the period.Partial excavation has revealed that Castle Hills includes below-ground remains of part of a late Saxon settlement, or vill. A vill was a place of occupation of a small community, primarily involved in agriculture but also with crafts and industry on a variety of scales and such sites are important to the understanding of the origins of rural settlement in medieval England. The settlement at Eaton Socon continued in existence after the Norman Conquest when villages became more widespread and acted as foci of ecclesiastical or manorial administration providing services to the local community. Many villages were partially abandoned or relocated, particularly during the 14th and 15th centuries. As a common and long-lived monument type in most parts of England such villages provide important information on the diversity of medieval settlement patterns between the regions and through time. The ringwork at Castle Hills was later the site of a postmill. These windmills were an important feature of the landscape across Northern Europe in the medieval period. The majority of postmills were under manorial control and they provide evidence of the growth of economic and technological centralisation. The Castle Hills site therefore contains evidence for continuous occupation between the late Saxon and Norman periods. The evidence includes structural remains within the castle site, waterlogged remains in the ditch fills, buried soils beneath the rampart banks and postmill mound and possibly buried water-front structures on the river foreshore. Combined, such evidence will provide a detailed insight into the nature of occupation before and after the Norman Conquest, the economy of the inhabitants of the site and the landscape in which they lived.DetailsCastle Hills is a Norman ringwork castle overlying part of a late Saxon vill and medieval village which was deserted, at least in part, to make way for the stronghold. The ringwork was used subsequently as the site of a windmill. The monument is situated on a gravel terrace on the west bank of the River Great Ouse. The ringwork has a bailey on its north side and is surrounded to the west by a ditch enclosing an outer court. The ringwork itself is irregular in plan, rounded at its western end with its eastern side straight and parallel with the course of the river. A waterfilled ditch 15-20m wide by 1.5m deep runs along the western and southern sides and a slightly shallower 10m wide dry ditch separates the stronghold from the bailey on the northern side. There is a narrow causeway across the junction of these ditches at the north-west. It is thought that no ditch was required on the eastern side because the river afforded an adequate defence. The interior of the ringwork is raised by c.2m above the natural ground surface and there is a bank up to 1.5m high on the north, west and south sides, giving the inner scarp of the ditch a total height of about 5m. The flat area within the bank measures 40m east-west by 30m north-south. A small flat-topped mound, 16m in diameter by 1.5m high, is a later medieval windmill mound which had utilized the additional height afforded by the castle earthworks. The bailey is rectangular, surrounded on three sides by a ditch between 10m and 15m wide by 1.5m deep. Again, the proximity of the river meant that no ditch was needed on the east side. North of the bailey the outer scarp of the ditch follows the fence line and, because the outlying ground is lower, this scarp is only about 1m high. The interior of the bailey is about 0.5m below that of the ringwork. The north-west corner of the bailey is strengthened with a small oval mound about 10m wide and 2.5m high which is considered to have held a corner-tower. The mound is incorporated into a bank which runs along the north, west and south sides of the bailey and which ranges in height from 2m on the north side to less than 1m on the south. The outer ditch runs from the north-west corner of the bailey, curving around to the south of the ringwork. The ditch is 14m wide and varies in depth from 1.5m on the northern arm to about 2m along most of the western and southern arms, the southern arm being partially infilled at its eastern end. Inside the ditch is a low bank which is most clearly defined on the southern arm where it is 0.5m high. Towards the northern end there are signs of recent disturbance in the form of two weathered trenches 1m wide by 0.5m deep. It is thought that the River Ouse once flowed closer to the castle; a weir associated with the River Mill to the south has certainly altered the river's course and in waste ground north of the monument the possible line of an old riverbank is apparent as a scarp running 20m west of the present river's edge. Flat ground to the east of the ringwork therefore has potential for the preservation of waterfront structures contemporary with the use of the castle. Castle Hills has been archaeologically excavated on two occasions. In 1949-50 trial trenches excavated on the ringwork and bailey uncovered foundations of clay and timber buildings, dated by pottery to the 12th century. The windmill mound was shown to be sealing a buried soil horizon and therefore to have been constructed

some time after the abandonment of the ringwork. A trial trench across the outer ditch, excavated in 1962, showed that the ditch was constructed in the 12th century and is contemporary with the ringwork, not an earlier Saxon or Danish fortification as had been previously asserted. The late Saxon and medieval settlement is known from excavations. The 1949-50 investigations in the north bailey unearthed about 40 burials from a late Saxon cemetery along with layers of rubble from the destruction of a stone building. Dressed stone fragments found in the rubble suggest that it came from the demolition of the Saxon church to which the cemetery belonged. Further excavation in advance of housing development in 1962 uncovered the remains of a large wooden Saxon hall 200m to the west of the castle. A trial section cut across the outer ditch of the castle found part of a second Saxon building which was cut by the ditch and buried beneath the bank. The full extent of the settlement is not known but it has been estimated that it extended at least 100m to the west of the outer ditch of the castle. Study of the pottery assemblage, which included St Neots ware, shows that the settlement began as a vill as early as the 9th century, prospered in the 11th century and continued after the Conquest of 1066 before being abandoned, at a relatively early date, in the mid 12th century. The vill was probably the residence of Ulmar, Thegn of Eaton Socon under King Edward the Confessor. After the Conquest of 1066 his Bedfordshire lands (Eaton Socon was formerly in that county) passed to the Norman Baron Eudo `Dapifer' whose holding is recorded in Domesday as `Etone'. Eudo died in 1120 without issue and Eaton Socon was eventually granted to the first Hugh de Beauchamp. Geoffrey de Mandeville, who was connected by marriage or obligation to de Beauchamp, is accredited with the construction of the ringwork during his war with Stephen in the 1140's. The epithet Socon derives from the village's status as a `soke' or liberty in the 13th century.MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.Legacy

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 91 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Chawston Manor moated site and associated fishpond |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1010114 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 515121 |
| **Northing** | 256125 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.Although partially damaged by drainage and landscaping, Chawston Manor remains a well-preserved example of a small rectangular moated site, with surviving features relating to water-management and evidence of a subsidiary enclosure. The silts within the ditches and the water-logged deposits in the fishpond will contain environmental and artefactual evidence related to the occupation of the site; and, despite some disturbance caused by later constructions, the island will retain the buried remains of earlier buildings. The major part of the western enclosure is undisturbed and will |

also retain buried archaeological features. Chawston Manor forms one of a pair of moated sites in the vicinity of Wyboston. This proximity will allow chronological and social comparisons between the two sites. Documentary evidence concerning the history of Chawston Manor moated site further enhances its importance.DetailsChawston Manor lies to the east of the Great North Road approximately 1km to the north of the village of Roxton. The site is in a valley floor location just to the north of the South Brook close to its confluence with the River Great Ouse. The monument includes the remains of a medieval moated enclosure, and an associated fishpond and supply channel forming the south and west sides of a subsidiary enclosure. The principal moated enclosure in the eastern part of the monument is rectangular measuring some 56m north to south by 75m east to west, inclusive of the 8m wide dry surrounding moat. The inner edge of the moat has been the subject of recent garden landscaping along its southern and south eastern sides. Entrance to the island is provided by modern footbridges over the eastern and western arms of the moat. The surface of the island is raised 1m- 2m higher than the surrounding area. The interior is occupied by Chawston Manor, a Grade II Listed Building. The upstanding structure is excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath is included as it is thought likely to preserve remains of earlier buildings and features. The name Chawston Manor is identified with the site in records dating back to 1302, and early medieval pottery, including green-glazed Stamford Ware, has been found within the island to the north west of the manor building. A 0.2m high outer bank is visible along the northern arm of the moat extending some 2m from the ditch edge. On the south side of the moated enclosure a series of undulations between the moat and the road are thought to mark associated cultivation earthworks (ridge and furrow). A water-filled pond immediately south west of the moat is considered to be a related fishpond. The fishpond was connected to the south west corner of the moat by a leat visible as a slight hollow connecting the two features. The supply channel runs roughly north from the western end of the fishpond, on the same alignment as the western arm of the moated enclosure. A slight 2m wide bank is visible extending from midway along the eastern side of the supply channel to align with the external bank on the northern arm of the moat. The surface within the enclosure formed by this bank, the channel, the fishpond and the moat, is about 0.7m lower than the ground to the north. Chawston Manor, both bridges leading to the island, all fences, fence posts and the surfaces of paths are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath all these features is included.MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.Legacy

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 92 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BODNEY COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1210938 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510131 |
| **Northing** | 267167 |
| **Parish** | Kimbolton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | C18 cottage, timber-framed and roughcast rendered with brick foundations and central ridge stack. Plain tile roof. One- storey and attic. Two horizontal sliding sash windows with glazing bars, central plank door. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 93 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Name** | PARK LANE FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1211053 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510095 |
| **Northing** | 267142 |
| **Parish** | Kimbolton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Early C19 house, two storeys symmetrical facade. Local brick, modern plain tile roof with end stacks. Four recessed hung sash windows with glazing bars in cambered gauged brick arches, two ground floor windows with original panelled shutters. Two glazed and four flush panels to door. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 94 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | KEEPERS LODGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1211055 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 509632 |
| **Northing** | 267885 |
| **Parish** | Kimbolton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Mid C19 Tudor Gothic gamekeeper's cottage. L-plan. Local brick with stone details. Plain tiled with fleur-de-lys ridge tiles and gable end parapets on kneelers. Stone finials to gable ends. Side stack to north east with three linked octagonal shafts. Two storeys. One casement with margin lights and diamond pattern glazing bars in square head. Moulded label with plain return stops. Canted bay with similar casements at ground floor. Doorway with moulded label. Modern door. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 95 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Moated enclosure and associated building platforms, The Lane, Wyboston. |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1012076 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Scheduled Monument |
| **Easting** | 516084 |
| **Northing** | 256730 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |

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|---|---|
| **Description** | Around 6000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often, or seasonally, water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings or, in some cases, which were used for horticulture. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in the central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England, and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important in understanding the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains. Both the moated enclosure and the adjacent building platforms survive in very good condition. The archaeological significance of this monument is increased by the direct association of these remains.DetailsThe monument includes the medieval moated enclosure and an adjacent series of building platforms. The moated enclosure is `D' shaped in plan and measures some 85m along the straight southern edge of the moat. The surrounding moat is 8m wide and about 1.2m deep and is dry except for part of the east arm. Prominent external banks, surviving up to 1m high, flank the west and east sides. The island is believed to be the site of a manor house and a number of deep hollows mark the position of former buildings. A square platform outside the north-east corner of the moat forms part of an original entrance to the moated enclosure. To the east a number of rectangular platforms mark the site of at least five buildings associated with the medieval moat. Some of the platforms survive up to 0.3m in height while others are defined by wall lines and hollows partly obscured by vegetation. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 96 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Timber-Framed Barn at Lower Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114889 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 518085 |
| **Northing** | 257032 |
| **Parish** | Little Barford |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The C17 timber-framed barn at Lower Farm, Little Barford, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:<br><br>Architectural interest:<br><br>* as a comparatively rare and legible example of a C17 timber-framed, single-aisled barn;<br><br>* it retains a significant proportion of its timber frame which not only provides important evidence of the development in building practices, materials and styles of carpentry, but also ensures its continued legibility.<br><br>Historic interest:<br><br>* it contributes to our understanding of the development and strengthening of regional agricultural traditions in the post-medieval period.<br><br>Group value:<br><br>* it has a strong functional and historic relationship with the adjoining and contemporary Lower Farm Farmhouse (listed Grade II). |

History

Although the precise origins of Lower Farm are unknown, the presence of a C17 farmhouse along with a contemporary timber-framed barn (both Grade II-listed) confirms that a farmstead has long been established here. It was probably built as an estate farm, either by the Fettiplace family, who held the manor of Little Barford from the mid-C16 until 1685, or the Edwards family, who held it until 1692, when Jasper Edwards alienated it to Sir Walter Saint John and Francis Saint John, trustees for Thomas Browne. Browne's son, Samuel, later married Mary, daughter of Francis Saint John. In 1764, Sir Samuel Browne's granddaughter, Mary Schutz, gave the manor to a son who sold it to an attorney who in turn transferred it to Julius Hutchinson, a partner in the Original Security Bank. In 1799, following Hutchinson's bankruptcy the previous year, the manor was sold to John Williamson (1742-1830) of Baldock, a malt dealer and later banker, who accumulated a substantial property portfolio in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire. On his death in 1830, the manor was left to his maternal grandson, the Revd John Alington (1795-1863), who had been ordained a priest in 1822. Although Alington was the Rector of the Church of St Denys (listed Grade II*) for over 40 years, he never carried out any clerical duties at Little Barford, which were presumably undertaken by a stipendiary curate, or even lived there for most of the time, preferring to reside at Letchworth Hall, also bequeathed to him by his grandfather. The manor passed in turn to his only surviving brother, Julius (1833-1905), and then on his death to Charles Edmund Argentine Alington (1872-1931). On his death, unmarried, the manor passed to his brother, Walter Hildebrand Alington (1874-1960), and then to his nephew, Nigel Argentine Alington (1947-2018), who held it until 1978.

Based on surviving historic building fabric, Lower Farm appears to have been remodelled as a dairy farm in the late C18 or early C19. Although the exact date when this took place is unknown, the work had been completed by 1840 when the parish was recorded and mapped for the tithe apportionment. It is depicted on the tithe map as an irregular double courtyard farmstead with the yards lying on the east and west sides of a roughly north-south aligned linear range comprised of the C17 timber-framed barn and a long linear building adjoining its south end. The eastern yard was flanked by two adjoining barns on its north side, with the western barn having a porch on its north side and the eastern barn a small lean-to adjoining its south-west corner, while its east and south sides were respectively enclosed by long stable block and a wall with a gateway. The western yard was horizontally subdivided into two cattle yards with the northern yard having working farm buildings on all four sides while the southern yard had buildings on all but its north side.

By 1884, when the first edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Little Barford was published, a small number of changes had taken place at the farm. To the eastern yard, the building at the south-west corner of the eastern barn had been replaced with two back-to-back shelter sheds, each with its own cattle yard, while the building on the south side of the southern yard had been replaced with a much larger building. An open-fronted shed had also been built on its north side.

In 1927, the farm was assessed to determine its rateable value under the Rating and Valuation Act of 1925. At this time, it was owned by Charles Edmund Argentine Alington and occupied by Albert Topham as the tenant farmer, who paid £255 per annum in rent for 164 acres. The valuer, in describing the working farm buildings, broke them down into three distinct blocks; a west block, north block and east block. The west block, which encompassed all of buildings placed around the eastern farmyard along with the C17 barn and its adjoining southern range, was described as consisting of the following: a wood and thatched hen house; a brick and tiled trap house; a wood and thatched cow house for twelve cows with a feeding passage; a cow house for 16 cows with a feeding passage at the rear; a brick, wood and tiled five-bay hovel, food store, three pigsties, and five-bay hovel; a brick, wood and thatched barn with an earth floor (the C17 barn); a wood and tiled hen house and eight-bay cart hovel; a brick, wood and tiled hay barn and food store. The north block, which formed the north side of the eastern yard, comprised two brick, wood and tiled barns with tarmac floors and two five-bay hovels, while the east block contained a brick and slate stable for ten horses along with a loose box, a nag stable used as a loose box, five horse boxes, a harness room and a tool house. While the valuer noted the cow houses and loose boxes, it is believed that the use of the term 'hovels', unless quantified, also refers to structures that were used to house cattle.

The OS 25-inch map of Little Barford published in 1971, along with presence of modern building fabric, shows that significant changes had taken place at the farm during the mid-C20. Alterations made to the eastern farmyard included the substantial rebuilding of the two adjoining barns along with one of the back-to-back shelter sheds and the remodelling of the stable block to form a series of shelter sheds. To the western courtyard, the buildings on the north, west and south sides of the northern cattle yard were all demolished to make way for the construction of sewage beds, while the large building on the south side of the southern yard was demolished and replaced with two bull pens. In addition, the long linear range adjoining the south end of the C17 barn was demolished and replaced with a much smaller range accommodating loose boxes.

Over the intervening years, with farming having ceased in the late C20, Lower Farm has fallen into a state of disrepair, including the collapse of the western barn on the north side of the eastern yard. A private garage has also been inserted at the south end of the former stable block.

Details
Timber-framed barn, built in the C17, with later alterations.

MATERIALS: timber-framed and weatherboarded on a brick and concrete plinth with a corrugated iron sheet roof replacing the original thatch.

PLAN: the barn is rectangular-on-plan, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, and is divided along its length into four bays, with a single aisle on the west side.

EXTERIOR: the east side of the barn has a full-height double doorway to the second bay from the left-hand end and a plank pitching door with strap hinges at the right-hand end. The plinth on this side is largely of brick except for small sections on either side of the doorway which are of C20 concrete. The east side, which accommodates the aisle and is thus shallower, and the two gable ends are all blind, with a mid-C20 building adjoining the south gable end. The plinth is of concrete on the east side and brick at both ends.

INTERIOR: the interior is divided in four bays by five raked queen-post roof trusses (including the end walls), supported by jowled wall posts on the east side and jowled aisle posts on the west side. All the posts have curved braces to the tie beam while the aisle posts have pairs of curved braces to the aisle plate. The western wall plate is tied to the aisle posts by aisle ties, all with curved braces between the under sides and the wall post and between the upper sides and the aisle posts. Placed between the queen-post trusses are intermediate collar trusses supported by intermediate wall posts of which those on the west side are C20 machine-sawn replacements. The roof has two rows of staggered butt purlins with waney-edged common rafters and some later machine-sawn wind braces at the north end. The tall east side and the two gable ends all have pegged wall studding above and below a mid-rail, the upper bays with braces, while the wall studding on the shallower west side is of replacement machine-sawn timber. Some C20 machine-sawn braces have also been inserted to supplement the original timbers to strengthen the frame.

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 97 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LOWER FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114890 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 518075 |
| **Northing** | 256954 |

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|---|---|
| **Parish** | Little Barford |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. C17 and C19. Red brick with old clay tile roof. Irregular plan, 2 storeys. Earlier NE block has projecting brick string course, various 2 and 3-light casements all with glazing bars, those to ground floor under later cantered heads and door to NE elevation. C19 SW block has 2-storey canted bay to SE gable end, rendered string course, sash windows without glazing bars under rendered heads with keystones and dentilated caves cornice. One storey outhouse addition projecting NE from E gable end of C17 block, has rounded wall to NW. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 98 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 1-4 The Bungalows |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114891 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 518042 |
| **Northing** | 256863 |
| **Parish** | Little Barford |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | TL 15NE 6/63<br><br>LITTLE BARFORD BARFORD ROAD The Bungalows Nos 1-4<br><br>(Formerly listed as Nos 1 to 4)<br><br>II<br><br>Row of cottages. C18. Rough cast over timber frame, with brick casing to South gable end. Half-hipped thatched roof.<br><br>No 1 is detached from others and is of four-room plan.<br><br>Nos 2 to 4 have ten-room plan overall. One storey and attics. 14 ground floor windows, all two-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars, five dormers, also with two-light horizontal sashes. Four plank doors. South gable end has canted bay, again with horizontal sashes. Various red brick double and single ridge stacks. C20 single storeyed additions to rear. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 99 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | PARISH CHURCH OF SAINT DENYS |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114892 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II* |
| **Easting** | 517751 |
| **Northing** | 256953 |

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|---|---|
| **Parish** | Little Barford |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Parish church. Norman, C14, C15 and C19. Brown cobbles with ashlar dressings, C20 tile and some slate roofs. Chancel, S vestry and organ chamber, nave aisle, W tower. Chancel: Norman, early C14, reworked 1869. 3 lancets to E, 2 C14 style N windows. Early C14 chancel arch. C14 2-bay S arcade. C14 S chapel demolished 1834, replaced 1869 by vestry and organ chamber. Nave: Norman and C14, reworked 1834 and 1871. 3-bay pointed arched N arcade. 3 S windows, one C16 set at higher level, others C19 in C12 and C14 style. Late C12 S doorway, square head under semi-circular arch with zigzag and dogtooth designs and scalloped capitals. Holy water stone projects externally E of door. C15 clerestory, 2 windows each side. Plain parapet. N aisle: early C14 reworked C19. Reset C12 windows to W and E, E much altered. Other openings C19. Late C15 3-stage. W tower with embattled parapet, paired belfry windows and restored 5-light window. Interior: late C13 octagonal font has beaded angles, 5 columns and traces of red paint. 1535 brass in nave floor. C15 projecting piscina, reset in vestry, has arched opening to W and head imitating ribbed vault. C15 screen, also removed to vestry, repainted from indications of old colour. C19 roofs and pewing. W window by Kempe 1887. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 100 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BLAYSWORTH MANOR, ABOUT 1/4 MILE NORTH OF BUSHMEAD PRIORY |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214423 |
| **HER Number** | DCB3709 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 511491 |
| **Northing** | 260884 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Late C16 or early C17 farmhouse with later C17 and modern additions. Timber-framed, rendered and of 4 unit, lobby entry plan. Modern tile roof with ridge stack. One storey and attics. Two modern gable dormers. Two modern casements on either side of modern gabled porch. Two casements to east. c 1904 crosswing to west. Two storeys, each with one casement. Interior. Late C16 or early Cl7 house of 4 bays, with one bay open to roof. One truss closed, with abutting chimney stacks of stone to lower courses and narrow red brick to upper. Roof reconstructed, but part of one truss survives. Through purlin clasped between rafters and collars. One long straight brace from wallplate to purlin. Large inglenook hearth. RCHM (Hunts), p 255 (item 28). |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 101 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE OLD VICARAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214426 |
| **HER Number** | DCB2985 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 512608 |
| **Northing** | 264820 |

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| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Former vicarage, built 1852. Gault brick and hipped, slate roof with modillion eaves cornice. Two storeys. South front: 4 recessed hung sashes with central glazing bar. Two splayed bays on either side of 2 similar hung sashes at ground floor. Entry in east front, originally with portico, now approached by 4 stone steps flanked by curved wrought iron balustrades. Later doorcase of fluted pilasters with entablature and broken pediment. Semi-circular headed arch to doorway. Door of 6 raised and fielded panels and fanlight with radiating glazing bars. Norris Museum Photographic Collection, St Ives. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 102 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | HIGHWAY FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214427 |
| **HER Number** | DCB2986 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 512973 |
| **Northing** | 264678 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Mid-late C16 farmhouse of 2 bays and fire bay with single bayed parlour wing to north- east. Timber-framed, rendered. Adjoining C19 brick dairy bay to north-west, now with roof raised. Steeply pitched modern tile roof with large, repaired brick stack. South range of one storey and attic. Two gabled dormers and 2 modern casements at ground floor. Central doorway to lobby entry, formerly the fire bay. Gable ends each have one C17 3-light casement with ovolo mullions. One horizontal sliding sash with glazing bars to east gable end first floor and one early C17 2-light casement with diamond mullion to west gable end first floor. Parlour wing of 2 storeys. Modern tile roof with end stack. Modern fenestration. Interior. The east and west bays of the south range were originally open to the roof. Floors were inserted in C17. The stop-chamfered joists in the west room are painted with red and black chevrons and the studs are painted with similar colours. The firebay, originally with 2 chimneys, has smoke blackened timbers. Yoked ridge piece to through purlin roof with long, straight bracing from wall plate to purlin. Short incised carpenters marks. Face halved scarf joint with 4 edge pegs to south wall plate. Parlour wing ceiling has unmoulded joists laid flat. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 103 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Corner Farmhouse |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214429 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 513448 |
| **Northing** | 265753 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |

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|---|---|
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | II Early C18 farmhouse and outshut, with C19 wing to north. Timber-framed, rendered with ground floor cased in brick in C19. Two unit plan with central entry. Plain tiled to south, modern tiles to north and end stacks. Two storeys. Open boxing to three horizontal sliding sashes with glazing bars flush with facade. Two C19 recessed hung sashes on either side of central doorway. Early C19 wing to north. Local brick. Plain tiled. Segmental arches to two horizontal sliding sashes in open boxing. Interior has early C19 open string staircase with square section balusters. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 104 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | DILLINGTON FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214430 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 514022 |
| **Northing** | 265343 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Late C17 or early C18 farmhouse. Timber-framed and plaster rendered with C19 brick west gable end and part of north wall. Three unit plan and stair bay. Plain tiled to south, asbestos tiles to north. Ridge stack and end stack. Two storeys. Three horizontal sliding sashes with glazing bars to each storey. Entry opposite stack with C19 panelled door. RCHM (Hunts) p 225, mon (25). |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 105 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | FORMER BACK KITCHEN TO DILLINGTON FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214431 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 513978 |
| **Northing** | 265432 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | C17 detached kitchen. Timber-framed with C18 and C19 brick repairs. Plain tiled gabled roof with stack to west gable end. RCHM (Hunts) p 255, mon (25). |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 106 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 1, THE GREEN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |

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|---|---|
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214432 |
| **HER Number** | DCB2989 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 512979 |
| **Northing** | 264936 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Late C17 cottage with later addition to north-east. Timber-framed plaster rendered. Two unit plan. Steeply pitched roof of pantiles, formerly thatch. One end stack. One storey. Two casements and 2 doors. Single storey late C18 or C19 additions. One bay. Timber-framed, plaster rendered and pantiled. Chamfered joists and main beam to interior. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 107 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 31 AND 33, THE GREEN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214458 |
| **HER Number** | DCB2990 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 513180 |
| **Northing** | 265058 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Late C16 cottage perhaps with later additions to west, originally the poorhouse. Timber-framed, rough-cast rendered. Of 5 bays. Thatched roof with one Cl7 red brick ridge stack. Five dormers to south. Five windows and 2 doorways at ground floor. Interior. Cl7 stop-chamfered main beam to east end bays. One bay to west in No 31 originally open to roof, now with inserted floor. RCHM (Hunts) p 256, mon (24). |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 108 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MILESTONE ABOUT 1/2 MILE WEST OF VILLAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214549 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 511908 |
| **Northing** | 265797 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Milestone. Mid C18. Stone painted with incised lettering. North face: "61 miles from London" and "Great Staughton". |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 109 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MILESTONE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214550 |
| **HER Number** | DCB3977 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 514347 |
| **Northing** | 264007 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Milestone. Mid C18. Stone, painted white with incised lettering. North face "59 miles from London" and "Great Staughton". |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 110 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ROOKERY FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214551 |
| **HER Number** | DCB2998 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 513120 |
| **Northing** | 261595 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Early C19 farmhouse. Gault brick and hipped, slate roof. Two internal stacks. Two storeys. Range of 3 recessed hung sashes with glazing bars. Two similar windows flank entry with original doorcase. Panelled doors. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 111 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GARDEN FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214659 |
| **HER Number** | DCB3009 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 512124 |
| **Northing** | 264198 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | C16 timber-framed and plastered farmhouse. Three unit plan. Two storeys. Plain tile roof with |

shafted ridge stack. Coved plastered eaves cornice. Four first floor, and 3 ground floor horizontal sliding sash windows with glazing bars of varying sizes. Door in line with stack of 6 raised and fielded panels. RCHM (Hunts), p 254.

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 112 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | NEW POND FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214699 |
| **HER Number** | DCB3011 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510981 |
| **Northing** | 264425 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Early C18 double pile farmhouse. Red brick, English bond. Steeply pitched roof with C19 slates. End stacks. Two storeys. Segmental headed arches to range of 3 C19 hung sashes. Central doorway and modern porch. One original 3-light casement to rear elevation. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 113 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | FORMER STABLES TO GAYNES HALL |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214720 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 514758 |
| **Northing** | 266287 |
| **Parish** | Perry |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | c 1870 stables and coachhouse. Four ranges round courtyard. Gault brick with red brick bands and patternwork. Slate roofs. Gabled carriageway entry surmounted by turret, linked to gabled wings by lower ranges of 3 bays each. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 114 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | WALL EAST OF GAYNES HALL |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1288432 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 514777 |

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|---|---|
| **Northing** | 266161 |
| **Parish** | Perry |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Late C17 red brick wall on plinth with buttress strips. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 115 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SUMMER HOUSE NORTH EAST OF GAYNES HALL |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1288433 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 514692 |
| **Northing** | 266224 |
| **Parish** | Perry |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Late C19 or early C20 and adjoining, on the north side, brick curtain wall to former courtyard of Hall. End walls of wood, south side open. Hipped, thatched roof. Each end wall has one window with glazing bars intersecting at head in 2-centred arches. Included for group value. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 116 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | WALL NORTH EASE OF GAYNES HALL |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1288467 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 514700 |
| **Northing** | 266230 |
| **Parish** | Perry |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Late C17 wall of red brick with courses of early C19 gault brick to east side. Each end surmounted by stone urn. Included for group value. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 117 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GAYNES HALL |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1288478 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II* |

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|---|---|
| **Easting** | 514663 |
| **Northing** | 266223 |
| **Parish** | Perry |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | c 1800 country house by George Byfield (c 1765-1813) for Sir James Duberly, now a borstal. Gault brick originally plaster rendered with stone dressings to plinth and parapet. Four parallel linked ranges each with hipped, slate roof of shallow pitch. Stone parapet, having centre panel to south front incised and with rose paterae ornament. Moulded main cornice. Of 3 storeys and 7 bays, including larger central bay. Cambered arches to recessed hung sashes with glazing bars. Ground floor has semi-circular headed arches to 6 recessed bays, each with one full length hung sash. Semi-circular headed arch to centre bay. Pedimented full length casement with glazing bars at first floor above semi-circular ionic portico surmounted by plain wrought iron balustrade. Double doorway in segmental headed arch flanked by pilasters with fluted console brackets to capitals. Glazed doors with side lights and fanlight. Interior. Oval vestibule with flanking round headed niches. Early C19 slender, bolection moulded panelling to ground floor rooms, hall and staircase. Moulded cornice and frieze. Hall top lit with open string staircase of 4 flights. Panelled shutters and 6 panelled doors. South-east room, ground floor, has early C19 white marble fireplace and doorcase with papier mache vine leaf surround. The foundations of the late Cl7 house on the site are visible in the cellars. A ground floor room to the north-east has a late C17 bolection moulded fireplace and a door-case with similar moulding. H Colvin: A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840. Pevsner: Buildings of England, p 257. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 118 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CORNER HOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1288542 |
| **HER Number** | DCB4295 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 513038 |
| **Northing** | 264648 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | C18 house with C19 addition to south-east forming an L-plan with C17 cottage incorporated in angle. Cottage timber-framed and plain tiled. C18 range of red brick and of 4 bays. Plain tiled with modern brick ridge stack and one end stack. Two storeys. Two modern casements at first floor. Two similar at ground floor on either side of modern brick gabled porch. South gable has cambered arches and open boxing to 3 hung sashes with glazing bars. C19 south-east wing of one bay. Red brick and plain tiled. Two storeys. Two hung sashes with glazing bars flush with eaves. Modern doorcase of fluted pilasters with dentil frieze and moulded cornice carried on scroll brackets. Four panelled door. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 119 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 1 AND 3, THE HIGHWAY |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1288580 |

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|---|---|
| **HER Number** | DCB4296 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 513448 |
| **Northing** | 264518 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Mid C18 house with C19 former bakehouse to east. Timber-framed, rough-cast rendered and modern brick to south and west walls. Of 2 bays and narrower, central stairbay. Plain tiled with end stacks. Two storeys. Open boxing to C18 horizontal sliding sashes flush with eaves. One similar window and one modern casement on either side of entry to stairbay. C18 kitchen bay to east. Timber-framed, rendered and pantiled. Two storeys. One casement at ground floor. Adjoining C19 brick bakehouse to east. Shallow pitch, slate roof. Stack in south wall. Two recessed 5-light casements in segmental arches. Interior. The bakehouse still retains the original oven, marked "Improved Bake Oven" and "Manufactured by Page of Bedford". |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 120 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MANOR FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1288603 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 513760 |
| **Northing** | 265546 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Early C19 farmhouse of 2 parallel linked ranges. Gault brick. Plain tiled with end stacks to each range. Two storeys. Segmental headed arches and open boxing to 3 horizontal sliding sashes with glazing bars. Similar arches to 2 modern windows on either side of doorway. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 121 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | AUBRETIA COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114918 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 514772 |
| **Northing** | 255998 |
| **Parish** | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. Circa 1700. Timber framed, with weather boarding to ground floor and colour washed rough cast above. Thatched roof. 2-room plan, one storey and attics. 2 casements to ground floor. Red brick ridge stack. Lean-to weather boarded extension to E. One storey thatched |

addition to W , with 2 windows, RH one a 2-light horizontal sash, and red brick gable end stack.

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 122 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CHAWSTON MANOR HOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114919 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 515151 |
| **Northing** | 256140 |
| **Parish** | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House. C17. Colour washed plaster over timber frame, some timbering exposed to S. Old clay tile roof. L-plan, 2 storeys. S elevation: LH wing has one 2-light and one 5-light casement to ground floor, 2 2-light horizontal sashes to first floor, all with glazing bars. RH gable has C19 canted bay to ground floor, and jettied first floor with 3-light casement with glazing bars. Gault brick multiple stacks to LH wing ridge and gable end. E elevation: 3 ground floor french windows with glazing bars, 4 first floor 2-light sashes with glazing bars. 6 fielded panel door in moulded surround with flat hood on consoles. Gault brick double stack to N gable end. One storey additions to W and N. House stands on moated site. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 123 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BRIDGE FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114920 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 515941 |
| **Northing** | 256024 |
| **Parish** | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. C17. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Old clay tile roof. T-plan, 2 storeys to main block, 2 storeys and attics to cross-wing. E elevation: ground floor has 2-light casement, half-glazed door in moulded surround, rectangular projecting bay with casements with glazing bars, and door with sloping-roofed wood porch. First floor has one 2-light horizontal sash with glazing bars. S elevation: 2 2-light casements to ground and first floors, 2 hipped dormers with 2-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars. One red brick multiple ridge stack. One storey colour washed brick addition to N gable end. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 124 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SHERIDANS |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1290257 |
| **HER Number** | DCB3758 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 509577 |
| **Northing** | 266678 |
| **Parish** | Kimbolton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | KIMBOLTON PERTENHALL ROAD TL 06 NE (NORTH-WEST SIDE) 3/3 SHERIDANS II Mid C19 lodge to Park Farm. Formerly known as The Lodge. T-plan, two storeys. Painted brick, plain tile roof with decorated ridge tiles, deep eaves. Side stack of gault brick with two octagonal shafts. South-east elevation has moulded label to first floor casement window with margin lights and painted stone sill. Small bay windows. Plank door, with fleur-de-lys iron hinges, in chamfered reveal with moulded labels. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 125 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 44, HATCHET LANE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1290438 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510481 |
| **Northing** | 266930 |
| **Parish** | Kimbolton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | KIMBOLTON HATCHET LANE TL 16 NW STONELY (SOUTH-WEST SIDE) 4/4 NO. 44 GV II Farmhouse with C16 hall and two bayed cross-wing with inserted C17 floor and brick stack to hall. Two storeys, roughcast render to timber-frame. Plain tile roof with C17 egg and dart moulded barge-board to cross-wing gable. Ridge stack. Three modern casement windows of various sizes at both floor levels. Deeply moulded architrave to modern plank door with flat canopy on shaped brackets. Interior has stop chamfered ceiling beams, brick inglenook hearth. Exposed timber-frame and cambered tie beams. Side purlin roof with wind braces in cross-wing, and fleur-de-lys painted in red with green ground on soffit of central tie beam of cross-wing. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 126 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 64, GREAT NORTH ROAD |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114928 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516480 |

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|---|---|
| Northing | 256878 |
| Parish | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | House, formerly the Queen's Head public house. C17, refronted C18. Colour washed brick over timber frame, old clay tile roof. 3-room plan, 2 storeys. 3 flush sashes to each floor, all with glazing bars, ground floor ones with cambered heads. C19 4-panel door and moulded surround, in line with rebuilt red brick double ridge stack. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 127 |
| Asset/Event Name | BARN EAST OF NUMBER 36 |
| Type of Asset/Event | Listed Building |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | 1309650 |
| HER Number | |
| Status | Listed Building- Grade II |
| Easting | 516246 |
| Northing | 262208 |
| Parish | Hail Weston |
| Council | Huntingdonshire |
| Description | Originally the barn used by the village wheelwright. C17 or later. Timber-framed, two bays, weather-boarded with modern roof. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 128 |
| Asset/Event Name | 2, ROTTEN ROW |
| Type of Asset/Event | Listed Building |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | 1312142 |
| HER Number | |
| Status | Listed Building- Grade II |
| Easting | 503639 |
| Northing | 262856 |
| Parish | Riseley |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Cottage. C17. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Thatched roof. 2-room plan, one storey and attics. 2 2-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars, one small casement to RH. C20 gabled porch to LH. Red brick central ridge stack. One storey lean-to addition to rear. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 129 |
| Asset/Event Name | CHADWELL FARMHOUSE |
| Type of Asset/Event | Listed Building |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | 1312312 |

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|---|---|
| **HER Number** | 4982 - MBD4982 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508218 |
| **Northing** | 265458 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. C17 with later alterations. Rough cast on timber frame. Clay tiled 2-span roof with parapet. Original 2-bay block extended to N, then turned into double pile plan by addition of parallel block to rear, probably in C19. 2 storeys. C20 casements throughout. Early C19 off-centre front door in moulded surround, 6 panels, top 2 pairs glazed with bracketed hood. Central door of similar type to rear. C20 single storey extension to N gable end. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 130 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1312317 |
| **HER Number** | 12192 - MBD12192 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508246 |
| **Northing** | 264795 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C17 with C19 additions. Colour washed rough cast on timber frame to C17 L-plan W block, colour washed brick to C19 E block. Old clay tile roofs. 2 storeys. Diamond leaded casements to all windows, except one 2-light horizontal sash, also leaded to W wing. C19 E elevations: central glazed front door; 2 3-light casements with wood mullions and transoms per floor; ground floor openings under cambered heads; 2 brick integral gable end stacks; decorative ridge cresting of unknown origin. One storey lean-to extension to rear of E wing. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 131 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | HILL FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1312352 |
| **HER Number** | 2395 - MBD2395 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510384 |
| **Northing** | 262863 |
| **Parish** | Little Staughton |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. Circa 1600. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Old clay tile roof. T-plan, 2 storeys and attics. E elevation: 3 2-light casements with glazing bars per floor of main block, one box dormer. One single-light casement to ground floor, one 2-light casement to first floor |

of cross-wing, both with glazing bars. Colour washed double ridge stack to main block, external colour washed stack to cross-wing. N elevation has 6 fielded panel door in moulded surround with flat bracketed wood. Cross-wing has one storeyed colour washed brick extension to W.

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 132 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CORNER COTTAGEGREENBANKS |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1312378 |
| **HER Number** | 12068 - MBD12068 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510459 |
| **Northing** | 262902 |
| **Parish** | Little Staughton |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottages. C17. Colour washed rough cast on timber frame, framing exposed to Greenbanks. C20 tiles. 3 bays overall, 2 storeys with 2 storey extension on lower level to W gable end and one storey lean-to extension to E gable end. C2o casements throughout, C20 front door to Corner Cottage. Red brick ridge stack and external gable end stack to W. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 133 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE OLD RECTORY |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1312382 |
| **HER Number** | 2394 - MBD2394 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510594 |
| **Northing** | 262434 |
| **Parish** | Little Staughton |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House, formerly rectory. C17 modernised C19. Brick ground floor, rough cast first floor, colour washed. Some timber framing exposed to W elevation, but hidden inside by C19 work. Old clay tile roof. T-plan, with cross-wing to N and one-storey lean- to extensions to N and W elevations. 2 storeys. Some 2-light horizontal sashes to W, N and E elevations, all others C20 casements. Red brick ridge stack with 4 flues to main block, double external stacks projecting from W elevation and N elevation of S wing. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 134 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | TUDOR ROSE COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1312388 |

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|---|---|
| HER Number | 5750 - MBD5750 |
| Status | Listed Building- Grade II |
| Easting | 510283 |
| Northing | 263264 |
| Parish | Little Staughton |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Cottage. Circa 1700 with later additions. Colour washed rough cast, over timber frame to 2 S bays, over brick N bay. Colour washed brick N gable end and rear wing. Old clay tile roof. L-plan, front wing 3 bays, one storey and attics. 3 C20 case- ments to ground floor, C20 casements to 3 gabled dormers. 6 panel front door under open porch with tiled roof. 2 S bays are set on higher level than later bay to the N. One colour washed brick ridge stack at divide between N and central bay, one colour washed brick external stack to S gable end. Rear wing has similar casement and dormer. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 135 |
| Asset/Event Name | CHAPEL HOUSE |
| Type of Asset/Event | Listed Building |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | 1312462 |
| HER Number | |
| Status | Listed Building- Grade II |
| Easting | 508432 |
| Northing | 261231 |
| Parish | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Cottage. C17 refronted C20. Chequered brick facing to timber frame. Half-hipped thatched roof. 3 bays, one storey and attics. C20 front door in line with red brick ridge stack. 2 2-light horizontal sashes flanking door, one fixed light, all with glazing bars. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 136 |
| Asset/Event Name | THE MANOR |
| Type of Asset/Event | Listed Building |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | 1312482 |
| HER Number | 5608 - MBD5608 |
| Status | Listed Building- Grade II |
| Easting | 507817 |
| Northing | 263685 |
| Parish | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | House. C16 or earlier with later additions. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Clay tile roof. T-plan, one storey and attics to cross-wing, 2 storeys to main block. C19 addition to rear in colour washed brick with slate roof. SW elevation: one 2-light casement, 2 2-light horizontal sashes, one gabled dormer with 2-light horizontal sash, all with glazing bars. External |

2-stage red brick chimney stack to L, with dentil cornice to each stage. Off-centre door under C20 porch. External red brick gable end stack to SE. SE elevation: 2 C20 casements to cross-wing gable end. Various window types to main block, including 2 3-light horizontal sashes to first floor. Plank door in wood surround with flat bracketed hood, in line with red brick double ridge stack. C20 garage extension to NE elevation Interior: moulded crown posts visible in roof space of cross-wing. 1570 carved on fireplace in main block.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 137 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE WHITE HORSE PUBLIC HOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1312496 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508344 |
| **Northing** | 261124 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Public House. C17 and C18. Earlier W part of colour washed rough cast over timber frame with thatched roof. Later E part of colour washed brick with tiled roof. 5 bays overall, one storey and attics. 3 red brick stacks, one at each gable end and one at divide. E part: C20 door and casement to ground floor, 3 dormers, central one with 2-light horizontal sash, flanking ones with 2-light casements W part: C20 porch and 2 casements, one dormer with 2-light horizontal sash. W gable end has one sash window and one 2-light horizontal sash. C20 extension to rear. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 138 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | COTTAGE IMMEDIATELY EAST OF CROSSROADS, ON NORTH SIDE OF ROAD |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321215 |
| **HER Number** | 873 - MBD873 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 511203 |
| **Northing** | 260081 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C17. Timber framed, with colour washed brick infill and casing. Half-hipped thatched roof. 4-room plan, one storey. Gable end to road. E elevation : 4 2-light horizontal sashes, 3 to R with glazing bars. Plank door in line with central double red brick ridge stack. C20 single-storey extension to rear elevation. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 139 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | WOOD END HOUSE |

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|---|---|
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321241 |
| **HER Number** | 4987 - MBD4987 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508996 |
| **Northing** | 266104 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Small country house. Early to mid C19. Rendered and colour washed. Gabled slate roof with wide bracketed eaves. Principal block is 2-storey cross-plan, with one- storey hipped blocks within angles of front elevation and 2-storey flat roofed blocks within angles of garden elevation, forming overall rectangular plan. Entrance front: slightly projecting central block has central round-headed archway to porch in antis. 6 fielded panel door surmounted by semi-circular fanlight with glazing bars. Garden front: slightly projecting central bay has ground floor canted bay and first floor round-headed central recess flanked by smaller round-headed recesses, each containing a window. 2-storey wing projects from LH side of garden front. Most window sashes with glazing bars, but French windows and some horizontal sashes to garden front. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 140 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | WOOD END FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321242 |
| **HER Number** | 12203 - MBD12203 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508791 |
| **Northing** | 265921 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. Circa 1830. Chequered brick, slated roof. Sashes with glazing bars under flat arches, 2 to ground floor, 3 to first floor. Central front door under round-headed arch. Semi-circular fanlight with radiating glazing bars. 4 panel door, top pair glazed. Moulded surround. 2 red brick multiple stacks to rear. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 141 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 8, ROTTEN ROW |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321257 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 503593 |
| **Northing** | 262789 |

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|---|---|
| **Parish** | Riseley |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C18, altered C19. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame, with red brick casing to SE gable end. Thatched roof. 2 bays, one storey and attics. Casements and one dormer to SW elevation. One 2-light horizontal sash, with glazing bars and under cambered head, to each floor of SE gable end. Red brick external stacks to both gable ends. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 142 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BARN SOUTH WEST OF BAPTIST FREE CHURCH |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321261 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508436 |
| **Northing** | 261215 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Barn. late C18. Weather boarding over timber frame, pantiled roof. 2 bay plan. Double doors to LH bay of NE elevation. Listed for group value with Chapel House and Baptist Free Church. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 143 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ROW FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321262 |
| **HER Number** | 5598 - MBD5598 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508942 |
| **Northing** | 261633 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. C17. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame, with brick faced SW gable end. Thatched roof. 3 bays, 2 storeys and attics. Red brick triple ridge stack. C20 casements to front. Rear elevation: Main entrance to R under C20 gabled pantiled porch; variety of windows, 2 with wood mullions and leaded lights. later additions to NE gable end, of one storey and attics and one storey, colour washed with pantile roofs. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 144 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | WYCH TREE FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321263 |

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|---|---|
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508254 |
| **Northing** | 261101 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. Cl7. Timber framed faced with pebble-dash. Old clay tile roof. T-plan, main block one storey and attics, cross-wing 2 storeys. One red brick external gable end stack to E, one red brick ridge stack. Main block: 2 3-light casements to ground floor, one gabled dormer with 2-light casement, 4 fielded panel door in moulded surround. Cross-wing projecting gable: one 2-light horizontal sash to each floor, 4 fielded panel door in moulded surround. 2 blocks probably of different date, since main block roof level changes near cross-wing. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 145 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SUMMER SONG |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321264 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507352 |
| **Northing** | 261045 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C18. Colour washed rough cast over cob construction. Thatched roof. 2 room plan, 2 storeys. 2 red brick gable end stacks, W one external, E one integral. 2 2-light casements per floor. Slightly off-centre front door under open porch with hipped thatched roof. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 146 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MANOR FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321265 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508526 |
| **Northing** | 259894 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. C17, refronted C19. Timber framed, parts rebuilt in brick in C20, rough cast and colour washed. Hipped slate roof. T-plan, 2 storeys. Front (East) elevation: 2 C19 sashes with glazing bars per floor to main block, one per floor to projecting gable end. C20 porch and door, just off line with double red brick ridge stack. C20 door and casement to L. Cross-wing seems to be later addition, as does S bay of main block. 2 external chimney stacks to N elevation. One |

storey lean-to addition and conservatory to W elevation.

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 147 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MANOR FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321272 |
| **HER Number** | 2392 - MBD2392 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510499 |
| **Northing** | 262811 |
| **Parish** | Little Staughton |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. Circa 1600. Red brick casing to timber frame, with render to S elevation. Clay tile roof. T-plan, possibly with cross-passage. One storey and attics. Double ridge stack to centre of each wing. Main block: one 3-light casement, one sash with glazing bars, both with flat arch. Fielded panel door in moulded architrave with flat hood. 2 hipped dormers with C20 3-light casements. Projecting gable: sash with glazing bars, under cambered head, to ground floor, C20 3-light casement to first floor. Dentil cornice to main wing, bargeboards to gable. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 148 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GREEN END HOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321273 |
| **HER Number** | 12072 - MBD12072 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 510269 |
| **Northing** | 263188 |
| **Parish** | Little Staughton |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House. C17 and C19. C17 rear block: colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Old clay tile roof. 2 room plan, 2 storeys. Red brick double ridge stack. C20 door, C20 casement, 2-light horizontal sash and plank door to ground floor. 2-light horizontal sash with glazing bars and single light casement to first floor. One storey lean-to addition to N gable end. C19 front block added to make overall double-pile plan: colour washed brick with hipped slate roof. 3 bays, 2 storeys. Central front door, 2 fielded panels, 2 glazed panels, with rectangular fanlight under cambered head. Cast iron open porch with foliate supports. 2 sashes without glazing bars flanking door, 3 smaller sashes to first floor, flat arches to all windows. Conservatory to S gable end. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 149 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | HALL FARMHOUSE |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321279 |
| **HER Number** | 12188 - MBD12188 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508167 |
| **Northing** | 265232 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. C17. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Pantiled roof. L-plan, one storey and attics. S elevation: 3 2-light casements to ground floor, 3 gabled dormers with 2-light casements. Red brick ridge stack. E elevation: 2 2-light casements to ground floor, one 2-light casement to first floor of N wing. Red brick integral gable end stack to N. One storey lean-to extension to S wing N elevation. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 150 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BARN NORTH OF THE LODGE COTTAGE, THE OLD RECTORY |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321280 |
| **HER Number** | 12208 - MBD12208 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508608 |
| **Northing** | 265408 |
| **Parish** | Pertenhall |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Barn. Late C18. Umber framed on red brick plinth, with red brick infill to S and weatherboarding to N. Corrugated iron roof. 3-bay plan. Queen post roof structure. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 151 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BIER HOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321294 |
| **HER Number** | 1406 - MBD1406 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507426 |
| **Northing** | 262457 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Bier House belonging to St Mary's Church. Mid C19. Red brick with pantiled roof. Small rectangular building. Double doors to NW gable end, recessed under porch with elliptical archway. SE gable end has C20 casement. NE side elevation has 5 recessed bays and moulded brick cornice. Brick coping to gable ends. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 152 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | TEMPLE FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321295 |
| **HER Number** | 7708 - MBD7708 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 508109 |
| **Northing** | 262484 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farm cottage. C17. Rough cast over timber frame, some of which has been replaced in chequered brick. Half-hipped thatched roof. Rectangular 3-room plan, one storey and attics. 2-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars, one to each floor of gable ends, one to ground floor and dormer of front and rear elevations. 4 panel door to front elevation. Red brick double ridge stack. One storey brick and pantiled C19 addition to rear elevation. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 153 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE LITTLE PYGHTLE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321296 |
| **HER Number** | 12022 - MBD12022 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507688 |
| **Northing** | 263339 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C18. Timber framed with colour washed plaster infill. C20 asbestos roof with pierced clay ridge cresting. 3-bay plan, NE bay being C20 addition. One storey and attics, 2 ground floor windows, one box dormer, all with 2-light horizontal sashes with diamond leading. Door to RH bay. Red brick ridge stack (gable end stack before later addition). One storeyed addition to rear. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 154 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | COTTAGE APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES NORTH OF LAVENDER COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321297 |
| **HER Number** | 5609 - MBD5609 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507731 |

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| **Northing** | 263471 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C17. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Thatched roof. 2-bay plan, one storey and attics. Central plank door under C20 open porch, flanked by 2 C20 casements. One dormer with single-light casement. Off-centre double red brick ridge stack. Weather-boarded lean-to extension to N gable end. , |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 155 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BROOK END FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321298 |
| **HER Number** | 5617 - MBD5617 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507508 |
| **Northing** | 263165 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. C17. Timber framed, some rough cast, some with brick infill, the whole colour washed. Clay tile roof, some old T-plan, main block 2 storeys and attics, rear wing one storey and attics. NW elevation: C19 gabled porch with ridge cresting L of centre, 3 2-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars to ground floor, 3 3-light horizontal sashes in moulded frames with leaded lights to first floor. 3 gabled dormers with 2-light leaded casements. Single-storeyed lean-to extensions to both gable ends. One red brick ridge stack, one red brick gable end external stack to SW. Rear wing also retains some horizontal sashes. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 156 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE ELMS |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321299 |
| **HER Number** | 12027 - MBD12027 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 507187 |
| **Northing** | 263028 |
| **Parish** | Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. Circa 1700. Timber framed, with some colour washed plaster infill and some colour washed rough cast. Thatched roof, 3 bays, one storey and attics. One red brick ridge stack, one red brick integral stack to SW gable end, one external stack to SE elevation. SE elevation: C20 casements and French windows to ground floor, 2 dormers with C20 casements. Roof hipped to SW and half-hipped to NE. C20 extension at right angle to N. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 157 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | COTTAGE NORTH EAST OF ROAD JUNCTION |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321614 |
| **HER Number** | 12494 - MBD12494 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 515810 |
| **Northing** | 260746 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C17. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame, thatched roof. 2- roan plan, one storey and attics. Front elevation has 2 2-light casements to ground floor, one to attic storey, and C20 half-hipped porch in line with red brick ridge stack. One 2-light casement to each floor of gable ends. C20 one storey thatched wing projects from rear. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 158 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 35, STAPLOE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321616 |
| **HER Number** | 870 - MBD870 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 514808 |
| **Northing** | 260713 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C18. Timber framed, with colour washed rough cast to 2 RH bays and weatherboarded LH bay. Thatched roof, 3-room plan, one storey and attics. 3 2-light casements to ground floor, 2 dormers to RH with 2-light horizontal sashes. Off-centre plank door to RH block. One red brick ridge stack, one gable end stack to E. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 159 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BASMEAD MANOR FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321617 |
| **HER Number** | 3272 - MBD3272 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II* |
| **Easting** | 513968 |
| **Northing** | 261195 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |

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| **Description** | Farmhouse, formerly manor house. Late C15 to C18. Part timber framed with colour washed plaster infill, part colour washed brick. Clay tile roof. Hall and cross-wing, hall of 2 storeys, cross-wing of 2 storeys and attics. 3-bay hall : on rebuilt brick plinth, has 2 C19 canted bays and one 2-light horizontal sash to ground floor, one round-headed fixed light and 2 sashes to first floor, all with glazing bars. Front door to W, opening onto hallway originally possibly the screens passage. Interior : open hall divided into 2 floors in C17, retains crown post roof and solar to E with 8-light watching window with part restored wood tracery. Cross-wing: projecting gable is 1973- 74 reconstruction. Oldest part probably mid-C16, when this block took over hall's functions. Interior : ground floor room has carved rosettes and mouldings to beams, one main post with imitation shaft and capital, others with evidence of similar decoration; brackets to one beam have spandrels carved with grotesque figures, foilage and feathers; remains of stone fireplace with roll moulding to jamb, probably C12, reputedly imported from Bushmead Priory C17 brick addition to rear of cross-wing has complete early C18 panelling to first floor room. Late C18 2-storey addition within rear angle, lean-to addition to E of this. (N.W. Alcock; "Timber framed buildings in North Bedfordshire", Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal, Vol IV, 1969.) |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 160 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 36, HIGH STREET |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1330438 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516239 |
| **Northing** | 262229 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | C16 timber-framed and plastered cottage with an original three unit plan. Rear, C17 kitchen wing cased in soft red brick in the early C18 when the service end was extended onto the street as a workshop. Two storeys. Plain tile roofs, ridge stack, large modern dormer window. Saw-tooth brick eaves cornice, band between floors. Two first floor hung sash windows with glazing bars, two similar but larger ground floor windows. C19 half-glazed door in moulded wooden architrave. Interior has two original inglenook hearths with baking ovens. Stop-chamfered ceiling beams, and carved beam in roof dated 1535. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 161 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CONTROL TOWER, FORMER RAF LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1391627 |
| **HER Number** | DCB7808 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 512120 |
| **Northing** | 261728 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |

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| **Description** | Control Tower. 1942. Built to designs of the Air Ministry's Directorate of Works and Buildings, as Bomber Satellite Stations design, to Drawing No. 13726/41. Rendered brick with asphalt roof.PLAN: Ground floor has watch office to front with meteorological office, switch room and lavatories to rear; first floor has control room to front, with controller's rest room and signals office to rear, opening onto passage with access to stairs.EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 2-window front. Large multi-paned steel casements to front and to flank walls of first-floor control room, providing clear views of the flying field, with smaller windows below. Access from steel stairs on return elevation to concrete balcony with tubular steel railings and with iron columns providing support. Smaller steel casements to rear part of side and rear elevations. Doors to left-hand and rear elevations.INTERIOR: Not inspected.HISTORY: This is one of a very small number of control towers of the Second World War period that have survived in a substantially complete state of preservation. The Pathfinder Mosquitos of 109 Squadron and Lancasters of 583 Squadron, active from April 1944 at this base, marked targets for Bomber Command's precision raids, more famously for those of 617 Squadron. This is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a 1941 control tower design for bomber satellite stations, of which 24 out of 45 built survive.In the second half of the 1930s, increasing attention was being given to the dispersal and shelter of aircraft from attack, ensuring serviceable landing and take-off areas, and the control of movement: the result was the development of the control tower and the planning from 1938 of the first airfields with runways and perimeter tracks. The control tower, which first appeared as a recognisable design in 1934, became the most distinctive and instantly recognisable building associated with military airfields, particularly in the Second World War when they served as foci for base personnel as they awaited the return of aircraft from operations. This is one of a very small number of control towers on Second World War airfields which are either exceptionally well-preserved or have distinguished operational histories. Their iconic value both as operational nerve centres and as memorials to the enormous losses sustained by American and Commonwealth forces in the course of the Strategic Bomber Offensive has long been recognised. A deserted control tower, for example, was the focus of the opening scenes of Richard Asquith's film The Way to the Stars (1945), which explored the thoughts of a veteran returning to a deserted airbase, as a ploughshare pulled by a horse team returned land formerly used to wage aggressive war to agriculture. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 162 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Milestone 60 on highway B645 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1452480 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 513002 |
| **Northing** | 264643 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | milestone on the B645, one of a series of mid-C18 milestones on a former turnpike road.Reasons for DesignationMilestone 60 on the B645 dating to the mid-C18 is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: Architectural interest:* as a good example of C18 milestone of simple but pleasing functional design.Historic interest:* as an illustration of the development of the transport network in England at this date.Group value:* the stone forms a strong functional and geographic group with other milestones along the route on the B660 and B645 in Huntingdonshire.HistoryMilestones are one of the most widespread forms of street furniture. They became prevalent in the mid-C18, when turnpike trusts were encouraged to provide such markers. Prior to the development of the turnpike road network and the proliferation of Turnpike Trusts, the King’s Highway as the primary road network in England was known. The creation of the Turnpike Road network began in the late C17 but they |

became far more profuse form the 1750s onwards. The turnpike roads were maintained by the Trusts with revenue gained from tolls to road users. According to the Milestone Society 'From 1767, mileposts were compulsory on all turnpikes, not only to inform travellers of direction and distances, but to help coaches keep to schedule and for charging for changes of horses at the coaching inns.'Milestone 60 is one of the series of milestones remaining from the Great Staughton to Catworth turnpike, via Kimbolton which now forms part of the B645 and joined the Great North Road (A1) at Crosshall. This road was established by Act of Parliament given Royal Assent in 1755 under George II. There are other stones on the route which are listed at Grade II (National Heritage List for England reference numbers: 1210941; 1210883; 1211227; 1214549 and 1214550).DetailsMilestone 60 on the B645, dating to 1754-1758. MATERIALS: white lime-washed oolitic limestone DESCRIPTION: tall stone, roughly hewn and with rounded top. The inscription is incised and painted black, as follows: 60 MILES FROM LONDON – GREAT STAUGHTON

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 163 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Milestone 57 on highway B645 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1454154 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516454 |
| **Northing** | 261869 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | A milestone on the B645, one of a series of mid-C18 milestones on a former turnpike road.Reasons for DesignationMilestone 57 on the B645 dating to the mid-C18 is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:Architectural interest:* as a good example of C18 milestone of simple but functional design.Historic interest:* as an illustration of the development of the transport network in England at this date.Group value:* the stone forms a strong geographic and functional group with other milestones along the route on the B660 and B645 in Huntingdonshire.HistoryMilestones are one of the most widespread forms of street furniture. They became prevalent in the mid-C18, when turnpike trusts were encouraged to provide such markers. Prior to the development of the turnpike road network and the proliferation of Turnpike Trusts, the King's Highway as the primary road network in England was known. The creation of the Turnpike Road network began in the late C17 but they became far more profuse form the 1750s onwards. The turnpike roads were maintained by the Trusts with revenue gained from tolls to road users. According to the Milestone Society 'From 1767, mileposts were compulsory on all turnpikes, not only to inform travellers of direction and distances, but to help coaches keep to schedule and for charging for changes of horses at the coaching inns.'Milestone 57 is one of the series of milestones remaining from the Great Staughton to Catworth turnpike, via Kimbolton which now forms part of the B645 and joined the Great North Road (A1) at Crosshall. This road was established by Act of Parliament given Royal Assent in 1755 under George II. There are other stones on the route which are listed at Grade II (National Heritage List for England reference numbers 1210941; 1210883; 1211227; 1214549 and 1214550). The stone has been damaged and was recently reinstated to its location, although the top of the stone is now missing.DetailsMilestone 57 on the B645, dating to 1754-1758. MATERIALS: oolitic limestone DESCRIPTION: tall stone, roughly hewn and with rounded top with a broken top-left corner. The inscription is incised and painted black, as follows: [57 missing] MILES FROM LONDON – HAIL WESTON |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 164 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Conservation Area |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Conservation Area |
| **Easting** | 512252 |
| **Northing** | 264623 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | |
| **Description** | *There is 1 Grade I Listed Building; the Church of St Andrew (1214559/ DCB3710); one Grade II* Listed Building; and 16 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area No character assessment held by Huntingdonshire Council - https://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/planning/conservation-areas/conservation-area-documents/ |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 165 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Staughton Highway |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Conservation Area |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Conservation Area |
| **Easting** | 513201 |
| **Northing** | 264597 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | |
| **Description** | *There are 12 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area No character assessment held by Huntingdonshire Council - https://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/planning/conservation-areas/conservation-area-documents/ |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 166 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Stonely |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Conservation Area |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Conservation Area |
| **Easting** | 510751 |
| **Northing** | 267185 |
| **Parish** | |

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| **Council** | |
| **Description** | *There are 18 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation AreaThe Conservation Area was designated on the 20th May 1991.Stonely Conservation Area Statement available at: https://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/planning/conservation-areas/conservation-area-documents/ |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 167 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | St Neots |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Conservation Area |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Conservation Area |
| **Easting** | 518226 |
| **Northing** | 260136 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | |
| **Description** | St Neoton encompasses 150 Listed Buildings largely grouped in the western and centre eastern area of the Conservation Area. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 168 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Kimbolton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Conservation Area |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Conservation Area |
| **Easting** | 510031 |
| **Northing** | 267712 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | |
| **Description** | *There are three Grade I Listed Buildings; -Church of St Andrew (1210885);-Gatehouse to Kimbolton School (1221020);-Kimbolton School/ KIMBOLTON CASTLE (1221022)*And 6 Grade II* Listed Buildings and 75 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation AreaThe Conservation Area was designated on 8 January 1974.Although archaeological evidence exists of early Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation, the first documentary evidence of a settlement at Kimbolton is provided in the Domesday Book of 1086. A population of between four hundred and five hundred was scattered around the site of the church, and a small defensive earthworks existed on a site half a mile to the southwest. This is now known as Castle Hill.The layout of the High Street, as seen today, is that of a planned mediaeval settlement and has been dated to the early 13th century. This followed Kimbolton's recognition with a market charter in 1200. Prior to this the main east-west road ran to the north of the church. The town layout was reorganised when a new market was positioned between the church and the new castle site.To the edge of the new market, measured frontages were divided into narrow 'burgage' plots with sizeable crofts to the rear. These plots were offered for tenure and created a permanent and encouraging environment for traders who traditionally moved around parishes selling from carts. By 1279, the town's inhabitants |

included traders such as a shoemaker, butcher, tanner, weaver, painter, cutler and carpenter.

In 1279 the site of the present Kimbolton Castle was occupied by a small fortification. Speculation then surrounds the Castle's development until the early 16 century. In 1521 the building's owner, the 3rd Duke of Buckingham, was beheaded. The building passed to Sir Richard Wingfield who began building a Tudor manor house, evidence of which survives today. Kimbolton Castle and Estate was sold in 1615 to the Montagu family, who became the Earls and later the Dukes of Manchester.Much of Kimbolton's architectural character can be attributed to the fashions of the 18th century, with work having already begun to redesign part of the castle by 1700. Following the collapse of its south side, Sir John Vanbrugh began repair works for the 4th Earl of Manchester that included the remodelling of the castle into its present form. The gatehouse, designed by Robert Adam, was added to the composition in 1764 and completed in 1766.During the 18th century a number of large townhouses were constructed in both the High Street and its service lane, East Street. The frontages of many of Kimbolton's timber-frame buildings were remodelled during this period and this extended into the early 19th century.Kimbolton's fortunes were mixed in the nineteenth century. The population increased in the early half of the century and reached a peak of nearly 1700in 1861. In terms of development, dense in-filling occurred in the alleys, yards and service lanes as opposed to the development of greenfield sites. The latter half of the century brought a decline in Kimbolton's prosperity, due to the effect on the economy of the importation of cheap wheat. By 1870 vacant buildings were being cleared, particularly around the church. The market also ceased to trade at some point in the 1890s. The prosperity of Kimbolton Castle was also not faring well, although its loss in fortune was more related to the extent of the 9th Duke of Manchester's gambling.Kimbolton School has had an important role within the town since its foundation as a grammar school in the 16th century. The school originally occupied buildings within the churchyard, although it moved to new premises in Tilbrook Road in the 1878. In 1950 the school purchased Kimbolton Castle from the Duke of Manchester, and continues to occupy the castle today. A number of buildings within the High Street are in the school's ownership, two of which are run as boarding houses.There are a number of principal views within the Conservation Area as well as a variety of interesting vistas, which are identified within the Character Assessment- https://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/planning/conservation-areas/conservation-area-documents/.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 169 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Swineshead |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Conservation Area |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | DBD3417 |
| **Status** | Conservation Area |
| **Easting** | 505739 |
| **Northing** | 265810 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | |
| **Description** | *There is 1 Grade I Listed Building, the Church of St Nicholas (1114834/1139 - MBD1139) and 16 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area*No Conservation Area Appraisal is available- https://www.bedford.gov.uk/planning-and-building/historic-environment/historic-areas-and-buildings/*No further information contained in HER extract |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 170 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Name** | Upper Dean |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Conservation Area |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Conservation Area |
| **Easting** | 504626 |
| **Northing** | 267699 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | |
| **Description** | *There is 1 Grade I Listed Church of All Saints (1321269) and elevent Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area*No Conservation Area Appraisal is available- https://www.bedford.gov.uk/planning-and-building/historic-environment/historic-areas-and-buildings/ |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 171 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Riseley |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Conservation Area |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Conservation Area |
| **Easting** | 504310 |
| **Northing** | 262974 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | |
| **Description** | *Composed of three separate areas- the largest of which has provided the centre point*Within the CA there is 1 Grade I, Church of All Saints (1137548); and 52 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area*No Conservation Area Appraisal is available- https://www.bedford.gov.uk/planning-and-building/historic-environment/historic-areas-and-buildings/ |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 172 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Old Gravel Pit |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Pit |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8419 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508419 |
| **Northing** | 264525 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |

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|---|---|
| **Description** | *LB*27/06/2022*Hist OS map*Annotation "Old Gravel Pit" of a polygonal area*Size - c. 58m N-S by 65m E-W (max)*Ordnance Survey. 1883. Bedfordshire Sheet V.SW Surveyed: 1882 to 1883, Published: 1883Gravel Pit marked on OS provisional edition. Site visit c.1977; Very slight hollow in arable field, higher concentration of gravel in soil.OS 6" Provisional Edition (Map). SBD10761. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 173 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Old Gravel Pit |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Pit |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7613 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506591 |
| **Northing** | 264480 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | *LB*27/06/2022*Hist OS map*Annotation of "Old Gravel Pit" to the east of two ponds; the eastern pond is sub-ovular in spae, aligned N-S; and the western pond is sub-circular in shape*Size- E= 44m N-S by 17m E-W; W= c. 23m diameter*Ordnance Survey. 1883. Bedfordshire Sheet V.SW Surveyed: 1882 to 1883, Published: 1883HER Entry Old gravel pit shown on map of 1882. A site visit in 1976 revealed a circular hollow (about 6m in diameter) in ploughed shallow depression on top of ridge. Gravel spread in depression. Pit is now used as a rubbish dump - mainly for agricultural material.Appears to be being infilled prior to a return to arable agricultural use.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573Centre point HER 506615.970613141, 264473.218700567 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 174 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Old Sand Pit |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Pit |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7689 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507143 |
| **Northing** | 264637 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | *LB*27/06/2022*Hist OS map*Annotation of "Old Sand Pit" associated with a polygonal area*Size- 24m N-S by 40m E-W*Ordnance Survey. 1883. Bedfordshire Sheet V.SW Surveyed: 1882 to 1883, Published: 1883"Old Sand Pit" shown on map of 1882. A site visit in 1976 confirmed it had been filled in and is currently an arable field.OS 6" Provisional Edition (Map). SBD10761. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 175 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Square Pond |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Pond |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507623 |
| **Northing** | 264967 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | *LB*27/06/2022*Hist OS map*Square pond depicted west of Keysoe*Size- 23m N-S by 27m E-W*Ordnance Survey. 1883. Bedfordshire Sheet V.SW Surveyed: 1882 to 1883, Published: 1883 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 176 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Building |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507462 |
| **Northing** | 265010 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | *LB*27/06/2022*Hist OS map*A u-shaped building opening to the south, associated with an inverted L-shaped building to the west. A pump and a pond are depicted immediately south*Size main building- 15m N-S by 25m E-W (max)*Ordnance Survey. 1883. Bedfordshire Sheet V.SW Surveyed: 1882 to 1883, Published: 1883 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 177 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Pond |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Pond |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506688 |
| **Northing** | 264717 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | *LB*27/06/2022*Hist OS map*Sub-circular pond along a field boundary*Size main |

building- 13m N-S by 12m E-W *Ordnance Survey. 1883. Bedfordshire Sheet V.SW Surveyed: 1882 to 1883, Published: 1883

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 178 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Beavers Park |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506263 |
| **Northing** | 264107 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | *LB*27/06/2022*Hist OS map*A u-shaped building, opening to the SW associated with a pump. A NE-SW aligned trackway extends to the NE corner of the building. Not depicted on the OS map published in 1958. Area annotated "Beevor Wood" on a map dated 1817*Size main building- 13m N-S by 12m E-W *Hyett, W. 1817. Wellingborough; Ordnance Survey. 1883. Bedfordshire Sheet V.SW Surveyed: 1882 to 1883, Published: 1883; Ordnance Survey. 1958. TL06SE – A Surveyed / Revised: Pre-1930 to 1957, Published: 1958 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 179 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Pond |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Pond |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508236 |
| **Northing** | 265837 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | *LB*27/06/2022*Hist OS map*A sub-ovular pond, aligned E-W*Size- 10m N-S by 20m E-W *Ordnance Survey. 1883. Bedfordshire Sheet V.NW Surveyed: 1882 to 1883, Published: 1883 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 182 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Two Brewers (B.H) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |

| | |
|---|---|
| Easting | 515108 |
| Northing | 259453 |
| Parish | |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | *LB*27/06/2022*Hist OS map*Two Brewers depicted as a rectangular building on the OS map published in 1887*Size-16m N-S by 23m E-W*Ordnance Survey. 1887. Huntingdonshire Sheet XXV.SW Surveyed: 1882 to 1887, Published: 1887 |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 183 |
| Asset/Event Name | Gravel Pit |
| Type of Asset/Event | Pit |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MCB31538 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 512945 |
| Northing | 262371 |
| Parish | |
| Council | Cambridgeshire |
| Description | *LB*28/06/2022*Hist OS map*Annotation of Old Gravel Pit along the eastern side of a road*Size c. 78m N-S by 14m E-W*Ordnance Survey. 1887. Huntingdonshire Sheet XXV.NW, Surveyed: 1886 to 1887, Published: 1887HER Entry 1. Gravel pit, recorded on Historic maps from Ordnance Survey first editionHER centre point 512920, 262330 |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 184 |
| Asset/Event Name | L-shaped Building |
| Type of Asset/Event | Building |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 513196 |
| Northing | 263515 |
| Parish | |
| Council | Cambridgeshire |
| Description | *LB*28/06/2022*Hist OS map*An L-shaped building set within a plot to the west of Rushely Fam. Possibly a barn or ancillary building. Depicted on the OS map of 1958*Size c. 22m N-S by 17m E-W (max)*Ordnance Survey. 1887. Huntingdonshire Sheet XXV.NW, Surveyed: 1886 to 1887, Published: 1887; Ordnance Survey. 1958. TL16SW – A Surveyed / Revised: Pre-1930 to 1957, Published: 1958 |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 185 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Name** | U-shaped Building |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512702 |
| **Northing** | 264049 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | *LB*28/06/2022*Hist OS map*A U-shaped building, open to the south, on the souhern edge of the landscaping to the east, south and west of Staughton House. Ikley a small steading, or agricultural outbuilding. It may also be associated with landscpaing maintanance.*Not depicted on the OS map of 1901*Dipicted and annotated as "Rises" on the OS map published in 1958*Size c. 20m N-S by 25m E-W (max)*Ordnance Survey. 1887. Huntingdonshire Sheet XXV.NW, Surveyed: 1886 to 1887, Published: 1887; Ordnance Survey. 1901. Bedfordshire V.11 Surveyed: 1900, Published: 1901; Ordnance Survey. 1958. TL16SW – A Surveyed / Revised: Pre-1930 to 1957, Published: 1958 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 186 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Buildings |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Farm (possible) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7610 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507990 |
| **Northing** | 262833 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | *LB*28/06/2022*Hist OS map*A collection of buildings in the south-western corner of a field associated with a small pond. The buildings may be collection of barns or ancillary agricultrual buildings or a small farmstead. The number of buildings do appear to decreased between the OS maps published in 1884 and 1901, suggesting that their use was decreasing. Two structures are still depicted on the OS map published in 1970. *Size 35m N-S by 30m E-W (max) *Ordnance Survey. 1884. Bedfordshire V.13 Surveyed: 1883, Published: 1884; Ordnance Survey. 1901. Bedfordshire V.13 Surveyed: 1900, Published: 1901; |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 187 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Part of Airfield |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Airfield (Disused) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Easting** | 512359 |
| **Northing** | 262340 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | *LB*28/06/2022*Hist OS map*The northern extent of a disused airfield extends into a part of the Site. *Area size- 210m N-S by 190m E-W (max)*Ordnance Survey. 1958. TL16SW – A Surveyed / Revised: Pre-1930 to 1957, Published: 1958; *Recorded as demolished on AAMP by HE *Bedford HER 1940s Vertical georeferenced composite layer |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 188 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Buildings |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Buildings |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507653 |
| **Northing** | 265149 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | *LB*28/06/2022*Hist map*A group of small buildings, north of a road depicted on a map by Hyett dated 1817. The road extends westward from Pertenhall and is not depicted similalry on the OS maps of the late 19th century. It's possible that the map is not entirely accurate or this suggests some change in the road layout in the mid-19th century. *Hyett, W. 1817. Wellingborough |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 189 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Building |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513198 |
| **Northing** | 262164 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | *LB*28/06/2022*Hist map*A T-shaped building, aligned E-W located within a plot north of an east-west road depicted on the map dated 1815. Buildings are depicted to the west, likley the same as those depicted on the OS maps of the late 19th century,. However this building does not appear on later maps but is shown in an area of trees or plantation. *It is possible that the buildings are located to the south and west of the Site and appear to be wihtin the Site due to different mapping scales, however it is also possible that the building was demolished or removed in the later 19th century. *Hyett, W. 1815. Bedford |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 190 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Mill (possible) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Mill |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512471 |
| **Northing** | 263186 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | *LB*28/06/2022*Hist map*A mill annotated on a map dated 1815 along an east-west aligned road. *Possibly located beyond the site due to map scale and geo-referencing*Hyett, W. 1815. Bedford |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 191 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Building |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506568 |
| **Northing** | 264201 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | *LB*30/06/2022*AP*Building or two possible rectangular buildings aligned NE-SW visible south of road and at the junction of a field boundary* RAF_106G_UK_635_RS Frame 4027 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 192 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LAST STRAW COTTAGE, Pertenhall Road, BrookEnd, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BUILDING (17th Century - 1600 AD to 1699 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | 5610 - MBD5610 |
| **Status** | Building of Local Interest |
| **Easting** | 507720 |
| **Northing** | 263430 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 17th century building deemed of local interestHER Photograph Archive, F315/9-10 |

(Photograph). SBD10506.HER Photograph Archive, F786/1a (Photograph). SBD10506.HER Photograph Archive, F969/10A (Photograph). SBD10506.

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 193 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MOAT, Keysoe Row East |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB21796 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509209 |
| **Northing** | 261621 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | <1> Geoff Saunders, Personal comments & Observations (Unpublished document). SBB11936.'Moat' shows up best on the 09/10 aerials, NGR 509225 261631 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 194 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, Manor Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; FIELD SYSTEM; DRAINAGE DITCH; PIT; GULLY; DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB21798 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507715 |
| **Northing** | 264463 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Ditches and pits were found, along with evidence of Ridge and furrow. Little dating evidence was present indicating that prior to the medieval period tha land was open fields, and moved into agricutlural use in the Medieval period.<1> Oxford Archaeology, 2015, Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Manor Farm, Pertenhall, Bedfordshire, 1720(Unpublished document). SBB11961.The features that were identified within the trenches suggest that there was minimal land use, and the use that was made was agricultural, mainly pastoral, with limited remnant medieval ridge and furrow on the higher slopes and post-medieval and modern drainage systems throughout. There are a handful of small interspersed, possible pit features, though none contained any archaeological finds or deposits and probably represent natural features. The finds that were recovered were residual and related to the activities on the higher land to the north-west that was utilised in the Iron Age, Roman and Late Saxon/Medieval periods.4.2.2 The dearth of features or finds in the area, to the immediate south and east of a potential Roman villa site, suggest that the area was not cultivated, but insteadproffered an open vista from the villa. This interpretation is perhaps enhanced when the poor drainage of the land is taken into consideration – even criss-crossed by postmedieval and modern land drains water collected on the surface of the field and stayed for several days after short periods of rainfall (see plate 12). The land that was utilised, for both the ancillary buildings of the villa and for cultivation was the sandier and chalkier ridge to the north and west of the villa. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 197 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | OFFSITE FACILITIES AT LITTLE STAUGHTON AIRFIELD |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BARRACKS; MEDICAL BLOCK; MESS |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB21830; MCB30064 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512988 |
| **Northing** | 261951 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A number of sites associated with Little Staughton airfield dating from the Second World War. They include accommodation, sick quarters and communal areas, with layouts similar to those at Podington, Chelveston and Thurleigh. There is moreinformation on the different site types at these other sites, which fall within the Bedfordshire boundary.1-4. The site of the Second World War dispersed site No.10 was visible on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The dispersed site, centred at TL 12977 61935, provided accommodation, mess and institute for airwomen crew working at RAF Little Staughton to the west. The buildings comprised barrack blocks, ablution blocks and air raid shelters including the institute and mess hall. It would appear that all the buildings are now demolished, though some buildings may have been incorporated into modern farm buildings. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 198 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | OFFSITE FACILITIES AT LITTLE STAUGHTON AIRFIELD |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BARRACKS; MEDICAL BLOCK; MESS |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB21830; MCB30073 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513217 |
| **Northing** | 261856 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A number of sites associated with Little Staughton airfield dating from the Second World War. They include accommodation, sick quarters and communal areas, with layouts similar to those at Podington, Chelveston and Thurleigh. There is moreinformation on the different site types at these other sites, which fall within the Bedfordshire boundary.1-4. The site of the Second World War dispersed communal site No.03 was visible on historical aerial photographs. The dispersed site provided mess halls, an institute for crew working at RAF Little Staughton to the west. The buildings comprised mess halls, an institute, ablution blocks, stores and blast shelters. Most of the buildings are now demolished, though the institute is still extant on recent aerial photographs taken in 2014 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 199 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Name** | 66 AND 68, GREAT NORTH ROAD |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114929 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516475 |
| **Northing** | 256920 |
| **Parish** | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House. C17. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame, ground floor of N wing of colour washed brick. Old clay tile roof. L-plan, one storey and attics. N wing has 2 sashes with glazing bars to ground floor and 2 box dormers, one with 2-light casement one with 2-light horizontal sash. S projecting gable has 2 C20 ground floor casements. Doors to LH and centre of N wing, central one with gabled hood. Rebuilt ridge stack of 3 joined shafts. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 200 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | HEDDINGS FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114930 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 515720 |
| **Northing** | 256904 |
| **Parish** | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. Circa 1700, refaced early C19. Pebbledashed exterior, old clay tile roof. 3-room plan, 2 storeys. Ground floor has 2 floor length sash windows with glazing bars and panel door in line with ridge stack, all 3 under slate roofed trellis work verandah. One 2-light horizontal sash to R of verandah. First floor has 3 irregular sashes with glazing bars. Double stack to W gable, double ridge stack, single gable end stack to E, all in yellow brick. W gable end also yellow brick. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 201 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | DULOE HILL WINDMILL |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1127963 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 517126 |
| **Northing** | 260287 |
| **Parish** | |

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|---|---|
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | 2. Early C19 tower mill now a dwelling. 4 storeys with later 2 storey extension. Conical mansard roof of bitumenised canvas. Colour washed brick. Gauged segmental brick arches to casement windows with gabled hoods. Modern entrance extension. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 202 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | STABLES TO GROVE FARM |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1130277 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 518669 |
| **Northing** | 262978 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | |
| **Description** | https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1130277 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 203 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Cropmark of 19th Century Pond |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | POND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB21864 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507714 |
| **Northing** | 266482 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Small cropmark showing the position of a former pond, visible on First Edition OS Mapping, now infilled and under the plough. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 204 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | DIAL HOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1130278 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 518818 |
| **Northing** | 262720 |

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|---|---|
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Early C18 house, formerly an inn. Painted red brick and plain tile roof; end stacks, two flat roofed dormer windows. Two first floor hung sash windows with glazing bars in flat arches, two similar ground floor windows in segmental arches flanking doorway with flush panelled door. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 205 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | PARISH CHURCH OF ST JAMES |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1130279 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II* |
| **Easting** | 518902 |
| **Northing** | 262760 |
| **Parish** | Little Paxton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Late C12 parish church of which the chancel remains almost intact with evidence of early window openings in East and South walls, and two almost complete doorways, one reset in the early C16 South aisle wall. North wall of nave is said to have been demolished in the mid C17 and was rebuilt in 1849 when the Church was completely restored. Built into the lower courses of the North wall are some C12 carved stones. West tower c1400, South arcade and aisle c1500, rebuilt in C19. North porch rebuilt in 1849. Walls of pebble rubble, ironstone and limestone dressings. Roofs of tiles and slates. South elevation; West tower of three stages has a chamfered plinth and embattled parapet with grotesque gargoyles at the angles. Belfrey window converted to two plain lights with a wooden lintel. South aisle has three modern two-light windows. The C12 door is reset and has a fine carved tympanum with a figure of the Good Shepherd, a large cross enclosed in a circle, and a wolf and a lamb. Two chancel windows of C14 and C15; and one 'low-side' C15 window to West of C12 chancel doorway with shouldered corbels. Interior: partly restored C12 chancel arch of one plain square order, and responds each with one attached shaft. Tower-arch of clunch, two-centred, with two moulded orders, semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals. C16 arcade reconstructed in 1849 of four bays with segmental-pointed arches on octagonal piers with moulded capitals and chamfered basis. Font with plain octagonal bowl on central chamfered shaft with three small octagonal shafts, C13. Font cover of painted oak C17. Monument to Robert Throckmorton 1698-9. R.C.H.M. (Hunts), p201 V.C.H. (Hunts), p332 Pevsner, Buildings of England, p286 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 206 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CLAYGATES |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1138337 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 515446 |
| **Northing** | 256129 |

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| **Parish** | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. C17. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Thatched roof. 2-room plan, 2 storeys. 2 casements to each floor, all C20 with glazing bars. Central doorway under thatched gabled wood porch, in line with red brick ridge stack. One storey lean-to addition to E gable end with hipped thatched roof. One storey and attics C20 addition to W gable end, also thatched. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 207 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | FORTY FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1146418 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516438 |
| **Northing** | 256397 |
| **Parish** | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. Circa 1800, probably encasing earlier building, reworked C19, with later C19 block added to road elevation. Red brick, probably encasing timber frame, old clay tile roof. Front block of gault brick with slate roof. Overall double pile plan with 2-span roof. 2 storeys. Rear block: ground floor has 2 sashes with glazing bars under cambered heads, flanking double door with rectangular fanlight, also under cambered head. First floor has one dummy window, one 2-light horizontal sash, and one sash with glazing bars. Rebuilt gault brick multiple ridge stack. Front block has 3 sashes with glazing bars per floor. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 208 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARIES; W of Green End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BOUNDARY DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; TRACKWAY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22220 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507255 |
| **Northing** | 264783 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSO |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of Medieval to Post-medieval field boundaries and a trackway are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. They are centred at TL 07198 64725, west of Green End. Most are marked on the 1st edition OS map (1884), though the trackway, which extends between Keysoehill Farm (now Middle Lodge Buildings) and Green End, appears to be out of use by 1884, but is shown on the Original OS series map of 1835. (1-3)NMR Aerial Photograph, (2) NMR 27094/24 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (3) NMR 23983/17 19-JUL-2005 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595. 1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (1) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 209 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LATER PREHISTORIC/ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT/POST-MEDIEVAL DRAIN; SW of Pertenhall |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | LINEAR SETTLEMENT; DRAIN |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22221 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507536 |
| **Northing** | 264726 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible later prehistoric to Roman linear settlement is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs to the south west of Pertenhall, centred at TL 07595 64680. Linear ditches adjacent to the enclosures may be contemporary, but are possibly post medieval drains. The cropmarks consist of a north-south oriented line of rectilinear enclosures, with smaller enclosures within them. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 140 m by 65 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)The possible Iron Age to Roman linear settlement is as described above (Source 1) and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs in Source 1. (2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27094_025-035 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (2) Amanda Adams 02/11/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublished document). SBB12041. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 210 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | FIVE IRON AGE HUT CIRCLE CROPMARKS; S of Middle Lodge Buildings |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FIELD BOUNDARY; HUT CIRCLE; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22222 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506580 |
| **Northing** | 264365 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Five possible hut circles are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the south of Middle Lodge Buildings, north west of Keysoe, centred at TL 06602 64396. A possible sixth hut circle is visible as a very faint cropmark to the south of the others.The hut circles predominantly have entrances to the east and the northernmost of them has an entrance to the south east. Faint linear ditches are located around the hut circles and may be part of a field system associated with them. Medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow is visible across the site. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)The possible Iron Age hut circles are as described above (Source 1) and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs in Source 1. The largest measures about 17metres across with the smallest 11metres across. (2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27094_018-022 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (2) Amanda Adams 02/11/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublished document). SBB12041. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 211 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT; NW of Hardwick End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BOUNDARY DITCH; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT; LINEAR FEATURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22223 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505911 |
| **Northing** | 263173 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cropmarks of a possible later prehistoric settlement visible as a large rectilinear ditched enclosure with sub-divisions and associated ditches extending out from the main enclosure. This was seen at TL 0589 6319 on aerial photographs taken inJune 2011. (1)The possible Iron Age or Roman enclosure is as described above (Source 1) and was mapped as part of the Bedford BoroughNMP project from aerial photographs in Source 1. (2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 26988_003 13-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (2) Amanda Adams 01/11/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublished document). SBB12041. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 212 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARIES; Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FIELD BOUNDARY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22224 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507450 |
| **Northing** | 263271 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of medieval to post-medieval field boundaries is visible as earthworks on historical aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The boundaries, centred at TL 07426 63266, are not marked on the OS map of 1884, but will have likely formed part of the Medieval to Post-medieval settlement at Keysoe. They have been levelled and are now visible as cropmarks. (1-3)Ordnance Survey, 1883, 1:2500 OS Map, (3) (Map). SBB12050.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (2) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 4023-4024 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536. 1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (1) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 213 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | PROBABLE ENCLOSURE CROPMARKS; S of Church Road |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |

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| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22228 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507644 |
| **Northing** | 262498 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in June 2011 in the course of English Heritage's annual reconnaissance programme. Located immediately adjacent to and west of the road running NW-SE between Keysoe and Keysoe Row, it is unclear if it represents a former field or property boundary beside the road, or is an enclosure partly cut by the road. There are faint traces of another possible enclosure partly over- or underlying it, while equally faint cropmarks a short distance to the west may represent a further enclosure or enclosures. (1)The possible enclosure and other features are as described above (Source 1) and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs in Source 1. (2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27060_016-018 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (2) Amanda Adams 01/11/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublished document). SBB12041. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 214 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT CROPMARK AND POST-MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARY |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT; EXTRACTIVE PIT; FIELD BOUNDARY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22232 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505091 |
| **Northing** | 264002 |
| **Parish** | RISELEY |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A curvilinear enclosure which may be later prehistoric in date, possibly a settlement site, is visible as a cropmark on aerialphotographs to the north of Riseley. The site is centred at TL 05110 63998. The enclosure is sub-oval in shape and measuresapproximately 41 m by 38 m. A 19th century field boundary cuts through the enclosure and the remains of other fieldboundaries and modern drains can also be seen around it. The enclosure is located within an area of gravel extraction. Thisfeature was recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)The curvilinear enclosure is as described above (Source 1) and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project fromaerial photographs in Source 1. The enclosure is centred at TL 05086 63980 and measures about 38metres across. It ispossibly Iron Age or Roman in date but this is not clear. (2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27146_010-012 11-JUL-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (2) Amanda Adams 02/11/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublisheddocument). SBB12041. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 215 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | I-SHAPED DITCH; SE of Coldham Lodge Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | LINEAR FEATURE |

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| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22233 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505529 |
| **Northing** | 263148 |
| **Parish** | RISELEY |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An l-shaped linear ditch of uncertain date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The linear feature is located southeast of Coldham Lodge Farm at TL 05532 63175. (1)1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (1) (Aerial Photograph). SBD1064 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 216 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SETTLEMENT CROPMARKS; W of Lower Rectory Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22255 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509574 |
| **Northing** | 263981 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of possible later prehistoric settlement is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs to the west of Lower Rectory Farm, Little Staughton. The site is centred at TL 09546 63990. The cropmarks consist of overlapping rectilinearenclosures and a partial curvilinear enclosure located alongside a possible trackway. The trackway is located immediately to the south of the enclosures on an east-west alignment. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 235 m by 120 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)The possible Iron Age or Roman settlement features are as described above (Source 1) and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs in Source 1. (2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27094_016-017 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (2) Amanda Adams 02/11/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublished document). SBB12041. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 217 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | D-SHAPED ENCLOSURE; NE of Green End Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | D SHAPED ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22256 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510465 |
| **Northing** | 263591 |

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| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A D-shaped enclosure and associated linear ditch are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in June 2011, in the course of English Heritage's annual reconnaissance programme. The enclosure is around 20 metres across, the linearheading eastwards from its northeast corner for about 60 - 80 metres, gently curving south before fading out. (1) The enclosure described above (Source 1) was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographstaken in Source 1. The enclosure measures about 30metres by 32metres. The linear ditch may represent a possible annexe joining its eastern side. The enclosure possibly represents a small Iron Age farmstead settlement. (2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27060_030-033 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (2)Amanda Adams 13-SEP-2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublished document). SBB12041 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 218 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH FARMSTEAD; SW of New Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FARMSTEAD; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22257 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510123 |
| **Northing** | 263938 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A rectilinear enclosure, possibly an Iron Age to Roman farmstead, is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs to the south west of New Farm, north of Little Staughton. The site is centred at TL 10130 63956. The ditched enclosure measures approximately 16 m by 18 m. It has a possible annex to the south seen as a very faint cropmark. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1) The enclosure described above (Source 1) was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographstaken in Source 1. The enclosure has a possible entrance on the west side and measure about 21metres by 22metres, with a probable annexe joining its south side. (2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27094_012-015 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (2) Amanda Adams 13-SEP-2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublished document). SBB12041. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 219 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ENCLOSURE CROPMARKS; N of London End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; TRACKWAY; LINEAR FEATURE; SETTLEME |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22258 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509597 |
| **Northing** | 262725 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |

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| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A rapid examination of air photography (2) suggests the presence of a possible curvilinear enclosure, of Unknown date, visible as a cropmark c.750m northeast of London End. (1-2) The cropmark remains of a two conjoined curvilinear enclosures and a possible rectilinear enclosure (partially described by the above authority) are visible centred at TL 0962 6264 on aerial photographs. All are ditch-defined and probable Late Prehistoric in date. The larger enclosure is D-shaped and appears to contain an internal division through its centre. To the south of this a second smaller enclosure of irregular form is attached to the main enclosures southern side. The faint cropmark traces of a small rectilinear enclosure are located to the south, centred at TL 0960 6257. These features are visible on aerial photographstaken by English Heritage in 2006. (3) Additional cropmark traces in the same field immediately to the north of the features already described were photographed inJune 2011, in the course of English Heritage's annual reconnaissance programme. The cropmarks appear to represent a cluster of connected enclosures. A double-ditched trackway appears to separate these cropmarks from those to the south. (4)The enclosures and linear features are as described above (Source 1-4) and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs in Source 4. They are likely to date to the Iron Age or Roman periods. (5-6)NMR Aerial Photograph, (2) NMR TL 0962/1 NHC 3069/28 9-AUG-86 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (3) NMR TL 0962/14 NMR 24290/18 14-JUL-2006 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (4) NMR 27060_034, 035, 041, 042 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (6) NMR 27090/13-17 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (1) Andrew Miller/12-MAY-1995/RCHME: AP Primary Recording Project (Unpublished document). SBB12041.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (5) Amanda Adams 30/10/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublished document). SBB12041 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 220 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | POND/POSSIBLE MOAT; Little Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT; POND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22259 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510583 |
| **Northing** | 262749 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Moat mentioned in sale catalogue 1876. (1) The feature referred to as a moat is an elongated pond 86.0m long and 11.0m wide, which turns northwards for 10.0m at its east extremity. There is no surface evidence to suggest it once formed part of a moat, and it is unconnected with ponds to the north and east of the adjacent Manor Farm House. The latter are probably waterfilled quarry pits.Mr Hobberton, the present farmer, has no knowledge of there ever being a moat here and none is shown on the Enclosure Map of 1803, or Jefferys' Map of 1765, scale 2"= 1 mile. (2-3) The moat recorded by Source 1, is likely to be an elongated pond as described by Source 2. The pond is visible on lidar imagery and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. It measures about 88metres long. (4)J K St Joseph, Aerial Photographs, (3) AAO 22 and 24 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12224.Bedfordshire Sites and Monuments Record, (1) Record 3288 (Digital archive). SBB12206.Field Investigator's comments, (2) F1 GJM 28-JUN-77 (Unpublished document). SBB12051.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (4) LIDAR TL1062 Environment Agency 1M DTM Jan 1998 - Sep 2014 (Map). SBB12033. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 221 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | FIELD BOUNDARY CROPMARKS; E of London End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22260 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509606 |
| **Northing** | 262037 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cropmark remains of probable former field boundaries and faint traces of cultivation in the form of ridge and furrow of Medieval or Post-Medieval date are visible centred at TL 0960 6202 on aerial photographs. The ditches are located south of the modern road and are not visible on the First Edition Ordinance Survey map, but their alignment and close association with traces of ridge and furrow suggest they are also field boundaries. Possible cropmark traces of a headland bank are visible to the northwest where further remains of ridge and furrow are found within the same modern field. These features are visible on aerialphotographs taken by English Heritage in 2006. (1) The probable former field boundaries are as described above (Source 1) were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs. (2-3)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR TL 0961/21 NMR 24357/9 14-JUL-2006 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (3) NMR 27090/3 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (2) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 222 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LITTLE STAUGHTON LODGE AND WALLED GARDEN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; WALLED GARDEN |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22261 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509718 |
| **Northing** | 261928 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The faint cropmark remains of a rectilinear enclosure of Uncertain date are visible centred at TL 0971 6193 on aerial photographs taken in 2006. The cropmarks seem to be parchmarks caused by the foundations of a walled compound. Thecompound appears to have a double boundary on the north-eastern side and there are hints of internal features which may be buildings. A possible attached external feature is visible at the south-eastern corner. The compound is located within theboundaries of a former field which can also be seen as a cropmark and is indicated on First Edition Ordinance Survey maps. Another smaller enclosure is located within the same field to the south (recorded in UID 1499952) and a linear (possiblepipeline) can also be seen passing through the field which the compound is aligned with, either of these may be associated. These features are visible on aerial photographs taken by English Heritage in 2006. (1) The rectilinear enclosure is as described above (Source 1) and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs. The enclosure is likely the remains of the walled garden as it aligns well with the now demolished |

building (Little Staughton Lodge), marked on the OS map (1884) to the east. (Little Staughton Lodge was described in 1830 as a "residence situated in a park of some extent and almost enclosed by plantation and includes, an orangery, walled garden, hot houses, conservatory, melon ground and icehouse" (Source 3) (2-3)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR TL 0961/26 NMR 24357/16 14-JUL-2006 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Ordnance Survey, 1883, 1:2500 OS Map, (2) (Map). SBB12050.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (3) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 223 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | POSSIBLE MOAT; The Rectory, Little Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT; POND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22263 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510588 |
| **Northing** | 262410 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible medieval moat is visible as an elongated ditch at The Rectory, Little Staughton and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The ditch is visible as an earthwork on lidar imagery and recorded as a possible Moat in theBedford Borough HER (No. 7939). It is also possible that the ditch is just a Post-medieval pond, as only one side of a ditch can be identified. (1)Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (1) LIDAR TL1062 EnvironmentAgency 1M DTM Jan 1998 - Sep 2014 (Map). SBB12033. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 224 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 31, GREAT NORTH ROAD |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1146425 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516414 |
| **Northing** | 256586 |
| **Parish** | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House. Late Cl7. Colour washed rough cast. C20 tile roof, 3-room plan, 2 storeys. 3 C19 canted bays to ground floor, 2 to LH with wooden modillion cornices, that to R, in larger projecting bay, similar but without modillions. 2 2-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars to first floor. Front door to LH : 4 fielded panels, 2 flush panels, moulded surrounded and cut bracketed hood. Red brick double ridge stack. S gable end has colour washed brick casing to ground floor. 2 storey extension to rear. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 225 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | POST-MEDIEVAL QUARRY; S of Pertenhall |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | QUARRY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22265 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508686 |
| **Northing** | 264883 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A probable Post-medieval quarry is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The quarry is located south of Pertenhall and covers an area about 350metres by 113 metres across.(1) 1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (1) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 226 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SETTLEMENT AND ENCLOSURE CROPMARKS; E of Hoo Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BOUNDARY DITCH; DITCH; DITCHED ENCLOSURE; MACULA; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22266 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509842 |
| **Northing** | 265060 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible later prehistoric settlement site, formed of an area of accreted and overlapping curvilinear enclosures, is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs to the east of Hoo Farm, Pertenhall, centred at TL 09850 65163. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 185 m by 65 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)An Iron Age and/or Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in fields about 357 metres ESE of Hoo Farm and centred at TL 09872 65147, the cropmarks extend over four fields about 187 metres N-S and 178 metres W-E and is in close proximity to two further ditched enclosures. Four probable rectilinear and irregular ditched enclosures are joined by two diverging linear ditches. Also visible are linear ditches and macula, one of which is a trapezoid about 8.9 x 9.7 metres at its widest. (1a-2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27095_018-019 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1a) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Next Perspectives APGB, 2008, Next Perspectives 2008 Aerials, (2) Next Perspectives APGB Imagery TL 0965 12- OCT-2008 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12229. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 227 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SETTLEMENT AND ENCLOSURE CROPMARKS; E of Hoo Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BOUNDARY DITCH; DITCH; DITCHED ENCLOSURE; MACULA; SETTLEMENT |

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| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22266 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509893 |
| **Northing** | 265149 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible later prehistoric settlement site, formed of an area of accreted and overlapping curvilinear enclosures, is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs to the east of Hoo Farm, Pertenhall, centred at TL 09850 65163. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 185 m by 65 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)An Iron Age and/or Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in fields about 357 metres ESE of Hoo Farm and centred at TL 09872 65147, the cropmarks extend over four fields about 187 metres N-S and 178 metres W-E and is in close proximity to two further ditched enclosures. Four probable rectilinear and irregular ditched enclosures are joined by two diverging linear ditches. Also visible are linear ditches and macula, one of which is a trapezoid about 8.9 x 9.7 metres at its widest. (1a-2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27095_018-019 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1a) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Next Perspectives APGB, 2008, Next Perspectives 2008 Aerials, (2) Next Perspectives APGB Imagery TL 0965 12- OCT-2008 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12229. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 228 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SETTLEMENT AND ENCLOSURE CROPMARKS; E of Hoo Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BOUNDARY DITCH; DITCH; DITCHED ENCLOSURE; MACULA; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22266 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509959 |
| **Northing** | 265060 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible later prehistoric settlement site, formed of an area of accreted and overlapping curvilinear enclosures, is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs to the east of Hoo Farm, Pertenhall, centred at TL 09850 65163. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 185 m by 65 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)An Iron Age and/or Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in fields about 357 metres ESE of Hoo Farm and centred at TL 09872 65147, the cropmarks extend over four fields about 187 metres N-S and 178 metres W-E and is in close proximity to two further ditched enclosures. Four probable rectilinear and irregular ditched enclosures are joined by two diverging linear ditches. Also visible are linear ditches and macula, one of which is a trapezoid about 8.9 x 9.7 metres at its widest. (1a-2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27095_018-019 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1a) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Next Perspectives APGB, 2008, Next Perspectives 2008 Aerials, (2) Next Perspectives APGB Imagery TL 0965 12- OCT-2008 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12229. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 229 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SETTLEMENT AND ENCLOSURE CROPMARKS; E of Hoo Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BOUNDARY DITCH; DITCH; DITCHED ENCLOSURE; MACULA; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22266 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509875 |
| **Northing** | 265097 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible later prehistoric settlement site, formed of an area of accreted and overlapping curvilinear enclosures, is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs to the east of Hoo Farm, Pertenhall, centred at TL 09850 65163. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 185 m by 65 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)An Iron Age and/or Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in fields about 357 metres ESE of Hoo Farm and centred at TL 09872 65147, the cropmarks extend over four fields about 187 metres N-S and 178 metres W-E and is in close proximity to two further ditched enclosures. Four probable rectilinear and irregular ditched enclosures are joined by two diverging linear ditches. Also visible are linear ditches and macula, one of which is a trapezoid about 8.9 x 9.7 metres at its widest. (1a-2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27095_018-019 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1a) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Next Perspectives APGB, 2008, Next Perspectives 2008 Aerials, (2) Next Perspectives APGB Imagery TL 0965 12- OCT-2008 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12229. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 230 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SETTLEMENT AND ENCLOSURE CROPMARKS; E of Hoo Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BOUNDARY DITCH; DITCH; DITCHED ENCLOSURE; MACULA; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22266 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509832 |
| **Northing** | 265172 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible later prehistoric settlement site, formed of an area of accreted and overlapping curvilinear enclosures, is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs to the east of Hoo Farm, Pertenhall, centred at TL 09850 65163. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 185 m by 65 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)An Iron Age and/or Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in fields about 357 metres ESE of Hoo Farm and centred at TL 09872 65147, the cropmarks extend over four fields about 187 metres N-S and 178 metres W-E and is in close proximity to two further ditched enclosures. Four probable rectilinear and irregular ditched enclosures are joined by two diverging linear ditches. Also visible are linear ditches and macula, |

one of which is a trapezoid about 8.9 x 9.7 metres at its widest. (1a-2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27095_018-019 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1a) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Next Perspectives APGB, 2008, Next Perspectives 2008 Aerials, (2) Next Perspectives APGB Imagery TL 0965 12- OCT-2008 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12229.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 231 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SETTLEMENT AND ENCLOSURE CROPMARKS; E of Hoo Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BOUNDARY DITCH; DITCH; DITCHED ENCLOSURE; MACULA; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22266 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509974 |
| **Northing** | 265137 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible later prehistoric settlement site, formed of an area of accreted and overlapping curvilinear enclosures, is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs to the east of Hoo Farm, Pertenhall, centred at TL 09850 65163. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 185 m by 65 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)An Iron Age and/or Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in fields about 357 metres ESE of Hoo Farm and centred at TL 09872 65147, the cropmarks extend over four fields about 187 metres N-S and 178 metres W-E and is in close proximity to two further ditched enclosures. Four probable rectilinear and irregular ditched enclosures are joined by two diverging linear ditches. Also visible are linear ditches and macula, one of which is a trapezoid about 8.9 x 9.7 metres at its widest. (1a-2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27095_018-019 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1a) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Next Perspectives APGB, 2008, Next Perspectives 2008 Aerials, (2) Next Perspectives APGB Imagery TL 0965 12- OCT-2008 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12229. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 232 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SETTLEMENT AND ENCLOSURE CROPMARKS; E of Hoo Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BOUNDARY DITCH; DITCH; DITCHED ENCLOSURE; MACULA; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22266 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509927 |
| **Northing** | 265221 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible later prehistoric settlement site, formed of an area of accreted and overlapping curvilinear enclosures, is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs to the east of Hoo Farm, Pertenhall, centred at TL 09850 65163. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring |

approximately 185 m by 65 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)An Iron Age and/or Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in fields about 357 metres ESE of Hoo Farm and centred at TL 09872 65147, the cropmarks extend over four fields about 187 metres N-S and 178 metres W-E and is in close proximity to two further ditched enclosures. Four probable rectilinear and irregular ditched enclosures are joined by two diverging linear ditches. Also visible are linear ditches and macula, one of which is a trapezoid about 8.9 x 9.7 metres at its widest. (1a-2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27095_018-019 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1a) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Next Perspectives APGB, 2008, Next Perspectives 2008 Aerials, (2) Next Perspectives APGB Imagery TL 0965 12- OCT-2008 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12229.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 233 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | DOUBLE DITCHED D-SHAPED ENCLOSURE; SE of Hoo Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RING DITCH; D SHAPED ENCLOSURE; DOUBLE DITCHED ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22267 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509835 |
| **Northing** | 264981 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cropmark remains of a double ring ditch of probable Later Prehistoric date are visible centred at TL 0980 6496 on aerial photographs. The ring ditches are slightly irregular in form and a short length of ditch is visible extending north-east from theouter ring ditch. The linear cropmark of a former boundary can be seen to the west of this which is indicated on the First Edition Ordinance Survey map. In the adjacent field to the east a settlement complex has been recorded which could beassociated with the ring ditch. These features are visible on aerial photographs taken by English Heritage in 2006. (1)The double ditched enclosure is not quite a circle, with a straight side on the east side and resembles more of a D-shape. Otherwise the feature is as described above (Source 1) and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs. (2-4)Google Earth, (3) EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 01-JAN-2006 ACCESSED 27-SEP-2017 (Map). SBB12047.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR TL 0964/7 NMR 24357/19 14-JUL-2006 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (2) NMR 15499/2 15-JUL-1996 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595. 1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (4) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 234 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ENCLOSURE CROPMARKS; N of Pertenhall Brook |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22268 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509651 |
| **Northing** | 264914 |

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| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Linear features, possibly forming enclosures of uncertain date are visible as cropmarks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. They are located north of Pertenhall Brook and centred at TL 09651 64913. (1)1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (1) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 235 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SQUARE AND CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURES; N of Kangaroo Inn |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE; FIELD BOUNDARY; SETTLEMENT; SQUARE ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22269 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509801 |
| **Northing** | 264688 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A square enclosure, possibly an Iron Age or Roman settlement site, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the north of the Kangaroo Inn, Pertenhall, centred at TL 09732 64689. A smaller sub-square enclosure and fragmentary linear ditches are located nearby to the west and may have been associated with it. The enclosures measure approximately 30 m by 30 m and 15 m by 15 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)The possible Iron Age or Roman square enclosure is as described above (Source 1) and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs in Source 1. The enclosure centred at TL 09800 64689 measures 30metres by 30metres, with no entrance gap. The enclosure to the west at TL 09687 64659, is a curvilinear enclosure, with an outer curvilinear enclosure forming an annex, though later quarrying activity has cut through the northwest part of the enclosure. It possibly dates to the Iron Age as it resembles an Iron Age farmstead enclosure. (2-3)Google Earth, (3) EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 01-JAN-2006 ACCESSED 27-SEP-2017 (Map). SBB12047.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27095_013-014, 016-017 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595. 1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (2) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 236 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SQUARE AND CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURES; N of Kangaroo Inn |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE; FIELD BOUNDARY; SETTLEMENT; SQUARE ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22269 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509687 |
| **Northing** | 264661 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A square enclosure, possibly an Iron Age or Roman settlement site, is visible as a cropmark on |

aerial photographs to the north of the Kangaroo Inn, Pertenhall, centred at TL 09732 64689. A smaller sub-square enclosure and fragmentary linear ditches are located nearby to the west and may have been associated with it. The enclosures measure approximately 30 m by 30 m and 15 m by 15 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)The possible Iron Age or Roman square enclosure is as described above (Source 1) and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs in Source 1. The enclosure centred at TL 09800 64689 measures 30metres by 30metres, with no entrance gap. The enclosure to the west at TL 09687 64659, is a curvilinear enclosure, with an outer curvilinear enclosure forming an annex, though later quarrying activity has cut through the northwest part of the enclosure. It possibly dates to the Iron Age as it resembles an Iron Age farmstead enclosure. (2-3)Google Earth, (3) EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 01-JAN-2006 ACCESSED 27-SEP-2017 (Map). SBB12047.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27095_013-014, 016-017 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595. 1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (2) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 237 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH ENCLOSURE CROPMARKS; NE of Kangaroo Inn |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22270 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510003 |
| **Northing** | 264642 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of overlapping rectilinear enclosures, which may be Iron Age to Roman in date, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the north east of the Kangaroo Inn, Pertenhall, centred at TL 10008 64640. The overlapping nature of thecropmarks suggests multi-phase use of the site. It is unclear what the function of the site was, but it may be a settlement. It is possible that one of the rectilinear enclosures, which has a broad external ditch, may be the primary feature. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 200 m by 150 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)The probable Iron Age or Roman settlement was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs and is as described above. A further rectilinear enclosure at TL 10017 64531, with internal subdivisions, is visible to the south and looks to be associated, so may be the primary feature for this possible settlement. (2-4)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27095_022-023 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (3) NMR 27277/15 20-JUL-2010 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (4) NMR 27094/34 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595. 1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (2) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 238 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE CROWN INN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1146453 |
| **HER Number** | MCB29350 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |

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| **Easting** | 516824 |
| **Northing** | 257899 |
| **Parish** | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Public house. C17 with C19 alterations. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Old clay tile roof. 3-room plan, 2 storeys. 3 C19 canted bays to ground floor, 3 2-light casements to first floor, all with leaded lights. Front door in moulded surround with flat cut-bracketed hood. One gable end stack to S, one ridge stack, both brick with colour washed rough cast. Various one and 2-storeyed additions to rear. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 239 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LATER PREHISTORIC/ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT; S of Duloe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE; FIELD BOUNDARY; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22332 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515879 |
| **Northing** | 260216 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A settlement which may be of later prehistoric to Roman date is visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks to the south of Duloe, centred at TL 15880 60197. The settlement is formed of at least four accreted rectilinear enclosures, with possibleboundary ditches or fragmentary enclosures leading off them to the north. The settlement is visible over an area measuring approximately 90 m square. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27079_014-017 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 240 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT EARTHWORKS; College Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CROFT; DITCH; ENCLOSURE; HOUSE PLATFORM; POUND; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; STOCK ENC |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22333 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515445 |
| **Northing** | 260815 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible medieval and/or post-medieval rectilinear pound, stock enclosure, croft or toft is visible on historic aerial photographs as levelled earthworks and soilmarks and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located infields immediately adjacent College Farm, Duloe and centred at TL 15450 60821, a clearly defined rectilinear soilmark area about 65 x 75 metres is bordered on its northern boundary by the unnamed village lane. Within the |

enclosure are two roughly 40 metres long parallel linear ditches, that are also parallel with the lane that in aerial photographs taken in 1945 were still visible as levelled earthworks, but which had been plough levelled to cropmarks by 1996. (1-3)1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/106G/UK/969 RS 4080 01-NOV-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (2) RAF/CPE/UK/2272 V 5008 29-AUG-1947 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (3) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 241 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LATER PREHISTORIC/ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT CROPMARK; N of Bushmead Road |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE; DITCH; DITCHED ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE; RECTILINE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22334/ MBD8572 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516082 |
| **Northing** | 259833 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible settlement area, which may be later prehistoric to Roman in date, is visible as faint cropmarks on aerial photographs immediately to the west of St Neots, centred at TL 16340 59914. The site consists of an extensive area ofaccreted and overlapping curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures. The enclosures are predominantly formed of narrow ditches, but one enclosure is defined by a much broader ditch (centred approximately at TL 16288 59697) Fragmentary linearboundaries or trackways are located around the enclosures, possibly linking up different areas. The site is probably multiphase in use but it is unclear which features are contemporaneous. Medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow appears to overlie the settlement site so it is presumably earlier in date. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 920 m by 300 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)Three Iron Age or Roman ring ditches and possible subrectangular enclosures is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in fields north of Bushmead Road andwest of the A1(T) road, a large circular ditch up to 6 metres wide and centred at TL 16306 59683 encloses an area up to 34 metres in diameter. Adjoining this on the east side are two parallel sinuous ditches that extend N-S about 193 metres. Some320 metres NW and centred at TL 16086 59918, a circular ditched enclosure up to 4.5 metres wide encloses an area about 41.5 metres in diameter. Some 53 metres east of this, a small sub circular ring ditch encloses an area up to 21 metre indiameter at its widest. To the south some 81 and 185 metres are 2 curvilinear ditched sections that may represent 2 further subrectangular enclosures or perhaps boundary ditches of a field system or trackways. The features are not visible on aerial photographs taken in 2014. (1a-4)As described above, the settlement cropmarks are centred at TL 15880 60217 and are visible on historic aerial photographs and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The accreted subcircular and subrectangular ditched enclosures extend through the fields northwards, being bounded by the Duloe Brook and the A1(T) to the east, covering some 275 metres N-S and 357 metres W-E, centred at TL 16367 60173. (5)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27079_018-026 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1a) NMR 27079/022 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (5) NMR 27079/026 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1976, Hunting Aerial Photos 1976, (2) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10652.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (3) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (4) TL1659 03-AUG-2014 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12216.2/3 sub-rectangular/curvilinear enclosures, in area where large stones reported by farmer. Local tradition of Civil War military encampmentHER Slide Archive, 6919 (Slide). SBD10508.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 17/1602-4 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 242 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH DITCHED ENCLOSURE; N of Cobholden Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCHED ENCLOSURE; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22337 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515711 |
| **Northing** | 259339 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A U-shaped Iron Age or Roman ditched enclosure is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in the field immediately adjacent Cobholden Farm and centred at TL 1572259335, the feature measures about 54 metres NW-SE and 57 metres SW-NE. If there was a fourth enclosing ditch, it may have been truncated by the adjacent field boundary. This may form part of a wider settled landscape pattern, with othersettlement type cropmarks in the near vicinity. The features are not visible on  erial photographs taken in 2014. (1-2)1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (1) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (2) TL1559 03-AUG-2014 (Aerial Photograph).SBB12216 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 243 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT; SE of Cobholden Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE; DITCHED ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE; SETTLEMENT; SUB CIRCULAR E |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22338 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515927 |
| **Northing** | 259170 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible settlement of later prehistoric date is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark to the south east of Cobholden Farm, Staploe, centred at TL 15937 59163. The settlement is formed of a sub-circular, ditched, enclosure, with smallerenclosures which appear to be within it and added to its northern and southern sides. The enclosure measures approximately 65 m in diameter. It may be associated with a smaller, possible settlement enclosure located in the adjacent field to the east. Medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow appears to overlie the settlement site so it is presumably earlier in date. This feature was recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)An Iron Age or Roman sub circular ditched enclosure is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in a field about 300 metres east of Field Farm and centred at TL 15931 59181, the settlement comprises a subcircular ditch up to 2.6 metres wide that encloses an area about 72.5 metres in diameter at its widest. Linear and curvilinear ditches appear to subdivide the internal area. On the west side a 12.5 metres wide gap in the ditch may represent an entrance. From the south side extends an accreted rectangular ditched enclosure about 13 x 18 metres, on the south facing side of which extend sections of ditch, |

probably representing a further enclosure. The features are not visible on aerial photographs taken in 2014. (1a-2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27079_027-036 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1a) NMR 27079/028 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (2) TL1559 03-AUG-2014 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12216.

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 244 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SUB-CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE; SE of Cobholden Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCHED ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE; SETTLEMENT; SUB CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22339 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516091 |
| **Northing** | 259023 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A sub-circular enclosure, possibly a settlement of later prehistoric date, is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark to the south east of Cobholden Farm, Staploe, centred at TL 16076 59188. The settlement is formed of a sub-circular, ditched,enclosure, with possible fragmentary trackways leading from it to the south. The enclosure measures approximately 45 m in diameter. It may be associated with a larger possible settlement enclosure located in the adjacent field to the west. Medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow appears to overlie the settlement site so it is presumably earlier in date. This feature was recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)An Iron Age or Roman sub circular ditched enclosure is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in the field about 470 metres east of Field Farm and centred at TL 16115 59183, the sub circular ditch is up to 4.5 metres wide and encloses an area about 44.5 metres in diameter at its widest. This may form part of a wider settled landscape pattern, with other settlement type cropmarks in the near vicinity. The features are not visible on aerial photographs taken in 2014. (1a-2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27079_034-035 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1a) NMR 27079/028 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (2) TL1559 03-AUG-2014 (Aerial Photograph).SBB12216. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 245 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SUB-CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE; SE of Cobholden Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCHED ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE; SETTLEMENT; SUB CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22339 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516058 |
| **Northing** | 259153 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A sub-circular enclosure, possibly a settlement of later prehistoric date, is visible on aerial |

photographs as a cropmark to the south east of Cobholden Farm, Staploe, centred at TL 16076 59188. The settlement is formed of a sub-circular, ditched,enclosure, with possible fragmentary trackways leading from it to the south. The enclosure measures approximately 45 m in diameter. It may be associated with a larger possible settlement enclosure located in the adjacent field to the west. Medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow appears to overlie the settlement site so it is presumably earlier in date. This feature was recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)An Iron Age or Roman sub circular ditched enclosure is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in the field about 470 metres east of Field Farm and centred at TL 16115 59183, the sub circular ditch is up to 4.5 metres wide and encloses an area about 44.5 metres in diameter at its widest. This may form part of a wider settled landscape pattern, with other settlement type cropmarks in the near vicinity. The features are not visible on aerial photographs taken in 2014. (1a-2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27079_034-035 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1a) NMR 27079/028 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (2) TL1559 03-AUG-2014 (Aerial Photograph).SBB12216.

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 246 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SUB-CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE; SE of Cobholden Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCHED ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE; SETTLEMENT; SUB CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22339 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516081 |
| **Northing** | 259067 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A sub-circular enclosure, possibly a settlement of later prehistoric date, is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark to the south east of Cobholden Farm, Staploe, centred at TL 16076 59188. The settlement is formed of a sub-circular, ditched,enclosure, with possible fragmentary trackways leading from it to the south. The enclosure measures approximately 45 m in diameter. It may be associated with a larger possible settlement enclosure located in the adjacent field to the west. Medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow appears to overlie the settlement site so it is presumably earlier in date. This feature was recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)An Iron Age or Roman sub circular ditched enclosure is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in the field about 470 metres east of Field Farm and centred at TL 16115 59183, the sub circular ditch is up to 4.5 metres wide and encloses an area about 44.5 metres in diameter at its widest. This may form part of a wider settled landscape pattern, with other settlement type cropmarks in the near vicinity. The features are not visible on aerial photographs taken in 2014. (1a-2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27079_034-035 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1a) NMR 27079/028 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (2) TL1559 03-AUG-2014 (Aerial Photograph).SBB12216. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 247 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SUB-CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE; SE of Cobholden Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCHED ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE; SETTLEMENT; SUB CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |

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|---|---|
| **HER Number** | MBB22339 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516111 |
| **Northing** | 259177 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A sub-circular enclosure, possibly a settlement of later prehistoric date, is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark to the south east of Cobholden Farm, Staploe, centred at TL 16076 59188. The settlement is formed of a sub-circular, ditched,enclosure, with possible fragmentary trackways leading from it to the south. The enclosure measures approximately 45 m in diameter. It may be associated with a larger possible settlement enclosure located in the adjacent field to the west. Medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow appears to overlie the settlement site so it is presumably earlier in date. This feature was recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)An Iron Age or Roman sub circular ditched enclosure is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in the field about 470 metres east of Field Farm and centred at TL 16115 59183, the sub circular ditch is up to 4.5 metres wide and encloses an area about 44.5 metres in diameter at its widest. This may form part of a wider settled landscape pattern, with other settlement type cropmarks in the near vicinity. The features are not visible on aerial photographs taken in 2014. (1a-2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27079_034-035 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1a) NMR 27079/028 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (2) TL1559 03-AUG-2014 (Aerial Photograph).SBB12216. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 248 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MOAT COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1146457 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 515380 |
| **Northing** | 256796 |
| **Parish** | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House. C17. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. C20 tile roof. 3- room plan, 2 storeys. N elevation has 2 casements to ground floor, 3 casements to first floor, one single fixed light to each floor, all C20. Red brick double ridge stack. Lean-to addition to W gable end. Entrances to rear, W one with C20 lean-to porch. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 249 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, West End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DESERTED SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD11997 |

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|---|---|
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509845 |
| **Northing** | 262213 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Rectilinear cropmarks along roadside SW of West End Farm show ploughed-out close boundaries & ponds, possibly representing a linear settlement of medieval origin1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, UK/635:3156-7 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 13/2059-60 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 250 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CROPMARKS, Kimbolton Road |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SITE? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12651 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505409 |
| **Northing** | 264432 |
| **Parish** | RISELEY |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Area of cropmarks S. of Kimbolton Road. (TL 0535 6440 centre). Appeared only in 1981. Earlier photographs recorded Ridge and Furrow here.1981, Hunting AP 1981 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10659. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 251 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CROPMARKS, near Coldhams Lodge Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FEATURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12652 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 504938 |
| **Northing** | 263704 |
| **Parish** | RISELEY |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 3 circular cropmarks beside stream north of village, close to Coldhams Lodge Farm (TL 049 637) apparent on aerial photograph of 1945. Not visible on later aerial photographs.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, UK635/3025 (E18) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 252 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Name** | CROPMARKS, near Coldham Lodge Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12654 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505504 |
| **Northing** | 263267 |
| **Parish** | RISELEY |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Large area of cropmarks/shading first seen on aerial photograph of 1981. The cropmarks represent ploughed out ridge and furrow and the shading is a former watercourse.1981, Hunting AP 1981, 13/9349 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10659 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 253 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CROPMARK, Willow Spinney |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FIELD BOUNDARY? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12656 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505814 |
| **Northing** | 263763 |
| **Parish** | RISELEY |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Patch on edge of Willow Spinney to position of field boundary on map of 1960. Well defined south and west edge apparent on aerial photograph of 1945. Not visible on later aerial photographs.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, 635/4028 (G14) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1960, OS 6" 1960 (Cartographic materials). SBD10640. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 254 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CROPMARK, North of Willow Spinney |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12657 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505647 |
| **Northing** | 264081 |
| **Parish** | RISELEY |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Sub-rectangular cropmark/cropmark area TL 0565 6410 visible on aerial photograph of 1945. No sign on later aerial photographs of same location.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, UK |

635/4029 (G14) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 255 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | EATON TITHE FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1157864 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 514973 |
| **Northing** | 257944 |
| **Parish** | Staploe |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. Built circa 1800 by R Salmon for Francis, 5th Duke of Bedford (d. 1802). Colour washed stucco over brick, with hipped slate roof. Octagonal plan, 2 storeys, with one storey projecting back wing. 3-light wood mullion casement windows to most elevations. SE elevation has open porch on square Tuscan piers with C20 door, surmounted by dummy window. S elevation has french window. Rear wing has C20 replacement window. Gabled roof light to centre of roof, flanked by 2 double-ridge stacks. (T Batchelor General View of the Agriculture of the County of Bedford, 1808, p20 and facing plate.) |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 256 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LITTLE PAXTON HALL |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1162401 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II* |
| **Easting** | 518727 |
| **Northing** | 262898 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Mid C17 house with two cross-wings to North and South with c.1738 insertion between the wings of five bays. Later C19 additions to South. Red brick, and rendered brick with limestone dressings. Plain tile roofs; parapet gables to East of cross-wings and hipped to West. Side stacks rebuilt in red brick. Two storeys with attics. West facing C18 facade; nine bays with cross-wings slightly projecting. Plastered, panelled parapet, with moulded stone cornice with dentil enrichment. Seven gabled dormer windows with alternate segmental and triangular pediments. C19 hung sash windows with glazing bars in recessed, moulded stone architraves with stone sills at both floor levels. Central replacement panelled door in stone architrave with dentils and broken triangular pediment supported on scroll brackets. Stone plinth. Two rainwater heads dated 1738. Interior has some original C18 moulded ceiling cornices and plastered panels; exposed timber-frame partition wall, newel post to original C17 dog-leg stair, C17 side purlin roofs, with later C18 roof extension to West facade. R.C.H.M. (Hunts.), p203 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 257 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ROMAN CROPMARK, North of Keysoe Row East |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | TEMPLE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD13742 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508559 |
| **Northing** | 261693 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The site contains a large roughly rectangular enclosure, c125x100m. It has a broad ditch around it. The feature is located round the head of a former watercourse. There is an entrance in the centre of the SE side. Within the feature at the centre ofthe NW side is a small rectangular feature, which is possibly a building.The layout of the feature makes it almost certainly Roman and it is possibly a temple enclosure.A Simco, A Simco (Verbal communication). SBD10790.Cambridge AP index, CQK47-49 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Northants CC APS, 2532/33 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10646.1986-1996, Aerofilms Aerial Photo, 12/2163-4 13/2059-60 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10594 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 258 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ST JAMES' COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1162409 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 518935 |
| **Northing** | 262777 |
| **Parish** | Little Paxton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | LITTLE PAXTON HIGH STREET TL 16 SE (SOUTH SIDE) 3/16 No. 35 (ST JAMES' COTTAGE) GV II<br><br>Early C18 pair of cottages with shared central ridge stack and lean-tos. Now one dwelling. One storey and attic. Thatched roof, half-hipped to East. Painted brick with dentil eaves cornice. Four, two and three-light casement windows in segmental arches. One blocked doorway and one plank door. Interior has stop chamfered ceiling beams. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 259 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CHAWSTON LODGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1245334 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |

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|---|---|
| Easting | 515725 |
| Northing | 256154 |
| Parish | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | House. c1600, with C19 and C20 alterations and additions. Timber-framed core, with external render covering and mock timber frame embellishment. Asbestos slate roof covering with central brick ridge stack. Lobby entrance plan. 2- bay, 2 storey house with added, half-hipped C20 extension to east gable, and C20 gabled porch to front. C20 window frames to front elevation and C20 wedge dormers to rear roof slope. INTERIOR: substantial survival of original plan form, with central stack and back-to-back hearths serving ground floor rooms, both now with C20 additions. Chamfered spine beams with decorative stops support chamfered joists to both rooms. Inserted opening through studded east wall gives access to C20 added bay. First floor with 2 chambers on different levels, both with exposed wall framing and braced jowl posts to corners. Cambered tie beams within gables and to central truss. Advanced hearth beam to east chamber supports hearth hood. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 260 |
| Asset/Event Name | BARN TO NORTH EAST OF GROVE FARM |
| Type of Asset/Event | Listed Building |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | 1309656 |
| HER Number | |
| Status | Listed Building- Grade II |
| Easting | 518648 |
| Northing | 263006 |
| Parish | Little Paxton |
| Council | Huntingdonshire |
| Description | LITTLE PAXTON GREAT NORTH TL 16 SE ROAD 3/11 BARN TO NORTH- 24.10.51 EAST OF GROVE FARM GV II<br><br>Late C17 or early C18 red brick barn of seven bays with- tumbled parapet gables. Two gabled cross-entries. Modern plain tiled roof. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 261 |
| Asset/Event Name | CROPMARKS, North West of London End, Keysoe Row East |
| Type of Asset/Event | BANJO ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE; SETTLEMENT; SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSU |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD15087 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 509053 |
| Northing | 262144 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | A sub-rectangular enclosure with internal circular feature which is possibly a house site. It is a |

separate, roughly circular enclosure with entrance to SW. The cropmarks are located on top of NW-facing spur between 2 former watercourses. A possible Iron Age settlement is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs northwest of London End Farm and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The settlement is centred at TL 09033 62158 and defined by a main sub rectangular enclosure (measuring about 77metres by 62metres across), with a possible internal hut circle; further linear features forming enclosures are visible to the south and to the west is a banjo-type enclosure. (1)A Simco, A Simco (Verbal communication). SBD10790.Northants CC APS, 3069/29 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10646.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (1) 13/2059-60 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645.Archaeology, Excavation & Surveys, 2015, Ashfield Farm, Keysoe Row East; An Archaeological Watching Brief,AES/2014/10 (Unpublished document). SBB11938.Although the Proposed Development Area (PDA) was located in the middle of rectangular undated cropmarks, no archaeological features were found. The weather was clear and dry and overall conditions were favourable to the recognition of archaeological remains.

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 262 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RING DITCH; S of Swineshead village |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RING DITCH; ROUND BARROW; BARROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD15122 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505814 |
| **Northing** | 265311 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A rapid examination of air photography (1a) suggests the presence of a possible round barrow site, of Prehistoric or Roman date, visible as a ring ditch cropmark c.500m south of St. Nicholas's Church, Swineshead. (1) A probable Bronze Age ring ditch, but possibly of later origins, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in a field about 431 metres SW of Brook Farm, Swineshead and centred at TL 05813 65311, the ditch of the ring ditch is between 0.5 and 2.3 metres wide and encloses an area about 22.3 metres in diameter. Visible as a ring ditch in 1984, aerial photographs taken in 1986 and 1996 show a pale coloured irregular area overthe monument site that might suggest some damage occurring by ploughing action. No evidence of the cropmark is visible on aerial photographs taken in 2014. (2-5)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1a) NMR, TL 0565/3 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Northants CC APS, 2532/19 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10646.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (1) Andrew Miller/10-MAY-1995/RCHME: AP Primary Recording Project(Unpublished document). SBB12041.1984, NHC 2532/19 29-JUL-1984, (2) (Aerial Photograph). SBB12230.1986, Hunting AP 1986, (3) (Aerial Photograph). SBD11456.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (4) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (5) Next Perspectives APGB IR Imagery TL 056501-JUN-2014 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12216. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 263 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | HOLLY COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1311859 |
| **HER Number** | |

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|---|---|
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 515769 |
| **Northing** | 256147 |
| **Parish** | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1311859Cottage. Early C19. Colour washed rough cast. Thatched roof. 3-room plan, one storey and attics. N elevaton: 2 2-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars and with painted wood dummy arches above. Red brick double ridge stack. One storey addition to E of rear, with gabled porch to entrance. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 264 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | NEOLITHIC FLINT + MEDIEVAL POTTERY, Gunnersbury Cottage |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FLINT SCATTER |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD15871 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509214 |
| **Northing** | 264912 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | At Gunnersbury Cottage in Pertenhall 2 Neolithic flints and a small amount of Medieval pottery was recovered.Bedford Museum, Information Sheet (Unpublished document). SBD10807 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 265 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BROOK COTTAGES |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1311862 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516168 |
| **Northing** | 255818 |
| **Parish** | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Pair of Cottages. C18. Colour washed rough cast over timber frame. Half- hipped thatched roof. 4-room plan overall, gable end to road. One storey and attics. 4 windows to ground floor. 4 dormers, all with 2-light casements, most with glazing bars. Plank doors to both cottages, that to left with C20 pantiled gabled porch. One red brick double ridge stack at divide, external stacks to both gable ends. Various C20 one storey additions to rear. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 266 |

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| **Asset/Event Name** | LABURNHAM COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321207 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 515670 |
| **Northing** | 256190 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. Circa 1700. Timber framed, with colour washed infill partly of plaster partly brick. Half-hipped thatched roof. 2-room plan, one storey and attics. 3 windows to ground floor, 2 dormers, all C20 casements with leaded lights. C20 front door, in line with red brick double ridge stack. One storey addition to W, also timber framed and thatched. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 267 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH; SW of Grange Farm, Pertenhall |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD16279 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507172 |
| **Northing** | 265920 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | To the SW of Grange Farm in Pertenhall an Anglo Saxon brooch was recovered. It is a small long brooch with a square panel as a decoratie motif, and it dated to the 5th and 6th centuries AD.BCAS, Holly Duncan Octomber 1997 (Unpublished document). SBD10777. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 268 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CROPMARKS, South East of Pertenhall Hoo Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RING DITCH; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD1650 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510135 |
| **Northing** | 264996 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A rapid examination of air photography (2) suggests the presence of at least two rectilinear enclosures, probably of Prehistoric or Roman date, visible as cropmarks at TL 1000 6498 and TL |

1014 6497, c.800m north-northwest of New Farm. (1-2)The cropmark remains of a probable Iron Age or Roman settlement complex consisting of rectilinear enclosures and a ring ditch are visible centred at TL 1010 6495 on aerial photographs. Some of the enclosures overlap, suggesting multiple phases of site occupation, but it unclear which part of the site may have been the primary area of development. At TL 1017 6497 there is a large rectilinear enclosure within which sub-divisions are visible to the south-west. Further internalfeatures including a ring ditch can be seen at the western end of the enclosure. To the east of this are a further two conjoined rectilinear enclosures centred at TL 1026 6498.Fainter cropmarks of a second large rectilinear enclosure are located west of the first (centred at TL 1004 6498), but it is unclear whether these are overlapping or conjoined. A further five smaller rectilinear enclosures can be seen overlapping thetwo main large enclosures at various points to the north, south and west.In the adjacent field to the west a double ring ditch has been recorded and may be associated with this site. These features are visible on aerial photographs taken by English Heritage in 2006. (3)The Iron Age or Roman settlement described above in (1-2) was photographed again during English Heritage's annual reconnaissance programme in 2011. Two conjoined curvilinear enclosures are visible immediately adjacent to the south westcorner of the large rectilinear enclosure. These enclosures have internal divisions. A double-ditched trackway leads from the enclosures to the north west where it appears to join a sub-square enclosure. This latter feature has a broad external ditch and subdivisions and a ring ditch are visible within it. A sub-rectangular enclosure with a narrow external ditch is located immediately adjacent to the north west corner of the large rectilinear enclosure. Fragmentary linear ditches, possibly field boundaries or trackways, are visible across the site. Two trackways extend from the eastern end of the settlement to the north east. Medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow are visible as cropmarks across the site. (4)The probable Iron Age or Roman settlement was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs in Source 4 and is as described above. (5)A Simco, A Simco, Note, Nov 1999 (Unpublished document). SBD10509.Cambridge AP index, ABX 1-4 (9/7/1960) TL 103 650 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Cambridge AP index, ABX 5 (9/7/1960) TL 104 651 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Cambridge AP index, ZA 64-67 (24/6/1959) TL 100 650 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Cambridge AP index, ZA 83-88 (26/6/1959) TL 100 650 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Cambridge AP index, ZD 89-93 (30/6/1959) TL 103 650 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Correspondence, Letter from Bernard West, 1967 (Unpublished document). SBD10802.NMR Aerial Photograph, (2) NMR, TL 1065/1-5 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (3) NMR TL 1064/12 NMR 24357/21 14-JUL-2006 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (4) NMR 27095 020-021 30-JUN-2011; NMR 27095 024-026 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10595.OS: TL 16, TL 16 SW 22 (Unpublished document). SBD11112.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (1) Andrew Miller/17-MAR-1995/RCHME: AP Primary Recording Project(Unpublished document). SBB12041.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (5) Amanda Adams 08/09/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublisheddocument). SBB12041.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 13/2055-2057 (18/7/1996) TL 099 649 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 14/2045-2047 (18/7/1996) TL 099 649 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 269 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SETTLEMENT CROPMARK; S of Coldham Lodge Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | LINEAR FEATURE; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD16574 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505389 |
| **Northing** | 262973 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |

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| **Description** | A rapid examination of air photography (2) suggests the presence of a rectilinear enclosure, with a curvilinear enclosure attached to its northeast side. Both enclosures are attached on their northwest sides to a possible linear feature extending northeast-southwest. The features are of Unknown date and are visible as cropmarks c.700m south of Coldham Lodge Farm. (1-2)These features were photographed again in June 2011 in the course of English Heritage's annual reconnaissance prgramme. These show the cropmarks continuing south of the modern NW-SE field boundary, as well as eastwards. The linear can be traced for a few hundred metres NE, where very faint traces of further enclosures are also visible. (3)The rectilinear enclosures and attached linear feature is as described above (Source 1-3) and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs in Source 3 and 4. The linear feature extends south westwards (under the modern trackway) to a small group of conjoined rectilinear enclosures at TL 05060 62540. However, they appear to be associated with the features described above and are included here as they seem to be part of the same probable Iron Age or Roman settlement. (4)A Simco, A Simco (Unpublished document). SBD10509.NMR Aerial Photograph, (2) NMR, TL 0562/1-2 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (3) NMR 27059 014-026 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (1) Andrew Miller/16-MAY-1995/RCHME: AP Primary Recording Project(Unpublished document). SBB12041.1984, KXF 16596/11 26-JUL-1984, (4) (Aerial Photograph). SBB12221.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 10/2297-8, 11/2188-9 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 270 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CROPMARKS, North East of College Farm, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD16635 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507473 |
| **Northing** | 261871 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Faint cropmarks of part of a possible later prehistoric settlement visible on aerial photographs at TL 0753 6185. The remains comprise a number of conjoined irregular rectilinear enclosures located at the edge of a field. The site may continue to th south into the next field. (1)The probable Iron Age settlement is as described above (Source 1) and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs. Further linear ditches and a possible enclosure are also visible to the southwest and possibly associated. (2)A Simco, A Simco (Unpublished document). SBD10509.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27106_007 11-JUL-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (2) 12/2164-5 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 271 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT; S of St Mary's Church, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE; HUT CIRCLE; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD16636 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |

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| **Easting** | 507315 |
| **Northing** | 262092 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cropmarks of a large probable later prehistoric settlement visible on aerial photographs centred at TL 0731 6210. The remains appear as an extensive complex of conjoined and accreted ditched enclosures contained partially within an enclosing ditch which incorporates some of the outer enclosures. There are traces of a few possible hut circles within some enclosures and a number of phases of growth and development of the site are evident. Traces of further smaller clusters of similar enclosures can be seen to the north of the main complex and also to the west across the road. The cropmark remains of medieval ridgeand furrow can be seen extending across the entire field.(1) The probable Iron Age to Roman settlement is as described above (Source 1) and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs in Source 1 (2)A Simco, A Simco (Unpublished document). SBD10509.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27106_007 11-JUL-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (2) Amanda Adams 01/11/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublisheddocument). SBB12041.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 12/2164-5 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 272 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CROPMARK, South East of Doddshole Farm, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD16637 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508389 |
| **Northing** | 262099 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A sub-rectangular enclosure cropmark with 1 irregular side is located on the top of a N facing spur to the SE of Doddshole Farm.A rectangular enclosure (or enclosures) are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in June 2011 in the course of English Heritage's annual reconnaissance programme. The southern and western sides are visible as particularly strong cropmarks, the other sides less so. It is possible that the cropmarks represent two conjoined enclosures, with a third either over- or underlying it/them. (1)The overlapping rectilinear enclosures are as described above (Source 1) and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs in Source 1. The enclosure may possibly date to the Roman period. (2)A Simco, A Simco (Unpublished document). SBD10509.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27060_019-023 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (2) Amanda Adams 02/11/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublisheddocument). SBB12041.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 12/2164-5, 13/2159-60 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 273 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CROPMARKS, South East of Green End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE; NATURAL FEATURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |

# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Event

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| **HER Number** | MBD16638 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508712 |
| **Northing** | 264317 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs taken in June 2011, in the course of English Heritage's annual reconnaissanceprogramme, may represent fragments of ditches representing linears and enclosures, or may represent natural features. (1)The linear ditches or possible enclosures are as described above (Source 1) and were mapped as part of the Bedford BoroughNMP project from aerial photographs in Source 1. They could date to the Iron Age or Roman periods but the fragmentarynature makes this difficult to ascertain. (2)A Simco, A Simco (Unpublished document). SBD10509.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27060_024-029 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (2) Amanda Adams 02/11/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublisheddocument). SBB12041.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 13/2056-7, 12/2166-7 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 274 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SETTLEMENT CROPMARK; E of Kangaroo Inn |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT; TRAPEZOIDAL ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD16639 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509846 |
| **Northing** | 264377 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of possible later prehistoric to Roman settlement is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs to the east of the Kangaroo Inn, Little Staughton, centred at TL 09842 64340. A circular enclosure is visible within a sub-rectangular enclosure, both formed of ditches. Further enclosures, or internal sub-divisions are faintly seen around the circular enclosure. Two conjoined trapezoidal enclosures are located immediately to the east. A field boundary of probable post medieval date appears to cut through the centre of the settlement area. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 150 m by 130 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)Some of the possible Iron Age to Roman features described above (Source 1) were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs in Source 1. There is a lot of geological cropmarks and the circular enclosure appears to be geological in nature. Linear ditches do appear to form enclosures but they could be later medieval/post-medieval in date. A later north-south linear ditch, although not marked on the OS map (1884) is likely to be a former medieval field boundary. Other linear ditches to the north are modern drainage and were not mapped. (2)A Simco, A Simco (Unpublished document). SBD10509.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27094_036-040 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (2) Amanda Adams 02/11/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublisheddocument). SBB12041.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 13/2056-7 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 275 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE CROPMARKS; NW of West End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC); PIT; POST HOLE; GULLY; FIELD SYSTEM |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD16640 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509279 |
| **Northing** | 262663 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A Complex of possible enclosures of uncertain date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in 2003. These are situated to the west of Little Staughton at TL 0930 6267. (1) The enclosures were visible in more detail when photographed during English Heritage's annual reconnaissance programme in2011. The site appears to be a linear settlement with multiple phases of use located adjacent to a palaeochannel on its eastern side. The settlement may be been in use between the Iron Age and Roman periods. Accreted curvilinear enclosures appear to form the earlier phase of the settlement, located along a north-south line and visible over an area measuring approximately 360 m by 160 m. A pattern of larger irregular and rectilinear enclosures appear to overlie this earlier phase. These feature are Located within an enclosing boundary ditch, formed of a broad ditch at its northern end and partly of two parallel ditches at itssouthern end, of which each end appears to terminate at the line of the palaeochannel. The overlapping nature of the cropmarks means that there may be other phases of use of the settlement site. (2) The multiphase linear settlement is as described above (Sources 1-2) and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs. (3-4)The site was excavated as part of the investigations prior to the construction of a pipeline. The site produced Iron Age Roundhouses, enclosures, pits and postholes, along with an overlying Roman enclosure and a linear field system.A Simco, A Simco (Unpublished document). SBD10509.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR TL 0962/12 (23173/17) 5-AUG-2003 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (2) NMR 27090_007-012 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (3) NMR 27060/37 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (4) NMR 27060/36-40 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 13/2058-9 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 276 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CROPMARK; S of West End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD16641 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509706 |
| **Northing** | 261691 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cropmark remains of a small ditch-defined rectilinear enclosure of Uncertain date are visible centred at TL 0969 6168 on aerial photographs taken in 2006. The enclosure is located near the south-eastern boundary of the modern field and is aligned northwest south-east. North-east of |

this feature another rectilinear enclosure has been recorded which may be associated with this.These features are visible on aerial photographs taken by English Heritage in 2006. (1)The rectilinear enclosure is as described above (Source 1) and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. (2)A Simco, A Simco (Unpublished document). SBD10509.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR TL 0961/22 NMR 24357/10 14-JUL-2006 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (2) NMR 24357/21 14-JUL-2006 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 13/2059-60, 14/2042-3 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 277 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SCUTTLE COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321208 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516227 |
| **Northing** | 256290 |
| **Parish** | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage. Circa 1700. Timber framed, with some colour washed brick infill and some colour washed plaster incised to imitate ashlar. Thatched roof. 3-bay plan, one storey and attics. S elevation: ground floor has 2 2-light casements, one 2-lignt horizontal sash, attic has one dormer with 2-light horizontal sash, all with glazing bars. C20 door and porch in line with red brick double ridge stack. C20 one storey additions to W and N. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 278 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | DOVECOTE AT FORTY FARM |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321213 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516458 |
| **Northing** | 256405 |
| **Parish** | Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Dovecote. C17. Timber framed with red brick infill, now colour washed. Corrugated iron roof, lower part hipped, upper gablets weatherboarded. Small, square plan. Small plank door to E elevation. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 279 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RING DITCH; N of Carpenters' Arms |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | RING DITCH; BARROW; HUT CIRCLE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD16692 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510079 |
| **Northing** | 262704 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible Bronze Age or Iron Age ring ditch is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The ring ditch is located north of West End, Little Staughton at TL10082 62701. The ring ditch is visible as a semi-circle about 15metres across. The ring ditch may represent a small Bronze Age barrow or Iron Age hut circle. (1)A Simco, A Simco (Unpublished document). SBD10509.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (1) 14/2043-4 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 280 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE CROPMARK; SW of Hill Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD16693 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510248 |
| **Northing** | 262711 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible Iron Age to Roman rectilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The enclosure is located west of Little Staughton at TL10245 62709. It measures 60metres by 47metres and is crossed by a modern trackway. (1)A Simco, A Simco (Unpublished document). SBD10509.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (1)/ (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 14/ (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 14/2043-4 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 281 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE CROPMARK; W of Rectory |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD16694 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510437 |
| **Northing** | 262295 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |

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| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible Iron Age to Roman rectilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The enclosure is located west of Brook Farm at TL10434 62293. It measures 54metres by 39metres with a possible entrance gap on its north side (1)A Simco, A Simco (Unpublished document). SBD10509.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (1) 14/2043-4 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 282 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CROPMARKS, NE of Green End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD16695 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510680 |
| **Northing** | 263662 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | NE of Green End are indistinct cropmarks of a possible compact block of rectilinear enclosures.A Simco, A Simco (Unpublished document). SBD10509.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 14/2044-5 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 283 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BELL FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1321214 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 516907 |
| **Northing** | 258028 |
| **Parish** | St. Neots |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Farmhouse. C18. Red brick, with slate roof behind stone coped parapet. L- plan, 2 storeys and attics. Ground and first floors each have 2 sashes with glazing bars under flat arches, first floor ones flanking off-centre dummy window. 2 box dormers with sashes with glazing bars. Off-centre 6 panel door, top pair glazed, in moulded surround with flat bracketed hood. First floor brick band. Stone volutes supporting parapet coping at both corners. Red brick double ridge stack to S gable end. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 284 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE OLD RECTORY |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |

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| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1330428 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 517903 |
| **Northing** | 264645 |
| **Parish** | Southoe and Midloe |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | SOUTHOE AND MIDLOE RECTORY LANE TL 16 SE (NORTH SIDE) No 36 (THE OLD 3/2 RECTORY) 14.5.59 GV II<br><br>House, formerly the rectory. Of two builds. Mid-late C18 house with large early C19 range to East. East range of gault brick with parapetted, hipped slate roof and moulded main cornice. Of two storeys and seven bays including recessed centre bay. Stone band at first floor sill height. Recessed hung sashes with narrow glazing bars in flat arches. Roman Doric portico of wood. Double doorway, upper half glazed. Mid-late C18 adjoining range to West timber framed, roughcast rendered. C19 slate roof with end stacks. Plan of two bays with narrower central stairbay. Two storeys. Two late C18 tripartite hung sashes with glazing bars, flush with facade, on either side of one hung sash. Central doorway. Doorcase with moulded architrave, pulvinated frieze and flat hood carried on scroll brackets. Panelled door. Late C18 bow window. Interior: C19 open string staircase of two flights and landing, inserted into centre bay of C18 rear range. Original early C19 plaster cornice mouldings and marble fireplace to ground floor rooms of early C19 house. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 285 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GROVE FARM |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1330439 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 518616 |
| **Northing** | 263000 |
| **Parish** | Little Paxton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | LITTLE PAXTON GREAT NORTH TL 16 SE ROAD 3/10 GROVE FARM 24.10.51 GV II<br><br>Formerly known as Park Farm. C18 red brick farmhouse. Two storeys and attics, double pile with symmetrical facade. Slate roof with mansard, tumbled, parapet gables and side stacks. One small hipped dormer window. Moulded stone cornice. Two, two storey canted bay windows flank architraved doorcase. Windows boarded over 1982. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 286 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CHADWELL END MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DESERTED SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD17037 |

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|---|---|
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508234 |
| **Northing** | 265514 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The shrunken medieval linear settlement of Chadwell End at Pertenhall. The site is now occupied by 2 cottages and a farm, all of post medieval date.Unknown origin (Unpublished document). SBD10535 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 287 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | WOOD END MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | VILLAGE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD17038 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508643 |
| **Northing** | 265978 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The medieval settlement at Wood End is still inhabited, although few medieval buildings are probably present.Unknown origin (Unpublished document). SBD10535. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 288 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GREEN END MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD17039 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508057 |
| **Northing** | 264871 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The deserted medieval settlement of Green End is located within the parish of Pertenhall. The site is currently occupied by a scatter of post medieval buildings.Unknown origin (Unpublished document). SBD10535. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 289 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SWINESHEAD MEDIEVAL VILLAGE |

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|---|---|
| **Type of Asset/Event** | VILLAGE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD17040 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505846 |
| **Northing** | 265808 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The centre of the Medieval Village of Swineshead. The settlement has not shifted much between the medieval and modern periods.<1> Cambridge Archaeological Unit, 2012, Swineshead Village Hall, swineshead; Archaeological Observation,Investigation, Recording and Analysis, 1072 (Unpublished document). SBD11589.Two sherds of 12th-13th and 13th-15th century AD pottery were recovered from the upper subsoil layer, significant in that these are one of the very few bits of material evidence for Medieval settlement in the area of the High Street. At the base of the sub-soil some truncated fragments of a palaeosol appear to have survived which contains traces of strewn and perhaps redeposited burnt stone and charcoal, perhaps an indication of still earlier settlement |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 290 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BROOK END MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DESERTED SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD17043 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507512 |
| **Northing** | 263157 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The centre of the medieval settlement of Brook End has not undergone a significant shift since the medieval period.Personal comment of unknown origin (Verbal communication). SBD10740 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 291 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | KEYSOE ROW MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD17044 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509069 |
| **Northing** | 261563 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |

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| **Description** | The linear medieval settlement of Keysoe Row is located along the modern Keysoe Row Road. The settlement has notundergone a significant shift since its establishment.Personal comment of unknown origin (Verbal communication). SBD10740. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 292 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GREEN END MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | VILLAGE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD17046 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510233 |
| **Northing** | 263166 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The medieval settlement of Green End is located within the parish of Little Staughton. The site is still inhabited but on a lessdense scale than it may have been in the medieval period.Unknown origin (Unpublished document). SBD10535 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 293 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 24, HIGH STREET |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1330440 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 519118 |
| **Northing** | 262869 |
| **Parish** | Little Paxton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | LITTLE PAXTON HIGH STREET TL 16 SE (NORTH SIDE) 3/14 No. 24 GV II<br><br>C17 timber-framed and plastered house, with hall and cross-wing to west. One storey and attic. Plain tile roof; two gabled dormer windows, three modern casement windows to street facade. Door to left hand.<br><br>Listing NGR: TL1911862869 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 294 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LITTLE STAUGHTON MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | VILLAGE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |

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|---|---|
| HER Number | MBD17110 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 510604 |
| Northing | 262508 |
| Parish | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | The village of Little Staughton is still located within its medieval limits. The village is that of a linear settlement that was locatedon both sides of the High Street, although most of the current buildings are located on the west side of the road.Unknown origin (Unpublished document). SBD10535. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 295 |
| Asset/Event Name | TOP END MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT |
| Type of Asset/Event | SETTLEMENT |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD17111 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 510818 |
| Northing | 262018 |
| Parish | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | The deserted settlement of Top End is located to the S of Little Staughton village. The settlement's eastern edge is on the border of the parish, and although the earthworks of a moat are present at this point they fall within another parish.Unknown origin (Unpublished document). SBD10535. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 296 |
| Asset/Event Name | Little Barford School |
| Type of Asset/Event | Listed Building |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | 1483851 |
| HER Number | |
| Status | Listed Building- Grade II |
| Easting | 518151 |
| Northing | 257016 |
| Parish | |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Former school, built in 1872, with a porch added around 1880.<br><br>Reasons for Designation<br>Little Barford school, built in 1872 with a porch added around 1880, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: |

Architectural interest: * as a compact Victorian schoolroom with elegant architectural detailing, which complements the surrounding estate buildings of the Alington estate; * for the high proportion of survival of the historic interior of the schoolroom, which retains an distinctive hammerbeam roof, wall panelling, cupboards, a fireplace, and numbered coat hooks for the infant schoolchildren.

Historic interest: * for the important role the school played in the lives of village children, and 35 children and their teacher who were evacuated from Walthamstow to Little Barford for the duration of the Second World War (1939-45).

Group value: * for the strong historical and functional group value the village school holds with the former estate buildings of the Alington estate, including listed mid-C19 estate cottages and the manor house.

History
At the time of the Domesday survey (1086) Little Barford contained two manors. The larger of the two, which had a watermill on the river, was owned by Ramsey Abbey from the C12 until the dissolution of the abbey in 1539. By the mid-C18 it was owned by a Mr Hutchinson and in 1829 the estate passed to Rev. William Alington whose descendants remained owners throughout the C20. The smaller manor was part of the manor of Eaton (later Eaton Socon) and until at least the late C13 the Beauchamp family were lords of the manor. It was sold to Henry South in 1706 who later sold it to Mr Hutchinson, thus bringing the two manors into one estate. After the Alington family took over the estate in 1829, Lord Alington commenced a programme of estate improvements in the mid-C19, including the construction of a new manor house on the site of the rectory, a new rectory, estate buildings, and a school on Barford Road.

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 set the framework for schooling of all children between the ages of 5 and 12 in England and Wales. A school was established by Julius Alington on Barford Road in 1872, and was 'one room unattached'. Serving the Alington estate, the private school was run in line with Church of England principles, and was also used for Sunday School. A detached toilet block was constructed to the west, and it appears a porch may have been added to the schoolroom around 1880, as its projection appears to be shown on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map. The schoolroom and its porch are shown on a detailed plan of 1904 with a playground to the west between the 'schoolroom' and the 'village street', and the detached toilet block to the east.

Numbers attending the village school remained low and it closed in 1932. The school temporarily reopened between 1939 and 1945 for children who lived in the village and evacuees from Walthamstow; in October 1939 there were 41 pupils, 35 of whom were evacuees, all taught by a teacher from Walthamstow. The school closed in 1945, and the village children returned to their schools in Sandy and Tempsford, and the evacuees and their teacher to Walthamstow. The school building has since stood vacant.

Details
Former school, built in 1872, with a porch added around 1880.

MATERIALS: the roof has a clay tile covering and the walls are constructed of gault brick with red sandstone dressings.

PLAN: the building is L-shaped on plan, comprising a rectangular-plan school room with a rectangular-plan porch added to the north end of its west elevation.

EXTERIOR: The single-storey schoolroom has a pitched roof with a clay tile covering, featuring two decorative bands of scalloped tiles to its east and west slopes. The walls are constructed of gault brick laid in Flemish bond, with a dogtooth eaves course, red sandstone quoins, a continuous red sandstone sill course, and a chamfered plinth course; the gable ends also have a red sandstone platband over their windows. The front (west) elevation to Barford Road has two window openings, and the north and south gables each have a window opening, all shallow-arched with polychromatic gault brick and red sandstone voussoirs. Each window has two casements of three vertical lights separated by a central timber mullion. At the north end of the front elevation, a single-storey lean-to porch was added around 1880, and has a shallow-

arched porch opening with a recessed ledged-and-braced timber door, and a small casement window to the left; the rear of the porch has a two-over-two casement window. Similar to the earlier schoolroom, the porch has a clay tile roof covering, dogtooth eaves course, and polychromatic voussoirs to the window and porch openings. The rear (east) elevation of the schoolroom has a central gault-brick chimneystack, the top of which has been removed.

INTERIOR: Internally, the porch has 35 numbered coat hooks at child height in two rows on its east, west and north walls, and a hand basin in the south-west corner. The interior of the school room has a hammerbeam roof, with two decorative trusses resting on stone corbels, and exposed rafters, purlins and wall plates. The walls are of painted brick, with a wooden picture rail, and wooden cladding to dado height. The floor is covered with wooden floorboards. The door opening from the porch has a pointed arch and a chamfered brick surround with wall cladding to dado height. The north wall has eight fitted cupboards under the window. The east wall has a central fireplace with a stone surround, later blocked, with a cast-iron burner added in front in the early C20. To the left of the fireplace are four cupboards to dado height.

Sources
Websites
Bedfordshire Archives Community Histories, 'Little Barford School', accessed 01 November 2022 from https://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk/CommunityHistories/LittleBarford/LittleBarfordSchool.aspx
'Parishes: Little Barford', in A History of the County of Bedford: Volume 2, ed. William Page (1908), pp. 206-209, accessed 01 November 2022 from http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/beds/vol2/pp206-209
Other
Bidwells, 'Heritage Impact Assessment', October 2021
Paul Stamper Heritage, 'An outline assessment of structures and earthworks at Little Barford, Bedfordshire', September 2022

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 297 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | DULOE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD17113 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515848 |
| **Northing** | 260713 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The deserted medieval settlement of Duloe is located within the parish of Staploe.Unknown origin (Unpublished document). SBD10535. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 298 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | DITCHES AND ROMAN FINDS, South of Duloe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH; PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |

# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Event

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|---|---|
| **HER Number** | MBD17134 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515587 |
| **Northing** | 259996 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Roman ditches and finds from a site to the south of Duloe.To the south of Duloe a small scale trial trenching excavation occurred, it uncovered 4 ditches, a pit and finds of a Roman date.Tim Ellis, 1993, Huntingdon to Little Barford - Interim Report (Unpublished document). SBD11458.Tim Ellis, 1993, The Archaeology of a Gas Pipeline - Huntingdon to Little Barford 1993 (Unpublished document).SBD11459. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 299 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Little Staughton parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; BOUNDARY BANK; FIELD BOUNDARY; PLOUGH HEADLAND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD1807 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510469 |
| **Northing** | 263353 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and lidar imagery. Located within Little Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible on lidar imagery. These banks may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. Aerial photographs taken in 2009 and remote sensing data show that most of the ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th centuryCambridge AP index, AAO 22-24 (11/11/1959) c.TL 106 633 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Cambridge AP index, AAO 25-26 (11/11/1959) TL 101 632 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Cambridge AP index, AAO 27-28 (11/11/1959) TL 100 625 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Cambridge AP index, NS 96-97 (26/4/1954) TL 104 628 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Google Earth, (4) EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 02-JUN-2009 ACCESSED 20-SEP-2017 (Map). SBB12047.HER Slide Archive, 2341 (Slide). SBD10508.HER Slide Archive, 2444 (Slide). SBD10508.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3198-3203 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (2) RAF/541/483 RP 4143-4144 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/541/483 RS 4203-4204 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (6) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 3153-3157 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, TL 106 630 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (3) LIDAR TL1061/TL1062/TL1063Environment Agency 1M DTM Jan 1998 - Sep 2014 (Map). SBB12033. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 300 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | EARTHWORKS, South of Green End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BUILDING; DESERTED SETTLEMENT; RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD1808 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510090 |
| **Northing** | 262997 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of earthworks recorded from aerial photographs, some of which was redeveloped after WWII. The Enclosure Map records buildings on the site.A Simco, A Simco, May 2000 (Unpublished document). SBD10509.A Simco, A Simco, n.d. (Unpublished document). SBD10509.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MA17, Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Cambridge AP index, AAO 25-26 (11/11/1959) TL 101 632 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 301 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | EARTHWORKS |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DESERTED SETTLEMENT; EARTHWORK; RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD1809 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509981 |
| **Northing** | 262516 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Earthworks recorded from aerial photographs, related to areas of ridge and furrow (HER1807) and shrunken or desertedsettlement (HER1808).Cambridge AP index, AAO 27-28 (11/11/1959) TL 100 625 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 302 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | EARTHWORKS, Keysoe Row East |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | EARTHWORK; OCCUPATION SITE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD2506 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508729 |
| **Northing** | 261524 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |

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|---|---|
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A rectangular earthwork, possibly representing a medieval enclosure. The field where the earthwork lies is called Cross Close on the 1806 Enclosure Map but the origin of the name is unsure.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MA48, Enclosure Map, 1806 (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.Ordnance Survey 25" 1st edition map, TL 0875 6150 (Cartographic materials). SBD10619.1960, OS 6" 1960, TL 0875 6150 (Cartographic materials). SBD10640. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 303 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MOAT,? MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, South East of Keysoe Row East |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT; SETTLEMENT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD2944 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509137 |
| **Northing** | 261547 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The probable site of a moat, indicated by the remains of earthworks, now dry, enclosing an area slightly higher than the surrounding field, with concentrations of cobblestones and medieval pottery. A map of 1838 shows the site of the moat marked as "Moat Close" and indicating a three-sided enclosure. A series of associated rectangular enclosures are also visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, and may represent the remains of a settlement alongside the line of the former road to Little Staughton West End.The possible site of a moat and boundary ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The moat and boundary ditches are located south of Keysoe Row, with the possible moat at TL 09206 61622, which is defined by three sides of a ditch. Further possible boundary ditches are also visible to the southwest of the possible moat. (1)A Simco, A Simco, Nov 1999 (Verbal communication). SBD10790.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MAT 35, AT 35, Map, 1838 (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.Cambridge AP index, CQK 50-52 (25/7/1984) TL 092 616 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Ordnance Survey 25" 1st edition map, TL 0911 6953 to TL 0913 6957 (Cartographic materials). SBD10619.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (1) 13/2059-2060 (18/7/1996) TL 091 615 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 304 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BRICKWORKS, Brook End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BRICKWORKS; CLAY PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD2945 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507735 |
| **Northing** | 263066 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |

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|---|---|
| **Description** | The site of brickworks shown on the 1901 Ordnance Survey 25".Minerals Workings Pit Report, No 4 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10636.1901, 1902, OS 25" 2nd edition, TL 0777 6307 (Cartographic materials). SBD10628.Alan Cox, 1979, Survey of Bedfordshire Brickmaking, p 74 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10752 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 305 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Pertenhall parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; BOUNDARY BANK; STEAM PLOUGHED RIG |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD3313 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508467 |
| **Northing** | 265205 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Areas of ridge and furrow, recorded from aerial photography and field survey. Some of the areas shown as earthworks on the AP's have since been ploughed out. Several areas of extant earthworks were recorded in 1977, including some associated with HER8423 and HER8438.Scattered blocks of contiguous Medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remotesensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Pertenhall and centred at TL 08566 65594, the focus of ridge and furrow is within Wood End and Pertenhall villages There are also blocks of ridge and furrow cultivation around and east of Green End, with a further block centred around Hoo Farm. The blocks have almost all been levelled except around Wood End and a block at Pertenhall Brook, where they remain extant. (1-6)Cambridge AP index, ABX 1-5 (9/7/1960) TL 103 650, TL 104 651 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.HER Slide Archive, 510 (Slide). SBD10508.R White, June 1977 (Verbal communication). SBD10869.St Joseph's Aerial photos, APX5; ZA64-66, 84 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10745.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3204-3205/3149 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (4) RAF/541/483 RS 4203-4204 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3204-3205 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1976, Hunting Aerial Photos 1976, (6) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10652.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (6) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (2) LIDAR TL0865/TL0864/TL0964Environment Agency 1m DTM JAN-1998–AUG-2016 (Map). SBB12033.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (3) Next Perspectives APGB IR Imagery TL0765-0766, 0865-0866, 0965 01-JUN-2014 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12216. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 306 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | The Manor House and outbuildings, game larder and ha-ha, Little Barford |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1484004 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 517944 |

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| **Northing** | 256842 |
| **Parish** | Little Barford |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The Manor House with its Ha-Ha and Game Larder, a multi-phased country house with a remodelling attributed to John Usher in around 1870. |

Reasons for Designation
The Manor House with its Ha-Ha and Game Larder, a multi-phased country house with a remodelling attributed to John Usher in around 1870, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

Architectural interest:

* For the architectural quality of the C19 remodelling of the house, with its unifying Gothic exterior; * For the intact survival of its plan form and complete set of service areas; * For the presence of high quality internal features, such as finely produced Georgian six-panelled doors.

Historic interest:

* As a C19 country house developed from the surviving core of a C18 rectory and the legibility of the building's evolution; * For the high degree of survival in the building's historic fabric; * As the manor house of a well-surviving estate village.

Group value:

* For its strong functional relationship to the Coach House and Stables, and to the Motor House that form part of the manorial complex at Little Barford.

History
The village of Little Barford lies in the valley of the River Great Ouse. At the time of the Domesday survey (1086) Little Barford contained two manors. The larger, which had a watermill on the river, was owned by Ramsey Abbey from the C12 until the Dissolution of the Abbey in 1539. By the mid-C18 it was owned by a Mr Hutchinson and in 1829 the estate passed to Rev. William Alington whose descendants remained owners throughout the C20. The second, smaller manor was part of the manor of Eaton (later Eaton Socon) and until at least the late C13 the Beauchamp family were lords of the manor. It was sold to Henry South in 1706 who later sold it to Mr Hutchinson, thus combining the two properties.

The only standing building to have survived from the medieval settlement was the parish church (Grade II* listed). A moat to its north may indicate the site of the medieval manor.

By the mid-C18 the settlement consisted of a scatter of buildings along tracks leading from Barford Road to the church. Workers' housing was also built along the Barford Road. To the south of the church was a manor house (referred to as the Old Manor), probably constructed as a replacement for a dwelling on the moat in the later C18. By the early C19 some of the earlier buildings near the Old Manor appear to have been removed.

In 1822 the Rev'd John Alington became Rector of the Church of St Denys. Alington later inherited the lordship of the manor of Little Barford through his maternal grandfather (John Williamson of Baldock, d.1830), thereby bringing the old manor house and the rectory under the same ownership. When he died in 1863 the rectory passed to his successor, Nathaniel Royd, while the old manor went to his son, William. Royd and William Alington exchanged properties in 1866 and the former rectory became the new Manor House.

A terrier of 1712 describes the old rectory on the site of the present Manor House as a timber [framed] building with a tiled roof. There was a kitchen, cellar, dairy and sinkhouse all with brick floors, and a smaller parlour, and a pantry with boarded floors. There were five bedrooms and two closets upstairs. This relatively modest building had evidently been extended, perhaps by the Alingtons, when it was mapped in 1840 for the Tithe apportionment of Little Barford. At

that date the building resembled the present structure in its length and position, with a long principal range running roughly north-south with a U-shaped service wing at the north end.

Between 1866 and his death in 1874, William Alington significantly remodelled the house. The design has been attributed to John Usher (1822-1904). Structural elements originating from the earlier building appear to have been retained and reused in the remodelled house. Though unified to some extent by gothicising details, the house is ultimately a multi-phase building with its origins reaching back to the early C19 or perhaps as early as the C18. The remodelling of the house at that time coincided with an expansion of the manor's facilities, including the projection of a coach house and stables, a game larder, and the construction (or reconstruction) of a ha-ha. The result was a much-aggrandised house with significant potential for country sports, especially shooting parties.

In 1927 a detailed description of the building under the Rating and Valuation Act (1925) described its layout as follows: A hall ("very, very good") led off an entrance porch. On the ground floor there was a library and a boudoir for the Lady of the Manor, a dining room and drawing room. The offices comprised: a pantry and strong room; the housekeeper's room; the butler's bedroom; a dairy; a larder; a WC; the servants' hall; a scullery; a kitchen ("good"); a wine cellar; a wine room; a gun room; a lavatory and another WC; and a billiard room which was "not used as such".

The first floor comprised: a double bedroom over the library; a single bedroom over the boudoir; a double bedroom over the drawing room; a dressing room; two single bedrooms; an old school room; a "very small" bedroom; a "poor" double bedroom; a 'room which was not used'; a servants' WC; a tiled servants' bathroom; a tiled family bathroom with a WC; further small double- and single-bedrooms; a half-tiled bathroom; a half-tiled bathroom with lavatory bowl; a house maid's parlour; a single bedroom with a lavatory bowl and another WC. In the attics lay seven maids' rooms and a box room.

The valuer commented: "Exterior of House not very good". Overall, he commented: "Electric light, no bad disadvantages but rooms mostly small and a lot of passage. Property added to. Grounds very small and kitchen garden some distance away. Poor locality".

The building has been little altered since that description. A small verandah which once adjoined the south-east room (the library in 1925) has been demolished; the roof has been recovered; two dormers have been partially rebuilt; and some original chimneys have been replaced.

John Usher (1822-1904) lived and died in Bedfordshire where he completed most of his architectural works. He commenced practice in Bedford around 1847-50 and later went into practice with his nephew, Alfred Ernest Anthony, in 1880. Wildman grouped his output with the other 'rogue' goths of the mid-Victorian era. In around 1856 he remodelled and extended Barford House in Great Barford (now Grade II listed). There are a number of other listed buildings designed by Usher, including Clapham Park House, and the old rectory at Blunham (both Grade II).

Details
The Manor House with its Ha-Ha and Game Larder, a multi-phased country house with a remodelling attributed to John Usher in around 1870.

MATERIALS

The walls are constructed chiefly of gault brick with stone dressings, and the roofs are covered in plain tiles. There are some areas of red brick, and small areas of the roof are covered in Welsh slate.

PLAN

The higher status areas of the house are grouped around the south end of the building, with lower status or service areas at the north end. All rooms are arranged around a long spinal corridor.

EXTERIOR

The principal elevation faces east and is twelve bays long. At the left-hand side there are three bays with a central entrance porch (castellated and featuring the arms of the Alington family). The next three bays project forwards beneath gabled roofs of varied widths, the right-hand bay extending further forward than the others. At ground floor the left-hand side of these projecting bays is canted and rises through large slabs of limestone to form a moulded, mitred corner. Further right are two single storey bays beneath a pyramidal roof (historically, the kitchen). Adjoining this is a gabled cross-wing with a ground floor entrance and a first-floor wooden oriel window. This cross-wing forms one side of a horseshoe shaped service yard which once featured a covered walkway or pentice but is now missing its roof. The right-hand side of the service yard is a single-storey range with a slate roof that forms the north end of the building. It has a pair of wooden double-doors on its south elevation.

The north elevation is three bays wide and a single storey high and comprises the terminal range of the service yard. It is walled in red brick laid in Flemish bond and has a roof covered in Welsh slate. There is a single opening to the right of centre: a wooden hatch at window height.

The west elevation faces across an open expanse towards the Church of St Denys. It is twelve bays long. At the left-hand side, for one bay only, is the sole single storey element of the south elevation: the red-brick wall of the terminal range of the service yard, with a doorway and two windows. The red brick continues to form the ground floor of the adjoining two bays, with gault brick above. The upper floor has three windows, with a central dormer. The next three bays are taller and also show differences in the brickwork between ground and first floors. There are two (partly rebuilt) dormers, and at ground floor there is a doorway beneath a segmental brick arch. The next two bays are higher again than those to their left and have two roof dormers. At ground floor level on the right-hand side a small projection extends outwards to the level of the two gabled bays that stand alongside. These have a castellated bay window at ground floor, running across both bays. The final two bays of the building stand further forwards and have a single window at ground floor, with two large dormers at first floor.

The south elevation is three gabled bays wide, the left-hand gable standing slightly further back than the other two. The left gable has a canted bay window at ground floor with a castellated parapet. The right-hand gable has a chimney stack rising through its centre. On the left of the chimney running across to the middle bay at ground floor, the remains of a weather detail combined with some pale brickwork and a surviving patch of tiled flooring indicate the location of a lost verandah.

The exterior is characterised by a considerable degree of architectural variety within a broad Gothic vocabulary, consistent with Usher's 'rogue'-ish body of work. Features of note include the carved details of the barge boards around the gables, the variety of window openings (some wooden, some brick, some narrow, some wide, some cruciform); and the attention paid to chimneys, some of which rise directly from the first floors, a small number have elaborate Gothic terracotta designs, while others have been rebuilt at the upper stages.

INTERIOR

The principal entrance leads through a porch with a tiled floor into an open stair hall that connects to the long spinal corridor around which the whole building is organised. Near to the stair hall, along the corridor, a door covered in green baize marks a division between the high-status areas of the house (intended for use by the owners and their guests), and the working areas of the building beyond it.

The only room directly accessed from the ground floor of the stair hall was, historically, the library. This adjoined a 'boudoir' which neighboured a drawing room. There was a dining room on the west side of the corridor, and a billiard room on the east side. The layout of these rooms is still part of the plan form. Many retain historic features, such as cornices, skirting boards, picture rails, fireplaces and shutters, though the extent of the survival of these features does vary. The billiard room connects directly to a gun room, with its gun rack intact.

The working areas of the ground floor, beyond the green baize door, are characterised by more hard-wearing fittings including a flagstone floor running through the spinal corridor. The butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, butler's bedroom, dairy and larder run along the west of the corridor; the gun room, pantry, kitchen and scullery occupy the east side. The butler's pantry contains a fine Gothic revival fireplace, and connects to a strong room originally for silverware. The dairy has stone floors and large slate shelves. There are meat hooks in the larder. There are shelves and cupboards of a hardwearing quality in most of these areas. The kitchen has an airy pyramidal roof with a louvred vent at its apex. A large fireplace survives at the south end. The wall it shares with the spinal corridor features a serving hatch with foldable shelves fixed to the corridor wall to allow food to be placed for service. The scullery retains its copper boiler and cast iron range. At the end of the corridor, beyond a C19 servants' WC, is the servants' hall which has a large fireplace (the grate has been removed), and fitted cupboards with some recycled joinery features. In the same room there are sliding horizontal window shutters. Attached to the end of the servants' hall, but accessed from the outside, is a single storey range with a coal shed at the east end (later used as an oil store), a former boiler shed in the middle (not inspected), and a WC at the west end accessed externally (not inspected).

The first floor of the house contains a great many bedrooms, at least one of which was historically used as a dressing room and another as a school room for the children of the house. They contain a variety of surviving historic features, including fireplaces from the 1870s through to the 1930s or 40s, bell pushes for summoning servants, skirting boards, cornices, architraves and doors (some four, some six panelled, and a small number of very high-quality hardwood doors of around 1800). The upper landing, accessed through an archway at the top of the stair hall, is naturally lit by a large roof lantern. There are a number of WCs and bathrooms at first floor that retain historic sanitaryware from the later C19 and early C20. Close to the attic stair is a large linen store with seven cupboards, nearby to the housemaid's parlour.

The first floor of the house displays evidence of the building's phased evolution from the earlier rectory. The clearest evidence lies around the large arcaded circulation space north of the stair hall. This substantial arcade of four-centred arches is an architectural feature of the building today, but is likely to be a structural wall that originated as part of the rectory. The landing east of the arcade, leading to the housemaid's parlour, also contains a large curving buttress. These features, the idiosyncratic plan form of the southern end of the building, and the changing ceiling heights of the southern bedrooms all indicate that the manor house retains structural elements of the earlier rectory.

The attic is six bays in length and contains bedrooms historically used by servants, as well as a store cupboard and a water tank. Historic fittings such as fireplaces, doors and wardrobes survive, as well as original wallpaper imitating green tiles.

The cellars are brick built with some timber posts. The brickwork is predominantly gault brick, though there are some sections of red brick that suggest the cellars may have originated as part of the older rectory. One long arm of the cellar leads to a blocked window and sealed light-well on the east side of the building.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES

The Game Larder:

A detached game larder stands a few metres east of the kitchen and pantry. It is a small single-storey rectangular structure formed of a gault brick plinth laid in Flemish bond, ventilated timber walls (unglazed, with mesh coverings), and a hipped roof covered in Welsh slate with a louvred ridge. There is a partition with a doorway at the centre of the larder, dividing the two principal areas: the north side provided the hanging space with numerous hooks; the south side has slate shelves used for selecting birds for hanging and preparing carcasses for the kitchen. The floors on both sides are tiled, though many have been lost, and the timber partitions are formed of matchboard panels.

The Ha-Ha:

A ha-ha of part-stone and part-brick construction runs from the church path at the north-west of the house in an arc around to the former carriage drive at the south-east. A curving boundary separating the gardens of the former rectory from adjacent pasture is indicated on the 1840 tithe map and could indicate the existence of a ha-ha at that time, though its course does not directly correspond to the structure in place today. Roughly 70m of wall at the north-western end is built of uncoursed rubble sandstone and ironstone, with some dressed stone elements that may have been recycled from an earlier structure. Beyond this, the wall is built of gault brick laid in monk bond. The brick wall has in parts an additional skin of mid-C20 London Brick Company flettons laid in English bond. At the time of inspection (2022), the highest parts of the ha-ha were around 1.2m, though closer to the south-eastern terminus the wall was largely concealed by in-fill.

Sources
Books and journals
Brodie, Antonia (ed.), Directory of British Architects, 1834-1914: Vol. 2 (L-Z), (2001), 859
Pevsner, Nikolaus, O'Brien, Charles, The Buildings of England: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Peterborough, (2014), 210
Wildman, R, 'The Houses of Usher' in Architectural Association quarterly, , Vol. 2, (1970), 70-74
Other
1840 Tithe Map for the parish of Little Barford (with 1844 tithe apportionment details)
An outline assessment of structure and earthworks at Little Barford, Bedfordshire - Paul Stamper Heritage (September 2022)

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 307 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | The Coach House and Stables at Little Barford |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1484503 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 517975 |
| **Northing** | 256879 |
| **Parish** | Little Barford |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A combined coach house and stables with grooms' accommodation and hay lofts above, built around 1870 and likely to be contemporary with the associated Manor House. Its architect is unknown but it may be the work of John Usher or his office.<br><br>Reasons for Designation<br>The Coach House and Stables at Little Barford, a combined coach house and stables with grooms' accommodation and hay lofts above, built around 1870 perhaps to the designs of John Usher or his office, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:<br><br>Architectural interest:<br><br>* For the high quality of the building's internal spaces, especially the finely detailed horse stalls, the presence of an original speaking tube, and the well-appointed tack room; * For the survival of the core elements of its plan, with a clear distinction between coach house and the stables, and with grooms' accommodation at first floor;<br><br>Historic interest:<br><br>* For the high degree of survival in the building's historic fabric; * As an original part of the remodelled manorial complex at the heart of the estate village. |

Group value:

* For its strong functional relationship to the Manor House, and to the Motor House that form part of the manorial complex at Little Barford.

History
The village of Little Barford lies in the valley of the River Great Ouse. At the time of the Domesday survey (1086) Little Barford contained two manors. By the mid-C19 these had been combined to form a single manor held by the Alington family. The Rev'd John Alington became Rector of the church of St Denys in 1822, ultimately bringing both the manor and rectory under single ownership during his lifetime. On his death in 1863 a new rector was appointed. The new lord of the manor, William Alington, exchanged properties with the new rector and began reconstructing the old rectory as the new Manor House. The building was likely to have been designed by John Usher (1822-1904), who redesigned it as a house for a country gentleman.

The stables and coach house first appear on the 1884 25" Ordnance Survey (the actual survey took place in 1881). It shares some characteristics with the lodges, estate cottages and school house built at Little Barford in the period following Usher's (putative) work on the new Manor House and may have been designed by him or his office.

The building accommodated stables, a tack room and coach storage around the ground floor of a C-shaped range, with accommodation for grooms upstairs, and a hay loft. Some alterations have occurred since its construction. An archway on the south side has been in-filled. The central ground floor room of the southern wing may originally have housed horse boxes but was repurposed in the C20 as an engine/generator house. In the hayloft above the northern wing a small mid-C20 room and a glazed office have been constructed as free-standing elements within the open space. A small kitchen was constructed above the coach house in the mid-C20. Externally, short walls and railings were added to the front yard in the later C20.

Details
A combined coach house and stables with grooms' accommodation and hay lofts above, built around 1870 and likely to be contemporary with the associated Manor House. Its architect is unknown but it may be the work of John Usher or his office.

MATERIALS

The coach house and stables are constructed of gault brick with red brick details. Its pitched roofs are covered in plain tiles.

PLAN

The building has a horseshoe plan around a central yard.

EXTERIOR

The building faces east. It is two storeys high with pitched roofs and gables at either end of the north and south wings. The outer corners all have rusticated brick quoins, and there is a continual cornice of cogged red brickwork. All of the window and door openings have chamfered jambs.

The outermost parts of the eastern elevations are the two gable ends of the north and south ranges. These each have loading doors at first floor level, while the southern (left-hand) gable also has a hinged hoist for (historically) loading hay.

Between the two gables the three-sided courtyard is arranged with the coach house at its centre, indicated by three pairs of wooden doors beneath a single continuous wooden lintel, with a single doorway on the left-hand side. At first floor the coach house has two three-over-six sash windows, and a loading door. On the north side of the courtyard is the surviving stable range, with a central doorway at ground floor, and (boarded) windows on each side. At first floor of the stable range is a single three-over-six sash window. The south side of the courtyard

has a blocked arch at ground floor (possibly a cart store when originally constructed), a wide central door, an eight-over-eight sash window, and an internal porch. At first floor there is a single three-over-six sash.

The north elevation of the building projects outwards slightly for four bays at ground floor where the horse stalls were extended during the period of construction. Each stall is indicated by a Diocletian window with a red brick arch. A fifth bay with a further window is flush with the east wall. At first floor there are two three-over-six sash windows.

The west elevation is simpler and none of the detailing here uses the contrasting red brick found on the more prominently visible elevations. At ground floor there are three Diocletian windows (one boarded), and two six-over-six sashes. At first floor there are three three-over-six sashes. At the right-hand side there is a small projection for an outdoor WC added after the primary phase of construction.

The south elevation has a single-cell projecting beneath a mono-pitched roof with an arched entrance on the east side. This projection forms part of the original structure of the building. At ground floor there is a single Diocletian window, and at the left-hand side is a doorway, and the entrance to the outdoor WC.

INTERIOR

The stables retain their four original horse stalls. Each one is roughly 2.4m x 3.3m in area and has a brick floor with a central drain, panelled sides, a water trough and an iron manger. The partitions between each stall have a railing at head height. Each stall retains its original door, with ball finials on top of the door posts. There is space for a shorter stall at the west end, occupied instead by a staircase. Within the open volume of the hayloft there are two free-standing spaces: a small office and a single room. A hatch in the hayloft floorboards shows where hay would have been dropped down. The roof structure is formed of king post trusses, all of which are fully visible in this area.

The coach house itself is a single interior space behind three pairs of wooden doors. It has a brick floor, and a lath and plaster ceiling. It adjoins a stair compartment with a staircase that has no balustrade and a simple handrail. Also at ground floor, next to the stairs, is a panelled tack room with a cast iron range, boarded floor, and original cupboards. Around the upper part of the walls are short wooden rails for use as saddle racks and storing other tack. In the first floor, above the coach house and tack room, there are some domestic features such as a surviving fireplace, and a 1960s kitchen. The plan of this area upstairs, likely to have been used as accommodation for grooms, is largely unaltered. At the north end of the first floor there is a room with a loading door facing onto the yard. This room contains an opening in the floor which communicates directly with the interior of the stables, acting as a speaking tube.

The ground floor of the southern range comprises stores, and a room with brick floors matching those of the stable wing but later altered with concrete blocks to accommodate an engine or generator. The loft above this area could not be accessed for inspection.

Sources
Books and journals
Pevsner, Nikolaus, O'Brien, Charles, The Buildings of England: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Peterborough, (2014), 210
Other
1840 Tithe Map for the parish of Little Barford (with 1844 tithe apportionment details)
An outline assessment of structure and earthworks at Little Barford, Bedfordshire - Paul Stamper Heritage (September 2022)
Legal

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 308 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | The Motor House at Little Barford |

# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Event

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1484504 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 517999 |
| **Northing** | 256913 |
| **Parish** | Little Barford |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A motor house with attached workshops and covered forecourt, likely to date to approximately 1910-1924.<br><br>Reasons for Designation<br>The Motor House at Little Barford, likely to date to approximately 1910-1924, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:<br><br>Architectural interest:<br><br>* For the building's technological interest, containing early elements of motor house design such as an inspection pit, washing shelter, and the rooms and workshops for a mechanic;<br><br>Historic interest:<br><br>* For the high degree of survival in the building's historic fabric; * For its rarity as an early example of a purpose built motor house in a country house context.<br><br>Group value:<br><br>* For its strong functional relationship to the Coach House and Stables, and to the Manor House that form part of the manorial complex at Little Barford.<br><br>History<br>The village of Little Barford lies in the valley of the River Great Ouse. At the time of the Domesday survey (1086) Little Barford contained two manors. By the mid-C19 these had been combined to form a single manor held by the Alington family. The Rev'd John Alington became Rector of the church of St Denys in 1822, ultimately bringing both the manor and rectory under single ownership during his lifetime. On his death in 1863 a new rector was appointed. The new lord of the manor, William Alington, exchanged properties with the new rector and began reconstructing the old rectory as the new Manor House. The building was likely to have been designed by John Usher (1822-1904), who redesigned it as a house for a country gentleman.<br><br>Motor houses began to appear in England from around 1900. At many country houses these were adapted from existing stabling, although some (including this example at Little Barford) were new constructions. The date of the motor house at Little Barford is not known, though it is likely to date from at least the 1920s and could be earlier. Its covered forecourt for washing cars, inspection pit, and attached workshops are all indicative of a very early date for this type of building. Its gault brick construction with red brick details appears to have been deliberately chosen to match the architecture of the manor house, stables, and other estate buildings.<br><br>Details<br>A motor house with attached workshops and covered forecourt, likely to date to approximately 1910-1924.<br><br>MATERIALS<br><br>The building is constructed of gault brick laid in monk bond with an oak framed roof and forecourt. The roofs are covered in corrugated metal sheets. |

PLAN

There are three key elements to the plan: the covered forecourt for washing cars, the garage itself which could house three cars, and attached to each of these are small workshop or ancillary areas used for the management and maintenance of the vehicles.

EXTERIOR

The motor house is a single storey structure. It comprises two parallel ranges, each with a picthed roof terminating in gabled ends covered in corrugated sheet metal.

The eastern range is four bays wide and two bays deep. The southern bays make up the sheltered forecourt, built of an oak frame with a king post roof. There is a brick paved floor, and a short wall on the south side. On the north side of the shelter is a brick-walled area with a doorway onto the forcecourt beneath a red brick lintel. There are three-light timber mullion windows on the east and north elevations of this brick-built block, each with arched red brick lintels.

The western range is four bays wide and one bay deep. It faces onto the forecourt with three wooden double-doors, each with strap hinges, and two glazed upper panels. The rest of the structure is brick built with red brick arches over the windows (one on the east and two on the west elevations) and doorway (at the left hand side of the south elevation).

INTERIOR

The garage has the largest interior volume, providing a clear open space for three cars beneath a king post roof structure. There is an inspection pit at the southern end of the garage, beneath a rudimentary hoist. The workshop on the south-side of the garage retains an original fitted workbench, and there are shelves one of the rooms ancillary to the north side of the forecourt.

Sources
Books and journals
Pevsner, Nikolaus, O'Brien, Charles, The Buildings of England: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Peterborough, (2014), 210
Other
1840 Tithe Map for the parish of Little Barford (with 1844 tithe apportionment details).
An outline assessment of structure and earthworks at Little Barford, Bedfordshire - Paul Stamper Heritage (September 2022)

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 309 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MOAT, London End, Keysoe Row |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | POND; MOAT? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD350 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509158 |
| **Northing** | 261900 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A feature thought to be a moat, consisting of a deep water filled ditch 65m long and 8m wide, with suggestions of returns to the northwest at its north east and south west ends. There is however no indication of continuation in the same proportions. The "enclosed" area is overlain by drainage channels for obsolete fields or allotments. The waterfilled ditch described above |

was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from lidar imagery. The rectangular ditch is visible on four sides, measuring 28metres by 55metres, with a gap to the northeast and could still be the remains of a small moat. (1)OS: TL 06, TL 06 SE 2 (Unpublished document). SBD11040.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey (Map). SBB12033

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 310 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BURIAL GROUND, Brook End Baptist Chapel, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CHURCHYARD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD4435 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507372 |
| **Northing** | 263072 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Burial ground of the former Brook End Baptist Chapel. Surveyed and partially cleared in 1978 when the chapel became aresidential building. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 311 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MOAT, East of Middle Lodge Buildings, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT; RABBIT WARREN |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD4474 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507227 |
| **Northing** | 264510 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A sub-circular homestead moat lies at the bottom of a gentle south east slope at TL07206445. It measures overall 64.0m north-south by 50.0m east-west, with a dry ditch 10.0m wide and 1.3m deep. This ditch, which has been partly filled on thesouth west where it abuts a modern hedgerow, has a retaining bank 1.3m high on the south east. Running eastwards from here for 50.0m are the remains of a ditch which was probably part of earlier land drainage. The island is not raised, and notraces of occupation or access could be seen. Mr Bates, the farmer, has no knowledge of the history of the work which is not on the Enclosure map of 1807.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, CRO: MA48, 1806 enclosure map (Unpublished document).SBD10551.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, G16; 4027 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1968, Hunting Aerial Photos 1968, 10/7447 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10637.1968, Hunting Aerial Photos 1968, 25" enlargement (Aerial Photograph). SBD10637. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 312 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW, Riseley parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD4475 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505340 |
| **Northing** | 264508 |
| **Parish** | RISELEY |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Scattered blocks of contiguous Medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remotesensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The ridge and furrow is located within the parish of Riseley and centred at TL 03427 62844. (1-3)Northants CC APS, 3009/23-25 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10646.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/541/483 RP 4208-4209 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (2) RAF/541/483 RP 3209-3210 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (D12) UK635/4116 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (D13) UK635/4117 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (D14) UK635/4118 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (D15) UK635/4119 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (D16) UK635/4120 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (D17) UK635/4121 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (E15) UK635/3028 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (E18) UK635/3025 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (E19) UK635/3024 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (E22) UK635/3021 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (E23) UK635/3020 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (E24) UK635/3019 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (G14) UK635/4029 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (G15) UK635/4028 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (J14) UK1994/2214 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (J15) UK1994/2213 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (J16) UK1994/2212 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (K13) UK1994/3209 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (K14) UK1994/3208 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (K15) UK1994/3207 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (K16) UK1994/3206 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (N12) UK1994/1215 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (N13) UK1994/1216 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (N9) UK1994/1212 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1968, Hunting Aerial Photos 1968, 7/8145 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10637.1968, Hunting Aerial Photos 1968, 8/3187-3188 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10637.1968, Hunting Aerial Photos 1968, 9/7423 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10637.1968, Hunting Aerial Photos 1968, 9/7425 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10637.1976, Hunting Aerial Photos 1976, 12/1047-1048 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10652.1976, Hunting Aerial Photos 1976, 13/1072-1074 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10652.1981, Hunting AP 1981, 13/9347; 9348; 9349 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10659.1981, Hunting AP 1981, 14/9454 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10659.1981, Hunting AP 1981, 14/9457 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10659.1981, Hunting AP 1981, 15/9573 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10659.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (3) LIDAR TL0564 EnvironmentAgency 1M DTM Jan 1998 - Sep 2014 (Map). SBB12033. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 313 |

# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Event

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Name** | Little Barford War Memorial |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1484690 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 517777 |
| **Northing** | 256950 |
| **Parish** | Little Barford |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A First World War memorial probably dedicated in the 1920s.<br><br>Reasons for Designation<br>Little Barford war memorial is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:<br><br>Historic interest<br><br>* as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it made in the conflicts of the C20.<br><br>Architectural interest<br><br>* as a good example of memorial design incorporating a decorated cross fleury giving it added design interest.<br><br>Group value<br><br>* it shares a functional relationship with the parish Church of St Denys, Little Barford.<br><br>History<br>The concept of commemorating war dead did not develop to any great extent until towards the end of the C19. Previously, memorials were rare and were mainly dedicated to individual officers, or sometimes regiments. The first large-scale erection of war memorials dedicated to the ordinary soldier followed the Second Boer War of 1899-1902, the first major war following reforms to the British Army which led to regiments being recruited from local communities and with volunteer soldiers. However, it was the aftermath of the First World War that was the great age of memorial building, both as a result of the huge impact the loss of three quarters of a million British lives had on communities and the official policy of not repatriating the dead, which meant that the memorials provided the main focus of the grief felt at this great loss.<br><br>It is not known precisely when this memorial was constructed, though it was probably in the early 1920s. It commemorates seven individuals from the parish of Little Barford who lost their lives in the First World War. The name of the designer of the memorial is not known. The memorial is situated in the north-east corner of the churchyard of the parish Church of St Denys (listed Grade II*, NHLE 1114892). Inside the church is a timber plaque with a Roll of Honour commemorating all 28 men from the parish who served during the First World War.<br><br>Details<br>MATERIALS: Portland stone.<br><br>DESCRIPTION: The memorial sits in the north-east part of the churchyard of the parish Church of St Denys, close to the entrance. It takes the form of a cross fleury with a roundel at the centre and raised decorative bands on both faces which is mounted on a short tapering shaft on a square-plan plinth of two tiers set on a base.<br><br>There are inscriptions on the north-east face of the base and both tiers of the plinth. On the upper tier is inscribed ‘IN MEMORY OF THE MEN OF THIS/ PARISH WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES/ IN |

THE GREAT WAR 1914-1919.' Below this are inscribed the names of seven men who lost their lives in the First World War and on the base is inscribed 'LIVE THOU FOR ENGLAND, WE FOR ENGLAND DIED'.

Sources
Websites
UK Inventory of War Memorials, accessed 3rd October 2022 from https://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/7602
War Memorials Online, accessed 3rd October 2022 from https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/memorial/172574/
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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 314 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CROPMARKS & ROMAN OCCUPATION, NE of Basmead Manor |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | LINEAR FEATURE; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT; OCCUPATION SITE; PIT; POLYGONAL |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD496 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514518 |
| **Northing** | 261594 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible Iron Age to Roman settlement is visible as faint cropmarks on aerial photographs to the north east of Basmead Manor, centred at TL 14400 61336. The cropmark features are formed of ditches and consist of an area of accreted andpossibly overly lapping curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures. The settlement features are visible over an area measuring approximately 425 m by 330 m. Excavations were carried out immediately to the north east of the cropmark area in 1935 and pits and ditches containing Roman pottery were found. The cropmarks may be an extension of the same site.These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)The possible Iron Age to Roman settlement is as described above (Source 1) and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs in Source 1 and 2. A further enclosure was also visible to the north at TL 14764 61768, which seems to be associated with a linear ditch extending from the settlement area. Medieval to Post-medieval field boundaries are also visible crossing the settlement and to the north. (2-3)A Simco, A Simco, Note on 1996 air photos, Dec 1999 (Unpublished document). SBD10509.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27092_028-037 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.OS: TL 16, TL 16 SW 5 (Unpublished document). SBD11112.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (2) Amanda Adams 18-SEP-2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublisheddocument). SBB12041.A Simco, 1984, Survey of Bedfordshire: Roman Period, p 118 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10650.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (3) 16/1877-1878 (18/7/96) TL 143614 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 315 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SETTLEMENT EARTHWORKS; SE of Swineshead |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE?; SQUARE ENCLOSURE?; HOLLOW WAY?; BOUNDARY DITCH; RIDGE AND FURROW?; CR |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD5081 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |

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|---|---|
| **Easting** | 505878 |
| **Northing** | 265583 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A medieval and/or post medieval stack stand and rectangular enclosure boundaries are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in a fieldadjacent Brook Farm in Swineshead village and centred at TL 05836 65637, the boundary ditches are set amongst small blocks of medieval and/or or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system. These may be former trackways or fragments or hollow ways through the ridge and furrow. The possible stack stand is a rectangular platform about 13 x 10.5 metres. (1-5)HER Slide Archive, 2914 - 2916 (Slide). SBD10508.NMR Aerial Photograph, (4) NMR 21067/09 14-NOV-2000 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.Northants CC APS, 3009/20 - 21 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10646.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3113 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, UK/635: 4030 - 4031 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1968, Hunting Aerial Photos 1968, (2) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10637.1968, Hunting Aerial Photos 1968, (3) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10637.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (5) LIDAR TL0565 EnvironmentAgency 1m DTM JAN-1998–AUG-2016 (Map). SBB12033. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 316 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW, Swineshead parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD5492 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505971 |
| **Northing** | 265978 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Ridge and furrow in the parish of Swineshead,Northants CC APS, 3009/20-21 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10646. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 317 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Cross Socket Base in the Churchyard of St Denys, Little Barford |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1484694 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 517782 |
| **Northing** | 256956 |
| **Parish** | Little Barford |

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|---|---|
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The socketed stone base of a medieval standing cross. |

Reasons for Designation
The medieval cross base at Little Barford is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

Historic interest

* as a rare survival of the base of a medieval standing cross, a building type which contributes significantly to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns.

Architectural interest

* as a good example of the base of a medieval standing cross, including the mounting socket and chamfered detailing.

Group value

* it shares group value with the parish Church of St Denys, Little Barford, listed at Grade II*.

History
Standing crosses are free-standing upright structures mostly erected during the medieval period (mid-C10 to mid-C16). In churchyards they served as stations for processions, elsewhere they were used as places for preaching, public proclamation and penance, as well as defining rights of sanctuary, marking boundaries and some crosses were linked to particular saints. After the Reformation, some crosses continued in use for municipal or borough ceremonies while some were the scenes of recreational activity. Over 12,000 standing crosses existed across England but less than 2,000 are thought to survive. They contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns.

The base of the cross at Little Barford is the lower part of a medieval standing cross which probably stood on a raised plinth. It stands in the north eastern corner of the churchyard of the parish Church of St Denys (listed Grade II*, NHLE 1114892), which is itself associated with the medieval village of Little Barford.

At the time of the Domesday survey (1086) Little Barford contained two manors. The larger, which had a watermill on the river, was owned by Ramsey Abbey from the C12 until the Dissolution of the Abbey in 1539. By the mid-C18 it was owned by a Mr Hutchinson and in 1829 the estate passed to Rev. William Alington whose descendants remained owners through to the C20. The second, smaller manor was part of the manor of Eaton (later Eaton Socon) and until at least the late C13 the Beauchamp family were lords of the manor. It was sold to Henry South in 1706 who later sold it to Mr Hutchinson, thus combining the two properties.

The medieval settlement appears to have been dispersed, but with a focus concentrated close to the river with the Church of St Denys, the sole surviving building of the period, containing fabric from C12 and later in the medieval period. A moat to the north of the church may have been the site of the medieval manor house and there are extensive earthworks in the fields near it and the church relating to associated settlement and cultivation.

By the mid-C18 the settlement consisted of a scatter of buildings along tracks leading from Barford Road to the church with others along the Road while to the south of the church was a manor house (referred to as the Old Manor), probably constructed as a replacement for a dwelling on the moat in the later C18. During the C19 a new Manor House was built to the east, the rest of the buildings near the Old Manor removed and the moat in-filled.

It is not known if the standing cross was originally in the churchyard or elsewhere in the settlement or if it has previously been moved from a different location in the churchyard.

Details

MATERIALS: Limestone.

DESCRIPTION: The stone socketed base of a medieval standing cross is situated in the north-east corner of the churchyard of the parish Church of St Denys in the village of Little Barford. The cross base is of a single piece of roughly dressed limestone, octagonal in shape and approximately 570-590mm in diameter with a square socket hole in the centre of the top approximately 230mm across. The base is approximately 350mm high with the top edge chamfered on all sides. The socket is approximately 150mm deep. It is not known if the cross base is resting on a buried plinth as soil hides the bottom on several sides.

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 318 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LANDSCAPED GROUNDS, Pertenhall Manor |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | LANDSCAPE PARK |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7038 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508434 |
| **Northing** | 265338 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Post Medieval Landscaped ParkThis is a small site with belts, woods and clumps of trees. Much pasture remains although some development has occurred.1826, Bryants Map, Of Bedfordshire (Map). SBD10613.1996, Historic Parks and Gardens Register Review Exercise (Index). SBD11551 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 319 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Basic archaeological recording at Hail Weston House, Hail Weston, 1996 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB1781 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516378 |
| **Northing** | 262050 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire. |
| **Description** | Monitoring of digging of foundation trenches over area of 17m2, trenches being 0.8m wide and maximum 1.9m deep. Also a cess pit dug to 2m.<br>Topsoil had been previously stripped and beneath overburden of 0.2m lay the 1st Terrace River Gravels. No archaeological features were seen.<br>NB. NGR given in source record does not match the map. Location is an estimate. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 320 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Name** | Excavation at St Neots, 1968-69 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB6549 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516494 |
| **Northing** | 259499 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Excavation at St Neots, 1968-69 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 321 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BEAVERS PARK FARM (site of) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BARN |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7602 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506274 |
| **Northing** | 264093 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Barn not shown on 1806 enclosure map, shown on aerial photographs from 1882, destroyed by gale in 1942, exists as a rubble scatter in field.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 48 Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551.<2nd> 1960, OS 6" 1960 (Cartographic materials). SBD10640. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 322 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Kangaroo Inn |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Inn |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509734 |
| **Northing** | 264296 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The Kangroo Inn, a 19th century likley roadside Inn, possily depicted in 1815/17 but annotated on the OS maps of the later 19th century.A site visit between the 18th and 26th July 2022 found a post-meideval inn bulding at a cross roads of two roads, currently undergoing rennovation. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 323 |
| Asset/Event Name | BUILDINGS (site of) |
| Type of Asset/Event | BUILDING |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7620 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 507004 |
| Northing | 264743 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | 2 buildings shown on map of 1806, not noticed in field during site visit in 1976.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 48 Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 324 |
| Asset/Event Name | Sub-rectangular enclosure, Hail Weston |
| Type of Asset/Event | CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MCB21098 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 515813 |
| Northing | 262720 |
| Parish | Little Paxton |
| Council | Cambridgeshire |
| Description | 1. Sub-rectangular enclosure recorded from 2009 aerial photographs |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 325 |
| Asset/Event Name | GRAVEL PIT |
| Type of Asset/Event | GRAVEL PIT |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7673 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 508462 |
| Northing | 262470 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Old Gravel Pit marked on map of 1882.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition |

(Cartographic materials). SBD10573

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 326 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | WINDMILL MOUND AND BUILDINGS (site of) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WINDMILL; WELL; WINDMILL MOUND; FIELD BOUNDARY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7674 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507630 |
| **Northing** | 264964 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The cropmark of a circular enclosure is visible on aerial photographs taken in 2007. This is situated to the west of Manor Farm at approximately TL 0747 6498. This feature is possibly the same as that depicted on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map. (1)English Heritage aerial reconnaissance photographs of 2011 show a rectangular cropmark adjacent to the circular enclosure described above in (1). A rectilinear cropmark is located to the east of these features and field boundaries are also visible to the south as cropmarks formed from linear ditches. The enclosures and rectilinear cropmark equate to the position of farm buildings and enclosures shown on the 1st edition OS map. The field boundaries also date to this period. (2-3)The circular enclosure described above is a post windmill mound, likely Post-medieval in date. It is visible as a clear cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 2011 and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The cropmark shows a clear circular ditch, with a wider ditch, possibly a small pond to the northeast, which is also marked on the OS map. In the centre of the enclosure is a cross-shaped ditch, which represents the large central post of the windmill, which was sunken into the mound and is a classic identifying feature on levelled windmill mounds. The associated boundary ditch and rectangular pond to the east were also mapped and recorded. (4)Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 48 1806 Enclosure map (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR TL 0764/10 (19-JUL-2005) 19-JUL-2005 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (3) NMR 27094_023-024 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (4) Amanda Adams 31/10/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublisheddocument). SBB12041.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573.Ordnance Survey, 1883, 1:2500 OS Map, (2) (Map). SBB12050. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 327 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | WINDMILL MOUND AND BUILDINGS (site of) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WINDMILL; WELL; WINDMILL MOUND; FIELD BOUNDARY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7674 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507582 |
| **Northing** | 264998 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |

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| **Description** | The cropmark of a circular enclosure is visible on aerial photographs taken in 2007. This is situated to the west of Manor Farm at approximately TL 0747 6498. This feature is possibly the same as that depicted on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map. (1)English Heritage aerial reconnaissance photographs of 2011 show a rectangular cropmark adjacent to the circular enclosure described above in (1). A rectilinear cropmark is located to the east of these features and field boundaries are also visible to the south as cropmarks formed from linear ditches. The enclosures and rectilinear cropmark equate to the position of farm buildings and enclosures shown on the 1st edition OS map. The field boundaries also date to this period. (2-3)The circular enclosure described above is a post windmill mound, likely Post-medieval in date. It is visible as a clear cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 2011 and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The cropmark shows a clear circular ditch, with a wider ditch, possibly a small pond to the northeast, which is also marked on the OS map. In the centre of the enclosure is a cross-shaped ditch, which represents the large central post of the windmill, which was sunken into the mound and is a classic identifying feature on levelled windmill mounds. The associated boundary ditch and rectangular pond to the east were also mapped and recorded. (4)Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 48 1806 Enclosure map (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR TL 0764/10 (19-JUL-2005) 19-JUL-2005 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (3) NMR 27094_023-024 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (4) Amanda Adams 31/10/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublisheddocument). SBB12041.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573.Ordnance Survey, 1883, 1:2500 OS Map, (2) (Map). SBB12050. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 328 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | WINDMILL MOUND AND BUILDINGS (site of) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WINDMILL; WELL; WINDMILL MOUND; FIELD BOUNDARY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7674 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507475 |
| **Northing** | 264983 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The cropmark of a circular enclosure is visible on aerial photographs taken in 2007. This is situated to the west of Manor Farm at approximately TL 0747 6498. This feature is possibly the same as that depicted on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map. (1)English Heritage aerial reconnaissance photographs of 2011 show a rectangular cropmark adjacent to the circular enclosure described above in (1). A rectilinear cropmark is located to the east of these features and field boundaries are also visible to the south as cropmarks formed from linear ditches. The enclosures and rectilinear cropmark equate to the position of farm buildings and enclosures shown on the 1st edition OS map. The field boundaries also date to this period. (2-3)The circular enclosure described above is a post windmill mound, likely Post-medieval in date. It is visible as a clear cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 2011 and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The cropmark shows a clear circular ditch, with a wider ditch, possibly a small pond to the northeast, which is also marked on the OS map. In the centre of the enclosure is a cross-shaped ditch, which represents the large central post of the windmill, which was sunken into the mound and is a classic identifying feature on levelled windmill mounds. The associated boundary ditch and rectangular pond to the east were also mapped and recorded. (4)Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 48 1806 Enclosure map (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR TL 0764/10 (19-JUL-2005) 19-JUL-2005 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (3) NMR 27094_023-024 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). |

SBD10595.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (4) Amanda Adams 31/10/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublisheddocument). SBB12041.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573.Ordnance Survey, 1883, 1:2500 OS Map, (2) (Map). SBB12050.

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 329 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | STONE PIT CLOSE, Brook End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | STONE QUARRY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7676 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507256 |
| **Northing** | 263346 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Stone pit close (ancient enclosure) shown on map of 1806. Research in 1976 suggests gravel extraction? Surface gravel stream has gravel bed depression in SW corner of large field in what was formerly a part of Stone Pit Close.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 48 Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 330 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GRAVEL PIT, North West of Keysoe Church |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | GRAVEL PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7677 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506995 |
| **Northing** | 262570 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Shown as allotment for gravel pit in Sandpits field on map of 1806. A site visit in 1976 found an overgrown pit to the east of the allotment.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 331 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | EARTHWORKS, Grange Farm, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT; ROAD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7688 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |

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|---|---|
| **Easting** | 507757 |
| **Northing** | 263778 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | There are various earthworks in the (grass) field and the remains of a slightly hollow track running NW-SE. The current ownerclaims that his house was moated until WWII (Site visit c.1976) |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 332 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade I |
| **Easting** | 503952 |
| **Northing** | 263067 |
| **Parish** | Riseley |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Parish church. C12 or earlier, to C15 and C19. Coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings. Chancel, S chapel, nave, S aisle, S porch, W tower. C15 chancel replaces C14 N chapel. C14 3-light E window has dripstone with eroded heads to stops. C19 organ chamber to N, with C15 2-light window E of this. Plain parapet to E and N elevations. Original C12 chancel, enlarged early C13, becomes S chapel in C15. Former N external wall divides it from present chancel, E elevation in line with that of present chancel. E window similar to chancel, but tracery renewed. N wall has lancet window, external face showing in chancel S wall. Likewise squint, probably C14 to W of it. 2 C15 windows with heads to dripstone stops (some C19 reworking) and embattled parapet to S wall. C15 nave replaced earlier N aisle. S clerestory windows blocked when S aisle heightened. C15 windows, door and 3 clere- story windows to N wall. 4-bay S arcade, late C12, heightened C15 but retaining Norman capitals (2 plain, one with stiff-leaf decoration) and bases (all with angle spurs). Responds are C15. S aisle, originally the Norman nave, has early C15 arch to S chapel. S and W windows replaced late C14 and C15. C15 S porch has embattled parapet with crocketed pinnacles and cross, gargoyles to angles, small canopied niche. Carved heads to dripstone stops, angel with shield to apex. S door renewed C19. 4-stage W tower, C15, extensively rebuilt C19. Paired belfry windows. Embattled parapet with crocketed pinnacles. Interior: C15 simple octagonal font to S aisle, some C15 or C16 pewing. 2 C17 tomb slabs to S chapel. C15 rood beam. Late C18/early C19 coved plastered ceilings to chancel and S chapel, others later replacements. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 333 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BRICK PASTURES (field name) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BRICKWORKS? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7692 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506520 |

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|---|---|
| Northing | 265075 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Field name of Brick Pastures, possible indication of former Brickworks |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 334 |
| Asset/Event Name | LANE & SMALL GREEN (placename) |
| Type of Asset/Event | VILLAGE GREEN; TRACKWAY |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7805 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 508699 |
| Northing | 263151 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Page 234 in an award of 1806 mentions a "lane and small green" as an allotment to William Cotton.Site visit (1976) - There are various undulations and some rubble scatters in the field(s) to the South of this allotment e.g around the former Three Corner Close, the hedgerows have recently been removed and the drainage ditch straightened. The fields were sometimes known as Long Croft. The Spinney in Little Staughton is an acre of old woodland. Lounds Crofts are mentioned in 1431. There is an interesting natural? Section in the ditch beside the Spinney where the sands are cut by the boulder clay.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS Book M and MA 48 (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 335 |
| Asset/Event Name | ?RABBIT WARREN |
| Type of Asset/Event | RABBIT WARREN |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7822 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 507048 |
| Northing | 264457 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | The site is known from two documentary references of 1712 and 1840. The former appears to imply that the warren (called a 'cunnygrass) is active, while the latter simply names a field as 'coneygears'. No other evidence is known. The persistance of the name suggests that the field was, or was part of a managed warren of the post-medieval period. No remains relating to the rearing of rabbits survive. A moated feature to the east has been suggested as a possible rabbit burybut there is nothing to substantiate this. The field is unlikely to contain any archaeological remains. (1)No indicative features of a rabbit warren at this location were visible on aerial photographs or lidar imagery, which were viewed as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. (2)Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, |

BLARS ABE 2 1712 (Unpublished document). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MAT and AT 27 tithe map (Unpublished document).SBD10551.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (2) Amanda Adams 30/10/2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublisheddocument). SBB12041.Chris Went, 1999, English Heritage Alternative Action Report, (1) 10-FEB-2000 (Unpublished document). SBB12263

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 336 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GRAVEL PIT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | GRAVEL PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7910 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509683 |
| **Northing** | 264356 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Gravel pit shown on map of 1835AD, mentioned in a document of 1840AD. A site visit in 1976AD confirmed the area is now grass fields.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS Book E, Enclosure award. (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS Return of liscensed Premises (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS WG2482, Sale Catalogue (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 337 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GRAVEL PIT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | GRAVEL PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7911 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509198 |
| **Northing** | 264312 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Gravel pit shown on map of 1882. A site visit in 1976 stated - "very shallow hollow in arable field. Not shown on 2nd edition O.S or 1st edition 1" O.S"An area of probable Post-medieval quarry is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs east of Pertenhall and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The quarrying is visible in four distinct areas centred at TL 09565 64633, TL 0972964446, TL 09483 64397 and TL 09173 64325. (1-4)Google Earth, (4) EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 01-JAN-2006 ACCESSED 28-JUN-2017 (Map). SBB12047.NMR Aerial Photograph, (2) NMR 27095/16 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (3) NMR 27094/34 30-JUN-11 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573.1976, Hunting Aerial Photos 1976, (1) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10652. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 338 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GRAVEL PIT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | GRAVEL PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7911 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509471 |
| **Northing** | 264400 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Gravel pit shown on map of 1882. A site visit in 1976 stated - "very shallow hollow in arable field. Not shown on 2nd edition O.S or 1st edition 1" O.S"An area of probable Post-medieval quarry is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs east of Pertenhall and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The quarrying is visible in four distinct areas centred at TL 09565 64633, TL 0972964446, TL 09483 64397 and TL 09173 64325. (1-4)Google Earth, (4) EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 01-JAN-2006 ACCESSED 28-JUN-2017 (Map). SBB12047.NMR Aerial Photograph, (2) NMR 27095/16 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (3) NMR 27094/34 30-JUN-11 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573.1976, Hunting Aerial Photos 1976, (1) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10652. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 339 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GRAVEL PIT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | GRAVEL PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7911 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509583 |
| **Northing** | 264657 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Gravel pit shown on map of 1882. A site visit in 1976 stated - "very shallow hollow in arable field. Not shown on 2nd edition O.S or 1st edition 1" O.S"An area of probable Post-medieval quarry is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs east of Pertenhall and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The quarrying is visible in four distinct areas centred at TL 09565 64633, TL 0972964446, TL 09483 64397 and TL 09173 64325. (1-4)Google Earth, (4) EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 01-JAN-2006 ACCESSED 28-JUN-2017 (Map). SBB12047.NMR Aerial Photograph, (2) NMR 27095/16 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (3) NMR 27094/34 30-JUN-11 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573.1976, Hunting Aerial Photos 1976, (1) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10652. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 340 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GRAVEL PIT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | GRAVEL PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7911 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509725 |
| **Northing** | 264447 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Gravel pit shown on map of 1882. A site visit in 1976 stated - "very shallow hollow in arable field. Not shown on 2nd edition O.S or 1st edition 1" O.S"An area of probable Post-medieval quarry is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs east of Pertenhall and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The quarrying is visible in four distinct areas centred at TL 09565 64633, TL 0972964446, TL 09483 64397 and TL 09173 64325. (1-4)Google Earth, (4) EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 01-JAN-2006 ACCESSED 28-JUN-2017 (Map). SBB12047.NMR Aerial Photograph, (2) NMR 27095/16 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (3) NMR 27094/34 30-JUN-11 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573.1976, Hunting Aerial Photos 1976, (1) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10652. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 341 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GREEN, Green End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | VILLAGE GREEN |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7938 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510176 |
| **Northing** | 263262 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Green enclosed, various small allotments described as "lying in the great green" on map and award of 1803. Site visit c.1976; Enclosed and partially built over but still discernable by earthworks and building lines.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA17 and book E Enclosure Map and Award(Unpublished document). SBD10551 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 342 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MOAT at The Rectory |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7939 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |

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|---|---|
| Easting | 510588 |
| Northing | 262410 |
| Parish | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Mentioned in document of 1712. Site visit c.1976; Shallow pond to East of house beside road 10mx3mx1m and larger pond behind house. Linear hollow and external bank connecting these two ponds. A possible medieval moat is visible as an elongated ditch at The Rectory, Little Staughton and was mapped as part of theBedford Borough NMP project. The ditch is visible as an earthwork on lidar imagery and recorded as a possible Moat in the Bedford Borough HER (No. 7939). It is also possible that the ditch is just a Post-medieval pond, as only one side of a ditch canbe identified. (1)Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS ABE 2 Glebe Terrier 1712 (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (1) LIDAR TL1062 EnvironmentAgency 1M DTM Jan 1998 - Sep 2014 (Map). SBB12033. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 343 |
| Asset/Event Name | HALL YARDS ENCLOSURES AND POSSIBLE MOAT; West End |
| Type of Asset/Event | MOAT?; BOUNDARY DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7945 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 509646 |
| Northing | 262247 |
| Parish | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Rectangular cropmarks visible on aerial photographs of 1968 and 1976. The 1803 Enclosure map shows an area of old enclosure known as Hall Yards, field boundaries aligned with short sides. Rectangular enclosure with broad ditches, within area of old enclosure boundaries known as Hall Yards. Not a 'classic' moat site.The enclosure and post medieval field boundaries (1) were also photographed again during English Heritage's annual reconnaissance programme in 2011. The rectilinear enclosure appears as two parallel lines formed of broad ditches curtailedby a field boundary at their eastern end. The ditches appear to stop short of a post medieval field boundary, also visible as a cropmark and shown on the 1st edition OS map. A short section of ditch of similar appearance is located between the western ends of the ditches. A narrower linear ditch appears to continue on the same alignment from the eastern end of the northernmost ditch into the adjacent field to the east. This ditch connects up with field boundaries visible as cropmarks, but marked on the 1st edition OS map. A fragment of field boundary or partial enclosure is located to the south of this ditch. (2)The likely Medieval to Post-medieval field boundary or boundary ditches are as described above (Source 1-2) and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs. (3)Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA17 Enclosure map (Unpublished document).SBD10551.NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR TL 0962/18 NMR 24357/17 14-JUL-2006 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.NMR Aerial Photograph, (2) NMR 27090_004-006 30-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1968, Hunting Aerial Photos 1968, 11/7542 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10637.1976, Hunting Aerial Photos 1976, 10/1574 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10652.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (3) 13/2059-60 and 14/2043-4 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 344 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE LOUND, Ancient Woodland |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WOOD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7966 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508944 |
| **Northing** | 262862 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Old woodland, several large oak and ash, some coppicing, several ditches and banks, Loundr means land near or containing a wood. References to the Lownde date back to 1482.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA17 and Book E Enclosure Map and award(Unpublished document). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS PR (Unpublished document). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS PR 226 1482 (Unpublished document). SBD10551 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 345 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SWINESHEAD & SPANOAK WOODS |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WOOD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8230 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506316 |
| **Northing** | 266672 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Domesday entry; woodland 1 league long 4 furlongs in breadth. Various references to woodland in medieval times. Now managed by the Woodland Trust.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA97/2 enclosure map (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Victoria County History, Hertfordshire (Article in serial). SBD10893.1908, Victoria County History, Bedfordshire (Article in serial). SBD10574.1984, Nature Conservancy Council Inventory (Index). SBD10908. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 346 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SAND PIT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SAND PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8234 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506388 |

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|---|---|
| **Northing** | 264586 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Allotment made on the former Sand Hill Field for sand extraction on map of 1808. Site visit c.1977; Pit now returned to arable usage, slight hollow and distinct soil difference.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA97 enclosure map (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 347 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GRAVEL PIT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | GRAVEL PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8235 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505694 |
| **Northing** | 265209 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Map of 1808 shows allotment for gravel extraction. Site visit c.1977; slight hollow in field known as gravel Pit field.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA97 Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 348 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BRICK KILN, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BRICKWORKS |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8337 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508427 |
| **Northing** | 262604 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | C.1408-9 conveyence; Thos. Richards to Simon Folbigg of keysoe, close of meadow called brickhill Broad meadows Keysoe, 3 acres; occ. Simon Folbigg with the kilns. 1739.C.1410, lease for 12 years rent £7 per annum. Simon Folbigg to Tho. Mayes of keysoe, brickmaker close called Broadmead, to dig up, prepare and burn the stone, earth lime and other materials for building. Recorded in 1739 and shown on map of 1815. Site visit c.1976; Tatty shed with hollows in field. Now collapsed/demolished.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS C1408-22 Leases. (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MC 1/0/6 (Unpublished document). SBD10551.Alan Cox, 1979, Survey of Bedfordshire Brickmaking, p74 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10752 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 349 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CLAY PIT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CLAY PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8402 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509246 |
| **Northing** | 265488 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | "Mortar Pit" shown in corner of field on map of 1806, "Clay Pit" mentioned in 1844 sales catalogue. Site visit c.1977; site not noticed in arable field.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS WG2433 (Unpublished document). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS WG913 (Unpublished document). SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 350 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | NUNS WELL CLOSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WELL |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8409 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508432 |
| **Northing** | 265066 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Nuns Well Close, field name shown on map of 1796AD. Site of well not noticed in arable field (site visit c.1977AD)Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA6/2 (Unpublished document). SBD10551 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 351 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | DOVE HOUSE CLOSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DOVECOTE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8410 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508747 |
| **Northing** | 265871 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |

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|---|---|
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Dove House Close; field name shown on map of 1796. A dovehouse is mentioned in a deed of 1695, a dovehouse close is mentioned in a deed of 1772. Site visit c.1977; Now part of pasture field, area of former close shows much fainter ridge and furrow then rest of field.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA6/2 (Unpublished document). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS WG1613 (1695), WG 361 (1772) (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 352 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDINGS (site of) in 'Cottage Ground' |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FARM LABOURERS COTTAGE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8414 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510630 |
| **Northing** | 265562 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | "Cottage Ground" with 2 cottages and hovel shown on sales catalogue of 1840. Two buildings shown on map of 1882. Now part of arable field (site visit c.1977)Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS WG2431 (Unpublished document). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS WG2433 (Unpublished document). SBD10551.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 353 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Enclosure of an unknown date 390m east of Brickfield House, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB21400 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516035 |
| **Northing** | 263041 |
| **Parish** | Little Paxton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Sub-rectangular enclosure recorded from 2009 aerial photographs |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 354 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Milestone, B645, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MILESTONE |

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|---|---|
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18310 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516453 |
| **Northing** | 261869 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Milestone on verge, Kimbolton Road, Hail Weston. Partially readable - legend reads ……./ MILES/ FROM/ LONDON/ HAIL/….. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 355 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | HOVEL, in Quern Croft Close |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOVEL |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8418 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509233 |
| **Northing** | 264439 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Building shown in "Quern Croft Close" in 1860 described as hovel. Site visit c.1977; shallow building platform in pasture field. Some brick and stone rubble on surface.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS G.A 2118 (Unpublished document). SBD10551 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 356 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | POST-MEDIEVAL COIN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT (17th Century - 1625 AD to 1649 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB21544 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508512 |
| **Northing** | 264602 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An incomplete struck / hammered silver halfgroat of Charles I (AD 1625 to AD 1649), dating to the period AD 1625 to AD1649. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT Reverse type, depicting an oval garnished shield. Tower Mint. North 2250/2251.Diameter: 14.38 mm Width: 8.74 mm Thickness: 0.49 mm Weight: 0.2 gramsPortable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information:Date found: 2012-07-14T23:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorDate: |

from 1625 AD to 1649 ADPeriod: POST MEDIEVALBroad Period:Method of manufacture: Struck or hammeredWidth: 8.74 mmThickness: 0.49 mmDiameter: 14.38 mmWeight: 0.2 gramsCompleteness: IncompleteOS GridRef: TL0850964602Easting: 508509Northing: 264602Finder: David& Mandy EllisDate found: 2012-07-14T23:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorRecorded by: Teresa GilmorePrimary Identifier: Teresa GilmoreSubsequent action: Returned to finderOther reference: Finder's ref: 23County: BEDFORDSHIREDistrict: BEDFORDParish: PERTENHALLRuler: Charles I of EnglandDenomination: Halfgroat (silver)Mint: London (Tower under Charles I)Coin Type: Halfgroat: Charles I, Group B (N 2250, 2251)Obverse description: ?bust facing leftReverse description: ?oval shieldReverse mintmark: . (?dot)Die axis measurement: 11

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 357 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BRICK KILN FIELD |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BRICKWORKS |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8420 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507127 |
| **Northing** | 266036 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Brick Kiln on North side of road to Swines-head. "Brick Kiln Field" shown on map accompanying sale catalogue of 1914. No trace of when brick kiln was functioning.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS WG 2437 (Unpublished document). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS WG 2438 (Unpublished document). SBD10551.Alan Cox, 1979, Survey of Bedfordshire Brickmaking, p92 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10752. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 358 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | EARTHWORKS, North of Chadwell End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; POND; FIELD SYSTEM |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8423 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508353 |
| **Northing** | 265805 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 2 Closes called Hobs (Robs?) Close and Reeves Close on enclosure map of 1796. Site visit c.1977; Field is now divided into 2 at 90degrees to the former boundary. The Northerly half is ploughed, the southern half in pasture. Faint ridge and furrow. Lshaped hollow with long arm running N-S East of pond, L-shaped hollow partially corresponding to former close boundary.Slightly raised area and irregular hollow at 08226582.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA6/2 (Unpublished document). SBD10551 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 359 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | OLD ACCESS ROAD |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | TRACKWAY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8424 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508155 |
| **Northing** | 265264 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Lane extending to West of Green End-Chadwell End road, partially between old enclosures, partially bounded on west by part of Chadwell Field. Shown on enclosure map of 1796. Site visit c.1977; Short narrow overgrown lane, shorter than shown on enclosure map.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA6/2 (Unpublished document). SBD10551 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 360 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former malthouse, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MALTINGS |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31540 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516305 |
| **Northing** | 262188 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Former malthouse, recorded on Historic maps from Ordnance Survey first edition. Since demolished. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 361 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | POUND GREEN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | VILLAGE GREEN |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8426 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508400 |
| **Northing** | 265319 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |

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|---|---|
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A "Pindle" is mentioned in a document of 1720. Pound green is mentioned in the enclosure award, apparently south of the church.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA6/2 Book C (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS X252/2 (c.1720) (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 362 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GREEN END |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | VILLAGE GREEN |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8427 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508105 |
| **Northing** | 264806 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Place-name shown on O.S maps. The enclosure map of 1796 shows an open space by the former crossroads at TL081648.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA6/2 (Unpublished document). SBD10551.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 363 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BRICK KILN CLOSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BRICKWORKS |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8430 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508937 |
| **Northing** | 265283 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Site visit c.1977; The survey accompanying this map (19th century) shows some confusion between No. 13 Road Close and No.32 Brickiln Close. No.13 in the field immediately south of Grange Farm close to the other Brick Kiln Close known in theParish. Are the 2 fields mixed up and that south of grange farm correctly called Brickiln Field?. No sign of brick making noticed in arable field.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS WG914 (Unpublished document). SBD10551.Alan Cox, 1979, Survey of Bedfordshire Brickmaking, p92 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10752. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 365 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Name** | EARTHWORKS, Hall Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | EARTHWORK |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8447 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508150 |
| **Northing** | 265188 |
| **Parish** | MELCHBOURNE AND YIELDEN |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The linear pond shown on maps in Farm Close is parallelled by a slight hollow just south of the present farmhouse and there is another slight hollow beside the hedge to the west. (Site visit c.1977) |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 366 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SETTLEMENT ENCLOSURE CROPMARKS; NE OF Two Brewers |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCHED ENCLOSURE; FARMSTEAD; LINEAR FEATURE; SETTLEMENT; SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLO |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8571 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515250 |
| **Northing** | 259601 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible small settlement enclosure or farmstead of Iron Age or Roman date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the east of Upper Staploe, centred at TL 15288 59562. The enclosure is trapezoidal in shape and oriented north west-south east. A sub-square enclosure is visible within it. The possible settlement or farmstead is visible over an area measuring approximately 45 m by 70 m. Fragmentary boundaries or trackways are located around the enclosure. This feature was recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. (1)An Iron Age or Roman subrectangular ditched enclosure is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in the corner of a field at the junction with Bushmead Road andthe lane to Duloe, about 216 metres NE of Two Brewers and centred at TL 15252 59597, the settlement comprises a subrectangular ditch up to 3.8 metres wide that encloses an area about 64 metres NW-SE and 50.3 metres SW-NE at itswidest. Linear ditches appear to subdivide the internal area into at least 3 unequal parts. From the NW and SE facing sides extend small sections of linear ditches, suggesting further boundary ditches. The features are not visible on aerial photographs taken in 2014. (1-2)NMR Aerial Photograph, (1) NMR 27079_001-005 29-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1976, Hunting Aerial Photos 1976, 7/2301 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10652.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (2) TL1559 03-AUG-2014 (Aerial Photograph).SBB12216. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 367 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible medieval to post medieval earthwork banks, Huntingdon Wood |

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|---|---|
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BANK (EARTHWORK); DITCH; TRACKWAY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB29355 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515208 |
| **Northing** | 262148 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Linear earthwork banks and sinuous ditches of probable medieval or post-medieval date are visible as earthworks on remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Huntingdon Wood and centred at TL 15207 62150, the ditches extend throughout the wood, spanning both width and length; whereas the earthworks banks are contained within the northern half, being in 3 rows with a general NW-SE alignment. The ditches may represent former trackways as they cut through the earthwork banks in a least four places. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 368 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | PROBABLE MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, Dove House Close, Duloe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DESERTED SETTLEMENT; DOVECOTE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8576 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515466 |
| **Northing** | 260794 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Dove house Close marked on map of 1799. Also mentioned in document of 1856. Cropmarks show linear ponds typical of Close boundaries associated with Medieval settlement. Close is now part of a large arable field. Site visit c.1977.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA20 and Book F (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS WG 2382 (Unpublished document). SBD10551.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, 17/1601-2 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 369 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible medieval to post medieval earthwork banks, Huntingdon Wood |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BANK (EARTHWORK); DITCH; TRACKWAY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB29355 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515208 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Northing** | 262148 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Linear earthwork banks and sinuous ditches of probable medieval or post-medieval date are visible as earthworks on remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Huntingdon Wood and centred at TL 15207 62150, the ditches extend throughout the wood, spanning both width and length; whereas the earthworks banks are contained within the northern half, being in 3 rows with a general NW-SE alignment. The ditches may represent former trackways as they cut through the earthwork banks in a least four places. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 370 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Undated pits and a ditch at 68 High Street, Hail Western |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | PIT; DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB20003 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516412 |
| **Northing** | 262088 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. During installation of underground pipework, seven possible pits and one ditch were identified. No finds were recovered from the features, which are probably recent and relate to agriculture |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 371 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible ditches, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18737 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514850 |
| **Northing** | 263860 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Possible ditches mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 372 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Name** | Roman hearthstone and pottery, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HEARTHSTONE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB635 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515370 |
| **Northing** | 261800 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | R1, O1, large area of black soil. Trial excavations about 1943 produced "large hearth stones and primitive" Romano-British<br>pottery.<br>02, indicated site under plough; only normal field debris seen; the present farmer was not here in 1943 and has heard nothing of<br>the excavations; Tebbutt is now resident in Sussex See also RN 00500 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 373 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 19th century school, Hail Weston parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SCHOOL |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB27024 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516537 |
| **Northing** | 262113 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1.a 19th century school found on a 1st edition ordnance survey map |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 374 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CHURCHYARD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8866 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507378 |
| **Northing** | 262475 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Medieval Parish Churchyard |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 375 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ST PETER'S PARISH CHURCHYARD |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CHURCHYARD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8946 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508418 |
| **Northing** | 265433 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Parish Churchyard of probable post medieval date. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 376 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ST NICHOLAS' PARISH CHURCHYARD |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CHURCHYARD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8978 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505797 |
| **Northing** | 265847 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A visitor to Tempsford some 40 years ago was the late Mr J Starkey, an archaeologist … skeletons found near the rectory were identified as Saxon. One a young man was buried upright.OS: TL 15, TL15 SE15 (Unpublished document). SBD11100.<8> Bedfordshire Magazine, p304 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10543. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 377 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION SOILMARKS; Top End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD9057 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510807 |
| **Northing** | 261844 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Soilmarks visible on aerial photograph. Large scatters of medieval/modern building debris |

indicates former occupation in nowploughed area. Nothing is shown in the area on the 1803 enclosure map.Soilmarks visible on air photographs. (1) Large scatters of late medieval/modern building debris indicates former occupation in now-ploughed area. (2)Nothing is shown here on the Enclosure Map 1803 on which the field is unnamed. (3) The area of lighter soil marks was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project, though a detailed interpretation of the marks was not possible. (4)Field Investigator's comments, (2) F1 JRL 13-FEB-74 (Unpublished document). SBB12051.Field Investigator's comments, (3) F2 GJM 10-MAY-77 (Unpublished document). SBB12051.OS: TL 16, TL 16 SW 24 (Unpublished document). SBD11112.RCHME/EH/HE Aerial Photographers comment, (4) Amanda Adams 16-SEP-2017 Bedford Borough NMP (Unpublisheddocument). SBB12041.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) 541/483/3199-3200 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 378 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ?MOAT Lodge Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD9264 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509448 |
| **Northing** | 263397 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Alleged medieval moat at lodge farm. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 380 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Roman bronze figurine of Mercury, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB652 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516500 |
| **Northing** | 261700 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Small bronze Mercury found in 1820, 0,25 mile SW of the village in "Barrow-field". It is 4,5in high; 3,75oz in weight. The<br>surface is marked with circular depressions and furrows, giving the appearance of a coat of mail.<br>2. Cult object see also RN 00500. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 381 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Headland, Hail Weston |

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|---|---|
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HEADLAND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18747 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516070 |
| **Northing** | 262090 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Headland mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 382 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Enclosure, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18756 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515580 |
| **Northing** | 263390 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 383 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; FIELD BOUNDARY; FURLONG BOUNDARY; PLOUGH HEADLAND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD4897 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507299 |
| **Northing** | 263027 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Bolnhurst and Keysoeparish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. These banks appear to be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, some may have |

an earlier origin and function. Recent aerial photographs and remote sensing data show that most of the ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century. (1-6)1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/HLA/487 FP 1019 14-APR-1942 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (2) RAF/541/483 RP 3204-3208 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (3) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 3156-3157; 4020-4021 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (4) RAF/541/483 RS 4147-4152; 4109-4112; 4204-4208 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 4162-4163 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (6) RAF/106G/UK/969 RS 4089-4091 01-NOV-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 384 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; FIELD BOUNDARY; FURLONG BOUNDARY; PLOUGH HEADLAND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD4897 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507520 |
| **Northing** | 263007 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Bolnhurst and Keysoeparish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. These banks appear to be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, some may have an earlier origin and function. Recent aerial photographs and remote sensing data show that most of the ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century. (1-6)1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/HLA/487 FP 1019 14-APR-1942 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (2) RAF/541/483 RP 3204-3208 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (3) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 3156-3157; 4020-4021 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (4) RAF/541/483 RS 4147-4152; 4109-4112; 4204-4208 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 4162-4163 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (6) RAF/106G/UK/969 RS 4089-4091 01-NOV-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 385 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; FIELD BOUNDARY; FURLONG BOUNDARY; PLOUGH HEADLAND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD4897 |

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|---|---|
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507819 |
| **Northing** | 263121 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Bolnhurst and Keysoeparish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. These banks appear to be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, some may have an earlier origin and function. Recent aerial photographs and remote sensing data show that most of the ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century. (1-6)1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/HLA/487 FP 1019 14-APR-1942 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (2) RAF/541/483 RP 3204-3208 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (3) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 3156-3157; 4020-4021 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (4) RAF/541/483 RS 4147-4152; 4109-4112; 4204-4208 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 4162-4163 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (6) RAF/106G/UK/969 RS 4089-4091 01-NOV-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 386 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; FIELD BOUNDARY; FURLONG BOUNDARY; PLOUGH HEADLAND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD4897 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509167 |
| **Northing** | 261834 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Bolnhurst and Keysoeparish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. These banks appear to be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, some may have an earlier origin and function. Recent aerial photographs and remote sensing data show that most of the ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century. (1-6)1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/HLA/487 FP 1019 14-APR-1942 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (2) RAF/541/483 RP 3204-3208 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (3) |

RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 3156-3157; 4020-4021 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (4) RAF/541/483 RS 4147-4152; 4109-4112; 4204-4208 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 4162-4163 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (6) RAF/106G/UK/969 RS 4089-4091 01-NOV-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 387 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; FIELD BOUNDARY; FURLONG BOUNDARY; PLOUGH HEADLAND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD4897 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509203 |
| **Northing** | 261869 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Bolnhurst and Keysoeparish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. These banks appear to be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, some may have an earlier origin and function. Recent aerial photographs and remote sensing data show that most of the ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century. (1-6)1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/HLA/487 FP 1019 14-APR-1942 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (2) RAF/541/483 RP 3204-3208 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (3) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 3156-3157; 4020-4021 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (4) RAF/541/483 RS 4147-4152; 4109-4112; 4204-4208 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 4162-4163 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (6) RAF/106G/UK/969 RS 4089-4091 01-NOV-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 388 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; FIELD BOUNDARY; FURLONG BOUNDARY; PLOUGH HEADLAND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD4897 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509104 |
| **Northing** | 261676 |

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|---|---|
| Parish | |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | An area of scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Bolnhurst and Keysoeparish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. These banks appear to be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, some may have an earlier origin and function. Recent aerial photographs and remote sensing data show that most of the ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century. (1-6)1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/HLA/487 FP 1019 14-APR-1942 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (2) RAF/541/483 RP 3204-3208 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (3) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 3156-3157; 4020-4021 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (4) RAF/541/483 RS 4147-4152; 4109-4112; 4204-4208 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 4162-4163 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (6) RAF/106G/UK/969 RS 4089-4091 01-NOV-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536 |

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| Asset/Event Number | 389 |
| Asset/Event Name | RIDGE AND FURROW; Bolnhurst and Keysoe |
| Type of Asset/Event | RIDGE AND FURROW; FIELD BOUNDARY; FURLONG BOUNDARY; PLOUGH HEADLAND |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD4897 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 508740 |
| Northing | 261607 |
| Parish | |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | An area of scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Bolnhurst and Keysoeparish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. These banks appear to be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, some may have an earlier origin and function. Recent aerial photographs and remote sensing data show that most of the ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century. (1-6)1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/HLA/487 FP 1019 14-APR-1942 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (2) RAF/541/483 RP 3204-3208 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (3) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 3156-3157; 4020-4021 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (4) RAF/541/483 RS 4147-4152; 4109-4112; 4204-4208 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph).SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 4162-4163 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (6) RAF/106G/UK/969 RS 4089-4091 01-NOV-1945 (Aerial Photograph). |

SBD10536

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 390 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Pertenhall parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; BOUNDARY BANK; STEAM PLOUGHED RIG |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD3313 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508569 |
| **Northing** | 265347 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Scattered blocks of contiguous medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remotesensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Pertenhall the focus of ridge and furrow is within Wood End and Pertenhall villages There are also blocks of ridge and furrow cultivation around and east of Green End, with a further block centred around Hoo Farm. The blocks have almost all been levelled except around Wood End and a block at Pertenhall Brook, where they remain extant.AP's have since been ploughed out. Several areas of extant earthworks were recorded in 1977, including some associated with HER8423 and HER8438.Scattered blocks of contiguous Medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remotesensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Pertenhall and centred at TL 08566 65594, the focus of ridge and furrow is within Wood End and Pertenhall villages There are also blocks of ridge and furrow cultivation around and east of Green End, with a further block centred around Hoo Farm. The blocks have almost all been levelled except around Wood End and a block at Pertenhall Brook, where they remain extant. (1-6)Cambridge AP index, ABX 1-5 (9/7/1960) TL 103 650, TL 104 651 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.HER Slide Archive, 510 (Slide). SBD10508.R White, June 1977 (Verbal communication). SBD10869.St Joseph's Aerial photos, APX5; ZA64-66, 84 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10745.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3204-3205/3149 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (4) RAF/541/483 RS 4203-4204 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3204-3205 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1976, Hunting Aerial Photos 1976, (6) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10652.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (6) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (2) LIDAR TL0865/TL0864/TL0964Environment Agency 1m DTM JAN-1998–AUG-2016 (Map). SBB12033.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (3) Next Perspectives APGB IR Imagery TL0765-0766, 0865-0866, 0965 01-JUN-2014 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12216 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 391 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Pertenhall parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; BOUNDARY BANK; STEAM PLOUGHED RIG |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD3313 |

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|---|---|
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508520 |
| **Northing** | 265624 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Scattered blocks of contiguous medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remotesensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Pertenhall the focus of ridge and furrow is within Wood End and Pertenhall villages There are also blocks of ridge and furrow cultivation around and east of Green End, with a further block centred around Hoo Farm. The blocks have almost all been levelled except around Wood End and a block at Pertenhall Brook, where they remain extant.AP's have since been ploughed out. Several areas of extant earthworks were recorded in 1977, including some associated with HER8423 and HER8438.Scattered blocks of contiguous Medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remotesensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Pertenhall and centred at TL 08566 65594, the focus of ridge and furrow is within Wood End and Pertenhall villages There are also blocks of ridge and furrow cultivation around and east of Green End, with a further block centred around Hoo Farm. The blocks have almost all been levelled except around Wood End and a block at Pertenhall Brook, where they remain extant. (1-6)Cambridge AP index, ABX 1-5 (9/7/1960) TL 103 650, TL 104 651 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.HER Slide Archive, 510 (Slide). SBD10508.R White, June 1977 (Verbal communication). SBD10869.St Joseph's Aerial photos, APX5; ZA64-66, 84 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10745.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3204-3205/3149 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (4) RAF/541/483 RS 4203-4204 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3204-3205 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1976, Hunting Aerial Photos 1976, (6) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10652.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (6) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (2) LIDAR TL0865/TL0864/TL0964Environment Agency 1m DTM JAN-1998–AUG-2016 (Map). SBB12033.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (3) Next Perspectives APGB IR Imagery TL0765-0766, 0865-0866, 0965 01-JUN-2014 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12216 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 392 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Pertenhall parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; BOUNDARY BANK; STEAM PLOUGHED RIG |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD3313 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508770 |
| **Northing** | 266083 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Scattered blocks of contiguous medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remotesensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Pertenhall the focus of ridge |

and furrow is within Wood End and Pertenhall villages There are also blocks of ridge and furrow cultivation around and east of Green End, with a further block centred around Hoo Farm. The blocks have almost all been levelled except around Wood End and a block at Pertenhall Brook, where they remain extant.AP's have since been ploughed out. Several areas of extant earthworks were recorded in 1977, including some associated with HER8423 and HER8438.Scattered blocks of contiguous Medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remotesensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Pertenhall and centred at TL 08566 65594, the focus of ridge and furrow is within Wood End and Pertenhall villages There are also blocks of ridge and furrow cultivation around and east of Green End, with a further block centred around Hoo Farm. The blocks have almost all been levelled except around Wood End and a block at Pertenhall Brook, where they remain extant. (1-6)Cambridge AP index, ABX 1-5 (9/7/1960) TL 103 650, TL 104 651 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.HER Slide Archive, 510 (Slide). SBD10508.R White, June 1977 (Verbal communication). SBD10869.St Joseph's Aerial photos, APX5; ZA64-66, 84 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10745.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3204-3205/3149 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (4) RAF/541/483 RS 4203-4204 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3204-3205 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1976, Hunting Aerial Photos 1976, (6) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10652.1996, Aerofilms 1996 photos, (6) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10645.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (2) LIDAR TL0865/TL0864/TL0964Environment Agency 1m DTM JAN-1998–AUG-2016 (Map). SBB12033.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (3) Next Perspectives APGB IR Imagery TL0765-0766, 0865-0866, 0965 01-JUN-2014 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12216

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 393 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Little Staughton parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; BOUNDARY BANK; FIELD BOUNDARY; PLOUGH HEADLAND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD1807 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510298 |
| **Northing** | 262837 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and lidar imagery. Located within Little Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible on lidar imagery. These banks may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part ofa very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. Aerial photographs taken in 2009 and remote sensing data show that most of the ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century.Cambridge AP index, AAO 22-24 (11/11/1959) c.TL 106 633 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Cambridge AP index, AAO 25-26 (11/11/1959) TL 101 632 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Cambridge AP index, AAO 27-28 (11/11/1959) TL 100 625 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Cambridge AP index, NS 96-97 (26/4/1954) TL 104 628 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Google Earth, (4) |

EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 02-JUN-2009 ACCESSED 20-SEP-2017 (Map). SBB12047.HER Slide Archive, 2341 (Slide). SBD10508.HER Slide Archive, 2444 (Slide). SBD10508.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3198-3203 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (2) RAF/541/483 RP 4143-4144 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/541/483 RS 4203-4204 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (6) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 3153-3157 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, TL 106 630 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (3) LIDAR TL1061/TL1062/TL1063Environment Agency 1M DTM Jan 1998 - Sep 2014 (Map). SBB12033

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 394 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Little Staughton parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; BOUNDARY BANK; FIELD BOUNDARY; PLOUGH HEADLAND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD1807 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510136 |
| **Northing** | 262893 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and lidar imagery. Located within Little Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible on lidar imagery. These banks may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part ofa very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. Aerial photographs taken in 2009 and remote sensing data show that most of the ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century.Cambridge AP index, AAO 22-24 (11/11/1959) c.TL 106 633 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Cambridge AP index, AAO 25-26 (11/11/1959) TL 101 632 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Cambridge AP index, AAO 27-28 (11/11/1959) TL 100 625 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Cambridge AP index, NS 96-97 (26/4/1954) TL 104 628 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.Google Earth, (4) EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 02-JUN-2009 ACCESSED 20-SEP-2017 (Map). SBB12047.HER Slide Archive, 2341 (Slide). SBD10508.HER Slide Archive, 2444 (Slide). SBD10508.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3198-3203 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (2) RAF/541/483 RP 4143-4144 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/541/483 RS 4203-4204 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (6) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 3153-3157 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, TL 106 630 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (3) LIDAR TL1061/TL1062/TL1063Environment Agency 1M DTM Jan 1998 - Sep 2014 (Map). SBB12033 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 395 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Medieval earthworks, Hail Weston |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE; DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13387 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514913 |
| **Northing** | 263101 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | S1, Ridge and furrow running SW - NE.<br>O1, The N half of field 3753 has good ridge and furrow, aligned NE - SW, extending into fields 4179 and 2800 where it is<br>truncated on the NE by a probable modern ditch. The S half is more complex, with the ridge and furrow being bounded by a<br>headland bank to the SW and partly by a field boundary bank to the SE. This bank turns to the SE and appears to be part of an<br>enclosure alongside the road to the S. Within this enclosure are a building platform, approximately 15m by 8m, with an<br>upstanding outline, but with no building material evident; two small near rectangular ponds and a larger irregular pond adjacent<br>to the road, all with seasonal water. SW of the headland bank are two NW - SE aligned flatter topped ridges, approximately 1m<br>high, with parallel linear depressions, and slightly curved. By form and size these are not convincing as ridge and furrow. The<br>broken ridge nearer the road is a possible building platform, whilst the linear depression between the two ridges has some<br>credence as a possible hollow way, pre-dating the present Turnpike road alignment towards the low ground to the E. C19 maps<br>at the Huntingdon Record Office shed no light on any more detailed interpretation.<br>3. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 397 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Medieval to post medieval earthwork features, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BANK (EARTHWORK); DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB30047 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515589 |
| **Northing** | 264145 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Earthwork banks and ditches of uncertain date and function are visible on remote sensing data as earthworks and were<br>mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Midloe Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks<br>of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common open field system, cover almost the whole area of<br>the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with other ditches within the wood that may represent<br>trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but woodland had grown |

by the end of the 19th century

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 398 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Geophysical remains of possible Iron Age to Roman farmstead, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31391 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515890 |
| **Northing** | 261874 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Geophysical survey undertaken in order to inform proposals for an ecological burial ground revealed limited evidence of a<br>possible farmstead |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 399 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Weston Pastures, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FARMHOUSE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB29348 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514843 |
| **Northing** | 263088 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Weston Pastures recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from 1885. Still extant but much altered |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 400 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Meagre Farm, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31699 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516009 |
| **Northing** | 263685 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |

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|---|---|
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition map from c.1885. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 401 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Medieval pottery sherd, Kings Road, St Neots |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB17750 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516611 |
| **Northing** | 259398 |
| **Parish** | St Neots |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. A single sherd of medieval pottery from Kings Road, St Neots. A high-fired, thin-walled rim-sherd. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 402 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Staploe Parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BOUNDARY BANK; BOUNDARY DITCH; RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22420 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515620 |
| **Northing** | 260686 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensingdata and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in the south of Staploe parish, which was inclosed in 1795, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank. These banks may be fragments of plough headlands and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. Aerial photographs taken in 2014 and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century. (1-7)Two clusters of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the northeast corner of the parish of Staploe and centred at TL 16002 62810, the cultivations earthworks cluster around Duloe and Crosshall. Extant on aerial photographs taken in 1945, the blocks have have almost all been plough |

levelled in the post-war period.(8-13)NMR Aerial Photograph, (10) NMR 27079/047 26-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 4293-4294 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (12) RAF/541/483 RP 4138-4144 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/541/483 RS 3138-3141 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (6) RAF/106G/UK/969 RS 4078-4086 01-NOV-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (8) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3294 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1968, Hunting Aerial Photos 1968, (2) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10637.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (13) LIDARTL1160/TL1260/TL1360/TL1460/TL1461/TL1361 Environment Agency 1M DTM Jan 1998 - Sep 2014 (Map). SBB12033.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (3) LIDARTL1558-1559/TL1658-1659 Environment Agency 1m DTM JAN-1998-AUG-2016 (Map). SBB12033.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (7)TL1257/TL1357/TL1457/TL1158/TL1258/TL1358/TL1458/TL1259/TL1359/TL1459 (Map). SBB12033.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (9) LIDARTL1560-1561/TL1660-1661/TL1761 Environment Agency 1m DTM 01-JAN-1998–23-AUG-2016 (Map). SBB12033.Next Perspectives APGB, 2009, Next Perspectives APGB 02-JUN-2009, (11) Next Perspectives APGB Imagery TL1560-61/TL1660-61/TL1761 02-JUN-2009 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12038.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (4) Next Perspectives APGB IR ImageryTL1558-1559/TL1658-1659 03-AUG-2014 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12216

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 403 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Staploe Parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BOUNDARY BANK; BOUNDARY DITCH; RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22420 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515602 |
| **Northing** | 260506 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensingdata and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in the south of Staploe parish, which was inclosed in 1795, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank. These banks may be fragments of plough headlands and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. Aerial photographs taken in 2014 and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century. (1-7)Two clusters of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the northeast corner of the parish of Staploe and centred at TL 16002 62810, the cultivations earthworks cluster around Duloe and Crosshall. Extant on aerial photographs taken in 1945, the blocks have have almost all been plough levelled in the post-war period.(8-13)NMR Aerial Photograph, (10) NMR 27079/047 26-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS |

4293-4294 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (12) RAF/541/483 RP 4138-4144 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/541/483 RS 3138-3141 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (6) RAF/106G/UK/969 RS 4078-4086 01-NOV-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (8) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3294 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1968, Hunting Aerial Photos 1968, (2) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10637.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (13) LIDARTL1160/TL1260/TL1360/TL1460/TL1461/TL1361 Environment Agency 1M DTM Jan 1998 - Sep 2014 (Map). SBB12033.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (3) LIDARTL1558-1559/TL1658-1659 Environment Agency 1m DTM JAN-1998-AUG-2016 (Map). SBB12033.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (7)TL1257/TL1357/TL1457/TL1158/TL1258/TL1358/TL1458/TL1259/TL1359/TL1459 (Map). SBB12033.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (9) LIDARTL1560-1561/TL1660-1661/TL1761 Environment Agency 1m DTM 01-JAN-1998–23-AUG-2016 (Map). SBB12033.Next Perspectives APGB, 2009, Next Perspectives APGB 02-JUN-2009, (11) Next Perspectives APGB Imagery TL1560-61/TL1660-61/TL1761 02-JUN-2009 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12038.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (4) Next Perspectives APGB IR ImageryTL1558-1559/TL1658-1659 03-AUG-2014 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12216

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 404 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Staploe Parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BOUNDARY BANK; BOUNDARY DITCH; RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22420 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515893 |
| **Northing** | 260631 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensingdata and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in the south of Staploe parish, which was inclosed in 1795, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank. These banks may be fragments of plough headlands and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. Aerial photographs taken in 2014 and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century. (1-7)Two clusters of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the northeast corner of the parish of Staploe and centred at TL 16002 62810, the cultivations earthworks cluster around Duloe and Crosshall. Extant on aerial photographs taken in 1945, the blocks have have almost all been plough levelled in the post-war period.(8-13)NMR Aerial Photograph, (10) NMR 27079/047 26-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 4293-4294 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (12) RAF/541/483 RP 4138-4144 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF |

Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/541/483 RS 3138-3141 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (6) RAF/106G/UK/969 RS 4078-4086 01-NOV-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (8) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3294 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1968, Hunting Aerial Photos 1968, (2) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10637.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (13) LIDARTL1160/TL1260/TL1360/TL1460/TL1461/TL1361 Environment Agency 1M DTM Jan 1998 - Sep 2014 (Map). SBB12033.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (3) LIDARTL1558-1559/TL1658-1659 Environment Agency 1m DTM JAN-1998-AUG-2016 (Map). SBB12033.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (7)TL1257/TL1357/TL1457/TL1158/TL1258/TL1358/TL1458/TL1259/TL1359/TL1459 (Map). SBB12033.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (9) LIDARTL1560-1561/TL1660-1661/TL1761 Environment Agency 1m DTM 01-JAN-1998–23-AUG-2016 (Map). SBB12033.Next Perspectives APGB, 2009, Next Perspectives APGB 02-JUN-2009, (11) Next Perspectives APGB Imagery TL1560-61/TL1660-61/TL1761 02-JUN-2009 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12038.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (4) Next Perspectives APGB IR ImageryTL1558-1559/TL1658-1659 03-AUG-2014 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12216

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 405 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RIDGE AND FURROW; Staploe Parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BOUNDARY BANK; BOUNDARY DITCH; RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22420 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515996 |
| **Northing** | 260510 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensingdata and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in the south of Staploe parish, which was inclosed in 1795, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank. These banks may be fragments of plough headlands and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. Aerial photographs taken in 2014 and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century. (1-7)Two clusters of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the northeast corner of the parish of Staploe and centred at TL 16002 62810, the cultivations earthworks cluster around Duloe and Crosshall. Extant on aerial photographs taken in 1945, the blocks have have almost all been plough levelled in the post-war period.(8-13)NMR Aerial Photograph, (10) NMR 27079/047 26-JUN-2011 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10595.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (1) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 4293-4294 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (12) RAF/541/483 RP 4138-4144 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (5) RAF/541/483 RS 3138-3141 07-APR-1950 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (6) RAF/106G/UK/969 RS 4078-4086 01-NOV-1945 |

(Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (8) RAF/106G/UK/635 RP 3294 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1968, Hunting Aerial Photos 1968, (2) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10637.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (13) LIDARTL1160/TL1260/TL1360/TL1460/TL1461/TL1361 Environment Agency 1M DTM Jan 1998 - Sep 2014 (Map). SBB12033.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (3) LIDARTL1558-1559/TL1658-1659 Environment Agency 1m DTM JAN-1998-AUG-2016 (Map). SBB12033.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (7)TL1257/TL1357/TL1457/TL1158/TL1258/TL1358/TL1458/TL1259/TL1359/TL1459 (Map). SBB12033.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (9) LIDARTL1560-1561/TL1660-1661/TL1761 Environment Agency 1m DTM 01-JAN-1998–23-AUG-2016 (Map). SBB12033.Next Perspectives APGB, 2009, Next Perspectives APGB 02-JUN-2009, (11) Next Perspectives APGB Imagery TL1560-61/TL1660-61/TL1761 02-JUN-2009 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12038.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (4) Next Perspectives APGB IR ImageryTL1558-1559/TL1658-1659 03-AUG-2014 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12216

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 406 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | POST-MEDIEVAL QUARRY PITS AND LINEAR FEATURE; Shepherd's Cottage, High Street, Swinesh |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | QUARRY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB22810 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505909 |
| **Northing** | 265767 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An archaeological layer, quarry pits and a possible linear feature, which all dated to the post-medieval / modern period (17th to 19th century). No other features were encountered and the absence of subsoil and loose character of the topsoilthroughout the site suggests that the site has been considerably disturbed by post-medieval and later activityPlanning permission was granted for the construction of a new dwelling, including access, parking and turning area on land adjacent to Shepherd's Cottage, High Street, Swineshead, Bedfordshire, MK44 2AA. The planning permission contained acondition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. The initial stage of this work comprised field evaluation by trial trenching.The trial trenching took place on 13th and 14th February 2018. It comprised the excavation of two trenches, one measuring 5m and the second measuring 10m in length and 2m in width, positioned to test the areas affected by the planned construction works within the proposed development area (PDA).The evaluation identified archaeological features in Trench 2 — a layer, quarry pits and a possible linear feature, which all dated to the post-medieval / modern period (17th to 19th century). No features were encountered in Trench 1 and the absenceof subsoil in this trench as well as the loose character of the topsoil throughout the site suggests that the site has been considerably disturbed by post-medieval and later activity.Overall, the findings of the evaluation suggest that the PDA contains sparse archaeological remains, which are of no morethan local significance and which have no potential to address regional research objectives.Albion Archaeology, Albion Archaeology: Archaeological Field Evaluation, (1) (Unpublished document). SBD11656 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 407 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible moated site, Hail Weston |

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|---|---|
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT; RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB624 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514200 |
| **Northing** | 263400 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Possible moated site. N & E sides remaining on 1938 map. N side measures 165 feet, and E side measures 231 feet.<br>Visited March 1984. The N and S arms of supposed moat mark edge of copse. The N arm tends to be wet, boggy and covered<br>with reeds, and at the W end of the N arm there is a pool. Just S of wooded area there is a marked depression at TL/1419/6332.<br>About 20m E of copse running N - S there is a slight linear depression. There is a similar feature 20 m to W of copse. Inside the<br>copse there is possible ridge and furrow running N - S.<br>Status: ?<br>Building: no<br>Water supply surface<br>Associated mill no<br>Surface finds no<br>Aerial photos no<br>Enclosure plan single<br>Enclosure type partial<br>Enclosure banks none<br>wet moat<br>Size. width average 4m depth 0,5m<br>Appendages channels<br>Ridge and furrow inside?<br>2. A possible medieval moated site is visible as an earthwork on lidar imagery and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough<br>NMP project. The possible moat is located in a small copse east of Rushey Farm at TL 14188 63378 and comprises two sides of<br>a ditch, to the north and east. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 408 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ROMAN ROAD (Viatores no. 231) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ROAD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB30152;MBD736 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516307 |
| **Northing** | 261007 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The suggested line of a Roman road from Cambridge to Bolnhurst, passing through Little Staughton and Staploe. For much of the route in Bedfordshire the line is conjectural, but in both Staploe and Bolnhurst modern lanes and footpaths are thought to preserve the line of the |

road, and traces of metalling have been recorded near to Staploe.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: BS 905, Bolnhurst, 1777 (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: Little Staughton, 1809 (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MA 20, Eaton Socon, 1799 (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.Viatores, 1964, Roman Roads in SE Midlands, pp 264-267, Map p 493 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10737

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 409 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | POUND LANE, Brook End, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BRIDGE; TRACKWAY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7665 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507034 |
| **Northing** | 263008 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Pound Lane shown on map of 1806. A site visit in 1976 stated, "Overgrown green lane with central footpath. Ditch on West.Remains of brick bridge over brook".Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 48 1806 Enclosure Map (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 410 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | DONKEY LANE & MILL LANE, Bolnhurst Wood End-Keysoe, Church End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | TRACKWAY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7686 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509137 |
| **Northing** | 261754 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Donkey Lane, track between Wood End Bolnhurst, London End, Keysoe Row, partly contiguous with Parish boundary. Veryovergrown in places, cut by Donkey Brook. Mill Lane a continuation of Donkey Lane towards Keysoe Brook End, in use entirelength.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS BS 905, Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 411 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | TRACK |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | TRACKWAY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7825 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507451 |
| **Northing** | 263274 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Track to fields shown on 1806 map. A site visit noted the trackway is overgrown past cottage, only used by occassional pedestrians. (1976)Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA48 Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 412 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SCOTTS Street |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | TRACKWAY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7912 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510045 |
| **Northing** | 262902 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Trackway shown linking Green End and West End on map of 1803. Site visit c.1976; An overgrown green lane connecting Green End and West End. Used as footpath in Northern half centre is very overgrown and Southern end used as a rubbish tip.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA17 Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Cambridge AP index, AA026 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 413 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SANDY OR SPANOAK LANE, Upper Dean |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | TRACKWAY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8204 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506538 |
| **Northing** | 266820 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Track shown on map of 1800 as a new feature. Route in Dean set out on enclosure. That in Swineshead is partially preenclosure. "Wood lane" between the then Upper and Short woods. Branches in Swineshead continuing along Tilbrook Parish boundary. Used as a farm track |

except between TL06256658 and 06506680.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA21 Enclosure Map (Dean) (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.Bedford Borough Council, 1990, Beds Wildlife Working Group Manual of Wildife Sites and Species Protection, p205(Unpublished document). SBD10739.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 414 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | EARTHWORKS |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; ROAD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8232 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505716 |
| **Northing** | 265711 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Map of 1808 shows former access to open fields at this location. Site visit c.1977; traces of ridge and furrow and smallholloway.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA97/2 enclosure map (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 415 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GREEN LANE, Wood End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ROAD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8408 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508288 |
| **Northing** | 266046 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Continuation of road serving Wood End, depicted on enclosure map, called Robs Lane, bordered by Long narrow enclosures at 90degrees and runs partially through an enclosed part of Honey Hill Field. (map c.1796). Site visit c.1977; Overgrown atWestern end. Ditched on both sides.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA6/2 Book E (Unpublished document). SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 416 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GREEN LANE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ROAD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8416 |

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|---|---|
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509213 |
| **Northing** | 265505 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Part of footway, Pertenhall Hoo to church along ancient route shown on map of 1796. Site visit c.1977; Grassy Lane with hedgerows on both sides except for western 100m where they have been felled. Some use by farm machinery.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA6/2 (Unpublished document). SBD10551 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 417 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | EARTHWORKS, Pertenhall Green End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; ROAD; HOUSE PLATFORM |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8438 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508140 |
| **Northing** | 264692 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Earthworks in permanent pasture field include a holloway, part of a pre-enclosure/ pre-turnpike route from Pertenhall Green End to Keysoe Brook End, a possible building platform and ridge and furrow.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 6/2 (Unpublished document). SBD10551 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 418 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GREEN LANE between Staploe & Basmead via Fisher's Green |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ROAD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8601 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516352 |
| **Northing** | 260922 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Green Lane between Staploe & Basmead via Fisher's Green Medieval? |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 419 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SHRUNKEN MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT EARTHWORKS, Brook End |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | SHRUNKEN VILLAGE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB21797 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507569 |
| **Northing** | 263243 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | earthwork remains of a medieval settlement, visible on aerial photos<1> Geoff Saunders, Personal comments & Observations (Unpublished document). SBB11936.shrunken medieval settlement earthworks at Brook End, Keysoe (NGR:507569 263243) recorded on RAF photos and 1996photos |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 420 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LITTLE STAUGHTON AIRFIELD BATTLE HEADQUARTERS |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BATTLE HEADQUARTERS |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB21809 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510658 |
| **Northing** | 262075 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A World War Two battle headquarters is noted on the Defence of Britain Database at Little Staughton Airfield, Great Staughton,Huntingdonshire TL 107 621(sic-see below). It is said to be of type 11008/41, a standard 1941 pattern but with athree-storey cupola. The record suggests that it was constructed between 1940-1941 (sic?). (1)The NGR and the Civil Parish given in source 1 are incompatible: if the NGR is correct the battle headquarters should be in Little Staughton, Bedfordshire, though most of the airfield actually is in Great Staughton. The construction date for the battle headquarters given in source 1 is unlikely to be correct: as it is supposedly a 1941 pattern it cannot have been built in 1940- also the airfield was not constructed until 1943. (2)The battle headquarters is visible on historical and recent aerial photographs and is actually located at TL 12631 62105, not the NGR given above. The cupola, above ground portion of the headquarters, was mapped as part of the Bedford BoroughNMP project. (3-5)CBA Defence of Britain Database, (1) (Index). SBD11396.PastScape, LITTLE STAUGHTON AIRFIELD BATTLE HEADQUARTERS (Digital archive). SBB11970.NMP oral information and correspondence, (2) (Verbal communication). SBB12232.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (3) RAF/106G/UK/635 RS 4201-4202 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos, (4) (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536.Next Perspectives APGB, 2014, Next Perspectives APGB Imagery 2014, (5) Next Perspectives APGB Imagery TL1262 03-AUG-2014 (Aerial Photograph). SBB12216 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 421 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE COTTAGE, Keysoe Row, East Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE; STOREY; GABLED ROOF; CHIMNEY STACK; CASEMENT WINDOW |

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| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12016 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508960 |
| **Northing** | 261710 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 18th century cottage, 2 storey, rendered brick construction with gabled tile roof. Central and gable end chimney stack.Casement windows.HER Photograph Archive, F313/11a (Photograph). SBD10506. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 422 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | VILLAGE HALL, Swineshead Road |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | VILLAGE HALL; GABLED ROOF; PORCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12184 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508494 |
| **Northing** | 265735 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 19th century 1 storey brick built village hall, with gabled tile roof and a gabled porch.HER Photograph Archive, F310/27a (Photograph). SBD10506. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 423 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CHADWELL HOUSE, Chadwell End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE; ATTIC; GABLED ROOF; BAY WINDOW; CASEMENT WINDOW; PORCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12190 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508149 |
| **Northing** | 265424 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | House of 18th century origin. Of rendered brick construction with a gabled tile roof. Gabled bay window. 1 storey + attic withdormer windows. Central and gable end brick chimney stacks. Gabled porch. Remaining windows casement.HER Photograph Archive, F310/21-24 (Photograph). SBD10506. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 424 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | PAIR OF COTTAGES, opposite Chadwell Farm, Chadwell End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SEMI DETACHED HOUSE; STOREY; CASEMENT WINDOW; GABLED ROOF; CHIMNEY STACK |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12191 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508240 |
| **Northing** | 265482 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 19th century pair of whitewashed rendered brick cottages. 2 storey. Casement windows. Gabled tile roof. Shared centralchimney stack.HER Photograph Archive, F310/20 (Photograph). SBD10506. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 425 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE GREEN, Green End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FARMHOUSE; STOREY; GABLED ROOF; CHIMNEY STACK; CASEMENT WINDOW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12193 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508060 |
| **Northing** | 264904 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 19th century farmhouse. 2 storey, brick built with gabled slate roof, central chimney stack, casement windows.HER Photograph Archive, F308/10a (Photograph). SBD10506. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 426 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE ELMS, Green End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE; STOREY; GABLED ROOF; BAY WINDOW; SASH WINDOW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12194 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508129 |
| **Northing** | 264771 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 19th century 2 storey brick house. Gabled slate roof. Gable end chimney stacks. 2 ground floor bay windows. Remainder sashwindows.HER Photograph Archive, F308/12a (Photograph). SBD10506 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 427 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | FARM BUILDINGS, Manor Farm, Green End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FARM BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12196 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507900 |
| **Northing** | 264900 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 19th century range of farmbuildings, brick construction with slate roofs. All 1 storey, various functions represented.HER Photograph Archive, F308/1-5 (Photograph). SBD10506. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 428 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ROSEMARY COTTAGE, Green End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE; ATTIC; THATCHED ROOF; CHIMNEY STACK; DOORWAY; BAY WINDOW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12197 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507830 |
| **Northing** | 265042 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 20th century cottage. 1 storey + attic. Thatched roof + dormer windows and central chimney stack. Whitewashed renderedbrick construction. Gabled doorway (thatched) Gabled bay window to ground floor (tiled). Various window types represented.HER Photograph Archive, F308/00a-0a (Photograph). SBD10506. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 429 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Pottery and metalwork finds, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB22260 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515207 |
| **Northing** | 262692 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |

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| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Twelve abraded sherds of pottery were recovered during metal detecting in the vicinity of Hamilton Wood Farm, Hail Weston in<br>2015.<br>There are three sherds of Roman grey ware (two rim sherds and a body sherd). These weigh 32.49g, 19.87g and the body sherd<br>6.71g.<br>A rim sherd of a colour coat ware weighs 15.27g and has a cream fabric with dark grey coat.<br>A single rim sherd of dark buff orangey brown with dark grey sandy textured surfaces may be from a late Iron Age vessel, if not<br>then this is likely to be an early Romano-British vessel sherd. Weight is 32.94g.<br>There are six sherds of Shelley ware, two of which are rim sherds of Roman date weighing 18.14g, 10.28g. By association it is<br>likely that the other four Shelley ware sherds are of Romano-British date. These weigh 31.36g, 12.12g, 5.30g and 3.59g.<br>A single colour coat of mid orange fabric and dark grey to black colour coat weighs 7.17g. This is a body sherd but might possibly<br>be from close to the vessels rim or base.<br>The metal detected artefacts collected at the same time were recorded with the PAS under the following references:<br>CAM-016044 – Pendant of Roman date<br>CAM-17B399 – Roman coin GLORIA EXERC-ITVS, AD 335-341<br>CAM-177FDC – Roman coin SECVRITAS -REI PVBLICAE, AD 364-378<br>CAM-17954E – Illegible Roman Coin, AD 330-402<br>CAM-798FCA - Illegible Roman Coin, AD 260-402<br>CAM-1770B4 – Roman coin [GLOR]IA EX[ERC]-ITVS, AD 330-335<br>CAM-17A340 - Illegible Roman Coin, AD 260-402<br>A series of cropmarks (see MCB18750) are recorded in the same field, currently of unknown date although these artefacts<br>suggest they are of Roman date. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 430 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | THE COTTAGE, Green End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE; ATTIC; GABLED ROOF; DOORWAY; BAY WINDOW; CHIMNEY STACK |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12199 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508561 |
| **Northing** | 264702 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage of 17th century origins. 1 storey + attic. Whitewashed rendered brick construction. Gabled roof, dormer, doorway andbay window. Off centre brick chimney stack.HER Photograph Archive, F308/18-19 (Photograph). SBD10506.HER Photograph Archive, F969/36A (Photograph). SBD10506. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 431 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | PIGHTLE COTTAGE, Wood End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE; STOREY; GABLED ROOF; BAY WINDOW; CHIMNEY STACK; CASEMENT WINDOW |

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|---|---|
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12205 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508494 |
| **Northing** | 266021 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Cottage of 17th century origins. Brick construction. 2 storey. Gabled slate roof. Ground floor bay windows. 2 brick chimneystacks. Casement windows.HER Photograph Archive, F309/2-3 (Photograph). SBD10506. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 432 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BARN, North West OF HOUSE, Brook Farm, Riseley Road |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BARN |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12223 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506010 |
| **Northing** | 265760 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 18th century partly rendered barn. Tiled roof, located near road junction, in derelict state extant in 1983 possibly nowdemolished.HER Photograph Archive, F300/32 (Photograph). SBD10506.HER Photograph Archive, F725/36a (Photograph). SBD10506.HER Photograph Archive, F728/28-33 (Photograph). SBD10506.HER Photograph Archive, F766/4a-7a (Photograph). SBD10506. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 433 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CLANNA COTTAGE, Pertenhall Road |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE; THATCHED ROOF |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12225 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506210 |
| **Northing** | 265970 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 18th century whitewashed rendered brick 1 storey thatched cottage. Burnt down c.1984.Bedfordshire Times (Newspaper Article). SBD10544.HER Photograph Archive, F301/8-9 (Photograph). SBD10506 |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 434 |
| Asset/Event Name | MEDIEVAL & POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY, North of Pertenhall |
| Type of Asset/Event | FINDSPOT |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD15870 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 508300 |
| Northing | 265700 |
| Parish | PERTENHALL |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | To the north of Pertenhall 3 areas were fieldwalked and produced medieval and post medieval pottery. It included a number of handles from medieval pitchers as well as early post medieval pottery sherds. A shield shaped horse harness pendant was also recovered.Bedford Museum, Enquiry No 879 (Unpublished document). SBD10807.Bedford Museum, Information sheet (Unpublished document). SBD10807.<21> Bedfordshire Archaeology, 1994, p148 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10809 |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 435 |
| Asset/Event Name | KEYSOE WAR MEMORIAL |
| Type of Asset/Event | WAR MEMORIAL; CROSS; PLINTH (PEDESTAL) |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD16925 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 507640 |
| Northing | 262680 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | The War Memorial at Keysoe is a granite Celtic Cross at the junction of Church Road and Mill Hill. The cross is positioned on 2 plinths the upper one of which is bigger and contains an inscription before listing the 12men who died in World War 1 and the 1 man who died in World War 2.The inscription reads:" Men of this Village who served their countryin the War 1914-1919And gave their Lives in Her DefenceThese Died that we might live"Below the list of names in:"Also 1939-45Eric Brown"Imperial War Museum - National Inventory of War Memorials Record Sheet (Unpublished document). SBD10682.Unknown origin (Photograph). SBD10631 |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 436 |
| Asset/Event Name | ?MOAT, Manor Farm |
| Type of Asset/Event | QUARRY; MOAT |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD3288 |

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|---|---|
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510600 |
| **Northing** | 262800 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible moat, mentioned in a sale catalogue of 1876. The catalogue associates the moat with a "newly erected… model homestead" and indicates that the moat is part of the water supply for the various buildings. It would therefore seem to be of19th century origin. Two ponds recorded to the north and south of Manor Farm are likely to be water-filled clay pits rather than the remains of a moat. There is no moated site shown on the 1803 Enclosure Map.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MA17, Enclosure Map, 1803 (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: WG2566, Sale Catalogue, 1876. (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.Cambridge AP index, AAO 22, 24 (Aerial Photograph). SBD10593.OS: TL 16, TL 16 SW 25 (Unpublished document). SBD11112 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 437 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SKELETONS, Pertenhall Manor House |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | INHUMATION |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD346 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508370 |
| **Northing** | 265380 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | During restoration work at the manor House in 1877, parts of 23 skeletons were recovered; burials had also been found on common land nearby in 1797. These were thought to be evidence of a Civil War skirmish, but they may be either plagueburials, or other medieval burials which had to be made in unconsecrated ground.A Simco, A Simco, Jun 1983 (Verbal communication). SBD10790.OS: TL 06, TL 06 NE 3 (Unpublished document). SBD11040.R White, Jun 1977 (Verbal communication). SBD10869.1908, Victoria County History, Bedfordshire, Vol 3, p 153 (Article in serial). SBD10574.Laurence Meynell, 1950, Bedfordshire (County Book Series), p 166 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10736. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 438 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | FISHPOND, South West of Middle Lodge Buildings |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FISHPOND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD3897 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506570 |
| **Northing** | 264494 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The site of a possible fishpond. A site visit in 1976 recorded a dewpond, in a field listed as Fishpond Close in 1845 and stillknown as Fishponds in 1976.R White, Sept 1976 (Verbal communication). SBD10869 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 439 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ?MOAT, Hill Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD3901 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510365 |
| **Northing** | 262816 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A possible moated site. The farmhouse is listed in the 1803AD Enclosure Award but the map does not indicate a moat at the site. A pond is extant to the north of the farmhouse, and the house is on a slight mound. Other earthworks, including ridge and furrow, are visible west of the pond.A W Guppy, List of moats, Jan 1973 (Unpublished document). SBD10865.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MA17, Book E, Enclosure Map and Award, 1803(Unpublished document). SBD10551. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 440 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Pottery and metalwork finds, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB22260 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515207 |
| **Northing** | 262692 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Twelve abraded sherds of pottery were recovered during metal detecting in the vicinity of Hamilton Wood Farm, Hail Weston in<br>2015.<br>There are three sherds of Roman grey ware (two rim sherds and a body sherd). These weigh 32.49g, 19.87g and the body sherd<br>6.71g.<br>A rim sherd of a colour coat ware weighs 15.27g and has a cream fabric with dark grey coat.<br>A single rim sherd of dark buff orangey brown with dark grey sandy textured surfaces may be from a late Iron Age vessel, if not<br>then this is likely to be an early Romano-British vessel sherd. Weight is 32.94g.<br>There are six sherds of Shelley ware, two of which are rim sherds of Roman date weighing |

18.14g, 10.28g. By association it is
likely that the other four Shelley ware sherds are of Romano-British date. These weigh 31.36g, 12.12g, 5.30g and 3.59g.
A single colour coat of mid orange fabric and dark grey to black colour coat weighs 7.17g. This is a body sherd but might possibly
be from close to the vessels rim or base.
The metal detected artefacts collected at the same time were recorded with the PAS under the following references:
CAM-016044 – Pendant of Roman date
CAM-17B399 – Roman coin GLORIA EXERC-ITVS, AD 335-341
CAM-177FDC – Roman coin SECVRITAS -REI PVBLICAE, AD 364-378
CAM-17954E – Illegible Roman Coin, AD 330-402
CAM-798FCA - Illegible Roman Coin, AD 260-402
CAM-1770B4 – Roman coin [GLOR]IA EX[ERC]-ITVS, AD 330-335
CAM-17A340 - Illegible Roman Coin, AD 260-402
A series of cropmarks (see MCB18750) are recorded in the same field, currently of unknown date although these artefacts
suggest they are of Roman date.

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 441 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | WILLOW COTTAGE, 62 Wood End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | L SHAPE PLAN; BAY; WING; ATTIC; CASEMENT WINDOW; GABLE; BUILDING; CASEMENT WINDO |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD5143 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508448 |
| **Northing** | 265984 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | C18 cottage altered C19. Timber-framed and roughcast. Roof mainly pantiled with a few old clay tiles. L-plan. 4 bay wing of 1 storey and attics has Yorkshire casement windows and rear 1 storey lean-to with corrugated roof. 1 storey wing at right angles has timber framing exposed in gabled end and one 3-light Yorkshire casement. Otherwise it has modern casement windows.E. M. Marten 2/6/1978HER Photograph Archive, F192/2-4 (Photograph). SBD10506.HER Photograph Archive, F309/0a-1a (Photograph). SBD10506. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 442 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Medieval to post medieval remains, Alpha Park, Eaton Socon |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE; BOUNDARY DITCH; WELL; DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18208 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516750 |
| **Northing** | 258020 |
| **Parish** | St Neots |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Description** | 1. A programme of strip, map and record was undertaken in advance of development. An enclosure, which cut a Roman ditch and was associated with ceramic building material, may date to the medieval period or later. A number of undated features were also recorded, some of which may be of medieval or post-medieval date, but little dating evidence was recovered to secure the dating of these. A number of post-medieval ditched boundaries, post built fence lines and a brick well were also recorded within the excavation area, and probably relate to the development of Bell Farm. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 443 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | COTTAGE 260 yards South of Rectory, West side of road |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BUILDING; ATTIC; CASEMENT WINDOW; DORMER WINDOW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD5746 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510710 |
| **Northing** | 262190 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 17th or 18th century former grade III listed barn, now demolished. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 444 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WATER POINT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7587 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507160 |
| **Northing** | 263050 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 20th century standpipe |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 445 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WATER POINT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7588 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507320 |
| **Northing** | 263100 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 20th century standpipe with step |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 446 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WATER POINT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7589 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507370 |
| **Northing** | 263130 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE, |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 20th century standpipe |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 447 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WATER POINT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7590 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507632 |
| **Northing** | 263228 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 20th century standpipe. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 448 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WATER POINT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7591 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Easting** | 507694 |
| **Northing** | 263410 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 20th century standpipe |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 449 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WATER POINT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7595 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508887 |
| **Northing** | 261558 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 20th century standpipe |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 450 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WATER POINT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7596 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508970 |
| **Northing** | 261710 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 20th century standpipe. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 451 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WATER POINT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7597 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509048 |

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|---|---|
| Northing | 261755 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | 20th century standpipe. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 452 |
| Asset/Event Name | TEMPLE FARM (site of) Mill Lane Keysoe |
| Type of Asset/Event | FARM BUILDING |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7601 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 508707 |
| Northing | 262274 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Temple farm shown as house and barn on 1882 map. Demolished c.1971? |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 453 |
| Asset/Event Name | BARN (site of) |
| Type of Asset/Event | AGRICULTURAL BUILDING |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7609 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 506919 |
| Northing | 263786 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Barn/farmstead shown on map of 1882. For sale in sales catalogue of 1912 some rubble noted upon site visit in 1976.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS X65/74, Sale catalogue (Unpublished document).SBD10551.1927, OS 6" (1927), 1st edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10771. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 454 |
| Asset/Event Name | BUILDING (site of) |
| Type of Asset/Event | BUILDING |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7616 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |

| | |
|---|---|
| Easting | 508410 |
| Northing | 262600 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Building shown at site on map of 1806. A site visit in 1976 failed to locate building.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 48, 1806 Enclosure Map (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 455 |
| Asset/Event Name | MILEPOST (site of) |
| Type of Asset/Event | MILEPOST |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7622 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 508041 |
| Northing | 264039 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Milepost shown on map of 1948, not noticed upon site visit in 1976.1948, OS 2.5" (Map). SBD10923 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 456 |
| Asset/Event Name | MILEPOST (site of) |
| Type of Asset/Event | MILEPOST |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7623 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 507643 |
| Northing | 262602 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Milepost shown on map of 1948 not noticed upon site visit in 19761948, OS 2.5" (Map). SBD10923 |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 457 |
| Asset/Event Name | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| Type of Asset/Event | WATER POINT |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |

| | |
|---|---|
| HER Number | MBD7634 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 507733 |
| Northing | 262461 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE, |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | 20th century Stand |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 458 |
| Asset/Event Name | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| Type of Asset/Event | WATER POINT |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7635 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 507599 |
| Northing | 262749 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | 20th century Standpipe |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 459 |
| Asset/Event Name | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| Type of Asset/Event | WATER POINT |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7636 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 507570 |
| Northing | 263133 |
| Parish | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | 20th century standpipe |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 460 |
| Asset/Event Name | KEYSOE POUND |
| Type of Asset/Event | ORNAMENTAL GARDEN |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7801 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507120 |
| **Northing** | 263040 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Garden known as the Pound belonging to the Parish Council |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 461 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDING (site of) Keysoe Row, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7813 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508872 |
| **Northing** | 261502 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Building shown at 90degrees to the road at this location on map of 1806 and 1960. A site visit in 1976 noted that the buildingwas not present , site redeveloped.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 48, Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 462 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDINGS (site of) Keysoe Row, East Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FARM BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7814 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508900 |
| **Northing** | 261570 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 2 buildings shown at this location on map of 1806. A site visit noted site still occupied by a farmstead but different buildinglayout and design.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 48 Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 463 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDINGS (Site of) |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7815 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508900 |
| **Northing** | 261700 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Two Post Medieval buildings are shown on a map of 1806, 3 are shown on a map of 1880. A site visit in 1976 revealed somerubble scatters within an arable field.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA48 Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 464 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | FARM BUILDINGS (Site of) Keysoe Row, East Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FARM BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7816 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509050 |
| **Northing** | 261750 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Farmbuildings at Cotton shown on map of 1806. L shaped building against the road and a square building to the West.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 48 Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 465 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDING (site of) Keysoe Row East/London End  Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FARM BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7817 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509000 |
| **Northing** | 261790 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Building shown set back from road. A site visit c.1976 noted a slight undulation in field as the only trace of the building.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 48 Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 466 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDING (site of) London End, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7819 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509040 |
| **Northing** | 261840 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Small building shown parallel with road at bend, occupied by Weir. A later site visit noted it is now part of garden/drive (ofmuch altered cottage).Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 48 Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 467 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BURIAL GROUND, Keysoe Brook End, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CEMETERY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7826 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507400 |
| **Northing** | 263200 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The occupant of Westview cottage claims to have uncovered stone coffins in a field across the lane from his property, andstates that it was a Baptist burial site. Is this the Vicarage old churchyard which formed one of the boundaries of ThomasRichards messuage or tenement at Brook End c.1624?Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS CRT 110/34, Survey 1624 (Unpublished document).SBD10551 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 468 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | POUND |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | POUND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7913 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510430 |
| **Northing** | 262870 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Parish | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Pound shown on 1884 map. Site visit; site has been recently built on. Not shown on 2nd edition O.S map.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 469 |
| Asset/Event Name | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| Type of Asset/Event | WATER POINT |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7929 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 510070 |
| Northing | 262550 |
| Parish | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Standard cast iron Glenfield Kennedy Kilmarnoch 'Lion's Head' standpipe. Erected 1935/6 at this location. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 470 |
| Asset/Event Name | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| Type of Asset/Event | WATER POINT |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7932 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 510490 |
| Northing | 262890 |
| Parish | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Site vist; Standard cast iron Glenfield and Kennedy Kilmarnoch 'Lion's head' standpipe. Erected 1935 at this location |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 471 |
| Asset/Event Name | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| Type of Asset/Event | WATER POINT |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7933 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |

| | |
|---|---|
| Easting | 510390 |
| Northing | 262980 |
| Parish | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Site vist; Standard cast iron Glenfield and Kennedy Kilmarnoch 'Lion's head' standpipe. Erected 1935 at this location |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 472 |
| Asset/Event Name | BUILDINGS (site of) |
| Type of Asset/Event | BUILDING |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7946 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 509796 |
| Northing | 262204 |
| Parish | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Three buildings shown at this location. Homestead and close belonging to Jeremiah Knight (map of 1803). Not shown on latermap of 1880, not noticed during site visit in 1976.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA17 and book E Enclosure Map and Award(Unpublished document). SBD10551.Ordnance Survey 25" 1st edition map (Cartographic materials). SBD10619. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 473 |
| Asset/Event Name | BUILDING (site of) |
| Type of Asset/Event | BUILDING |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD7949 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 509270 |
| Northing | 262440 |
| Parish | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Two buildings shown at this location on map of 1884, not shown on earlier map of 1803. A site visit c.1976 could only detect some rubble in arable field.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA17 Enclosure Map (Unpublished document).SBD10551.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573.1902, OS 6" 1902 (Cartographic materials). SBD10834. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 474 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Name** | LITTLE STAUGHTON LODGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BREWERY; LODGE; ICEHOUSE; STABLE; DAIRY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7962 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509700 |
| **Northing** | 261900 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | According to a sales catalogue of 1830; "The residence is situated in a aprk of some extent and almost enclosed by plantation and includes, an orangery, walled garden, hot houses, conservatory, melon ground and icehouse. The residence has 8servents chambers, 7 best bedrooms and dressing rooms, paved entrance hall and coach house for 4 carriages, 2 stables, dairy, laundry and brewhouse."Estate developed in early 19th century, not shown on maps of 1803 or 1880. Virtually all traces of the house disappeared due to intensive arable land use, some rubble remains.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS WG2481, Sale catalogue (Unpublished document).SBD10551.1826, Bryants Map (Map). SBD10613.1940-1955, RAF Aerial Photos (Aerial Photograph). SBD10536. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 475 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WATER POINT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8225 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505770 |
| **Northing** | 265820 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Site vist c.1977; Standard cast iron Lion's head Glenfield, Kennedy and Co. Kilmarnoch standpipe with pail rest at TL05776582 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 476 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDING (site of) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8227 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506930 |
| **Northing** | 265999 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |

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|---|---|
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Building shown on map of 1850. Site visit c.1977; site not noticed in corner of field beside modern agricultural development.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS XRO DDM 17/3 Estate Map (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 477 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDINGS (site of) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8233 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505480 |
| **Northing** | 265642 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Three buildings shown on map of 1808. Site visit c.1977; the site east of the road has been used for a 20th century bungalow,the area west of the road is a builders yard/dump.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA97/2 Enclosure map (Unpublished document).SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 478 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ROMAN COINS & TILES at Grange Farm Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Find spot |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8315 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507811 |
| **Northing** | 263656 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Occupant of Keysoe Manor claims that his house was moated until WWII and to have Roman tiles on his floor, and to havefound Roman coins in the garden. Supposedly identified by Luton Museum. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 480 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE, with pail rest |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WATER POINT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8404 |

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|---|---|
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508270 |
| **Northing** | 264750 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 20th century standpipe |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 481 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WATER POINT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8405 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508240 |
| **Northing** | 264760 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 20th century Lion's head standpipe. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 482 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Bronze Age ring ditch, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RING DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB6982 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514950 |
| **Northing** | 264120 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ring ditch. (R Palmer 19/07/1983).<br>2. Circular enclosure with possible entrance mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>3. Cropmark of a single ring ditch, possibly the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow visible on aerial photographs at<br>approximately TL 1494 6412. To the south-east of the ring ditch are further faint cropmarks which may be the remains of ditches<br>and rectilinear enclosures, though the poor condition of the cropmark makes it difficult to certain that these features are<br>archaeological or geological in origin. These features were seen on aerial photographs taken in July 2006 as part of the English<br>Heritage Reconnaissance Recording programme<br>4. The ring ditch mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 483 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDING (site of) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8412 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509030 |
| **Northing** | 265210 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Building shown on OS 2"mile drawings of Gunnesbury Cottage. Not shown on early 19th century Estate map. Site visit c.1977;No surface sign of building in arable field.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MC 1/0/ (Unpublished document). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS WG 914 (Unpublished document). SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 484 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDING, (site of) Meadow Close |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | AGRICULTURAL BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8413 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510420 |
| **Northing** | 265090 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Building shown in corner of Meadow Close on 1840 plan of Pertenhall Hoo estate. Site of building not noticed in arablefield.(site visit c.1977)Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS WG2431 (Unpublished document). SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 485 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GRAVEL PIT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | GRAVEL PIT? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8421 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508260 |
| **Northing** | 264820 |

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|---|---|
| Parish | PERTENHALL |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Pond North of Green End, supposedly site of gravel pit of uncertain date |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 486 |
| Asset/Event Name | BUILDING (site of) FARM COTTAGE |
| Type of Asset/Event | FARM LABOURERS COTTAGE |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD8422 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 508213 |
| Northing | 265629 |
| Parish | PERTENHALL |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Building shown on enclosure map c.1796 and Provisional edition of OS. Site now part of arable field, location marked by 2apple trees beside road. (site visit c.1977)Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA6/2 (Unpublished document). SBD10551.OS 6" Provisional Edition (Map). SBD10761. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 487 |
| Asset/Event Name | CHADWELL SPRING |
| Type of Asset/Event | WELL |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD8428 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 507934 |
| Northing | 265394 |
| Parish | PERTENHALL |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Name first recorded in 1607 terrier. Almost certainly derived from the old english Ceald-wielle meaning Old Spring. Mentionedas slightly (femiginous?) in 1806 in 1891 it was recorded that within the last few years much water from this spring had beenbottled and used for sore eyes.Spring now appears through pipe set into modern brickwork and flows into recently excavated Isle and thence to stream. Sitevisit c.1977.<II> Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, p19 (Serial). SBD10681. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 488 |
| Asset/Event Name | POUND |
| Type of Asset/Event | POUND |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |

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|---|---|
| HER Number | MBD8429 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 508257 |
| Northing | 264603 |
| Parish | PERTENHALL |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | A Pound is shown on the 1882 O.S 1st edition map but not on the 2nd edition. Site not noticed in the corner of arable fieldduring site visit c.1977.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573. |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 490 |
| Asset/Event Name | BUILDING (site of) |
| Type of Asset/Event | AGRICULTURAL BUILDING |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD8433 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 509393 |
| Northing | 265398 |
| Parish | PERTENHALL |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | 1 building shown on enclosure map of 1796. 2 buildings shown on map of 1937. Site is now part of arable field. Site visitc.1977.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA6/2 (Unpublished document). SBD10551.1937, OS 25", 1937 (Cartographic materials). SBD10816 |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 491 |
| Asset/Event Name | MILEPOST (site of) |
| Type of Asset/Event | MILEPOST |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD8434 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 508620 |
| Northing | 265380 |
| Parish | PERTENHALL |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Milepost shown on 1937 map Kimbolton 2- Bedford 11. Site not noticed beside road 6/77.1937, OS 25", 1937 (Cartographic materials). SBD10816 |

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|---|---|
| Asset/Event Number | 492 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDING (site of), Town Close |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8436 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508182 |
| **Northing** | 265297 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Building in corner of Town Close shown on enclosure map c.1796. Site not noticed in arable field during site visit c.1977.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 6/2 (Unpublished document). SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 493 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDING (site of) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8437 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507980 |
| **Northing** | 265060 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Small building beside lane shown on enclosure map c.1796. Site not noticed in pasture field during site visit c.1977.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 6/2 (Unpublished document). SBD10551 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 494 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDINGS, (site of) South of Manor House |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | AGRICULTURAL BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8440 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508310 |
| **Northing** | 265310 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 2 buildings south of Manor House shown on enclosure map of 1796. Site not noticed in grounds of Manor house.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 6/2 (Unpublished document). SBD10551. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 495 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDINGS,(site of) Chadwell End |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | AGRICULTURAL BUILDING |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8441 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508200 |
| **Northing** | 265420 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Group of 3 buildings South West of Chadwell Farm shown on enclosure map of 1796. Site not noticed in paddock, slightsurface irregularities possibly due to farm refuse. Site visit c.1977Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 6/2 (Unpublished document). SBD10551 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 496 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, Swineshead Road |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SCHOOL; STOREY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8442 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508528 |
| **Northing** | 265734 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 3 storey truncated wedge shaped building which according to local resident was once used as a school. Directories record thepresence of a school in 1854, 1869, 1877 and 1855 as well as the National school which was built in 1870.BCC Photographic Unit, F310/29a (Unpublished document). SBD10507. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 497 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Roman pottery scatter, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB634 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515100 |
| **Northing** | 261800 |

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|---|---|
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Small area of black soil with Romano-British pottery on the surface.<br>Indicated site under plough, only normal field debris found. The farmer has no knowledge of the early finds. Tebbutt is now<br>resident in Sussex. See also RN 00500. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 498 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE WITH PAIL REST |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WATER POINT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8585 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515960 |
| **Northing** | 260640 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 20th century Standard cast-iron standpipe with pail rest. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 499 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LIONHEAD STANDPIPE, Woodhouse Lane Duloe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WATER POINT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8586 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515750 |
| **Northing** | 260760 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 20th century Cast iron Lions head standpipe |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 500 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Roman pottery scatter, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB634 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515100 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Northing** | 261800 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Small area of black soil with Romano-British pottery on the surface.<br>Indicated site under plough, only normal field debris found. The farmer has no knowledge of the early finds. Tebbutt is now<br>resident in Sussex. See also RN 00500 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 501 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Iron Age and Roman occupation, Bushmead Road, St. Neots |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SETTLEMENT; HOUSE; METAL WORKING SITE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB485 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516500 |
| **Northing** | 259500 |
| **Parish** | St Neots |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. A ditch containing Iron Age pottery found when digging house foundations in 1962.<br>2. Ploughed out earthwork, with many surface finds of late Iron Age and C1 & C3 Romano-British pottery, glass, coins including<br>an As of Faustinia (C2 AD) and a large 'trumpet' brooch.<br>3. A large area off Bushmead Rd; a corner of the earthwork was cut and revealed 4 early Iron Age timber round houses and a<br>large fortification ditch with an entrance all superimposed by a complex of Belgic ditches, a rectangular (?) aisled timber building<br>and Belgic and Roman pits; much pottery, bone and metal slag was recovered; revealed during excavation for new by-pass road<br>by GT Rudd.<br>O2, Site now occupied by a housing estate; nothing of interest seen.<br>O3, Early Iron Age sherds from roadworks on Eaton Socon Bypass, also sherds and bone in store. Large coarse jar - "wall<br>trench hut circle 1". |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 502 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Medieval features, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; HOUSE PLATFORM?; FIELD BOUNDARY; DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB656 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516500 |
| **Northing** | 262000 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |

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| **Description** | 2. The village of Hail Weston (TL/1631/6211) is situated approximately 3 miles NW of St Neots, in the extreme W of the county.<br>The Parish covers approximately 1,583 acres and the subsoil is Jurassic Oxford clay. Finds of archaeological interest include the<br>Roman figurine found in field 5273 (now ploughed) in 1820 at TL/165-/617- and other Roman finds at TL/151-/618- and TL/154-<br>/618-. Cropmarks have been noted at 167-/618- and a skeleton (undated) has been found to the N of the village at TL/165-/629-.<br>However, no Medieval finds have been noted, -though several timber framed houses were identified in the village, and the parish<br>church of "St Nicholas" at TL/1651/6207 is C13. The village proved to be rather uninteresting archaeologically speaking as most<br>of the relevant fields had undergone extensive ploughing. The only area of any significance was field no 5495 S of the parish<br>church. This field was under grass, and consisted of ridge and furrow running dominantly in a N - S direction. This was quite<br>heavily mutilated in the area of the field to the W of Hail Weston House itself. House platforms may have been present in the NE<br>part of the field, close to the dog-leg in the High Street at TL/1655/6200, - a raised platform, approximately half a metre high was<br>noted. Earthworks (which may once have been the sites of house platforms), were also noted to the immediate W of the church<br>at TL/1645/6209 - though they were rather indistinct and of a low profile. Field Boundaries were noted in the centre of the field,<br>as a line of trees and a narrow ditch respectively. An "L"-shaped level change of approximately half a metre high was noted in<br>the extreme NW of the field - this may have been due to quarrying. Quite distinct ridge and furrow was identified in the area<br>running N - S and quarrying was evident in the S of the field, - as large hollows - near to the Kimbolton Road. No other<br>earthworks were noted in the village.<br>O2, Field no 5495 has been reduced in size by the enlargement of the gardens of Weston House. The significant features noted<br>above are generally still evident.<br>3. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 503 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Medieval earthworks, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW; HOLLOW WAY?; HOUSE PLATFORM |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB10478 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515380 |
| **Northing** | 263590 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | S1, Ridge and furrow running SW - NE.<br>O1, The N half of field 3753 has good ridge and furrow, aligned NE - SW, extending into fields 4179 and 2800 where it is<br>truncated on the NE by a probable modern ditch. The S half is more complex, with the ridge and furrow being bounded by a<br>headland bank to the SW and partly by a field boundary bank to the SE. This bank turns to the SE and appears to be part of an |

enclosure alongside the road to the S. Within this enclosure are a building platform, approximately 15m by 8m, with an
upstanding outline, but with no building material evident; two small near rectangular ponds and a larger irregular pond adjacent
to the road, all with seasonal water. SW of the headland bank are two NW - SE aligned flatter topped ridges, approximately 1m
high, with parallel linear depressions, and slightly curved. By form and size these are not convincing as ridge and furrow. The
broken ridge nearer the road is a possible building platform, whilst the linear depression between the two ridges has some
credence as a possible hollow way, pre-dating the present Turnpike road alignment towards the low ground to the E. C19 maps
at the Huntingdon Record Office shed no light on any more detailed interpretation.
3. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 504 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | PESTHOUSE, Duloe/Staploe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD202 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515618 |
| **Northing** | 260468 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Documents of the 1790s refer to a smallpox house either in Duloe or between Duloe and Staploe (the uncertainty my indicate two such houses). The house would be for the isolation of infected persons and the documents record the supplying of coal and food to the house, and arrangements to take people to the house and fetch them home.Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, Vol 15, 1933, p 83 (Serial). SBD10681 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 505 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CROPMARKS, S of Duloe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CROPMARKS |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD17313 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515860 |
| **Northing** | 260114 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Exact site unknown. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 506 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BUILDING FOUNDATIONS & COIN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Findspot |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD9272 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510290 |
| **Northing** | 263230 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Site visit c.1978; "Pond" was to be small ornamental garden feature, hand excavation having started on 3/9/1978 of an area about 2m by 1m depth at 30cm, 40 metres south of the SW corner of Tudor Rose cottage and 3m east of hedge.Approx. 1m of limestone footings had been exposed in the northern part of the pond, parrallel to the present hedge/road line. The blocks being about 18 by 30cm. An area of cobbling to the south on the same alignment possibly represents acontinuation but may have been due to the differential removal of material; a spread containing a high proportion of white mortor was exposed in the NE corner of the trench. No trace of a corner was noted at the end of the limestone. Some sherds of staffordshire slip-ware and fragments of glass were noted in the E. part of the trench.Presumably the remains of a Post-Medieval building which would have been located at the E. end of little Staughton Green, enclosed in 1801. Also found in the garden was a Q.E 1 shilling dated 1565.HER Slide Archive, 2438 (Slide). SBD10508. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 507 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Ditches, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18757 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515880 |
| **Northing** | 263870 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ditches forming possible rectangular enclosure mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 508 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ROMAN POTTERY FRAGMENT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Findspot |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8406 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |

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|---|---|
| Easting | 508328 |
| Northing | 265241 |
| Parish | PERTENHALL |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Pertenhall; A small pottery fragment was brought into Bedford Museum for identification in March 1971. It was a light orangebuff ware with a hollow centre double waisted with a ridged middle around which the fingers naturally fall. Most probably this was from a lid but this is not certain. The ware is most probably Romano-British though whether the thin edges to the lower part indicate a waster from a kiln is not clear.<VII> Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal, p87 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10569 |

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| Asset/Event Number | 510 |
| Asset/Event Name | NEOLITHIC FLINT, Grange Farm |
| Type of Asset/Event | Findspot |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD15868 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 507572 |
| Northing | 266288 |
| Parish | PERTENHALL |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Field walking at Grange Farm recovered a late Neolithic arrow head.Bedford Museum, Information Sheet (Unpublished document). SBD10807.<21> Bedfordshire Archaeology, 1994, p139 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10809. |

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| Asset/Event Number | 511 |
| Asset/Event Name | NEOLITHIC FLINT, Grange Farm |
| Type of Asset/Event | Findspot |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MBD15869 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 507572 |
| Northing | 266288 |
| Parish | PERTENHALL |
| Council | Bedford |
| Description | Field walking at Grange farm saw the recovery of a late Neolithic core.Bedford Museum, Information Sheet (Unpublished document). SBD10807.<21> Bedfordshire Archaeology, 1994, p139 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10809 |

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| Asset/Event Number | 512 |

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| **Asset/Event Name** | SAXON HANGING BOWL DISC, North of Chadwell Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Findspot |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD16258 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508189 |
| **Northing** | 265553 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | FINDSPOT (Anglo-Saxon - 410 AD to 1065 AD) |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 513 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Medieval and Post Medieval features, Bird Lane, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | PIT; DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB14596 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516293 |
| **Northing** | 262143 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. A medieval pit and an early post-medieval ditch were the main features of archaeological interest revealed through evaluation.<br>2. A watching brief found no further remains of interest. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 514 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ?DEER PARK, Beavers Park |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DEER PARK |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD3041 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506828 |
| **Northing** | 264328 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An area of woodland known as Beavers Park Wood, thought to have been associated with a deer park. "Beavers" seems to be a corruption of "Peyvre", a family known to have held land in Keysoe in the medieval period, and it is possible that the wood and the other enclosed areas attached to it formed the Peyvre estate. Local field and place names include Middle Lodge Buildings, which may refer to earlier park lodge buildings.A Simco, A Simco, Feb 1978 (Verbal |

communication). SBD10790.BCC Photographic Unit, Plan (Unpublished document). SBD10507.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MA48, Enclosure Map, 1806 (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MAT27, Tithe Map, 1840 (Unpublished document).SBD10551.R White, Oct 1976 (Verbal communication). SBD10869.1908, Victoria County History, Bedfordshire, Vol 3 (no page ref) (Article in serial). SBD10574

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 515 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | (SITE OF) KEYSOE PARK WOOD |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | WOOD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7666 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 505955 |
| **Northing** | 262829 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | In a document of 1625 "A item on Greate Wood called Kayshoe Parke beeinge figured like a triangle bounding the divison or procession way which parteth the parishes of Kayshoe and Risely West, a meadowe close free of Walter Benetts called Festunts South and the hordes severall closes belonging to divers of his tenements boundinge the sayde wood of all otherparties cont. by measure CCXIV acres". Keysoe Park Wood was allocated to various people at enclosure. It covered a much larger area than at present. (document c.1806)The W. boundary of the wood (along the Parish boundary) consists of a double bank, the outer being 2m wide and the inner aprox. 5m. There is a modern ditch to the W. The SE boundary has a small bank and ditch. (site visit 26/6/1984).Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS CRT 110/34 Evan house, 1625 (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA 48 Enclosure award 1806 (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.1765, Jefferys' Map, Of Bedfordshire (Map). SBD10612. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 516 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Baptist chapel and burial ground, Hail Weston parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BAPTIST CHAPEL; CEMETERY; BAPTIST CHAPEL |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB27025 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516345 |
| **Northing** | 262231 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1.a 19th century baptist chapel from a 1st edition ordnance survey map<br>2. Site of timber-framed Baptist chapel built in 1759 and enlarged in 1780. It was derelict in 1972 and subsequently demolished.<br>Burial ground adjacent to the north. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 517 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SANDYE LANE, SWINESHEAD, BEDFORDSHIRE: Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recor |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1027 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 505817 |
| **Northing** | 265871 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Between the 15th and 18th April 2013 an archaeological monitoring, recording and sample excavation was undertaken by the CAU on the line of the perimeter footing for a new single-storey dwelling to the rear of Sale Cottage, Sandye Lane, Swineshead, Bedfordshire. Here some 78 sq m of trenching revealed at least sevenshallow and sinuous NE-SW and SE-NW intersecting ditches from which small amounts of locally manufactured 12th century coarseware pottery were recovered. This included most of one shallow dish identified as a probableflour measure; both this and some environmental remains which included carbonised cereal grain suggested breadmaking and milling, thus providing indications of domestic activity and dwellings nearby. The presence of three re-established ditches parallel to the edge of the current churchyard supports the idea of an earlier 12th century church on this site prior to the present 13th-14th century construction. These finds represent the very earliest archaeological evidence for the Medieval village of Swineshead.Unpublished document: Cambridge University Archaeological Unit. 2013. SANDYE LANE,SWINESHEAD, BEDFORDSHIRE: Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording andAnalysis. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 518 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LAND ADJACENT SHEPHERD'S COTTAGE, HIGH STREET, SWINESHEAD: Archaeological Field Eval |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1061 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 505909 |
| **Northing** | 265767 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Planning permission (17/00334/FUL) was granted for the construction of a new dwelling, including access, parking and turning area on land adjacent to Shepherd’s Cottage, High Street, Swineshead, Bedfordshire, MK44 2AA. The planning permission contained a condition requiring the implementation of a programme ofarchaeological work. The initial stage of this work comprised field evaluation by trial trenching.The trial trenching took place on 13th and 14th February 2018. It comprised the excavation of two trenches, one measuring 5m and the second measuring 10m in length and 2m in width, positioned to test the areas affected by the planned construction works within the proposed development area (PDA).The evaluation identified archaeological features in Trench 2 — a layer, quarry pits and a possible linear feature, which all dated to the post-medieval / modern period (17th to 19th century). No |

features were encountered inTrench 1 and the absence of subsoil in this trench as well as the loose character of the topsoil throughout the site suggests that the site has been considerably disturbed by post-medieval and later activity.Overall, the findings of the evaluation suggest that the PDA contains sparse archaeological remains, which are of no more than local significance and which have no potential to address regional research objectives.The project archive will be deposited at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession number BEDFM: 2017.109). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-302051) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.Unpublished document: Albion Archaeology. Albion Archaeology: Archaeological Field Evaluation

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 519 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GREEN ACRES, COLMWORTH ROAD, LITTLE STAUGHTON; Archaeological Evaluation |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB648 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 510619 |
| **Northing** | 262326 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Site code: LSGA10. Evaluation trenching recorded 19th century ditches. Accession no: BEDFM:2010.27.Information from OASIS Online Form.Unpublished document: Northamptonshire Archaeology: Archaeological Evaluation. 10/97 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 520 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Archaeological Investigations: Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB720 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 509676 |
| **Northing** | 262336 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluations, excavations and permanent presence watching brief which took place during construction of the 22.5km Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline for Transco during the months of April to July 2001.The pipeline runs in a roughly southerly direction, linking an existing installation 2km northeast of Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire to another near Willington, 7km east of the centre of Bedford.Preliminary work on the route was undertaken in the form of a Desk-Based Assessment followed by fieldwalking and geophysical survey in autumn 2000 and spring 2001. Trial trench evaluations were carried out in eight areas during April and May 2001 and revealed substantial archaeological deposits at three locations.A total of sixteen sites were recorded along the pipeline route. These varied in size from a substantial Romano- British field system and |

settlement to isolated pits and trackways. They included a prehistoric triple linear ditch monument, a large ring ditch and a roundhouse, both of Iron Age date, and a small Saxo-Norman site withevidence of later medieval activity. In addition, eighteen areas of remnant ridge and furrow were noted along with evidence of twenty former fieldboundaries.Unstratified artefacts, including pottery, ceramic building material, and flint, were collected as evidence of background activity in the area.Unpublished document: Network Archaeology Report. 180

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 521 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Archaeological Investigations: Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB720 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 509512 |
| **Northing** | 262814 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluations, excavations and permanent presence watching brief which took place during construction of the 22.5km Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline for Transco during the months of April to July 2001.The pipeline runs in a roughly southerly direction, linking an existing installation 2km northeast of Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire to another near Willington, 7km east of the centre of Bedford.Preliminary work on the route was undertaken in the form of a Desk-Based Assessment followed by fieldwalking and geophysical survey in autumn 2000 and spring 2001. Trial trench evaluations were carried out in eight areas during April and May 2001 and revealed substantial archaeological deposits at three locations.A total of sixteen sites were recorded along the pipeline route. These varied in size from a substantial Romano- British field system and settlement to isolated pits and trackways. They included a prehistoric triple linear ditch monument, a large ring ditch and a roundhouse, both of Iron Age date, and a small Saxo-Norman site withevidence of later medieval activity. In addition, eighteen areas of remnant ridge and furrow were noted along with evidence of twenty former fieldboundaries.Unstratified artefacts, including pottery, ceramic building material, and flint, were collected as evidence of background activity in the area.Unpublished document: Network Archaeology Report. 180 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 522 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Archaeological Investigations: Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB720 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 510608 |
| **Northing** | 264745 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |

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| **Description** | This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluations, excavations and permanent presence watching brief which took place during construction of the 22.5km Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline for Transco during the months of April to July 2001.The pipeline runs in a roughly southerly direction, linking an existing installation 2km northeast of Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire to another near Willington, 7km east of the centre of Bedford.Preliminary work on the route was undertaken in the form of a Desk-Based Assessment followed by fieldwalking and geophysical survey in autumn 2000 and spring 2001. Trial trench evaluations were carried out in eight areas during April and May 2001 and revealed substantial archaeological deposits at three locations.A total of sixteen sites were recorded along the pipeline route. These varied in size from a substantial Romano- British field system and settlement to isolated pits and trackways. They included a prehistoric triple linear ditch monument, a large ring ditch and a roundhouse, both of Iron Age date, and a small Saxo-Norman site withevidence of later medieval activity. In addition, eighteen areas of remnant ridge and furrow were noted along with evidence of twenty former fieldboundaries.Unstratified artefacts, including pottery, ceramic building material, and flint, were collected as evidence of background activity in the area.Unpublished document: Network Archaeology Report. 180 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 523 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Archaeological Investigations: Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB720 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 509588 |
| **Northing** | 262452 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluations, excavations and permanent presence watching brief which took place during construction of the 22.5km Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline for Transco during the months of April to July 2001.The pipeline runs in a roughly southerly direction, linking an existing installation 2km northeast of Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire to another near Willington, 7km east of the centre of Bedford.Preliminary work on the route was undertaken in the form of a Desk-Based Assessment followed by fieldwalking and geophysical survey in autumn 2000 and spring 2001. Trial trench evaluations were carried out in eight areas during April and May 2001 and revealed substantial archaeological deposits at three locations.A total of sixteen sites were recorded along the pipeline route. These varied in size from a substantial Romano- British field system and settlement to isolated pits and trackways. They included a prehistoric triple linear ditch monument, a large ring ditch and a roundhouse, both of Iron Age date, and a small Saxo-Norman site withevidence of later medieval activity. In addition, eighteen areas of remnant ridge and furrow were noted along with evidence of twenty former fieldboundaries.Unstratified artefacts, including pottery, ceramic building material, and flint, were collected as evidence of background activity in the area.Unpublished document: Network Archaeology Report. 180 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 524 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | COLDHAM LODGE FARM, RISELEY; Archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |

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| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB798 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 505259 |
| **Northing** | 263144 |
| **Parish** | RISELEY |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Monitoring of groundworks for a wind turbine and cabling recorded no archaeological activity.Unpublished document: Dennis Payne. Dennis Payne: Archaeological Watching Brief. 132058 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 525 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Neolithic hearth and pottery, Eaton Socon |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HEARTH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28834 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516500 |
| **Northing** | 258500 |
| **Parish** | St Neots |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. (TL 16835834) (2) A Neolithic 'B' hearth with decorated Peterborough pottery and flint flakes found in Mr H Wright's garden;<br>January 1948.<br>2. Indicated site is correct for Mr Wright's garden, but the houses have now been demolished. Both Mr Wright and Mr Tebbutt<br>have now moved away from Hunts.<br>3. The garden is now very overgrown and nothing of archaeological interest was seen |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 526 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | The Manor |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214650 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade II |
| **Easting** | 512334 |
| **Northing** | 264352 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Small country house dated 1768 on rain water head, considerably altered in the early C19. Rectangular plan of 2 storeys with attics and cellars. C19 single storey addition to east facade, |

and service wing to north. Built of soft red brick. The facades to the west, south and east were stuccoed in the C19 and a moulded stone cornice inserted below the parapet. The north facing facade is painted. The continu- ous parapet with indented panels is lead lined. The low pitched roofs are slated.West facade of 5 bays has a shallow round headed recess above the central doorway. Architrave of rusticated stone with round headed arch, flanked by 2 fluted pilasters with egg and dart moulding to abacus and cornice; stone canopy. Double half-glazed doors with plain round headed fanlight. Five first floor and 4 ground floor C19 hung sash windows.South facade of 6 bays has similar windows with the windows of one bay blocked and a 2-storey bay window to the east. There are 2 original lead rain water pipes with crested decorations to their heads. The dated rain water head is re-sited on the south wall of the ground floor extension facing east.East facade has a C19 open porch and 6 panelled door with 5 hung sash windows in blind round headed arches.The interior details are largely C19, some C18 panelled reveals to windows remain. C18 hall floors of freestone with black marble sets.Listing NGR: TL1233464352

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 527 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MANOR FARM, GREEN END, PERTENHALL |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB827 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 506985 |
| **Northing** | 264856 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) & archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching carried out by Oxford Archaeology East.The DBA (report ref.1487) assessed the potential impacts upon the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage resource within a 1km search area around the proposed Solar Farm Scheme at Manor Farm, Green End, Peternhall. It also examined the impact of the proposed development on the settings of designated Heritage Assets within a 4km radius around the Site. It also provided an assessment of the potential construction and opertational impacts upon archaeological deposits and historic monuments.The site is currently one large arable field occupying a ridge of land between between 40m and 70mOD, within the Riseley Claylands Landscape Area. It is close to the medieval settlements of Pertenhall, Swineshead and Keysoe and it is thought to have been used as a deer park in the medieval period. Evidence of archaeology from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon periods through to the post-medieval has also been identified within the search area. A programme of archaeological trial trenching carried out within the Site has identified archaeological remains dating to the Late Iron Age, early Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.The construction of the proposed new arrays, sub stations, cable trenches and access roads have the potential to have a direct and permanent effect upon archaeological deposits.There are no Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas or Historic Parks and Gardens within the Site itself but there are 10 Listed Buildings within the 1km search area. The 4km radius around the Site contains 174 designated heritage assets - three Scheduled Ancient Monuments, threeConservation Areas and 168 Listed Buildings. The archaeological trial-trenching was carried out simultaneously with the DBA (report ref 1493). Two main focusareas were evident on Site. An area of Late Iron Age activity was seen in the south-east corner of Site (in Trenches 1, 12 and 14-16). This comprised a large boundary ditch enclosing a number of smaller ditches and pits. Probable drip gullies from three roundhouses, with associated postholes were also identified within this areaalong with a potential oven. A fragment of pewter was recovered from a pit in trench 11 and a a copper alloy brooch was retrieved from a pit in Trench 12.The most extensive area of activity was seen running just below the crest of the hill, midway across the Site.Several substantial ditches containing Late |

Iron Age and Early Roman pottery were identified in Trench 58. The densest areas of archaeology lay to the south and west, implying that the features in trench 58 potentially represent settlement boundaries. A number of smaller enclosure ditches, with associated pits and ovens were recorded across trenches 61-64 and 72-75. Three roundhouses were revealed in Trenches 71 and 94, just off the crest of the hill.Features dating from the medieval period dominated the trenches along the crest of the hill. An extensive area of cobbling was uncovered on the south-west side of Site in Trench 81. A very large amount of unabraded medieval pottery was retrieved from this cobbled surface, implying the potential for some sort of courtyard activity. A further medieval cobbled surface with a ditch bounded up to it was seen in trench 61.The evidence for medieval activity continued in the form of a potential trackway across the Site. This comprised a compacted surface covered with small rounded stones, seen in Trench 82. From this location, a large number of sherds of medieval pottery was also recovered. This trackway was also possibly identified in trenches 56 and 57 to the north-east. It is viable to say that this is the remnant of the trackway seen on the 1879 OS map, which runs northeast through Site from the approximate location of Keysoehill Farm (to the southwest) across to the oldroad on the northeast edge of Site.A ring ditch recorded in Trench 76, could be th ditch surrounding a dovecot or similar structure. This feature is located on the site of former buildings, shown on the 1806 map of Keysoe.Archaeological features were sealed by 300mm of topsoil, apart from at the bottom of the slope in the eastern part of the Site, where features were sealed by topsoil and subsoil deposits up to 700mm thick. Overall, the archaeological evaluation at Manor Farm revealed an extensive area of archaeological remains, showing that this area was extensively occuppied and utlised from the Iron Age through to modern day.Unpublished document: Oxford Archaeology Evaluation Report. 1487 & 1493

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 528 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | SWINESHEAD VILLAGE HALL, Observation and Recording |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB828 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 505861 |
| **Northing** | 265838 |
| **Parish** | SWINESHEAD |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | On Tuesday 24th January 2012 archaeological monitoring work was undertaken at the Village Hall inSwineshead, Bedfordshire in advance of the planned extension to the rear of the building. An area of approximately 14 square metres was excavated down to the interface between the subsoil layers and natural, but no archaeological features were found. However, two sherds of 12th-13th and 13th-15th century AD potterywere recovered from the upper subsoil layer, significant in that these are one of the very few bits of material evidence for Medieval settlement in the area of the High Street. At the base of the sub-soil some truncated fragments of a palaeosoil appear to have survived which contains traces of strewn and perhaps redepositedburnt stone and charcoal, perhaps an indication of still earlier settlement.Unpublished document: Cambridge Archaeological Unit. 2012. Swineshead Village Hall, swineshead;Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording and Analysis. 1072. 1072 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 529 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MANOR FARM, PERTENHALL: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Impact Assessment |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB864 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 507725 |
| **Northing** | 264423 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | The desk-based assessment and heritage statement submitted with planning application 13/01621/MAF appraises the potential impacts upon the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage resource from a proposed solar farm on land south of Manor Farm, Pertenhall, Bedfordshire (507777, 264447). The proposed 30.36 hectare (75 acre) Site consists of five fields occupying a generally flat area of land at thebase of a ridge, situated at around 31m OD. The Site is located approximately 1.3km south-west of the medieval core of Pertenhall. The surrounding historic villages of Brook End, Keysoe, Little Staughton, Swineshead and Riseley are located within a 4km radius of the Site. Evidence for archaeological remains (in the form of find spots and features) from the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval period have been identified within a 1km radius of the Site.The report demonstrates that there is the potential for archaeological remains within the proposed scheme area, in particular of the Iron Age and Roman periods. The majority of the proposed Site has been subject to little modern disturbance, and as such archaeological deposits are likely to be in a good state of preservation,although they may have been affected by arable farming techniques from the medieval and post-medieval periods.The construction of the proposed solar modules, associated substations, inverter cabins, cable trenches and access track have the potential to have a Moderate/Large effect upon archaeological deposits. A mitigation strategy, comprising intrusive works (most likely in the form of an archaeological trial tench evaluation) would result in preservation by record. There are no Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas or Historic Parks and Gardens within the Site itself but there are seven Listed Buildings within a 1km radius.Therefore there may also be a Moderate/Minor effect upon the setting of Historic Buildings close to the proposed Site and a Minor effect on the Historic Landscape, although the proposed planting of new hedgerows will help to reduce the effect of the development on these cultural resources to Neutral/Slight for Historic Buildings and Neutral for the historic LandscapeNeutral for the historic Landscape |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 530 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LAND SOUTH OF MANOR FARM, PERTENHALL: Archaeological Trial-Trenching |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB874 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 507721 |
| **Northing** | 264419 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the south of Manor Farm, Pertenhall, Bedfordshire. The fieldwork took place between 10/12/14 and 22/12/14. Forty four trenches were excavated within five fields over an area of 22 hectares. The trenches were all sited to the east of a series of magnetic anomalies that had been interpreted as a likely Roman villa, with the development area adjusted to allow preservation of these remains in situ. The evaluation |

revealed 13 ditches, 7 furrows and 4 possible pits, but spread out across the whole of thedevelopment area. No features relating directly to the villa were identified, with the few finds representing residual material. The land to the east of the suspected villa is lowlying and wet, overlying the Oxford Clay, and has clearly had minimal activity within it. It is most likely to have been damp pasture.Unpublished document: Oxford Archaeology Evaluation Report. 1720

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 531 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ASHFIELD FARM, KEYSOE ROAD EAST; An Archaeological Watching Brief |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB895 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 509125 |
| **Northing** | 262082 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An archaeological watching brief was commissioned by G.C. James and Co. on 30.25 square metres and associated cable trench for the construction of a wind turbine. The work was completed over two days, 20th and 22nd January 2015.The work was completed following a project brief prepared by Vanessa Clarke BBHET and in accordance with a written scheme of investigation by Archaeology, Excavation & Surveys (AES). Although the Proposed Development Area (PDA) was located in the middle of rectangular undated cropmarks, no archaeological features were found. The weather was clear and dry and overall conditions were favourable to the recognition of archaeological remains.Unpublished document: Archaeology, Excavation & Surveys. 2015. Ashfield Farm, Keysoe RowEast; An Archaeological Watching Brief. AES/2014/10. AES/2014/10 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 532 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Manor Farm, Pertenhall, Bedfordshire |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB928 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 507703 |
| **Northing** | 264488 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the south of Manor Farm,Pertenhall, Bedfordshire. The fieldwork took place between 10/12/14 and 22/12/14.Forty four trenches were excavated within five fields over an area of 22 hectares.The trenches were all sited to the east of a series of magnetic anomalies that hadbeen interpreted as a likely Roman villa, with the development area adjusted toallow preservation of these remains in situ. The evaluation revealed 13 ditches, 7furrows and 4 possible pits, but spread out across the whole of the developmentarea. No features relating directly to the villa were identified, with the few |

findsrepresenting residual material. The land to the east of the suspected villa is lowlyingand wet, overlying the Oxford Clay, and has clearly had minimal activity withinit. It is most likely to have been damp pasture.Unpublished document: Oxford Archaeology. 2015. Archaeological Evaluation of Land at ManorFarm, Pertenhall, Bedfordshire. 1720. 1720

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 534 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CHURCH OF ST ANDREW |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Listed Building |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1214559 |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade I |
| **Easting** | 512401 |
| **Northing** | 264686 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | Parish church. Late C13 chancel and part of north and south arcades, C14 north and south aisles and south porch. Early C16 west tower, north vestry and north chapel. The church is noteworthy for the monuments in the chancel and south aisle. Rubble and pebblestone with Welson and Ketton stone ashlar to tower. Early C16 west tower, embattled with crocketed pinnacles at corners and moulded main cornice with gargoyles. Of 3 stages and bell stage with 4 stage angle buttressing and newel staircase in south-west corner. Early C16 frieze with cusped panelling below main cornice and above double splayed plinth. Early C16 fenestration, door and bell chamber openings. Nave, plain tiled with embattled parapet. Each side of clerestorey with 5 C15 windows (restored). C14 north and south aisles. C14 fenestration in south aisle, C15 in north aisle. C14 south porch with C19 slate roof. Originally with sundial to gable end. Inner archway 2-centred and of 2 moulded orders, each carried on attached shafts with foliate capitals. C16 door of nail studded battens and ornamental lock plate. C13 chancel with original south doorway and one lancet window in north wall. Two C14 windows in south wall, one to east with low side. C15 east window of 5 cinque- foil lights. North vestry dated 1526 and inscribed E NEL on parapet. North chapel, also early C16. Embattled parapet and moulded string. Two early C16 cinquefoil light windows. Interior. North and south arcades of 5 bays. Probably of late C13 origin but rebuilt in C15. Two-centred arches of 2 chamfered orders on round columns with moulded capitals and bases. C19 nave roof on C15 corbels. Early C16 north chapel. Vaulted and panelled recess in north wall. C15 chancel arch. Two-centred and of 2 chamfered orders, inner carried on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. Communion rail, late C17. Turned and twisted balusters with moulded rail. C13 font, octagonal bowl on modern stem. Screen between tower arch and nave. Dated 1539 and inscribed to Oliver Leder and Frances, his wife. Monuments. In chancel, north wall, Early Cl7 and of coloured freestone. Two bays divided by Corinthian columns with entablature. Sir James Deyer 1580, Margaret, his wife 1560; and Sir Richard Deyer 1605 and Marie his wife, 1601 erected by Sir William Deyer. On south wall. Late C17 white marble cartouche to Christopher and Mar , infant children of John Conyers. White marble panel to Sarah, wife of John Spencer and Sarah, their daughter, 1632. In north chapel. Black marble and alabaster altar tomb to Sir James Beverley, 1670. South aisle, south wall. Large wall monument of partly painted freestone to Sir George Wanton, 1606, erected by Sir Oliver Cromwell. RCHM (Bunts) mon (1), p 248. VCH (Hunts) Vol II, p 354. Pevsner: Buildings of England, p 255. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 535 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Roman pottery, Hail Weston |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB623 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514900 |
| **Northing** | 262000 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Roman pottery on surface of field. Almost certainly 'drift' from the adjacent Roman occupation area (TL16 SW13). Indicated<br>site under plough, normal field debris only noted |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 536 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Weston Pastures, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FARMHOUSE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB29349 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515172 |
| **Northing** | 262531 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Weston Pastures recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from 1885. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 537 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | BASSMEAD MANOR, STAPLOE, BEDFORDSHIRE; HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB962 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 514006 |
| **Northing** | 261185 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Bassmead Manor in the Bedfordshire parish of Staploe, c. 3km west of St Neots (Cambridgeshire), grid reference TL 14005 61185. The site is set within a moated medieval enclosure (scheduled ancient monument NHLE no. 1012067) and is therefore archaeologically sensitive. A programme of archaeological works was required by respective conditions of planning permission and scheduled monument consent. The development involved the demolition of a number of modern agricultural buildings and alterations to two historic buildings. This report presents the results of historic building recording on the two buildings |

which are known as the Bean Barn and the Long Barn.Unpublished document: 2009. Albion Archaeology: Building Recording

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 538 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Enclosure, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18746 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516050 |
| **Northing** | 262010 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Circular enclosure with possible entrance mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 539 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN, KEYSOE; Historic building recording and archaeological obser |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB998 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 507389 |
| **Northing** | 262498 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | MOLA Northampton was invited to undertake a programme of historic building recording and archaeological observation at the Church of St Mary, Keysoe, during groundworks associated with the installation of a new single storey extension containing a small kitchenette, toilet facilities and associated services. The existingdoorway and the area surrounding it were photographically recorded and a measured drawing was produced. Four carved marks around the door were noted. The groundworks comprised the reduction of ground level within this area and the excavation of pipe trenches. A small amount of disarticulated and disturbed human remains and a possible layer of medieval or post-medieval demolition material were identified and recorded.Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology, Northampton. 2016. Historic buildingrecording and archaeological observation at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Keysoe, Bedfordshire.16/38. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 540 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN, KEYSOE; Historic building recording and archaeological obser |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |

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|---|---|
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB998 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 507384 |
| **Northing** | 262496 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | MOLA Northampton was invited to undertake a programme of historic building recording and archaeological observation at the Church of St Mary, Keysoe, during groundworks associated with the installation of a new single storey extension containing a small kitchenette, toilet facilities and associated services. The existingdoorway and the area surrounding it were photographically recorded and a measured drawing was produced. Four carved marks around the door were noted. The groundworks comprised the reduction of ground level within this area and the excavation of pipe trenches. A small amount of disarticulated and disturbed human remains and a possible layer of medieval or post-medieval demolition material were identified and recorded.Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology, Northampton. 2016. Historic buildingrecording and archaeological observation at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Keysoe, Bedfordshire.16/38. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 541 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | St Peter's Church, Pertenhall; Archaeological Recording during the construction of a French Drai |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBD221 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 508413 |
| **Northing** | 265419 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | During the construction of a French drain around the west and north sides of St Peter's Church Pertenhall, evidence was recorded for:a) the insertion of the C15th tower into the west end of the naveb) up to three phases of development for the north aislec) the north east chapel predating the C19th vestry |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 542 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Manor Barn, Keysoe, Archaeological Monitoring Report |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBD60 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 507762 |
| **Northing** | 263743 |

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| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | In response to an archaeological condition on the planning permission for a new stable block at Manor Barn, Keysoe, Beds, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks. Despite the proximity of the study area to Keysoe Manor the fieldwork did not reveal any indication of activity on the site predating the 19th centuryUnpublished document: Heritage Network: Archaeological Watching Brief. 325 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 543 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ST. PETER'S CHURCH; Watching Brief |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1102 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 508424 |
| **Northing** | 265415 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Site code: WB446. Monitoring of the repair and reconstruction of the choir stalls revealed a brick vault andcolumn base.NMR Microfilm Index; PRN: 4816Bibliographic reference: Council for British Archaeology Group 9: South Midlands archaeologynewsletter. 28/199 p.10-11Unpublished document: St Peter's Church, Pertenhall, Bedfordshire: archaeological watching brief..Anon/1997 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 544 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | HILLTOP HOUSE, HIGH STREET; Evaluation |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1103 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 510497 |
| **Northing** | 262669 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Site code: LSH17. In January 2017, KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation at Hilltop House, High Street, Little Staughton, Bedfordshire as a condition of planning permission for the development ofthe site. Two trenches were excavated across the area of a proposed development, revealing three linear features, a ditch and two hedgerows, which were part of the former eastern boundary of the field on which thepresent houses on the street frontage were built in the 20th century. A single posthole between the former boundary and the road is likely to represent more recent activity on the site. No artefacts were recovered from any of the features. Accession no: BEDFM:2016.85. Information from OASIS Online Form.Unpublished document: KDK Archaeology Ltd. Archaeological Evaluation: |

Hilltop House, High Street,Little Staughton, Bedfordshire/Report No 256.. Kaye K/2017

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 545 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | WEST OF WOODHOUSE FARM; Excavation |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1137 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 514518 |
| **Northing** | 261594 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Excavation carried out in 1935. Details covered in MBD496.Bibliographic reference: A Simco. 1984. Survey of Bedfordshire: Roman Period. p. 118 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 547 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Royal Observer Corps Post, Eaton Socon |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS SITE; OBSERVATION POST |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB16437 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516310 |
| **Northing** | 259500 |
| **Parish** | St Neots |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Opened at an unknown date and closed in October 1968, this post is located on the E side of a farm track 100yards N of<br>Bushmead Road, and 12 yards W of the A1. A site visit in 1999 reported that the post was sealed, and that most surface<br>features remained intact, apart from the BPI pipe which had been broken off. The ventilation louvres were missing, the top of the<br>ventilation shafts were damaged, the hatch was missing and the access shaft had been capped with concrete.<br>2. A Royal Observer Corps monitoring post. The site was built as a part of an extensive network of posts designed to confirm and<br>report hostile aircraft and nuclear attacks on the United Kingdom. At the time of the Defence of Britain survey the site was found<br>to have been destroyed. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 548 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Saxon settlement features, Alpha Park, Eaton Socon |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | GRUBENHAUS |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18207 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516700 |
| **Northing** | 258130 |
| **Parish** | St Neots |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Evaluation revealed a pit, interpreted as a Saxon sunken featured building.<br>2. A further programme of strip, map and record was undertaken in advance of development, revealing a large pit with associated<br>postholes, representing a further sunken feature building. The occurrence of this, and another possible SFB at the west of the<br>site suggests that significant Saxon settlement activity is likely to exist to the north and/or west of Alpha Park. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 549 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Geophysical remains of possible Iron Age to Roman farmstead, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31392 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516048 |
| **Northing** | 261810 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Geophysical survey undertaken in order to inform proposals for an ecological burial ground revealed limited evidence of a<br>possible farmstead. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 551 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Roman beehive quern, Little Paxton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB640 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515690 |
| **Northing** | 263940 |
| **Parish** | Little Paxton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Beehive quern found 1957, now in Norris Museum, St Ives. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 552 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Undated enclosures, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28263 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516581 |
| **Northing** | 262614 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Linear ditches and rectilinear enclosures of uncertain date and function are visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs. Located in a field about 584 metres north of Hail Weston church, the cropmarks comprise at least 5 conjoined rectilinear enclosures in 2 adjacent groups (one group with 2 enclosures, the other with 3 or more). In association with these features are further linear ditches and a 'h' shaped enclosure. It may be that these features represent medieval boundary ditches for blocks of ridge and furrow cultivation or post-medieval boundary ditches of pre-Inclosure Act piecemeal fields, as they sit within a field that has been significantly reorganised. In the adjacent field, similar cropmark linear ditches on a SW-NE alignment were extant field boundaries on the 1st Edition OS map for Huntingdonshire dated 1887 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 553 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Undated mound, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOUND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB30050 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515405 |
| **Northing** | 263978 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1-2. A circular mound of uncertain date and function is visible on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data as earthworks and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in pasture just on the SW corner of Meagre Wood and centred at TL 15405 63978, the circular earthwork mound is about 17 metres in diameter. It is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1945 and is still extant on recent remote sensing data. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 554 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LAND AT MANOR FARM, PERTENHALL, BEDFORDSHIRE; Geophysical Survey |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1335 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 507756 |
| **Northing** | 264417 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A geophysical survey has been undertaken as part of an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed solar farm at Pertenhall, Bedfordshire. The purpose of the survey was to test for evidence of any previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits within the evaluation area. The geophysical survey was commissioned from Bartlett Clark Consultancy, Specialists in Archaeogeophysics ofOxford, by Oxford Archaeology East on behalf of Prosolia Solar Energy. Fieldwork for the survey was done on 17-25 February 2014.The survey has detected a clearly defined system of enclosures probably representing an ancient settlement site in the north-western corner of the evaluation area in field 1. Other smaller and less distinct ditches or enclosures may be present near the western boundary of field 2. Findings from the remainder of the survey are limited to linear markings perhaps indicating localised traces ofridge and furrow cultivation. Various land drains, and a band of increased magnetic activity probably indicting an area of gravel soil were also detected.Unpublished document: Bartlett-Clark Consultancy. 2014. LAND AT MANOR FARM, PERTENHALL,BEDFORDSHIRE: Report on Archaeological Geophysical Survey, 2014. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 555 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LATE IRON AGE TO EARLY ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY AT MANOR FARM, PERTENHALL; E |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1338 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 507204 |
| **Northing** | 264813 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Between the 17th June and the 12th July 2013, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation on 38.5 hectares of land at Manor Farm, Pertenhall, Bedfordshire (507223, 264809) ahead if the construction of a solar farm.Archaeological features were found across the site predominantly dating from the late Iron Age to early Roman periods. High levels of Saxo-Norman and Medieval activity was also encountered. Two main focus areas were evident on the site. An area of late Iron Age activity was seen in the south-east corner of the site (in Trenches 11, 12 and 14-6). Here a large boundary ditch was seen to enclose a number of smaller ditches and pits. The probable drip gully from three round houses with associated post holes was also identified from a pit in Trench 11 and a copper alloy brooch was retrieved from a pit in Trench 12.The most extensive area of activity was seen running just below the crest of the hill, mid way across the site.Several substantial ditches containing late Iron Age and early Roman pottery were identified in Trench 58. The most dense areas of archaeology were south and west of here, implying that the features in Trench 58 are potentially the |

settlement's boundaries. A number of smaller enclosure ditches with associated pits and ovenscan be seen across Trenches 61-64 and 72-75. Three roundhouses have also been revealed in trenches just off the crest of the hill on site (Trenches 71 and 94).Features dating from the Medieval period dominated the trenches along the crest of the hill. An extensive area of cobbling was uncovered on the south-west side of the site in Trench 81. A very large amount of unabraded medieval pottery was retrieved from this cobbled surface , implying the potential for some sort of courtyard activity. A further medieval cobbled surface with a ditch bounded up to it was seen in Trench 61.The evidence for medieval activity continued in the form of a potential trackway across the site. A compacted surface covered with small rounded stones was seen in Trench 82. From this location, a large number of sherds of Medieval pottery were also recovered. This trackway was also possibly identified in Trenches 56 and 57 to the north-east. It is viable to say that this is the remnant of the trackway seen on the 1879 OS map, which runs northeast through the site from the approximate location of Keysoehill Farm (to the south-west), across the old roadon the north-east edge of the site.Overall, the archaeological evaluation at Manor Farm has revealed an extensive area of archaeological remains, showing that this area has been extensively occupied and utilised from the Iron Age right through to the modern day.Unpublished document: Oxford Archaeology East. 2013. Late Iron Age to Early Roman and Medievalactivity at Manor Farm, Pertenhall, Bedfordshire - Archaeological Evaluation Report

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 556 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Modern enclosure, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB10477 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515350 |
| **Northing** | 263490 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | R1, Small enclosure.<br>O1, The result of pylon removal. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 557 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ELMHURST SPRING HILL, LITTLE STAUGHTON; Watching Brief |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1430 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 510238 |
| **Northing** | 263126 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A programme of archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication was undertaken at: Elmhurst, Spring Hill, Little Staughton, Bedfordshire, MK44 2BS, henceforth |

called the site (figs. 1, 2). This was conducted by Midland Archaeological Services during the development of a ménage with associatedstabling and access route.This programme of work concluded that topsoil, post-medieval/modern made ground, and natural soil were present throughout the areas monitored. No archaeological features and or artefacts were encounteredUnpublished document: Midland Archaeological Services. 2020. Elmhurst Spring Hill, LittleStaughton: Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recoding, Analysis andPublication..

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 558 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | TRINITY, SPRING HILL, LITTLE STAUGHTON, BEDFORDSHIRE; Evaluation |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1444 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 510316 |
| **Northing** | 262948 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Bedford Borough Council granted planning permission (18/00968/FUL) for the partial demolition and extension of an existing dwelling, erection of one new dwelling and reconfiguration of existing access, drive and parking at Trinity, Spring Hill, Little Staughton, Bedfordshire. Given the permitted development area's (PDA) potential to preserve archaeological remains from the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, a condition was attached to the permission which required an archaeological strategy for evaluation and, if necessary, further mitigation. Albion Archaeology was commissioned to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation and to carry out the archaeological evaluation, the results of which are presented in this report. Fieldwork took place on 13th and 14th January 2021 when four trenches were excavated.The evaluation revealed no archaeological remains. Whilst there was evidence of modern landscaping in the form of made ground directly above the natural geology in Trench 1, which might suggest some level of truncation, in general there was little evidence to suggest that archaeological features, should they have beenpresent, would not have survived.This suggests that, whilst the PDA is within the projected extents of the medieval settlement, it was not utilised for building or other domestic activity in this period.Unpublished document: Albion Archaeology. 2021. TRINITY, SPRING HILL, LITTLE STAUGHTON,BEDFORDSHIRE; ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 559 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | TRINITY, SPRING HILL, LITTLE STAUGHTON, BEDFORDSHIRE; Evaluation |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1444 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 510377 |
| **Northing** | 262979 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |

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| **Description** | Bedford Borough Council granted planning permission (18/00968/FUL) for the partial demolition and extension of an existing dwelling, erection of one new dwelling and reconfiguration of existing access, drive and parking at Trinity, Spring Hill, Little Staughton, Bedfordshire. Given the permitted development area's (PDA) potential to preserve archaeological remains from the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, a condition was attached to the permission which required an archaeological strategy for evaluation and, if necessary, further mitigation. Albion Archaeology was commissioned to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation and to carry out the archaeological evaluation, the results of which are presented in this report. Fieldwork took place on 13th and 14th January 2021 when four trenches were excavated.The evaluation revealed no archaeological remains. Whilst there was evidence of modern landscaping in the form of made ground directly above the natural geology in Trench 1, which might suggest some level of truncation, in general there was little evidence to suggest that archaeological features, should they have beenpresent, would not have survived.This suggests that, whilst the PDA is within the projected extents of the medieval settlement, it was not utilised for building or other domestic activity in this period.Unpublished document: Albion Archaeology. 2021. TRINITY, SPRING HILL, LITTLE STAUGHTON,BEDFORDSHIRE; ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 560 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | TRINITY, SPRING HILL, LITTLE STAUGHTON, BEDFORDSHIRE; Evaluation |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1444 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 510358 |
| **Northing** | 262952 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Bedford Borough Council granted planning permission (18/00968/FUL) for the partial demolition and extension of an existing dwelling, erection of one new dwelling and reconfiguration of existing access, drive and parking at Trinity, Spring Hill, Little Staughton, Bedfordshire. Given the permitted development area's (PDA) potential to preserve archaeological remains from the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, a condition was attached to the permission which required an archaeological strategy for evaluation and, if necessary, further mitigation. Albion Archaeology was commissioned to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation and to carry out the archaeological evaluation, the results of which are presented in this report. Fieldwork took place on 13th and 14th January 2021 when four trenches were excavated.The evaluation revealed no archaeological remains. Whilst there was evidence of modern landscaping in the form of made ground directly above the natural geology in Trench 1, which might suggest some level of truncation, in general there was little evidence to suggest that archaeological features, should they have beenpresent, would not have survived.This suggests that, whilst the PDA is within the projected extents of the medieval settlement, it was not utilised for building or other domestic activity in this period.Unpublished document: Albion Archaeology. 2021. TRINITY, SPRING HILL, LITTLE STAUGHTON,BEDFORDSHIRE; ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 561 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | TRINITY, SPRING HILL, LITTLE STAUGHTON, BEDFORDSHIRE; Evaluation |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |

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|---|---|
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1444 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 510379 |
| **Northing** | 262961 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Bedford Borough Council granted planning permission (18/00968/FUL) for the partial demolition and extension of an existing dwelling, erection of one new dwelling and reconfiguration of existing access, drive and parking at Trinity, Spring Hill, Little Staughton, Bedfordshire. Given the permitted development area's (PDA) potential to preserve archaeological remains from the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, a condition was attached to the permission which required an archaeological strategy for evaluation and, if necessary, further mitigation. Albion Archaeology was commissioned to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation and to carry out the archaeological evaluation, the results of which are presented in this report. Fieldwork took place on 13th and 14th January 2021 when four trenches were excavated.The evaluation revealed no archaeological remains. Whilst there was evidence of modern landscaping in the form of made ground directly above the natural geology in Trench 1, which might suggest some level of truncation, in general there was little evidence to suggest that archaeological features, should they have beenpresent, would not have survived.This suggests that, whilst the PDA is within the projected extents of the medieval settlement, it was not utilised for building or other domestic activity in this period.Unpublished document: Albion Archaeology. 2021. TRINITY, SPRING HILL, LITTLE STAUGHTON,BEDFORDSHIRE; ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 562 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Archaeological Investigations: Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB720 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 509868 |
| **Northing** | 261656 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluations, excavations and permanent presence watching brief which took place during construction of the 22.5km Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline for Transco during the months of April to July 2001.The pipeline runs in a roughly southerly direction, linking an existing installation 2km northeast of Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire to another near Willington, 7km east of the centre of Bedford.Preliminary work on the route was undertaken in the form of a Desk-Based Assessment followed by fieldwalking and geophysical survey in autumn 2000 and spring 2001. Trial trench evaluations were carried out in eight areasduring April and May 2001 and revealed substantial archaeological deposits at three locations.A total of sixteen sites were recorded along the pipeline route. These varied in size from a substantial Romano- British field system and settlement to isolated pits and trackways. They included a prehistoric triple linear ditch monument, a large ring ditch and a roundhouse, both of Iron Age date, and a small Saxo-Norman site withevidence of later medieval activity.In addition, eighteen areas of remnant ridge and furrow were noted along with evidence of twenty former fieldboundaries. |

Unstratified artefacts, including pottery, ceramic building material, and flint, were collected as evidence of background activity in the area.Unpublished document: Network Archaeology Report. 180

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 563 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Archaeological Investigations: Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB720 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 510669 |
| **Northing** | 265573 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluations, excavations and permanent presence watching brief which took place during construction of the 22.5km Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline for Transco during the months of April to July 2001.The pipeline runs in a roughly southerly direction, linking an existing installation 2km northeast of Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire to another near Willington, 7km east of the centre of Bedford.Preliminary work on the route was undertaken in the form of a Desk-Based Assessment followed by fieldwalking and geophysical survey in autumn 2000 and spring 2001. Trial trench evaluations were carried out in eight areasduring April and May 2001 and revealed substantial archaeological deposits at three locations.A total of sixteen sites were recorded along the pipeline route. These varied in size from a substantial Romano- British field system and settlement to isolated pits and trackways. They included a prehistoric triple linear ditch monument, a large ring ditch and a roundhouse, both of Iron Age date, and a small Saxo-Norman site withevidence of later medieval activity.In addition, eighteen areas of remnant ridge and furrow were noted along with evidence of twenty former fieldboundaries. Unstratified artefacts, including pottery, ceramic building material, and flint, were collected as evidence of background activity in the area.Unpublished document: Network Archaeology Report. 180 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 564 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Archaeological Investigations: Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB720 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 510605 |
| **Northing** | 264710 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluations, excavations and permanent presence watching brief which took place during construction of the 22.5km Huntingdon to Willington Gas Pipeline for Transco during the months of April to July 2001.The pipeline runs |

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| | in a roughly southerly direction, linking an existing installation 2km northeast of Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire to another near Willington, 7km east of the centre of Bedford.Preliminary work on the route was undertaken in the form of a Desk-Based Assessment followed by fieldwalking and geophysical survey in autumn 2000 and spring 2001. Trial trench evaluations were carried out in eight areasduring April and May 2001 and revealed substantial archaeological deposits at three locations.A total of sixteen sites were recorded along the pipeline route. These varied in size from a substantial Romano- British field system and settlement to isolated pits and trackways. They included a prehistoric triple linear ditch monument, a large ring ditch and a roundhouse, both of Iron Age date, and a small Saxo-Norman site withevidence of later medieval activity.In addition, eighteen areas of remnant ridge and furrow were noted along with evidence of twenty former fieldboundaries. Unstratified artefacts, including pottery, ceramic building material, and flint, were collected as evidence of background activity in the area.Unpublished document: Network Archaeology Report. 180 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 565 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LITTLE STAUGHTON AIRFIELD SOLAR DEVELOPMENT; FIBRE OPTIC CABLE TRENCHING AND ACC |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1409 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516142 |
| **Northing** | 259553 |
| **Parish** | STAPLOE |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A Programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Watching Brief) was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology for Little Staughton Airfield Solar Limited during groundworks associated with the development for the eastern end of an access track and fibre optic cable trenching for a solar farm development at the former Little Staughton airfield and land at Top Farm. Principal interest in the site comprised the presence of cropmarks within fields through which the groundworkswere to pass. These could represent the remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and / or post-medieval activity. Despite the archaeological potential of the application area the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (Watching Brief) identified only parts of two ditches, in the southern part of the site. Both ditches correlated with potential features indicated as cropmarks, with the earlier of the two probably dating to the Early – Mid Iron Age and the other to medieval/post-medieval period. With these exceptions no other evidence for thepresence of buried archaeological remains was identified. Surviving archaeological remains were recorded at greater than 0.6m below the present ground level and it is likely that further remains, associated with recorded cropmarks could be present at similar depths.Unpublished document: Cotswold Archaeology. 2019. Little Staughton Airfield Solar Development:Fibre Optic Cable Trenching and Access Track Bedford Borough. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 566 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LITTLE STAUGHTON AIRFIELD SOLAR DEVELOPMENT; FIBRE OPTIC CABLE TRENCHING AND ACC |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1409 |

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|---|---|
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516171 |
| **Northing** | 259723 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A Programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Watching Brief) was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology for Little Staughton Airfield Solar Limited during groundworks associated with the development for the eastern end of an access track and fibre optic cable trenching for a solar farm development at the former Little Staughton airfield and land at Top Farm. Principal interest in the site comprised the presence of cropmarks within fields through which the groundworkswere to pass. These could represent the remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and / or post-medieval activity. Despite the archaeological potential of the application area the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (Watching Brief) identified only parts of two ditches, in the southern part of the site. Both ditches correlated with potential features indicated as cropmarks, with the earlier of the two probably dating to the Early – Mid Iron Age and the other to medieval/post-medieval period. With these exceptions no other evidence for thepresence of buried archaeological remains was identified. Surviving archaeological remains were recorded at greater than 0.6m below the present ground level and it is likely that further remains, associated with recorded cropmarks could be present at similar depths.Unpublished document: Cotswold Archaeology. 2019. Little Staughton Airfield Solar Development:Fibre Optic Cable Trenching and Access Track Bedford Borough. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 567 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LITTLE STAUGHTON AIRFIELD SOLAR DEVELOPMENT; FIBRE OPTIC CABLE TRENCHING AND ACC |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1409 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516185 |
| **Northing** | 259798 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A Programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Watching Brief) was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology for Little Staughton Airfield Solar Limited during groundworks associated with the development for the eastern end of an access track and fibre optic cable trenching for a solar farm development at the former Little Staughton airfield and land at Top Farm. Principal interest in the site comprised the presence of cropmarks within fields through which the groundworkswere to pass. These could represent the remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and / or post-medieval activity. Despite the archaeological potential of the application area the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (Watching Brief) identified only parts of two ditches, in the southern part of the site. Both ditches correlated with potential features indicated as cropmarks, with the earlier of the two probably dating to the Early – Mid Iron Age and the other to medieval/post-medieval period. With these exceptions no other evidence for thepresence of buried archaeological remains was identified. Surviving archaeological remains were recorded at greater than 0.6m below the present ground level and it is likely that further remains, associated with recorded cropmarks could be present at similar depths.Unpublished document: Cotswold Archaeology. 2019. Little Staughton Airfield Solar Development:Fibre Optic Cable Trenching and Access Track Bedford Borough. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 568 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LITTLE STAUGHTON AIRFIELD SOLAR DEVELOPMENT; FIBRE OPTIC CABLE TRENCHING AND ACC |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1409 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516224 |
| **Northing** | 260007 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A Programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Watching Brief) was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology for Little Staughton Airfield Solar Limited during groundworks associated with the development for the eastern end of an access track and fibre optic cable trenching for a solar farm development at the former Little Staughton airfield and land at Top Farm. Principal interest in the site comprised the presence of cropmarks within fields through which the groundworkswere to pass. These could represent the remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and / or post-medieval activity. Despite the archaeological potential of the application area the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (Watching Brief) identified only parts of two ditches, in the southern part of the site. Both ditches correlated with potential features indicated as cropmarks, with the earlier of the two probably dating to the Early – Mid Iron Age and the other to medieval/post-medieval period. With these exceptions no other evidence for thepresence of buried archaeological remains was identified. Surviving archaeological remains were recorded at greater than 0.6m below the present ground level and it is likely that further remains, associated with recorded cropmarks could be present at similar depths.Unpublished document: Cotswold Archaeology. 2019. Little Staughton Airfield Solar Development:Fibre Optic Cable Trenching and Access Track Bedford Borough. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 569 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LITTLE STAUGHTON AIRFIELD SOLAR DEVELOPMENT; FIBRE OPTIC CABLE TRENCHING AND ACC |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1409 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516265 |
| **Northing** | 260177 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A Programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Watching Brief) was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology for Little Staughton Airfield Solar Limited during groundworks associated with the development for the eastern end of an access track and fibre optic cable trenching for a solar farm development at the former Little Staughton airfield and land at Top Farm. Principal interest in the site comprised the presence of cropmarks within fields through which the groundworkswere to pass. These could represent the remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and / or post-medieval activity. Despite the archaeological potential of the |

application area the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (Watching Brief) identified only parts of two ditches, in the southern part of the site. Both ditches correlated with potential features indicated as cropmarks, with the earlier of the two probably dating to the Early – Mid Iron Age and the other to medieval/post-medieval period. With these exceptions no other evidence for thepresence of buried archaeological remains was identified. Surviving archaeological remains were recorded at greater than 0.6m below the present ground level and it is likely that further remains, associated with recorded cropmarks could be present at similar depths.Unpublished document: Cotswold Archaeology. 2019. Little Staughton Airfield Solar Development:Fibre Optic Cable Trenching and Access Track Bedford Borough.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 570 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LITTLE STAUGHTON AIRFIELD SOLAR DEVELOPMENT; FIBRE OPTIC CABLE TRENCHING AND ACC |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB1409 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516307 |
| **Northing** | 260421 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | A Programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Watching Brief) was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology for Little Staughton Airfield Solar Limited during groundworks associated with the development for the eastern end of an access track and fibre optic cable trenching for a solar farm development at the former Little Staughton airfield and land at Top Farm. Principal interest in the site comprised the presence of cropmarks within fields through which the groundworkswere to pass. These could represent the remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and / or post-medieval activity. Despite the archaeological potential of the application area the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (Watching Brief) identified only parts of two ditches, in the southern part of the site. Both ditches correlated with potential features indicated as cropmarks, with the earlier of the two probably dating to the Early – Mid Iron Age and the other to medieval/post-medieval period. With these exceptions no other evidence for thepresence of buried archaeological remains was identified. Surviving archaeological remains were recorded at greater than 0.6m below the present ground level and it is likely that further remains, associated with recorded cropmarks could be present at similar depths.Unpublished document: Cotswold Archaeology. 2019. Little Staughton Airfield Solar Development:Fibre Optic Cable Trenching and Access Track Bedford Borough. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 571 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | HUNTINGDON TO LITTLE BARFORD GAS PIPELINE; Archaeological fieldwalking survey and watch |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | EBB697 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 515035 |
| **Northing** | 259833 |

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|---|---|
| **Parish** | LITTLE BARFORD |
| **Council** | |
| **Description** | A 21km British Gas pipeline, built between May and October 1993 traversed the boulder clay landscape of Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and the alluvial flood plain of the River Great Ouse. An archaeological fieldwalking survey and watching brief located nine archaeological sites, and further unstratified finds which range in date from the Neolithic to the 18th century.The initial fieldwalking survey was conducted in the autumn and winter of 1992. Several finds of flint and pottery (Roman to Post Medieval) were made, but there was only one notable assemblage of pottery (Roman), at TL1226 6705 (Site 1). Around 30% of the pipe line route was, at this stage, under pasture or 'set aside', and could not be 'fieldwalked' prior to construction.During construction a 20m easement was initially stripped of topsoil which provided the best opportunity of locating archaeological sites. After this, the pipe trench was dug to a depth of c.1.4m and, during this stage, archaeological features could be recorded in section. Nine archaeological sites were recorded duringconstruction which ranged in date from Roman (6 sites) to post-medieval.Unpublished document: Tim Ellis. 1993. The Archaeology of a Gas Pipeline - Huntingdon to LittleBarford 1993. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 572 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Low mound, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOUND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | 00465; MCB613 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513490 |
| **Northing** | 265010 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Low mound. Possibly windmill site.O1,O2, The mound was sited adjacent to an old roadway and alongside a field boundary. The entire area has now been levelled and ploughed and no trace survives. No mill appears on the Inclosure map of 1804 on which the fields to the N and S of the site are named Hall Close and Moory Croft respectively. There is no local tradition or knowledge of a mill here. The area was assessed as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project, but no features as described were visible on the available aerial photographs and remote sensing data. However, the 1884 1st Edition OS map first shows a small extant subrectangular enclosure of uncertain function about 13 x 9 metres on the field boundary that may be the feature described at (2). This enclosure remained recorded on OS maps until at least 1926 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 573 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Little Staughton airfield |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MILITARY AIRFIELD; CONTROL TOWER; HANGAR; NISSEN HUT; WORKSHOP; MILITARY BUILDIN |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB15137 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512230 |

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|---|---|
| **Northing** | 262287 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1.WW2 airfield, bombers/repair; industrial estate. Also: Fire tender shelter (Nissen - TL121616), Night flying equipment store (temp brick - TL121616), Floodlight tractor & trailer shed (temp. bridk - TL122616), Main workshops (Romney Huts - TL123615), Control tower (Type 13726/41 for Bomber satellite stations - TL121617), hangars (2x T2s & 2x Robins - TL1261).2. This site was recorded by A. Kerr for the Defence of Britain project. The site of a Second World War Battle Headquarters at Little Staughton Airfield. CONTROL TOWER. Revised SRF, BOMB STORE. Revised SRF3. A 1940s control tower on the airfield was added to the risk register in 2005. It is considered to be an exceptionally wellpreserved example of a 1941 control tower design for bomber satellite station, and although it remains unaltered its condition is poor. The ground floor of the tower has a watch office to the front with a meteorological office, switch room and lavatories to therear. The first floor has a control room to the front with a controller's rest room and signals office to the rear.4-5. Blast Shelter recorded at TL12236174. Since demolished.6-9. The airfield was visible on historical aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The dispersed accommodation and communal sites have been recorded separately and are located east of the airfield. The bomb stores were located to the south of the airfield, with some of the trackways still extant within Bushmead Big Wood. Some buildings remain extant such as the hangars at TL 11272 61202, TL 12160 62292 and TL 12453 61896.The control tower, centred at TL 12125 61716 was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The control tower wasstill extant on recent aerial photographs taken in 2014.10. Little Staughton Airfield: a number of the airfield buildings were said to be extant in 2001, including the wartime control tower. Site use in 2001 was said to be agriculture, industry and private flying.11. Little Staughton Airfield, Huntingdonshire, TL 116, 615. A former World War Two airfield, opened in 1943 and closed in 1945. During the war it was a bomber station for RAF Bomber Command's 8 Group. It had three concrete and tarmac runways and was equipped with three aircraft hangars of Type T2 construction and 8 Robin aircraft hangars. Site use in 1985 was said to be private flying.12. Little Staughton airield is recorded on the Defence of Britain Database as RAF Little Staughton Airfield, Great Staughton, Huntingonshire, TL 120 615. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 574 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RAF Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BATTLE HEADQUARTERS; PILLBOX |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB15141 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510701 |
| **Northing** | 262114 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Single entranceBattle Headquarters Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD StructurePillbox World War II - 1939 AD to 1945 AD |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 575 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former brewery and public house, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | INN; BREWERY |

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|---|---|
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28824 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512370 |
| **Northing** | 264650 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Former brewery recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from 1885. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 576 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Sub-circular enclosures, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB21097 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516195 |
| **Northing** | 262566 |
| **Parish** | Little Paxton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Two sub-circular enclosures recorded from 2009 aerial photographs<br>2. A double-ditched sub-circular enclosure, possibly an Iron Age enclosed settlement, is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial<br>photographs immediately to the north west of Hail Weston, centred at TL 16159 62513. The site is formed of two parallel subcircular<br>ditches, measuring overall approximately 62 m in diameter. There are no clear entrances to the site, but the cropmarks<br>are less visible on the eastern side, so it is possible that an entrance may be in this area. A faint L-shaped cropmark adjacent to<br>the enclosure may be the remains of a field boundary, possibly associated with the site. This site was recorded from EH<br>Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 577 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | 20th century Sunday school, Great Staughton parish |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SUNDAY SCHOOL |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB27021 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512390 |
| **Northing** | 264630 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |

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|---|---|
| **Description** | 1. a 20th century Sunday school on a 2nd edition ordnance survey map |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 578 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Three large circular enclosures, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB19499 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513110 |
| **Northing** | 262240 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Three large circular enclosures were recorded visible on the Cambridgeshire County Council 2007-9 aerial photography coverage near Great Staughton. Two are 35m in diameter and a third central one in 50m in diameter.2. A possible Bronze Age barrow, one of a group of three comprising three ring ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The ring ditch is centred at TL 12980 62276 and has an approximate diameter of 34m. All are located to the north of Cherry Orchard Farm.A possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery, comprising three ring ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and wasmapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The ring ditches are all located to the north of Cherry Orchard Farm and are centred at TL 12980 62276 (A), TL 13132 62245 (B) and TL 13237 62220 (C). The western and easternmost ditches are penannular with the middle ring ditch only partially visible as a semi-circle. It is likely the ring ditches are complete but are just not visible. (A) measures about 34metres in diameter, (B) is 39metres in diameter and (C) is 32metres in diameter. Later quarries are also visible in the same field and may slightly cut the easternmost ring ditches on its north side. Cropmarks of ridge and furrow are also visible. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 579 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | White House, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28204 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513080 |
| **Northing** | 264630 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. White House recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from 1885. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 580 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Barn, Staughton Green |

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|---|---|
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BARN |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB584 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512900 |
| **Northing** | 265000 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Barn by corner of cross-roads, 140 yards NNW of Cottage at Staughton Green is a small rectangular building of timber-framingand brick-nogging with a modern tile roof. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 581 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Ditches, possible trackway, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH; TRACKWAY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18717 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513680 |
| **Northing** | 262210 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton, |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Parallel ditches forming possible track mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2-3. A probable Post-medieval trackway, is visible as a double-ditched cropmark on aerial photographs, and is also shown on the Original Series OS One Inch map (1835). The trackway is located east of Cherry Orchard Farm and extends between TL 13490 62136 and TL 13808 62207 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 582 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Top Farm, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31700 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513840 |
| **Northing** | 262230 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition map from c.1885 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 583 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Mesolithic tranchet axe, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB547 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 511990 |
| **Northing** | 263130 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Mesolithic tranchet axe.1. Flint chipped axe found.2. Tranchet axe head of white flint. Found in 1959. Length 9,5cm,width 4,6cm. Presented by CF Tebbutt. Suspect this is the same axe as RN 08969 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 584 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Mound and worked flints, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOUND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB604 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513100 |
| **Northing** | 263600 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Mound(s) showing in hedge line. Spread of worked flints in this area.01, There is no hedge at the place marked. Perhaps this refers to the hedge to the W where nothing could be observed inautumn conditions |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 585 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Roman coins and pottery, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB596 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513100 |
| **Northing** | 263600 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Roman coins and pottery.Indicated site now under spring crop and only cursory perambulation possible |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 586 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Enclosure, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SQUARE ENCLOSURE; DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18720 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514279 |
| **Northing** | 262106 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | R1, Small enclosure.O1, The result of pylon removal. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 588 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Undated cropmark features, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28828 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513360 |
| **Northing** | 264140 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Small area of enclosures, possibly former farmhouse visible on aerial photography. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 589 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Roman pottery and oyster shells, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB599 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513240 |
| **Northing** | 263670 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. In 1955 ditch along two sides of field deepened and widened. ('A' TL 13216354 to 'B' TL 13216373 to 'C' TL 13466372)Hollows with black soil containing Ro pottery and oyster shells |

at 'D' (TL 13246367) and 'E' (TL 13466369)

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 590 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Enclosure, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SQUARE ENCLOSURE; DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18726 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514280 |
| **Northing** | 262130 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Square enclosure with external conjoined ditches mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. A possible Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The enclosure is located to the west of High Wood at TL 14266 62128, and measures about 34metres by 24metres |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 591 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Roman coin, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB597 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513050 |
| **Northing** | 263690 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Roman coin find.Indicated site now under spring crop and only cursory perambulation is possible |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 592 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Quarrying and possible Roman structure, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | QUARRY; STRUCTURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB30074 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513340 |
| **Northing** | 263820 |

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|---|---|
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1-2. At TL 13316 63814, is an area which appears to have been quarried and at TL 13343 63822, is the possible location of abuilding, visible as an outline, and could also be Roman in date, as could the quarrying |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 593 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former settlement, Garden Farm, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DESERTED SETTLEMENT? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB567 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512000 |
| **Northing** | 263600 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Old enclosures marked from Hill Close at TL/120-/632- up to Garden Farm at TL/121-/642- and also running W - E along the field boundary at TL/121-/638-. They probably mark the line of former settlement. No buildings are shown on the 1804 map apart from Garden Farm. See also RN 004402. An extensive area of contiguous and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerialphotographs and remote sensing data. Located within Great Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible on lidar imagery. These banks may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common openfield system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. Aerial photographs taken in 2014 and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 594 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Rushey Farm, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31698 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513640 |
| **Northing** | 263520 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition map from c.1885 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 595 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible rectilinear enclosure, High Wood, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31701 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514450 |
| **Northing** | 262280 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Small rectilinear enclosure faintly visible on LiDAR data, measures 30m east-west and 48m north-south. Possible internaldivision. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 596 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Palaeolithic artefacts, Paxton Park pits |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB636 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515000 |
| **Northing** | 262000 |
| **Parish** | Little Paxton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Palaeolithic artefacts found mainly in a group of pits dug in what was formerly part of Paxton Park, on the left bank of the river.<br>Possibly from the sand-pit at TL/188-/620-, OS 6in 1958, where other Palaeolithic implements have been found. Possible<br>duplication. See TL 16 SE 27. Sand-pit now disused.<br>3. May be duplication with 00584 & 00578; lists 10 hand axes, 3 cores, 49 retouched flakes, 3 miscellaneous & 5 Levallois flakes<br>as definitely from this site, collected mainly by C. F. Tebbutt, BUT grid ref given is TL 195633. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 597 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Easthill Farm, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FARMHOUSE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31537 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513160 |

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|---|---|
| **Northing** | 262880 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Easthill Farm, recorded on Historic maps from Ordnance Survey first edition. Since demolished |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 598 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Palaeolithic artefacts, Paxton Park pits |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB636 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515000 |
| **Northing** | 262000 |
| **Parish** | Little Paxton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Palaeolithic artefacts found mainly in a group of pits dug in what was formerly part of Paxton Park, on the left bank of the river.<br>Possibly from the sand-pit at TL/188-/620-, OS 6in 1958, where other Palaeolithic implements have been found. Possible<br>duplication. See TL 16 SE 27. Sand-pit now disused.<br>3. May be duplication with 00584 & 00578; lists 10 hand axes, 3 cores, 49 retouched flakes, 3 miscellaneous & 5 Levallois flakes<br>as definitely from this site, collected mainly by C. F. Tebbutt, BUT grid ref given is TL 195633 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 599 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former toll gate, Biggleswade to Alconbury Trust |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | TOLL GATE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31691 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513500 |
| **Northing** | 264490 |
| **Parish** | Kimbolton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Former toll gate, Biggleswade to Alconbury Trust. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 601 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Roman pottery, Hail Weston |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB602 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513700 |
| **Northing** | 262900 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Roman pottery on surface of field. Almost certainly 'drift' from the adjacent Roman occupation area (TL16 SW13). Indicatedsite under plough, normal field debris only noted. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 602 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Post medieval extraction, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | QUARRY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28831 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512860 |
| **Northing** | 264550 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Possible Post-medieval quarrying is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the south of the Causeway, GreatStaughton. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 603 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former field boundaries, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FIELD BOUNDARY; DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB29993 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513700 |
| **Northing** | 265060 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1-2. Medieval field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in two large formal or parliamentary inclosure fields about 440 metres SW of Dillington Farm and centred at TL 13707 65070, linear field boundary ditches form 2 parallelogram shaped enclosures, one bisected by Cage Lane. Part of one field boundary is still visible on aerial photographs taken in 1954, but which by 2006 has been plough levelled to cropmarks |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 604 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible post medieval field boundaries, north of Hail Weston village |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BOUNDARY; DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY; PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB30075 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516642 |
| **Northing** | 262470 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Cropmark remains of former Post-Medieval field boundaries and numerous linear ditches of Uncertain date are visible centred at TL1664 6247 on aerial photographs. To the southern end of the modern field remains of former field boundaries can be seen on the First Edition Ordinance Survey map and numerous maculae features which are the traces of former buildings associated with the farm to the west. North of these are numerous linear ditches are visible, which are presumably additional former field boundaries. These can be seen overlapping suggesting there were multiple phases in the sites development. Numerous pit-like features are visible as cropmarks across the site, which are likely tree bowls (indicated on the First Edition Ordinance Survey map). These features are visible on aerial photographs taken by English Heritage in 2006.<br>2-4. the OS 1887 Huntingdonshire Epoch 1 map clearly shows extant field boundaries that are subsequently visible as linear cropmarks. Also visible is a large irregular macula which correlates with former outbuildings visible in 1887 at Brook End Farm.<br>Other linear cropmarks in the same SW-NE alignment as one of the former field boundaries are of uncertain date and function, but may also be remnants of the former medieval and/or post-medieval field system as some of the features correspond to lines of trees on the 1887 map that may be the remains of grubbed out field boundaries prior to 19th century field reorganisation |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 605 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Sub-rectangular enclosure, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB21399 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515637 |
| **Northing** | 263103 |
| **Parish** | Little Paxton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Sub-rectangular enclosure recorded from 2009 aerial photographs |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 606 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Iron Age quernstone, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB655 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516000 |
| **Northing** | 262000 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Upper (Wessex type) quernstone found by CF Tebbutt.<br>The Museum has no further information; Tebbutt is now resident in Sussex.<br>The quern has not yet been located, but may be in the Museum's Reserve Collection. It does not therefore have a new<br>accession no. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 607 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Roman pottery, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB9412 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513700 |
| **Northing** | 262900 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Roman pottery on surface of field. Almost certainly 'drift' from the adjacent Roman occupation area (TL16 SW13). Indicated site under plough, normal field debris only noted. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 608 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Quernstones |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB16095 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513050 |
| **Northing** | 263640 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |

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| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Two Roman quernstones: one pudding stone (upper part) and one Derbyshire Millstone Grit. Good condition. Ploughed up in 1950s. Picture in parish files. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 609 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Middle Iron Age settlement enclosure, Bushmead Road, Eaton Socon |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT; RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB16945 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516410 |
| **Northing** | 259310 |
| **Parish** | St Neots |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. An evaluation revealed a substantial Middle Iron Age ditch which may form part of an Iron Age enclosure settlement previously found to the N of the site. A number of undated ditches, gullies and a single posthole were also recorded, which may be of contemporary date. Small assemblages of Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered.<br>2. A second phase of area excavation revealed the partial remains of a middle Iron Age sub-rectangular enclosure, which had an entrance on its NE side. The enclosure ditch fills contained substantial deposits of middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone. A pit was identified just inside the entrance of the enclosure, which contained more pottery, fragments of a fired clay loomweight and a small hammerstone or processor. A NE-SW ditch abutted the enclosure on its NW corner, again containing substantial assemblages of pottery and animal bone. A group of isolated features were recorded 60m to the SE of the enclosure. The enclosure represents the remains of a small settlement, probably on the periphery of a larger settlement already recorded to the N. Environmental evidence suggests that the inhabitants of the enclosure practised mixed farming, in an open landscape. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 610 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible moated site, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB624 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514100 |
| **Northing** | 263400 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |

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|---|---|
| **Description** | Possible moated site. N & E sides remaining on 1938 map. N side measures 165 feet, and E side measures 231 feet. Visited March 1984. The N and S arms of supposed moat mark edge of copse. The N arm tends to be wet, boggy and coveredwith reeds, and at the W end of the N arm there is a pool. Just S of wooded area there is a marked depression at TL/1419/6332.About 20m E of copse running N - S there is a slight linear depression. There is a similar feature 20 m to W of copse. Inside thecopse there is possible ridge and furrow running N - S.Status: ?Building: noWater supply surfaceAssociated mill noSurface finds noAerial photos noEnclosure plan singleEnclosure type partialEnclosure banks nonewet moatSize. width average 4m depth 0,5mAppendages channelsRidge and furrow inside?2.<br>A possible medieval moated site is visible as an earthwork on lidar imagery and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The possible moat is located in a small copse east of Rushey Farm at TL 14188 63378 and comprises two sides of a ditch, to the north and east. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 611 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Milestone, B645, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MILESTONE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18309 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515609 |
| **Northing** | 263058 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Milestone on verge opposite entrance to Meagre Farm, Hail Weston. Legend reads 58/ MILES/ FROM/ LONDON/ HAIL/<br>WESTON. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 612 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former blacksmiths workshop, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28825 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513430 |
| **Northing** | 264540 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Former blacksmiths workshop recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from 1885 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 613 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Enclosure, Great Staughton |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18718 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513770 |
| **Northing** | 262250 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Enclosure plus adjacent ditches and pits mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2-3. A curvilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the east of Orchard Farm, centred at TL 13792 62229. The enclosure is sub-oval in shape with a possible entrance at its north west corner. A segmented linear ditch which may be part of a small sub-square enclosure seen as a faint cropmark is located adjacent to the possible entrance. It is cut through by a modern, east-west oriented, field boundary. A double-ditched trackway marked on the Original Series OS One Inch mapping (1835) also appears to cut through the enclosure. This trackway links up with a 19th century Top Farm which is no longer extant.A group of curvilinear enclosures is located to the south west and may have been associated with the site. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 614 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Undated circular cropmark, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE; MOUND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB30061 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 511380 |
| **Northing** | 262700 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. TL 11386271 Circular soil mark visible on air photographs2. The soilmark of part of two concentric circles with approximate diameters of 50.0m lie on the south side of an east-west valley within 100.0m of a small stream. Perambulation was impossible because of standing crop and local enquiries proved negative. No interpretation of the feature can be made although its position makes it unlikely to be a barrow. The field is named 'Great Empty' on the Enclosure map of 1804.3-4. photographed during English Heritage's annual reconnaissance programme in 2011. The southern half of the cropmark only is visible. Decorative planting is shown in this field on the Original Series OS One Inch map and a square of trees is shown in approximately the same position as the cropmark. It is possible therefore that this is the site of a tree enclosure ring and that the shape has been misrepresented on the map5-6. The cropmark is visible as a semi-circular ditch on aerial photographs though it's not clear if it originally made a complete circuit. The feature was also visible on lidar imagery which shows that there is a slight curved mound internally which seems to correspond to the ditch. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 615 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Hail Weston House, Hail Weston |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31539 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516396 |
| **Northing** | 262032 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Hail Weston House, recorded on Historic maps from Ordnance Survey first edition. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 616 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Undated enclosures Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28217 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512370 |
| **Northing** | 265360 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1.An enclosure and associated features were photographed as cropmarks in June 2011 in the course of English Heritage's annual reconnaissance programme. The main feature is probably truncated by the road, but appears to represent a NW-SEaligned enclosure comrpsing a rectangular enclosure with a somewhat expanded bulbous NW end, the two sections separated by a cross-ditch. A faint, sinuous ditch heads west from the NW tip of the bulbous end. There are some faint fragmentarycropmarks immediately to the east, as wel as the cropmark traces of more recent field boundaries. (1)Cropmarks of a possible Iron Age or Roman settlement is visible as accreted ditched enclosures on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in a field between the south side of Agdengreen Wood and Kimbolton Road and centred at TL 12363 65376, the cropmarks extend over an area about 366 metres NW-SE and 171 metres NE-SW. The cropmarks are somewhat fragmented but the main feature appears to be a sinuous ditch attached to two accreted ditched enclosures, one D-shaped and enclosing an area about 22.5 metres in diameter at its widest and the second of which is truncated by Kimbolton Road. To the east of this is a curvilinear ditch about 233 metres long, from either side of which appears to be fragments of two possible enclosures. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 617 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former droveway, Cage Lane, Staughton Green |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DROVE ROAD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB21300 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |

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| Easting | 513510 |
| Northing | 265020 |
| Parish | Great Staughton |
| Council | Cambridgeshire |
| Description | 1. Former drove way or track recorded as a copmark on 2009 aerial photographs.2. Partially surviving in 1885 taken from Ordnance Survey maps |

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| Asset/Event Number | 618 |
| Asset/Event Name | Possible Iron age to Roman trackway, Great Staughton |
| Type of Asset/Event | TRACKWAY; BOUNDARY DITCH |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MCB29996 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 514000 |
| Northing | 264430 |
| Parish | Great Staughton |
| Council | Cambridgeshire |
| Description | 1. A possible Iron Age to Roman trackway or boundary ditch is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The possible trackway is located east of Highway Bridge and comprises two parallel ditches, 6metres apart, which are visible for 130metres between TL 14067 64438 to TL 13943 64428. A linear ditch also extendsto the south and then east from the trackway. The features are of uncertain date but they appear to underlie the medieval to postmedieval ridge and furrow. It may be associated with other features recorded to the west |

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| Asset/Event Number | 619 |
| Asset/Event Name | 19th century methodist chapel, Great Staughton parish |
| Type of Asset/Event | PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MCB27022 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 512910 |
| Northing | 264940 |
| Parish | Great Staughton |
| Council | Cambridgeshire |
| Description | 1. a 19th century methodist chapel found on a 1st edition ordnance survey map |

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| Asset/Event Number | 620 |
| Asset/Event Name | Former WWII blast shelter, Great Staughton |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | BLAST SHELTER |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28207 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513300 |
| **Northing** | 261860 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Former blast shelter recorded on maps until 1980. Since demolished |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 621 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible ditches, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18725 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513710 |
| **Northing** | 262920 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Possible ditches mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 622 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Site of postmill, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | POST MILL |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB611 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513700 |
| **Northing** | 264100 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Windmill (site of)2. Postmill depicted on map of 1807 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 623 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Enclosure, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |

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| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18670 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510770 |
| **Northing** | 264590 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Enclosure with adjacent ditches forming possible entrance (?) mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. Recent cropmark photography reveals the cropmarks of an enclosure, attached to a linear feature, with a southeast-facing entrance. The features are probably of Prehistoric or Roman date and are visible at TL 1077 6461.3. The curvilinear enclosure described above was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The enclosure is centred at TL 10777 64606 and measures about 36metres by 34metres at its widest points. It possibly dates to the Iron Age or Roman periods. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 624 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Quernstone, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB16093 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512850 |
| **Northing** | 265020 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Niedermendig lava quernstone base, complete with iron fittings. Picture in parish file. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 625 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Old Brick Kiln House, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE; BRICK KILN? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28826 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514460 |
| **Northing** | 263930 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Former house called Old Brick Kiln House recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from 1885. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 627 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Post medieval quarrying, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | QUARRY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB30062 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513290 |
| **Northing** | 262250 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Possible Post-medieval quarrying is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The quarrying is located north of Cherry Orchard Farm at TL 13290 62257. Although assumed to be Postmedieval in date, the quarrying could be earlier |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 628 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Post medieval enclosures Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28218 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512850 |
| **Northing** | 265410 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1.Probable post-medieval features visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in June 2011, in the course of English Heritage's annual reconnaissance programme.Most of the cropmarkes represent field boundaries still extant on 19th Ordnance Survey maps. However, one linear, clearly related to these boundaries but on a slightly different alignment, is not on those OS maps, and appears to have a small circular or semi-circular enclosure attached to it.As described, post-medieval field boundaries and fragments of linear ditches and a possible ring ditch of uncertain date and function are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in a field about 575 metres SW of Corner Farm, Dillington and centred at TL 12874 65393, the linear field boundary cropmarks are aligned SW-NE and NW-SE and appear to represent formal inclosure/parliamentary enclosure boundaries. Other ditch fragments are visible and include an arc centred at TL 12866 65428 that may represent a ring ditch. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 629 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Square enclosure and pits, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SQUARE ENCLOSURE; PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |

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| **HER Number** | MCB18730 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512970 |
| **Northing** | 263970 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Square enclosure plus pits mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 630 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Excavation at Alpha Park, Great North Road, Eaton Socon, 2006 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Excavation |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB2719 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516760 |
| **Northing** | 258050 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire. |
| **Description** | An area of approximately 20,000 m sq was subject to a programme of archaeological strip, map and record in advance of development. The earliest evidence comprised a Neolithic pit, and artefactual evidence for further Neolithic activity in the vicinity. An extensive Roman field and enclosure system, dating to the mid/late 2nd to later 3rd/4th century was also recorded, and represents<br>a continuation of agricultural activity identified immediately to the N. Evidence for Roman sand and gravel extraction was also noted. Early Saxon settlement remains were identfied at the western<br>end of the site. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 631 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Willow Lodge, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | LODGE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB24941 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512560 |
| **Northing** | 264980 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Site of former Willow Lodge illustrated on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of Huntingdonshire dated to 1885. Buildings are no longer extant |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 632 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Manor Farm, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31697 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 511380 |
| **Northing** | 264150 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition map from c.1885. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 633 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Basmead Manor, Easton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB14193 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513300 |
| **Northing** | 262200 |
| **Parish** | Easton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Basmead Manor: moat and landscape? and possible associated moat in Hook Wood to north west. Moat still there. The rest isaltered and the avenue is arable fields. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 634 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Watching brief at 68 High Street, Hail Weston, 2010 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Watching brief |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB3427 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516401 |
| **Northing** | 262102 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during installation of underground pipework. Seven possible pits and one ditch were identified. No finds were recovered from the features, which are |

probably recent and relate to agriculture.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 635 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | New Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | 19th Century Farm |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510466 |
| **Northing** | 264246 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedfordshire |
| **Description** | A farm annotated on OS maps, sometimes annotated "In =n Farm" , possibly associated with Kangaroo Inn. Depicted as a courtyard farm, open to the south. During site visists between the 18th and 26th July 2022, the main house/residential building appears to be of an Edwardian style. Courtyard style building appears to still be in use, however access limited to road during ste visit. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 636 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Evaluation at Bird Lane, Hail Weston, 1996 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Evaluation |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB207 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516281 |
| **Northing** | 262136 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire, |
| **Description** | A medieval pit and an early post-medieval ditch were the main features of archaeological interest revealed through evaluat |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 637 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Excavations at Priors Gate, Eaton Socon, 2000-2001 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Excavation |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB1965 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516803 |
| **Northing** | 258217 |

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| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire. |
| **Description** | Excavations were carried out revealing the remains of a Romano-British rural site. The evidence comprised a large number of ditches, forming field systems, enclosures and a droveway. Other features included a large number of quarry pits, as well as two ring gullies and a small rectangular enclosure, thought to represent animal windbreaks or enclosures. Two irregular pits were also excavated, thought to be a shallow watering hols and tanning/dying pit. Two possible grave cuts were also identified. Little material culture was retrieved from the features, although refuse pits and a possible hearth were present. Settlement activity was undoubtedly in the vicinity, and the density of pottery and animal bones suggests that structures may have been located to the south of the excavation area. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 638 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Excavation at Bushmead Road, St Neots, 2006 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Excavation |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB2328 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516381 |
| **Northing** | 259319 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire. |
| **Description** | An excavation, comprising two areas, was undertaken in advance of residential development. Within the western part of the site was identified part of a middle Iron Age enclosure with associated ditches and pits, which produced a small assemblage of animal bone and pottery. The enclosure represents the remains of a small settlement, probably on the periphery of a larger settlement already recorded to the N. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 639 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Roman pottery, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ARTEFACT SCATTER |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB598 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513230 |
| **Northing** | 263620 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |

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| **Description** | 1. Planned group of enclosures forming a village like plan (possibly related to NW group of enclosures) mapped fromBedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.Finds of Roman date have been found in the vicinity, see MCB596, MCB597, MCB598 AND MCB5992. Cropmarks recorded on APs: 'NMR 27093/027-047 30 June 2011' and 'NMR 27094/001-009 30 June 2011'. Further cropmark observed in field directly south east of the extent observed in Source 1 (see above).2-3. A probable small Roman town is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the south of Great Staughton, centred at TL 13212 63702. The settlement is approximately linear in character, extending south east from Stoughton Manor to Rushey Farm, and visible over an area measuring approximately 1420 m by 290 m. A road appears to lead to a junction with the main road through the southern area of the settlement. It may be a section of the suggested Dorchester-on-Thames to Alconbury Roman road (see NRHE 992825), but it cannot be seen beyond the settlement road, so the relationship between the cropmark and the suggested route is unclear. The settlement road follows a curving route from south east to north west from the junction at TL 13371 63723 up to another junction at TL 13060 63830. This section of road has at least five minor roads leading off it to the westand four to the east, all with square and rectilinear enclosures grouped around and between them. A large, square, single-ditched enclosure is located to the north of the second junction at TL 12926 64011. It is located alongside a straight section of the main road which continues to the north west into an adjacent field in a straight line to TL 12623 64312, with fairly regular rectilinear enclosures alongside it to the east and at least two small rectilinear enclosures located to west, on an angle to the road. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs. The settlement is as described. To the north of the main settlement area at TL 13316 63814, is an area which appears to have been quarried and at TL 13343 63822, is the possible location of a building, visible as an outline,and could also be Roman in date, as could the quarrying |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 640 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Moat at Cherry Orchard Farm, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB595 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513050 |
| **Northing** | 262140 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Moat still quite prominent having depth of 8ft and width of 15ft. No other visible features.3. Three sides of the moat remain, the roadway probably occupying the S side. The area enclosed is 200ft by 100ft, the farm house standing at the S end of the enclosure. O2, Remains of a homestead moat, there is no surface evidence of a former building within. Published survey (1:2500) revised. O3, Before 1959, there was bottle dumping at TL/1305/6213; in 1959 the house was altered and soil dumped on the W side of the site; the orchard was (re)planted 5 years ago; the causeway atTL/1304/6216 is being eroded by trampling cattle.Classification:Status: ? (not manorial)Building: yes (C20)Occupied: yesWater supply: surfaceAssociated mill noSurface finds noAerial photos noEnclosure plan singleEnclosure type rectangularEnclosure banks noneDry moatSize: width: 9m depth: 1mAppendages: noRidge and furrow: outside5. The dry remains of a small sub-rectangular homestead moat, lie on level ground under permanent pasture. They comprise a west arm 60.0m long, a north arm 55.0m long, and 28.0m of an east arm, all averaging 10.0m wide and 1.5m deep. Around the north west angle and along the north arm there is a slight outer retaining bank 0.2m high. The moat was probably spring fed, and drained from the north east angle. The island is slightly raised, standing 1.7m above ditch bottom. Access to it is by a causeway, probably the original, on the west arm.In the meadow west of the moat are traces |

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| | of rig and furrow. The present farmhouse was rebuilt in 1951, see photograph and the owner, Mr Hopperton, could supply no further information on the site. The moat is not shown or named on the Enclosure Map of 1804 or Jefferies Map of 1768 (2" to 1 mile).Published 25" survey revised.6. mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from lidar imagery. The north side is complete, the west side has a gap in the middle and only the northern end of the east side was visible |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 641 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible enclosure, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | D SHAPED ENCLOSURE?; DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18673 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 511800 |
| **Northing** | 264460 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Probable D-shaped enclosure (?) and adjacent curved ditch mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 642 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Watching brief at Bird's Lane, Hail Weston, 1997 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Watching brief |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB1312 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516301 |
| **Northing** | 262173 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire. |
| **Description** | A watching brief was maintained during development groundworks. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified. The negative data suggests that the medieval pit located during<br>the evaluation was an isolated feature. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 643 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Earthworks of possible moated site, Rushey Farm |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB609 |

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| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513600 |
| **Northing** | 263500 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Possible moated site - semi-circular enclosure with Rushey Farm at the entrance in the straight W sides.March 1984. There are earthworks in field 7148 but of no discernible pattern. There is a drainage ditch running along the side of a barn which has been recut recently. This may be part of the supposed moat.Status: ?Building: yes C20Occupied: yesWater supply:Associated mill: noSurface finds noAerial photos noEnclosure plan single ?Enclosure type partialEnclosure banks noneDry moatSize: width average 3m depth average 0,5mAppendages noneRidge and furrow none |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 644 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Ditches, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18723 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514320 |
| **Northing** | 262700 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ditches forming possible enclosures plus adjacent ditches mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 645 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Undated cropmark features, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28829 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513800 |
| **Northing** | 264490 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. A possible enclosure and attached linear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, east of Highway Bridge. The curvilinear enclosure is about 15metres across, with linear features which extend to the west for a short distance. The enclosure appears to be cut by a later quarry on its eastern side. The features are of uncertain date but could be Iron Age to Roman in date. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 646 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Geophysical survey at Willow Row Barrow in 2021 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Geophysical survey |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB6796 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516003 |
| **Northing** | 261733 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Geophysical survey undertaken in order to inform a planning application for an ecological burial ground. The survey area comprised c12ha of land and identified Iron Age to Roman farmsteads and<br>medieval to post medieval ridge and furrow |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 647 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Enclosure, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18721 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514490 |
| **Northing** | 262000 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ditches forming possible enclosure mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2-3. A probable settlement enclosure of possible later prehistoric to Roman date is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs to the south of High Wood, Hail Weston, centred at TL 14458 62044. The cropmarks consist of a trapezoidalenclosure measuring approximately 46 m by 35 m, but curtailed by a modern field boundary at its northern end. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 648 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Staughton House Park, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | LAWN; PARK; POND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB14225 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512200 |
| **Northing** | 264300 |

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|---|---|
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Park: Staughton Manor, House and moats. Not much left; a few trees and lawns.2. There is little evidence for this park other than the reference in the Victoria County History that Staughton House stood in a park of 500 acres. If this is correct the park must at one time have extended to the south almost as far as Old Manor Farm and to the east as for as Rushoe - perhaps incorporating lands once held as Rushoe Park? Staughton House itself was constructed in the mid-eighteenth century with later re-building, however cartographic evidence from 1807 onwards, although patchy, does not record a park surrounding the house until 1835. Sale documents of 1895 record a park of 120 acres (not present beforeenclosure) and an estate of 565 acres. A series of post 1760 maps held within the PRO was not accessed (PRO MR 701; 1401;1570; 1571) and it is possible that these might shed more light on this park, however, it is extremely unlikely that it predates1760 and it therefore does not fall within the remit of this research. From the present evidence the park appears to have been created at some time in the 1770's or between 1807 and 1835, with a possibility of expansion prior to the writing of the Victoria County History entry. It also appears most likely that the actual park, rather than the estate, never exceeded an area of just over 100 acres.3. Pond and manor house marked on 1st ed OS Map.4. Lawned gardens and matures trees recorded in description of estate. Pond apparent on accompanying map. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 649 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Undated enclosures Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28216 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512110 |
| **Northing** | 265070 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1.Possible rectangular enclosures visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in June 2011 in the course of English Heritage's annual reconnaissance programme. The traces are very faint, and broadly follow the orientation of existing fieldboundaries, but they are not represented on any early Ordnance Survey maps. They appear to represent a NW-SE line of rectangular enclosures, possibly of more than one phase. One side - facing north east - the enclosure boundaries seem to bemarke by lines of large, irregular pits, perhaps the former locations of trees? At one end is a more irregular concentration of similar pits.2. Linear ditches and enclosures of uncertain date and function are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in fields about 560 metres SE of the Sewage Works off Kimbolton Road and centred at TL 12091 65088, the cropmarks extend over an area of 367 metres NW-SE and 157 metres SW-NE and comprise parallel linear ditch alignments. The cropmarks are located on fields which contained medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks, visible on aerial photographs taken in 1947. Many of the NW-SE aligned linear ditches and ditch orpit cropmarks appear to be the last remnants of some of the cultivation earthworks and boundary ditches, which by 2011 had been so plough-levelled that nothing else remains visible, as they match almost exactly those visible in 1947. However, some of cropmark ditches aligned SW-NE are more problematic as they do not reflect visible cultivation earthworks. A modern pipeline bissects the features NW-SE. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 650 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Flint axe, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB10756 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 511990 |
| **Northing** | 263130 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Flint chipped axe. Suspect this is the same axe as RN 00422 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 651 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Undated ditches, The Green, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31009 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513050 |
| **Northing** | 265150 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1-2. Geophyscial survey and subsequent evaluation carried out on land at Great Staughton in 2020 in response to planning permission for residential development. Both the survey and the subsequent evaluation revealed only limited archaeologicalevidence consisting of three ephemeral ditches close to the road frontage. No finds were recovered from the features |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 652 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Iron Age ditch and undated gully, The Town, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH; GULLY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB30988 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 511980 |
| **Northing** | 263960 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Evaluation undertaken in 2018 consisted of six evaluation trenches, no archaeological finds or features were identified in four of the six trenches with a single undated gully and an Iron Age ditch identified in the remaining two. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 653 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former blacksmiths workshop, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB29776 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512240 |
| **Northing** | 264570 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Former blacksmiths workshop recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from 1885 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 654 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Moat at Place House, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOAT; MOUND; FISHPOND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB580 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512230 |
| **Northing** | 264680 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | S2, The moat formerly surrounded the house but has been partly filled in; it has subsidiary enclosures on the W side.O2, Adjacent to Place House are the N and W arms of a homestead moat with a small fishpond to the W. Extensive perimeter drainage ditches exist but are clear cut and obviously much later than the moat and pond. Earthworks only resurveyed at 1:2500.3. The moat, pond and landscaped outer boundary ditches and banks described above (Sources 5-6) were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from lidar imagery. Two blocks of ridge and furrow were also mapped and recorded |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 655 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Barn at Garden Farm, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BARN |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB577 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512000 |
| **Northing** | 264200 |

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| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. A small rectangular barn or granary, 30 yards S of the house, is of timber framing and brick nogging; it is raised from the ground on modern brick piers; the roof is hip-gabled at either end |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 656 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Pits and ditches, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH; PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18700 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512390 |
| **Northing** | 264240 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. A group and a cluster of pits with adjacent ditched features of more than phase (track and enclosure) mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. A group of undated linear ditches and pits are visible as cropmarks located south of Staughton Manor. Some of the linear ditches appear to be field boundaries, likely Medieval to Post-medieval, but it is not clear the date of the other linear ditches and pits. Some of the ditches may be drainage ditches.3. Cropmarks of ditches, parts of rectilinear enclosures and maculae and possible trackways of uncertain date including a curved interrupted arc of diches seen centred at TL 1239 6423 to the south of Saughton Manor visible on aerial photographs taken in 2015 as part of the Historic England Reconnaissance Recording programme. These features lie beneath or above the cropmarkremains of medieval ridge and furrow. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 657 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Enclosure, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18724 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514080 |
| **Northing** | 263050 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Enclosure with conjoined ditch mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 658 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Great Staughton Baptist Chapel |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | BAPTIST CHAPEL |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB14876 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513250 |
| **Northing** | 264560 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. The Great Staughton Baptist Chapel was built in 1871. The foundation stone states that it was laid by Bateman Brown on the 15th August 1871 and quotes a Bible passage from Haggai 2.7 "and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of hosts".2. Former Baptist Chapel built in 1871 of yellow brick with tile banding with a gabled front, a porch to one side, and a squat tower of two stages with a spire. Now in secular use |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 659 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Post medieval extraction pits, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | QUARRY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28830 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513720 |
| **Northing** | 264540 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Possible Post-medieval quarrying is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The quarrying is located east of Highway Bridge at TL 13742 64540. Although assumed to be Postmedieval in date, the quarrying could be earlier. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 660 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | AP assessment, Hail Weston, 1996 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | AP assessment |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB2476 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516650 |
| **Northing** | 262150 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire. |
| **Description** | An assessment of available aerial photographs was undertaken for the site and its immediate surroundings. A small ditched rectilinear enclosure of probably prehistoric or Romano-British |

date is
recorded 600m to the SE of the development site, while two large irregular enclosures and linear features are noted 800m to the SE. A number of areas of ridge and furrow are recorded in the fields
surrounding the village, most having been plough levelled at the time of photography. Traces of earthworks are recorded prior to 1968 in the area 500m to the NE of the site, consisting of short
lengths of perpendicular ditches, which are thought to relate to some form of land division in medieval or later times.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 661 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Enclosure, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | D SHAPED ENCLOSURE?; DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18671 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510560 |
| **Northing** | 264460 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Probable D-shaped enclosure and adjacent ditches forming another possible enclosure, mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. A possible later prehistoric settlement is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the west of Newpond Farm, Great Staughton, centred at TL 10556 64418. The cropmarks consist of overlapping and accreted curvilinear enclosures, visible over an area measuring approximately 110 m by 115 m. The overlapping nature of the cropmarks suggests multi-phase use of the site. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011.The possible Iron Age settlement was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from the available aerial photographs in Source 1 and is as described above. A further rectilinear enclosure at TL 10558 64385, is visible to the southwest and may be part of the settlement |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 662 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former toll gate, Kimbolton Trust |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | TOLL GATE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31690 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512930 |
| **Northing** | 264910 |
| **Parish** | Kimbolton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Toll bar recorded as part of the Kimbolton Trust |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 663 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Evaluation at Bushmead Road, Eaton Socon, 2005 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Evaluation |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB2082 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516406 |
| **Northing** | 259313 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire. |
| **Description** | An evaluation was undertaken at the 1.15 ha site in advance of a proposed residential development. Features were recorded in 6 on the 10 evaluation trenches, and include a substantial Middle Iron<br>Age ditch which may form part of an Iron Age enclosure settlement previously recorded to the N of the site. A number of undated ditches and a singleposthole were also identified. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 664 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Early medieval pottery and cobblestones, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB601 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513510 |
| **Northing** | 262250 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Early Medieval pot and cobblestones ploughed up in 1954.Only normal debris now visible. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 665 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Vicarage gardens, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | GARDEN |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB14226 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512500 |
| **Northing** | 264600 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Vicarage gardens. Mostly trees and grass, but OS plan still there |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 666 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible medieval settlement earthworks, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ARTEFACT SCATTER; DESERTED SETTLEMENT?; POND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB566 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512000 |
| **Northing** | 263000 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. C11 - C12 pottery scatter, hand made, mostly unglazed. Faint signs of earthworks, possibly a village site.2. Indications of ditches and banks on APs in a restricted area. ? House or hamlet site.O2, Possibly the site of an early farm or barn, the earthworks do not form any coherent pattern. The site is under pasture and no surface finds were made.4. Aerial photographs taken in July 2010 in the course of the annual English Heritage reconnaissance programme show a number of cropmark features in this area, including the pond mentioned above, which is clearly visible (and is marked on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps). Others clearly represent former field boundaries, some of them associated with faint cropmark traces of ridge and furrow. There is nothing identifiable as a building, although part of the area remains out of cultivation5-6. The earthworks and cropmarks visible on aerial photographs and mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. A linear pond or clay pit, was visible as an earthwork on historical aerial photographs (Source 2), but has been plough levelled and now visible as a cropmark. It forms an enclosed area with a north-south orientated linear boundary ditch. Both are respected by ridge and furrow. Other field boundaries are also visible as cropmarks and were not mapped as they are marked on the OS map of 1887. The enclosed area may still be the location of an early farm or barn |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 667 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Ditches, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18716 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513600 |
| **Northing** | 261930 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ditches possibly related to nearby enclosures mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. A complex of curvilinear enclosures is visible as faint cropmarks on aerial photographs to the east of Beacon Farm, centred at TL 13633 61979. Two groups of overlapping or accreted curvilinear enclosures are located at TL1354362043 andTL1369061922. Fragmentary boundaries and faint enclosures lie between them and around them. All the features may have been connected at some point, or, may not be contemporaneous and instead be associated with different phases of settlement. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 390 m by 370 m. A curvilinear |

enclosure is located to the north east of the settlement features (see NRHE 1593657) and may have been associated with them. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 668 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Rushoe Park, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DEER PARK |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB17503 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513500 |
| **Northing** | 263600 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Originally imparked prior to 1245 when stocking was carried out, this park subsequently fell out of use until its re-imparkment in the mid 16th century by Sir Oliver Leader which lead to a court case at Star Chamber. His tenants initiated a mass park break and riot in response to the enclosure of the land and this included an attack on the parkers lodge but the manorial dwelling was left unmolested. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 669 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former school, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SCHOOL |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28202 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512980 |
| **Northing** | 264600 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. School recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from 1885 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 670 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Mill (site of), Mill Field, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MILL |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB571 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512400 |

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|---|---|
| **Northing** | 263080 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | O1. A mill is shown at approximately TL/1241/6308 on OS 2in drawing 1820, which may account for, or have occupied, one of these mounds.O2. A mill is shown at TL/1241/6310 on Jeffrey's map of Bedfordshire 1768 (scale 2in to 1 mile) no doubt the one on the OS drawing, but no irregularities in the crop were seen at the indicated site which now lies under standing corn. The field is named Mill Field on the Inclosure map of 1804 but no mill is shown.1. At TL/128-/632- is marked a windmill (on a mound) on 1808 Inclosure Map. See also RN 00437 for all of site.2. Monument includes a postmill (Med or Post-Med), 750m E of Old Manor Farm, in a field known as Mill field. The mill has been documented on C18 and C19 maps, but not identified on the ground. It is likely that one of the four barrow mounds recorded on a small scale map of 1827 was reused as a mill mound. Building debris on the barrow site confirms this impression. The barrow mounds are favourably situated on the crest of a hill, 900m E of medieval manor and 500m SE of the remains of a medieval and/or post-med shrunken village. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 671 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Cropmarks, Newpond Farm, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18534 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510770 |
| **Northing** | 264610 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Cropmark of a series of features including at least one rectilinear enclosure were identified near the field boundaries northeast of the farm on aerial photography taken in 1996 by RCHME. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 672 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Enclosure, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE; RING DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18733 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513380 |
| **Northing** | 264320 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Circular enclosure with possible entrance mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2-3. A ring ditch possibly, the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, is visible on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The ring ditch is located south of Great Staughton. at TL 13390 64338 and measures30metres in |

diameter

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 673 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Roman coins, River Kym, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB610 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513500 |
| **Northing** | 264000 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Roman coins are said to have been found on the W bank of the river Kym close to New Wood, about half a mile NW of RusheyFarm. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 674 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Coprolite mining, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | COPROLITE WORKINGS? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18722 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513900 |
| **Northing** | 262840 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. A group of parallel trenches (possibly coprolite extraction) mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2-3. Possible Post-medieval quarrying is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The quarrying is located east of Moor Farm Cottages at TL 13910 62840. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 675 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Evaluation at Priors Gate, Eaton Socon, 2001 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Evaluation |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB1963 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516705 |
| **Northing** | 258151 |

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| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire. |
| **Description** | Following on from previous fieldwork, a further 19 trenches were excavated on the site of the proposed development of retail premises with associated landscaping and roads. A few archaeological features were identified, mostly ditches and pits, thought to be related to Romano-British field systems related to the settlement identified during the previous excavation. Two pits do not fit this interpretation. One probably represents a Saxon Sunken Featured Building, whilst the other could be Neolithic in date |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 676 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Polished axehead find, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB603 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513050 |
| **Northing** | 263690 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC1. BA (sic) small polished greenstone axe found in 1959,in possession of the finder.Indicated site now under spring crop and only a cursory perambulation was possible. Finder confirmed find spot of axe which hestill retains. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 677 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Undated cropmark features, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB28827 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513360 |
| **Northing** | 264140 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Small area of enclosures, possibly former farmhouse visible on aerial photography. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 678 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |

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| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB10795 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512800 |
| **Northing** | 263900 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ridge and furrow. Sketched on to overlay.2. Ridge and furrow extending from TL/115-/640-toTL/120-/643-. Sketched on to AP overlay. Formerly PRN090073. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB186684. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB186725. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB186766. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB186797. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18681; MCB186838. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18685; MCB18687; MCB18688;MCB18691; MCB186959. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB1869710. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18705; MCB18707; MCB18708;MCB1870911. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB1872712. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18732; MCB18734;13. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18740; MCB1874114. Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as cropmarks and earthworks. They appear to have been leveled on the more recent APs. Formerly MCB1874115-25. An extensive area of contiguous and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Great Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible on lidar imagery. These banks may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had beencompletely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. North of Staughton Green village and around Dillington, many of the cultivation blocks appear to be post-medieval. Aerial photographs taken in 2014 and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the20th century.26. Two fields with ridge and furrow running ENE - WSW in both.27. Extensive open fields of ridge and furrow and associated plough headlands, baulks and ditches most of probable medieval date, and drainage ditches of possible post-medieval date are visible on air photos. These earthworks appear to have been leveled by the late 1960s. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 679 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513764 |
| **Northing** | 263465 |

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| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000 overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the commonopen field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been plough levelled since the post-war period.17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains surviving as below ground features. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 680 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Earthwork remains of Ridge and furrow, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB549 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513100 |
| **Northing** | 263400 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ridge and furrow ploughing.2. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.3-4. Ridge and furrow on which stands on an elevated platform; probably a gazebo mound. (formerly PRN00439a)5-6. Ridge and furrow. (R Palmer 19/07/1983). Formerly PRN05737a7-8. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN087277, 9. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08728; 087294, 7. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN087304,7. Two fields with ridge and furrow running N - S in both. Formerly PRN087324, 10. Slight ridge and furrow, N - S aligned with boundary ditch in NW corner of field. Formerly PRN113587, 9. Slight ridge and furrow in N half of field. Moderately high natural history interest. Formerly PRN0875410. Field 4454.Slight ridge and furrow NE - SW aligned indistinct at S end of field. Formerly PRN 1135610. Field 0033.Slight evidence of ridge and furrow in NW of field with possible headland bank to NW. Further slight ridge and furrow in SE corner with ditch to N and low area to E of ditch. Gentle undulations in rest of field, unconvincing as ofarchaeological interest. Formerly PRN 11357 12-18, 27-35. An extensive area of contiguous and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Great Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notableare the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible on lidar imagery. These banks may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the |

common open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. North of Staughton Green village and around Dillington, many of the cultivation blocks appear to be post-medieval. Aerial photographs taken in 2014and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century.19. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18698; MCB1870320-22. Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow visible in the parish of Great Staughton on LiDAR data.23. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB1869220. evidence of medieval to post medieval ridge and furrow on a north-south alignment visible on LiDAR data from 2015. Formerly MCB2511824-25. Slight earthworks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow in S two thirds of field. Possible also in field to W but needs ground verification. Sketch plotted in pencil on to 1:10,000 overlay. (BRC --/08/1994). Formerly PRB1160426. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18704; MCB18706

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 681 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Iron Age to Roman cropmark enclosures, 400m north of Cherry Orchard Farm, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB26954 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512860 |
| **Northing** | 262500 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Settlement enclosures of possible later prehistoric to Roman date are visible as faint cropmarks on aerial photographs to the north east of Little Staughton Airfield, centred at TL 12750 62561. Sub-square and sub-rectangular ditched enclosures are visible over an area measuring approximately 385 m by 230 m. The faint nature of the cropmarks means that relationships between the features are unclear. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011.The possible Iron Age or Roman settlement enclosures are as described above and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from the aerial photographs |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 682 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Cropmark site, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RING DITCH; ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB534 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510900 |
| **Northing** | 265000 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Cropmarks of a ring ditch.2. AP not available in O2, AP not available in CUCAP. No surface |

traces evident at the indicated position.The cropmark is sited on level ground under crop, bounded to the N by the River Kym. No trace of the feature can be seen on the ground or on OS AP, 75/174/204 June 1975. Ring ditch, enclosures. (R Desmond, 19/06/1985).3. The complex was plotted by RCHME from aerial photography taken in 1996 and shown to stretch further to the southwest of the ring ditch, including rectilinear and subcircular enclosures and trackways.6-7. Recent cropmark photography reveals the cropmark of this probable Prehistoric or Roman round barrow site, visible as a ring ditch at TL 1094 6508.8-9. A ring ditch of probable Iron Age or Roman age, but possibly of Bronze Age origins, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located on a field margin about 640 metres north of Newpond Farm and centred at TL 10937 65081, a single ring ditch up to 2.2 metres wide encloses an area about 19.5 metres in diameter

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 683 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Evaluation at Bell Farm, Eaton Socon, 1997 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Evaluation |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB1964 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516784 |
| **Northing** | 258119 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire. |
| **Description** | Eleven evaluation trenches were excavated revealing a concentration of Romano-British activity dating from the 2nd - 4th centuries AD located to the N of the concreted road which crossed the site.<br>The remains took the form of linear ditches, a number of pits and several midden spreads. Little diagnostic evidence for structures was found, but it is suggested that an agricultural settlement is<br>located in close proximity to the trial trenches. To the south of the road evidence was much more sparse, comprising post medieval ditches and foundations, and a palaeochannel. A small number<br>of flint artefacts were found in residual contexts, possibly indicating activity of a later Neolithic date. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 684 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible enclosure, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18702 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513250 |
| **Northing** | 264260 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |

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| **Description** | 1. Possible rectangular (?) enclosure mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 685 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Excavation at Bushmead Road, St Neots, 2006 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Excavation |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB2328 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516483 |
| **Northing** | 259294 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | This site was recorded by A. Kerr for the Defence of Britain project. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 686 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13363 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515588 |
| **Northing** | 264155 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. 1,25 hectares of E - W oriented, well defined ridge and furrow.<br>2-3. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>4. Fair quality ridge and furrow, aligned NNE - SSW, with probable short lengths of headland bank. Apparent natural slope<br>crosses E - W, but could be remnants of later field boundary. In the SE corner there is no clear evidence of ridge and furrow, but<br>bank and part ditched incomplete enclosure to E of house.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>6-12. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote |

sensing data and was mapped as
part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the
contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been
plough levelled since the post-war period

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 687 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible post medieval ditches, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE?; PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18750 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515230 |
| **Northing** | 262661 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ditches forming possible rectangular enclosure plus several adjacent ditches and pits, mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>2. Twelve abraded sherds of pottery and six artefacts of Roman date were recovered during metal detecting in the same field as these cropmarks in early 2015. The metal detected artefacts collected at the same time were recorded with the PAS under the following references and included a pendant of Roman date and six coins predominantly of the third century AD (CAM-016044, CAM-17B399, CAM-177FDC, CAM-17954E, CAM-798FCA, CAM-1770B4, CAM-17A340). Three sherds of Roman grey ware, a rim sherd of a colour coat ware and a body sherd of colour coat ware from close to the vessels rim or base. A single rim sherd of dark buff orangey brown with dark grey sandy textured surfaces may be from a late Iron Age vessel, if not then this is likely to be an early Romano-British vessel sherd. Six sherds of Shelley ware, two of which are rim sherds of Roman date. By association it is likely that the other four Shelley ware sherds are of Romano-British date.<br>3-4. Probable medieval and/or post-medieval field boundary ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located immediately west of Wood Farm and centred at TL 15256 62649, the cropmarks are located within fields whose current boundaries appear to have been redefined by the parish's 1838 Inclosure Act. However, the W-E aligned boundaries appear to correspond with the boundaries of blocks of ridge and furrow cultivation that were visible in aerial photographs taken in 1945 immediately south of the cropmarks and a short distance to the east of the farm. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 688 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |

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| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515585 |
| **Northing** | 264044 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | . Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000 overlay. (BRC --/08/1994). 2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. 6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century. 8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been plough levelled since the post-war period. 17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains surviving as below ground features. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 689 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible ditches, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18736 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513900 |
| **Northing** | 264480 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Possible ditches mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. A possible Iron Age to Roman linear feature is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The linear ditch is located east of Highway Bridge at TL 13910 64460. The L-shaped ditch, may be part of a larger enclosure, as there is a gap on the |

eastern side. The ditch appears to underlie medieval ridge and furrowcultivation so is possibly Iron Age to Roman in date.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 690 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Cropmark remains of ridge and furrow, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18696 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513080 |
| **Northing** | 263540 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB187013. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB187124. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB187355. A small area of ridge and furrow is visible as cropmarks on aerial photography dated to 2009. The features are on an eastwestorientation. Formerly MCB249406-17. An extensive area of contiguous and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerialphotographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Great Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible on lidar imagery. These banks may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had beencompletely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. North of Staughton Green village and around Dillington, many of the cultivation blocks appear to be post-medieval. Aerial photographs taken in 2014 and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 691 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible Roman Road, Dorchester-on-Thames to Alconbury. |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ROAD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD485; MCB31323 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513541 |
| **Northing** | 263415 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Roman Road: Dorchester-on-Thames to Alconbury. For full details see Linear archiveThe |

line of a suggested Roman road from Dorchester-on-Thames to Alconbury House has been traced through Bedfordshire. The road enters the county from the south west and passes through Aspley Heath, where aggers are visible (HER5160,10450). Several further stretches of agger can be seen in Aspley Guise and Husborne Crawley, and the line has also been based in hedgerow lines shown on historic maps. Between Ridgmont and Wootton the line of the road has been obliterated by brickworks, but reappears in Wootton as the edge of a patch of woodland. Its line is fragmentary and disputed through Kempston, and the supposed "paved ford" where it crosses the River Great Ouse (HER814) may not have existed. An enclosure boundary recorded in 1795 may reflect the line of the road in the Brickhill area of Bedford, and in Ravensden parish visible metalling suggests the Roman road was on the same line as the modern road for some distance towards Colmworth.The road is thought to pass just to the east of Bushmead Priory, and has not been traced north of the priory due to modern development.The suggested road links monastic houses at Woburn, Cauldwell, Newnham and Bushmead, which has led to the supposition that it may have remained in use until the Dissolution.Bedford Record, 2/2/1982 (Newspaper Article). SBD10568.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: BS905, Bolnhurst, 1777 (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MA15, Ridgmont, 1797 (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MA20, Eaton Socon (Staploe) 1799 (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MA26, Bedford, 1795 (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MA38, Wilden, 1817 (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MA41/1, Ravensden, 1809 (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MA64, Colmworth, 1838 (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: MA67, 1838 (Unpublished document). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: R1/42, Husborne Crawley, 1760 (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: WE 1604, Marston Moretaine, 1797 (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: X1/25, Kempston, 1804 (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: X1/30, Aspley Guise, c.1745 (Unpublisheddocument). SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: X1/33, Woburn, 1661 (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS: X1/51, Biddenham, 1794 (Unpublished document).SBD10551.Bedfordshire Magazine, Vol 6, 1957-1959, pp 57-59 + fig (Bibliographic reference). SBD10543.Bedfordshire Times, 19/11/1981 (Newspaper Article). SBD10544.J Wood, J Wood, Notes added to maps, April 82 (Unpublished document). SBD10843.J Wood, J Wood, Notes, kept under HER814 (Unpublished document). SBD10843.R Bell, Comment on Ravensden and Wilden, Dec 1975 (Verbal communication). SBD11103.The Field, 17/10/1963 (Article in serial). SBD11104.Viatores, 1964, Roman Roads in SE Midlands, pp 271-282, Maps pp 433-436 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10737.R W Bagshawe, 1979, Roman Roads, pl 40 (Bibliographic reference). SBD10842.John Wood, 1984, Kempston Parish Survey, no ref (Unpublished document). SBD10656

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 692 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | D-shaped enclosure, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | D SHAPED ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18714 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513690 |
| **Northing** | 261910 |

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| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. D-shaped enclosure mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. A complex of curvilinear enclosures is visible as faint cropmarks on aerial photographs to the east of Beacon Farm, centred at TL 13633 61979. Two groups of overlapping or accreted curvilinear enclosures are located at TL1354362043 and TL1369061922. Fragmentary boundaries and faint enclosures lie between them and around them. All the features may have been connected at some point, or, may not be contemporaneous and instead be associated with different phases of settlement. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 390 m by 370 m. A curvilinear enclosure is located to the north east of the settlement features (see NRHE 1593657) and may have been associated with them. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 693 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516096 |
| **Northing** | 264055 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period.<br>17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains<br>surviving as below ground features. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 694 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Biggleswade to Alconbury Hill Trust |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | TOLL ROAD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31381 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 517197 |
| **Northing** | 260189 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Biggleswade to Alconbury Hill Turnpike Trust enacted by Act of Parliament in 1724 and dissolved 1867. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 695 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Parallel pit alignment, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18699 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512150 |
| **Northing** | 264290 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Two parallel pit alignments mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. Two undated parallel pit alignments are visible as cropmarks west of Staughton Manor. The pit alignments are centred at TL 12139 64336, are 85metres apart and the pits themselves measure about 3metres in diameter. Their location within the grounds of Staughton Manor may suggest the pits are the result of tree boles forming a tree avenue |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 696 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516154 |
| **Northing** | 261756 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |

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| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000 overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been plough levelled since the post-war period.<br>17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains surviving as below ground features. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 697 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Great Staughton to Lavendon (Riseley District) Turnpike Trust |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | TOLL ROAD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31685 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 511220 |
| **Northing** | 264470 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Great Staughton to Lavendon turnpike trust active from 1802-1877 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 698 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Earthwork remains of Ridge and furrow, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB549 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514173 |

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|---|---|
| **Northing** | 264638 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ridge and furrow ploughing.<br>2. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>3-4. Ridge and furrow on which stands on an elevated platform; probably a gazebo mound. (formerly PRN00439a)<br>5-6. Ridge and furrow. (R Palmer 19/07/1983). Formerly PRN05737a<br>7-8. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08727<br>7, 9. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08728; 08729<br>4, 7. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08730<br>4,7. Two fields with ridge and furrow running N - S in both. Formerly PRN08732<br>4, 10. Slight ridge and furrow, N - S aligned with boundary ditch in NW corner of field. Formerly PRN11358<br>7, 9. Slight ridge and furrow in N half of field. Moderately high natural history interest. Formerly PRN08754<br>10. Field 4454.Slight ridge and furrow NE - SW aligned indistinct at S end of field. Formerly PRN 11356<br>10. Field 0033.Slight evidence of ridge and furrow in NW of field with possible headland bank to NW. Further slight ridge and<br>furrow in SE corner with ditch to N and low area to E of ditch. Gentle undulations in rest of field, unconvincing as of<br>archaeological interest. Formerly PRN 11357<br>12-18, 27-35. An extensive area of contiguous and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation<br>and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial<br>photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Great<br>Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable<br>are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible on lidar imagery. These banks<br>may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape,<br>recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been<br>completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. North of Staughton<br>Green village and around Dillington, many of the cultivation blocks appear to be post-medieval. Aerial photographs taken in 2014<br>and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the<br>20th century.<br>19. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18698; MCB18703<br>20-22. Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow visible in the parish of Great Staughton on LiDAR data.<br>23. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18692<br>20. evidence of medieval to post medieval ridge and furrow on a north-south alignment visible on LiDAR data from 2015.<br>Formerly MCB25118<br>24-25. Slight earthworks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow in S two thirds of field. Possible also in field to W but needs ground<br>verification. Sketch plotted in pencil on to 1:10,000 overlay. (BRC --/08/1994). Formerly PRB11604<br>26. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18704; MCB18706 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 699 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Enclosure, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18715 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513580 |
| **Northing** | 262040 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ditches forming an enclosure mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. A complex of curvilinear enclosures is visible as faint cropmarks on aerial photographs to the east of Beacon Farm, centred at TL 13633 61979. Two groups of overlapping or accreted curvilinear enclosures are located at TL1354362043 andTL1369061922. Fragmentary boundaries and faint enclosures lie between them and around them. All the features may have been connected at some point, or, may not be contemporaneous and instead be associated with different phases of settlement. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 390 m by 370 m. A curvilinear enclosure is located to the north east of the settlement features (see NRHE 1593657) and may have been associated with them. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 700 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB10795 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515095 |
| **Northing** | 264395 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ridge and furrow ploughing.<br>2. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>3-4. Ridge and furrow on which stands on an elevated platform; probably a gazebo mound. (formerly PRN00439a)<br>5-6. Ridge and furrow. (R Palmer 19/07/1983). Formerly PRN05737a<br>7-8. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08727<br>7, 9. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08728; 08729<br>4, 7. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08730<br>4,7. Two fields with ridge and furrow running N - S in both. Formerly PRN08732<br>4, 10. Slight ridge and furrow, N - S aligned with boundary ditch in NW corner of field. Formerly PRN11358<br>7, 9. Slight ridge and furrow in N half of field. Moderately high natural history interest. Formerly PRN08754<br>10. Field 4454.Slight ridge and furrow NE - SW aligned indistinct at S end of field. Formerly PRN |

11356
10. Field 0033.Slight evidence of ridge and furrow in NW of field with possible headland bank to NW. Further slight ridge and
furrow in SE corner with ditch to N and low area to E of ditch. Gentle undulations in rest of field, unconvincing as of
archaeological interest. Formerly PRN 11357
12-18, 27-35. An extensive area of contiguous and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation
and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial
photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Great
Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable
are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible on lidar imagery. These banks
may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape,
recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been
completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. North of Staughton
Green village and around Dillington, many of the cultivation blocks appear to be post-medieval. Aerial photographs taken in 2014
and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the
20th century.
19. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18698; MCB18703
20-22. Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow visible in the parish of Great Staughton on LiDAR data.
23. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18692
20. evidence of medieval to post medieval ridge and furrow on a north-south alignment visible on LiDAR data from 2015.
Formerly MCB25118
24-25. Slight earthworks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow in S two thirds of field. Possible also in field to W but needs ground
verification. Sketch plotted in pencil on to 1:10,000 overlay. (BRC --/08/1994). Formerly PRB11604
26. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18704; MCB18706

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 701 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Cropmarks, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE; TRACKWAY |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB548 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 511510 |
| **Northing** | 264820 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |

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| **Description** | Cropmarks of a sub-square enclosure and associated trackway. (Note: sketched on to AP overlay) |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 702 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible enclosure, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18674 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 511120 |
| **Northing** | 263100 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Possibly D-shaped enclosure mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. A possible Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The enclosure is located east of Little Staughton and centred at TL 11120 63110. It measures about 43metres by 49metres |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 704 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Kimbolton Turnpike Trust |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | TOLL ROAD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31686 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512602 |
| **Northing** | 265179 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Kimbolton turnpike trust active from 1755-1877. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 705 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Cropmark enclosure, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE; DITCH |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB19076 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514876 |
| **Northing** | 261962 |

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| Parish | Hail Weston |
| Council | Cambridgeshire |
| Description | 1. Enclosure with adjacent ditches and circular enclosure inside, mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>2-3. A probable settlement enclosure of possible later prehistoric date is visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs to the<br>south west of Huntingdon Wood, Hail Weston, centred at TL 14854 61985. The cropmarks consist of a curvilinear enclosure<br>measuring approximately 60 m by 50 m, with a smaller curvilinear enclosure and linear boundaries within it. These features were<br>recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011 |

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| Asset/Event Number | 706 |
| Asset/Event Name | Probable Roman Road, Cambridge to Bolnhurst (modern A428) |
| Type of Asset/Event | ROAD |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MCB30152 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 516395 |
| Northing | 260919 |
| Parish | |
| Council | South Cambridgeshire |
| Description | 1. Probable minor road running west from the known Roman town at Cambridge [see Associated Monument Records]. Followed<br>by parish boundaries for most of the course to St Neots. Section identified in gravel workings near Bushmead Priory [at c.TL<br>122609]. Course further west uncertain. [See OS Linear Archive for bibliography to 1967, air photo coverage 1940s, field<br>investigation 1974 |

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| Asset/Event Number | 707 |
| Asset/Event Name | Roman enclosure complex, Great Staughton |
| Type of Asset/Event | ENCLOSURE; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; ROAD |
| Listing No./NRHE Number | |
| HER Number | MCB19078 |
| Status | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| Easting | 513230 |
| Northing | 263620 |
| Parish | |
| Council | Cambridgeshire |
| Description | 1. Planned group of enclosures forming a village like plan (possibly related to NW group of enclosures) mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.Finds of Roman date have been found in the vicinity, see MCB596, MCB597, MCB598 AND MCB5992. Cropmarks recorded on APs: 'NMR 27093/027-047 30 June 2011' and 'NMR 27094/001-009 30 June 2011'. |

Further cropmark observed in field directly south east of the extent observed in Source 1 (see above).2-3. A probable small Roman town is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the south of Great Staughton, centred at TL 13212 63702. The settlement is approximately linear in character, extending south east from Stoughton Manor to Rushey Farm, and visible over an area measuring approximately 1420 m by 290 m. A road appears to lead to a junction with the main road through the southern area of the settlement. It may be a section of the suggested Dorchester-on-Thames to Alconbury Roman road (see NRHE 992825), but it cannot be seen beyond the settlement road, so the relationship between the cropmark and thesuggested route is unclear. The settlement road follows a curving route from south east to north west from the junction at TL 13371 63723 up to another junction at TL 13060 63830. This section of road has at least five minor roads leading off it to the west and four to the east, all with square and rectilinear enclosures grouped around and between them. A large, square, single-ditched enclosure is located to the north of the second junction at TL 12926 64011. It is located alongside a straight section of the main road which continues to the north west into an adjacent field in a straight line to TL 12623 64312, with fairly regular rectilinearenclosures alongside it to the east and at least two small rectilinear enclosures located to west, on an angle to the road. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs. The settlement is as described. To the north of the main settlement area at TL 13316 63814, is an area which appears to have been quarried and at TL 13343 63822, is the possible location of a building, visible as an outline, and could also be Roman in date, as could the quarrying

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 708 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Rectilinear enclosure, St Neots |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB19143 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516494 |
| **Northing** | 260708 |
| **Parish** | St Neots |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Rectilinear enclosure noted on aerial photographs from 2008-9 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 709 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Linear feature, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | LINEAR FEATURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB12701 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513930 |
| **Northing** | 264070 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Linear features. Sketched on to AP overlay by R Desmond 24/02/1993. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 710 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Group of enclosures and pits, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; PIT |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18731 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512800 |
| **Northing** | 264110 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Line of rectangular enclosures with adjacent enclosures and pits, mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Some enclosures and pits are obviously together (possibly related to SE enclosure group).2. Cropmarks of a small possible Iron Age, Roman or early medieval settlement visible linear group of rectilinear enclosures and associated trackway located just to the south of the the River Kym, south of Great Staughton (centred at TL 1276 6417). The enclosures are arranged in a NW-SE line, some enclosures conjoined, with traces of a trackway running along the southern side of the block of enclosures.These remains are visible on aerial photographs taken in 2015 as part of the Historic England Reconnaissance Recording programme 2-3. A probable small Roman town is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the south of Great Staughton, centred at TL 13212 63702. The settlement is approximately linear in character, extending south east from Stoughton Manor to Rushey Farm,and visible over an area measuring approximately 1420 m by 290 m. A road appears to lead to a junction with the main road through the southern area of the settlement. It may be a section of the suggested Dorchester-on-Thames to Alconbury Roman road (see NRHE 992825), but it cannot be seen beyond the settlement road, so the relationship between the cropmark and thesuggested route is unclear. The settlement road follows a curving route from south east to north west from the junction at TL 13371 63723 up to another junction at TL 13060 63830. This section of road has at least five minor roads leading off it to the west and four to the east, all with square and rectilinear enclosures grouped around and between them. A large, square, single-ditched enclosure is located to the north of the second junction at TL 12926 64011. It is located alongside a straight section of the main road which continues to the north west into an adjacent field in a straight line to TL 12623 64312, with fairly regular rectilinearenclosures alongside it to the east and at least two small rectilinear enclosures located to west, on an angle to the road. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011. mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs. The settlement is as described. To the north of the main settlement area at TL 13316 63814, is an area which appears to have been quarried and at TL 13343 63822, is the possible location of a building, visible as an outline, and could also be Roman in date, as could the quarrying |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 711 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible enclosure, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18693 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512580 |

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|---|---|
| **Northing** | 262520 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Possible rectangular enclosure mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. A possible Iron Age farmstead enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The enclosure is located northwest of Cherry Orchard Farm at TL12608 62523. The enclosure comprises a rectilinear enclosure with an adjoining D-shaped annexe enclosure to the east. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 712 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | The Park, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DEER PARK |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB17541 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 511464 |
| **Northing** | 263119 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. This possible park has the typical curved field boundaries and 'Park' related location names. The Victoria County History claims it was built 13th C and remained in existence until 'prior to 1705'. Its location near a strongly moated manorial site also indicate that a park was probably present. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 713 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Group of enclosures, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18669 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 510810 |
| **Northing** | 264900 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Several enclosures with conjoined and adjacent ditches mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. Recent cropmark photography reveal the cropmarks of a complex of enclosures and linear features, probably representing a Prehistoric or Roman enclosed settlement site, visible around TL 1084 6498.3. The settlement was photographed again during English Heritage's annual reconnaissance programme in 2011. The cropmarks consist of an area of accreted and overlapping enclosures. The degree of overlapping indicates that the site is multi-phase in use. A line of enclosures extends across the centre of the site: a trapezoidal enclosure with a broad external ditch, located at the western end; a sub-square enclosure in the centre and a circular enclosure at the eastern end. Rectilinear enclosures |

either adjoin or overlap these features, located between them and to the north and south. Trackways lead to the north, south, east andnorth east, from a possible external ditch around the settlement. The eastern trackway terminates in two irregular enclosures. The cropmarks are visible over an area measuring approximately 430 m by 350 m.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 714 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible ditches and pits, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DITCH?; PIT? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18738 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515065 |
| **Northing** | 264333 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Possible ditches and pits mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 715 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible Iron Age to Roman enclosure, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18675 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 511150 |
| **Northing** | 262990 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ditches forming a feature (possible enclosure with an entrance?) mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. A possible Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The enclosure is located east of Little Staughton and centred at TL 11120 63110. It measures about 43metres by 49metres |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 717 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |

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|---|---|
| **Easting** | 515656 |
| **Northing** | 263350 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period.<br>17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains<br>surviving as below ground features. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 718 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Biggleswade to Alconbury Hill Trust |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | TOLL ROAD |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31381 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 518349 |
| **Northing** | 265280 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Huntingdonshire |
| **Description** | 1. Biggleswade to Alconbury Hill Turnpike Trust enacted by Act of Parliament in 1724 and dissolved 1867.<br>Biggleswade to Alconbury Hill Trust |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 719 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | D-shaped enclosure, Great Staughton |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18728 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 513330 |
| **Northing** | 263150 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. D-shaped enclosure mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 720 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Earthwork remains of Ridge and furrow, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB549 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514756 |
| **Northing** | 264431 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ridge and furrow ploughing.<br>2. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>3-4. Ridge and furrow on which stands on an elevated platform; probably a gazebo mound. (formerly PRN00439a)<br>5-6. Ridge and furrow. (R Palmer 19/07/1983). Formerly PRN05737a<br>7-8. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08727<br>7, 9. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08728; 08729<br>4, 7. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08730<br>4,7. Two fields with ridge and furrow running N - S in both. Formerly PRN08732<br>4, 10. Slight ridge and furrow, N - S aligned with boundary ditch in NW corner of field. Formerly PRN11358<br>7, 9. Slight ridge and furrow in N half of field. Moderately high natural history interest. Formerly PRN08754<br>10. Field 4454.Slight ridge and furrow NE - SW aligned indistinct at S end of field. Formerly PRN 11356<br>10. Field 0033.Slight evidence of ridge and furrow in NW of field with possible headland bank to NW. Further slight ridge and<br>furrow in SE corner with ditch to N and low area to E of ditch. Gentle undulations in rest of field, unconvincing as of<br>archaeological interest. Formerly PRN 11357<br>12-18, 27-35. An extensive area of contiguous and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation<br>and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial<br>photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Great<br>Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable<br>are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible |

on lidar imagery. These banks
may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape,
recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been
completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. North of Staughton
Green village and around Dillington, many of the cultivation blocks appear to be post-medieval. Aerial photographs taken in 2014
and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the
20th century.
19. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18698; MCB18703
20-22. Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow visible in the parish of Great Staughton on LiDAR data.
23. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18692
20. evidence of medieval to post medieval ridge and furrow on a north-south alignment visible on LiDAR data from 2015.
Formerly MCB25118
24-25. Slight earthworks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow in S two thirds of field. Possible also in field to W but needs ground
verification. Sketch plotted in pencil on to 1:10,000 overlay. (BRC --/08/1994). Formerly PRB11604
26. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18704; MCB18706

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 721 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13363 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515000 |
| **Northing** | 262169 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. 1,25 hectares of E - W oriented, well defined ridge and furrow.<br>2-3. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>4. Fair quality ridge and furrow, aligned NNE - SSW, with probable short lengths of headland bank. Apparent natural slope<br>crosses E - W, but could be remnants of later field boundary. In the SE corner there is no clear evidence of ridge and furrow, but<br>bank and part ditched incomplete enclosure to E of house.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with |

other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but
woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.
6-12. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former
common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as
part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the
contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been
plough levelled since the post-war period

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 722 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Mound, Place House, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOUND; GAZEBO? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB573 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512070 |
| **Northing** | 264650 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | O1, A rectangular mound with an elevated platform at its N end. It stands on ridge and furrow and has neither ditch nor ramp. The maximum height is 2,9m. Probably an adjunct of Place House. Probably a gazebo mound. Surveyed at 1:2500.02, The feature is not shown on the Inclosure Map of 1804. The survey of 01 is correct.3. The sub rectangular mound recorded above was visible on lidar imagery and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 723 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible enclosure, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18694 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 512260 |
| **Northing** | 262410 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Possible enclosure (?) mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.2. A probable settlement enclosure and a trackway of possible later prehistoric to Roman date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the north of Little Staughton Airfield, centred at TL 12260 62389. The cropmarks consist of a curvilinear enclosure with possible internal divisions and a curving trackway or boundary ditch adjacent to it to the east. Three fragmentary |

curvilinearditches, possibly partial enclosures, are located immediately to the south west of the settlement enclosure. The enclosure measures approximately 50 m by 35 m. The trackway or boundary extends from north west to south east for a distance ofapproximately 190 m. These features were recorded from EH Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 724 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Cropmark remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18745 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515915 |
| **Northing** | 262996 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1-3. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>4-5. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>6-14. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 725 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Enclosure system, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE; SQUARE ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB5740 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516788 |
| **Northing** | 261698 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |

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| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Three sides of rectilinear enclosure and ?geological marks. (R Palmer 19/07/1983).<br>2. TL/168-/617-. Square enclosure. Sketched at 1:10000. Some geological features should be deleted from 1:10000.(R Palmer<br>04/07/1990).<br>3. Shows enclosure and further possible enclosure and linear features similar to 6in map. (B Cushion 11/08/1994).<br>4. An assessment of available aerial photographs was undertaken for the site and its immediate surroundings. A small ditched<br>rectilinear enclosure of probably prehistoric or Romano-British date is recorded 600m to the SE of the development site.<br>5. A square enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in July 2010 in the course of the annual English<br>Heritage reconnaissance programme. It is orientated NE-SW, with the SW-facing side open - i.e. no trace of a ditch is visible<br>either on the 2010 aerial photographs or on the Google Earth historical imagery (layer dated to 2006) which also shows the<br>cropmarks with exceptional clarity. The enclosure appears as a regular square, with all four sides measuring circa 40 metres.<br>Other cropmarks in the vicinity appear mostly to be a mixture of relatively recent field boundaries and 'natural' or geological<br>features.<br>6. The square enclosure cropmark as described above is visible on historic aerial photographs taken in 1945 and aerial<br>photographs taken in 1975, 1980, 2008 and 2010 and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in fields<br>opposite Sharp's Barn and SE of Hail Weston and centred at TL 16772 61708, the enclosure is in fact very slightly trapezoidal in<br>shape, whose ditch varies between 2 and 4 metres wide and encloses an area about 36.5 metres NW-SE and 33.3 metres SWNE.<br>On the SW facing side there is a break in the ditch of about 10 metres. Within the enclosure in the northern half is a<br>subcircular pit about 5 metres in diameter at its widest. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 726 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Excavations at Rushey Farm, Great Staughton, 1958-1959 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB45 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 513462 |
| **Northing** | 263095 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Two C4 corridor houses were excavated by E Greenfield for the MOW at Rushey Farm during 1958 and 1959, after CF Tebbutt had reported that the ploughing of two mounds Among the objects found were some 856 coins, all dating between AD 306 - 362. There were 3 periods of occupation, a probable IA hut, the corridor house, and possibly later, a burial ground of unknown date. 'B' about 200 yards SW of 'A' was found to have had two phases of occupation. The first being a C2 C3 and the second a conversion to a smaller building in the C4. Coins of Constantine I toValentinian II (306 - 392) were found. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 727 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Watching brief along British Gas Corporation Pipeline, 1976 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB581 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 516300 |
| **Northing** | 266300 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Salvage recording carried out during excavation of a large trench for a new road at the reservoir. Opportunity was given to the author to excavate the area over a brief period |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 728 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Archaeological investigations along the Kimbolton to Willington pipeline project, 2001 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB5231 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 511840 |
| **Northing** | 267220 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Programme of archaeological investigation carried out during the installation of a gas pipeline from Kimbolton in Cambridgeshire to Willington in Bedfordshire. The investigation comprised a series of archaeological evaluation concentrating on areas identified under a previous geophysical survey and a watching brief on the remainder of the route. The work was carried out between April to July2001. Within Cambridgeshire the work mainly comprised a watching brief with a single area of evaluation (area 8) in Great Staughton. Although the evaluation trench contained no archaeological finds or features the watching brief did note a number of unstratified finds and archaeological features along the route. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 729 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Watching brief along Huntingdon to Little Barford Gas Pipeline, 1993 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB1584 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 514586 |
| **Northing** | 262927 |

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| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | The gas pipeline between Huntingdon AGI and Little Barford Power Station was built between May and October 1993, but the initial field survey was conducted in the autumn and winter of 1992. During the initial field survey, one notable assemblage of Roman pottery was discovered (at Site 1). Eight additional sites were discovered during the construction of the pipeline , six of them inBedfordshire (hence not in the Cambridgeshire SMR). |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 730 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Geophysical survey at Great Staughton in 2020 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB6359 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 513100 |
| **Northing** | 265120 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Geophysical survey carried out over 0.42ha of land at Great Staughton in order to inform the potential for archaeological activity in that area. No significant archaeological finds or features were identified. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 731 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Evaluation on Land West Of 69 The Highway Great Staughton in 2021 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB6412 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 513060 |
| **Northing** | 264520 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Archaeological evaluation carried out in response to an archaeological condition on planning permission for residential development. The evaluation consisted of four trenches measuring 28m in length. No archaeological finds or features were identified, possibly as a result of modern truncation observed across the site. Natural deposits were encountered. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 732 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Evaluation at The Green, Great Staughton in 2020 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |

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| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB6360 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 513100 |
| **Northing** | 265120 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Evaluation carried out in response to an archaeological condition on planning permission for residential development. Three ephemeral ditches were observed in Trench 1, closest to the road, adjacent to the north-western boundary of the site. These corresponded closely with the results of a geophysical survey conducted prior to the evaluation. The remaining trenches contained no archaeological features or deposits. A scattering of possible features within them was, upon investigation, found to be either root disturbance or natural discolouration of the superficial deposits. The site was notable only for its sterility. Not a single find was recovered from either the aforementioned features or the overlying soils. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 733 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | RCHME survey of Cretingsbury earthworks, 1999 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB1723 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 511553 |
| **Northing** | 263065 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Earthworks Survey done by RCHME as part of SAM Pilot Study |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 734 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516203 |
| **Northing** | 262629 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994). |

2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible
on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre
Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common
open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with
other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but
woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.
8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former
common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as
part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the
contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been
plough levelled since the post-war period.
17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains
surviving as below ground features.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 735 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Evaluation at The Orchard, Garden Farm, Great Staughton in 2018 |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Event |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | ECB5468 |
| **Status** | Event |
| **Easting** | 511970 |
| **Northing** | 263940 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton, |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Evaluation of land ahead of the erection of 2 warehouses. This evaluation comprised of 6 1.6x12m trenches. Archaeological features were identified in two of the six trenches, comprising a ditch of Iron Age date and an undated gully. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 736 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | FARMBUILDINGS, Middle Lodge Farm, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FARM BUILDING (19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12034 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506720 |
| **Northing** | 264560 |

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|---|---|
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | 19th century farmbuildings at Middle Lodge farm. Brick built with gabled slate roofs.HER Photograph Archive, F321/35-37 (Photograph). SBD10506.*LB*20/07/2022*Walkover Survey*Two buildings survive, located parallel to one another in a courtyard style farm *N most structure- c. 2 storey's in height; NW-SE aligned, brick built with slate roof; ventiliation bricks in diamond shape in northern and southern elevation; Southern elevation with arched door and faces into a farmyard courtyard. Northern elevation has surviving metal and wooden barn, sliding door. Wooden and metal lean to on NE elevation* S most building- c. 1 storey. NW-SE aligned brick built building. Evidence of bricked up arched entrances/window, and evidence of alteration and possible re-building; Brick and four bay wooden lean-to on aligned NE-SW on E elevation to create an overall "L" shape |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 737 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | FORMER MIDDLE LODGE FARMHOUSE, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FARMHOUSE (16th Century to Modern - 1500 AD to 2050 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7604 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 506720 |
| **Northing** | 264520 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Former Grade II listed, 16th century timber-framed farmhouse. Stautory listing revoked 18/09/10 as has been demolished.Grade II listed Farmhouse. C16. Rough cast over timber frame, with old clay tile roof. 3-room plan, 2 storeys. SE elevation:3 3-light casements with glazing bars to each floor, those to first floor with moulded surrounds. Plank door in mouldedsurround in line with red brick double ridge stack. Red brick external stack to NW gable end. One storey brick lean-to additionto rear.Removed from list 18/09/10 as has been demolished.BCC Photographic Unit, F219/24+25 (Unpublished document). SBD10507.BCC Photographic Unit, F321/30a-34 (Unpublished document). SBD10507. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 738 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Building (site of) |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Building (site of) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD7926 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509910 |
| **Northing** | 263120 |
| **Parish** | LITTLE STAUGHTON |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | Recirded in the Bedford Borough HER.Two buildings shown parrallel with road on O.S 1st edition, not shown on 2nd edition map. On enclosure map of 1803 areamarked as "Ancient |

enclosure with the site of the building thereon…" Site visit c.1976. In garden of bungalow, site notnoticable.Bedfordshire & Luton Archives and Records Service Documents, BLARS MA17 and book E Enclosure map and award.(Unpublished document). SBD10551.1870s-1880s, Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition (Cartographic materials). SBD10573.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 739 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | LODGE FARMHOUSE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FARMHOUSE (19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD12074 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509440 |
| **Northing** | 263380 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | 19th century two storey farmhouse. Multiple casement windows with fake shutters. L-shape in plan with gabled slate roofs. Ofcolourwashed brick construction.HER Photograph Archive, F312/3a (Photograph). SBD10506 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 740 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ANGLO-SAXON COIN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT (10th Century - 979 AD to 985 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB19899 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509620 |
| **Northing** | 262918 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | A fragment of a silver penny of Aethelred II, First hand series. Minted in London by an uncertain moneyer.Date found: 2009-01-01T00:00:00ZDate found (2): 2009-12-31T00:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorDate: from 979 AD to 985 ADPeriod: EARLY MEDIEVALBroad Period:Method of manufacture: Struck or hammeredWeight: 0.7 gramsPreservation: GoodCompleteness: FragmentOS GridRef: TL09626292Easting: 509620Northing: 262920Finder: Restricted access: speak to FLO for detailsDate found: 2009-01-01T00:00:00ZA fragment of a penny of Aethelred II, First hand series. Minted in London by an uncertain moneyer.Date: from 979 AD to 985 ADPeriod: EARLY MEDIEVALBroad Period:Method of manufacture: Struck or hammeredWeight: 0.7 gramsPreservation: GoodCompleteness: FragmentOS GridRef: TL09626292Easting: 509620Northing: 262920Finder: Restricted access: speak to FLO for detailsDate found: 2009-01-01T00:00:00ZDate found (2): 2009-12-31T00:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorRecorded by: David W WilliamsPrimary Identifier: David W WilliamsSubsequent action: Returned to finderOther reference: 10.868County: BEDFORDSHIREDistrict: BEDFORDParish: LITTLE STAUGHTONRuler: Æthelred the UnreadyDenomination: PennyMint: LondonCoin Type: N 766 (First Hand) (Hild. B1)Obverse description: Bust facing |

rightReverse description: Hand of Providence reaching down from clouds between Alpha and Omega

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 741 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MEDIEVAL STRAP END |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT (13th Century to 15th Century - 1250 AD to 1400 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB19898 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509620 |
| **Northing** | 262918 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | A plain medieval strap end formed of two sheets secured with two rivets. The shaped terminal ends in a trefoil.Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information:Date found: 2009-01-01T00:00:00ZDate found (2): 2009-12-31T00:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detector |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 742 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | POST-MEDIEVAL COIN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT (17th Century - 1603 AD to 1610 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB19897 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509620 |
| **Northing** | 262918 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | A fragment of a pierced sixpence of James IDate found: 2009-01-01T00:00:00ZDate found (2): 2009-12-31T00:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorDate: from 1603 AD to 1610 ADPeriod: POST MEDIEVALBroad Period:Method of manufacture: Struck or hammeredDiameter: 24.39 mmWeight: 1.66 gramsPreservation: GoodCompleteness: IncompleteOS GridRef: TL09626292Easting: 509620Northing: 262920Finder: Restricted access: speak to FLO for detailsDate found: 2009-01-01T00:00:00ZA fragment of a pierced sixpence of James IDate: from 1603 AD to 1610 ADPeriod: POST MEDIEVALBroad Period:Method of manufacture: Struck or hammeredDiameter: 24.39 mmWeight: 1.66 gramsPreservation: GoodCompleteness: IncompleteOS GridRef: TL09626292Easting: 509620Northing: 262920Finder: Restricted access: speak to FLO for detailsDate found: 2009-01-01T00:00:00ZDate found (2): 2009-12-31T00:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorRecorded by: David W WilliamsPrimary Identifier: David W WilliamsSubsequent action: Returned to finderOther reference: 10.870County: BEDFORDSHIREDistrict: BEDFORDParish: LITTLE STAUGHTONRuler: James I of EnglandDenomination: SixpenceCoin Type: Sixpence: James I, not further defined (N 2074, 2075, 2102, 2103, 2126) |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 743 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | POST-MEDIEVAL WHISTLE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT (17th Century to 18th Century - 1600 AD to 1700 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB19790 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509620 |
| **Northing** | 262926 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | Methods of discovery: Metal detectorThe fragment comprises the terminal of the cylindrical body, together with a pair of twisted silver wire bands. The whistle hasbeen cut from silver sheet and soldered. The body retains the edge of the decorated section which comprises punched floral orfoliate ornament. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 744 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MEDIEVAL COIN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT (13th Century to 14th Century - 1279 AD to 1377 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB20847 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508996 |
| **Northing** | 263019 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | A silver farthing of Edward I or IIPortable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information:Date found: 2008-04-06T23:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorDate: from 1279 AD to 1377 ADPeriod: MEDIEVALBroad Period:Method of manufacture: Struck or hammeredWidth: 11.75 mmThickness: 0.44 mmWeight: 0.4 gramsCompleteness: CompleteOS GridRef: TL0899663023Easting: 508996Northing: 263023Finder: Restricted access: speak to FLO for detailsDate found: 2008-04-06T23:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorRecorded by: Paul ManningPrimary Identifier: Paul ManningSecondary Identifier: Ros TyrrellCounty: BEDFORDSHIREDistrict: BEDFORDParish: LITTLE STAUGHTONKnown as: Little StaughtonRuler: Edward II of EnglandDenomination: FarthingMint: LondonCoin Type: Farthing: Edward II, not further definedObverse description: Bust damagadReverse description: Long cros |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 745 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | POST-MEDIEVAL SEAL MATRIX |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT (18th Century to 19th Century - 1700 AD to 1800 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB20830 |

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|---|---|
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508676 |
| **Northing** | 264278 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | A hollow cast conical copper alloy seal matrix holder with the seal intaglio missing. The handle has a number of mouldingsabove the oval empty socket and curves into a faceted handle that ends in an ovoid knopPortable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information:Methods of discovery: Metal detector |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 746 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MEDIEVAL COIN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT (12th Century to 13th Century - 1199 AD to 1205 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB19006 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508340 |
| **Northing** | 264455 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | Methods of discovery: Metal detectorDate: from 1199 AD to 1205 ADBroad Period:Method of manufacture: Struck or hammeredDiameter: 19.4 mmWeight: 1.1 gramsCompleteness: CompleteOS GridRef: TL0834564455Easting: 508345Northing: 264455Finder: Restricted access: speak to FLO for detailsMethods of discovery: Metal detectorRecorded by: Julie CassidyPrimary Identifier: Frank BasfordSecondary Identifier: Laura BurnettSubsequent action: Returned to finderCounty: BEDFORDSHIREDistrict: BEDFORDParish: PERTENHALLRuler: John of EnglandDenomination: PennyMint: CanterburyCoin Type: Short cross class 4b (N 968/2)Obverse description: bust facing. Hair has single curlReverse description: voided shortcrossDie axis measurement: 3 |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 747 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MEDIEVAL COIN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT (14th Century - 1300 AD to 1307 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB19007 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508350 |
| **Northing** | 264250 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | Medieval silver farthing of Edward I or II, class 10-11 -1300-07, Minted in London.Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information:Date found (2): 2012-08- |

07T00:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorDate: from 1300 AD to 1307 ADPeriod: MEDIEVALBroad Period:Method of manufacture: Struck or hammeredThickness: 0.25 mmDiameter: 11 mmWeight: 0.27 gramsPreservation: FairCompleteness: CompleteOS GridRef: TL08356425Easting: 508350Northing: 264250Finder: Restricted access: speak to FLO for detailsMedieval silver farthing of Edward I or II, class 10-11 -1300-07, Minted in London.Date: from 1300 AD to 1307 ADPeriod: MEDIEVALBroad Period:Method of manufacture: Struck or hammeredThickness: 0.25 mmDiameter: 11 mmWeight: 0.27 gramsPreservation: FairCompleteness: CompleteOS GridRef: TL08356425Easting: 508350Northing: 264250Finder: Restricted access: speak to FLO for detailsDate found (2): 2012-08-07T00:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorSubsequent action: Returned to finderCounty: BEDFORDSHIREDistrict: BEDFORDParish: PERTENHALLRuler: Edward I of EnglandDenomination: FarthingMint: LondonObverse description: Outward facing bust.Reverse description: Short cross.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 748 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | IRON AGE COIN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 50 BC to 20 BC) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB19008 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508350 |
| **Northing** | 264250 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | Iron age gold quarter stater, uninscribed Eastern series, ABC (Cottam et al 2010) 2359, c. 50-20 BC.Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information:Date found: 2012-07-08T00:00:00ZDate found (2): 2012-07-08T00:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorDate: from 50 BC to 20 BCPeriod: IRON AGEBroad Period:Method of manufacture: Struck or hammeredThickness: 1 mmDiameter: 13 mmWeight: 1.44 gramsPreservation: GoodCompleteness: CompleteOS GridRef: TL08356425Easting: 508350Northing: 264250Finder: Restricted access: speak to FLO for detailsDate found: 2012-07-08T00:00:00ZIron age gold quarter stater, uninscribed Eastern series, ABC (Cottam et al 2010) 2359, c. 50-20 BC.Date: from 50 BC to 20 BCPeriod: IRON AGEBroad Period:Method of manufacture: Struck or hammeredThickness: 1 mmDiameter: 13 mmWeight: 1.44 gramsPreservation: GoodCompleteness: CompleteOS GridRef: TL08356425Easting: 508350Northing: 264250Finder: Restricted access: speak to FLO for detailsDate found: 2012-07-08T00:00:00ZDate found (2): 2012-07-08T00:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorSubsequent action: Returned to finderCounty: BEDFORDSHIREDistrict: BEDFORDParish: PERTENHALLRuler: UninscribedDenomination: Quarter stater (gold)Obverse description: Abstract wreath patternReverse description: Horse, right. Pellets below, in front and above |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 749 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | ROMAN COIN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT (4th Century - 316 AD to 337 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB19009 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |

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|---|---|
| **Easting** | 508350 |
| **Northing** | 264250 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | Roman copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine. Reverse PROVIDEN [TAECAESS] STR mint.Date found (2): 2012-07-08T00:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorDate: from 316 AD to 337 ADPeriod: ROMANBroad Period:Method of manufacture: Struck or hammeredThickness: 2 mmDiameter: 19 mmWeight: 3.12 gramsCompleteness: CompleteOS GridRef: TL08356425Easting: 508350Northing: 264250Finder: Restricted access: speak to FLO for detailsRoman copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine. Reverse PROVIDEN [TAECAESS] STR mint.Date: from 316 AD to 337 ADPeriod: ROMANBroad Period:Method of manufacture: Struck or hammeredThickness: 2 mmDiameter: 19 mmWeight: 3.12 gramsCompleteness: CompleteOS GridRef: TL08356425Easting: 508350Northing: 264250Finder: Restricted access: speak to FLO for detailsDate found (2): 2012-07-08T00:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorSubsequent action: Returned to finderCounty: BEDFORDSHIREDistrict: BEDFORDParish: PERTENHALLRuler: House of ConstantineDenomination: Nummus (AE 1 - AE 4)Obverse description: Right facing laureate bust.Reverse description: Turreted camp or town gate with two stars above it. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 750 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MEDIEVAL COIN |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT (13th Century - 1250 AD to 1275 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB21543 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508604 |
| **Northing** | 264657 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | A complete struck / hammered silver cut quarter penny of Henry III (AD 1216 to AD 1272), minted either in Canterbury orLondon by moneyer Nicole between AD 1250 and AD 1275. Class V. Length: 9.15 mm Width: 9.26 mm Thickness: 0.65 mmWeight: 0.2 gramsPortable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information:Date found: 2012-07-14T23:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorDate: from 1250 AD to 1275 ADPeriod: MEDIEVALBroad Period:Method of manufacture: Struck or hammeredLength: 9.15 mmWidth: 9.26 mmThickness: 0.65 mmWeight: 0.2 gramsCompleteness: CompleteOS GridRef: TL0860564656Easting: 508605Northing: 264656Finder: David& Mandy EllisDate found: 2012-07-14T23:00:00ZMethods of discovery: Metal detectorRecorded by: Teresa GilmorePrimary Identifier: Teresa GilmoreSubsequent action: Returned to finderOther reference: Finder's ref: 24County: BEDFORDSHIREDistrict: BEDFORDParish: PERTENHALLRuler: Henry III of EnglandDenomination: Cut farthingCoin Type: Long cross classes with sceptre (4-7), not further definedObverse description: sceptreReverse description: voided long cross, three pellets in each quarterReverse mintmark: - |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 751 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MESOLITHIC FLINT SCRAPER |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT (Late Mesolithic to Middle Neolithic - 6500 BC to 3500 BC) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB21317 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508500 |
| **Northing** | 264696 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | A flint flake scraper of probable late Mesolithic date.Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information:Date found: 2005-01-10T00:00:00ZMethods of discovery: FieldwalkingThe implement is irregular in shape and measures 30mm long by 28mm wide and 6.5mm thick. The upper surface has flakeremoval scars and there is a small portion of platform at the top. These factors suggest that the flake was struck from the sideof a blade core. Its curved outer edge has been re-touched by the removal of one to two rows of small pressure flaked chips.The opposite edge is unworked and retains its cortex. The flint is a dark grey colour. The weight is 6.25g. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 752 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MESOLITHIC FLINT TOOL |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | FINDSPOT (Late Mesolithic to Middle Neolithic - 6500 BC to 3500 BC) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBB21318 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508500 |
| **Northing** | 264696 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | A flint implement (possibly a fabricator) of late Mesolithic date.Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information:Date found: 2005-01-10T00:00:00ZMethods of discovery: FieldwalkingThe object is sub-rectangular and measures 38.6mm long by 15.7mm wide and 5.9mm thick. The upper surface has twoangled vertical faces which sit either side of a flat central vertical face. Both of the angled faces have been significantly retouchedwith approximately two rows of pressure flaked chips. The horizontal edges have been deliberately squared off. Thereverse has rippling but no bulb of percussion. The flint is a mid yellowish-brown. It weighs 4.72g. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 753 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | GUNNERSBURY COTTAGE |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE (17th Century to Modern - 1600 AD to 2050 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | 12206 - MBD12206 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509200 |

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|---|---|
| **Northing** | 265000 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | Cottage of 17th century origin, brick construction with tiled roof.HER Photograph Archive, F310/12a (Photograph). SBD10506. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 754 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | COTTAGE, East of Gunnersbury Cottage |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | HOUSE (19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | 12207 - MBD12207 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 509200 |
| **Northing** | 265000 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | 19th century cottage. Brick construction with gabled tile roof. 2 storey structure. Projecting ground floor bay window with hippedroof. Remaining windows casements.HER Photograph Archive, F310/10a (Photograph). SBD10506. |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 755 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | 1114834 |
| **HER Number** | 1139 - MBD1139 |
| **Status** | Listed Building- Grade I |
| **Easting** | 505785 |
| **Northing** | 265846 |
| **Parish** | Swineshead |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Parish Church. Mainly C14, C15 additions. Coursed limestone rubble, ashlar dressings. Tiled roof to chancel. West tower, nave, N and S aisles, N vestry, S porch, chancel. 4 stage tower, stone spire with lucarnes, pierced quatrefoiled parapet, weathered gargoyles at angles. W doorway porch has embattled gable, flanking pinnacles and small trefoiled niche. N aisle has 3 square-headed N windows. S aisle has C15 square-headed W window, piscina in jamb of SE window. C15 2-storey vestry with single lights to E wall. C14 piscina to lower room. Nave has 3-bay arcades. C15 clerestory with 4 windows each side. Chancel retains one C14 window, others reworked C19 in similar style, all with C14 figured stops. Plain parapets to aisles and chancel, frieze of ball flowers and heads to S elevations. Embattled clerestory. Traces of painting to E wall of S aisles, of 2 angels, flanking canopied niche. Tomb recess to chancel, with inscribed slab in front. C14 octagonal font to nave. C14 W door has blank tracery to head. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 756 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | CHURCH END MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | DESERTED SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD); SHRUNKEN VILLAGE (Medieval to Vic |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | 17083 - MBD17036 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508400 |
| **Northing** | 265400 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | The deserted medieval settlement of Church EndThe deserted medieval settlement of Church End is located within the parish of Pertenhall. The site is now only very lightlyinhabited, with a few post medieval houses and farms.A ditched enclosure and platform, evidence of medieval and/or post-medieval crofts or tofts and village shrinkage, is visible asearthworks on remote sensing data and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in a field adjacentThe Manor, Pertenhall and centred at TL 08503 65338, the earthworks extend about 118 metres W-E and 60 metres N-S andcomprise at least two earthwork banks forming rectilinear platforms bounded by a boundary ditches on the south and eastside. (1)Unknown origin (Unpublished document). SBD10535.Environment Agency, 1998 - 2014, Light detection and ranging (lidar) airborne survey, (1) LIDAR TL0865 EnvironmentAgency 1m DTM JAN-1998–AUG-2016 (Map). SBB12033. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 757 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | STABLES at GRANGE FARM, Keysoe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MODEL FARM (20th Century - 1900 AD to 1999 AD) |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD15680 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507950 |
| **Northing** | 263890 |
| **Parish** | BOLNHURST AND KEYSOE |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | An early 20th century stables complex over 2 courtyardsAn early 20th century planned farmstead, it has an unusual plan which forms 2 open courtyards, one of which is partiallycovered, some of the other buildings are shelter sheds associated with the stables. The stables are brick constructions on aplinth wall and a slate roof. Internally the troughs are still present, the doors and windows have brick headers and most of thewindows have ventulation slates.Both ranges of the stables have since been converted to residental use.HER Photograph Archive, F861/8a-19a (Photograph). SBD10506.Personal comment of unknown origin, RG (Verbal communication). SBD10740 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 758 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Grange Farm |

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| **Type of Asset/Event** | Farm |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 507546 |
| **Northing** | 266248 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | BEDFORD BOROUGH |
| **Description** | 19th century farmhouse down a roughly aligned N-S lane. Redbrick |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 760 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Bedford and Kimbolton Turnpike Trust |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | Turnpike Road |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB31687 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508658 |
| **Northing** | 265715 |
| **Parish** | |
| **Council** | Cambridge City |
| **Description** | 1. Kimbolton turnpike trust active from 1795-1874 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 761 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | MOUND |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | MOUND |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MBD8431 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 508441 |
| **Northing** | 265542 |
| **Parish** | PERTENHALL |
| **Council** | Bedford |
| **Description** | Tradition of a large mound to the North of the Church beside the stream which was removedabout 24 years ago (1954) the spoil being used to create a raised lawn and for otherlandscaping work at the rectory. The mound had supposedly been created to dispose of thedebris of a civil war skirmish and upon removal a large number of bones including horse skullswere discovered.The mound is not included on the first edition O.S map and exact location is unclear. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 762 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Cropmark remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18745 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515628 |
| **Northing** | 263765 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1-3. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>4-5. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>6-14. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 763 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB10795 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514622 |
| **Northing** | 264415 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ridge and furrow. Sketched on to overlay.<br>2. Ridge and furrow extending from TL/115-/640- toTL/120-/643-. Sketched on to AP overlay. Formerly PRN09007<br>3. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18668 |

4. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18672
5. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18676
6. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18679
7. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18681; MCB18683
8. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18685; MCB18687; MCB18688;
MCB18691; MCB18695
9. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18697
10. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18705; MCB18707; MCB18708;
MCB18709
11. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18727
12. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18732; MCB18734;
13. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18740; MCB18741
14. Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as cropmarks and earthworks. They appear to have been leveled on the
more recent APs. Formerly MCB18741
15-25. An extensive area of contiguous and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and
associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial
photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Great
Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable
are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible on lidar imagery. These banks
may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape,
recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been
completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. North of Staughton
Green village and around Dillington, many of the cultivation blocks appear to be post-medieval. Aerial photographs taken in 2014
and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the
20th century.
26. Two fields with ridge and furrow running ENE - WSW in both.
27. Extensive open fields of ridge and furrow and associated plough headlands, baulks and ditches most of probable medieval
date, and drainage ditches of possible post-medieval date are visible on air photos. These earthworks appear to have been
leveled by the late 1960s.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 764 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |

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| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516662 |
| **Northing** | 262400 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period.<br>17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains<br>surviving as below ground features. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 765 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13363 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515601 |
| **Northing** | 262577 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. 1,25 hectares of E - W oriented, well defined ridge and furrow.<br>2-3. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>4. Fair quality ridge and furrow, aligned NNE - SSW, with probable short lengths of headland bank. Apparent natural slope<br>crosses E - W, but could be remnants of later field boundary. In the SE corner there is no clear evidence of ridge and furrow, but |

bank and part ditched incomplete enclosure to E of house.
6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible
on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre
Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common
open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with
other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but
woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.
6-12. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former
common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as
part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the
contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been
plough levelled since the post-war period

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 766 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515328 |
| **Northing** | 263555 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the |

contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been
plough levelled since the post-war period.
17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains
surviving as below ground features.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 767 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515188 |
| **Northing** | 263223 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period.<br>17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains<br>surviving as below ground features. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 768 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |

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|---|---|
| **HER Number** | MCB13363 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515709 |
| **Northing** | 262356 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. 1,25 hectares of E - W oriented, well defined ridge and furrow.<br>2-3. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>4. Fair quality ridge and furrow, aligned NNE - SSW, with probable short lengths of headland bank. Apparent natural slope<br>crosses E - W, but could be remnants of later field boundary. In the SE corner there is no clear evidence of ridge and furrow, but<br>bank and part ditched incomplete enclosure to E of house.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>6-12. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 769 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Possible enclosure, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE? |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18739 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514792 |
| **Northing** | 264556 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ditches forming possible enclosure mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>2. A possible linear feature of uncertain date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, south of Blackthorn Spinney. The Lshaped<br>ditch has arms that measure 58metres and 48metres, and may have been part of a larger enclosure.<br>An undated linear feature is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and was mapped as |

part of the Bedford Borough NMP
project. The linear feature, centred at TL 14772 64538, may be part of an enclosure but only a L-shaped linear feature was visible

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 770 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516706 |
| **Northing** | 262125 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period.<br>17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains<br>surviving as below ground features. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 771 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |

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|---|---|
| **Easting** | 515563 |
| **Northing** | 263529 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period.<br>17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains<br>surviving as below ground features. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 772 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Earthwork remains of Ridge and furrow, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB549 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514481 |
| **Northing** | 264528 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ridge and furrow ploughing.<br>2. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>3-4. Ridge and furrow on which stands on an elevated platform; probably a gazebo mound. (formerly PRN00439a)<br>5-6. Ridge and furrow. (R Palmer 19/07/1983). Formerly PRN05737a<br>7-8. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08727<br>7, 9. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08728; 08729<br>4, 7. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08730<br>4,7. Two fields with ridge and furrow running N - S in both. Formerly PRN08732 |

4, 10. Slight ridge and furrow, N - S aligned with boundary ditch in NW corner of field. Formerly PRN11358
7, 9. Slight ridge and furrow in N half of field. Moderately high natural history interest. Formerly PRN08754
10. Field 4454.Slight ridge and furrow NE - SW aligned indistinct at S end of field. Formerly PRN 11356
10. Field 0033.Slight evidence of ridge and furrow in NW of field with possible headland bank to NW. Further slight ridge and
furrow in SE corner with ditch to N and low area to E of ditch. Gentle undulations in rest of field, unconvincing as of
archaeological interest. Formerly PRN 11357
12-18, 27-35. An extensive area of contiguous and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation
and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial
photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Great
Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable
are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible on lidar imagery. These banks
may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape,
recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been
completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. North of Staughton
Green village and around Dillington, many of the cultivation blocks appear to be post-medieval. Aerial photographs taken in 2014
and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the
20th century.
19. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18698; MCB18703
20-22. Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow visible in the parish of Great Staughton on LiDAR data.
23. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18692
20. evidence of medieval to post medieval ridge and furrow on a north-south alignment visible on LiDAR data from 2015.
Formerly MCB25118
24-25. Slight earthworks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow in S two thirds of field. Possible also in field to W but needs ground
verification. Sketch plotted in pencil on to 1:10,000 overlay. (BRC --/08/1994). Formerly PRB11604
26. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18704; MCB18706

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 773 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13363 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514894 |

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| **Northing** | 263218 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. 1,25 hectares of E - W oriented, well defined ridge and furrow.<br>2-3. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>4. Fair quality ridge and furrow, aligned NNE - SSW, with probable short lengths of headland bank. Apparent natural slope<br>crosses E - W, but could be remnants of later field boundary. In the SE corner there is no clear evidence of ridge and furrow, but<br>bank and part ditched incomplete enclosure to E of house.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>6-12. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 774 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516042 |
| **Northing** | 263200 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common |

open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with
other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but
woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.
8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former
common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as
part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the
contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been
plough levelled since the post-war period.
17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains
surviving as below ground features.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 775 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515052 |
| **Northing** | 263881 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period.<br>17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston |

identified ridge and furrow remains
surviving as below ground features.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 776 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former ridge and furrow, St Neots |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB16714 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516744 |
| **Northing** | 258062 |
| **Parish** | St Neots |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | This record illustrates the known extent of former ridge and furrow in the parish. It is defined by previously identified areas of ridge<br>and furrow from historic aerial imagery that has since been destroyed or is not visible since c.2000.<br>1. AP assessment recorded an area of ridge and furrow cultivation, which was visible as a slight earthwork in 1947, but has since<br>been levelled by modern ploughing.<br>2. An area of ridge and furrow on the W side of Priory Hill Park was mapped from aerial photographs. Previously MCB17385<br>An area of ridge and furrow was mapped from aerial photographs, in an area now occupied by housing. Previously MCB17387<br>3. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Previously MCB18768; MCB18772;<br>MCB18773;<br>4. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Previously MCB18774; MCB18775<br>5. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Previously MCB18808<br>6. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Previously MCB1815; MCB18820<br>7. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Previously MCB18825<br>8. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>9. Aerial photographic assessment carried out as part of a programme of evaluation on land at St Neots in August 2016. Traces of former ridge and furrow on a north-south alignment noted on aerial imagery. Previously MCB18827<br>10. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Previously MCB19037<br>11- . Isolated blocks and small contiguous groups of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated<br>earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and<br>remote sensing data and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the southern half of St Neots<br>parish and centred at TL 18912 59342, which was inclosed in 1770, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation<br>associated with parliamentary inclosure, though some irregularly shaped closes adjacent to St Neots town remained extant<br>before being consumed by post-war residential expansion. Notable to the east of the town and the railways tracks are the wide |

plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank. These banks may be fragments of plough headlands
and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape, recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common
open-field system might have once existed but which had been completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However,
they may have an earlier origin and function. Aerial photographs data taken in 2014 and remote sensing show that many of the
mapped cultivation blocks east of the railway line have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century, and many to
the west destroyed by post-war residential expansion.
Medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system,
is visible as earthworks on remote sensing data and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the
north-west corner of the parish of St Neots and centred at TL 18932 60853, many of the blocks close to St Neots town has been
destroyed by post-war housing expansion or plough levelled, although blocks now located on the golf course and within Priory Hill
Park remain extant.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 777 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Cropmark remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18745 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515739 |
| **Northing** | 262108 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1-3. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>4-5. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>6-14. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 778 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515488 |
| **Northing** | 262356 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000 overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been plough levelled since the post-war period.<br>17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains surviving as below ground features. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 779 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Earthwork remains of Ridge and furrow, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB549 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514400 |
| **Northing** | 264426 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |

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| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ridge and furrow ploughing.<br>2. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>3-4. Ridge and furrow on which stands on an elevated platform; probably a gazebo mound. (formerly PRN00439a)<br>5-6. Ridge and furrow. (R Palmer 19/07/1983). Formerly PRN05737a<br>7-8. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08727<br>7, 9. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08728; 08729<br>4, 7. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08730<br>4,7. Two fields with ridge and furrow running N - S in both. Formerly PRN08732<br>4, 10. Slight ridge and furrow, N - S aligned with boundary ditch in NW corner of field. Formerly PRN11358<br>7, 9. Slight ridge and furrow in N half of field. Moderately high natural history interest. Formerly PRN08754<br>10. Field 4454.Slight ridge and furrow NE - SW aligned indistinct at S end of field. Formerly PRN 11356<br>10. Field 0033.Slight evidence of ridge and furrow in NW of field with possible headland bank to NW. Further slight ridge and<br>furrow in SE corner with ditch to N and low area to E of ditch. Gentle undulations in rest of field, unconvincing as of<br>archaeological interest. Formerly PRN 11357<br>12-18, 27-35. An extensive area of contiguous and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation<br>and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial<br>photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Great<br>Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable<br>are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible on lidar imagery. These banks<br>may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape,<br>recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been<br>completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. North of Staughton<br>Green village and around Dillington, many of the cultivation blocks appear to be post-medieval. Aerial photographs taken in 2014<br>and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the<br>20th century.<br>19. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18698; MCB18703<br>20-22. Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow visible in the parish of Great Staughton on LiDAR data.<br>23. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18692<br>20. evidence of medieval to post medieval ridge and furrow on a north-south alignment visible on LiDAR data from 2015.<br>Formerly MCB25118<br>24-25. Slight earthworks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow in S two thirds of field. Possible also in field to W but needs ground<br>verification. Sketch plotted in pencil on to 1:10,000 overlay. (BRC --/08/1994). Formerly PRB11604<br>26. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18704; MCB18706 |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 780 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Brick kiln, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | BRICK KILN |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB637 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515547 |
| **Northing** | 263024 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | S1, Brick kiln. Marked on 1838 map, consisting of 7 buildings and a pond.<br>2. Weston brickworks recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from 1889. The complex included several clay pits and<br>buildings. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 781 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516424 |
| **Northing** | 262332 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been |

plough levelled since the post-war period.
17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains
surviving as below ground features.

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 782 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516539 |
| **Northing** | 261935 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period.<br>17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains<br>surviving as below ground features. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 783 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Earthwork remains of Ridge and furrow, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB549 |

# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Event

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| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514702 |
| **Northing** | 264270 |
| **Parish** | Great Staughton |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ridge and furrow ploughing.<br>2. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>3-4. Ridge and furrow on which stands on an elevated platform; probably a gazebo mound. (formerly PRN00439a)<br>5-6. Ridge and furrow. (R Palmer 19/07/1983). Formerly PRN05737a<br>7-8. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08727<br>7, 9. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08728; 08729<br>4, 7. Ridge and furrow. Formerly PRN08730<br>4,7. Two fields with ridge and furrow running N - S in both. Formerly PRN08732<br>4, 10. Slight ridge and furrow, N - S aligned with boundary ditch in NW corner of field. Formerly PRN11358<br>7, 9. Slight ridge and furrow in N half of field. Moderately high natural history interest. Formerly PRN08754<br>10. Field 4454.Slight ridge and furrow NE - SW aligned indistinct at S end of field. Formerly PRN 11356<br>10. Field 0033.Slight evidence of ridge and furrow in NW of field with possible headland bank to NW. Further slight ridge and<br>furrow in SE corner with ditch to N and low area to E of ditch. Gentle undulations in rest of field, unconvincing as of<br>archaeological interest. Formerly PRN 11357<br>12-18, 27-35. An extensive area of contiguous and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation<br>and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial<br>photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Great<br>Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable<br>are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible on lidar imagery. These banks<br>may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape,<br>recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been<br>completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. North of Staughton<br>Green village and around Dillington, many of the cultivation blocks appear to be post-medieval. Aerial photographs taken in 2014<br>and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the<br>20th century.<br>19. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18698; MCB18703<br>20-22. Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow visible in the parish of Great Staughton on LiDAR data.<br>23. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18692<br>20. evidence of medieval to post medieval ridge and furrow on a north-south alignment visible on LiDAR data from 2015.<br>Formerly MCB25118<br>24-25. Slight earthworks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow in S two thirds of field. Possible also in field to W but needs ground<br>verification. Sketch plotted in pencil on to 1:10,000 overlay. (BRC --/08/1994). Formerly |

PRB11604
26. Earthwork ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18704; MCB18706

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 784 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former ridge and furrow, Southoe and Midloe |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18759 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515705 |
| **Northing** | 264350 |
| **Parish** | Southoe and Midloe |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6. The former earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow and plough headlands or banks to the West of Highfield farm<br>cottages. Some of the remains were disturbed when the B661 was realigned and the reservoir was constructed. There are also<br>traces of two possible rectilinear enclosures and other ditches are visible as cropmarks. These may be of Iron age or Roman date.<br>To the east of the cottages, parchmarks of old structures related to the farm were visible and a boundary L-shaped cropmark<br>ditch marks the edge of the structures.<br>7-14. Medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field<br>system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as part of the Bedford<br>Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Southoe and Midloe and centred at TL 17929 64441, blocks are recorded<br>clustered around Southoe village, Midloe Grange, Boughton Lodge Farm and its adjacent deserted settlement. Some of the<br>blocks have been plough levelled or have been destroyed by post-war sand and gravel extraction or residential housing<br>expansion. However, others remain extant, particularly around Southoe village. |

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| **Asset/Event Number** | 785 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13363 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515091 |
| **Northing** | 262591 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Description** | 1. 1,25 hectares of E - W oriented, well defined ridge and furrow.<br>2-3. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>4. Fair quality ridge and furrow, aligned NNE - SSW, with probable short lengths of headland bank. Apparent natural slope<br>crosses E - W, but could be remnants of later field boundary. In the SE corner there is no clear evidence of ridge and furrow, but<br>bank and part ditched incomplete enclosure to E of house.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>6-12. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period<br>Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 786 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516748 |
| **Northing** | 262224 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but |

woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.
8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former
common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as
part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the
contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been
plough levelled since the post-war period.
17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains
surviving as below ground features.

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 787 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Cropmark enclosure complex, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | SQUARE ENCLOSURE; CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB19079 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515434 |
| **Northing** | 261751 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Square enclosure and possible circular enclosure inside, mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>2. A possible Roman settlement is visible as faint cropmarks on aerial photographs to the south west of Hail Weston, centred at<br>TL 15398 61775. The cropmark features are formed of ditches and consist of an area of accreted and possibly overly lapping<br>curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures. The settlement features are visible over an area measuring approximately 170 m by 135 m.<br>Excavations were carried out in the northern part of the cropmark area in around 1943 and hearth stones and Roman pottery<br>were found (see NRHE 363238). The cropmarks may be an extension of the same site. These features were recorded from EH<br>Reconnaissance aerial photographs of 2011<br>2-3. A probable Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Bedford<br>Borough NMP project. Located in fields about 370 metres SE of Huntingdon Wood and centred at TL 15396 61770, the<br>cropmarks extend over an area about 247 metres NW-SE and 109 metres SW-NE. There appears to be an area of at least eight<br>accreted irregularly shaped enclosures to the NW within a rectangular outer ditch, which then narrows to a single subrectangular<br>enclosure at the SE end, which is possibly double-ditched on two sides, but which has been truncated by a sinuous postmedieval<br>field boundary. Aerial photographs taken in 1996 suggest that there may be further cropmarks features to the north of<br>the mapped area, but these are too indistinct for accurate recording or interpretation |

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|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 788 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Cropmark remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB18745 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515355 |
| **Northing** | 263162 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | |
| **Description** | 1-3. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>4-5. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>6-14. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 789 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Great Staughton |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB10795 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 514060 |
| **Northing** | 264463 |
| **Parish** | Great Stau |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Ridge and furrow. Sketched on to overlay.<br>2. Ridge and furrow extending from TL/115-/640- toTL/120-/643-. Sketched on to AP overlay. Formerly PRN09007<br>3. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18668<br>4. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly |

MCB18672
5. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18676
6. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18679
7. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18681; MCB18683
8. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18685; MCB18687; MCB18688;
MCB18691; MCB18695
9. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18697
10. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18705; MCB18707; MCB18708;
MCB18709
11. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18727
12. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18732; MCB18734;
13. Levelled ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography. Formerly MCB18740; MCB18741
14. Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as cropmarks and earthworks. They appear to have been leveled on the
more recent APs. Formerly MCB18741
15-25. An extensive area of contiguous and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and
associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial
photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Great
Staughton parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Notable
are the wide plough-levelled linear and curvilinear sections of earthwork boundary bank visible on lidar imagery. These banks
may be fragments of plough headlands, furlong boundaries and field boundaries, part of a very much wider medieval landscape,
recorded in fields where ridge and furrow of the common open-field system might have once existed but which had been
completely plough levelled by the mid-20th century. However, they may have an earlier origin and function. North of Staughton
Green village and around Dillington, many of the cultivation blocks appear to be post-medieval. Aerial photographs taken in 2014
and remote sensing data show that the few ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the
20th century.
26. Two fields with ridge and furrow running ENE - WSW in both.
27. Extensive open fields of ridge and furrow and associated plough headlands, baulks and ditches most of probable medieval
date, and drainage ditches of possible post-medieval date are visible on air photos. These earthworks appear to have been
leveled by the late 1960s.

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 790 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |

# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Event

| | |
|---|---|
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516022 |
| **Northing** | 263570 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period.<br>17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains<br>surviving as below ground features. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 791 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515952 |
| **Northing** | 261726 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible |

on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre
Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common
open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with
other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but
woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.
8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former
common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as
part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the
contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been
plough levelled since the post-war period.
17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains
surviving as below ground features.

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 792 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13363 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515379 |
| **Northing** | 263792 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. 1,25 hectares of E - W oriented, well defined ridge and furrow.<br>2-3. Earthwork R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>4. Fair quality ridge and furrow, aligned NNE - SSW, with probable short lengths of headland bank. Apparent natural slope<br>crosses E - W, but could be remnants of later field boundary. In the SE corner there is no clear evidence of ridge and furrow, but<br>bank and part ditched incomplete enclosure to E of house.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>6-12. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote |

sensing data and was mapped as
part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the
contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been
plough levelled since the post-war period

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 793 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Former remains of ridge and furrow, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | RIDGE AND FURROW |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |
| **HER Number** | MCB13643 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 516314 |
| **Northing** | 262881 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | 1. Faint cropmarks of N - S aligned ridge and furrow with two possible E - W headland banks. Sketch plotted on to 1:10,000<br>overlay. (BRC --/08/1994).<br>2-5. Levelled R&F mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>6-7. Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation blocks, plough headland and linear boundary ditches are visible<br>on remote sensing data as earthworks and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Meagre<br>Wood and centred at TL 15589 64145, three blocks of narrow ridge and furrow and a plough headland, remnants of the common<br>open field system, cover almost the whole area of the woodland. One block on the NW of the wood is bounded with a ditch, with<br>other ditches within the wood that may represent trackways. The eastern half of the woodland was still a field in 1808, but<br>woodland had grown by the end of the 19th century.<br>8-16. Contiguous blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow and associated earthworks, remnants of the former<br>common open-field system, is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and was mapped as<br>part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within the parish of Hail Weston and centred at TL 15923 63029, the<br>contiguous blocks are focussed north of Hail Weston village and west of Little Paxton Wood. Most of the blocks have been<br>plough levelled since the post-war period.<br>17. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 at the ecological burial ground at Hail Weston identified ridge and furrow remains<br>surviving as below ground features. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Asset/Event Number** | 794 |
| **Asset/Event Name** | Cropmark enclosure, Hail Weston |
| **Type of Asset/Event** | ENCLOSURE |
| **Listing No./NRHE Number** | |

# Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Event

| | |
|---|---|
| **HER Number** | MCB19077 |
| **Status** | Non-designated Heritage Asset |
| **Easting** | 515100 |
| **Northing** | 261810 |
| **Parish** | Hail Weston |
| **Council** | Cambridgeshire |
| **Description** | Three conjoined enclosures mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.<br>2. A probable Roman ditched settlement enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the<br>Bedford Borough NMP project. Located in fields about 320 metres south of Huntingdon Wood and centred at TL 15098 61812,<br>the cropmarks comprise three accreted irregularly shaped ditched enclosures sited side-by-side, covering an area about 46<br>metres W-E and 54 metres N-S. The enclosures are sited in the immediate area where Romano-British dated pottery has been<br>identified, and other similar accreted settlement enclosures are recorded a short distance to the west |

# APPENDIX 17-1 Agricultural Land Classification and Soil Resources

READING AGRICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

July 2023

# East Park Energy Project

# Agricultural Land Classification and Soil Resources

**Beechwood Court,**
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**RG8 0RR**

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# 1. Introduction

1.1. Reading Agricultural Consultants Ltd (RAC) is instructed by Axis PED Ltd to investigate the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) and soil resources of land at East Park Energy Project by means of a detailed survey of site and soil characteristics.

1.2. Guidance for assessing the quality of agricultural land in England and Wales is set out in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land[1], and summarised in Natural England's Technical Information Note (TIN) 049[2].

1.3. Agricultural land in England and Wales is graded between 1 and 5, depending on the extent to which physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. The principal physical factors influencing grading are climate, site conditions and soil which, together with interactions between them, form the basis for classifying land into one of the five grades.

1.4. Grade 1 land is excellent quality agricultural land with very minor or no limitations to agricultural use. Grade 2 is very good quality agricultural land, with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. Grade 3 land has moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield, and is subdivided into Subgrade 3a (good quality land) and Subgrade 3b (moderate quality land). Grade 4 land is poor quality agricultural land with severe limitations which significantly restrict the range of crops and/or level of yields. Grade 5 is very poor quality land, with severe limitations which restrict use to permanent pasture or rough grazing.

1.5. Land which is classified as Grades 1, 2 and 3a in the ALC system is defined as best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land.

1.6. As explained in Natural England's TIN049, the whole of England and Wales was mapped from reconnaissance field surveys in the late 1960s and early 1970s, to provide general strategic guidance on agricultural land quality for planners. This Provisional Series of maps was published

[1] **MAFF (1988).** *Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales. Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land*. MAFF Publications.

[2] **Natural England (2012).** *Technical Information Note 049 - Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land*, Second Edition.

on an Ordnance Survey base at a scale of One Inch to One Mile (1:63,360). The Provisional ALC map shows the site as Grade 2 and undifferentiated Grade 3. However, TIN049 explains that:

> *"These maps are not sufficiently accurate for use in assessment of individual fields or development sites, and should not be used other than as general guidance. They show only five grades: their preparation preceded the subdivision of Grade 3 and the refinement of criteria, which occurred after 1976. They have not been updated and are out of print. A 1:250 000 scale map series based on the same information is available. These are more appropriate for the strategic use originally intended …"*

1.7. TIN049 goes on to explain that a definitive ALC grading should be obtained by undertaking a detailed survey according to the published guidelines. Given the large area of agricultural land in the survey area, this survey has been carried out at a density of one soil profile observation per 4 hectares.

## 2. Site and climatic conditions

### General features, land form and drainage

2.1. The survey area extends to 719.1ha in total, formed of four areas.

2.2. Area A is located to the west of Green End. Topography across this area is typically very gently to gently sloping. Land to the north slopes towards Pertenhall Brook. Land in the south of the area is gently to moderately sloped from a central ridge. Land ranges from approximately 35m to 75m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), and drains to peripheral field drains and to Pertenhall Brook in the north.

2.3. Area B is located between Green End to its north-west, Brook End to the south-west and Little Staughton to the south-east. Topography across this area is typically level to gently sloped and undulating. Altitude ranges from approximately 31m to 70m AOD and drains by peripheral field drains and via an unnamed stream in the north-west.

2.4. Area C is located to the south-east of Great Staughton. Topography across this area slopes from the south-west towards the centre where it levels out. Altitude ranges from approximately 24m to 51m AOD and drains by peripheral field drains which discharge to the River Kym, along the northern boundary.

2.5. Area D is located to the east of Area C, south of the B645. Topography across the area slopes from a hill ridge orientated east-west down to the north and south. Altitude ranges from approximately 26m to 44m AOD. Land across the south of the area drains to the South Brook, located along the southern boundary.

### Agro-climatic conditions

2.6. Agro-climatic data for the site have been interpolated from the Meteorological Office's standard 5km grid point dataset at representative altitudes. The data are given in Table 1. The site has a moderate climate and moderately large to large moisture deficits. The number of Field Capacity Days (FCD) is smaller than is average for lowland England (150) and is very favourable for providing opportunities for agricultural field work.

**Table 1:** Local agro-climatic conditions

| **Parameter** | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Representative grid reference | TL 067 647 | TL076 653 | TL078 641 | TL09 0 639 | TL100 638 | TL128 637 | TL096 629 | TL082 628 | TL145 629 |
| Elevation (m) | 67 | 40 | 44 | 40 | 37 | 31 | 62 | 48 | 37 |
| Average Annual Rainfall (mm) | 616 | 617 | 611 | 614 | 614 | 596 | 617 | 605 | 596 |
| Accumulated Temperatures >0°C (day°) | 1,399 | 1,428 | 1,425 | 1,429 | 1,431 | 1,438 | 1,404 | 1,420 | 1,431 |
| Field Capacity Days | 119 | 122 | 119 | 120 | 120 | 115 | 118 | 119 | 114 |
| Average Moisture Deficit, wheat (mm) | 113 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 117 | 119 | 114 | 116 | 119 |
| Average Moisture Deficit, potatoes (mm) | 106 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 111 | 114 | 107 | 110 | 114 |

### Soil parent material and soil type

2.7. The underlying geology mapped by the British Geological Survey[3] across the site is the Oxford Clay Formation, which comprises grey, smooth to slightly silty mudstone, with sporadic beds of limestone nodules.

2.8. Superficial deposits mapped across the site include:

- river terrace deposits across the north of Area A, B and C, comprising sand and gravel;

[3] **British Geological Survey (2023).** *Geology of Britain viewer*, http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

- alluvium deposits along Pertenhall Brook in Area A and an unnamed tributary in the north-west of Area B. Deposits comprise clay, silt, sand and gravel;
- Diamicton deposits of the Oadby Member across higher elevations, predominantly in the south, within each area; and
- Glaciofluvial deposits across relatively small areas of Areas A and B, on the periphery of the Diamicton units. Deposits comprise sand and gravel.

2.9. The Soil Survey of England and Wales soil association mapping[4] (1:250,000 scale) shows the Hanslope, Evesham 3, Denchworth and Efford 1 associations within the site.

2.10. Soils of the Hanslope association are predominantly characterised by slowly permeable, calcareous, clayey soils with some slowly permeable, non-calcareous, clayey soils. Profiles are typically assessed as Wetness Class (WC) III[5]. Soils respond well to drainage and can be improved to WC II in drier districts (less than 125 FCDs).

2.11. The Evesham 3 association is predominantly characterised by slowly permeable, calcareous, clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils. Profiles are typically assessed as WC III. Some component soil types are assessed as WC II or, to a lesser extent, WC I.

2.12. The Denchworth association is predominantly characterised by slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged, clayey soils with similar fine loamy over clayey soils. Profiles are typically assessed as WC IV or V. Soils can be improved to WC III in areas of lower rainfall.

2.13. Efford 1 association is predominantly characterised by well drained, fine loamy soils often over gravel, associated with similar permeable soils variably affected by groundwater. Profiles are typically assessed as WC I.

[4] **Soil Survey of England and Wales (1984).** *Soils of Eastern England* (1:250,000), Sheet 4.

[5] **Hodge et al (1984).** *Soils and Their Use in Eastern England*. Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin 13, Harpenden.

# 3. Agricultural land quality

## Soil survey methods

3.1. In total, 180 soil profiles have been examined across the site using an Edelman (Dutch) auger at a reconnaissance density of one observation per four hectares. Eleven observation pits have also been excavated to examine subsoil structures. The locations of observations are shown on Figure RAC/9611/1. At each observation point the following characteristics were assessed for each soil horizon up to a maximum of 120cm or any impenetrable layer:

- soil texture;
- stone content;
- colour (including localised mottling);
- consistency;
- structural condition;
- free carbonate; and
- depth.

3.2. Twelve topsoil samples have been submitted for laboratory determination of particle size distribution, pH, organic matter content and nutrient contents (P, K, Mg). Results are presented in Appendix 1.

3.3. Soil WC was determined from the matrix colour, presence or absence of, and depth to, greyish and ochreous gley mottling, and slowly permeable subsoil layers at least 15cm thick, in relation to the number of Field Capacity Days at the location.

3.4. Soil droughtiness was investigated by the calculation of moisture balance equations (given in Appendix 2). Crop-adjusted Available Profile Water (AP) is estimated from texture, stoniness and depth, and then compared to a calculated moisture deficit (MD) for the standard crops wheat and potatoes. The MD is a function of potential evapotranspiration and rainfall. Grading of the land can be affected if the AP is insufficient to balance the MD and droughtiness occurs.

## Agricultural land classification and site limitations

3.5. Assessment of land quality has been carried out according to the revised ALC guidelines)[1]. Soil profiles have been described according to Hodgson[6] which is the recognised source for describing soil profiles and characteristics according to the revised ALC guidelines.

3.6. Agricultural land quality across the site is limited by wetness and/or droughtiness, and classified as Grade 2 to Subgrade 3b. There are four main soil types present.

**Soil Type 1**

3.7. The first soil type is the most widespread within the site. The topsoil comprises predominantly dark brown (10YR3/3 in the Munsell soil colour charts[7]), dark greyish brown (2.5Y4/2, 10YR4/2) or brown (10YR4/3), non-calcareous clay or heavy clay loam, with some recordings of medium clay loam. Stone content is very slight to slight. The topsoil has a medium subangular blocky structure and the consistency is friable to firm.

3.8. The upper subsoil comprises brown (10YR4/3, 10YR5/3), olive brown (2.5Y4/3), light olive brown (2.5Y5/3, 2.5Y5/4, 2.5Y5/6), greyish brown (2.5Y5/2, 10YR5/2) or grey (10YR5/1) clay which is variably calcareous. The upper subsoil is predominantly stoneless to slightly stony, with some isolated observations containing higher volumes of stone.

3.9. Profiles of this soil type can be divided into two groups. One group includes profiles where the upper subsoil contains no ochreous mottling or the mottling is found only at the base of the horizon. The second group includes all profiles where mottling is observed directly below the topsoil. Clay within this horizon is predominantly firm and has a medium to coarse subangular blocky structure. Where clay is poorly structured and slowly permeable, peds are recorded to have an angular blocky structure.

3.10. The lower subsoil comprises predominantly grey (10YR5/1, 10YR6/1, N6/, N5/) clay, which is mostly calcareous. Stone content is stoneless to slightly stony, comprising calcareous stone. Clay within this horizon has a poor, coarse angular blocky to massive structure and contains ochreous mottling. This clay is slowly permeable and restricts the downward drainage of water.

3.11. Profiles of this soil type are assessed as WC II-III depending on the extent of upper subsoil gleying and the depth to a slowly permeable layer. Where observations are assessed as WC II

[6] **Hodgson, J. M. (Ed.) (1997).** *Soil survey field handbook.* Soil Survey Technical Monograph No. 5, Silsoe.

[7] **Munsell Color (2009).** *Munsell Soil Color Book*. Grand Rapids, MI, USA

with a clay or heavy clay loam topsoil, profiles are restricted to Subgrade 3a by soil wetness and occasionally to the same extent by droughtiness. Where observations are assessed as WC III, profiles are further restricted to Subgrade 3b by wetness alone. Observations assessed as WC II with a medium clay loam topsoil are restricted to Grade 2 by wetness, however, within a few profiles, there is an overriding droughtiness limitation restricting them to Subgrade 3a.

**Soil Type 2**

3.12. The second soil type is present across the west of Area A, the south-east of Area B and south of Area D. These soils are typically found at higher elevations across the site and largely coincide with the mapped Diamicton superficial geology deposits of the Oadby Member. Topsoils comprise dark brown (10YR3/3), dark greyish brown (10YR4/2, 2.5Y4/2) or olive brown (2.5Y4/3), calcareous clay or heavy clay loam, which lies over a permeable, calcareous clay upper subsoil. The upper subsoil is greyish brown (2.5Y5/2, 10YR5/2), light olive brown (2.5Y5/3, 2.5Y5/4), light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4), olive yellow (2.5Y6/8, 5Y6/8) or pale yellow (2.5Y7/4) in colour and is variably mottled. The lower subsoil comprises poorly structured, slowly permeable, grey (10YR5/1, 10YR6/1, N6/1, N5/0), light grey (N7/1) or light greenish grey (10Y7/1), mottled calcareous clay. Clay within the lower subsoil has an angular blocky to massive structure.

3.13. Soil profiles have similar characteristics to Soil Type 1. However, profiles are calcareous throughout and contain calcareous stone from a shallow depth which generally increases in volume with depth. Observations have moderate deficits in available water and are restricted to Grade 2 by droughtiness. Profiles assessed as WC I or II are also restricted to Grade 2 by wetness. Profiles assessed as WC III are further limited to Subgrade 3a by soil wetness. A calcareous topsoil improves water movement, aeration and soil workability, and reduces the risk of structural damage caused by poor cultivation practices. This reduces the wetness limitation placed on the land.

**Soil Type 3**

3.14. This soil type comprises loamy soils which are permeable to depth. The topsoil comprises dark greyish brown (10YR4/2), brown (10YR4/3), olive brown (2.5Y4/3) or very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) non-calcareous clay, heavy clay loam, medium clay loam or sandy loam. Stone content varies and is very slight to moderate in volume, at 2-17%. The topsoil has a friable consistency and predominantly has a fine to medium subangular blocky structure.

3.15. The upper subsoil mostly comprises brown (10YR4/3, 10YR5/3), dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4, 10YR4/6) or yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy clay loam, heavy clay loam, medium clay loam or clay, with few recordings of sandy clay or sandy loam. This horizon is mostly non-calcareous. Stone content is varied and is stoneless to moderately stony, up to 25%. Mottling in this horizon is rarely observed.

3.16. The lower subsoil is brown (10YR4/3, 10YR5/3), dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4, 10YR4/6) or yellowish brown (10YR5/4, 10YR5/6) in colour. Colours noted as yellowish are more common than in the upper subsoil. Soil texture is varied and comprises heavy clay loam, clay, sandy clay, sandy clay loam, sandy loam or loamy sand. Soil within this horizon is mostly non-calcareous, containing hard stone, with some small areas which are calcareous, containing a portion of calcareous stone. Stone content is slight to moderate, and commonly contains a higher percentage than overlying horizons. Few profiles have very a stony lower subsoil, recorded up to 40%. Ochreous mottling is observed in the lower subsoil within a small portion of observations.

3.17. Soils with these characteristics are typically assessed as WC I. Profiles have slight to moderate deficits in available water through the growing season and are restricted to Grade 2 or Subgrade 3a by droughtiness. Where profiles have a clay topsoil, wetness is an overriding limitation, restricting observations to Subgrade 3a.

**Soil Type 4**

3.18. Where profiles represent a transition between Soil Types 1 and 3, they are commonly assessed as WC II. Profiles comprise non-calcareous medium or heavy clay loam topsoil over a clay loam upper subsoil. These profiles contain slowly permeable clay in the lower subsoil at depth. Profiles are restricted to Grade 2, where the topsoil is medium clay loam, or Subgrade 3a, where the topsoil is heavy clay loam.

3.19. The ALC distribution across the site is shown in Figure RAC/9611/2 and the areas of each grade are given in Table 2.

**Table 2:** ALC areas

| Grade | Description | Area (ha) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grade 2 | Very good quality | 174.5 | 24 |
| Subgrade 3a | Good quality | 359.4 | 50 |
| Subgrade 3b | Moderate quality | 169.9 | 24 |
| Non-agricultural | | 15.3 | 2 |
| Total | | 719.1 | 100 |

## Appendix 1: Laboratory Data

| Determinand | P1 | P2 | 62 | 73/P4 | 95/P5 | 103/P6 | 117 | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sand 2.00-0.063 mm | 35 | 48 | 34 | 55 | 20 | 34 | 50 | % w/w |
| Silt 0.063-0.002 mm | 25 | 32 | 40 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 26 | % w/w |
| Clay <0.002 mm | 40 | 20 | 26 | 18 | 50 | 39 | 24 | % w/w |
| Organic Matter | 3.0 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 2.5 | % w/w |
| Texture | Clay | Medium clay loam | Medium clay loam | Sandy clay loam/ sandy loam | Clay | Clay | Sandy clay loam/ Medium clay loam | |

| Determinand | P1 | P2 | 62 | 73/P4 | 95/P5 | 103/P6 | 117 | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Soil pH | 7.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 6.4 | |
| Phosphorus (P) | 10.6 | 40.2 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 55.8 | 15.4 | Mg/l (av) |
| Potassium (K) | 117 | 99.3 | 131 | 66.1 | 206 | 189 | 93.1 | Mg/l (av) |
| Magnesium (Mg) | 52.0 | 52.0 | 97.0 | 29.0 | 171.0 | 88.3 | 59.3 | Mg/l (av) |

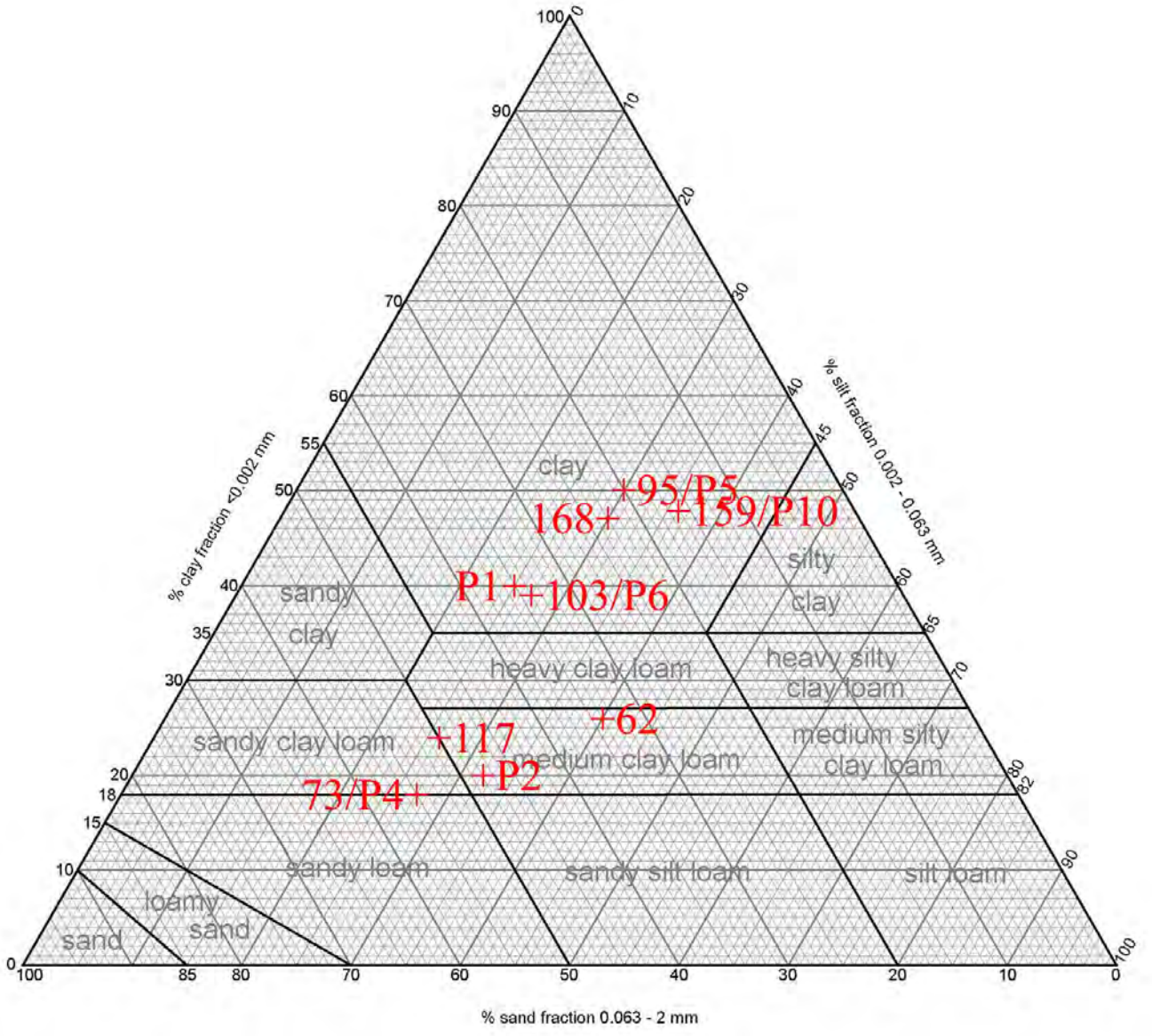
| Determinand | P1 | P2 | 62 | 73/P4 | 95/P5 | 103/P6 | 117 | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phosphorus (P) | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ADAS Index |
| Potassium (K) | 1 | 1 | 2- | 1 | 2+ | 2+ | 1 | ADAS Index |
| Magnesium (Mg) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ADAS Index |

| Determinand | 135 | 143 | 146 | 159/P10 | 168 | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sand 2.00-0.063 mm | 22 | 39 | 49 | 16 | 23 | % w/w |
| Silt 0.063-0.002 mm | 33 | 34 | 30 | 36 | 30 | % w/w |
| Clay <0.002 mm | 45 | 27 | 21 | 48 | 47 | % w/w |
| Organic Matter | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 3.5 | % w/w |
| Texture | Clay | Heavy clay loam | Medium clay loam | Clay | Clay | |

| Determinand | 135 | 143 | 146 | 159/P10 | 168 | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Soil pH | 8.1 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.2 | |
| Phosphorus (P) | 9.6 | 9.4 | 14.2 | 18.4 | 20.6 | Mg/l (av) |
| Potassium (K) | 180 | 168 | 108 | 226 | 181 | Mg/l (av) |
| Magnesium (Mg) | 62.4 | 45.8 | 31.1 | 222 | 92.9 | Mg/l (av) |

| Determinand | 135 | 143 | 146 | 159/P10 | 168 | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phosphorus (P) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ADAS Index |
| Potassium (K) | 2- | 2- | 1 | 2+ | 2+ | ADAS Index |
| Magnesium (Mg) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | ADAS Index |

**Soil Texture by Particle Size Analysis**



# Appendix 2: Soil Profile Summaries and Droughtiness Calculations

Wetness / workability limitations are determined according to the methodology given in Appendix 3 of the ALC guidelines, MAFF 1988

Droughtiness calculations are made according to the methodology given in Appendix 4 of the ALC guidelines, MAFF 1988.

Grades are shown for drought, wetness and any other soil or site factors which are relevant. The overall Grade is set by the most limiting factor and shown on the right.

| **Stone types** | | |
|---|---|---|
| % | TAv | EAv |
| hard | 1 | 0.5 |
| chalk | 10 | 7 |

| **Climate Data** | |
|---|---|
| MDwheat | 113 |
| MDpotato | 106 |
| FCD | 119 |
| AAR | 616 |

hard flint & pebble

| **Wetness Class Guidelines** | *II* | *III* | *IV* | *V* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPL within 80cm, gleying within 40cm | >60cm | <60cm | | |
| SPL within 80cm, gleying at 40-70cm | >40cm | <40cm | | |
| No SPL but gleying within 40cm | coarse subsoil | *I* | other cases | *II* |

| **Climate** |
|---|
| 1,399 D° |
| Limitation |
| Grade 1 |

Maximum depth of auger penetration is underlined

| Site No. | | Depth cm | | Texture | $CaCO_3$ | Colour | Mottle colour | abund-ance | stone% hard | stone% chalk | Struct-ure | APwheat mm | AP potato mm | Gley | SPL | WC | Wetness grade WE | Final Grade | Limiting Factor(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | T | 0 | 32 | C | trace | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 4 | 0 | - | 52 | 52 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 32 | 44 | C | mod | 2.5Y5/6 | Mn | com | 2 | 10 | m/poor | 17 | 17 | (y) | n | | | | |
| | | 44 | 90 | C | very | 10Y7/1 | Fe | com | 5 | 10 | poor | 34 | 31 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 90 | 120 | C | | | | | 5 | 15 | poor | 20 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **123** | **100** | | GR.gradient | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -6 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | |
| **2** | T | 0 | 32 | ZC | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 53 | 53 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 32 | 44 | C | | 2.5Y6/4 | Fe | com f | 2 | 0 | m/poor | 17 | 17 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 44 | 65 | C | very | 5Y6/4 | Fe | com | 5 | 10 | poor | 17 | 25 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 65 | 95 | C | very | 10Y7/1 | Fe | many | 5 | 10 | poor | 20 | 6 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 95 | 120 | C | | | | | 5 | 15 | poor | 17 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **124** | **102** | | GR.gradient | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -4 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | |
| **3** | T | 0 | 32 | C | slight | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 4 | 0 | - | 52 | 52 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 32 | 65 | C | slight | 2.5Y5/4 | Fe | few | 4 | 0 | m/poor | 36 | 46 | n | n | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 65 | 80 | C | mod | 10Y7/1 | Fe | com | 5 | 10 | poor | 10 | 6 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | 80 | 105 | C | very | N6/1 | Fe | many | 5 | 15 | poor | 17 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | 105 | 120 | C | | | | | 5 | 20 | poor | 10 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **125** | **104** | | GR.gradient | | | | 3 o | N | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -2 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | | | |
| **4** | T | 0 | 30 | hCL | n | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 53 | 53 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE | | |
| | | 30 | 40 | C | | 2.5Y6/6 | | | 2 | 0 | | 16 | 16 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 40 | 50 | C | | 2.5Y6/4 | Fe | com | 2 | 0 | poor | 13 | 13 | y | (y) | | | | | | |
| | | 50 | 80 | C | slight | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | m/poor | 21 | 28 | y | n | | | | | | |
| | | 80 | 120 | hCL | mod | 10YR6/6 | Fe | com f | 5 | 0 | m/poor | 32 | 0 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **135** | **109** | | GR.gradient | | | | 2 o | NW | |
| | | | | | | compact | | | | | MB | 22 | 3 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 40-50cm | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat. Head on footslope | | | | | | |
| **5** | T | 0 | 28 | C | mod | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 6 | 1 | - | 45 | 45 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR | | |
| | | 28 | 45 | C | mod | 2.5Y5/6 | | | 5 | 10 | | 25 | 25 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 45 | 58 | C | very | 2.5Y7/4 | Fe | com f | 5 | 15 | | 13 | 19 | y | n | | | | | | |
| | | 58 | 80 | C/CL | mod | 2.5Y7/4 | Fe | com | 5 | 10 | m/poor | 17 | 16 | y | (y) | | | | | | |
| | | 80 | 120 | mCL | very | 2.5Y7/4 | Fe | many | 5 | 10 | poor | 27 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **127** | **104** | | GR.gradient | | | | 2 o | NW | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 14 | -2 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | | | |
| **6** | T | 0 | 33 | C | slight | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 8 | 0 | - | 52 | 52 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR | | |
| | | 33 | 45 | C | mod | 2.5Y5/6 | | | 8 | 2 | | 18 | 18 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 45 | 60 | C | mod | 2.5Y7/4 | | | 5 | 10 | | 15 | 22 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 60 | 75 | C | mod | 2.5Y7/4 | Fe | com | 5 | 10 | poor | 10 | 12 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | 75 | 90 | C | very | N6/1 | Fe | many | 10 | 20 | poor | 10 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | 90 | 120 | C | very | | | | 5 | 10 | poor | 20 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **124** | **104** | | GR.gradient | | | | 1 o | E | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -2 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Winter | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | wheat | | | | |
| **Pit 1** | T | 0 | 30 | C | slight | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 8 | 0 | - | 47 | 47 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR | |
| | | 30 | 38 | C | slight | vary | OM | | 8 | 2 | good | 15 | 15 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 38 | 45 | C | mod | 5Y6/8 | | | 8 | 2 | | 10 | 10 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 45 | 60 | C | very | 2.5Y7/4 | Fe | com | 5 | 15 | | 15 | 22 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 60 | 100 | C | very | 2.5Y6/2 | Fe | many | 5 | 15 | poor | 27 | 12 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | very | | | | 5 | 15 | poor | 13 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **127** | **106** | | GR.gradient | | | 1 o | E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 14 | 0 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | | |
| **7** | T | 0 | 28 | C | mod | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 5 | 2 | - | 45 | 45 | n | n | *III* | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 28 | 45 | C | very | 2.5Y7/4 | Fe | com | 5 | 10 | | 25 | 25 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 45 | 65 | C | very | 10Y7/1 | Fe | com | 5 | 10 | poor | 16 | 24 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 65 | 90 | C/CL | mod | N6/1 | Fe | com | 5 | 20 | poor | 17 | 6 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 90 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 20 | poor | 21 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **124** | **100** | | GR.gradient | | | 3 o | NW | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -6 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | | |
| **8** | T | 0 | 28 | C | very | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 6 | 8 | - | 43 | 43 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR | |
| | | 28 | 70 | C | very | 2.5Y6/8 | | | 5 | 10 | m/poor | 44 | 56 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 70 | 95 | C | very | 10Y7/1 | Fe | com | 5 | 10 | poor | 17 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 95 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 10 | poor | 18 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **121** | **100** | | GR.gradient | | | 6 o | NW | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 8 | -6 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | | |
| **9** | T | 0 | 28 | hCL | very | 2.5Y3/2 | | | 10 | 5 | - | 45 | 45 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR | |
| | | 28 | 55 | CL | very | 2.5Y7/4 | | | 25 | 15 | good | 36 | 39 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 55 | 70 | CL | very | | | | 30 | 15 | | 10 | 16 | n | n | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 70 | 90 | C | very | | | | 5 | 20 | poor | 13 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | 90 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 20 | poor | 21 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **125** | **99** | | GR.gradient | | | | 2 o | NW | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -7 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat (gravel patch) | | | | | | |
| **10** | T | 0 | 15 | C | trace | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 25 | 25 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | | WE | |
| | T | 15 | 32 | C | trace | 2.5Y5/2 | | | 2 | 0 | (poor) | 28 | 28 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 32 | 42 | C | n | 2.5Y5/4 | | | 2 | 0 | | 16 | 16 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 42 | 70 | C | mod | 2.5Y6/4 | Fe | com | 5 | 5 | m/poor | 25 | 38 | y | n | | | | | | |
| | | 70 | 92 | C | very | N6/1 | Fe | many | 5 | 10 | poor | 15 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | 92 | 120 | C | very | | | | 5 | 10 | poor | 19 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **107** | | GR.gradient | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Compact | | | | | MB | 15 | 1 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 15-32 | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | Additional point | | | | | | |
| **11** | T | 0 | 26 | ZC | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 0 | 0 | - | 44 | 44 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | | WE | |
| | | 26 | 42 | C | mod | 2.5Y5/4 | OM | | 0 | 0 | | 26 | 26 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 42 | 65 | C | mod | 2.5Y6/4 | Fe | few | 0 | 0 | m/poor | 23 | 33 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 65 | 110 | C | very | 10Y6/1 | Fe | many | 5 | 10 | poor | 30 | 6 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | 110 | 120 | C | very | | | | 5 | 10 | poor | 7 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **109** | | GR.gradient | | | | 3 o | SE | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 16 | 3 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | | | |
| **12** | T | 0 | 28 | C+ | n | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 47 | 47 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | | WE | |
| | | 28 | 35 | C | | 2.5Y6/4 | OM | | 2 | 0 | | 11 | 11 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 35 | 55 | C | n | 5Y6/4 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | m/poor | 26 | 29 | y | (y) | | | | | | |
| | | 55 | 80 | C | | 5Y6/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 18 | 20 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | 80 | 120 | C | mod | N6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 10 | poor | 28 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **106** | | GR.gradient | | | | 2o | N | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 16 | 0 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley. Wet area nearby | | | | | |
| **13** | T | 0 | 29 | C | n | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 48 | 48 | n | n | /// | 3b | **3b** | WE | |
| | | 29 | 34 | C | | | OM | | 2 | 0 | | 8 | 8 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 34 | 48 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 2 | 0 | poor | 18 | 18 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 48 | 65 | C | | 10YR6/3 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | m/poor | 13 | 24 | y | (y) | | | | | |
| | | 65 | 100 | C | | 10YR6/3 | Fe | many | 5 | 0 | poor | 23 | 6 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **125** | **104** | | GR.gradient | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -2 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley. Wet area nearby | | | | | |
| **14** | T | 0 | 25 | C+ | n | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 42 | 42 | n | n | /// | 3b | **3b** | WE | |
| | T | 25 | 34 | C | | 2.5Y5/2 | OM | | 2 | 0 | (comp.) | 15 | 15 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 34 | 55 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | many | 2 | 0 | poor | 24 | 27 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 55 | 80 | C | slight | 5Y6/2 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | poor | 17 | 19 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 80 | 100 | C | mod | N6/1 | Fe | many | 5 | 0 | poor | 13 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **125** | **102** | | GR.gradient | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -4 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley. | | | | | |
| **15** | T | 0 | 28 | C+ | n | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 47 | 47 | n | n | /// | 3b | **3b** | WE | |
| | | 28 | 50 | C | | 5Y6/3 | Fe | com | 2 | 0 | poor | 28 | 28 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 50 | 70 | hCL | mod | 5Y6/3 | Fe | com | 10 | 10 | m/poor | 15 | 25 | y | (y) | | | | | |
| | | 70 | 100 | C | mod | N6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 10 | poor | 21 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **125** | **99** | | GR.gradient | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -7 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley. Wet area nearby | | | | | |
| **16** | T | 0 | 25 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 5 | 0 | - | 41 | 41 | n | n | /// | 3b | **3b** | WE | |
| | | 25 | 32 | C | | 2.5Y5/2 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | good | 14 | 14 | y | n | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 32 | 50 | C | n | 10Y7/1 | Fe | many | 5 | 0 | poor | 22 | 22 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 50 | 70 | C | slight | 5Y6/2 | Fe | com f | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 26 | y | (y) | | | | | |
| | | 70 | 100 | C | mod | N6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 21 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **126** | **103** | | GR.gradient | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 13 | -3 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley. In a wet spot | | | | | |
| **17** | T | 0 | 27 | C | n | 10YR4/3 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 45 | 45 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE | |
| | | 27 | 40 | C | | 10YR5/3 | Mn | com | 5 | 0 | | 20 | 20 | (y) | n | | | | | |
| | | 40 | 60 | C | | 5Y6/3 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | m/poor | 21 | 28 | y | (y) | | | | | |
| | | 60 | 75 | C | slight | 5Y6/3 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 11 | 13 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 75 | 120 | C | mod | 10Y7/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 32 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **106** | | GR.gradient | | | 3 o | NW | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 15 | 0 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | | |
| **18** | T | 0 | 33 | hCL | n | 10YR4/3 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 58 | 58 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 33 | 45 | C | | 10YR5/4 | | | 5 | 0 | | 18 | 18 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 45 | 65 | C | | 10YR5/3 | Fe | many | 5 | 0 | | 19 | 31 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 65 | 120 | hCL | | 10YR5/2 | FeMn | many | 5 | 0 | poor | 37 | 6 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **113** | | GR.gradient | | | 1 o | W | |
| | | | | | | or LC | | | | | MB | 19 | 7 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | topsoil | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Ley. Head on footslope | | | | | |
| **19** | T | 0 | 24 | C | n | 2.5Y5/2 | | | 1 | 0 | - | 40 | 40 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 24 | 35 | C | | 2.5Y6/4 | OM | | 5 | 0 | good | 22 | 22 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 35 | 55 | C | slight | 5Y6/4 | Fe | few | 0 | 0 | m/poor | 26 | 29 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 55 | 100 | C | mod | 5Y6/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 32 | 20 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **133** | **111** | | GR.gradient | | | 5 o | N | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 20 | 5 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 3a-3b | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Ley. Slope helps drainage | | | | | |

| Stone types | | |
|---|---|---|
| % | TAv | EAv |
| hard | 1 | 0.5 |
| chalk | 10 | 7 |

| Climate Data | |
|---|---|
| MDwheat | 116 |
| MDpotato | 110 |
| FCD | 122 |
| AAR | 617 |

| Wetness Class Guidelines | II | III | IV | V |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPL within 80cm, gleying within 40cm | >60cm | <60cm | | |
| SPL within 80cm, gleying at 40-70cm | >40cm | <40cm | | |
| No SPL but gleying within 40cm | coarse subsoil | I | other cases | II |

| Climate |
|---|
| 1428 D° |
| Limitation |
| Grade 1 |

hard flint & pebble

Maximum depth of auger penetration is underlined

39 m

| Site No. | | Depth cm | | Texture | $CaCO_3$ | Colour | Mottle colour | abund-ance | stone% hard | stone% chalk | Struct-ure | APwheat mm | AP potato mm | Gley | SPL | WC | Wetness grade WE | Final Grade | Limiting Factor(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **20** | T | 0 | 34 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 6 | 0 | - | 58 | 58 | n | n | III | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 34 | 45 | C | | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com f | 10 | 0 | poor | 13 | 13 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 45 | 65 | C | | 5Y6/4 | Fe | com f | 0 | 0 | m/poor | 19 | 29 | y | (y) | | | | |
| | | 65 | 90 | C | mod | N6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 10 | poor | 18 | 6 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 90 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 21 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | Small | | | | | Total | **128** | **106** | | GR.gradient | | | | |
| | | | | | | stones | | | | | MB | 12 | -4 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley | | | | |
| **21** | T | 0 | 28 | mCL | n | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 8 | 0 | - | 47 | 47 | n | n | II | 2 | **3a** | DR |
| | | 28 | 60 | mCL | | 2.5Y5/6 | | | 25 | 0 | | 35 | 39 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 60 | 80 | C | mod | 7.5GY7/1 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | poor | 13 | 12 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 80 | 100 | C | mod | N6/0 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **123** | **98** | | GR.gradient | | | 2-4o | W |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 7 | -12 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 3a | | Spring barley. | River Terrace over Oxford Clay | | | |
| **22** | T | 0 | 28 | SC | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 8 | 0 | - | 44 | 44 | n | n | III | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 28 | 40 | C | | 2.5Y6/4 | FeMn | com | 8 | 0 | | 18 | 18 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 40 | 80 | C | n | 5Y7/4 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 34 | 39 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 80 | 100 | C | mod | N7/0 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **124** | **101** | | GR.gradient | | | | 1 o | | S |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 8 | -9 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | Clay near surface on brow (untypical) | | | | | |
| **23** | T | 0 | 29 | SL+ | n | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 6 | 0 | - | 47 | 47 | n | n | *I* | 1 | **3a** | | DR | | |
| | | 29 | 40 | SL+ | | 2.5Y5/6 | | | 10 | 0 | | 15 | 15 | n | n | | | | | | | |
| | | 40 | 65 | SCL | | 2.5Y6/8 | | | 20 | 0 | | 24 | 31 | n | n | | | | | | | |
| | | 65 | 75 | SL | mod | | | | 25 | 5 | | 8 | 6 | n | n | | | | | | | |
| | | 75 | 120 | SL/LS | | | | | 30 | 10 | | 27 | 0 | n | n | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **121** | **98** | | GR.gradient | | | | 1 o | | SE |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 5 | -12 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 3a | | Spring barley. Deep River Terrace deposits | | | | | |
| **24** | T | 0 | 30 | mCL | n | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 12 | 0 | - | 48 | 48 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | | WE DR | | |
| | | 30 | 55 | mCL | | 2.5Y5/6 | | | 12 | 0 | | 33 | 36 | n | n | | | | | | | |
| | | 55 | 60 | C | mod | | | | 5 | 20 | | 4 | 7 | n | n | | | | | | | |
| | | 60 | 80 | C | mod | 5Y6/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 13 | y | y | | | | | | | |
| | | 80 | 105 | C | mod | N7/0 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 18 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | | |
| | | 105 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 11 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Small & | | | | | Total | **126** | **103** | | GR.gradient | | | | 1 o | | S |
| | | | | | | medium | | | | | MB | 10 | -7 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | stones | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley. River Terrace over Oxford Clay | | | | | |
| **25** | T | 0 | 26 | hCL | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 10 | 0 | - | 42 | 42 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | | WE | | |
| | | 26 | 37 | C | | 2.5Y6/4 | Fe | com | 10 | 0 | | 16 | 16 | y | n | | | | | | | |
| | | 37 | 70 | C | n | 5Y6/2 | Fe | com f | 0 | 0 | | 37 | 53 | y | y | | | | | | | |
| | | 70 | 95 | C | mod | N7/0 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 18 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | | |
| | | 95 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 18 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **111** | | GR.gradient | | | | 1 o | | S |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 14 | 1 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley. Clay near surface on footslope | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **26** | T | 0 | 28 | mCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 6 | 0 | - | 48 | 48 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 28 | 45 | C | | 2.5Y5/4 | | | 5 | 0 | m/poor | 24 | 24 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 45 | 75 | C | | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 24 | 33 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 75 | 100 | C | n | N6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 18 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | Small | | | | | Total | **127** | **104** | | GR.gradient | | | | |
| | | | | | | stones | | | | | MB | 11 | -6 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley | | | | |
| **27** | T | 0 | 28 | mCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 4 | 0 | - | 48 | 48 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 28 | 65 | mCL | | 10YR5/2 | Fe | many | 5 | 0 | m/poor | 42 | 49 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 65 | 90 | hCL | | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | many | 5 | 0 | poor | 17 | 6 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 90 | 100 | C | mod | N6/1 | Fe | many | 5 | 0 | poor | 7 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | Small | | | | | Total | **127** | **104** | | GR.gradient | | | | |
| | | | | | | stones | | | | | MB | 11 | -6 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley | | | | |
| **28** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 47 | 47 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 40 | C | | 5Y6/4 | OM | | 2 | 0 | | 19 | 19 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 40 | 65 | C | mod | 5Y6/4 | Fe | com f | 0 | 0 | poor | 24 | 33 | y | (y) | | | | |
| | | 65 | 100 | C | mod | 7.5Y7/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 25 | 7 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | Border | | | | | Total | **128** | **105** | | GR.gradient | | | 1 o | NE |
| | | | | | | line | | | | | MB | 12 | -5 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | 3a-3b | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | New ley | | | | |
| **29** | T | 0 | 27 | C+ | n | 10YR5/2 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 45 | 45 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 27 | 35 | C | | 10YR5/2 | OM | | 2 | 0 | | 13 | 13 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 35 | 50 | C | | 5Y6/4 | Fe | com | 2 | 0 | m/poor | 21 | 21 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 100 | C | n | 7.5YR6/8 | grey | many | 2 | 0 | m/poor | 37 | 28 | (y) | y | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 2 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **107** | | GR.gradient | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 13 | -3 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | New ley. Head | | | | | |
| **30** | T | 0 | 28 | C+ | n | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 47 | 47 | n | n | /// | 3b | **3b** | WE | |
| | | 28 | 35 | C | n | 5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 11 | 11 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 35 | 70 | C | | 5Y6/3 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 34 | 46 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 70 | 100 | C | mod | 7.5GY7/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 5 | poor | 21 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 5 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **126** | **103** | | GR.gradient | | | 2o | N | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -7 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | New ley | | | | | |
| **31** | T | 0 | 35 | mCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 8 | 0 | - | 58 | 58 | n | n | // | 2 | **2** | WE DR | |
| | | 35 | 48 | hCL | | 10YR5/4 | Fe | com | 10 | 0 | m/poor | 17 | 17 | (y) | n | | | | | |
| | | 48 | 80 | SCL | | 10YR5/3 | Fe | many | 20 | 0 | | 27 | 27 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 80 | 100 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Small | | | | | Total | **129** | **102** | | GR.gradient | | | 1 o | N | |
| | | | | | | stones | | | | | MB | 13 | -8 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley. River Terrace deposit | | | | | |
| **32** | T | 0 | 33 | mCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 8 | 0 | - | 55 | 55 | n | n | // | 2 | **2** | WE DR | |
| | | 33 | 45 | mCL | | 2.5Y5/4 | | | 8 | 0 | | 18 | 18 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 45 | 72 | mCL | | 5Y4/4 | FeOM | com | 15 | 0 | | 26 | 34 | (y) | n | | | | | |
| | | 72 | 100 | hCL | n | 5Y5/1 | Fe | com | 15 | 0 | poor | 17 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 25 | 0 | poor | 11 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | wet at | | | | | Total | **126** | **107** | | GR.gradient | | | 1 o | N | |
| | | | | | | 65cm | | | | | MB | 10 | -3 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley. | | | | | |
| **Pit 2** | T | 0 | 34 | mCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 8 | 0 | - | 57 | 57 | n | n | // | 2 | **2** | WE DR | |
| | | 34 | 60 | mCL | | 2.5Y5/3 | FeOM | many f | 15 | 0 | | 31 | 36 | y | n | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 60 | 72 | hCL | | 2.5Y6/4 | Fe | com | 15 | 0 | m/poor | 9 | 12 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 72 | 100 | C | n | 5Y6/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 20 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | wet at | | | | | Total | **130** | **104** | | GR.gradient | | | 1 o | N | |
| | | | | | | 65 cm | | | | | MB | 14 | -6 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley. | | | | | |
| **33** | T | 0 | 32 | hCL | n | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 57 | 57 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 32 | 55 | C | | 2.5Y5/4 | | | 2 | 0 | | 32 | 36 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 55 | 75 | C | | 2.5Y6/4 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 20 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 75 | 105 | C | mod | N7/0 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 21 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 105 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 11 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **134** | **112** | | GR.gradient | | | 0-1o | N | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 18 | 2 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley. | | | | | |
| **34** | T | 0 | 28 | mCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 4 | 0 | - | 48 | 48 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR | |
| | | 28 | 50 | mCL | | 10YR5/3 | Fe | few | 5 | 0 | | 34 | 34 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 50 | 75 | hCL | | 2.5Y6/4 | FeMn | com | 5 | 0 | m/poor | 20 | 27 | y | (y) | | | | | |
| | | 75 | 100 | C | n | 5Y6/2 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 18 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | small | | | | | Total | **134** | **109** | | GR.gradient | | | 0-1o | N | |
| | | | | | | stones | | | | | MB | 18 | -1 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Spring barley. | | | | | |

| Stone types | | |
|---|---|---|
| % | TAv | Eav |
| hard | 1 | 0.5 |
| chalk | 10 | 7 |

| Climate Data | |
|---|---|
| MDwheat | 116 |
| MDpotato | 110 |
| FCD | 119 |
| AAR | 611 |

| Wetness Class Guidelines | II | III | IV | V |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPL within 80cm, gleying within 40cm | >59cm | <59cm | | |
| SPL within 80cm, gleying at 40-70cm | >39cm | <39cm | | |
| No SPL but gleying within 40cm | coarse subsoil | I | other cases | II |

| Climate |
|---|
| 1425 D° |
| Limitation |
| Grade 1 |

hard flint & pebble

Maximum depth of auger penetration is underlined

39 m

| Site No. | | Depth cm | | Texture | $CaCO_3$ | Colour | Mottle colour | abund-ance | stone% hard | stone% chalk | Struct-ure | APwheat mm | AP potato mm | Gley | SPL | WC | Wetness grade WE | Final Grade | Limiting Factor(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **35** | T | 0 | 28 | mCL | n | 10YR4/3 | | | 4 | 0 | - | 48 | 48 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 28 | 45 | mCL | | 10YR5/4 | Fe | few | 10 | 0 | | 25 | 25 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 45 | 50 | hCL | | | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | poor | 6 | 6 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 75 | SCL | | 10YR5/4 | | n | 5 | 0 | | 24 | 29 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 75 | 120 | SL/LS | mod | | Fe | com | 25 | 10 | | 29 | 0 | y | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **131** | **107** | | GR.gradient | | | 1-2o | E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 15 | -3 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter beans | | | | |
| **36** | T | 0 | 29 | SL+ | n | 10YR4/3 | | | 8 | 0 | - | 46 | 46 | n | n | *I* | 1 | **2** | DR |
| | | 29 | 40 | SL+ | | 10YR4/4 | OM | | 10 | 0 | good | 17 | 17 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 40 | 50 | SL+ | | 10YR5/3 | Fe | few | 10 | 0 | | 14 | 14 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 70 | mCL | | 10YR5/4 | | | 10 | 0 | m/poor | 15 | 25 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 70 | 80 | SCL | | 10YR4/2 | Fe | com | 15 | 0 | | 9 | 0 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 80 | 120 | SL/LS | | | | | 25 | 0 | | 26 | 0 | n | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **126** | **102** | | GR.gradient | | | 1 o | E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -8 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter beans | | | | |
| **37** | T | 0 | 15 | mCL | n | 10YR4/3 | | | 4 | 0 | - | 26 | 26 | n | n | *I* | 1 | **2** | DR |
| | T | 15 | 35 | mCL | | 10YR5/4 | | | 4 | 0 | comp | 35 | 35 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 35 | 75 | mCL | | 10YR5/4 | Fe | few | 4 | 0 | m/poor | 41 | 47 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 75 | 120 | hCL | | 10YR6/4 | OM | | 4 | 0 | m/poor | 37 | 0 | n | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **138** | **108** | | GR.gradient | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 22 | -2 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter beans | | | | |
| **38** | T | 0 | 29 | mCL | n | 10YR4/3 | | | 4 | 0 | - | 50 | 50 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR | |
| | | 29 | 36 | mCL | | 10YR4/4 | | | 4 | 0 | good | 14 | 14 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 36 | 65 | hCL | | 2.5Y6/6 | Fe | com f | 4 | 0 | m/poor | 31 | 39 | (y) | n | | | | | |
| | | 65 | 120 | C | | | | | 25 | 0 | poor | 30 | 5 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **125** | **108** | | GR.gradient | | | 1 o | SE | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 9 | -2 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter beans | | | | |
| **39** | T | 0 | 15 | mCL | n | 10YR4/3 | | | 4 | 0 | - | 26 | 26 | n | n | *III* | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | T | 15 | 35 | mCL | | 10YR5/4 | | | 4 | 0 | comp | 35 | 35 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 35 | 50 | hCL | | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | many | 4 | 0 | m/poor | 20 | 20 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 50 | 80 | C | | 2.5Y6/4 | Fe | com | 8 | 0 | poor | 19 | 24 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 80 | 100 | C | mod | N7/0 | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | 10YR6/4 | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **105** | | GR.gradient | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -5 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | Set Aside | | | | |
| **40** | T | 0 | 28 | SL+ | n | 10YR4/3 | | | 8 | 0 | - | 44 | 44 | n | n | *I* | 1 | **2** | DR | |
| | | 28 | 40 | SL+ | | 10YR6/6 | OM | com | 10 | 0 | good | 18 | 18 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 40 | 80 | SCL | | 10YR6/4 | Mn | few | 15 | 0 | | 39 | 39 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 80 | 120 | SCL | n | 10YR6/3 | Fe | com f | 10 | 0 | poor | 29 | 0 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **101** | | GR.gradient | | | 1 o | NE | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 14 | -9 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | |
| **41** | T | 0 | 28 | mCL | n | 10YR4/3 | | | 6 | 0 | - | 48 | 48 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR | |
| | | 28 | 44 | hCL | | 10YR6/6 | | | 5 | 0 | | 24 | 24 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 44 | 65 | C | | 10YR6/4 | Fe | com f | 5 | 0 | m/poor | 19 | 29 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 65 | 120 | C | n | 10YR6/3 | FeMn | com f | 5 | 0 | poor | 37 | 6 | y | y | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **107** | | GR.gradient | | | 1 o | E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -3 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | |
| **42** | T | 0 | 32 | mCL | n | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 6 | 0 | - | 54 | 54 | n | n | *III* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 32 | 50 | C | | 2.5Y7/3 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | | 29 | 29 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 105 | C | mod | 5Y7/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 39 | 26 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 105 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 11 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **109** | | GR.gradient | | | 1o | NE |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 16 | -1 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Set Aside | | | | |
| **43** | T | 0 | 28 | hCL | n | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 49 | 49 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 28 | 42 | hCL | | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com f | 10 | 0 | | 20 | 20 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 42 | 95 | C | n | 10Y7/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 42 | 36 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 95 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 18 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **106** | | GR.gradient | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 13 | -4 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | |
| **44** | T | 0 | 29 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 48 | 48 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 29 | 33 | C | | 2.5Y5/2 | | | 5 | 0 | | 6 | 6 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 33 | 70 | C | n | 5Y6/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 36 | 48 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 70 | 100 | C | mod | 10Y7/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 21 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **126** | **103** | | GR.gradient | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -7 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | |
| **45** | T | 0 | 28 | C | | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 2 | 0 | - | 47 | 47 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 28 | 60 | C | | 2.5Y6/3 | FeOM | com | 0 | 0 | | 43 | 51 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 60 | 90 | C | n | N7/0 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 21 | 13 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 90 | 105 | C | very | 10Y7/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 11 | 0 | y | y | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 105 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 11 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **111** | | GR.gradient | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 16 | 1 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | | | |
| **46** | T | 0 | 28 | mCL | | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 4 | 0 | - | 48 | 48 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR | | |
| | | 28 | 48 | mCL | | 2.5Y5/4 | OM | | 5 | 0 | | 31 | 31 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 48 | 72 | SC | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | m/poor | 22 | 29 | y | n | | | | | | |
| | | 72 | 110 | C | n | 10Y7/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 27 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | 110 | 120 | C | mod | | | | 0 | 0 | poor | 7 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **134** | **108** | | GR.gradient | | | 1 o | NE | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 18 | -2 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat | | | | | | |

| Stone types | | |
|---|---|---|
| % | TAv | Eav |
| hard | 1 | 0.5 |
| chalk | 10 | 7 |

| Climate Data | |
|---|---|
| MDwheat | 116 |
| MDpotato | 111 |
| FCD | 120 |
| AAR | 614 |

| Wetness Class Guidelines | II | III | IV | V |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPL within 80cm, gleying within 40cm | >60cm | <60cm | | |
| SPL within 80cm, gleying at 40-70cm | >39cm | <39cm | | |
| No SPL but gleying within 40cm | coarse subsoil | I | other cases | II |

| Climate |
|---|
| 1,429 |
| Limitation |
| Grade 1 |

hard flint & pebble

Maximum depth of auger penetration is underlined

| Site No. | | Depth cm | | Texture | $CaCO_3$ | Colour | Mottle colour | abund-ance | stone% hard | stone% chalk | Struct-ure | APwheat mm | AP potato mm | Gley | SPL | WC | Wetness grade WE | Final Grade | Limiting Factor(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **47** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 2 | | - | 47 | 47 | n | n | II | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 70 | C | n | 5Y6/4 | OMFe | few f | 5 | | m/poor | 45 | 58 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 70 | 100 | C | mod | 5Y6/4 | Fe | few | 0 | | poor | 21 | 0 | (y) | y | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | 10YR6/4 | | | 0 | | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **126** | **105** | | GR.gradient | | | 2o | NW |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -6 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat (footslope) | | | | |
| **48** | T | 0 | 28 | C | trace | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 2 | | - | 47 | 47 | n | n | II | 3a | **3a** | WE DR |
| | | 28 | 40 | C | slight | 5Y6/2 | OM | | 0 | | m/poor | 17 | 17 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 40 | 55 | C | mod | 5Y6/2 | Fe | com | 0 | | poor | 17 | 20 | y | (y) | | | | |
| | | 55 | 78 | C | mod | N6/0 | Fe | many | 0 | | poor | 16 | 20 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 78 | 120 | C | | | | | 25 | | poor | 23 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **119** | **103** | | GR.gradient | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 3 | -8 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 3a | 2 | | Winter wheat (plateau) | | | | |
| **49** | T | 0 | 28 | C+ | mod | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | | - | 48 | 48 | n | n | II | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 44 | C | mod | 5Y7/2 | Fe | few f | 0 | | m/poor | 23 | 23 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 44 | 70 | C | mod | 5Y6/3 | Fe | com | 0 | | poor | 22 | 34 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 70 | 100 | C | very | N7/0 | Fe | com | 0 | | poor | 21 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | | poor | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **105** | | GR.gradient | | | 6o | NW |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -6 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat (bank) | | | | | | |
| **50** | T | 0 | 32 | C | trace | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 4 | - | | 52 | 52 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE | | |
| | | 28 | 40 | C | slight | 5Y5/4 | OM | | 0 | m/poor | | 17 | 17 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 40 | 70 | C | mod | 5Y6/2 | Fe | com f | 0 | poor | | 27 | 39 | y | (y) | | | | | | |
| | | 70 | 100 | C | mod | 5Y6/2 | Fe | com | 0 | poor | | 21 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | poor | | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | | **132** | **109** | | GR.gradient | | | 1o | E | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | MB | | 16 | -2 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat (footslope) | | | | | | |
| **51** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 4 | - | | 46 | 46 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE | | |
| | | 28 | 40 | C | n | 2.5Y5/4 | OM | | 0 | m/poor | | 17 | 17 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 40 | 70 | C | mod | 5Y5/2 | Fe | few | 0 | poor | | 27 | 39 | n | (y) | | | | | | |
| | | 70 | 100 | C | very | N6/0 | Fe | com | 0 | poor | | 21 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | poor | | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | | **125** | **102** | | GR.gradient | | | 3o | E | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | MB | | 9 | -9 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat (better drained) | | | | | | |
| **52** | T | 0 | 20 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 4 | - | | 33 | 33 | n | n | *II-III* | 3b | **3b** | WE | | |
| | T | 20 | 28 | C | n | 2.5Y5/2 | | | 4 | comp | | 13 | 13 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 28 | 40 | C | n | 2.5Y6/4 | Fe | few | 5 | m/poor | | 17 | 17 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 40 | 70 | C/CL | mod | 5Y6/2 | Fe | com | 0 | m/poor | | 32 | 44 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | 70 | 100 | C | very | 5Y7/2 | Fe | com | 0 | poor | | 21 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | | | | | 0 | poor | | 14 | 0 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | | **129** | **106** | | GR.gradient | | | 1o | NW | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | MB | | 13 | -5 | | ST.stone>2cm | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | Winter wheat (wetter on footslope this end) | | | | | | |
| **53** | T | 0 | 27 | C | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE | | |
| | | 27 | 62 | C | sli | 2.5Y5/4 | | | 0 | 0 | m/poor | 42 | 51 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 62 | 120 | C | calc | N5/ | Fe | com | 0 | 2 | poor | 41 | 10 | y | y | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **106** | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -5 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **54 Pit 3** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 46 | 46 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 50 | C | sli | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | m/poor | 32 | 32 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 120 | C | calc | N5/ | Fe | many | 0 | 2 | poor | 49 | 26 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **127** | **104** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -7 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **55** | T | 0 | 29 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 51 | 51 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 29 | 42 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 5 | 0 | | 20 | 20 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 42 | 70 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Femn | com | 5 | 0 | | 27 | 43 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 70 | 120 | C | mod | N5/ | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 35 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **133** | **113** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 17 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **56** | T | 0 | 26 | C | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 43 | 43 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 26 | 60 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | m/poor | 42 | 49 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 60 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 42 | 13 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **127** | **105** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -6 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **57** | T | 0 | 26 | C | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 43 | 43 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 26 | 60 | C | calc | 2.5Y5/4 | | | 0 | 7 | m/poor | 42 | 48 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 60 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 3 | poor | 42 | 13 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **126** | **104** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -7 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **58** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 2 | 0 | | 50 | 50 | n | n | *I* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 30 | 66 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 45 | 58 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 66 | 90 | SC | n | 10YR5/6 | Fe | com | 10 | 0 | | 22 | 5 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 90 | 120 | SC | n | 10YR5/6 | Fe | com | 20 | 0 | | 24 | 0 | n | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **141** | **113** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 25 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **59** | T | 0 | 25 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 2 | 0 | | 42 | 42 | n | n | *I* | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 25 | 75 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 0 | 0 | | 60 | 72 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 75 | 120 | SC | n | 10YR5/6 | | | 20 | 0 | | 36 | 0 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **138** | **114** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 22 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **60** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 50 | 50 | n | n | *I* | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 30 | 55 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 35 | 39 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 55 | 120 | SC | n | 10YR5/6 | | | 20 | 0 | | 53 | 18 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **137** | **107** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 21 | -4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **61** | T | 0 | 20 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 33 | 33 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE | |
| | T | 20 | 30 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 17 | 17 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 30 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 75 | 52 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **125** | **102** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 9 | -9 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **62** | T | 0 | 27 | mCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 47 | 47 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE | |
| | | 27 | 56 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | few | 3 | 0 | | 40 | 45 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 56 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 45 | 18 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **111** | | TS- borderline hcl | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 16 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **63** | T | 0 | 27 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 47 | 47 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 27 | 45 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | few | 0 | 0 | | 29 | 29 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 45 | 63 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | m/poor | 17 | 26 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 63 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 40 | 9 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **133** | **111** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 17 | 0 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| **64** | T | 0 | 27 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 2 | 0 | | 48 | 48 | n | n | // | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 27 | 50 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 2 | 0 | | 36 | 36 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 50 | 72 | hCL | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | few | 5 | 0 | | 21 | 31 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 72 | 120 | SC | n | 10YR5/3 | Femn | com | 5 | 0 | | 46 | 0 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **150** | **114** | | Subsoil mottling varied, loam/sand lenses in subsoil | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 34 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| **65** | T | 0 | 31 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 51 | 51 | n | n | // | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 31 | 48 | C | n | 2.5Y5/4 | | | 2 | 0 | | 27 | 27 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 48 | 75 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 2 | 0 | | 23 | 35 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 75 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 1 | poor | 32 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **112** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 16 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| **66** | T | 0 | 25 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 41 | 41 | n | n | // | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 25 | 51 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 41 | 42 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 51 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 1 | poor | 48 | 25 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **108** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 14 | -3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| **67** | T | 0 | 28 | hCL | n | 10YR4/3 | | | 12 | | | 45 | 45 | n | n | // | 3a | **3a** | WE DR | |
| | | 28 | 34 | hCL | | 10YR5/2 | | | 12 | | good | 11 | 11 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 34 | 60 | hCL | | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 25 | | m/poor | 24 | 28 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 60 | 120 | C/SCL | | | | | 25 | | m/poor | 39 | 11 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **119** | **95** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 3 | -16 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 3a | 3a | | | | | | | |
| **68** | T | 0 | 27 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 7 | 0 | | 43 | 43 | n | n | // | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 27 | 60 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 45 | 53 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 60 | 75 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | | 12 | 16 | y | n | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 75 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 32 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **131** | **112** | | Locally variable patches of topsoil stone | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 15 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **69** | T | 0 | 28 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 5 | 0 | | 48 | 48 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 50 | hCL | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 5 | 0 | | 34 | 34 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 76 | hCL | n | 10YR5/3 | Femn | com | 5 | 0 | | 25 | 31 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 76 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 31 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **137** | **112** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 21 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **70** | T | 0 | 25 | mCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 15 | 0 | | 39 | 39 | n | n | *I* | 1 | **3a** | DR |
| | | 25 | 60 | SCL | n | 10YR4/6 | | | 15 | 0 | | 41 | 45 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 60 | 120 | hCL | n | 10YR5/6 | | | 20 | 0 | | 49 | 13 | n | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **97** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -14 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 3a | | | | | | |
| **71** | T | 0 | 30 | SCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 12 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *I* | 1 | **2** | DR |
| | | 30 | 67 | hCL | n | 10YR4/4 | | | 12 | 0 | | 43 | 53 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 67 | 80 | SCL | calc | 10YR4/4 | | | 15 | 0 | | 11 | 4 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 80 | 120 | SCL | calc | 10YR4/6 | | | 20 | 0 | | 32 | 0 | n | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **102** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 16 | -9 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **72** | T | 0 | 29 | mCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 10 | 0 | | 47 | 47 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 29 | 50 | mCL | n | 10YR4/3 | | | 12 | 0 | | 30 | 30 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 62 | hCL | n | 10YR5/3 | Femn | com | 5 | 0 | | 11 | 18 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 62 | 120 | C | mod | 5N/ | Fe | com | 0 | 1 | poor | 41 | 10 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **106** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 13 | -5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **73 Pit 4** | T | 0 | 26 | SCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 12 | 0 | | 39 | 39 | n | n | *I* | 1 | **3a** | DR |
| | | 26 | 45 | SCL | n | 10YR5/3 | Femn | few | 10 | 0 | | 26 | 26 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 45 | 65 | SCL | n | 10YR5/6 | Femn | com | 5 | 0 | | 21 | 29 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 65 | 90 | SCL | n | 10YR5/6 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | | 24 | 7 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 90 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/6 | Fe | few | 10 | 0 | | 22 | 0 | n | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **101** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 16 | -10 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 3a | | | | | | |
| **74** | T | 0 | 26 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 10 | 0 | | 42 | 42 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 26 | 53 | hCL | n | 10YR5/3, 10YR5/6 | Fe | com | 7 | 0 | | 39 | 40 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 53 | 67 | C | n | 10YR5/2, 10YR5/6 | Femn | many | 5 | 0 | | 11 | 21 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 67 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/6 | Fe | com | 15 | 0 | | 36 | 4 | n | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **108** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **75** | T | 0 | 23 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 7 | 0 | | 39 | 39 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE GW |
| | | 23 | 47 | C | n | 10YR5/2 | Fe | com | 7 | 0 | | 36 | 36 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 47 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 53 | 30 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **127** | **104** | | Saturated | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -7 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **76** | T | 0 | 27 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 1 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 27 | 65 | C | mod | 2.5Y5/4 | | | 0 | 0 | | 49 | 61 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 65 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 39 | 7 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **133** | **113** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 17 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **77** | T | 0 | 27 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 7 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 27 | 65 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | | 47 | 58 | y | n | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 65 | 100 | C | calc | 10YR5/2 | Femn | many | 5 | 0 | | 27 | 8 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 7 | | 16 | 0 | y | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **134** | **111** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 18 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **78** | T | 0 | 25 | C | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 5 | 0 | | 41 | 41 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 25 | 55 | C | n | 2.5Y5/2 | Fe | few | 2 | 0 | m/poor | 39 | 43 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 55 | 74 | C | calc | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 0 | 20 | poor | 13 | 19 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 74 | 120 | C | calc | 2.5Y5/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 20 | poor | 32 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **125** | **102** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 9 | -9 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |

| Stone types | | |
|---|---|---|
| % | TAv | EAv |
| hard | 1 | 0.5 |
| chalk | 10 | 7 |

| Climate Data | |
|---|---|
| MDwheat | 117 |
| MDpotato | 111 |
| FCD | 120 |
| AAR | 614 |

| Wetness Class Guidelines | *II* | *III* | *IV* | *V* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPL within 80cm, gleying within 40cm | >60cm | <60cm | | |
| SPL within 80cm, gleying at 40-70cm | >39cm | <39cm | | |
| No SPL but gleying within 40cm | coarse subsoil | *I* | other cases | *II* |

| **Climate** |
|---|
| 1,431 |
| Limitation |
| Grade 1 |

hard flint & pebble

Maximum depth of auger penetration is underlined

| Site No. | | Depth cm | | Texture | $CaCO_3$ | Colour | Mottle colour | abund-ance | stone% hard | stone% chalk | Struct-ure | APwheat mm | AP potato mm | Gley | SPL | WC | Wetness grade WE | Final Grade | Limiting Factor(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **79** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 4 | 0 | | 49 | 49 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 30 | 44 | C | sli | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 2 | 0 | m/poor | 20 | 20 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 44 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 57 | 34 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **126** | **103** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 9 | -8 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **80** | T | 0 | 26 | C | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 43 | 43 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 26 | 53 | C | mod | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | m/poor | 37 | 39 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 53 | 120 | C | calc | N5/ | Fe | many | 0 | 2 | poor | 47 | 22 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **127** | **104** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -7 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **81** | T | 0 | 24 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 5 | 0 | | 39 | 39 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 24 | 55 | C | sli | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | m/poor | 40 | 43 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 55 | 120 | C | calc | 5N/ | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 46 | 20 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **124** | **101** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 7 | -10 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **82** | T | 0 | 29 | C | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 48 | 48 | n | n | *I-II* | 3a | **3a** | WE GW |
| | | 29 | 57 | SC | n | 10YR5/6 | | | 10 | 0 | | 35 | 38 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 57 | 120 | SC | n | 10YR5/6 | | | 10 | 0 | | 57 | 18 | n | n | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **140** | **104** | | Saturated | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 23 | -7 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| **83** | T | 0 | 31 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 51 | 51 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 31 | 90 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 3 | 0 | | 61 | 61 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 90 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 21 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **133** | **112** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 16 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| **84** | T | 0 | 31 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 54 | 54 | n | n | *I* | 2 | **2** | WE DR | |
| | | 31 | 65 | hCL | n | 10YR3/4 | Fe | few | 5 | 0 | | 43 | 52 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 65 | 120 | SCL | mod | 10YR5/4 | | | 2 | 10 | | 52 | 7 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **150** | **113** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 33 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| **85** | T | 0 | 25 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 41 | 41 | n | n | *I* | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 25 | 50 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 39 | 39 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 50 | 85 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | | 28 | 32 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 85 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/3 | Fe | many | 0 | 5 | | 28 | 0 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **136** | **112** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 19 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| **86** | T | 0 | 30 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 7 | 0 | | 50 | 50 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 30 | 52 | hCL | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 10 | 0 | | 31 | 32 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 52 | 65 | C | mod | 10YR5/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 9 | 17 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | 65 | 120 | C | mod | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 39 | 7 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **106** | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **87** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 46 | 46 | n | n | *I* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 40 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 7 | 0 | | 18 | 18 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 40 | 63 | C | n | 10YR5/4 | | | 7 | 0 | | 25 | 34 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 63 | 80 | C | mod | 10YR4/6 | Fe | com | 15 | 0 | | 12 | 10 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 80 | 120 | C | mod | 10YR4/6 | Fe | com | 20 | 0 | | 26 | 0 | n | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **127** | **108** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **88** | T | 0 | 26 | C | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 43 | 43 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 26 | 64 | C | sli | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | m/poor | 45 | 55 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 64 | 120 | C | mod | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 39 | 8 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **127** | **106** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **89** | T | 0 | 24 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 40 | 40 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 24 | 35 | C | n | 2.5Y5/4 | Fe | few | 0 | 0 | | 18 | 18 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 35 | 53 | C | sli | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe/gr | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 22 | 23 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 53 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 1 | poor | 47 | 22 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **126** | **103** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 9 | -8 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **90** | T | 0 | 27 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 5 | 0 | | 46 | 46 | n | n | *I-II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 27 | 63 | hCL | sli | 10YR4/6 | | | 5 | 0 | | 47 | 55 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 63 | 75 | SCL | calc | 10YR5/4 | | | 0 | 15 | | 11 | 10 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 75 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 2 | poor | 32 | 0 | y | y | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **137** | **111** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 20 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **91** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | | 46 | 46 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 53 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | | | 36 | 38 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 53 | 120 | hCL | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | few | 5 | 0 | | | 64 | 26 | n | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **146** | **110** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 29 | -1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **92** | T | 0 | 26 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *I* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 26 | 60 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 5 | 0 | | | 44 | 52 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 60 | 95 | hCL | n | 10YR5/4 | Fe | com | 10 | 0 | | | 32 | 15 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 95 | 120 | mSL | n | 10YR4/6 | | | 10 | 0 | | | 25 | 0 | n | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **146** | **112** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 29 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |

| Stone types | | |
|---|---|---|
| % | TAv | EAv |
| hard | 1 | 0.5 |
| chalk | 10 | 7 |

| Climate Data | |
|---|---|
| MDwheat | 119 |
| MDpotato | 114 |
| FCD | 115 |

| Wetness Class Guidelines | II | III | IV | V | Climate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPL within 80cm, gleying within 40cm | >58cm | <58cm | | | 1,438 |
| SPL within 80cm, gleying at 40-70cm | >37cm | <37cm | | | Limitation |
| No SPL but gleying within 40cm | coarse subsoil | I | other cases | II | Grade 1 |

hard flint & pebble AAR 596

Maximum depth of auger penetration is underlined

| Site No. | | Depth cm | | Texture | $CaCO_3$ | Colour | Mottle colour | abund-ance | stone% hard | stone% chalk | Struct-ure | APwheat mm | AP potato mm | Gley | SPL | WC | Wetness grade WE | Final Grade | Limiting Factor(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **93** | T | 0 | 29 | hCL | n | 10YR3/3 | | | 17 | 0 | | 44 | 44 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE DR |
| | | 29 | 45 | C | n | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 15 | 0 | | 22 | 22 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 45 | 68 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 15 | 0 | | 19 | 32 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 68 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 3 | poor | 36 | 3 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **121** | **100** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 2 | -14 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 3a | 3a | | | | | | |
| **94** | T | 0 | 33 | C | n | 10YR3/3 | | | 5 | 0 | | 53 | 53 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 33 | 50 | C | sli | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | m/poor | 24 | 24 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 67 | C | sli | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | poor | 11 | 21 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 67 | 120 | C | calc | N6/ | Fe | many | 0 | 2 | poor | 37 | 4 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **125** | **102** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 6 | -12 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 3a | | | | | | |
| **95** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR3/2 | | | 4 | 0 | | 49 | 49 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| **Pit 5** | | 30 | 40 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 3 | 0 | | 16 | 16 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 40 | 57 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3, 10YR5/2 | Fe | com | 3 | 0 | poor | 17 | 21 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 57 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 2 | poor | 44 | 17 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **126** | **103** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 7 | -11 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 3a | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **96** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR3/2 | | | 4 | 0 | | 49 | 49 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 30 | 53 | C | n | 10YR5/2 | Fe | com | 10 | 0 | poor | 26 | 27 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 53 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 2 | poor | 47 | 22 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **121** | **98** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 2 | -16 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 3a | 3a | | | | | | |
| **97** | T | 0 | 22 | C | n | 10YR3/2 | | | 4 | 0 | | 36 | 36 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 22 | 47 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 2 | 0 | poor | 32 | 32 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 47 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 3 | poor | 53 | 30 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **121** | **98** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 2 | -16 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 3a | 3a | | | | | | |
| **98** | T | 0 | 27 | C | calc | 10YR3/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *I* | 2 | **2** | DR |
| | | 27 | 40 | C | calc | 10YR5/3 | | | 7 | 3 | | 19 | 19 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 40 | 80 | hCL | v.calc | 10YR5/1 | | | 0 | 10 | | 45 | 46 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 80 | 120 | hCL | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 20 | | 38 | 0 | y | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **146** | **110** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 27 | -4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **99** | T | 0 | 25 | C | calc | 10YR3/2 | | | 2 | 0 | | 42 | 42 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE |
| | | 25 | 68 | C | calc | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 54 | 69 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 68 | 120 | C | calc | 2.5Y5/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 3 | poor | 36 | 3 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **113** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 13 | -1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **100** | T | 0 | 25 | C | n | 10YR3/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 41 | 41 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 25 | 63 | C | v.sli | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 49 | 59 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 63 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 3 | poor | 40 | 9 | y | y | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **109** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **101** | T | 0 | 27 | C | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 27 | 66 | C | v.sli | 10YR6/1 | Femn | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 41 | 51 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 66 | 120 | C | calc | N6/ | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 38 | 5 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **124** | **101** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 5 | -13 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 3a | | | | | | |
| **102** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 5 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 28 | 50 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Femn | v.many | 5 | 0 | | 34 | 34 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 50 | C | calc | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 0 | 3 | poor | 0 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 50 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 3 | poor | 49 | 26 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **105** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 9 | -9 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **103** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 5 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| **Pit 6** | | 28 | 63 | C | sli | 2.5Y5/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 38 | 46 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 63 | 120 | C | mod | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 40 | 9 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **123** | **100** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 4 | -14 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 3a | 3a | | | | | | |
| **104** | T | 0 | 24 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 40 | 40 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 24 | 120 | C | mod | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 83 | 60 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **122** | **99** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 3 | -15 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 3a | 3a | | | | | | |
| **105** | T | 0 | 36 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 2 | 0 | | 60 | 60 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 36 | 70 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | many | 2 | 0 | | 38 | 53 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 70 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Femn | many | 0 | 0 | | 40 | 0 | y | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **138** | **113** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 19 | -1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **106** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 8 | 0 | | 44 | 44 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 28 | 47 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 3 | 0 | | 30 | 30 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 47 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 53 | 30 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **126** | **103** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 7 | -11 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 3a | | | | | | |
| **107** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 10YR3/2 | | | 7 | 0 | | 44 | 44 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 63 | C | n | 10YR5/4 | Femn | few | 7 | 0 | | 43 | 52 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 63 | 120 | SC | calc | 10YR5/3 | Femn | com | 15 | 15 | poor | 38 | 8 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **125** | **104** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 6 | -10 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **108** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 50 | 50 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 30 | 66 | C | n | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 44 | 56 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 66 | 120 | C | mod | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 3 | 0 | poor | 37 | 5 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **111** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **109** | T | 0 | 37 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 7 | 0 | | 59 | 59 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 37 | 58 | C | mod | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 5 | 0 | | 26 | 32 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 58 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 5 | poor | 43 | 15 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **106** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 9 | -8 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **110** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 7 | 0 | | 44 | 44 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 59 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 41 | 48 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 59 | 120 | C | mod | 10YR5/2 | Femn | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 43 | 14 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **107** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 9 | -7 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **111** | T | 0 | 33 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 7 | 0 | | 52 | 52 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 33 | 75 | C | sli | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 10 | 0 | | 43 | 54 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 75 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 7 | poor | 32 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **127** | **106** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 8 | -8 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **112** | T | 0 | 27 | C | n | 10YR3/2 | | | 15 | 0 | | 39 | 39 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE DR |
| | | 27 | 42 | C | mod | 10YR4/3 | | | 15 | 0 | | 21 | 21 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 42 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 5 | poor | 59 | 36 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **119** | **96** | | Lss- few lenses of sand, friable | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 0 | -18 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 3a | 3a | | | | | | |
| **113** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR3/2 | | | 7 | 0 | | 48 | 48 | n | n | *I* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 30 | 68 | C | n | 10YR4/1 | | | 7 | 0 | | 43 | 57 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 68 | 92 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | many | 10 | 0 | | 17 | 3 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 92 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | many | 10 | 0 | | 20 | 0 | y | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **107** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -7 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **Pit 7** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR3/2 | | | 7 | 0 | | 48 | 48 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 30 | 60 | C | n | 2.5Y4/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 39 | 47 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 60 | 75 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 3 | 0 | | 12 | 16 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 75 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 3 | poor | 32 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **110** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| **114** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR3/2 | | | 10 | 0 | | 46 | 46 | n | n | /// | 3b | **3b** | WE | |
| | | 30 | 54 | C | n | 2.5Y5/2 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | | 34 | 37 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 54 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 3 | poor | 46 | 21 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **126** | **103** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 7 | -11 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 3a | | | | | | | |
| **115** | T | 0 | 29 | mCL | n | 10YR3/2 | | | 17 | 0 | | 44 | 44 | n | n | / | 1 | **3a** | DR | |
| | | 29 | 40 | SC | n | 10YR4/4 | | | 20 | 0 | | 13 | 13 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 40 | 120 | SC | n | 10YR4/4 | | | 20 | 0 | | 69 | 37 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **126** | **94** | | TS-mCL/hCL | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 7 | -20 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 3a | | | | | | | |
| **116** | T | 0 | 30 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 12 | 0 | | 48 | 48 | n | n | / | 2 | **3a** | DR | |
| | | 30 | 50 | SC | n | 10YR4//4 | | | 20 | 0 | | 24 | 24 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 50 | 62 | SC | n | 10YR4//4 | mn | com | 20 | 0 | | 10 | 15 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 62 | 120 | SC | n | 10YR4/4 | mn | com | 20 | 0 | | 47 | 10 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **97** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -17 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 3a | | | | | | | |
| **117** | T | 0 | 29 | mCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 12 | 0 | | 46 | 46 | n | n | / | 1 | **3a** | DR | |
| | | 29 | 58 | hCL | n | 10YR4/3 | | | 12 | 0 | | 37 | 41 | n | n | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 58 | 100 | hCL | n | 10YR5/6 | 15 | 0 | | 36 | 17 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 120 | SCL | n | 10YR5/6 | 20 | 0 | | 16 | 0 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | **135** | **104** | | Some sand lenses in hCL LSS<br>TS<br>mCL/SCL | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | MB | 16 | -10 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 3a | | | | | | | | |
| **118** | T | 0 | 32 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | 10 | 0 | | 49 | 49 | n | n | *I* | 3a | **3a** | WE DR | | |
| | | 32 | 60 | C | n | 10YR5/2 | 10 | 0 | | 33 | 41 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 60 | 78 | C | n | 10YR5/6 | 15 | 0 | | 12 | 14 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | 78 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/6 | 20 | 0 | | 27 | 0 | n | n | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | **122** | **104** | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | MB | 3 | -10 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 3a | 3a | | | | | | | | |

| Stone types | | |
|---|---|---|
| % | TAv | EAv |
| hard | 1 | 0.5 |
| chalk | 10 | 7 |

| Climate Data | |
|---|---|
| MDwheat | 114 |
| MDpotato | 107 |
| FCD | 118 |

| Wetness Class Guidelines | *II* | *III* | *IV* | *V* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPL within 80cm, gleying within 40cm | >59cm | <59cm | | |
| SPL within 80cm, gleying at 40-70cm | >38cm | <38cm | | |
| No SPL but gleying within 40cm | coarse subsoil | *I* | other cases | *II* |

| Climate |
|---|
| 1404 |
| Limitation |
| Grade 1 |

hard flint & pebble AAR 617

Maximum depth of auger penetration is underlined

62m

| Site No. | | Depth cm | | Texture | $CaCO_3$ | Colour | Mottle colour | abund-ance | stone% hard | stone% chalk | Struct-ure | APwheat mm | AP potato mm | Gley | SPL | WC | Wetness grade WE | Final Grade | Limiting Factor(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **119** | T | 0 | 28 | C | sli | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 46 | 46 | n | n | *III* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 50 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Femn | com | 0 | 0 | | 35 | 35 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 49 | 26 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **107** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 16 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **120** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 50 | 50 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 30 | 60 | C | sli | 2.5Y5/2 | Femn | com | 7 | 0 | | 37 | 45 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 60 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 42 | 13 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **107** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 15 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **121** | T | 0 | 25 | C | trace | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 41 | 41 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 25 | 47 | C | mod | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 35 | 35 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 47 | 65 | C | mod | 10YR5/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | | 17 | 29 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 65 | 120 | C | calc | N5/ | Fe | many | 0 | 3 | poor | 39 | 6 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **112** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 18 | 5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **122** | T | 0 | 27 | C | trace | 10YR4/2 | | | 5 | 0 | | 44 | 44 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 27 | 63 | C | mod | 10YR5/3 | Fe | few | 3 | 0 | | 46 | 56 | n | n | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 63 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 3 | poor | 40 | 9 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **109** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 16 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **123** | T | 0 | 28 | C | calc | 10YR4/2 | | | 2 | 5 | | 46 | 46 | n | n | *III* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 55 | C | calc | N5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 5 | m/poor | 35 | 39 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 55 | 120 | C | calc | N5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 3 | poor | 46 | 19 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **126** | **104** | | variable USS | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **124** | T | 0 | 24 | C | calc | 2.5Y4/2 | | | 2 | 5 | | 39 | 39 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 24 | 55 | C | calc | 2.5Y5/2 | | | 0 | 12 | | 44 | 47 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 55 | 120 | C | calc | N5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 7 | poor | 46 | 19 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **106** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 14 | -1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **125** | T | 0 | 25 | C | calc | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 5 | | 40 | 40 | n | n | *I-II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 25 | 35 | C | calc | 2.5Y5/4 | mn | com | 0 | 5 | | 16 | 16 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 35 | 70 | C | v.calc | 2.5Y5/2 | Fe | few | 0 | 15 | | 38 | 53 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 70 | 120 | C | v.calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 20 | poor | 35 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **109** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 15 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **126** | T | 0 | 26 | C | calc | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 5 | | 42 | 42 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 26 | 45 | C | calc | 2.5Y5/4 | | | 0 | 10 | | 29 | 29 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 45 | 63 | C | v.calc | 2.5Y5/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 15 | | 18 | 27 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 63 | 120 | C | v.calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 15 | poor | 40 | 9 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **107** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 15 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **127** | T | 0 | 27 | C | calc | 10YR4/2 | | | 5 | 7 | | 42 | 42 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| **Pit 8** | | 27 | 45 | C | calc | 2.5Y5/2 | | | 0 | 10 | | 28 | 28 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 45 | 65 | C | v.calc | 2.5Y5/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 15 | | 19 | 30 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 65 | 120 | C | v.calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 15 | poor | 39 | 6 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **107** | | Edge of crop | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 14 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **128** | T | 0 | 30 | C | calc | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 5 | | 49 | 49 | n | n | *I* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 30 | 60 | C | v.calc | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 10 | | 39 | 46 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 60 | 105 | C | v.calc | 2.5Y5/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 15 | | 35 | 15 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 105 | 120 | C | v.calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 15 | poor | 11 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **133** | **110** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 19 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **129** | T | 0 | 27 | C | sli | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 49 | 49 | n | n | *I* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 27 | 55 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 39 | 46 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 55 | 103 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 3 | 0 | | 35 | 15 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 103 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 2 | 3 | poor | 11 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **133** | **110** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 19 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **130** | T | 0 | 30 | C | mod | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 3 | | 49 | 49 | n | n | *I-II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 30 | 56 | C | calc | 10YR5/3 | | | 3 | 1 | | 36 | 40 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 56 | 72 | C | calc | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 3 | 1 | | 12 | 22 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 72 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/2 | Fe | com | 3 | 0 | poor | 33 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **111** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 16 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **131** | T | 0 | 26 | C | trace | 10YR4/2 | | | 2 | 0 | | 43 | 43 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 26 | 54 | C | mod | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | few | 0 | 0 | | 42 | 45 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 54 | 120 | C | calc | N5/0 | Fe | many | 1 | 0 | poor | 46 | 21 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **131** | **109** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 17 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **132** | T | 0 | 27 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 27 | 45 | C | mod | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 29 | 29 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 45 | 120 | C | calc | N5/0 | Fe | many | 0 | 3 | poor | 55 | 32 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **106** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 15 | -1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **133** | T | 0 | 28 | C | calc | 10YR4/2 | | | 5 | 3 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 28 | 56 | C | v.calc | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 15 | | 38 | 42 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 56 | 120 | C | v.calc | N5/0 | Fe | many | 0 | 12 | poor | 45 | 18 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **105** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 14 | -2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **134** | T | 0 | 28 | C | calc | 10YR4/2 | | | 2 | 10 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 28 | 56 | C | v.calc | 2.5Y5/4 | | | 0 | 10 | | 39 | 43 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 56 | 120 | C | v.calc | N5/0 | Fe | com | 0 | 12 | poor | 45 | 18 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **106** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 14 | -1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **135** | T | 0 | 29 | C | calc | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 5 | | 47 | 47 | n | n | *I* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 29 | 80 | C | v.calc | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 7 | | 57 | 64 | n | n | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 80 | 120 | C | v.calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 15 | poor | 28 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **131** | **111** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 17 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **136** | T | 0 | 30 | C | calc | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 5 | | 49 | 49 | n | n | *I* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 30 | 84 | C | v.calc | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 10 | | 39 | 46 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 84 | 120 | C | v.calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 10 | poor | 35 | 15 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **133** | **110** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 19 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |

| Stone types | | |
|---|---|---|
| % | TAv | EAv |
| hard | 1 | 0.5 |
| chalk | 10 | 7 |

| Climate Data | |
|---|---|
| MDwheat | 114 |
| MDpotato | 107 |
| FCD | 118 |
| AAR | 617 |

| Wetness Class Guidelines | II | III | IV | V | Climate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPL within 80cm, gleying within 40cm | >59cm | <59cm | | | 1404 |
| SPL within 80cm, gleying at 40-70cm | >38cm | <38cm | | | Limitation |
| No SPL but gleying within 40cm | coarse subsoil | I | other cases | II | Grade 1 |

hard flint & pebble

Maximum depth of auger penetration is underlined

| Site No. | | Depth cm | | Texture | $CaCO_3$ | Colour | Mottle colour | abund-ance | stone% hard | stone% chalk | Struct-ure | APwheat mm | AP potato mm | Gley | SPL | WC | Wetness grade WE | Final Grade | Limiting Factor(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **137** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 50 | 50 | n | n | III | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 30 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 75 | 52 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **125** | **102** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **138** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 2 | 0 | | 50 | 50 | n | n | II | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 30 | 60 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 40 | 48 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 60 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 42 | 13 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **111** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 18 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **139** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 46 | 46 | n | n | II | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 56 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 40 | 45 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 56 | 120 | C | n | 2.5Y5/2 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 45 | 18 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **131** | **109** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 17 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **140** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 46 | 46 | n | n | II | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 45 | C | n | 10YR5/4 | | | 0 | 0 | | 27 | 27 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 45 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 56 | 33 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **106** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 15 | -1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **141** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 50 | 50 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 30 | 50 | SCL | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | | 30 | 30 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 84 | SCL | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | | 34 | 30 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 84 | 120 | C | mod | N5/0 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | poor | 25 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **139** | **110** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 25 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |

| Stone types | | |
|---|---|---|
| % | TAv | EAv |
| hard | 1 | 0.5 |
| chalk | 10 | 7 |

| Climate Data | |
|---|---|
| MDwheat | 117 |
| MDpotato | 111 |
| FCD | 120 |
| AAR | 614 |

| Wetness Class Guidelines | II | III | IV | V |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPL within 80cm, gleying within 40cm | >60cm | <60cm | | |
| SPL within 80cm, gleying at 40-70cm | >39cm | <39cm | | |
| No SPL but gleying within 40cm | coarse subsoil | I | other cases | II |

| Climate |
|---|
| 1,431 |
| Limitation |
| Grade 1 |

hard flint & pebble

Maximum depth of auger penetration is underlined

| Site No. | | Depth cm | | Texture | $CaCO_3$ | Colour | Mottle colour | abund-ance | stone% hard | stone% chalk | Struct-ure | APwheat mm | AP potato mm | Gley | SPL | WC | Wetness grade WE | Final Grade | Limiting Factor(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **142** | T | 0 | 26 | C | trace | 10YR4/2 | | | 5 | 0 | | 42 | 42 | n | n | II | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 26 | 50 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | few | 3 | 0 | | 37 | 37 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 120 | C | calc | 5N/0 | Fe | many | 0 | 3 | poor | 49 | 26 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **105** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -6 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **143** | T | 0 | 27 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 5 | 0 | | 46 | 46 | n | n | II | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 27 | 56 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Femn | com | 5 | 0 | | 40 | 44 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 56 | 77 | C | mod | 10YR5/3 | Femn | com | 5 | 5 | | 16 | 21 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 77 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 5 | poor | 30 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **111** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 15 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **144** | T | 0 | 30 | mSL | n | 10YR3/2 | | | 15 | 0 | | 44 | 44 | n | n | I | 1 | **3a** | DR |
| | | 30 | 57 | SCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 12 | 0 | | 33 | 36 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 57 | 65 | SCL | n | 10YR4/3 | | | 12 | 0 | | 7 | 11 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 65 | 120 | C | n | 10YR4/3 | Fe | com | 20 | 0 | | 36 | 7 | n | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **119** | **97** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 2 | -14 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 3a | 3a | | | | | | |
| **145** | T | 0 | 30 | mSL | n | 10YR3/2 | | | 15 | 0 | | 44 | 44 | n | n | I | 1 | **3a** | DR |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 30 | 40 | SCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 12 | 0 | | 13 | 13 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 40 | 65 | SCL | n | 10YR4/3 | | | 12 | 0 | | 27 | 33 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 65 | 120 | C | n | 10YR4/3 | Fe | com | 20 | 0 | | 36 | 7 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **119** | **97** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 2 | -14 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 3a | 3a | | | | | | | |
| **146** | T | 0 | 30 | mCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 5 | 0 | | 51 | 51 | n | n | *I* | 1 | **2** | DR | |
| | | 30 | 63 | hCL | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 44 | 51 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 63 | 120 | hCL | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 3 | 0 | | 55 | 11 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **151** | **114** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 34 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| **147** | T | 0 | 26 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE | |
| | | 26 | 55 | C | n | 2.5Y5/2 | Femn | com | 5 | 0 | | 40 | 44 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 55 | 120 | C | n | N5/0 | Fe | many | 0 | 3 | poor | 46 | 19 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **131** | **109** | | TS Clay/hCL | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 14 | -2 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| **148** | T | 0 | 30 | mSL | n | 10YR3/2 | | | 12 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *I* | 1 | **3a** | DR | |
| | | 30 | 56 | mSL | n | 10YR5/4 | | | 10 | 0 | | 33 | 35 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 56 | 65 | mSL | n | 10YR5/6 | | | 15 | 3 | | 8 | 11 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 65 | 120 | LmS | calc | 10YR5/6 | | | 30 | 10 | | 24 | 3 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **111** | **95** | | Lots of small LSS stone | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | -6 | -16 | | TS-SL/SCL | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 3a | 3a | | | | | | | |
| **149** | T | 0 | 26 | mSL | n | 10YR3/2 | | | 12 | 0 | | 39 | 39 | n | n | *I* | 1 | **3a** | DR | |
| | | 26 | 50 | mSL | calc | 10YR5/4 | | | 15 | 10 | | 30 | 30 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 50 | 120 | LmS | calc | 10YR5/6 | | | 30 | 10 | | 31 | 13 | n | n | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **100** | **82** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | MB | -17 | -29 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 3a | 3a | | | | | | |
| **150** | T | 0 | 28 | SCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 7 | 0 | | 44 | 44 | n | n | *I* | 1 | **3a** | DR | |
| | | 28 | 55 | SCL | n | 10YR4/6 | | | 7 | 0 | | 36 | 38 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 55 | 65 | mSL | sli | 10YR4/6 | | | 15 | 0 | | 9 | 13 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 65 | 120 | LmS | calc | 10YR5/6 | | | 20 | 10 | | 28 | 4 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **117** | **99** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 0 | -12 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 3a | 3a | | | | | | |
| **151** | T | 0 | 28 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 12 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 28 | 45 | hCL | n | 10YR5/3 | mn | few | 5 | 0 | | 26 | 26 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 45 | 120 | C | n | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 5 | 0 | poor | 53 | 31 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **124** | **102** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 7 | -9 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **152** | T | 0 | 25 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 2 | 0 | | 42 | 42 | n | n | *I* | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 25 | 45 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 2 | 0 | | 31 | 31 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 45 | 80 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 5 | 0 | | 31 | 38 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | 80 | 120 | SC | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 10 | 0 | poor | 29 | 0 | y | y | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **133** | **111** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 16 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **153** | T | 0 | 27 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 2 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *I* | 3a | **3a** | WE | |
| | | 27 | 60 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | few | 0 | 0 | | 45 | 53 | n | n | | | | | |
| | | 60 | 120 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | Femn | com | 3 | 0 | | 47 | 16 | y | n | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **136** | **113** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 19 | 2 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| **154** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 50 | 50 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 30 | 50 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 32 | 32 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 63 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | few | 0 | 0 | | 10 | 21 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 63 | 120 | C | sli | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 40 | 9 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **111** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 15 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **155** | T | 0 | 27 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 27 | 45 | C | n | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 29 | 29 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 45 | 63 | C | n | 2.5Y5/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | | 18 | 29 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 63 | 120 | C | sli | N5/0 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 40 | 9 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **111** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 15 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |

| Stone types | | |
|---|---|---|
| % | TAv | EAv |
| hard | 1 | 0.5 |
| chalk | 10 | 7 |

| Climate Data | |
|---|---|
| MDwheat | 119 |
| MDpotato | 114 |
| FCD | 114 |
| AAR | 596 |

| Wetness Class Guidelines | II | III | IV | V |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPL within 80cm, gleying within 40cm | >58cm | <58cm | | |
| SPL within 80cm, gleying at 40-70cm | >37cm | <37cm | | |
| No SPL but gleying within 40cm | coarse subsoil | I | other cases | II |

| Climate |
|---|
| 1,431 |
| Limitation |
| Grade 1 |

hard flint & pebble

Maximum depth of auger penetration is underlined

| Site No. | | Depth cm | | Texture | $CaCO_3$ | Colour | Mottle colour | abund-ance | stone% hard | stone% chalk | Struct-ure | APwheat mm | AP potato mm | Gley | SPL | WC | Wetness grade WE | Final Grade | Limiting Factor(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **156** | T | 0 | 27 | C | n | 10YR3/3 | | | 5 | 0 | | 44 | 44 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 27 | 57 | C | mod | 10YR5/3 | Fe | few | 2 | 0 | | 42 | 47 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 57 | 120 | C | calc | N5/0 | Fe | many | 0 | 3 | poor | 44 | 17 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **108** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -6 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **157** | T | 0 | 27 | C | n | 10YR3/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| **Pit 9** | | 27 | 45 | C | mod | 10YR5/2 | Femn | many | 2 | 0 | poor | 28 | 28 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 45 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 3 | poor | 55 | 32 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **128** | **105** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 9 | -9 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **158** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 10YR3/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 46 | 46 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 54 | C | mod | 10YR5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 38 | 42 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 54 | 73 | C | calc | 10YR5/2 | Fe | many | 0 | 2 | poor | 13 | 21 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 73 | 120 | C | calc | N5/0 | Fe | v.many | 0 | 2 | poor | 33 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **131** | **109** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **159** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR3/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 50 | 50 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| **Pit 10** | | 30 | 68 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 1 | poor | 39 | 49 | y | y | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 68 | 120 | C | v.calc | N5/0 | Fe | many | 0 | 2 | poor | 36 | 3 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **124** | **101** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 5 | -13 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 3a | | | | | | |
| **160** | T | 0 | 25 | C | n | 10YR3/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 41 | 41 | n | n | /// | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 25 | 54 | C | mod | 10YR5/2 | Fe | many | 5 | 0 | poor | 34 | 36 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 54 | 120 | C | calc | N5/0 | Fe | many | 0 | 2 | poor | 46 | 21 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **121** | **98** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 2 | -16 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 3a | 3a | | | | | | |
| **161** | T | 0 | 25 | C | n | 10YR3/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 41 | 41 | n | n | /// | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 25 | 54 | C | mod | 10YR5/2 | Fe | many | 5 | 0 | poor | 34 | 36 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 54 | 120 | C | calc | N5/0 | Fe | many | 0 | 2 | poor | 46 | 21 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **121** | **98** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 2 | -16 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 3a | 3a | | | | | | |
| **162** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 10YR3/3 | | | 13 | 0 | | 42 | 42 | n | n | /// | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 28 | 47 | C | n | 10YR5/2 | Femn | com | 10 | 0 | poor | 22 | 22 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 47 | 120 | C | calc | N5/0 | Fe | many | 0 | 3 | poor | 53 | 30 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **117** | **94** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | -2 | -20 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 3a | 3a | | | | | | |
| **163 Pit 11** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 10YR3/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 46 | 46 | n | n | /// | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 28 | 45 | C | mod | 10YR5/2 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 22 | 22 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 45 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 2 | poor | 55 | 32 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **124** | **101** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 5 | -13 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 3a | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **164** | T | 0 | 25 | C | n | 10YR3/3 | | | 2 | 0 | | 42 | 42 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 25 | 35 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 16 | 16 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 35 | 45 | C | n | 10YR5/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | | 16 | 16 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 45 | 60 | C | mod | 10YR5/2 | Fe | many | 0 | 1 | poor | 13 | 19 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 60 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 3 | poor | 42 | 13 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **106** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -8 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **165** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR3/3 | | | 2 | 0 | | 50 | 50 | n | n | *III* | 3b | **3b** | WE |
| | | 30 | 46 | C | n | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 21 | 21 | y | y | | | | |
| | | 46 | 120 | C | mod | N5/0 | Fe | many | 0 | 0 | poor | 54 | 31 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **125** | **102** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 6 | -12 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 3a | | | | | | |
| **166** | T | 0 | 28 | C | n | 10YR3/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 46 | 46 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 28 | 62 | C | mod | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 45 | 54 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 62 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 1 | poor | 41 | 10 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **111** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 13 | -3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **167** | T | 0 | 29 | C | mod | 10YR3/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 48 | 48 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 29 | 56 | C | calc | 10YR5/4 | Fe | few | 0 | 10 | | 37 | 42 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 56 | 120 | C | v.calc | 10YR5/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 15 | poor | 45 | 18 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **107** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -7 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **168** | T | 0 | 25 | C | mod | 10YR3/3 | | | 3 | 1 | | 41 | 41 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 25 | 55 | C | calc | 2.5Y5/2 | Fe | few | 0 | 7 | | 43 | 47 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 55 | 120 | C | v.calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 15 | poor | 46 | 19 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **107** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -7 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **169** | T | 0 | 28 | C | mod | 10YR3/3 | | | 3 | 2 | | 46 | 46 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 28 | 50 | C | v.calc | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 12 | | 34 | 34 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 70 | C | v.calc | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 15 | | 16 | 30 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 70 | 120 | C | v.calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 15 | poor | 35 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **110** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **170** | T | 0 | 27 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 45 | 45 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 27 | 52 | C | n | 10YR5/2 | | | 0 | 0 | | 38 | 40 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 52 | 70 | C | mod | 10YR5/2 | Fe | com | 0 | 5 | | 14 | 28 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 70 | 120 | C | mod | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 10 | 0 | poor | 32 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **113** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **171** | T | 0 | 25 | C | n | 10YR3/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 41 | 41 | n | n | *II* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 25 | 56 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 5 | 0 | | 43 | 47 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 56 | 120 | C | v.calc | 10YR5/1 | Femn | many | 0 | 3 | poor | 45 | 18 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **129** | **107** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 10 | -7 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **172** | T | 0 | 25 | C | mod | 10YR3/3 | | | 5 | 0 | | 41 | 41 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 25 | 40 | C | mod | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 3 | 0 | | 23 | 23 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 40 | 62 | C | calc | 10YR5/2 | Fe | many | 0 | 3 | | 25 | 35 | y | n | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 62 | 120 | C | calc | N4/0 | Fe | many | 0 | 7 | poor | 41 | 10 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **109** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **173** | T | 0 | 27 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 2 | 0 | | 48 | 48 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 27 | 120 | hCL | n | 10YR5/3 | Fe | com | 0 | 0 | | 107 | 69 | y | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **154** | **116** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 35 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **174** | T | 0 | 29 | C | sli | 10YR3/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 48 | 48 | n | n | *I-II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 29 | 40 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 0 | 0 | | 18 | 18 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 40 | 63 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | Femn | many | 10 | 0 | | 24 | 33 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 63 | 120 | SCL | n | 10YR5/6 | | | 15 | 0 | | 49 | 9 | n | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **138** | **108** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 19 | -6 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **175** | T | 0 | 25 | hCL | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 44 | 44 | n | n | *I* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 25 | 60 | hCL | n | 10YR5/4 | | | 3 | 0 | | 49 | 54 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 60 | 120 | SCL | n | 10YR5/6 | mn | com | 7 | 0 | | 56 | 14 | n | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **148** | **112** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 29 | -2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **176** | T | 0 | 28 | C | mod | 10YR4/2 | | | 2 | 0 | | 47 | 47 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 28 | 60 | C | sli | 2.5Y5/3 | Femn | com | 2 | 0 | | 42 | 50 | y | n | | | | |
| | | 60 | 120 | C | calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 10 | poor | 42 | 13 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **131** | **110** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 12 | -4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **177** | T | 0 | 30 | C | n | 10YR4/2 | | | 3 | 0 | | 50 | 50 | n | n | *I* | 3a | **3a** | WE |
| | | 30 | 106 | C | n | 10YR5/3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 77 | 64 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 106 | 120 | C | calc | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | com | 0 | 7 | | 11 | 0 | y | n | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **137** | **114** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 18 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **178** | T | 0 | 30 | C | mod | 10YR3/3 | | | 5 | 0 | | 49 | 49 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 30 | 50 | C | calc | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 7 | | 31 | 31 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 50 | 63 | C | v.calc | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | few | 0 | 12 | | 10 | 20 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 63 | 120 | C | v.calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 15 | poor | 40 | 9 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **108** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -6 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **179** | T | 0 | 27 | C | mod | 10YR3/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 45 | p | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 27 | 43 | C | mod | 2.5Y5/4 | | | 0 | 3 | | 25 | 25 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 43 | 76 | C | calc | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | few | 0 | 10 | | 31 | 42 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 76 | 120 | C | v.calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | com | 0 | 15 | poor | 31 | 0 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **132** | **111** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 13 | -3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| **180** | T | 0 | 25 | C | sli | 10YR3/3 | | | 3 | 0 | | 41 | 41 | n | n | *II* | 2 | **2** | WE DR |
| | | 25 | 40 | C | mod | 2.5Y5/3 | | | 0 | 2 | | 24 | 24 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 40 | 55 | C | v.calc | 2.5Y5/3 | Fe | few | 0 | 10 | | 19 | 23 | n | n | | | | |
| | | 55 | 120 | C | v.calc | 10YR6/1 | Fe | many | 0 | 10 | poor | 46 | 19 | y | y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | **130** | **107** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | MB | 11 | -7 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Droughtiness grade (DR)** | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |

## Appendix 3: Soil pit profile descriptions and photographs

| **Pit 1** | | Description (in winter wheat) |
|---|---|---|
| Ap | 0-28 cm | Dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) heavy clay loam with 6-10% hard small and medium sized stones. Friable breaking into coarse to fine subangular fragments with much root. Slightly calcareous. |
| A/B | 28-38 cm | Tongues of topsoil in subsoil (described below). Earthworms present and roots. Loose mixture of firm medium subangular blocks and friable darker soil. |
| Bw | 38-45 cm | Olive-yellow (2.5Y 6/8) clay, unmottled. Moderate firm medium subangular blocks. 6-10% stones. Slightly calcareous. |
| BC(g) | 45-60 cm | Clay with flints and some chalk. Light grey (5Y7/2) clay with brown (2.5Y6/8) mottles. Friable moderate medium subangular blocky structure; biopores. Very calcareous |
| BCg | 60-100 cm | Pale brown (2.5Y7/4) changing to grey (N6/0) clay with iron mottles. Dense (slowly permeable.) |

**Geology:** Glacial Till capped with stonier loamier material.
**Comment:** well-structured topsoil and upper subsoil with good water supply to crops. Drainage impedance in lower subsoil only. Wetness Class is II. ALC Grade is 2 (Wetness and droughtiness).

A pit. Black marker is 40cm depth



A: structures



Porous aggregates in upper and lower subsoill

| **Pit 2** | | Description (in spring cereal) |
|---|---|---|
| Ap | 0-30 cm | Dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) medium clay loam with 6-10% hard small and medium sized stones. Very friable breaking into medium and fine subangular fragments. Non-calcareous. |
| A/Eb | 30-38 cm | Tongues of topsoil in subsoil (see below). Earthworms and roots. Friable medium subangular blocks and darker soil. |
| Ebg | 38-60 cm | Pale brown (2.5Y5/3) heavy clay loam with many fine red mottles and organic matter (earthworm channels). Well-developed structure (falls off spade) medium subangular blocky. ~15% stones. Non-calcareous. |
| Btg | 60-72 cm | 2.5Y6/4 stony loamy clay with common mottles. Moderately developed medium to coarse angular blocky structure, biopores and fine root. Water enters pit at 65cm. Non-calcareous. |
| BCg | 72-100 cm | Greyish olive (2.5Y6/2) stoneless clay (slowly permeable). |

**Geology:** River Terrace Deposits on Oxford Clay.

**Comment:** the upper subsoil has good structure and the drainage impedance occurs deeper than 60cm depth, so Wetness Class is II. ALC Grade is 2 (Wetness and droughtiness).

B pit. Black marker is 40cm depth



B: structures





Pit 3 overview



Unmottled clay upper subsoil



Slowly permeable clay lower subsoil



Pit 4 overview



Sandy clay loam topsoil



Friable sandy clay loam upper subsoil



Friable sandy clay loam lower subsoil



Pit 5 overview



Clay topsoil



Mottled upper subsoil clay between 30-40cm



Lower subsoil dense grey clay



Pit 7 overview



Clay topsoil



Unmottled friable clay upper subsoil



Dense grey clay lower subsoil



Pit 8 overview



Unmottled, upper subsoil clay with calcareous stone



Upper subsoil clay with calcareous stone



Pit 9 overview



Plastic coarse upper subsoil



Grey, mottled upper subsoil



Upper subsoil auger arisings at 157/pit 9



Pit 10 overview



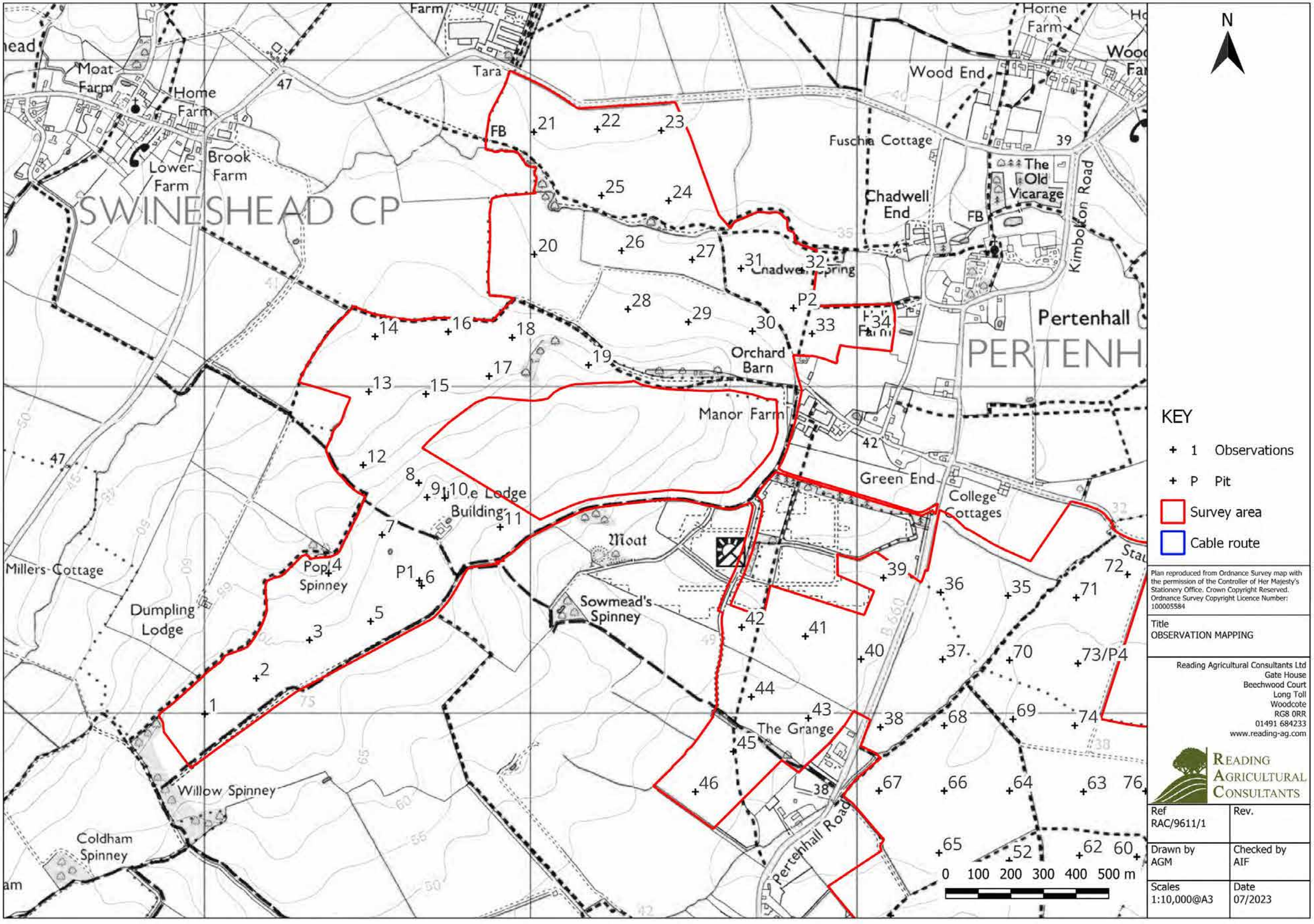
Topsoil arisings



Upper subsoil arisings



Grey, mottled upper subsoil



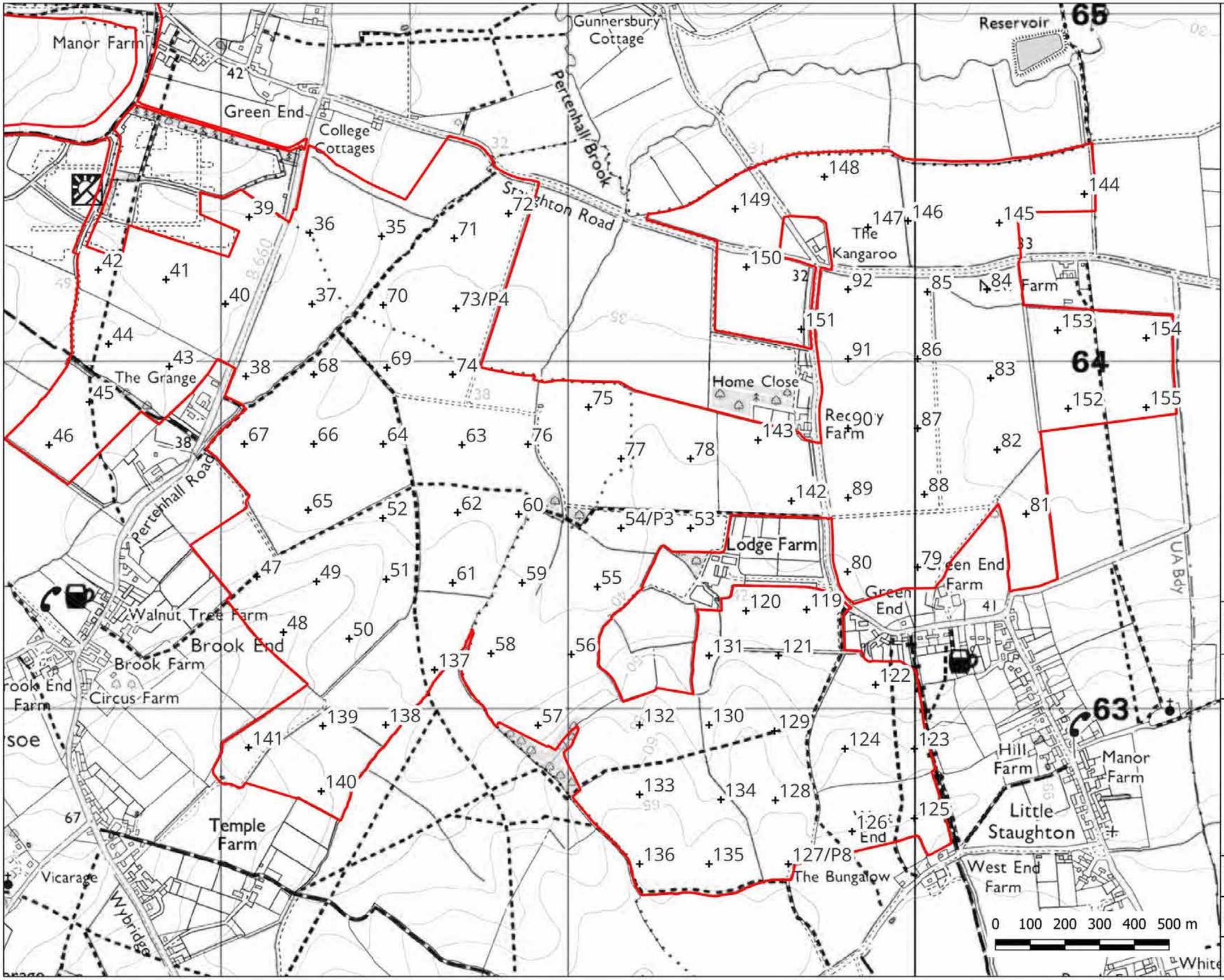

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| Scales | Date |
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Manor Farm
Green End
College Cottages
Gunnersbury Cottage
Pertenhall Brook
Reservoir
65
N
148
144
149
147
146
145
The Kangaroo
150
92
85
84
Farm
153
154
151
91
86
64
83
Home Close
75
152
155
Rec
Farm
143
87
82
The Grange
Pertenhall Road
46
67
66
64
63
76
77
78
65
52
62
60
54/P3
53
142
89
88
81
Lodge Farm
47
49
51
61
59
55
80
79
120
119
Green End
Farm
Walnut Tree Farm
48
50
Brook End
Brook Farm
58
56
131
121
122
Circus Farm
137
139
138
57
132
130
129
63
124
123
141
Hill Farm
Manor Farm
140
133
134
128
125
Little Staughton
67
Temple Farm
126
End
136
135
127/P8
The Bungalow
West End Farm
Vicarage
Wybridge
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
KEY
+ 1 Observations
+ P Pit
Survey area
Cable route
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GREAT STAUGHTON CP

Great Staughton
Staughton Highway
Mill View
Highway Bridge
River Kym
Sundial (restored)
PO
Gd Sch
Cemy
Town Bridge
Pump House
Moat
Pond
Rectory Farm House
Staughton Manor
Garden Farm
Pump House
Wood View
Rushey Farm
Nor... Wood
Mound
ROMAN BUILDINGS
Pastures Farm
The Cottage
Bungalow
Wood Farm
High Wood
Moor Farm Cottages
Reservoir
Reservoir
Moor Road
Spr
Moat
Cherry Blossom
Cherry Orchard Farm
MS

93 94 95/P5 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103/P6 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118

P7

164 163/P11 162 165 159/P10 160 161 158 157/P9 156 166 167 180 179 172 169 168 176 178 171 170 173 174 175 177

64 58 47 38

N

KEY

+ 1 Observations

+ P Pit

Survey area

Cable route

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

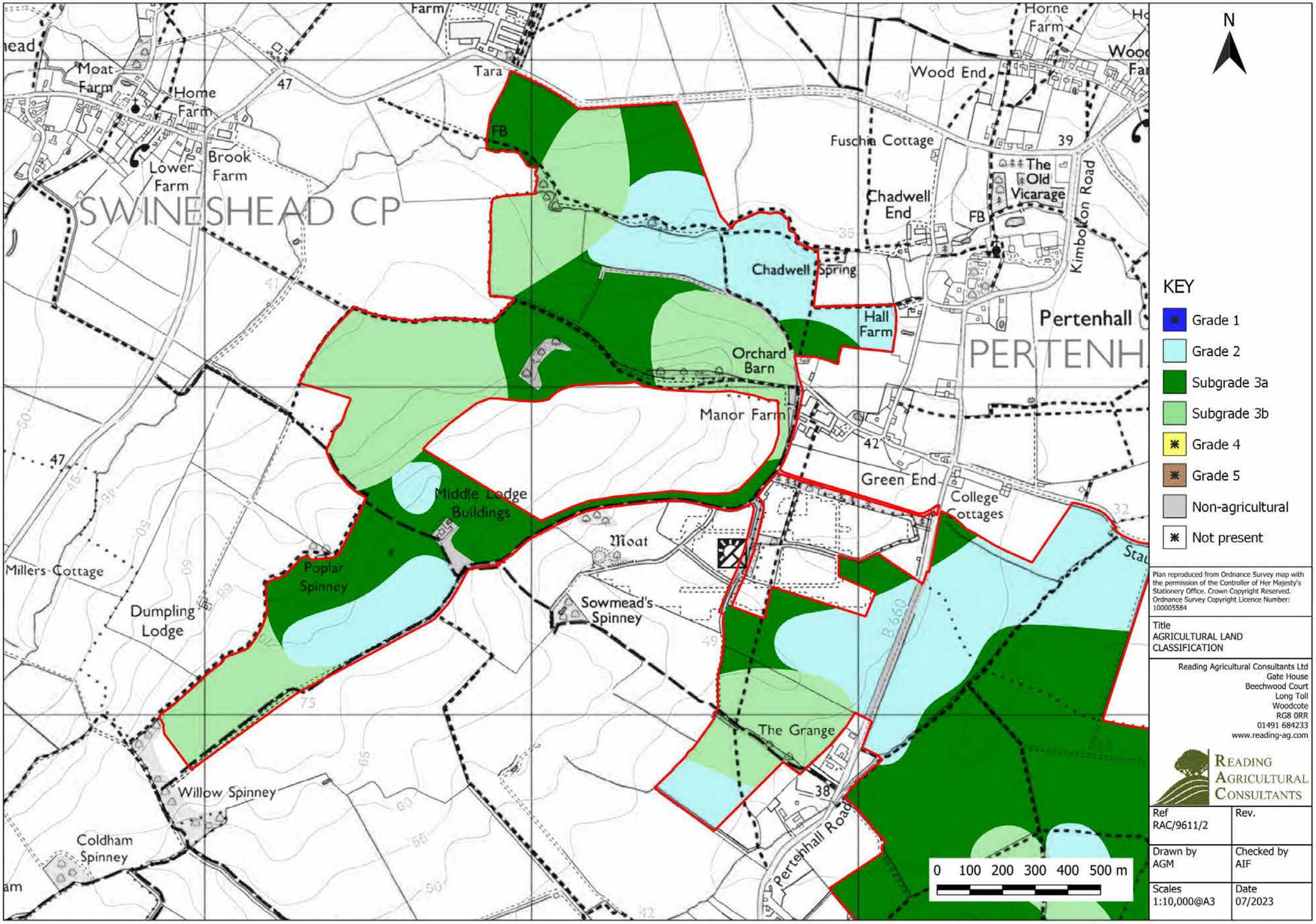
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Manor Farm
42
Green End
College Cottages
Gunnersbury Cottage
Pertenhall Brook
Staughton Road
B660
Reservoir
65
The Kangaroo
33
32
New Farm
64
The Grange
38
Pertenhall Road
Home Close
Rectory Farm
Lodge Farm
Green End Farm
Green End
41
UA Bdy
Walnut Tree Farm
Brook End
Brook Farm
Circus Farm
63
Hill Farm
Manor Farm
Little Staughton
67
Temple Farm
Vicarage
Wybridge
West End
The Bungalow
West End Farm
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
N

KEY

- Grade 1
- Grade 2
- Subgrade 3a
- Subgrade 3b
- Grade 4
- Grade 5
- Non-agricultural
- Not present

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# GREAT STAUGHTON CP

N

KEY

- Grade 1
- Grade 2
- Subgrade 3a
- Subgrade 3b
- Grade 4
- Grade 5
- Non-agricultural
- Not present

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

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