

Green Hill Solar Farm

EN010170

Environmental Statement

Appendix 12.2: Archaeological Desk-

Based Assessments

(Part 4 of 7)

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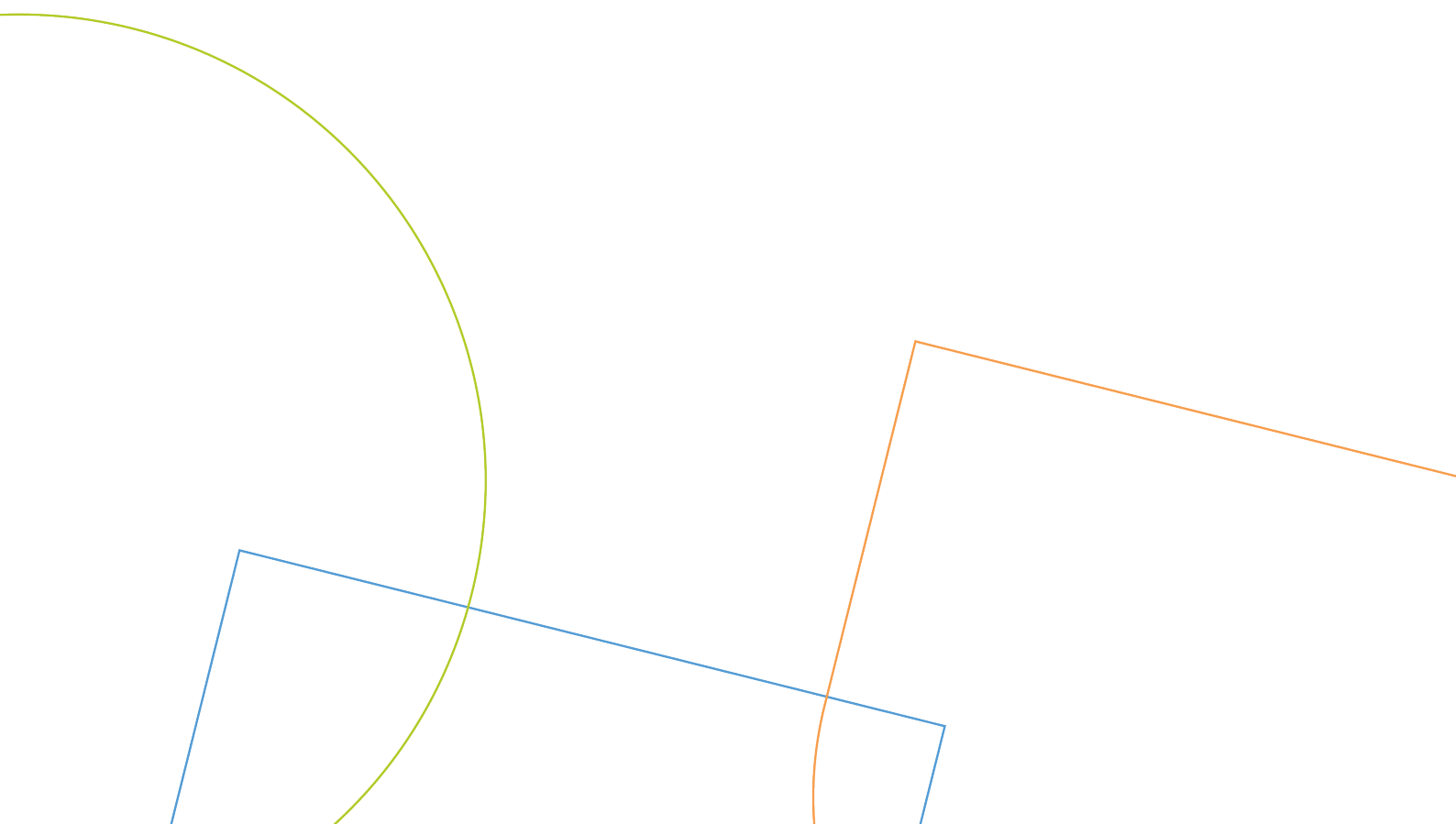
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Green Hill Solar Farm (Site G)
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Project no. 3535/H
On behalf of Green Hill Solar Farm

March 2025



Green Hill Solar Farm (Site G): Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Green Hill Solar Farm

March 2025

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Issue Sheet

Green Hill Solar Farm (Site G): Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Project no. 3535/H

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Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE	2
2.2	CURRENT LEGISLATION	2
2.3	OVERARCHING NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR ENERGY (EN-1)	2
2.4	NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE (EN-3)	3
2.5	NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK	4
2.6	PLANNING PRACTICE GUIDANCE	5
2.7	LOCAL PLANNING POLICY	6
2.8	PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE	8
3	METHODOLOGY	10
3.1	INFORMATION SOURCES	10
3.2	SITE VISIT	10
3.3	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	10
4	SITE DESCRIPTION	11
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	14
5.1	INTRODUCTION	14
5.2	DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS	14
5.3	NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS	14
5.4	PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS	15
5.5	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	16
5.6	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION	18
5.7	AIR PHOTO AND LIDAR	18
5.8	EARLY PREHISTORIC PERIODS (C. 9500 BC – C. 800 BC)	19
5.9	IRON AGE AND ROMAN PERIODS (C. 800 BC – C. AD 410)	20
5.10	MEDIEVAL PERIOD (C. AD 410– C. 1540)	22
5.11	POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN PERIODS (C. 1540-PRESENT)	23
6	ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	27
6.2	DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS	27
6.3	POTENTIAL SUB-SURFACE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	27
7	IMPACT ASSESSMENT	29
7.1	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	29
7.2	PREVIOUS IMPACTS	29
7.3	DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS	29
7.4	POTENTIAL SUB-SURFACE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	29
8	CONCLUSIONS	30

List of Figures

- Figure 1. The study site and search area with the location of HER and NRHE 'monument' records
- Figure 2. The study site and search area with the location of HER and NRHE 'event' records
- Figure 3. The study site and search area with the location of NHLE records and Conservation Area
- Figure 4. The study site and search area with the Northamptonshire HLC 'broad types'
- Figure 5. Extract from the 1757 Plan of the Hamlet of Warrington
- Figure 6. Extract from the Jefferys' Map of Buckinghamshire of 1770
- Figure 7. Extract from the Lavendon Enclosure map of 1801
- Figure 8. Extract from the Ordnance Surveyors' Drawing (OSD) of Bedford produced in 1815
- Figure 9. Extract from the Bryant's Map of Buckinghamshire of 1825
- Figure 10. Extract from the OS Old Series map of 1835
- Figure 11. Extract from the 'Parish map, of rectory lands in Lavendon and Cold Brayfield' of 1856
- Figure 12. Extract from the 25 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map, 1882-1884
- Figure 13. Extract from the 25 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map, 1900
- Figure 14. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map, 1952
- Figure 15. Extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey National Grid map, 1960
- Figure 16. Extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey County Series map, 1992-1993
- Figure 17. Google Earth aerial imagery, 2024
- Figure 18. Environment Agency National LIDAR Programme Digital Surface Model (DSM), 2022

List of Plates

- Plate 1. View north across Field GF 9
- Plate 2. View south-west across study site from the corner of Field GF7
- Plate 3. View looking north-east across study site from the corner of Field GF7
- Plate 4. View looking south across study site from Field GF11
- Plate 5. View looking south-west across study site from Field GF11
- Plate 6. View looking north-west across study site from Field GF11
- Plate 7. View looking north across study site from Field GF11
- Plate 8. View looking east across Field GF13
- Plate 9. View looking south-west across Fields GF12 and GF12-A

Plate 10. View looking north-west across the study site from Field GF12

Appendices

APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER

Non-Technical Summary

Lanpro Services Limited was commissioned by Green Hill Solar Farm to produce archaeological desk-based assessments (DBAs) for the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm. The proposed Green Hill Solar Farm is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and this assessment has been undertaken to inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

Separate DBAs have been produced for all the constituent 'Sites' that form the Green Hill Solar Farm (Green Hill A, Green Hill B, Green Hill F, Green Hill G and the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm BESS site) and this document provides an assessment for Site G (hereafter 'the study site' within this document).

The study site is located within the administrative area of Milton Keynes City Council, to the north-west of the village of Lavendon and north-east of the village of Warrington. The study site covers an area of 170.87 ha centred at NGR SP 90596 55233.

This DBA addresses the information requirements set out in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) and the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and provides the proportionate response sought by these. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the study site. This assessment solely examines the impact upon potential archaeological remains within the study site, and indirect (setting) impacts to heritage assets within the surrounding area are assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.

The available archaeological records, and results of non-intrusive surveys, including geophysical survey and air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation, suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and Roman remains within the study site, including enclosures, ring ditches, kilns and the possible line of a Roman road.

It is likely that the majority of the study site has been primarily in agricultural use since at least the medieval period, and there is a potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity across the study site, such as ploughing or former field boundaries. Medieval agricultural remains have previously been identified within the study site in the form of cropmarks of ridge and furrow and slight earthworks of field boundaries and plough headlands.

Buried remains associated with a 19th-century farmstead named Tinnick Farm and a Second World War Practice Bombing Range may also be present within the site. Bombing activity associated with the latter phase of activity is likely to have had an adverse effect upon any earlier archaeological remains that might be present within the central part of the site.

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of land forming Site G of the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm site, in the administrative area of Milton Keynes City Council (which is hereafter referred to as the 'study site') has been prepared by Lanpro Services Limited on behalf of Green Hill Solar Farm, to inform the Environmental Statement (ES) produced to support the application stage of the DCO process.
- 1.1.2 This document provides an assessment of the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study site and assesses the potential impacts that the proposed development could have on these and other archaeological assets in the vicinity. This assessment solely examines the impact upon potential archaeological remains with indirect (setting) impacts to heritage assets in the surrounding area being assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.
- 1.1.3 As the Scheme is defined as an Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), the assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the Overarching National Policy Statement for *Energy* (EN-1) (NPS 2024a) and the *National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure* (EN-3) (NPS 2024b), and has been undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2020).

2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

- 2.1.1 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by current legislation, the policy framework set by government planning policy, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

2.2 Current Legislation

- 2.2.1 The Planning Act 2008 sets out the process for the consenting of NSIPs and the basis for the decision whether to grant development consent.
- 2.2.2 The applicable legislative framework for this archaeological desk-based assessment relates to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979.
- 2.2.3 The AMAAA largely concerns to Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas, detailing in particular what can and cannot be undertaken on archaeological grounds.

2.3 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

- 2.3.1 This National Policy Statement (NPS) sets out national policy for the energy infrastructure and has effect for the decisions by the Secretary of State on applications for energy developments that are nationally significant under the Planning Act 2008. For such NSIP applications this NPS, combined with technology specific energy NPS where relevant (see EN-3 below), provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State.
- 2.3.2 Paragraph 5.9.3 of EN-1 defines the term ‘heritage assets’ and identifies what constitutes ‘significance’ in the historic environment: *‘Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called ‘heritage assets’. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting’.*
- 2.3.3 Paragraph 5.9.9 of EN-1 outlines the requirements for the applicant’s assessment: *‘The applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed development as part of the EIA and describe these in the ES ... This should include consideration of heritage assets above, at, and below the surface of the ground. Consideration will also need to be given to the possible impacts, including cumulative, on the wider historic environment. The assessment should include reference to any historic landscape or seascape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing impacts relevant to the proposed project’.*
- 2.3.4 Paragraph 5.9.10 discusses significance and proportionality, identifying the minimum requirements for assessment: *‘As part of the ES the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to*

understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record ... and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise where necessary according to the proposed development's impact'.

2.3.5 Paragraph 5.9.11 discusses the requirements for archaeological DBAs and field evaluation: *'Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation'.* Paragraph 5.9.12 highlights the required standard for any supporting documents: *'The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents.'*

2.3.6 Paragraph 5.9.13 encourages the applicant to identify any opportunities to enhance the historic environment: *'The applicant is encouraged, where opportunities exist, to prepare proposals which can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and to consider how their scheme takes account of the significance of heritage assets affected. This can include, where possible:*

enhancing, through a range of measures such a sensitive design, the significance of heritage assets or setting affected;

considering where required the development of archive capacity which could deliver significant public benefits; and

considering how visual or noise impacts can affect heritage assets, and whether there may be opportunities to enhance access to, or interpretation, understanding and appreciation of, the heritage assets affected by the scheme'.

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

2.4.1 This NPS, taken together with the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State on applications they receive for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure (i.e. NSIPs). Section 2.10 Solar Photovoltaic Generation provides guidance and policy specific to solar PV schemes, and paragraphs 2.10.107 – 2.10.119 address Cultural Heritage. Key paragraphs from this section of the NPS considered most relevant to this assessment are discussed below.

2.4.2 Paragraph 2.10.107 of NPS-5 states *'The impacts of solar PV developments on the historic environment will require expert assessment in most cases and may have effect both above and below ground'.* Paragraph 2.10.108 goes on to identify that: *'Above ground impacts may include the effects on the setting of Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character',* and paragraph 2.10.109 identifies that: *'Below ground impacts, although generally limited, may include direct impacts on archaeological deposits through ground disturbance associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, fencing, temporary haul routes etc.'*

- 2.4.3 Paragraph 2.10.110 identifies the potential for positive effects of solar developments: *‘Equally, solar PV developments may have a positive effect, for example archaeological assets may be protected by a solar PV farm as the site is removed from regular ploughing and shoes or low-level piling is stipulated’.*
- 2.4.4 Paragraphs 2.10.112 and 2.10.113 discuss the applicant assessment requirements: *‘Applicant assessments should be informed by information from Historic Environment Records (HERs) or the local authority ... Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. These should be carried out using expertise where necessary and in consultation with the local planning authority, and should identify archaeological study areas and propose appropriate schemes of investigation, and design measures, to ensure the protection of relevant heritage assets’.*
- 2.4.5 Paragraphs 2.10.114 and 2.10.115 discuss the potential requirement for further investigations: *‘In some instances, field studies may include investigative work (and may include trial trenching beyond the boundary of the proposed site) to assess the impacts of any ground disturbance, such as proposed cabling, substation foundations or mounting supports for solar panels on archaeological assets ... The extent of investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of, and extent of, proposed ground disturbance in the associated study area’.*
- 2.4.6 Paragraphs 2.10.116 and 2.10.117 highlight how the results of the historic environment assessments should influence the applicant’s design and that there should be a consideration of how assets can be conserved appropriately: *‘Applicants should take account of the results of historic environment assessments in their design proposal ... Applicants should consider what steps can be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting’.*

2.5 National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.5.1 Section 16 of the NPPF (December 2024), entitled ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’ provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 2.5.2 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment, and
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance
- 2.5.3 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset (and any

contribution made by its setting), and that the ‘level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon their significance’. This is supported by paragraph 208 which states that LPAs should take this into account when considering applications.

2.5.1 Paragraphs 212-215 consider the impact of development proposals upon the significance of designated heritage assets. Paragraph 212 states that where a development is proposed that would affect the significance of a designated heritage asset ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be)’. Paragraph 215 emphasises that ‘where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits’ of the scheme, bearing in mind the great weight highlighted in Paragraph 212.

2.5.2 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: ‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)’.

2.5.3 Annex 2 also defines ‘Archaeological Interest’ as a heritage asset which ‘holds or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point’. Heritage Assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

2.5.4 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a ‘World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.’

2.5.5 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas),
- Protects the settings of such designations,
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions,
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in situ preservation.

2.6 Planning Practice Guidance

2.6.1 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG 2019) is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF. It provides an interpretation for each of the interests assigned to heritage assets in understanding significance: archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic (Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723).

2.7 Local Planning Policy

2.7.1 The current Local Plan for Milton Keynes Council is the Milton Keynes Core Strategy: Adopted 2019 (Ref 12.9) and this is the principal spatial plan for the Borough. The policy relating to the historic environment comprises:

Policy HE1: Heritage and Development

- A. *Proposals will be supported where they sustain and, where possible, enhance the significance of heritage assets which are recognised as being of historic, archaeological, architectural, artistic, landscape or townscape significance. These heritage assets include:*
1. *Listed Buildings;*
 2. *Conservation Areas;*
 3. *Scheduled Ancient Monuments and non-designated Archaeological sites;*
 4. *Registered Parks and Gardens;*
 5. *Assets on the MK New-Town Heritage Register; and*
 6. *Other places, spaces, structures and features which may not be formally designated but considered to meet the definition of 'heritage assets' as defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF.*
- B. *Where appropriate, development proposals must provide an impartial and objective heritage assessment. Where necessary, the Council will require suitably qualified specialists to undertake the heritage assessment. The heritage assessment shall:*
1. *Assess and describe the significance of the heritage assets affected, identifying those elements that contribute to that significance and, where appropriate, those that do not. The level of detail shall be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of proposals on their significance. Limited and localised alterations to an unlisted building in a conservation area need not be supported by the level of detail required to convey the impact on significance caused by development in the setting of a listed building or by proposed alterations to the built fabric of a listed building.*
 2. *Be of an analytical and interpretive nature rather than simply provide a description of the assets and the proposed works.*
 3. *Provide a sound justification for the works, based on the economic, social and environmental benefits delivered by the scheme, for example, promoting the long term care for a heritage asset and/or its setting.*
 4. *Explain how the scheme has taken account of the significance of the assets in its scope, design and detail, in order to minimise or avoid harm to the heritage assets affected.*

5. *Assess the nature and extent of any harm or public benefit arising from the scheme.*
 6. *Where harm is caused by the proposal, the assessment shall explain why such harm is unavoidable or required to deliver public benefits that outweigh the harm caused*
- C. *Where applications seek to change the use of a listed building, evidence should be submitted to demonstrate that the proposal includes the full scope of works required to achieve that use (such as those that will be required by Building Regulations, The Fire Authority, Environmental Health etc.). Where a change of use requires a significant alteration or structural works, an engineer's report shall be submitted to demonstrate that the building is capable of conversion, set out the full extent of works and show how they have taken account of 2 a) above.*
- D. *Granting of permission for proposals that result in substantial harm to or total loss of the significance of a designated heritage asset will only be exceptional or wholly exceptional in accordance with national policy and guidance.*
- E. *Permission for proposals that cause less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset will only be granted where the harm is demonstrably outweighed by public benefits delivered by the scheme.*
- F. *Proposals that result in harm to the significance of non-designated heritage assets will be resisted unless the need for, and benefits of the development clearly outweigh the harm, taking into account the asset's significance and importance, and only once all feasible solutions to avoid and mitigate that harm have been fully implemented.*
- G. *In assessing any potential harm or enhancement to the significance of a heritage asset(s) the following will be considered:*
1. *Avoiding successive small scale changes that lead to a cumulative loss or harm to the significance of the asset or historic environment;*
 2. *Respecting the character, appearance, special interest and setting of the asset and historic environment;*
 3. *Retaining architectural or historic features which are important to the character and appearance of the asset (including internal features) in an unaltered state; and*
 4. *Retaining the historic form and structural integrity of the asset.*
- H. *Where 'enabling development' is proposed, the Council will expect the proposal to accord with Historic England's published guidance. The applicant will provide accurate evidence to establish that a 'heritage deficit' exists. It is not the role of 'enabling development' to reimburse owners or applicants who have paid above the market value of asset, that value being based on the current condition of the asset."*

2.8 Professional Guidance

- 2.8.1 The ClfA Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (2020) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking archaeological desk-based research and assessment.
- 2.8.2 Guidance on the implementation and interpretation of historic environment policy has been provided by the Historic England publications Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment (GPA2; Historic England 2015) and the Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets (GPA3; Historic England 2017).
- 2.8.3 Historic England's GPA2 outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
- Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment,
 - Understand the significance of the affected assets,
 - Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance,
 - Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF,
 - Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance,
 - Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change, and
 - Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.
- 2.8.4 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance GPA2 advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008): aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential. However, NPPF (December 2024) has since provided a definition of significance dependant on the following four interests: archaeological, architectural and artistic, or historic. The following assessment of significance results from a combination of any, some or all of these values and interests.
- 2.8.5 Historic England's GPA3 recognises that whilst setting is not a heritage asset, elements of a setting 'may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral' (para. 4). Setting is described as being distinct to curtilage, character and context. This guidance also notes that the contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, although the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, and this can be influenced by a number of other factors.

- 2.8.6 The Historic England advice note, Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12 (HEAN 12; Historic England 2019), brings together all of the above guidance in an analysis of an appropriate approach for applicants for heritage and other consents in providing an understanding of the significance of heritage assets in line with NPPF. It emphasises the level of detail required in support of both planning and listed building consent applications, which should be no more than is necessary, i.e. proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected, to reach an informed decision.

3 Methodology

3.1 Information Sources

- 3.1.1 A gazetteer of all records held on the Milton Keynes Historic Environment Record (MKHER), Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (NHER), Bedford Borough Historic Environment Record (BBHER), Historic England's National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS), for within a 1km search area is provided in Appendix 1 and their locations illustrated on Figure 1-3.
- 3.1.2 The holdings of the Buckinghamshire Archives together with on-line repositories for historical maps, plans and relevant documentary sources were consulted in accordance with guidelines laid down by the ClfA (2020).
- 3.1.3 Online mapping resources and GIS-based web mapping services were also consulted including current and historical satellite imagery from Google Earth, Bing Aerial and British Geological Survey 1:50 000 mapping.
- 3.1.4 The Environment Agency's National LiDAR Programme Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) data, at 1m resolution, was downloaded from the Defra Survey Data Download webpage and processed using GIS software.
- 3.1.5 Archaeological geophysical surveys were undertaken across the whole of the study site, to support the DCO application, between May and June 2024 (ASWYAS 2024).
- 3.1.6 A range of published and unpublished material has also been consulted (see Section 9).

3.2 Site Visit

- 3.2.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 26th November 2024 to provide an assessment of the character of the study site and appraise the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological or heritage assets. No surface remains or earthworks were identified during the site visits.

3.3 Assessment Criteria

- 3.3.1 Paragraph 5.9.10 of NPS EN-1 (2023) and Paragraph 207 of the NPPF (December 2024) state that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 207, NPPF December 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change. Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with the Historic England's *Statements of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019).

4 Site Description

- 4.1.1 The study site comprises 23 parcels of land to the north-west of the village of Lavendon, covering an area of 170.87 ha centred at NGR SP 90596 55233 (Figure 1).
- 4.1.2 It is bounded to the west for most of its length by the A509, except at the north-west corner where it is bounded by two small agricultural fields and the curtilage of Northey Farm, and at the south-west corner where it is abutted by a small field and a petrol station. To the north the study site is largely bounded by a hedgeline with agricultural fields beyond, and Three Shires Wood bounds its north-eastern corner. The south-eastern edge of the study site is largely bounded by fields, and Lower Farm is located to the east of Field GF13. To the south, the study site is bounded by the A428.
- 4.1.3 The Milton Keynes Boundary Walk bridleway crosses the northern half of the study site, running north-west to south-east between Fields GF4, GF, GF7 and GF6, before connecting with the Three Shires Way bridleway. This route then follows part of the south-eastern boundary of the site to the east of Field GF11, before crossing between Fields GF12, 12-A and GF13.
- 4.1.4 Most of the study site is under arable cultivation, except for some of the smaller fields of land which are set aside areas under either grass (GF2a, GF8a, GF12b, GO3, GO4, GO5 and GO6) or as woodland (GO1 and GO2).
- 4.1.5 A stream rises from a spring towards the centre of Field GF6 and flows southwards along the north-eastern edges of G04 and GF7. It runs southwards to the east of the study site before running along the northern edge of Field GF13.
- 4.1.6 Details of the size, location, parish, current land-use and topography including spot heights in metres above Ordnance Datum (m aOD) for each of the fields in provided in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Details of fields within the study site

Field ID	Area (ha)	Centroid	Parish	Current land-use	Topography
GF1	2.60	SP 90442 56062	Lavendon	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.102m aOD at the NW to c.96m aOD at the S
GF2	16.59	SP 90938 55821	Lavendon	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.100m aOD at the SE to c.85m aOD at the NW
GF2-A	0.18	SP 90785 56127	Lavendon	Set aside - grass	Generally, level at c.104m aOD
GF3	17.94	SP 90216 55512	Lavendon and Warrington	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.104m aOD at the SE to c.91m aOD at the NW
GF4	9.86	SP 90410 55730	Lavendon	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.102m aOD at the NW to c.88m aOD at the SE

Field ID	Area (ha)	Centroid	Parish	Current land-use	Topography
GF5	3.01	SP 90474 55410	Lavendon	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.95m aOD at the NW to c.86m aOD at the SE
GF6	29.76	SP 90754 55661	Lavendon	Arable	Slopes down gently from c. 101m aOD at the NE to c.82m aOD at the S
GF7	9.03	SP 90659 55211	Lavendon	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.91m aOD at the W to c.80m aOD at the E
GF8	1.16	SP 90937 55197	Lavendon	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.85m aOD at the NE to c.79m aOD at the S
GF8-A	0.23	SP 90886 55068	Lavendon	Set aside - grass	Slopes down gently from c.81m aOD at the NE to c.72m aOD at the NW
GF9	6.85	SP 91088 55217	Lavendon	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.94m aOD at the E to c.82m aOD at the SW
GF10	17.38	SP 90139 54990	Lavendon and Warrington	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.97m aOD at the N to c.77m aOD at the S
GF11	12.51	SP 90581 54999	Lavendon and Warrington	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.91m aOD at the NW to c.77m aOD at the SE
GF12	18.03	SP 90477 54707	Lavendon and Warrington	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.88m aOD at the NW to c.77m aOD at the NE
GF12-A	3.98	SP 90364 54523	Lavendon	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.86m aOD at the SE to c.72m aOD at the NW
GF12-B	0.19	SP 90673 54553	Lavendon	Set aside - grass	Slopes down gently from c.78m aOD at the N to c.77m aOD at the S
GF13	17.70	SP 90911 54379	Lavendon	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.79m aOD at the W to c.70m aOD at the NE
GO1	0.00	SP 90542 56115	Lavendon	Set aside - woodland	Generally, level at c.100m aOD
GO2	0.32	SP 90055 55461	Lavendon	Set aside - woodland	Slopes down gently from c. 101m aOD at the N to c.93m aOD at the S
GO3	0.09	SP 90236 55270	Lavendon	Set aside - grass	Slopes down gently from c.97m aOD at the N to c.96m aOD at the S

Field ID	Area (ha)	Centroid	Parish	Current land-use	Topography
GO4	0.16	SP 90768 55301	Lavendon	Set aside - grass	Slopes down gently from c.84m aOD at the NW to c.83m aOD at the SE
GO5	0.27	SP 90860 55187	Lavendon	Set aside - grass	Slopes down gently from c.82m aOD at the NE to c.81m aOD at the SW
GO6	0.47	SP 90919 55243	Lavendon	Set aside – grass and trees	Slopes down gently from c.86m aOD at the N to c.81m aOD at the S. Uneven ground at the N at the former location of Tinnick Farm buildings

- 4.1.7 The underlying solid geology of the study site comprises *Cornbrash Formation – Limestone*, and this is overlain by a superficial deposit of *Oadby Member – Diamicton* across much of the study site (the whole of Fields GF1 – GF6 and Fields GO1 – GO4, and parts of Fields GF7 – GF12 and Fields GO5 – GO6). An area of Kellaways Sand Member comprising sandstone and siltstone surrounded by a band of mudstones of the Kellaways Sand Member is recorded in the southeast of the Study site. A small band of *Alluvium - Clay and Silt* follows the route of the watercourse to the north of Field GF13 (BGS 2025).
- 4.1.8 The soils of the study site largely comprise those identified as ‘Soilscape 9’, described as ‘*Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage*’ (present across all the fields except for Fields GO1, GOGF2-A and GF12-A). In addition, at the very north of the study site Fields GO1 and GF2-A and parts of Fields GF1, GF2 and GF6 contain soils identified as ‘Soilscape 18’, described as ‘*Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils*’, and at the south Field GF12-A and parts of Field GF12-B and Fields GF10, GF12 and GF13 contains soils identified as ‘Soilscape 5’, described as ‘*Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils*’ (Cranfield University 2025).

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological and historical background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the MKHER, NHER, BBHER, NRHE and the NHLE. It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the study site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the NPS and NPPF.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the study site.
- 5.2.2 There are 21 Listed Buildings within the 1km search area, 13 of which are within the Lavendon Conservation Area, which is located c.575m to the south-east of Field GF13. All the Listed Buildings are Grade II, except for the Church of St Michael in Lavendon (NHLE 1212619) which is Grade I. In addition, there are three Scheduled Monuments within the 1km search area. These comprise 'Lavendon Castle: a motte and bailey and associated enclosures at Castle Farm' (NHLE 1009542), c.290m to the east of Field GF13, 'The Bury: a ringwork and associated earthworks 100m north of Lavendon Church' (NHLE 1011295) c.620m to the south-east of Field GF13, and 'Lavendon Abbey: the site of a Premonstratensian abbey, fishponds and field system at Lavendon Grange' (NHLE 1011309), c.550m to the south-west of Field GF13.
- 5.2.3 Further details of these designated heritage assets can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1 and are marked on Figure 3.
- 5.2.4 This archaeological DBA does not discuss potential impacts to designated heritage assets as this will be assessed in a separate standalone Heritage Statement.

5.3 Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 There are 30 HER 'monument' records located within the study site, comprising 25 recorded on the MKHER and a further four entries that are recorded on the NHER, with a single NHER record duplicated by a record on the BBHER.
- 5.3.2 The MKHER records 167 'monument' records within the wider 1km search area, of which four were also recorded on the NHER. The NHER records a further 42 'monument' records within the wider 1km search area, and there are a further 12 'monument' records on the BBHER, one of which equates to an entry on the NHER. In addition, the National Mapping Programme (NMP) data held by the BBHER contains 30 'monument' records, all of which are duplicated by entries on the MKHER, NHER or BBHER. The NRHE also records 60 'monument' records within the 1km search area, all but four of which are duplicated by entries on one or more of the HERs.
- 5.3.3 Twenty-three of the MKHER entries relate to individual elements of the three Scheduled Monuments within the 1km search area, and all 21 Listed Buildings within the search area

also have separate MKHER entries and, therefore, only 123 of the 167 MKHER ‘monument’ records relate to non-designated heritage assets.

- 5.3.4 Details of all records of non-designated heritage assets and archaeological finds are provided in Appendix 1, with the locations of these depicted on Figure 1.

5.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.4.1 There are 30 archaeological ‘event’ records on the MKHER within the 1km search area, 16 on the NHER and one on the BBHER, this latter entry being duplicated by entries on the MKHER and NHER.
- 5.4.2 In addition, the NRHE records 29 ‘event’ records, all but five of which were recorded on one or more of the HERs. Details of these archaeological events can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their locations are illustrated on Figure 2.
- 5.4.3 Of these previous archaeological events, two large-scale studies extended to within the study site: Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase DBA, 2007 (NHER Event ENN105483) and the Bedford Borough NMP 2016-2019 (NHER Event ENN110087). In addition, two other events which have been recorded by all three HERs were located within the study site and are discussed in greater detail below. Details of these archaeological events can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their locations are illustrated on Figure 2.
- 5.4.4 In the 1960s and early 1970s, fieldwalking was undertaken across several parishes on the North Bedfordshire and South Northamptonshire border, which also included Lavendon and Warrington in North Buckinghamshire, and this identified four possible areas of archaeological potential within what is now the study site (Hall and Nickerson 1966, 5-6; Hall and Hutchings 1972, 12). Site ‘W.6’ in the survey gazetteer relates to two slag patches identified within separate areas of Field GF3 (MMK390 and MMK391), ‘L.11’ relates to two slag patches identified in Field GF11 (MMK476), ‘L.12’ relates to seven slag patches identified in Field GF2 (MMK3477), and ‘L.13’ relates to a slag patch identified within Field GF6 (MMK3478).
- 5.4.5 The Bedford Borough NMP was undertaken between 2016-19 and covered an area of 675 square kilometres within the county of Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, and a small area within Northamptonshire (NHER ENN110087). This identified 127 individual features within Fields GF1, GF2 and GF4 of the study site which were subsequently agglomerated into 13 HER/NRHE entries. In summary, these included a series of features of likely Iron Age date comprising two sub-rectangular enclosures and a series of pits (MMK7984), two curvilinear enclosures, three ditched enclosures, one linear feature, two trackways and two pits (MMK7997), seven oval enclosures (MMK8030), two sub-circular enclosures (MMK8049), six ‘clothes-line’ enclosures (MMK8099), two ‘D-shaped’ enclosures, two linear features and four trackways (MMK8112). Numerous medieval/post-medieval agricultural features were also recorded, including ridge and furrow (MMK7984, MMK8028), field boundaries (MMK8011, MMK8030), two boundary banks, two field boundaries and a plough headland (MMK8105). Features associated with a Second World War bombing range were also identified within the study site, including 34 bomb craters, two Nissen-type huts, a concrete range directing arrow, a probable range observation

building and bombing range markers (MMK8118). In addition, the NMP identified numerous features of unknown date within the study site, including clusters of five (MMK8045), eleven (MMK8099) and seven (MMK8125) discrete and small ‘maculae’ (points or patches representing possible features), the latter entry also including part of a possible trackway.

- 5.4.6 Further investigations within the study site were undertaken between 2006 and 2008 ahead of the submission of a planning application for the proposed Nun Wood Wind Farm, which was initially to comprise 16 wind turbines (Application Ref 06/02723/MAF). An initial geophysical survey (EMK971) was undertaken, which proved largely negative, although the results for one of the turbines (in Field GF7) indicated that this area was heavily disturbed, likely due to the presence of a Second World War firing range. The proposed wind farm application was subsequently withdrawn and re-submitted after having been reduced to 12 turbines (Application Ref: 09/00137/MAF). This application covered an area of c.496ha situated mainly in Bedford Borough, but also extended into parts of Northamptonshire and Milton Keynes. An initial DBA identified that the proposed development presented a ‘low’ direct impact upon the archaeological resource, but the archaeological advisors to the three planning authorities requested a scheme of evaluation trenching comprising twelve trenches (BBHER Event EBB634; NHER Event ENN104249). Three of the turbines and the associated anemometry mast were proposed within the study site, and consequently, Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were located to target the three turbines. Trench 1 was proposed in Field GF7, but this was abandoned due to the possible presence of unexploded ordnance within this field (Richmond *et al.* 2008, 7). Trenches 2 and 3 both targeted the proposed turbine locations in Field GF6 but proved to be archaeologically sterile (Richmond *et al.* 2008, 14).

5.5 Geophysical Survey

- 5.5.1 Archaeological geophysical surveys were undertaken across the whole of the study site, to support the DCO application, between May and June 2024 when the land became available (ASWYAS 2024).
- 5.5.2 A series of linear and curvilinear anomalies have been identified in Field GF1 as having a possible archaeological origin. While they are in the vicinity of a cluster of anomalies of unknown date identified by the NMP (MMK8125), they do not directly correspond to any of these features. Other linear and curvilinear features situated in Fields GF2, GF4 and GF6 could be part of the same complex of features.
- 5.5.3 In Field GF3 the geophysical survey has confirmed the survival of numerous features identified from cropmarks on air photographs by the NMP. These include a number of probable Iron Age features such as the sub-circular enclosure (MMK8049), the oval enclosure and field boundary that extends into Field GF4 (MMK8030) the ‘D-shaped’ enclosure and associated trackway and curvilinear ditch and the trackway or curvilinear enclosure ditch to the west of this (MKK8011). Several linear/curvilinear ditches not identified by the NMP have also been identified by the geophysical survey, for example, in the area to the south-west of MMK8049, to the south of MKK8011 and to the north of MMK8112.

- 5.5.4 In addition to the possible fragmentary field system identified by the geophysical survey in the northern part of Field GF6, an oval enclosure not identified by the NMP is also present in the central western part of the field. It is possible that some of the ‘macula’ features identified by the NMP to the east of this (MMK8045) might relate to some of the presumed bomb craters that extend across much of this field.
- 5.5.5 In the north-west of Field GF10, the presence of curvilinear enclosure ditches identified by the NMP (MMK8011) have been confirmed by the geophysical survey, which shows these extending further to the south-west than recorded from the cropmarks. Elements of the sub-rectangular enclosure recorded by the NMP (MMK7997) in the east of the field have also been confirmed.
- 5.5.6 Further ditch-like linear anomalies are visible towards the western edges of Fields GF11 and GF12, straddling the field boundary between the two. A curvilinear anomaly was identified in the east of Field GF11 that may be a possible part of a ring ditch. Two sub-circular anomalies were identified in the north-east of Field GF12 that are considered to be of an archaeological origin.
- 5.5.7 The geophysical survey has recorded a large concentration of discrete dipolar responses within the study site in the area that was used as a USAAF Practice Bombing Range during the Second World War (MMK8118). These are found across the whole of Fields GF7, GF8 and GF11, and radiating out into parts of Fields GF2, GF3, GF5, GF6, GF9, GF11, with lesser concentrations also present in Fields GF4, GF10 and GF12. Bomb craters have been recorded from an air photograph from 1947 in Field GF7, and it is likely that these anomalies relate to shrapnel from exploded ordnance, with the potential for the presence of unexploded ordnance. It has also been reported that a local landowner referred to the use of this land as ‘a bombing range in WWII’ using ‘dummy rounds’. In the north-east of Field GF2 there is a tight cluster of bipolar anomalies that are likely to be caused by ferrous material in the topsoil, and it is possible that these relate to shrapnel or ordnance.
- 5.5.8 Anomalies associated with agricultural activity, including ridge and furrow, ploughing, field boundaries and land drains have been mapped across Site G. Those of note are discussed below.
- 5.5.9 Former field boundaries have been recorded within Fields GF2, GF3, GF4, GF6, GF10, GF11, GF12 and GF13 and correspond to historic mapping. Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow has been recorded within Fields GF2, GF6, GF10, GF11, GF12 and GF13 on differing alignments.
- 5.5.10 In the centre of Field GF2, there is a block of furrows, the eastern end of which closely corresponds to a cluster of medieval features identified by the NMP, comprising a plough headland, field boundary and boundary bank (MMK8105).
- 5.5.11 The probable medieval/post-medieval field boundary and plough headland identified by the NMP in Field GF3 has also been identified by the geophysical survey (MMK7984). The associated blocks of ridge and furrow recorded from cropmarks within this Field GF3 are only partially recorded in Field GF3, indicating that they have been ploughed out. The

block of ridge and furrow within Field GF4 associated with this HER record is clearly visible within the geophysical survey data.

- 5.5.12 There are two blocks of geometric anomalies in GF12, one in the central eastern part of the field, and a band of features towards the south-eastern corner which extends into Field GF13. These appear most likely to be of natural geological origin and are likely caused by fissures in the underlying limestone bedrock. Anomalies in the south of GF10, and a block of anomalies running on an east west orientation through the north of GF13 are also considered to have a geological origin.

5.6 Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 5.6.1 Ten HLC units were mapped within the study site as part of the Milton Keynes Historic Landscape Characterisation (MKHLC) project in 2004, all of which are of the 'Enclosure' Broad HLC Type. The locations of these HLC units are illustrated on Figure 4, indicated by the HLC reference codes as highlighted in bold below.
- 5.6.2 Within Green Hill G, there are 10 HLC units mapped by the Milton Keynes HLC Project in 2004, listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Gazetteer of HLC units within Green Hill G

HLC ID	Broad Type	HLC Type	Period
HBC9694	Enclosure	Enclosure (20th Century Prairie Fields)	Mid 20th Century to Late 20th Century - 1950 AD to 1999 AD
HBC9699	Enclosure	Enclosure (20th Century Prairie Fields)	Mid 20th Century to Late 20th Century - 1950 AD to 1999 AD
HBC9701	Enclosure	Enclosure (20th Century Prairie Fields)	Mid 20th Century to Late 20th Century - 1950 AD to 1999 AD
HBC9703	Enclosure	Enclosure (20th Century Prairie Fields)	18th Century to Victorian - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
HBC9823	Enclosure	Parliamentary Enclosure (Divided Allotments)	18th Century to Victorian - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
HBC9839	Enclosure	Parliamentary Enclosure (Divided Allotments)	18th Century to Victorian - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
HBC9840	Enclosure	Enclosure (20th Century)	18th Century to Victorian - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
HBC9841	Enclosure	Enclosure (20th Century Prairie Fields)	18th Century to Victorian - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
HBC9842	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular)	Medieval to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1774 AD
HBC9843	Enclosure	Parliamentary Enclosure (Divided Allotments)	18th Century to Victorian - 1774 AD to 1885 AD

5.7 Air Photo and LiDAR

- 5.7.1 The Environment Agency's National LiDAR Programme Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) data, at 1m resolution, together with a full range of vertical air

photo and digital orthophotography, were used to inform a detailed programme of aerial interpretation of the study site (Deegan 2025). The results are summarised below.

- 5.7.2 A number of enclosures of possible Iron Age or Roman date have been recorded, evenly distributed through GF3, GF10, GF11 and possibly GF7.
- 5.7.3 A hollowed trackway was recorded in GF1, aligning with a low embankment that runs northward from the study site. The low bank continues into GF3, however, other than this shared alignment, this feature is indistinguishable from the remains of medieval or post-medieval plough headlands, which are visible in this and surrounding fields.
- 5.7.4 Within GF1, GF11, GF13, GF6 and GO4 to GO6, ridge and furrow survived as earthworks into the late 1940s, but this has now been levelled. Several post-medieval field boundaries were also extant in GF3 into the 1940s, but were subsequently removed and now appear as cropmarks.
- 5.7.5 Slight lynchets that have formed along former field boundaries shown on historic maps that have since been removed. These are visible in Fields GF2, GF4, GF6, GF10, GF11, GF12.
- 5.7.6 Several banks/lynchets are visible that do not correspond with former field boundaries identified on historical mapping. These could have formed along field boundaries that predate the historical mapping, or they might relate to the remnants of former plough headlands surviving from the medieval open fields. Examples of these can be identified from the LiDAR data in Fields GF3, GF11 and GF12.
- 5.7.7 There is a small shallow post-medieval quarry in the south-west corner of GF10.
- 5.7.8 In the Second World War Field GF7 was used as an aerial bombing range (MMK8118). Early postwar photography shows a small triangular marker and numerous impact craters. Huts stood along the edge of this field and GF11. GF12 contained a small direction arrow and hut. These features have now been removed and filled in.
- 5.7.9 The only other feature of note identified from the LiDAR data is the area of disturbance at the former location of Tinnick Farm in Field GO6 which historic mapping indicates was demolished at some point between 1952 and 1981.

5.8 Early Prehistoric Periods (c. 9500 BC – c. 800 BC)

- 5.8.1 There are no HER ‘monument’ records within the study site relating to early prehistoric activity (i.e. pre-dating the Iron Age).
- 5.8.2 There are no records dating to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods within the search area.
- 5.8.3 The only recorded evidence for Neolithic activity within the search area is a findspot of an unidentified Neolithic artefact (possibly a stone axe?) that was discovered in a field c.180m to the south of Field GF13 (MMK965).
- 5.8.4 Evidence for possible Bronze Age activity within the 1km search area is represented by two HER ‘monument’ records, both apparently referring to the same feature. ‘A single ring

ditch or circular enclosure' is recorded c.250m north-west of Lower Farm, c.85 to the north of Field GF13 (MMK3564). Another record describes 'Imported NMP record consisting of: 2 Bronze Age ring ditch features' (MMK8034). However, these features are identified from cropmarks and are not explicitly dated to the Bronze Age. An assessment of the NMP data also indicates that the two rings are actually the inner and outer edges of the same ditch, which is at the same location as MMK3564.

- 5.8.5 It is considered that there is limited potential for early prehistoric remains to be located within the study site. While the identification of a cropmark of possible Bronze Age ring ditch immediately to the north of the study site may provide some potential, it should be noted that these features have not been conclusively dated to the prehistoric period and so may instead be the result of Iron Age or Roman activity.

5.9 Iron Age and Roman Periods (c. 800 BC – c. AD 410)

- 5.9.1 Within the study site there are nine HER 'monument' records relating to Iron Age activity, and six that have been assigned a Roman date. In addition, there are eight HER 'monument' records within the study site that are of unknown date, and it is possible that some of these could also relate to Iron Age or Romano-British activity.
- 5.9.2 Previous and ongoing archaeological investigations have identified several areas of Iron Age/Romano-British activity within the study site. These include cropmarks of three enclosures, with associated trackways and ditches in Field GF3 (MMK7984, MMK8011, MMK8030, MMK8049 and MMK8112) that have been confirmed by the geophysical survey. They also correspond with areas of slag identified by fieldwalking in the 1960s and 1970s, indicating that industrial activity may have been taking place here (MMK390, MMK391). Further cropmarks of likely Iron Age date have been identified in the north-western (MMK8011) and eastern (MK7997) corners of Field GF10, which have also been confirmed by the geophysical survey.
- 5.9.3 The geophysical survey has identified several linear ditch features extending across Fields GF1, GF2, GF4 and GF6 that could potentially relate to an Iron Age or Romano-British field system. A sub-circular enclosure within Field GF6 is also of likely to be of an Iron Age date, although an earlier prehistoric origin cannot be discounted.
- 5.9.4 Slag patches identified through fieldwalking elsewhere in Field GF6 (MMK3478) well as in in GF2 (MMK3477) and GF11 (MMK3476) might also represent other areas of Iron Age industrial activity, although a medieval date for these cannot be discounted. A possible bloomery site has also been identified further to the north in Field GF6, and 'macula' features identified by the NMP in Field GF9 have been assigned a possible Iron Age date and have been included within the HER entry for the 'clothes-line' enclosures to the east (MKHER MMK8099).
- 5.9.5 The geophysical survey identified a cluster of linear and curvilinear features in the west of Fields GF11 and GF12. While these have not been previously identified through cropmark assessments, it is noteworthy that a findspot of 13 Romano-British pottery sherds and three kiln/oven bar pieces is located in this vicinity (MKHER MMK357 and MMK358), indicating that pottery production might have been taking place near this location.

- 5.9.6 It has been suggested that the line of a possible Roman road may be followed by the route of the Three Shires Way along the south-eastern side of the study site and then continue northwards along the study site's north-eastern boundary (BBHER MBD59; NRHE 868140). It is proposed that this may form part of a Roman Road named as 'Viatores 175', which ran northwards from Watling Street close to the Roman town at *Magiovinium* (NHLE 1006943), 20km to the south, but there is no archaeological evidence for the road in this area. It has also been suggested that the Roman road took a more westerly route across Field G6 (NHER 7787/1) and linear trends identified by the geophysical survey towards the eastern side of this field could represent the line of the road.
- 5.9.7 Within the wider 1km search area there are 19 HER 'monument' records that have been assigned an Iron Age date, three that have been assigned an 'Early Iron Age to Late Medieval' date, one that has been assigned an 'Early Iron Age to Late Roman' date, four that have been assigned an 'Iron Age/Medieval' date, and twenty that have been assigned an 'Iron Age/Roman' date. In addition, 17 HER 'monument' records have been assigned a Roman date, and one has been assigned a 'Roman/Medieval' date.
- 5.9.8 Many of the Iron Age and/or Romano-British sites within the search area were identified during fieldwalking surveys in the 1960s and early 1970s, supported by an assessment of cropmarks identified on air photographs (Hall and Nickerson 1966; Hall and Hutchings 1970, 12). More recent assessment of air photos undertaken by the NMP has also added many sites of a possible Iron Age and Romano-British sites within the search area.
- 5.9.9 Fieldwalking to the south of Easton Lodge Farm, c.800m north-west of Field GF1, identified Late Iron Age pottery, charcoal, and blackened pebbles. This area is near an Iron Age enclosure (NHER 95/0/11) and a trackway (NHER 95/0/8), which extends southward towards Field GF4. Cropmarks along this trackway (NHER 95/0/12) suggest Iron Age ironstone workings, and an undated enclosure (NHER 95/0/13) may be contemporary.
- 5.9.10 Further evidence of Iron Age activity is recorded in the wider landscape, including settlement remains west of Bozeat Grange (NHER 95/2), where pottery, iron slag, enclosures, and a trackway (NHER 95/2/4) have been identified. Additional enclosures (NHER 95/0/14–16) and undated ironstone workings (NHER 95/3/2) lie c.450m north-west of Field GF1, some of which extend into the study site (MKHER MMK8125). However, the geophysical survey of Field GF1 did not identify these cropmark features.
- 5.9.11 In Harrold parish, cropmarks of four rectangular ditched enclosures (BBHER MBB22675), interpreted as possibly Iron Age, are located c.300m north-east of Field GF2. Nearby, Roman pottery and iron slag have been found within a circular cropmark (BBHER MBD832), with additional Iron Age/Romano-British cropmarks recorded c.920m east of Field GF2 (BBHER MBD16429).
- 5.9.12 Further to the south in Lavendon parish, cropmarks of three Iron Age enclosures and associated ditches have been identified c.50m to the east of Field GF9 at its nearest point (MMK8099), and extensive Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity has been identified immediately to the south of the A428 in the fields directly adjacent to Field GF13. These comprise a probable Iron Age sub-rectangular enclosure with a small

internal near-square enclosure, and a smaller ‘banjo’-type enclosure immediately to the east (MMMK8065). A short distance to the east of this is a complex palimpsest of Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures and linear boundaries (MMK7975). A large quantity of artefacts have been recovered from this area of cropmarks, including Roman building materials and possible kiln evidence (MMK316), walls of a possible villa (MKHER MMK319), pottery, tile, tesserae, imbrex, hypocaust (MMK320), a grave with fragmentary remains of a crouched inhumation (MMK323), Iron Age and Roman pottery including Samian ware (MMK326), Roman coins (MMK327), and bronze items including bracelets, rings, chains and a probable mirror (MMK328). Excavations undertaken at the site have confirmed the presence of ditches and gullies in the northern part of the field thought to be on the edge of an unenclosed Iron Age settlement (MMK317). A collection of 138 mid-late Iron Age sherds were also recovered during trial trenching (MMK318), as well as 726 pieces of animal bone, mostly from cow and sheep, but with pig, horse and deer also represented, and a high incidence of butchery marks (MMK321). Further evidence for a high-status Roman building has been identified c.725m east of Field GF13, where Samian pottery and red-painted tegula roof tiles have been recovered (MKHER MMK 890-892).

- 5.9.13 To the west, in Warrington parish, fieldwalking has recorded Iron Age and Roman pottery, burnt pebbles, and slag patches at sites c.725m and c.750m west of Field GF10 (MKHER MMK271-2; MKHER MMK953-4). Additionally, roadworks c.700m south-west of Field GF12-A recovered late 1st- to early 2nd-century Roman coins, pottery, and a spindle whorl.
- 5.9.14 The potential for activity from Iron Age and/or Romano-British date has been identified in Field GF1, GF2, GF3, GF4 and GF6, GF9 and GF10 and comprises Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity identified through geophysical survey, areas of slag patches and pottery sherds.

5.10 Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1540)

- 5.10.1 There are nine HER ‘monument’ records of possible medieval date within the study site. Within the wider 1km search area there are 57 HER ‘monument’ records that have been assigned a medieval date, one that has been assigned a ‘Roman/Medieval’ date, three that have been assigned an ‘Early Medieval’ date, two that have been assigned an ‘Early Saxon to Late Medieval’ date, 11 that have been assigned a ‘Medieval to Post Medieval’ date, and one that has been assigned a ‘Medieval to 16th century’ date.
- 5.10.2 There is no evidence for medieval settlement activity within the study site, but slag patches of a potential medieval date have been identified by fieldwalking in Fields GF2 (MMK3477), GF3 (MMK390 and MMK391), GF6 (MMK3478 and MK3479) and GF11 (MMK476). It is possible, however, that some or all of these sites could relate to Iron Age or Romano-British activity.
- 5.10.3 Evidence for medieval agricultural activity in the form of ridge and furrow and/or plough headlands has been identified from air photos in Fields GF2 (MKHER MMK8105), GF3-GF4, GF7-GF9 and GF13 (MKHER MMK7984), and GF10-GF12 (MKHER MMK8028).

- 5.10.4 The placename Lavendon is thought to derive from the Old English personal name Lāfa and denu (valley), hence 'Lafa's valley' (Watts 2004, 263) which attests to the early medieval origins of the settlement. The placename Warrington may be derived from the Old English personal name Wearda and ing + tūn, or possibly relates to the Old English Wearding or 'look-out place', hence 'settlement called or at Wearding, the lookout place' or 'estate called after Wearda or the look-out'.
- 5.10.5 By the time of the Domesday survey of 1086, land in Lavendon comprised 10 landholdings which were owned variously by the King, Bishop of Coutances the Count of Mortain, Walter Giffard and Countess Judith, and two and a half mills are recorded (Williams and Martin 1992 400; 406; 419; 421). The mills are likely to have been located on the River Ouse which forms the southern boundary to the parish, and therefore outside of the search area. Warrington is not mentioned in Domesday, the earliest historical reference being 1175 when it was recorded as Wardintone (Watts 2004, 653).
- 5.10.6 The study site is likely to have formed agricultural land during the medieval period to the north of Lavendon as evidence by the presence of ridge and furrow and plough headlands recorded from cropmarks and geophysical survey. Slag patches of a potential medieval date have been identified by fieldwalking and may be indicative of isolated areas of medieval industrial activity.
- 5.11 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (c. 1540-present)**
- 5.11.1 Within the study site there is one HER 'monument' record of a 'Medieval or Post-Medieval' date, two of 19th century date and one of Second World War date. Within the wider 1km search area there are 11 HER 'monument' records that have been assigned a 'Medieval to Post-Medieval' date, six that have been assigned a 'Post-Medieval' date, one that has been assigned a 'Post-Medieval to Late 20th century' date, and one that has been assigned a 'Modern to Late 20th century' date. In addition, there are six HER 'monument' records of '17th century' date, nine of '18th century' date, two of '18th century to Victorian' date, 12 of '19th century' date, six of '20th century' date and five dating from the Second World War.
- 5.11.2 Many of the post-medieval and modern heritage assets within the search area relate to buildings or monuments of a well-defined extent that do not contribute to the understanding of the study site's archaeological potential.
- 5.11.3 The understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER and, notably, to the study site.
- 5.11.4 The earliest historical map to depict the study site in any detail is the 1757 Plan of the Hamlet of Warrington (Figure 5) which depicts the layout of the fields towards the western side of the study site. The western side of Field GF3 was occupied by a field named 'Little Would', the eastern boundary of which has been identified as a crop/soilmark by the NMP (MKHER MMK7984). This was evidently once part of a much larger field that predates the Wellingborough Road (now the A509) which is shown as a trackway. To the west of the trackway, fields named 'Middle Would' and 'Further Would' are recorded, while in Field

GF3, a small plot called 'Hoove Piece' is mapped by the NMP (MKHER MMK7984). Its eastern boundary may correspond to an Iron Age trackway (part of MKHER MMK8112). Fields in the southern part of GF3 and extending into GF10, including 'Further Part of the Hoove' and 'The Hoove in Lavendon,' suggest subdivisions of a once larger field, 'The Hoove,' possibly of medieval origin. Ridge and furrow identified within 'The Hoove in Lavendon' indicate historic agricultural use, while its name suggests shifts in the parish boundary, as it is otherwise mapped within Warrington. Nearby, 'Donkleys Piec in Lavendon' is recorded within GF12 and GF12-A, while west of Little Would, land in Lavendon parish is named 'Late Sr Ca. Chesters Inclosure.' To the east of 'The Hoove,' 'Lavendon Com. Field' likely indicates former unenclosed common land.

- 5.11.5 The next available map to depict the study site is Jefferys' Map of Buckinghamshire of 1770 (Figure 6) which shows the routeway that now forms part of the 'Three Shires Way' crossing through the study site.
- 5.11.6 The Lavendon Enclosure map of 1801 (Figure 7) depicts five newly enclosed fields which occupy the south-eastern corner of Field GF10 and those parts of GF12 and 12-A to the east of the parish boundary. 'Three Shires Way' is depicted between Fields GF12 and GF13, labelled 'Private Road', but is not shown in the area of Fields GF8 and GF9. It is depicted further to the north along the edge of Three Shires Wood where it is described as 'Foot Way'. Field GF13 had been enclosed as a single field, but with a small plot within its south-western corner. At the north-western edge of the map, a triangular field is depicted which extends into the northern part of Field GF3, and Field GF1 is also shown as having been enclosed by this time, together with a small field at the western end of Field GF2.
- 5.11.7 The Ordnance Surveyors' Drawing (OSD) of Bedford produced in 1815 (Figure 8) is the earliest map identified that depicts the field layout across the whole of the study site. However, comparing the fields as depicted on the 1801 enclosure map with their depictions on later OS mapping, it is evident that the 1815 map was drawn somewhat schematically, and it has been noted that the OSDs 'vary considerably in content, accuracy and finish' and include detail that has been sketched in (Oliver 2013, 62). Nevertheless, the map provides confirmation that the whole of the study site had been enclosed by this time, and shows a building in the south-eastern corner of one of the fields that was to become part of Field GF6 (MMK7470).
- 5.11.8 Bryant's Map of Buckinghamshire of 1825 (Figure 9) provides little detail of the study site apart from depicting a possible footpath crossing across its south-western corner that is not depicted on any other mapping. However, it does name '3 Shire Stone' close to the north-western corner of the study site, a boundary marker that is not depicted on any other historic mapping.
- 5.11.9 The OS Old Series one inch map of 1835 (Figure 10) provides some further detail within the study site, for example showing the enclosed area at the western end of Field GF2 that was depicted on the 1801 enclosure map as being occupied by a woodland belt. The eastern side of this is aligned with the eastern boundary of Bozeat Wood, and these woodland boundaries appear to relate to the boundary bank identified by the NMP

(MMK8105). A building is also depicted within an enclosed area to the west of Fort Foot Lane near to the south-western corner of Three Shires Wood, apparently within Field GF2. It is possible that this is Tinnick Farm (which is depicted on later mapping) though it appears to be too far to the north. Another small building is depicted further to the south towards the south-western edge of Field GF11, close to a building shown on the 1815 OSD where it appeared to be outside of the study site.

- 5.11.10 The 'Parish map, being a plan of rectory lands in Lavendon and Cold Brayfield' of 1856 (Figure 11) only depicts the southern part of Fields GF13 and parts of GF12 and GF12-A. This shows that Field GF13 had been subdivided into at least four fields by this time, and the OS 1st edition 25 inch map of 1882-1884 (Figure 12) confirms this to be the case. This map illustrates that most of the modern field boundaries within the study site were in place by this time, the only exceptions being the eastern boundary of Field GF10 and the sub-division within GF12. None of the buildings shown on the earlier OS maps are depicted within the study site, but Tinnick Farm is shown within Field GO6 and two small ponds are shown a short distance to the east of this, near the eastern edge of Field GF8.
- 5.11.11 No changes are evident within the study site on the 2nd edition OS map of 1900 (Figure 13), apart from a footpath that is shown which starts at Northey Farm at the north-west, crossing Fields GF4 and GF6 before following the stream and exiting the study site at the south-eastern corner of Field GF8.
- 5.11.12 The OS 6 inch map of 1952 (Figure 14) depicts the layout of the study site as largely unchanged since 1900, apart from the removal of a short field boundary to the south of Tinnick Farm. No further changes within the study site are evident on the 1960 OS National Grid mapping (Figure 15). By the time the 1980-1981 OS map was produced, internal field boundaries had been removed from within Fields GF2, GF3, GF6, GF10, GF12 and GF13. The field boundaries along the parish boundary within Fields GF10, GF11 and GF12 that formerly enclosed the field named as 'The Hoove in Lavendon' had also been removed, and Tinnick Farm was no longer depicted and had evidently been demolished.
- 5.11.13 No further changes are evident within the study site on the 1992-93 OS map (Figure 16) but Google Earth imagery shows that by 2002 the eastern boundary of Field GF10 had been established, and by 2003 the internal boundaries within Fields GF3 and GF13 had been removed. By 2009 the remaining field boundary within Field GF6 had been removed, resulting in the present field pattern.
- 5.11.14 Whilst the map regression provides a series of historical 'snapshots' of the landscape within the study site, it does not provide any evidence for changes in land-use that occurred during the Second World War, but which is evident from historical air photographs and other historical records. An air photograph taken in 1944 shows various features within the study site associated with a United States Strategic Air Forces Practice Bombing Range that have been mapped by the NMP. These include numerous bomb craters within Field GF7, a concrete range directing arrow and probable range observation building in Field GF12, as well as two Nissen-type huts immediately to the east of Field

GF11 (MK8118). Air photographs from 1949 show that the structures and buildings had all been demolished and that the bomb craters had all been levelled by ploughing.

Documentary material relating to the Air Ministry's 'Release of Practice Bombing Ranges' indicates that the range on site was not immediately cleared of ordnance, as it states that the Lavendon Bombing Range was 'not yet certified clear of unexploded bombs' following derequisitioning, and it is unclear whether clearance tasks were subsequently undertaken (1st Line Defence 2024, 25).

- 5.11.15 Evidence suggests that the site was also used for the controlled detonation of surplus ordnance after the war (1st Line Defence 2024). This post-war activity presents the greatest potential risk for UXO contamination. The geophysical survey results include a dense cluster of dipolar magnetic anomalies centred around Field GF6 and GF11, extending into the surrounding fields, which is likely to indicate the presence of shrapnel fragments associated with both the wartime bombing exercises and post-war disposal activities.
- 5.11.16 In addition, on 21st January 1957 a de Havilland Vampire aircraft crashed in fields adjacent to Lower Farm, killing the American Air Force Pilot and British trainee that was accompanying him (1st Line Defence 2024, 23). It was reported that the aircraft flew over Lavendon and then over Lower Farm before crashing into the '12 Acre Field'. The field occupying the north-eastern corner of Field GF13 at this time was approximately 12 acres in area and therefore this is the likely location of the crash site.

6 Assessment of Significance

6.1.1 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 and Paragraph 207 of the NPPF both state that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the archaeological asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

6.1.2 It is recognised that not all parts of an archaeological asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 207, NPPF December 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

6.2 Designated Heritage Assets

6.2.1 The study site does not contain any designated heritage assets. The assessment of the significance of any designated heritage assets within the wider surrounding landscape that might be indirectly affected by the scheme are assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.

6.3 Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

6.3.1 The cropmark evidence and geophysical survey results have identified a potential for archaeological remains of an Iron Age and/or Romano-British date within the study site, comprising three enclosures and possible trackways in Field GF3 (MMK 8049, MMK8030 and MMK8112) and two possible enclosures in Field GF10 (MMK8011, MMK7997). The geophysical survey has also identified an oval enclosure in Field GF6, possible ring ditches in the western areas of Fields GF11 and GF12, and other ditches in the western areas of these fields, in an area where Roman pottery and possible kiln material has been identified (MMK357). In addition, slag patches that might indicate the sites of iron bloomeries have been identified in Fields GF2, GF3, GF6, and GF11, and whilst some or all of these sites could be Iron Age/Romano-British in date, a medieval date cannot be discounted. A possible Roman road is also thought to pass through the site, although its line could be preserved beneath the Three Shires Way bridleway (NHER 7787).

6.3.2 If archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric or Roman periods are present in the study site, the significance of these would be vested in their evidential value and the potential contribution these could make to national and regional research agendas.

6.3.3 The majority of the study site is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval period, and agricultural remains of a possible medieval date have been identified within the study site in the form of cropmarks of ridge and furrow and slight earthworks of field boundaries and plough headlands (MKHER MK7984; MMK8105). Therefore, there is potential for buried archaeological features relating to medieval agricultural activity to survive within the study site, but it is considered unlikely that such features would be of greater than negligible significance.

- 6.3.4 For the post-medieval and modern periods, the evidence within the study site mainly comprises the buried remains of the 19th century Tinnick Farm and any buried blast craters or shrapnel relating to the Second World War Practice Bombing Range. It is considered unlikely that these features would be of greater than negligible significance. Additionally, the crash site in the north-eastern corner of Field GF13 may still contain some buried remains, although any large debris was likely removed at the time. Additionally, the crash site in the north-eastern corner of Field GF13 may still contain some buried remains, although any large debris was likely removed at the time and residual remains will be of negligible significance.

7 Impact Assessment

7.1 Proposed Development

- 7.1.1 The proposed development forms part of the wider Green Hill Solar Farm Scheme which consists of a series of Solar Arrays within Green Hill A, A.2, B, C, D, E, F and G, a BESS, two 400kV substations and a number of 132kV and 33kV substations. A full impact assessment will be included in the Environmental Statement (ES) on the basis of maximum design parameters that will be developed as the Scheme progresses.

7.2 Previous Impacts

- 7.2.1 The study site is likely to have been ploughed since at least the medieval period, and it is probable that there will have been truncation and/or destruction of shallowly buried archaeological remains as a result, although the geophysical surveys and evidence from cropmarks has confirmed that more deeply cut features do survive.
- 7.2.2 The Second World War Practice Bombing Range will have resulted in cratering across those areas affected, which are likely to correspond with the dense cluster of bipolar magnetic anomalies detected by the geophysical survey. It is possible that in the densest area of bombing activity in Field GF7 most, if not all, of any earlier archaeological remains that might have been present will have been damaged or destroyed. Elsewhere, it is likely that damage to archaeological remains present will have occurred but there could be pockets of undisturbed archaeology between the craters.

7.3 Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.3.1 The study site does not contain any designated heritage assets. The assessment of the potential indirect impacts to designated heritage assets within the wider surrounding landscape is to be assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.

7.4 Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

- 7.4.1 The assessment has established that there may be potential for the survival of buried remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods within specific areas of the study site that could be impacted by the proposed development. Additionally, evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity is present within parts of the site, though its significance is considered negligible. Remains of WWII structures may also be present and could be impacted by the proposed development, but these are of no greater than low significance.
- 7.4.2 A full impact assessment will be included in the Environmental Statement (ES) on the basis of maximum design parameters of the Scheme.

8 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information, together with the results of a geophysical survey, and detailed LiDAR and aerial photographic interpretation, in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of a site proposed for development at the Green Hill Solar Farm Site G.
- 8.1.2 This assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) and the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPSs. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the study site.
- 8.1.3 A separate Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the potential non-direct impacts on heritage assets within the surrounding area from the proposed development.
- 8.1.4 The available archaeological records suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and Roman remains within the study site. Non-intrusive surveys including air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation and geophysical survey have detected numerous archaeological features that are likely to date to the prehistoric and/or Romano-British periods, which may relate to a possible prehistoric round barrow, ring ditches, enclosures and Iron Age/Roman settlement activity.
- 8.1.5 It is likely that the majority of the study site has been primarily in agricultural use since at least the medieval period, and there is a potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity across the study site, such as ploughing or former field boundaries. Medieval agricultural remains have previously been identified within the study site in the form of cropmarks of ridge and furrow and slight earthworks of field boundaries and plough headlands.
- 8.1.6 Buried remains associated with a 19th century farmstead named Tinnick Farm and a Second World War Practice Bombing Range may also be present within the site. Bombing activity associated with the latter phase of activity is likely to have had an adverse effect upon any earlier archaeological remains that might be present within the central part of the site.

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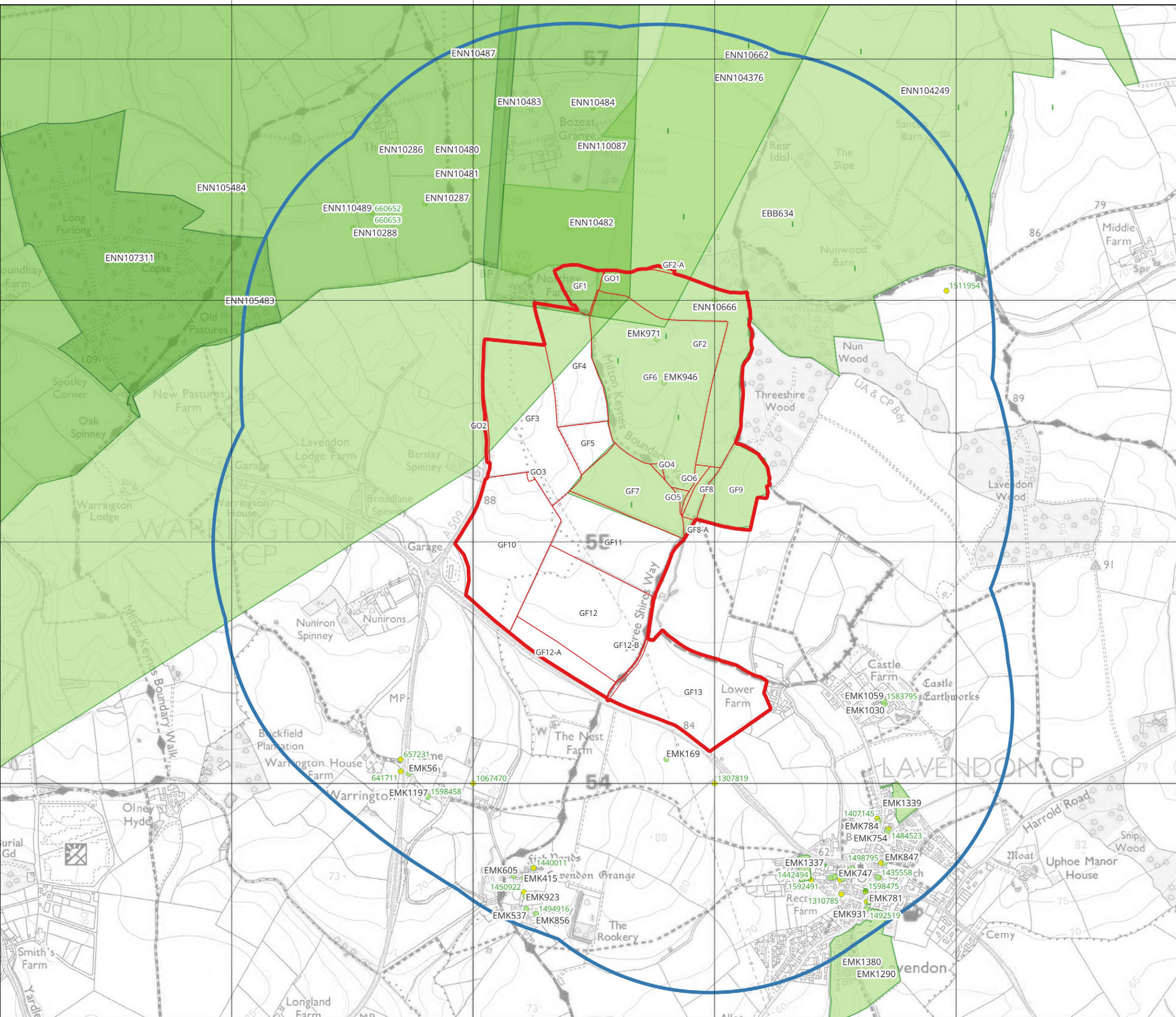
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Figures



Green Hill Solar Farm Option Area G

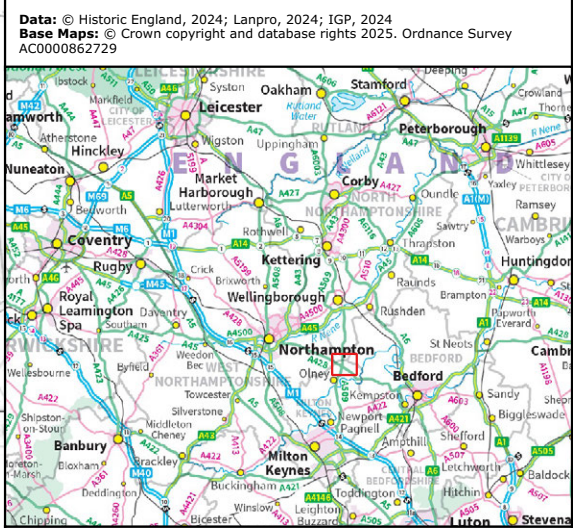
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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Figure 2. The study site and search area with the location of HER and NRHE 'event' records

Legend:

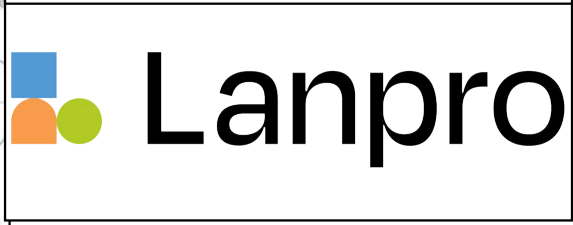
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- HER 'event' point
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- NRHE 'event' point

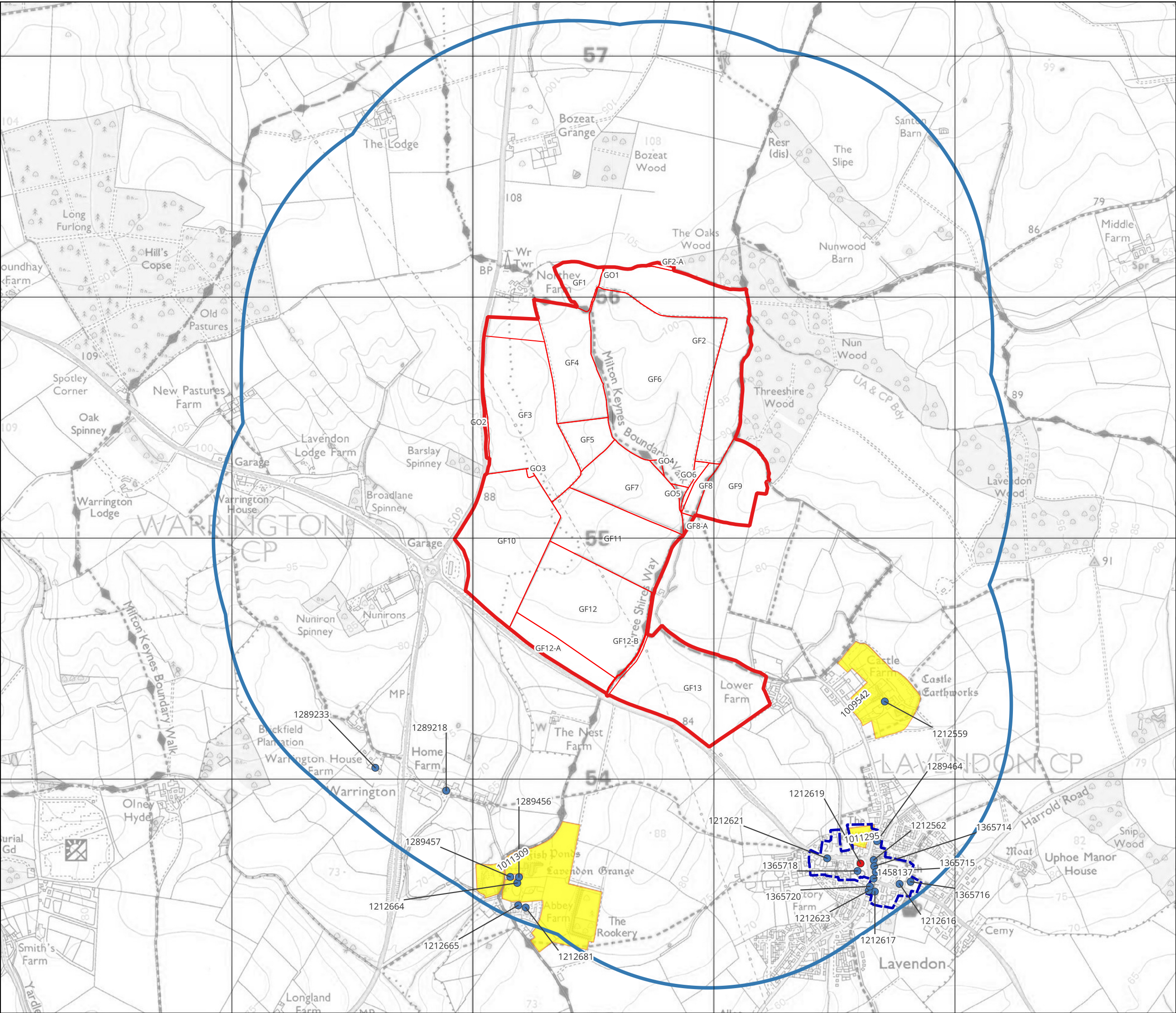
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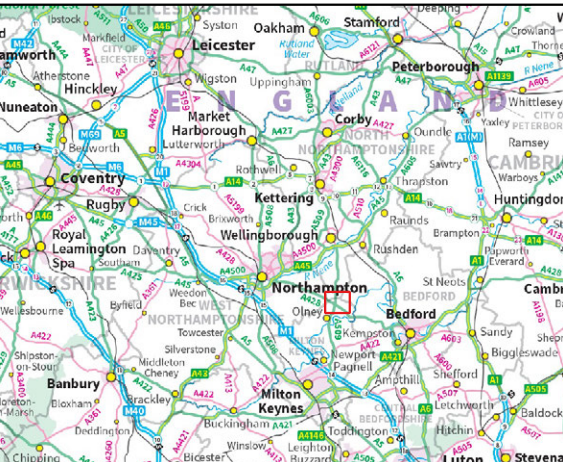
Green Hill Solar Farm Option Area G

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 3. The study site and search area with the location of NHLE records and Conservation Area

- Legend:
- Study site Area G
 - Search area 1km
 - Conservation Area
 - Listed Buildings
 - I
 - II
 - Scheduled Monument

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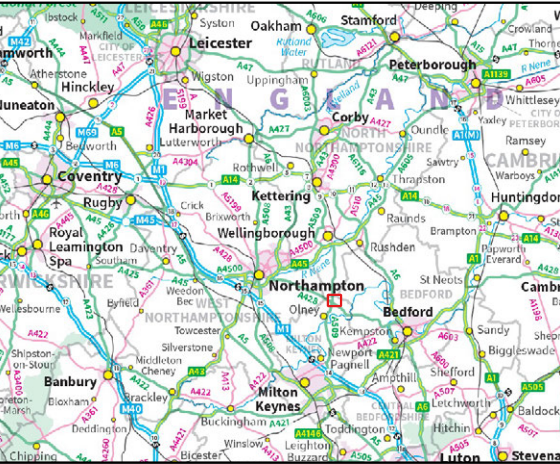
Green Hill Solar Farm Option Area G

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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Figure 5. Extract from the 1757 Plan of the Hamlet
of Warrington

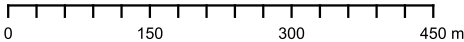
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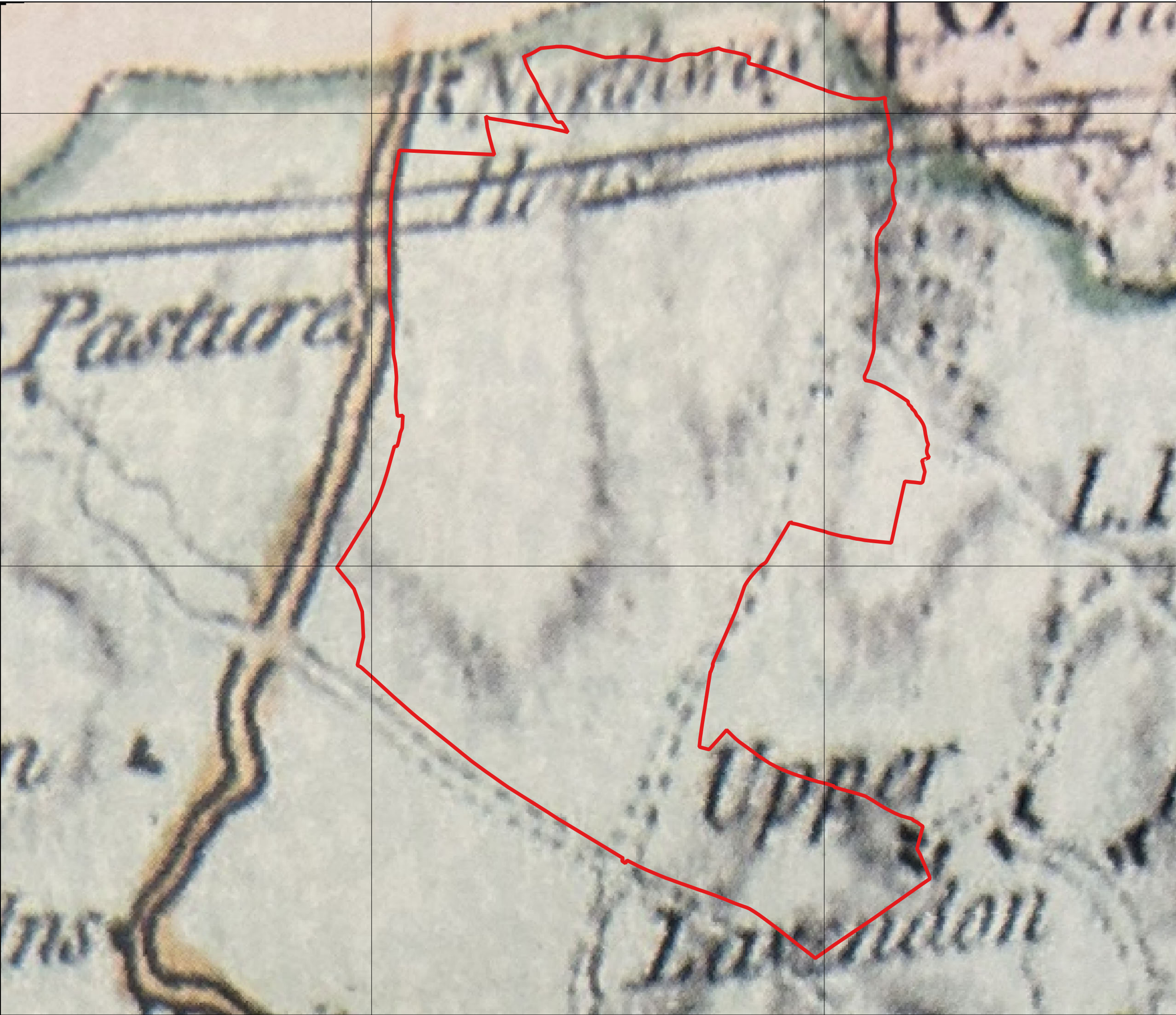


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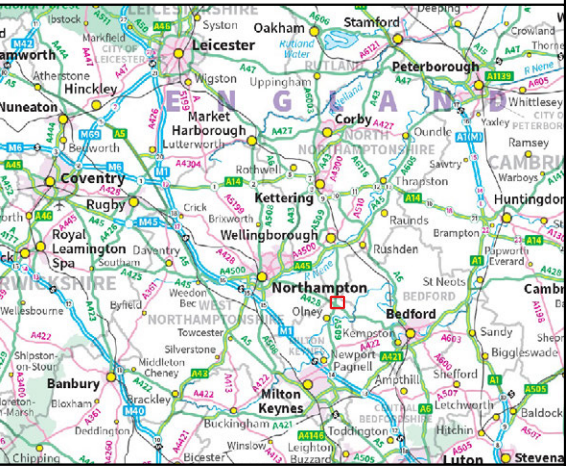
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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment



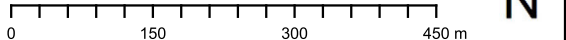
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Figure 6. Extract from the Jefferys' Map of Buckinghamshire of 1770

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 Study site Area G

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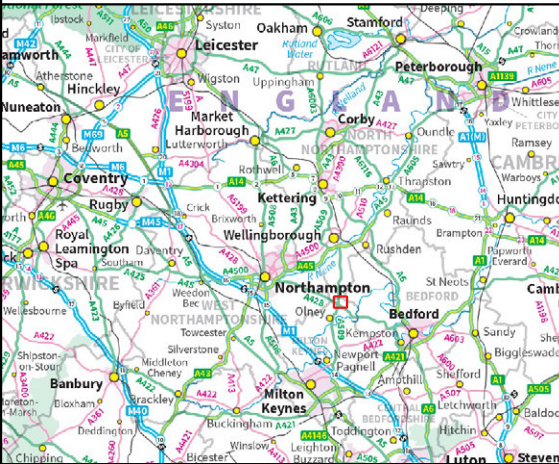
Green Hill Solar Farm Option Area G

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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Figure 7. Extract from the Lavendon Enclosure map
of 1801

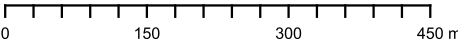
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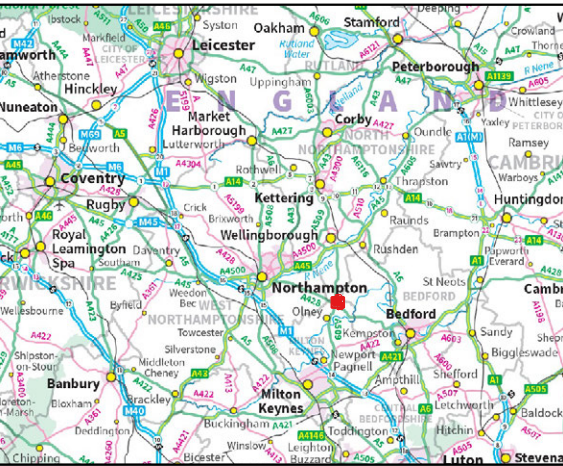
Green Hill Solar Farm Option Area G

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 8. Extract from the Ordnance Surveyors' Drawing (OSD) of Bedford produced in 1815

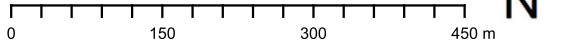
Legend:
 Site G

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Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:7500 @ A3



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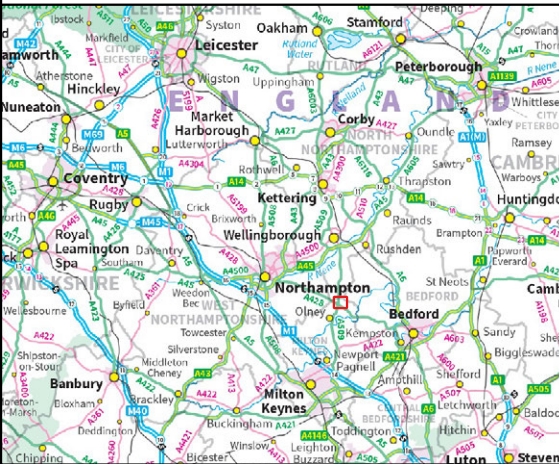
Green Hill Solar Farm Option Area G

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 9. Extract from the Bryant's Map of
Buckinghamshire of 1825

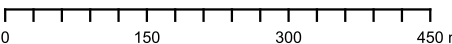
Legend:
 Site G

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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:8000 @ A3

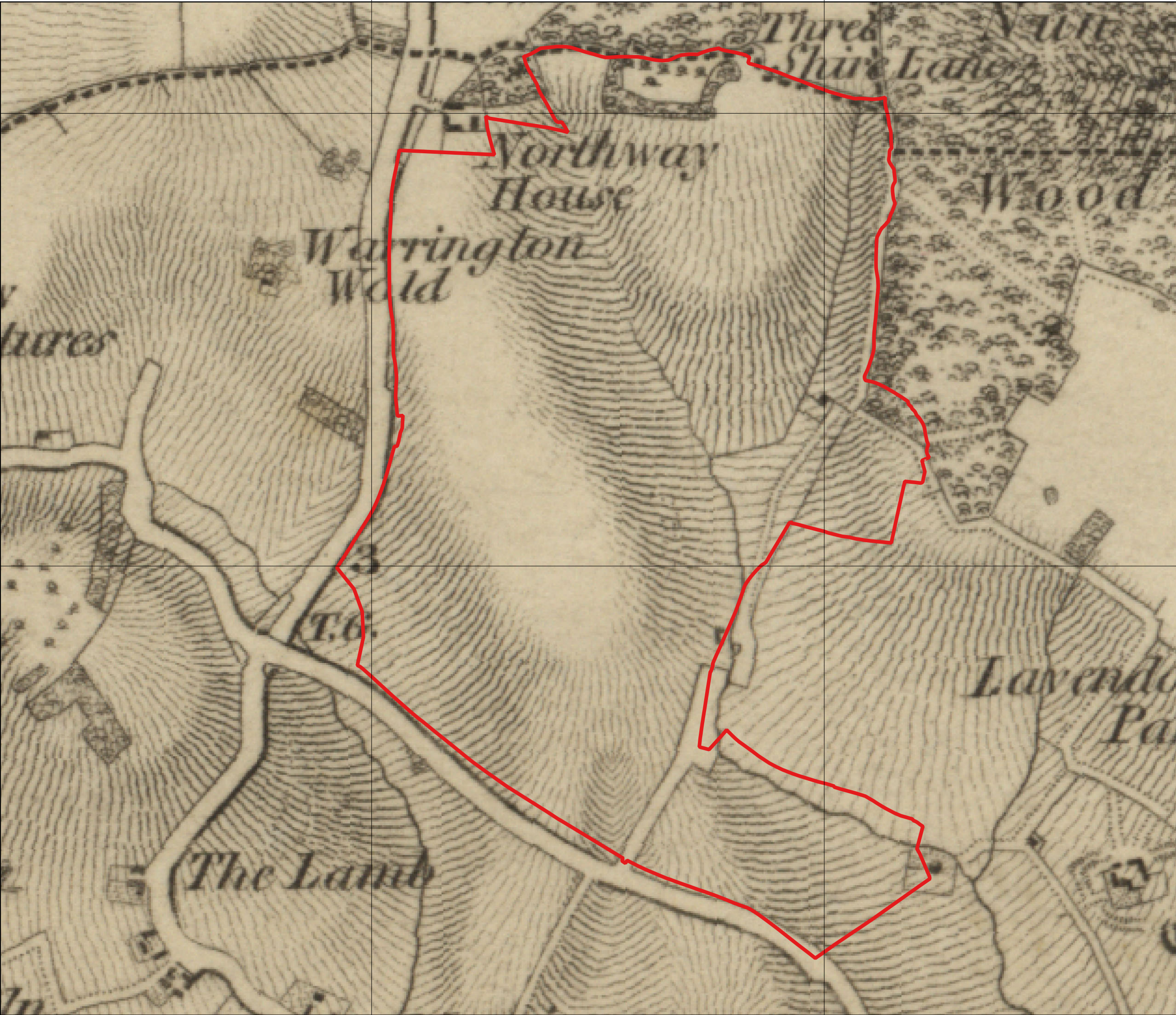


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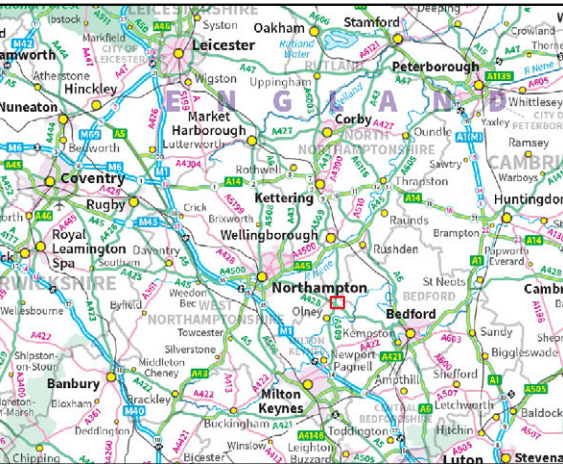
Green Hill Solar Farm Option Area G

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 10. Extract from the OS Old Series map of 1835

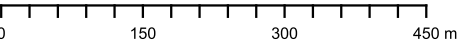
Legend:
 Site G

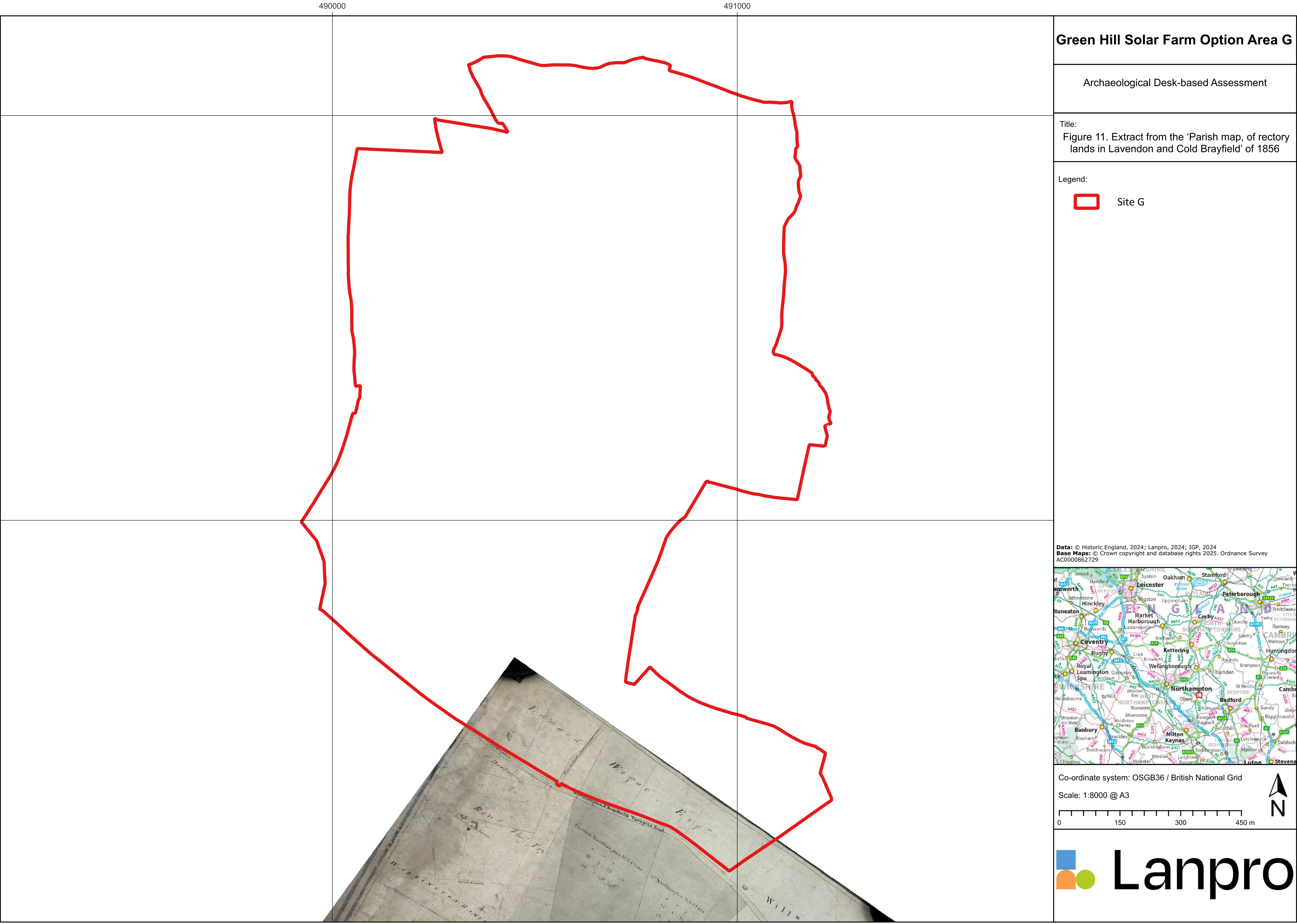
Data: © Historic England, 2024; Lanpro, 2024; IGP, 2024
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey AC0000862729

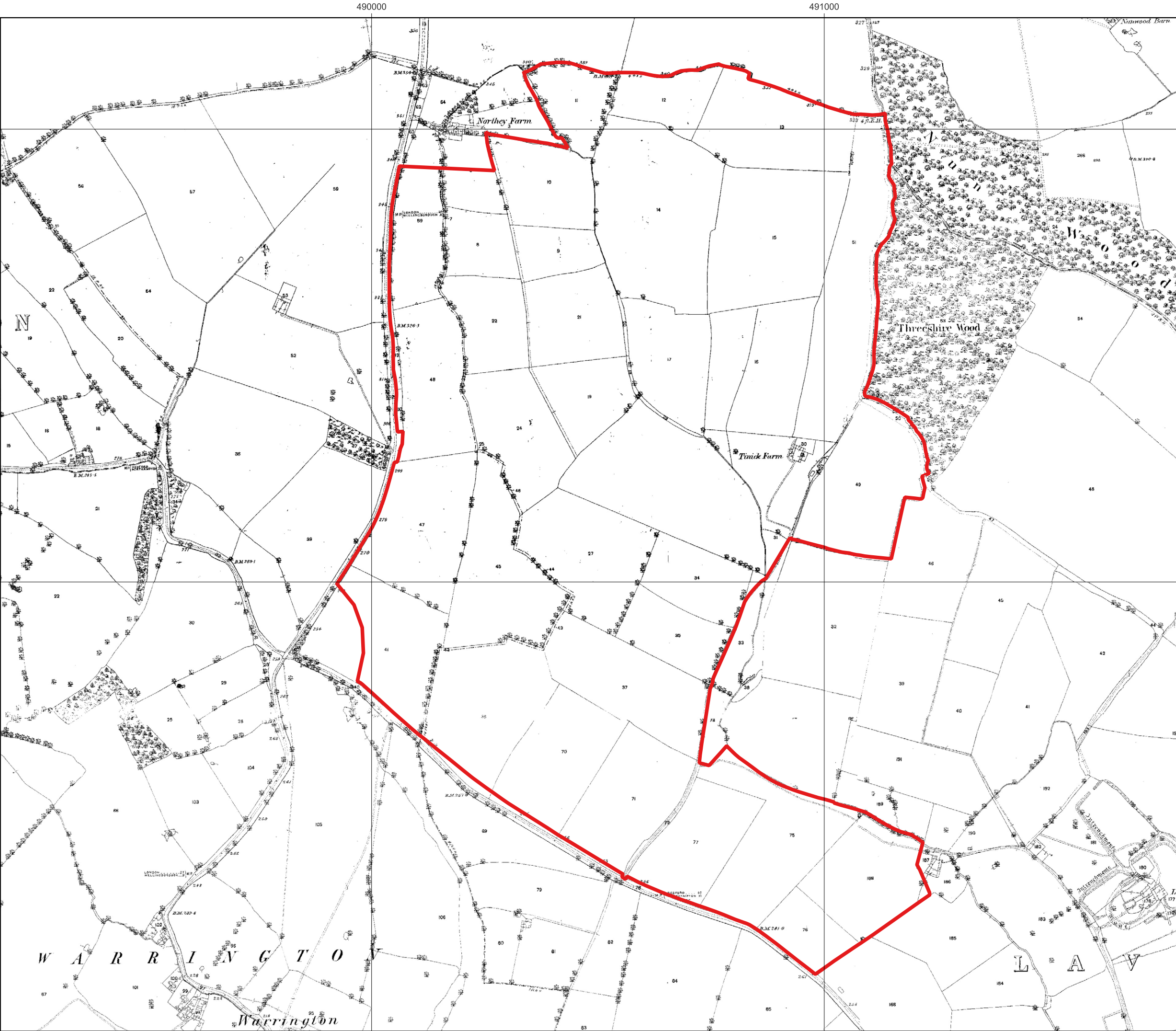


Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:8000 @ A3








Green Hill Solar Farm Option Area G

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 12. Extract from the 25 inch Ordnance
Survey County Series map, 1882-1884

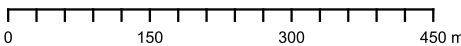
Legend:
 Site G

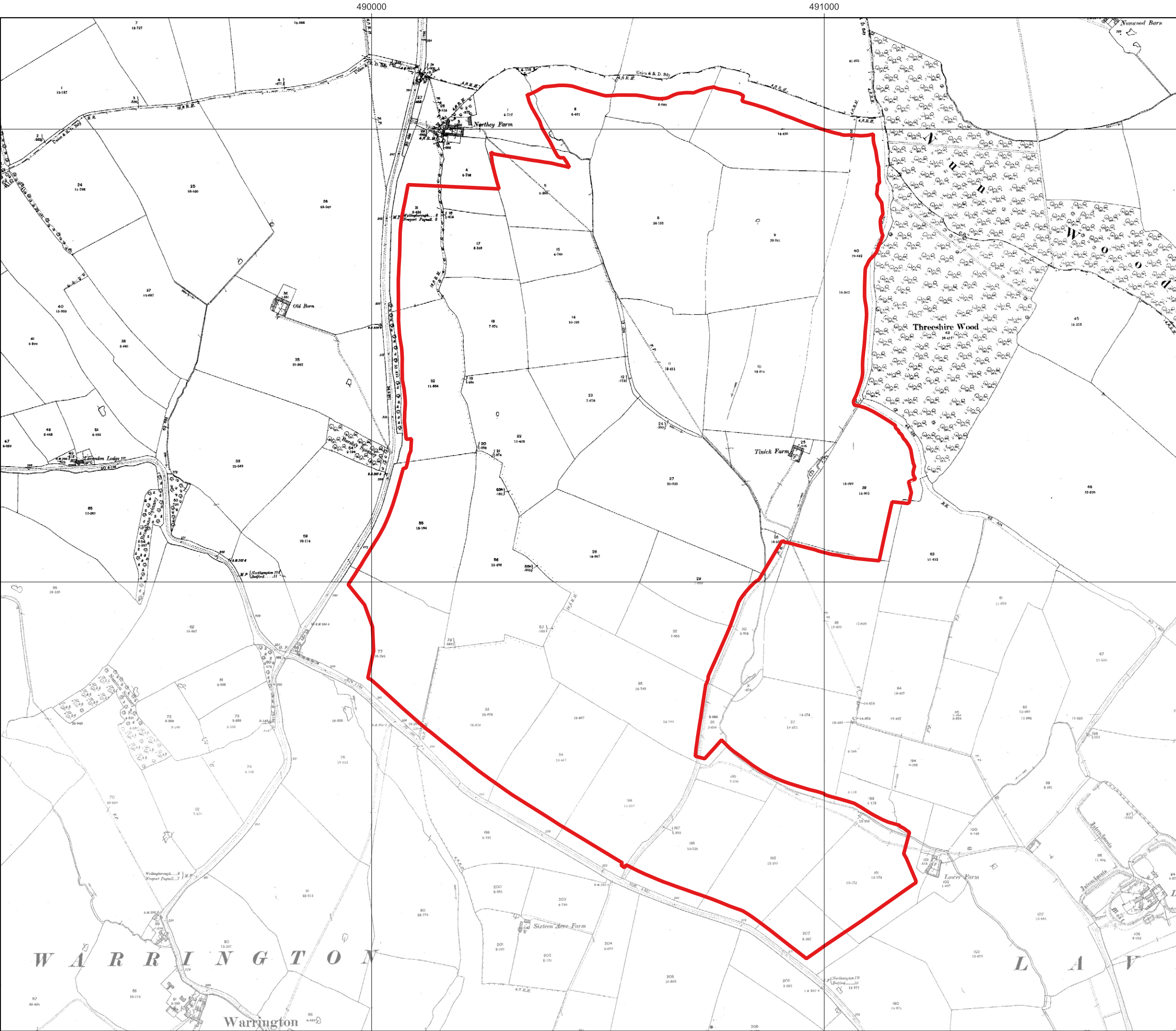
Data: © Historic England, 2024; Lanpro, 2024; IGP, 2024
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:8000 @ A3






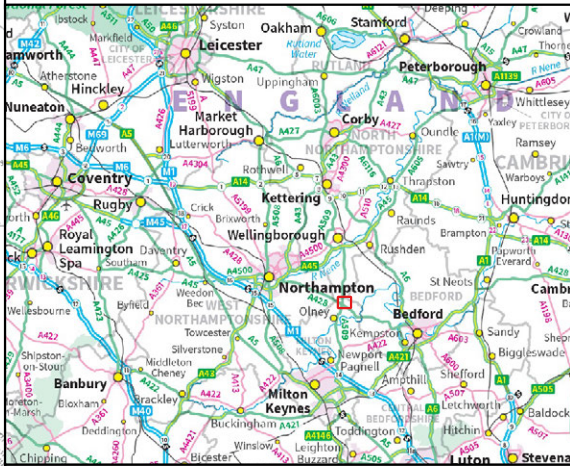
Green Hill Solar Farm Option Area G

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 13. Extract from the 25 inch Ordnance
Survey County Series map, 1900

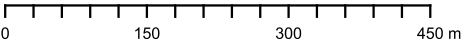
Legend:
 Site G

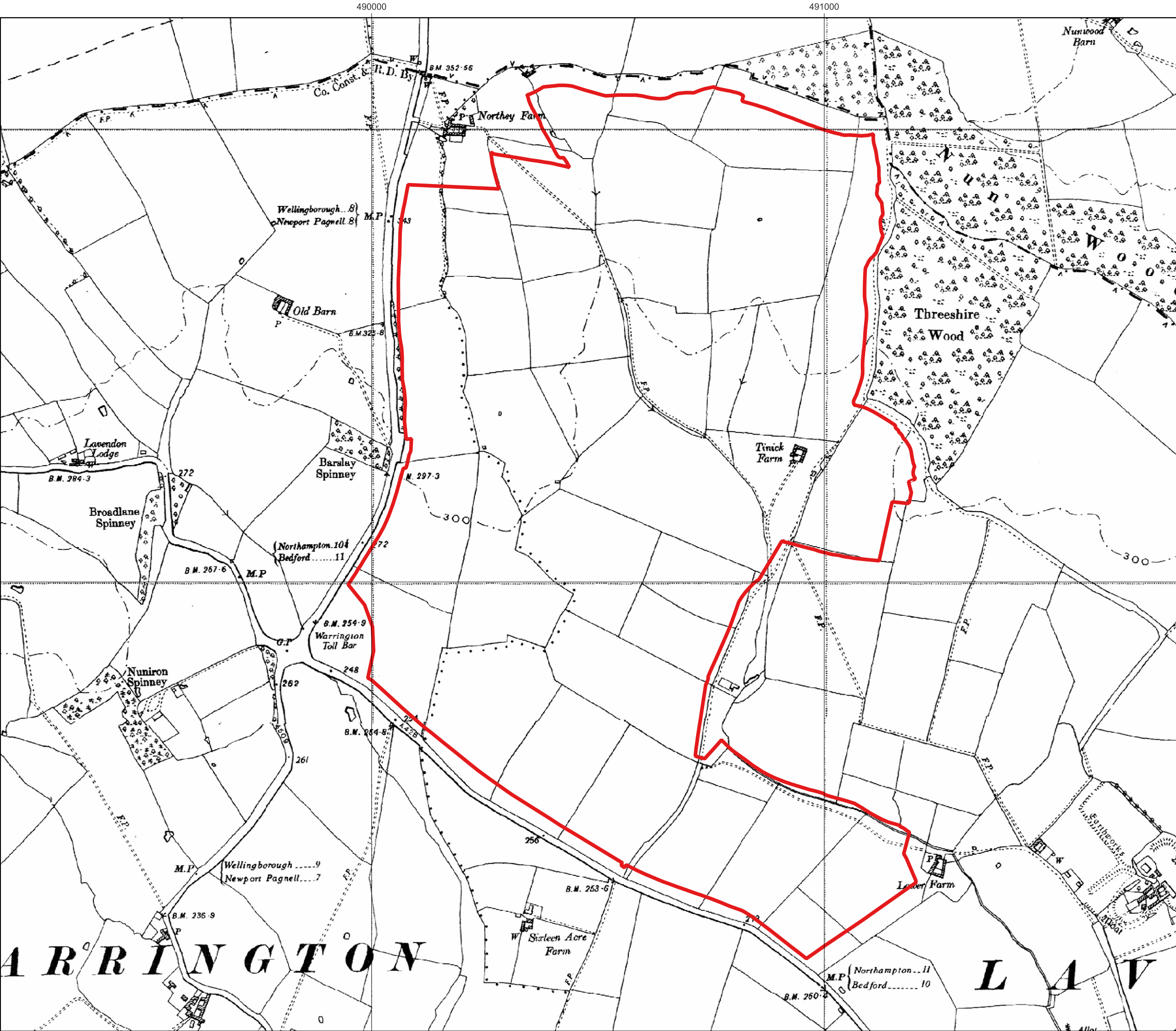
Data: © Historic England, 2024; Lanpro, 2024; IGP, 2024
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC000062729

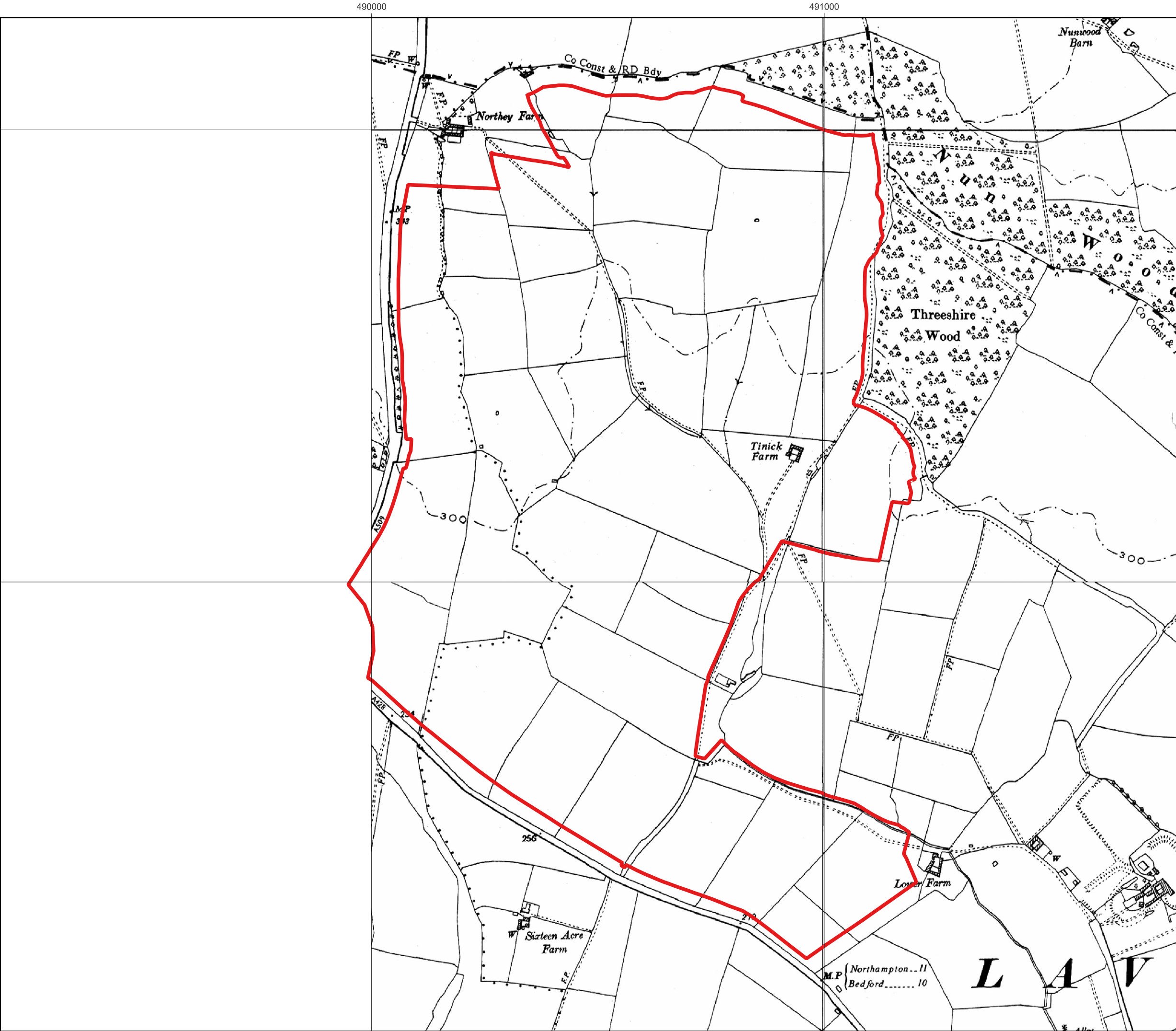


Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:8000 @ A3








Green Hill Solar Farm Option Area G

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 15. Extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance
Survey National Grid map, 1960

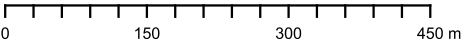
Legend:
 Site G

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AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:8000 @ A3

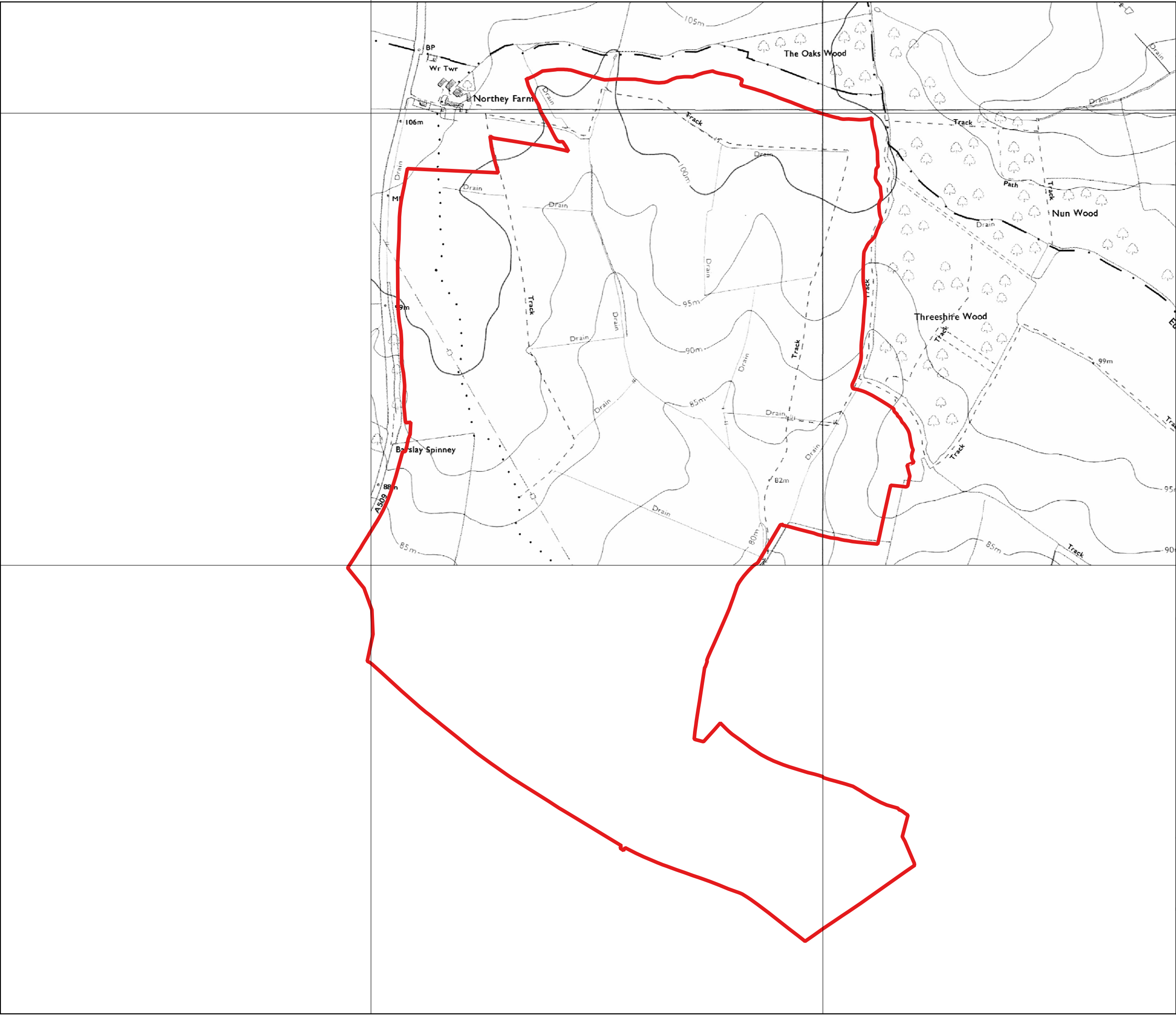


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Green Hill Solar Farm Option Area G

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

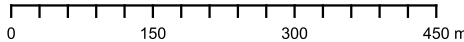
Title:
Figure 16. Extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance
Survey County Series map, 1992-1993

Legend:
 Site G

Data: © Historic England, 2024; Lanpro, 2024; IGP, 2024
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AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:8000 @ A3



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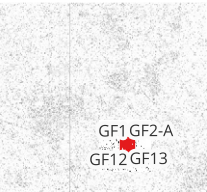
Green Hill Solar Farm Option Area G

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

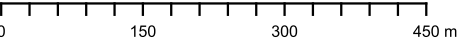
Title:
Figure 17. Google Earth aerial imagery, 2024

Legend:
 Site G

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Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:8000 @ A3






Green Hill Solar Farm Option Area G

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 18. Environment Agency National LIDAR
Programme Digital Surface Model (DSM), 2022

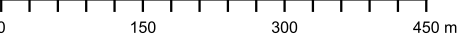
Legend:
 Site G

Data: © Historic England, 2024; Lanpro, 2024; IGP, 2024
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AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:8000 @ A3



Plates



Plate 1. View north across Field GF 9



Plate 2. View south-west across study site from the corner of Field GF7



Plate 3. View looking north-east across study site from the corner of Field GF7



Plate 4. View looking south across study site from Field GF11



Plate 5. View looking south-west across study site from Field GF11



Plate 6. View looking north-west across study site from Field GF11



Plate 7. View looking north across study site from Field GF11



Plate 8. View looking east across Field GF13



Plate 9. View looking south-west across Fields GF12 and GF12-A



Plate 10. View looking north-west across the study site from Field GF12

Appendix 1 Gazetteer

The following tables provide details of heritage assets recorded on the NHLE, Northamptonshire HER, Bedford Borough HER, Milton Keynes HER, and Historic England's NRHE within 1km of the study site. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figure 1. Tables are also provided below for archaeological 'events' recorded on the HERs and NRHE, the locations of which are illustrated on Figure 2 respectively.

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Designation	Period
NHLE 'designated' records						
1212559	MMK353	346942	LAVENDON CASTLE FARMHOUSE	SP 91709 54322	II	17 th -18 th century
1212562	MMK5120	-	HADDON COTTAGE	SP 91663 53664	II	Mid-17 th century
1212616	MMK5123	-	35, HIGH STREET	SP 91770 53565	II	17 th century
1212617	MMK5125	-	MANOR FARMHOUSE	SP 91668 53533	II	17 th century
1212619	MMK361	346950	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	SP 91609 53650	I	12 th century and later
1212621	MMK5127	513119	33, NORTHAMPTON ROAD	SP 91470 53671	II	1690
1212623	MMK5129	-	7, 9 AND 11, OLNEY ROAD	SP 91642 53537	II	18 th century
1212664	MMK5131	-	FORECOURT PIERS AND WALL TO SOUTH OF LAVENDON GRANGE	SP 90184 53569	II	18 th century
1212665	MMK5133	-	STABLE BLOCK AND ATTACHED BARN SOUTH OF LAVENDON GRANGE	SP 90188 53476	II	18 th century
1212681	MMK5134	-	ABBAY FARM HOUSE	SP 90219 53467	II	18 th century
1289218	MMK5179	-	HOME FARMHOUSE	SP 89889 53952	II	18 th century
1289233	MMK5178	-	WARRINGTON HOUSE FARM	SP 89595 54047	II	18 th century

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Designation	Period
1289456	MMK146	-	LAVENDON GRANGE	SP 90191 53593	II	c.1630
1289457	MMK5132	-	SUNDIAL TO WEST OF LAVENDON GRANGE	SP 90155 53594	II	17 th century
1289464	MMK5116	-	14, CASTLE ROAD	SP 91677 53743	II	18 th century
1365714	MMK5121	-	THE POST OFFICE	SP 91665 53638	II	17 th century
1365715	MMK5122	-	15, HIGH STREET	SP 91672 53614	II	18 th century
1365716	MMK5124	-	GREEN MAN PUBLIC HOUSE	SP 91816 53574	II	17 th century
1365718	MMK5126	-	THE RECTORY	SP 91596 53619	II	18 th century
1365720	MMK5128	-	THE FORGE	SP 91647 53555	II	19 th century
1458137	MMK5629	-	Lavendon War Memorial	SP 91662 53587	II	20 th century

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
HER 'monument' records					
MMK142	-	-	346952	Lavendon Abbey wall? Erection of electricity poles on site exposed layer of possible wall tumble in trench	Medieval
MMK143	-	-	346952	Lavendon Abbey C13 th & C14 th sherds found in ploughed field at SE corner of wood called Th e Rookery. Also post medieval sherds	Medieval
MMK144	-	-	346952	3 Abbey Farm Cottages A substantial well reported at approx NGR, back-filled with railway sleepers. Stone window moulding from Abbey Farm	Medieval
MMK145	-	-	346952	Lavendon Abbey "Wyndmylhyll Close" mentioned on survey of Abbey land made soon after dissolution. NGR to centre of abbey earthworks (scheduled area).	Medieval

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
MMK146	-	-	346952	Lavendon Grange Lavendon Grange built 1626 on site of Lavendon Abbey, by Rbt Eccleston, who had purchased manor circa 1617.	Post Medieval
MMK147	-	-	346952	Lavendon Abbey The exact position of the Abbey buildings, including the church, is uncertain, 18 th century tradition locates the Abbey 'hard by the common street and the highway'.	Medieval Post Medieval
MMK148	-	-	346952	Lavendon Abbey pond	Medieval Post Medieval
MMK149	-	-	346952	Lavendon Abbey fishponds	Medieval Post Medieval
MMK264	-	-	345350	A509 Road, SW Side, Warrington Medieval house sites revealed in roadside ditch	Medieval
MMK265	-	-	345350	A509 Road ,SW Side, Warrington Quantity of sherds from spoil: group dates from 1st half of C13 th & mainly Olney Hyde	Medieval
MMK266	-	-	345350	A509 Road ,SW Side, Warrington C12 th -C14 th sherds from roadside ditch, revealed house sites	Medieval
MMK267	-	-	-	Warrington, Roadside 3 Roman coins AD 69-270	Roman
MMK268	-	-	-	Warrington, Roadside 3 Roman sherds & a pottery spindle whorl collected from spoil-heap during roadworks	Roman
MMK269	-	-	-	Warrington, Roadside Pottery spindle whorl, found with Roman sherds.	Roman
MMK270	-	-	-	Olney Hyde Arrowhead, socketed, barbs broken; Tip broken	Prehistoric
MMK271	-	-	345377	Iron Age B & Roman sherds, pebbles & limestone. 2 slag patches. Glacial clay	Iron Age Roman
MMK272	-	-	345377	Iron Age B & Roman sherds, pebbles & limestone. 2 slag patches. glacial clay Noted as a site producing Iron Age hand-made pottery	Iron Age Roman

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
MMK314	-	-	346945	1 Castle Road, Lavendon Double denarius of Allectus "laetitia avg. S/a/ml" (London mint). Dug up in garden	Roman
MMK316	-	-	346970	Lavendon Iron Age/ Roman Site Building material finds suggest Roman building and possible kiln	Iron Age/Roman
MMK317	-	-	346970	Lavendon Iron Age/ Roman Site Evaluation/trial trenching revealed 49 features of which 42 were investigated. The earliest recorded activity comprised 3-5 Late Iron Age features extending over 100m in N half of field. These were gullies/ditches, perhaps on the periphery of a non-enclosed Late Iron Age site	Iron Age/Roman
MMK318	-	-	346970	Lavendon Iron Age/ Roman Site During trial trenching 138 mid-late Iron Age sherds were recovered. Most were of a brown-black hard, fine sandy fabric with shelly, flint & quartzite inclusions. Vessel types included shouldered & globular jars & bowls	Iron Age/Roman
MMK319	-	-	346970	Lavendon Iron Age/ Roman Site Evidence of large villa; lines of walls visible in ploughsoil	Iron Age/Roman
MMK320	-	-	346970	Lavendon Iron Age/ Roman Site Extensive scatter of roof & box tile, brick, decayed wall plaster, pottery	Iron Age/Roman
MMK321	-	-	346970	Lavendon Iron Age/ Roman Site During trial trenching 726 pieces of animal bone were recovered: most were cow & sheep, but pig, horse, deer also represented. There was a high incidence of butchery marks	Iron Age/Roman
MMK322	-	-	346970	Lavendon Iron Age/ Roman Site Rectangular enclosure visible on AP. Thin scatter of Romano British sherds & tile in vicinity	Iron Age/Roman
MMK323	-	-	346970	Lavendon Iron Age/ Roman Site Features located within enclosure during trial trenching included a grave, oval in plan, containing a brownish grey, silty clay fill with Romano British pottery, burnt clay pieces &	Iron Age/Roman

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
				fragmentary remains of a crouched inhumation, & truncated by a later ditch	
MMK324	-	-	346970	Lavendon Iron Age/ Roman Site Features located within enclosure during trial trenching included 5 ditches, a curvilinear gully & an oval pit. The fills contained Romano British pottery & roof tile & some probable Iron Age pottery. 8 further ditches recorded to south of main enclosure & others to the north	Iron Age/Roman
MMK325	-	-	346970	Lavendon Iron Age/ Roman Site Possible Roman pottery kiln site. Shell tempered cigar-shaped clay bars found	Iron Age/Roman
MMK326	-	-	346970	Lavendon Iron Age/ Roman Site Romano British sherds & a few Belgic sherds; majority of sherds are shelly wares. Also grey & red coarse wares.	Iron Age/Roman
MMK327	-	-	346970	Lavendon Iron Age/ Roman Site Roman coins found on site:	Iron Age/Roman
MMK328	-	-	346970	Lavendon Iron Age/ Roman Site Bronze items	Iron Age/Roman
MMK329	-	-	346970	Lavendon: OS Field 8600 Recovery of slag from the site suggests metal working was being undertaken here	Iron Age/Roman
MMK330	-	-	-	Lavendon Grange find Coin found west of fishpond at Lavendon Grange.	Roman
MMK335	-	-	-	Northampton Hills Field Gold epaulet found by Mr P on Church lands	Medieval
MMK336	-	-	-	Northampton Hills Medieval sherds, found by Mr B in new roadside ditch	Medieval
MMK339	-	-	-	Roadside ditch, Lavendon C13 th sherds, found by Mr B . With the sherds calcite gritted roof tiles resembling Roman tegulae, but in medieval fabric, possibly copies	Medieval
MMK340	-	-	-	Roadside ditch, Lavendon C13 th sherds, found by Mr B . With the sherds calcite gritted roof tiles resembling Roman	Medieval

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
				tegulae, but in medieval fabric, possibly copies	
MMK341	-	-	-	Field north of Lavendon Castle Sherds of St .Neots ware, socketed bowl & C11 th & C13 th sherds, found in ploughsoil	Medieval
MMK342	-	-	346981	The Bury, Lavendon The monument includes a small ringwork situated on a gentle west facing valley slope in a field called The Bury (EH scheduled monument description 1994)	Medieval
MMK343	-	-	346981	The Bury, Lavendon Not a ringwork but amorphous village shrinkage. N part of field is ridge & furrow	Medieval
MMK344	-	-	346981	The Bury, Lavendon C13 th pottery from The Bury	Medieval
MMK345	-	-	346942	Lavendon Castle Motte & bailey castle with two smaller enclosures attached	Medieval
MMK346	-	-	346942	Lavendon Castle Much C12 th pottery found in 1944, when motte destroyed	Medieval
MMK347	-	-	346942	Lavendon Castle Castle probably built by member of baronial family of Bidun, who held manor C12 th . Belonged later to Pevers family. Ref 1231 shows it had a chapel then	Medieval
MMK348	-	-	346942	Lavendon Castle Amorphous remains of motte or ringwork. Castle farm (C17 th), outbuildings & garden terracing have destroyed former mound	Medieval
MMK349	-	-	346942	Lavendon Castle Castle (had) 3 attached baileys	Medieval
MMK350	-	-	346942	Lavendon Castle Farmhouse on site of former castle surrounded by deep moat	Medieval
MMK351	-	-	346942	Lavendon Castle Foundations of great thickness have frequently been discovered (on this site). There is now no trace of the wall, 40ft long, 10ft high& about 5ft thick, seen by a writer in first half of C18 th	Medieval

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
MMK352	-	-	346942	Lavendon Castle Dimensions shown on RCHM plan (see b4) & OS 25in survey suggest a ringwork was probably the original feature, rather than a motte	Medieval
MMK353	-	-	346942	Lavendon Castle Farmhouse	Post Medieval
MMK354	-	-	346942	Lavendon Castle Park Park was part of gift of John de Bidun to Lavendon Abbey, early C12 th . Mentioned again 1201. Later refs suggest site may have been extended E towards castle. Leland (1540s) described "castle park", a mile from Lavendon Abbey. Not on Saxton's map, 1574. "Park Farm" now indicates site	Medieval Post Medieval
MMK355	-	-	-	Castle Road, Lavendon Part of C12 th handle, calcite-gritted ware	Medieval
MMK356	-	-	346975	Lavendon Crop mark Crop mark visible on aerial photograph is probably a fungus (fairy) ring	Unknown
MMK357	-	-	346960	N of Northampton - Bedford Road Romano British sherds & 3 kiln/oven bar pieces	Roman
MMK358	-	-	346960	N of Northampton - Bedford Road About 17 Romano British sherds including (& 3 kiln bar pieces).	Roman
MMK361	-	-	346950	St. Michael's Church, Lavendon	Medieval Post Medieval
MMK362	-	-	-	St. Michael's Church, Lavendon Churchyard survey & plan of gravestones (oldest dated 1652)	Post Medieval
MMK389	-	-	-	Two slag patches of uncertain date	Unknown
MMK390	-	-	346872	Warrington Slag patch	Iron Age/Medieval?
MMK391	-	-	-	Warrington Slag patch	Iron Age/Medieval?
MMK529	-	-	347002	Lavendon slag site Slag patch: period unknown, but pre or early medieval and probably in former woodland. One of a group of similar sites found by D N	Unknown

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
				Hall and N Nickerson between 1960 and 1965.	
MMK846	-	-	-	From soil in road works 4 medieval sherds including 2 rims, from Lavendon but no other information known, at BCM, could be from this site	Medieval
MMK851	-	-	-	DCM	Iron Age/Roman
MMK879	-	-	346973	'Kiln bars' found with building materials, either Romano British kiln or oven. No trace of Roman material found in vicinity of NGR, area being under crop	Roman
MMK880	-	-	346951	"Adersey" Slight earthworks of a hollow way and house closes suggest medieval settlement	Medieval
MMK881	-	-	346951	"Adersey" Village of Adersley, once belonged to Lawndon (Lavendon?) Is long since extinct. Site of bygone hamlet probably between the Grange & Northampton Road where foundations have been found	Medieval
MMK882	-	-	346951	Addersey Manor Reputed Manor of Addersey (Adirsey, Addersley) was part of demesne lands of Lavendon Abbey Manor. Called in C16 th a great field pasture of 80 acres, it descended for some time with Lavendon Grange. Philip Skeen was the owner in the early C19 th	Medieval
MMK883	-	-	346951	"Adersey" Pottery (& shaped stone) occur in concentrations over most of Long Field (centred at NGR). Much pottery & roof tile fragments from site of "Manor of Addersley"	Medieval
MMK884	-	-	346951	"Adersey" slag patch 2 slag patches, representing possibly early iron workings	Medieval
MMK890	-	-	346946	300 yards NE Lavendon Castle Much Roman tile & pottery found including Samian, grey & Harrold coarse ware, & roof tile	Roman
MMK891	-	-	346946	299 yards NE Lavendon Castle Light scatter of Romano British tile & sherds.	Roman

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
				Definite evidence of a Roman building: much Roman tile & pottery: roof tiles, 1 piece of tegula is red painted.	
MMK892	-	-	346946	300 yards NE Lavendon Castle Light scatter of Romano British tile & sherds. Definite evidence of a Roman building: much Roman tile & pottery: roof tiles, 1 piece of tegula is red painted.	Roman
MMK926	-	-	-	21 & 23 Northampton Road	Medieval
MMK927	-	-	-	21 & 23 Northampton Road Building stone found (with c13 sherds) in front gardens	Medieval
MMK953	-	-	345377	Iron Age B & Roman sherds pebbles & limestone. 2 slag patches	Iron Age/Roman
MMK954	-	-	345377	Iron Age B & Roman sherds pebbles & limestone. 2 slag patches	Iron Age/Roman
MMK965	-	-	-	Found by Mr. W. J. Britnell, 8 Peace Cottages, Old Coleham, Shrewsbury, in field on N side of Lavendon Village, which also has an RB settlement in it	Neolithic
MMK1031	-	-	-	Lavendon Parish	Medieval
MMK1051	-	-	-	Warrington Parish A township of Olney; a separate civil parish	Medieval
MMK3352	-	-	-	Lavendon Combined School Probably AD1200-1450. Found in school playing field .	Medieval
MMK3358	-	-	-	500 m. SE of Lavendon Abbey Obv: illegible. Rev: gloria exercitvs (2 standards). Mint illegible. AD 330-335	Roman
MMK3359	-	-	346955	Lavendon Series of fishponds straddling stream; have shallow beds 1m deep. At south end of complex is an embanked pond within which is a mound 1.5m high. Their appearance suggests they could be associated with Lavendon Abbey	Medieval
MMK3466	-	-	346968	Park Farm, Lavendon Feature indicated as a 'moat' may be a cattle pond	Medieval?

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
MMK3467	-	-	-	Lavendon Park Park first mentioned as a gift to Lavendon Abbey in early C12. Further references occur in 1201 when it belonged to Miles de Beauchamp. Later references suggest the site extended to the castle: Leland describes the "castel park". Its site is indicated by the modern "Park Farm" N of the castle	Medieval
MMK3360	-	-	-	Lavendon At S end of complex of fishponds is an embanked pond 1.5m high. Despite its position in the pond, could mound relate to "wyndmylhl close" mentioned in the post dissolution survey of Lavendon Abbey lands?	Medieval
MMK3403	-	-	1626716	180 m. NNE Warrington House Farm Small rectilinear enclosure visible in AP. All other cropmarks in field are almost certainly geological, drainage, etc	Unknown
MMK3480	-	-	-	Old Barn Slag patches noted on aerial photographs	Unknown
MMK3476	-	-	-	2 slag patches on the glacial clay	Unknown
MMK3477	-	-	-	7 slag patches. glacial clay	Unknown
MMK3478	-	-	-	Slag patch	Unknown
MMK3479	-	-	-	Bloomery site A bloomery site marked by a moderate scatter of slag spread by the plough over an area of approx 20m	Unknown
MMK3564	-	-	915645	250 m. NW of Lower Farm Single ring ditch or circular enclosure	Bronze Age
MMK3836	-	-	-	Olney Saxon boundary Possible site of 'hild's mound' (hildes hlaew) mentioned in 979 Olney Charter. Possible site at NGR, W corner of Hill's Copse, where perimeter ride turns away from county boundary & boundary path changes sides	Early Medieval
MMK3914	-	-	-	45 Castle Road: Garden Enamelled bronze lid. Date uncertain.	Medieval
MMK3935	-	-	-	300 m. W of Lavendon Church 1 shell tempered broad strap handle from jug, stabbed, pie crust edge both sides, C13 th -C14 th .	Medieval

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
MMK3937	-	-	-	NE of the Rookery Square enclosure showing as cropmark on Aps	Unknown
MMK3969	-	-	-	Lavendon: OS Field 6780 Small scatter of Romano British & med sherds by pond in field corner. Sherds also found in a rabbit burrow by pond. Is site separate from nearby cas 1284? Med sherds suggest minor settlement	Roman Medieval
MMK3974	-	-	-	Windmill Hill Fieldname "windmill hill" recorded in 1801 for field centred at NGR. No trace of the windmill was noted during the reconnaissance, but it might be located by geophysical survey	Post Medieval
MMK5116	-	-	-	14 Castle Road (East side)	18 th Century
MMK5120	-	-	-	1. 3 & 5 High Street. N side	17 th Century
MMK5121	-	-	-	11 & 13 High Street	17 th Century
MMK5122	-	-	-	15 High Street. Lavendon	18 th Century
MMK5123	-	-	-	35 High Street. Lavendon	17 th Century
MMK5124	-	-	-	Green Man public house. High Street	17 th Century
MMK5125	-	-	-	Manor Farmhouse. High Street	17 th Century
MMK5126	-	-	-	2 Olney Road (The Rectory)	18 th Century to Victorian
MMK5127	-	-	513119	33 Northampton Road	Post Medieval
MMK5128	-	-	-	1 & 3 Olney Road	19 th Century
MMK5129	-	-	-	7. 9 & 11 Olney Road	18 th Century
MMK5131	-	-	-	Lavendon Grange garden wall	18 th Century
MMK5132	-	-	-	Lavendon Grange sundial	17 th Century
MMK5133	-	-	-	Lavendon Grange stable block	18 th Century
MMK5134	-	-	-	Abbey Farm House	18 th Century
MMK5178	-	-	-	Warrington House Farm	18 th Century
MMK5179	-	-	-	Home Farmhouse	18 th Century
MMK5410	-	-	-	Lavendon Castle Farmhouse	Unknown
MMK5442	-	-	-	Lavendon	Roman

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
MMK5623	-	-	-	Northampton Road Butchers shop	20 th century
MMK5624	-	-	-	Northampton Road slaughter house	20 th century
MMK5625	-	-	-	Northampton Road holding pen	20 th century
MMK5626	-	-	-	Northampton Road Bakehouse	20 th century
MMK5627	-	-	-	St Michael's Church bell tower	Early Medieval
MMK5628	-	-	-	Jarrow March Plaque	20 th century
MMK5629	-	-	-	Lavendon war memorial	20 th century
MMK5630	-	-	-	Lavendon Union Chapel	19 th Century
MMK5631	-	-	-	21 Northampton Road	19 th Century
MMK5696	-	-	346951	Adersey Scatter of medieval sherds found in 1977	Medieval
MMK5697	-	-	346951	Adersey Scatter of medieval sherds found in 1978	Medieval
MMK5800	-	-	-	Lavendon Quarry Quarry or pit of 3.75 acres having common rights	Post Medieval
MMK5871	-	-	-	Barn rear of 33 Northampton Road	18 th Century
MMK5884	-	7382/1	-	Kettering to Newport Pagnell Turnpike Kettering to Newport Pagnell Turnpike was set up in 1754 and was to close no later than the 1st November 1878.	18 th Century to Victorian
MMK5886	-	9305/1	-	Northampton to Cold Brayfield (Bedford?) Turnpike The road was turnpiked in 1827 and accounts survive until 1881. Toll gate at Warrington Crossroads (SP898548) but may have been moved later to to the County border in agreement with the Kettering & Newport Pagnell Turnpike Trust.	19 th Century
MMK5887	-	-	-	Great Staughton to Lavendon Turnpike The turpike was set up in 1802 and had a toll gate at "2 mile oak" (SP934547) at the county boundary.	19 th Century
MMK6227	-	-	-	Lavendon Grange garage 1) Roof tile in coarse sandy fabric crudely finished with moulding sand on the underside. Thickness = 14-18mm. Probably nibbed tiles. One piece had a section of large paw print. 15 fragments	Medieval to 16 th Century

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
				2) Glazed floor tile with streak of white slip on edge and overlain by a brown green glaze = 1 fragment. 3) Section of a brick 45mm by 120mm. Three surfaces coated in moulding sand. 4) Single piece of worked limestone, possibly from a window arch.	
MMK7082	-	-	-	Early Medieval silver (?) Triquetras type sceatta	Early Medieval
MMK7084	-	-	-	31, Northampton Rd, Lavendon 95 sherds weighing 2kg of medieval pottery. The fabric is pale orange shading to grey in colour and with abundant shelly inclusions.	Medieval
MMK7285	-	-	-	A worn long cross silver penny	Medieval
MMK7467	-	-	-	Site of building Building shown on OS 2" = 1 mile sheet of 1813 (PRO: OSD 233)	19 th Century
MMK7468	-	-	-	Toll gate Building shown on OS 2" = 1 mile sheet of 1813 (PRO: OSD 233)	19 th Century
MMK7470	-	-	-	Site of building Building shown on OS 2" = 1 mile sheet of 1813 (PRO: OSD 233)	19 th Century
MMK7471	-	-	-	Site of building Building shown on OS 2" = 1 mile sheet of 1813 (PRO: OSD 233)	19 th Century
MMK7472	-	-	-	Site of building Building shown on OS 2" = 1 mile sheet of 1813 (PRO: OSD 233)	19 th Century
MMK7473	-	-	-	Site of building Building shown on OS 2" = 1 mile sheet of 1813 (PRO: OSD 233)	19 th Century
MMK7474	-	-	-	Site of building Building shown on OS 2" = 1 mile sheet of 1813 (PRO: OSD 233)	19 th Century
MMK7962	-	-	1591430	1 Iron Age feature Imported NMP record consisting of: 1 Iron Age TRACKWAY feature	Iron Age
MMK7975	-	-	346970	23 Iron Age features; 16 Roman features Imported NMP record consisting of: 10 Roman RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE features;	Iron Age/Roman

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
				23 Iron Age NRHE 346970: A complex of enclosures and linear boundaries are visible as cropmarks in an area where Roman building material, tile, tegula, tesserae and hypocaust fragments as well as Roman coins, Romano-British pottery and a kiln bar have previously been recovered.	
MMK7984	-	-	1609683	240 Medieval features; 8 Post Medieval features NRHE 1609683: Scattered blocks of Medieval and/or Post Medieval ridge and furrow with associated furlong boundaries and plough headlands, which represent former open-fields, are visible on historic aerial photographs and lidar imagery as earthworks and cropmarks and all the ridge and furrow is focused within the parish of Lavendon. Most of the ridge and furrow is plough levelled but there is survival of ridge and furrow earthworks around the village of Lavendon.	Medieval Post Medieval
MMK7990	-	-	1609689	13 Medieval features Imported NMP record consisting of: 1 Medieval FURLONG BOUNDARY feature; 12 Medieval RIDGE AND FURROW features NRHE 1609698: Three blocks of Medieval and/or Post Medieval ridge and furrow and an associated plough headland, are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and lidar imagery	Medieval
MMK7997	-	-	1591432	2 Iron Age features Imported NMP record consisting of: 2 Iron Age SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE features NRHE 1591432: A subrectangular ditched enclosure of probable Iron Age and/or Roman date and a series of large pits visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Iron Age
MMK7999	-	-	346981	112 Medieval features; 1 Post Medieval feature Imported NMP record consisting of: 1 Medieval BUILDING PLATFORM feature; 2 Medieval FIELD BOUNDARY features; 1 Post Medieval FIELD BOUNDARY feature; 2	Medieval Post Medieval

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
				Medieval POND features; 52 Medieval SCARP features; 55 Medieval TRACKWAY features NRHE 346981: Amorphous earthworks alleged to represent a medieval ringwork but more probably representing the remains of village shrinkage. Part of the earthwork may be caused by an amateur excavation. Scheduled.	
MMK8011	-	-	1591430	10 Iron Age features; 1 Medieval feature Imported NMP record consisting of: 2 Iron Age CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE features; 3 Iron Age DITCHED ENCLOSURE features; 1 Medieval FIELD BOUNDARY feature; 1 Iron Age LINEAR FEATURE feature; 2 Iron Age MACULA features; 2 Iron Age TRACKWAY features NRHE 1591430: An enclosure and possible trackway of probable Iron Age or Roman date is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Iron Age Medieval
MMK8028	-	-	1609687	8 Medieval features Imported NMP record consisting of: 8 Medieval RIDGE AND FURROW features NRHE 160987: Two blocks of Medieval and/or Post Medieval ridge and furrow, are visible aerial photographs as cropmarks located east of Barsley Spinney.	Medieval
MMK8030	-	-	1591427	7 Iron Age features; 1 Medieval feature Imported NMP record consisting of: 1 Medieval FIELD BOUNDARY feature; 7 Iron Age OVAL ENCLOSURE features NRHE 1591427: A small enclosure with a marked elongated approach, reminiscent of a banjo enclosure, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in 2011. The approach, defined by parallel ditches, appears to terminate on or close to a linear ditch.	Iron Age Medieval
MMK8034	-	-	915645	2 Bronze Age features Imported NMP record consisting of: 2 Bronze Age RING DITCH features NRHE 915645: A possible undated ring ditch is visible as cropmark on aerial photographs 200m northwest of Lower Farm.	Bronze Age

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
MMK8041	-	-	346942	49 Medieval features Imported NMP record consisting of: 45 Medieval MOTTE AND BAILEY features; 4 Medieval RIDGE AND FURROW features NRHE 346942: Castle Lavendon, is a ringwork or motte and bailey first mentioned in a pipe roll of 1192-3. The earthwork was destroyed in 1944 when much 12 th century pottery was found.	Medieval
MMK8045	-	-	346873 1624575	5 Unknown features Imported NMP record consisting of: 5 Unknown MACULA features NRHE 1624576: Six irregularly shaped maculae of uncertain date and function are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Unknown
MMK8049	-	-	1591428	1 Iron Age feature Imported NMP record consisting of: 1 Iron Age SUB CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE feature NRHE 1591428: A sub-circular enclosure of probable Iron Age or Roman date is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Iron Age
MMK8065	-	-	346974	5 Iron Age features Imported NMP record consisting of: 5 Iron Age SETTLEMENT features NRHE 346974: A probable Iron Age sub-rectangular enclosure with small internal near-square enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in 2006 and 2011.	Iron Age
MMK8075	-	-	1609693	12 Medieval features; 3 Post Medieval features Imported NMP record consisting of: 3 Post Medieval QUARRY features; 12 Medieval RIDGE AND FURROW features NRHE 1609693: An area of Medieval to Post Medieval ridge and furrow and later probable Post-medieval quarrying is visible as earthworks on lidar imagery.	Medieval Post Medieval
MMK8093	-	-	915638	1 Iron Age feature Imported NMP record consisting of: 1 Iron Age SQUARE ENCLOSURE feature NRHE 915638: A possible Iron Age or Roman	Iron Age

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
				square enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	
MMK8094	-	-	346952	240 Medieval features; 42 Post Medieval features NRHE 346952: Castle Lavendon, is a ringwork or motte and bailey first mentioned in a pipe roll of 1192-3. The earthwork was destroyed in 1944 when much 12 th century pottery was found.	Medieval
MMK8099	-	-	1624516	6 Iron Age features; 11 Unknown features NRHE 1624516: At least three ditched enclosures of probable Iron Age or Roman date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Located in a field immediately south of Threshire Wood, the three enclosures extend over an area about 497 metres NW-SE and appear to be linked by a sinuous ditch, although it is fragmentary. West of these enclosures are 11 variously sized maculae that may be associated, but this is uncertain.	Iron Age Unkown
MMK8104	-	-	1591423	1 Iron Age feature Imported NMP record consisting of: 1 Iron Age SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE feature NRHE 1625406: A small subrectangular enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in 2011.	Iron Age
MMK8105	-	5907/0/1	1625406	5 Medieval features Imported NMP record consisting of: 2 Medieval BOUNDARY BANK features; 2 Medieval FIELD BOUNDARY features; 1 Medieval PLOUGH HEADLAND feature NHER 5907/0/1 (from Heritage Gateway): A meandering linear cropmark that has been interpreted either as a former stream or medieval boundary bank	Medieval
MMK8112	-	-	1591429	8 Iron Age features Imported NMP record consisting of: 2 Iron Age D SHAPED ENCLOSURE features; 2 Iron Age LINEAR FEATURE features; 4 Iron Age TRACKWAY features NRHE 1591429: A small D-shaped enclosure	Iron Age

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
				plus linear ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	
MMK8118	-	-	1624192	<p>44 Second World War features</p> <p>Imported NMP record consisting of: 34 Second World War BOMB CRATER features; 10 Second World War BOMBING RANGE features</p> <p>NRHE 1624192: A Second World War bombing range is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs. Located in fields NW of Lavendon, the bombing range was used by the USAAF. The range field covers an area about 84,620 square metres, within which are multiple bomb craters in 1944, and on the periphery of which are two Nissen type huts. A concrete range directing arrow, a probable range observation building and bombing range markers are some 575 metres to the south</p>	Second World War
MMK8125	-	95/3/3	1624576	<p>11 Unknown features</p> <p>Imported NMP record consisting of: 4 Unknown LINEAR FEATURE features; 7 Unknown MACULA features</p>	Unknown
-	59	7787	868140	<p>Forty Foot Lane (Viatores road 175)</p> <p>The line of a Roman road along the Bedfordshire - Northamptonshire border. Forty Foot Lane is an old trackway also identified as part of a Roman road from Fenny Stratford to Dungee Corner (Viatores road no 175), and forming the border between Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire.</p>	Roman
-	829	-	346843	<p>Santon Deserted Medieval Village</p> <p>Village earthworks, now ploughed. Extensive scatter of stone and medieval pottery. Evidence of pottery kilns</p>	Medieval
-	830	-	346854	Roman pottery scatter, located by field-walking	Roman
-	831	-	346855	<p>Charcoal burning site</p> <p>Two charcoal patches considered to be pre or early Medieval each over 30 ft across and one mixed with pieces of burnt pebbles.</p>	Medieval

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
-	832	-	346856	Cropmarks of rectangular enclosure Finds of Roman pottery and slag patches may indicate the site of a Roman bloomery. There is a possibility that the site may be later.	Roman
-	4428	-	346870	Roman Settlement Roman occupation site consisting of pottery, tiles and stone	Roman
-	13080	-	-	Nun Wood An ancient woodland of unknown date in the parish of Harrold.	Unknown
-	13081	-	-	The Slipe, Ancient Woodland The Slipe is an ancient woodland of unknown date in the parish of Harrold.	Unknown
-	16475	-	1624507	Iron Age/Romano-British cropmarks and medieval field boundaries A ring ditch and sub rectangular ditched enclosure of probable Iron Age and/or Roman date is visible on aerial photographs.	Prehistoric; Roman; Medieval
-	MBB22675	-	1624575	Four rectangular ditched enclosures Four rectangular ditched enclosures of uncertain date and function are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Fragmentary cropmarks to the NW, SW and SE suggest associated ditch features.	Unknown
-	MBB22894	-	-	Former extent of Nun Wood Nun Wood is an ancient woodland on the Harrold Wold, at the junction of the borders of Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, and survives as a 20 hectare section of its former extent of over 50 hectares.	Unknown
-	MBB22997	-	-	Former Woodland at Santon Strips of former woodland present on the Harrold Estate Map around the Santon Closes, the small former enclosures around the Knight's Templar Manor site in Harrold.	Unknown
-	-	95/2/0	346886	Unstratified, Undated Iron Slag	Unknown
-	-	95/0/0	345211	Iron Age finds, south of Easton Lodge Farm Late Iron Age pottery, charcoal and blackened pebbles have been found in this area.	Iron Age

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
-	-	95/0/1	-	Undated industrial finds, west of Bozeat Grange Fieldwalking survey identified patches of slag and charcoal.	Early Iron Age to Late Medieval
-	-	95/0/4	-	Medieval Iron Smelting Site, south of Easton Lodge A patch of slag discovered during fieldwalking survey was excavated in 1964 and 1967. The excavation demonstrated that the first activity had been the roasting of iron ore. Dumped on top were various heaps of charcoal and tapped slag, none of it in situ.	Medieval
-	-	95/0/8	-	Iron Age trackway (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Iron Age
-	-	95/0/10	-	Possible Iron Age pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Iron Age
-	-	95/0/11	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Iron Age
-	-	95/0/12	-	Iron Age ironstone workings (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Iron Age
-	-	95/0/13	-	Undated enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Unknown
-	-	95/0/14	-	Prehistoric enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Prehistoric
-	-	95/0/15	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Iron Age
-	-	95/0/16	-	Possible Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Iron Age
-	-	95/0/17	-	Possible prehistoric macula (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Prehistoric
-	-	95/0/18	-	Possible undated pits (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Unknown
-	-	95/0/19	-	Undated ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Unknown
-	-	95/1	-	Probable Iron Age and Roman settlement north of Easton Lodge A large enclosure, plus smaller enclosures and linear features, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Iron Age pottery has been recovered from the area.	Early Iron Age to Late Roman

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
-	-	95/2	346846	Iron Age settlement, west of Bozeat Grange Iron Age settlement enclosures recorded as cropmarks and excavated.	Iron Age
-	-	95/2/2	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Iron Age
-	-	95/2/3	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Iron Age
-	-	95/2/4	-	Prehistoric ditches (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Prehistoric
-	-	95/2/5	-	Possible prehistoric enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Prehistoric
-	-	95/2/7	-	Iron Age hut circle (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Iron Age
-	-	95/2/8	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Iron Age
-	-	95/2/9	-	Prehistoric enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Prehistoric
-	-	95/2/10	-	Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	Prehistoric
-	-	95/2/11	-	Possible prehistoric ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Prehistoric
-	-	95/3/1	-	Possible Iron Age/Romano-British Furnace	Early Iron Age to Late Medieval
-	-	95/3/2	346878	Possible undated ironstone workings (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Unknown
-	-	1335/0/2	-	Saxon to medieval wood banks (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
-	-	3260/0/1	-	Probable Medieval Moat	Medieval to Post Medieval
-	-	3260/0/2	-	Possible Medieval Building, Wold Barn In 1965 a possible medieval stone building was excavated to the west of Wold Barn.	Medieval
-	-	3262/0/0	346885	Undated finds Possible undated industrial sites. Patches of slag found during fieldwalking survey.	Early Iron Age to Late Medieval
-	-	3276/0/4	-	Probable Medieval/Post Medieval Ridge & Furrow, Cold Oak Copse	Medieval to Post Medieval

MKHER ID	BBHER ID	NHER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Summary	Period
-	-	3495	-	The Park (Bozeat Grange)	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
-	-	3495/1	-	Bozeat Grange Possibly part of the Althorp estate; dated 1862.	Modern to Late 20 th Century
-	-	4033	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Activity	Medieval to Post Medieval
-	-	4033/0/1	-	Undated Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	Unknown
-	-	4033/0/2	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Bank (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
-	-	5278/0/1	-	Possible undated field boundary (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	Unknown
-	-	9704/24	1624477	WW2 military ordnance dump, A509 A Second World War military ordnance dump is visible as buildings on historic aerial photographs.	Second World War
-	-	9704/23	1624478	WW2 military ordnance dump, A509 A Second World War military ordnance dump is visible as buildings on historic aerial photographs.	Second World War
-	-	9704/22	1624483	WW2 military ordnance dump, A509 A Second World War military ordnance dump is visible as buildings on historic aerial photographs.	Second World War
-	-	-	1254731	Kilns 9 And 10 Olney Hyde Two possible kiln sites, part of the Olney Hyde pottery industry, identified in Olney Hyde deserted Medieval settlement.	Medieval
-	-	-	1254807	Kiln 14 Olney Hyde A possible kiln site, part of the Olney Hyde pottery industry, identified in Olney Hyde deserted Medieval settlement.	Medieval
-	-	-	1416118	A searchlight battery site from World War II On the list from Northamptonshire SMR where it is known only from documentary sources. It was probably constructed between 1939 and 1945 but its condition is uncertain at the time of the Defence of Britain survey.	Second World War

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Type	Year	Period
Milton Keynes HER 'event' records					
EMK56	657231	Warrington	WATCHING BRIEF	1967	Medieval
EMK169	1067470	Lavendon By-pass Site 'A'	TRIAL TRENCH	1993	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
EMK415	1342673	Lavendon Grange	WATCHING BRIEF	2001	Undated Post Medieval
EMK485	1442494	25a Northampton Road	WATCHING BRIEF	2002	Medieval
EMK537	1375162	Lavendon Abbey Farmhouse	TRIAL TRENCH	2002	Medieval
EMK595	1472998	25 Northampton Road	WATCHING BRIEF	2003	None
EMK605	-	Lavendon Grange Garage	WATCHING BRIEF	2004	Modern
EMK747	1473029	15-17 Northampton Road	WATCHING BRIEF	2003	Medieval
EMK754	-	Land adjacent to 18 Castle Road	WATCHING BRIEF	2004	Medieval
EMK779	1435558	15 High Street	WATCHING BRIEF	2004	Modern
EMK781	1456583	13-21 Olney Road	TRIAL TRENCH	2004	Post Medieval
EMK784	1407145	35 Castle Road	WATCHING BRIEF	2005	None
EMK847	1498795	7 High Street	WATCHING BRIEF	2005	Modern
EMK856	1494916	Abbey farmhouse, Lavendon Grange	TRIAL TRENCH	2005	None
EMK923	1450922	Lavendon Grange, South Wing	TRIAL TRENCH	2006	Post Medieval
EMK931	1492519	27 Olney Road	WATCHING BRIEF	2006	None
EMK946	1511954	Nun Wood Wind Farm	TRIAL TRENCH	2006	None
EMK971	1511954	Nun Wood Wind Farm	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	2006	Second World War?
EMK985	1499678	13-21 Olney Road	EXCAVATION	2005	Undated Post Medieval
EMK1030	-	Lavendon Castle	WATCHING BRIEF	1993	Post Medieval
EMK1059	1583795	Castle Farm	WATCHING BRIEF	2009-2011	Modern
EMK1192	1592500	5 Northampton Road, Lavendon	WATCHING BRIEF	2013	Medieval
EMK1197	1598458	Home Farm, Warrington	TRIAL TRENCH	2013	Medieval Post Medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Type	Year	Period
EMK1240	1592491	33 Northampton Road, Lavendon	WATCHING BRIEF	2014	Medieval Post Medieval
EMK1259	1598475	8 Olney Road, Lavendon	ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY	2015	Post Medieval
EMK1282	1614672	8 Olney Road, Lavendon - Watching Brief	WATCHING BRIEF	2016	Post Medieval
EMK1290	-	Land south of Olney Road, Lavendon - Geophysical Survey	MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY	2016	Undated
EMK1337	-	New Row, Lavendon - Trial trenching	TRIAL TRENCH	2017	Medieval Post Medieval
EMK1339	-	Land to the East of Castle Road, Lavendon - Trial trenching	TRIAL TRENCH	2018	Medieval Post Medieval
EMK1380	-	Land south of Olney Road, Lavendon - Trial trenching	TRIAL TRENCH	2019	Iron Age Medieval Post Medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Type	Year	Period
Bedford Borough HER 'event' records					
ENN104249	1511954	Nun Wood Proposed Wind Farm,	Archaeological Evaluation & Geophysical Survey	2006	Roman Medieval/Post Medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Type	Year	Period
Northamptonshire HER 'event' records				
ENN104249	1511954	Nun Wood Wind Farm, 2006 (Trial trench)	2006	Roman Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN105483	N/A	Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase, 2007 (DBA)	2007	Neolithic/Bronze Age Iron Age Roman Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN105484	N/A	Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase, 2007 (Topographic survey)	2007	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN107311	1401652	Easton Wood Woodland Survey, c.1997-2001	1997-2001	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN110087	N/A	Bedford Borough NMP, 2016-2019	2021	All periods
ENN10285	N/A	Easton Maudit Site 7, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	Undated
ENN10286	N/A	Easton Maudit Site 5, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	Undated

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name/Type	Year	Period
ENN10287	N/A	Easton Maudit Site 4, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	Undated
ENN10288	N/A	Land south of Easton Lodge, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	Undated
ENN10480	N/A	Banky, 1960s (Observation)	1960s	Iron Age Roman
ENN10481	N/A	Bozeat Site 2, 1963-7 (Excavation)	1963-67	Iron Age
ENN10482	N/A	Land south of Bozeat Grange, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	Iron Age Roman
ENN10483	N/A	Fieldwalking, Pre 1966	Pre-1966	Undated
ENN10484	N/A	Bozeat Grange, Documentary Evidence	N/A	Post Medieval
ENN10487	N/A	Bozeat, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	Undated
ENN104376	N/A	Wold Barn, 1965	1965	Medieval
ENN110087		Bedford Borough NMP, 2016-2019	2016-2019	Roman Medieval/Post Medieval

