

Green Hill Solar Farm

EN010170

Environmental Statement

Appendix 12.2: Archaeological Desk-

Based Assessments

(Part 5 of 7)

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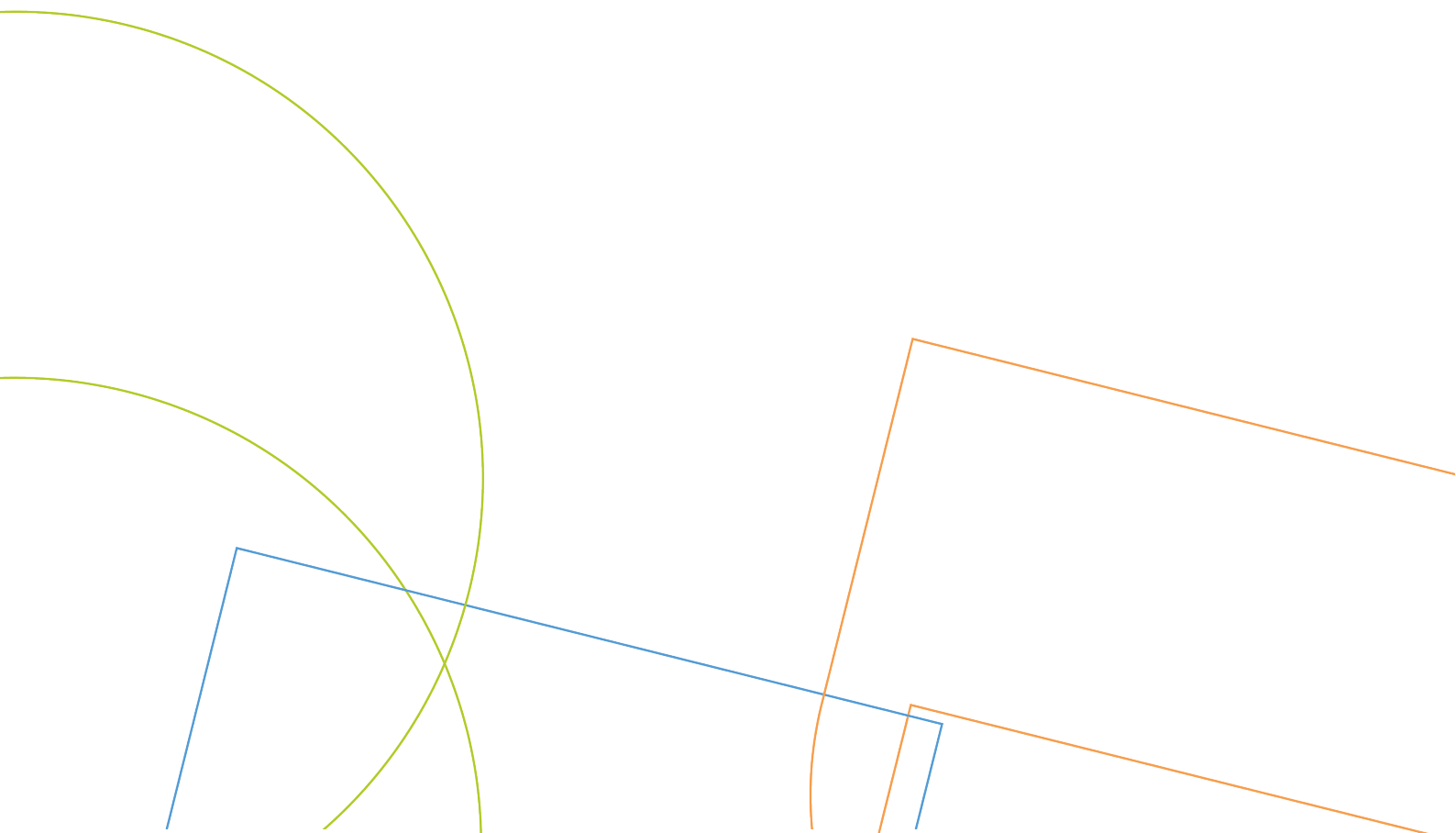
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**Green Hill Solar Farm Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

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

March 2025



Green Hill Solar Farm Battery Energy Storage System (BESS): Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Green Hill Solar Farm

March 2025

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Issue Sheet

Green Hill Solar Farm Battery Energy Storage System (BESS): Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Project no. 3535/H

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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 Green Hill Sites A-G, and this DBA assesses a new Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) at Grendon, Northamptonshire, named as the Grendon West Energy Storage Site (hereafter 'the study site'). The site of the proposed BESS is located within the administrative boundary of Wellingborough District, Northamptonshire, centred at SP 86923 61275, covering a total area of c.51.3ha.

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 below-ground remains, with indirect impacts to heritage assets within the surrounding area being considered in a separate Heritage Statement.

The study site comprises the extant Grendon Substation on Station Road to the north-west of the village of Grendon, along with three parcels of undeveloped agricultural land which are situated to the north, west and south-east of it. The south-eastern parcel (Field BESS1) is c.11.43ha in area and is bounded to the north-west by a shelter belt, to the east by a watercourse that is a tributary of the River Nene, to the southeast by two perpendicular field boundaries demarcated by hedgerows, and to the south-west by a hedgerow running along Station Road. The western parcel (Field BESS2) is c.5.86ha in area and is bounded to the north-west by a field boundary demarcated by a hedgerow, and to the east and south-east by shelterbelts, and to the southwest by a shelterbelt with Station Road immediately beyond. The northern parcel (Field BESS3) is c.7.54ha in area and is bounded to the north-west by a watercourse which is a tributary of the River Nene, and to the north-east, south-west and south-east by field boundaries demarcated by hedgerows. The study site also includes an access route off Station Road which provides access into BESS2 and utilises the extant driveway into Pastures Farm, before continuing along the edges of the two agricultural fields to the north and north-east of the farm complex, to also provide access into BESS3 further to the east.

The archaeological desk-based assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF. 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.

Whilst gravel extraction earlier this century has removed any archaeological potential within the northern parcel of the study site (BESS3), and woodland planting and ploughing may have impacted upon any archaeological remains that might be present within the western (BESS2) and south-eastern parcel (BESS1) respectively, it is considered that there is potential for buried prehistoric, Roman period and medieval archaeological remains to survive within the study site.

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the proposed Grendon West Energy Storage Site (Battery Energy Storage Scheme – BESS), 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 below-ground remains with indirect (setting) impacts to heritage assets in the surrounding area being considered 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 North Northamptonshire includes the *Joint Core Strategy* and supporting area-based plans. *The Joint Core Strategy* adopted in July 2016 provides the strategic planning policies for the future development of the area from 2016 to 2031, and the policy relating to the historic environment comprises:

Policy 2 – Historic Environment

‘The distinctive North Northamptonshire historic environment will be protected, preserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. Where a development would impact upon a heritage asset and/or its setting:

- a) Proposals should conserve and, where possible, enhance the heritage significance and setting of an asset or group of heritage assets in a manner commensurate to its significance;*
- b) Proposals should complement their surrounding historic environment through the form, scale, design and materials;*
- c) Proposals should protect and, where possible, enhance key views and vistas of heritage assets, including of the church spires along the Nene Valley and across North Northamptonshire;*
- d) Proposals should demonstrate an appreciation and understanding of the impact of development on heritage assets and their setting in order to minimise harm to these assets and their setting. Where loss of historic features or archaeological remains is unavoidable and justified, provision should be made for recording and the production of a suitable archive and report;*
- e) Where appropriate, flexible solutions to the re-use of buildings and conservation of other types of heritage assets at risk will be encouraged, especially, where this will result in their removal from the ‘at risk’ register*

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 Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for within a 1km search area is provided in Appendix 1 and their locations illustrated on Figures 1-5.
- 3.1.2 The holdings of the Northamptonshire Archives together with on-line repositories for historical maps, plans and relevant documentary sources (e.g., census records, trade directories and newspaper cuttings) 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. The Environment Agency's National LiDAR Programme data at 1m resolution was also downloaded from the Defra Survey Data Download webpage and processed using GIS software.
- 3.1.4 A search of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database was undertaken which identified 70 artefacts recorded at ten different findspot locations/areas within the 1km search area, none of which were in the study site.
- 3.1.5 A range of published and unpublished material has also been consulted, as detailed in the references in Section 9 of this DBA.

3.2 Site Visit

- 3.2.1 A site visit was undertaken on 17th November 2023, in dry and sunny conditions, 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 (Plates 1-33).

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.
- 3.3.2 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 site of the proposed new Grendon West Energy Storage Site is located within the administrative boundary of Wellingborough District, Northamptonshire, and comprises a single parcel of land centred at SP 86923 61275, covering an area of c.51.3ha
- 4.1.2 The study site comprises the extant Grendon Substation on station Road to the north-west of the village of Grendon, along with three parcels of undeveloped agricultural land which are situated to the north, west and south-east of it. The south-eastern parcel (Field BESS1) is c.11.43ha in area and is bounded to the north-west by a shelter belt, to the east by a watercourse that is a tributary of the River Nene, to the southeast by two perpendicular field boundaries demarcated by hedgerows, and to the south-west by a hedgerow running along Station Road. The western parcel (Field BESS2) is c.5.86ha in area and is bounded to the north-west by a field boundary demarcated by a hedgerow, and to the east and south-east by shelterbelts, and to the southwest by a shelterbelt with Station Road immediately beyond. The northern parcel (Field BESS3) is c.7.54ha in area and is bounded to the north-west by a watercourse which is a tributary of the River Nene, and to the north-east, south-west and south-east by field boundaries demarcated by hedgerows. The study site also includes an access route off Station Road which provides access into BESS2 and utilises the driveway into Pastures Farm, before continuing along the edges of the two agricultural fields to the north and north-east of the farm complex, to also provide access into BESS3 further to the east.
- 4.1.3 Topographically, BESS1 slopes down gently from c.53 metres above Ordnance Datum (m aOD) at the north-west to c.47m aOD at the north-east and east and c.50m aOD at the south-west. BESS2 slopes down very gently from c.48m aOD at the west down to c.47m aOD at the east, and. The topography of BESS3 is relatively flat and level at c.45 m aOD.
- 4.1.4 The underlying solid geology of the study site comprises mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone Formation (which forms part of what is known as the 'Upper Lias'), with deposits of recent alluvium – clay and silt are recorded overlying BESS3 (BGS 2023). However, this DBA has identified that BESS3 was subject to quarrying operations during the early 2000s, and therefore this is now occupied by artificial ground. BESS2 is recorded as overlain by a superficial deposit of sand and gravel of the Ecton Member, which represents older deposits of the River Nene, where the original upper surface is now higher than today's floodplain (BGS 2024). Overlying the bedrock within BESS1, mid-Pleistocene glacio-fluvial deposits of sand and gravel are recorded, overlain along the eastern edge of the parcel by more recent clay and silt alluvium deposited by the River Nene during the Holocene period (BGS 2024).
- 4.1.5 The soils of BESS1 have been identified as 'Soilscape 6', which are described as 'Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils'. The soils of BESS2 have been identified as 'Soilscape 8', which are described as 'Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage'. Soils across BESS3 will have been imported following quarrying operations (Cranfield University 2023).

- 4.1.6 The British Geological Survey (BGS) online GeoIndex Onshore website holds two non-confidential borehole records from within the study site. Borehole record SP86SE394 (IMAU GRENDON 6) is for a borehole drilled in 1974 at NGR SP 86810 61670, which is located towards the western edge of BESS3 adjacent to the watercourse bounding its north-western edge. This recorded topsoil to a depth of 0.4m below ground level (BGL) overlying a 2.1m thick deposit of alluvium described as 'Clay, sandy, firm, medium brown, becoming blue and silty with depth'. Underlying the alluvium was a 2.4m thick deposit of gravel representing River Gravel (First Terrace), with the 'Upper Lias' bedrock encountered at a depth of 5.9m BGL.
- 4.1.7 Borehole record SP86SE52 (IMAU GRENDON 7) is for a borehole also drilled in 1974 at NGR SP 86580 61130, which is located close to the south-western boundary of BESS2. This recorded soil with a depth of 1.2m directly overlying the 'Upper Lias' bedrock, with no overlying gravel terrace evident.
- 4.1.8 A third borehole record, SP86SE54 (IMAU GRENDON 9) is located at SP 87030 60720 which is c.40m to the south of BESS1. This recorded 0.3m of soil overlying Boulder Clay comprising a 0.7m of clay over a 0.1m thick deposit of sand, with the 'Upper Lias' bedrock encountered at 1.1m BGL.

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 Northamptonshire HER, National Record of the Historic Environment (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 NPPF.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 The Grendon Conservation Area is located c.530m to the south-east of BESS1 at its nearest point. There are 29 Listed Buildings within the 1km search area, and all but one are within the village of Grendon, including two listed at Grade II*, and 26 at Grade II.
- 5.2.2 The northern side of the Grade I Registered Park and Garden (RPG) of Castle Ashby (NHLE 1000385) occupies much of the south-western part of the 1km search area, and the north-eastern edge of the park is c.30m from the south-western edge of the study site. There is one Grade II Listed building within the RPG at Castle Ashby that is also within the 1km search area, comprising the Station Lodge (NHLE 1294156) at the northern entrance to the park, c.108m to the west of the access into the study site off Station Road.
- 5.2.3 Details of these designated heritage assets can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1 and they are illustrated on Figure 5.
- 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 10 HER records within (or partially within) the study site. These include five heritage assets that were recorded in BESS3 prior to gravel extraction in 2004-5, comprising: a single undiagnostic sherd of prehistoric pottery identified during trial trenching beneath layers of alluvium (HER 9178/0/0); a 10m diameter ring ditch enclosure dated to the Early Bronze Age by food vessel sherds from the ditch, suggesting that this was a funerary monument forming an outlier to the well-known Grendon complex of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments (HER 9178/0/2); a small shallow pit which contained burnt bone identified during a watching brief that appeared to be a truncated cremation deposit, although too little remained for analysis (HER 9178/0/3); an undated pit identified during trial trench excavation containing fire-cracked cobbles and charcoal flecks (HER 9179/0/1); and a 1m wide track, comprising flat laid large limestone fragments aligned north-east to south-west interpreted a part of a medieval trackway (HER 9179/0/2). The polygon surrounding a Middle to Late Iron Age trapezoidal enclosure excavated ahead of gravel extraction in 1974-5 (HER 7624) also partially extends into BESS3 although this is beyond the area investigated.

- 5.3.2 An HER polygon (HER 6521/0/1) partially extends into BESS2, surrounding what is described as ‘two low gravelly rises adjacent to the corner of a trackway – probably of recent origin’. This may refer to features identified beyond the study site adjacent to the trackway leading to Pastures Farm which are no longer apparent in recent LiDAR data (Figure 17).
- 5.3.3 Three HER monuments are recorded within BESS3, including a block of ridge and furrow earthworks (HER 6521/0/3) recorded in 1995-99 that is no longer evident in the recent LiDAR data (Figure 17) and has evidently been ploughed out. Further to the west, the polygon surrounding cropmarks associated with what has been interpreted as the remains of the deserted medieval settlement of Cotton partially extends into BESS1 (HER 3551), including a sub-circular enclosure (HER 3551/0/8).
- 5.3.4 In addition, there is one HER entry located at a point within the area now occupied by the Grendon Substation. This comprises the World War II searchlight battery known as ‘256336 Clay Hills’ which was controlled by the 467 searchlight battery, 73 searchlight regiment (HER 9201/1). The grid reference corresponds with the location of a field barn depicted on early 19th century mapping and all subsequent mapping until 1950 inclusive, and evidently this building was used as cover for the searchlight.
- 5.3.5 The Northamptonshire HER records 254 ‘monument’ entries within the wider 1km search area. Details of all HER ‘monument’ records are provided in Appendix 1, with the locations of these depicted on Figure 1. In addition, Historic England’s NRHE records 42 ‘monument’ entries within the 1km search area, none of which are within the study site. The locations of all NRHE ‘monument’ records are also provided in Appendix 1 and their locations are depicted on Figure 3.

5.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.4.1 The Northamptonshire HER records 73 previous archaeological ‘events’ within the 1km search area, of which five have taken place within the study site. Details of these archaeological ‘events’ can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1, and the locations of these are depicted on Figure 2.
- 5.4.2 Three of the archaeological ‘events’ recorded on the HER within the study site were undertaken as part of a phased scheme of investigation undertaken between 2001-4 ahead of gravel extraction at Earls Barton Quarry (within BESS3). An initial geophysical survey was undertaken across a sample of 12 blocks of land within the site (HER Event ENN101882), which recorded several low-level magnetic anomalies of potential archaeological origin, provisionally interpreted as forming possible pits, linear ditches and ring ditches, together with a series of geological features, probably palaeochannels (Jones and Chapman 2005, 1). A subsequent phase of evaluation trenching was commenced, comprising the excavation of 21 trenches (HER Event ENN101883), but this was not completed due to health and safety concerns because of flooding and subsequent trench collapse. Nevertheless, the trenching that was undertaken found no evidence of the ditches and pits identified by the geophysical survey as these anomalies all related to land drainage and other modern activity on top of alluvial clays. Across much of the area

investigated, the trenching indicated that the natural gravel lay at a depth of 1-2m BGL, underlying alluvial clay deposits. Towards the centre of the area where the alluvium was less deep, a buried soil horizon containing a single sherd of prehistoric pottery (HER 9179/0/0) and a small pit were recorded (HER 9179/0/1).

5.4.3 It was subsequently agreed with the Northamptonshire County Council Historic Environmental Team (NCCHE) that a watching brief should be undertaken within the development area, and this was carried out in two phases in 2033 and 2004 (HER Event ENN110057). The watching brief identified palaeochannels flanking the north-western and south-eastern edges of the development area, and these were not explored further, but the gravel island between the two palaeochannels was higher, with no more than 0.5m of overlying alluvium, and it was here that a ring ditch (HER 9178/0/2) was identified from which sherds of a single Early Bronze Age food vessel were recovered (Jones and Chapman 2005, 5). In addition, to the south of the south-eastern palaeochannel, a small pit containing cremated bone was also recorded, although too little remained for further analysis (HER 9178/0/3). The watching brief also recorded a 1m wide trackway formed of flat laid large limestone fragments, which was interpreted as being of medieval date (HER 9179/0/2).

5.4.4 A fourth archaeological 'event' recorded on the HER within the study site (ENN12857) was a fieldwalking survey undertaken in the vicinity of Pastures Farm in 1991, which identified a possible former river channel (HER 6519/0/1), the possible remains of a modern building (HER 6520/0/1), two areas of medieval ridge and furrow (HER 6521/0/1 and HER 6521/0/2), a small number of unstratified finds, including abraded pottery probably deposited as a result of manuring, an flint flake and blade of probable prehistoric date (HER 6522/0/0), and an uncertain feature of probable modern date (HER 6524/0/1). The access route into the study site crosses through the area of this survey, but none of the identified features or findspots are within the study site itself.

5.4.5 A letter with documentary confirmation of the site of the Clay Hills searchlight battery within the area of Grendon Sub-station is also recorded on the HER as an archaeological 'event' (HER ENN103449)

5.5 Geophysical Survey

5.5.1 Archaeological geophysical surveys were undertaken across the whole of the study site, to support the DCO application in September 2023 (ASWYAS 2023).

5.5.2 Island Green Power has commissioned an initial geophysical survey across BESS1 and BESS2 to inform the assessment of the Grendon West Energy Storage Site (ASWYAS 2024). BESS3 was not surveyed due to the previous impacts that have occurred within this parcel due to gravel extraction.

5.5.3 Towards the south-west of BESS1, ferrous anomalies and magnetic disturbance were identified which are interpreted as relating to an infilled pond (F1), and close to the northern boundary of BESS1 a diffuse area of modern building material and rubble caused magnetic disturbance (F2). It is noteworthy that this is in the vicinity of the site of the 19th century field barn depicted on historic mapping which appears to have been used as the

site of a searchlight battery during World War II (HER 9201/0/1). Other areas of magnetic disturbance were identified as being caused by an electricity pylon and overhead power lines, and along the limits of survey areas due to interference from metal fencing, adjacent roads, and the existing substation. Significant magnetic disturbance interpreted as being of geological origin was detected following the eastern boundary of BESS1, following the course of a brook which flows around the eastern edge of the field which could indicate a former route of the brook or a palaeochannel. Agricultural anomalies associated with medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow ridge and furrow, and two former field boundaries (FB1 and FB2) were also identified. With regard to potential archaeological remains, linear and curvilinear anomalies were identified within the southern part of BESS1, and another curvilinear anomaly (P1) was identified which might relate to an infilled rut caused by turning agricultural machinery, although an archaeological origin cannot be discounted.

- 5.5.4 Within BESS2, agricultural anomalies associated with medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow were identified, but no other anomalies were identified that were considered to be of archaeological interest. The geophysical survey report concludes that overall, the archaeological potential of the site is deemed to be low based on the results of the survey.

5.6 Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 5.6.1 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Northamptonshire was completed in 2007 and provided a record of the historic character of the county for the year 2000AD (Holmes 2007, 12). There are 23 individual HLC units mapped within the 1km search area, representing six of the twelve broad character types mapped across the county (Enclosed land; Settlement; Water, Parkland (and ornamental gardens); Industrial land, and Civic)
- 5.6.2 BESS1 occupies the north-western edge of a larger HLC unit labelled as HLC2 on Figure 4 and named as 'Lakeside'. This comprises the 'Enclosed land' broad historic landscape type and is characterised as having a 'Regular' pattern and is further characterised as having 'ruler-straight' boundaries, which are 'often indicative of Parliamentary or modern enclosure' (Holmes 2007, 18). It is also characterised as having had 'Minor loss' of field boundaries since the 1880s, i.e., 40% or less (Holmes 2007, 19). The unit is further characterised as land that was enclosed from a former open field system.
- 5.6.3 The BESS2, BESS3 and the access route all occupy part of the same HLC unit, labelled as HLC13 on Figure 4, and named as 'Pastures Farm'. This comprises the 'Enclosed land' broad historic landscape type and is characterised as having an 'Irregular' pattern, indicating that: 'There is no sense of overall patterning. The fields may be 'ancient enclosure or assarts' (Holmes 2007, 17). The HLC unit is further characterised as having 'dog-leg' boundaries, an indicator of where former field boundaries have been removed (Holmes 2007, 18), and as having 'Major loss' of field boundaries since the 1880s, i.e., 'more than 40% loss although the character of the fields within is still retained' (Holmes 2007, 19). The unit is further characterised as land that was enclosed from a former open field system.

- 5.6.4 Grendon Substation largely occupies its own HLC unit, labelled as HLC12 on Figure 4, which comprises the 'Civic' broad landscape type, although the woodland shelter belt which provides screening for the sub-station along the northern edge of Station Road is included in HLC19 which forms part of the 'Enclosed land' broad historic landscape type within Castle Ashby Park.

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

- 5.7.1 There are two HER records relating to (pre-Iron Age) prehistoric activity within the study site, although these were located within BESS3 which has since been subject to gravel extraction.
- 5.7.2 There are 53 records relating to general 'prehistoric' activity recorded on the Northamptonshire HER within the 1km search area. In addition, one record has been assigned a Palaeolithic date, and one record has been assigned an Upper Palaeolithic to Early Mesolithic date. Three records have been assigned a general Neolithic date, whilst one record has been assigned an Early Neolithic date, five records have been assigned an Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date, one record has been assigned an Early Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age date, one has been assigned an Early Neolithic to Late Roman date, one has been assigned a Late Neolithic /Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age date. In addition, 32 records have been assigned a general Bronze Age date, and one has been assigned an Early Bronze Age date.
- 5.7.3 The earliest in date is a findspot of a large, rolled Palaeolithic flake (HER 3554/0/0) which was found during quarrying in the area to the north-west of the study site prior to 1976 (HER Event ENN9604). This was unstratified, being discovered in sorted gravel from the quarry, but is likely to represent Palaeolithic activity on the upper gravel terraces of the River Nene when this was at a higher level than the current floodplain. Mesolithic activity adjacent to the River Nene is also attested by a findspot of two antler tools also found during gravel extraction c.900m to the north-east of the study site (HER 7167/0/2), along with two other worked bone fragments comprising a red deer antler and bovid horn tip. In addition, four microliths of Mesolithic date were discovered during excavation in advance of gravel quarrying in 1974-75 (HER Event ENN9802), c.180m to the north-east of the study site (HER 3550/0/0).
- 5.7.4 Possible Neolithic activity on the gravel terraces adjacent to the River Nene was first identified by aerial photography in 1959 (HER Event 9808), and the excavations undertaken ahead of gravel quarrying in 1974-75 (HER Event ENN9802) identified an early-mid Neolithic mortuary enclosure c.275m to the north-east of the study site, comprising a square feature defined by a ditch on three sides and a line of conjoined posts with an entrance on the fourth, as well as a possibly earlier post circle (HER 3550/1/5). A second possible Neolithic mortuary enclosure was identified by the Northamptonshire National Mapping Programme (NMP) undertaken during 1993-2002, c.150m to the north-east of the study site (HER 3550/1/10), but this had already been lost to quarrying activity by this time. A further possible Neolithic site, comprising an oval ring ditch or hengiform type monument c.780m to the north-east of the study site was also destroyed as a result of gravel extraction in the 1970s (HER 3728/1/1). Two flint arrowheads (one of early Neolithic

date and one of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date) were recovered during a metal detector survey in Castle Ashby Park, c.770m to the south-west of BESS2 (HER 6112/0/0). A late Neolithic pit containing Grooved Ware pottery was identified during the Land at Grendon Lakes (Area B) evaluation (HER Event ENN17996) in 1997, c.535m to the north-west of BESS2 (HER 7167/0/1).

- 5.7.5 In addition to the Neolithic evidence, the 1959 aerial photo survey and the 1974-75 excavations discussed above also identified a cluster of funerary monuments within the same vicinity dating to the Early Bronze Age. These included several ring ditches surrounding former barrows which upon excavation were found to contain both inhumations and cremations (HER 3550/1/2; HER 3550/1/3; HER 3550/1/4; HER 3550/1/8; HER 3550/1/9). These monuments were aligned along a south-west to north-east axis, the most southerly example (HER 3550/1/3) being located c.35m to the east of the BESS3, and at the north-eastern end of the alignment was the Neolithic mortuary enclosure previously discussed, which was further embellished during the Early Bronze Age with two outer concentric ring ditches (HER 3550/1/10). Within the excavated area surrounding the ring ditches, a total of 48 pits were recorded, some of which contained human remains as well as a dog skull (HER 3550/1/6). One of the ring ditches (HER 3550/1/7) was not investigated during the excavations ahead of gravel quarrying, and numerous other features in this vicinity were also later identified by the NMP from air photographs after quarrying had taken place. These included possible Bronze Age enclosures (HER 3550/1/11; HER 3550/1/13; HER 3550/1/14; HER 3550/1/15; HER 3550/1/16; HER 3550/1/17; HER 3550/1/18; HER 3550/1/22; HER 3550/1/24; HER 3550/1/25 HER 3550/2/1; HER 3550/2/2), a possible hut circle (HER 3550/1/20), and other ditches (HER 3550/1/2; HER 3550/1/19).
- 5.7.6 A possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery has also been identified in the vicinity of Long Lodge Farm, c.800m to the north-east of the study site. This comprised a cluster of six ring ditches identified by aerial photography (HER 3278/1) and partially excavated ahead of quarrying when four Bronze Age urns were discovered in pits (3728/1/2; 3728/1/6; 3728/1/7; 3728/1/8; 3728/1/9). A further Bronze Age barrow was excavated ahead of quarrying at Earl's Barton Quarry, c.900m to the north of the study site in 1969 (HER 3548), and two further probable Bronze Age barrows have been identified from air photographs c.800m to the east of the study site (HER 3525/0/1; HER 3525/0/2). Bronze Age finds from within the 1km search area also include an 'incense cup' (now more commonly known as a food vessel) from somewhere in Grendon which has since been lost (HER 373/0/0).
- 5.7.7 Bronze Age remains were also recorded within BESS3 prior to gravel extraction. A phase of evaluation trenching in 2001 (HER Event ENN101883) identified a single undiagnostic sherd of prehistoric pottery associated with a soil horizon buried beneath alluvium as well as an undated pit. A subsequent watching brief was undertaken between 2003-4, and this identified a ring ditch which produced food vessel pottery sherds from its fill, suggesting that this was an Early Bronze Age round barrow located on a gravel island between two paleochannels. A small shallow circular pit containing cremated bone was identified

during the watching brief, but unfortunately too little remained for analysis (Jones and Chapman 2005, 33).

- 5.7.8 It is considered that there is a potential for archaeological deposits associated with the prehistoric periods discussed above to survive within the study site, considering the wealth of archaeological evidence from these periods previously identified within the wider search area. None of the extensive cropmarks associated with many of the known sites have, however, been identified within the study site, and the BESS3 area has previously been subject to quarrying, which is likely to have removed most, if not all archaeological potential.

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

- 5.8.1 There are no HER records relating to Iron Age and Roman periods within the study site.
- 5.8.2 There are four records which have been assigned a general Iron Age date recorded on the Northamptonshire HER within the wider 1km search area, whilst nine HER records have been assigned a general Roman date. There are 53 records relating to general 'prehistoric' activity, some of which may be of Iron Age date. In addition, one HER record has been assigned an 'Early Iron Age to Late Roman' date, three have been assigned a 'Middle Iron Age' date, one has been assigned a 'Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age' date, one has been assigned a 'Middle Iron Age to post-medieval' date, one has been assigned a 'Late Iron Age to Late Roman' date, and one has been assigned a 'Late Iron Age to Late Saxon' date.
- 5.8.3 The excavations undertaken ahead of gravel quarrying in 1974-75 (HER Event ENN9802) also recorded evidence for Iron Age activity in the area immediately to the east of BESS3 (HER 7624). This comprised a large trapezoidal enclosure containing at least one hut circle, and this produced animal remains and potsherds dating mainly to the 2nd and 3rd centuries BC. To the north-east of this, c.135m to the east of BESS3, an area of Romano-British activity was identified, which included at least three pottery kilns dated to the 1st or 2nd centuries AD (HER 3549/1). Nearby, c.255m to the east of BESS3, several timber piles were revealed in situ, thought to represent a Roman period riverine structure such as a bridge or causeway (HER 7166/0/2), and elements of a metalled trackway leading towards the crossing point from the north-west were also identified (Jackson 1995, 15).
- 5.8.4 Further watching brief and salvage excavations were carried out at Grendon Quarry, further to the north-east, in 1976-80 (HER Event ENN17798). These also identified evidence for Iron Age and possible Romano-British activity (Jackson 1995, 8-20) which has been further evidenced by an extensive area of cropmarks identified from air photographs, c.500m to the north-east of BESS3 (HER 3727). The excavated evidence included two pit alignments intersected by a third (HER 3727/3) which were considered on morphological grounds to be of early Iron Age date, with a single sherd of early Iron Age pottery recovered from one of them supporting this interpretation (Jackson 1995, 9-10). A further pit alignment to the west identified through air photography is a continuation of one of those recorded ahead of quarrying (HER 3727/0/5), and a further nearby pit alignment has also been identified from air photographs (HER 7473/0/1). In addition to the pit alignments, the excavations in 1976-80 recorded a small sub-rectangular enclosure of middle Iron Age

date (HER 3727/0/9) c.760m to the north-east of the study site, and part of another nearby enclosure which cut part of one of the pit alignments (HER 3727/0/37). Also recorded were a co-axial system of ditched enclosures which cut an earlier rectilinear enclosure on a different alignment, alongside a series of eight pits (HER 3727/047), and a series of possible Middle Iron Age field enclosures (HER 3727/0/48). Within this area of Iron Age activity is a probable iron smelting site, which was identified from small tap slag fragments in a nearby path (HER 3727/1).

- 5.8.5 Further investigations were undertaken within the area of Iron Age and Roman settlement, west of the Old Lodge (HER 3727) as part of the 'Land at Grendon Lakes (Area B)' assessment between 1996-1999. These comprised a geophysical survey in 1996 (HER Event ENN17562) followed by trial trench evaluation in 1997 (HER Event ENN17996), and an open area excavation in 1998 (HER Event ENN19734). The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of some of the most prominent cropmarks in this area including what were thought to be a likely hut circle (HER 3727/0/34), a rectangular double-ditch funerary barrow (HER 3727/45) and Middle Iron Age square enclosure (HER 3727/0/32). The subsequent evaluation and open area excavation revealed that the double ditched rectangular enclosure (HER 3727/45) contained two crouched inhumations, and sparse finds indicated that this feature and the nearby small square enclosure (HER 3727/32) were of middle Iron Age date.
- 5.8.6 Further Iron Age activity identified within the search area includes Iron Age sherds found at Sharplands at the southern end of the village of Grendon (HER 3293/0/1), and possible Iron Age settlement remains identified as cropmarks at the northern end of the village of Grendon (HER 3526), including a 'D'-shaped enclosure (HER 3526/0/1; HER3526/0/2), a trapezoidal enclosure (HER 3526/0/3), a number of other enclosures (HER 3526/04; HER 3526/05; HER 3526/07; HER 3526/09; HER 3526/012; HER 3526/013; HER 3526/14), a trackway HER 3526/10) and two possible pit alignments HER 3526/1; HER 3526/15). Unstratified Iron Age pottery sherds have also been recovered from Castle Ashby Park, c.575m to the south-west of BESS2.
- 5.8.7 In addition to the Roman period settlement/industrial activity identified at Grendon Quarry in the 1970s (HER 3549/1) and west of Old Lodge (HER 3727), further evidence for Romano-British settlement has been recorded at the southern end of Grendon village where the remains of a 4th century building, three coins of Valens and Samian pottery have been discovered (HER 3293/1). Elsewhere in Grendon three Roman coins were found in a garden in 1956 (HER 3524/0/0) and four more from another garden nearby (HER 5982/0/1). Metal detecting within Castle Ashby Park c.735m to the southwest of BESS2 has identified a scatter containing 107 Roman coins, broches, a bracelet and a ring (HER 2572/0/0) in an area where a possible Roman villa, identified from a scatter of building debris including stone, roof tiles, and tesserae, has been located (HER 3572/1). This is situated alongside a Romano-British enclosure (HER 3572/0/1) and other undated ditches which could be contemporary (HER 3572/0/2). Another pottery scatter has been discovered in Castle Ashby Park c.900m to the south of BESS1, mainly dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD (HER 7279/0/1).

5.8.8 It is considered that there is potential for archaeological remains associated with the prehistoric or Roman periods to be identified within the study site, considering the wealth of archaeological evidence from these periods previously identified within the wider search area. It is to be noted, however, that none of the extensive cropmarks associated with many of the known sites have been identified within the study site, and that BESS3 has previously been subject to quarrying which is likely to have removed most, if not all archaeological potential.

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

5.9.1 There are three HER records relating to the medieval period within the study site (all within BESS1), comprising a block of (now levelled) ridge and furrow (HER 6521/03), and a possible medieval enclosure (HER 3551/0/8) which may form part of the putative settlement remains associated with the deserted medieval settlement (DMV) of Cotton (HER 3551).

5.9.2 There are 14 HER ‘monument’ records assigned to the medieval period within the wider 1km search area, and eight assigned to the ‘Medieval to Post Medieval’ period. Three HER ‘monument’ records are assigned very broadly to the ‘Medieval to Late 20th Century’ and two to the ‘Medieval to Modern’ periods. There are also 12 HER ‘monument’ records assigned to ‘Early Saxon to Late Medieval’ period within the 1km search area, and one assigned to the ‘Early Saxon to Early Middle Saxon’ period. Three of these monuments are located within the study site, including a trackway of possible medieval date (now quarried away) in BESS3 (HER 9179/0/2), and an area of ridge and furrow (HER 6521/0/3) and a small sub-circular enclosure possibly associated with the Cotton Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) in BESS1.

5.9.3 The earliest medieval remains identified within the 1km search area comprise the early to mid-Saxon settlement activity in the vicinity of Long Lodge Farm, c.710 m to the north-west of BESS3. Fieldwalking in 1975 (HER Event ENN9820) found five ‘Early to Middle Saxon’ pottery sherds (3729/0/0), and subsequent excavation in 1976 identified three sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) within 30m of each other (3729/0/1) and a fourth was identified 330m to the east (HER 379/0/2) - much of the area in between had already been quarried. Other evidence included two possible iron smelting furnaces and two inhumations which were undated but presumed to be of Anglo-Saxon date (HER 3549/0/1). Evidence for other possible early medieval activity within the search area includes a findspot of an Anglo-Saxon black gritty sherd in Castle Ashby Park (HER 3572/0/0) which was found during fieldwalking in 1982 (HER Event ENN100394).

5.9.4 The placename ‘Grendon’ derives from the Old English grēne and dūn, meaning: ‘Green Hill’ (Watts 2004, 262), and this attests to the likely Anglo-Saxon origin of the settlement (HER 3523). Possible early medieval settlement evidence has been identified at one location within the village, c.100m to the east of the Church of St Mary at Hill Farm. A trial trench excavation here in 2020 (HER Event ENN109940) identified a single post hole containing a sherd of St Neot’s ware dating to the Late Saxon period and the remains of a stone building with a clay floor (HER 3523/0/25). The earliest documentary reference to Grendon is in the Domesday Book where it is listed under the lands of Countess Judith,

niece of William the Conqueror. It is described as follows: 'In Grendon are 3 hides and one virgate of land. There is land for 9 ploughs. 12 sokeman have these 9 ploughs there and 3 mills rendering 3s., and 30 acres of meadow' (Williams and Martin 1992, 620). It is possible that one of the Domesday mills recorded for Bartone (Earls Barton) might be located within the search area, c.1km to the north-west of the study site at Whitemills (HER 8792) on the River Nene, and similarly it is possible that one or more of the Grendon mills might have been located along this river.

- 5.9.5 Other medieval remains within the historic settlement core at Grendon village include the Church of St Mary which has surviving 12th century fabric (HER 3523/1/1) and is a Grade II* Listed Building (NHLE 1190552), and there are two surviving medieval wayside crosses (HER 3523/0/3 and 3523/0/4), the former being of probable 14th – 15th century date and a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE 1040748) as well as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1016320). There are earthworks of possible medieval building platforms on the western (HER 3523/0/1) and eastern (HER 3523/0/2) edges of the village indicating medieval settlement shrinkage (HER 3523/0/1), as well as the earthworks of a possible medieval manor (HER 2523/02). This is located to the north of the village between Grendon Hall and Hall Farm comprising a moat (HER 3523/02/01) and cropmarks of a medieval building (HER 3523/02/02), and may be that described in 1325 as consisting of a 'messuage with a ditch and a garden' held by Richard de Harrington'.
- 5.9.6 Evidence for medieval settlement activity elsewhere in the 1km search area includes what has been interpreted to be the Cotton DMV (HER 3551) which was documented in the 14th century. The field name Cotton Closes suggests a former settlement here, and remains thought to be associated with this have been identified by cropmarks from air photos immediately to the east of, and partially extending into, BESS1. The cropmarks associated with this possible settlement include a large double-ditched rectilinear enclosure immediately north of the stream (HER 3551/0/7), and another similarly sized rectilinear enclosure further to the east (HER 3551/0/4). In between these two enclosures were numerous discrete features interpreted as house platforms (HER 3551/0/10), part of another possible enclosure (HER 3551/0/11) and a ditch (HER 3551/0/2). However, it should be noted that these latter two features closely correspond with field boundaries depicted on historical mapping up to 1950, and therefore may be later features. A possible extractive pit was identified immediately to the north-east of the western enclosure (HER 3551/0/9) and at the eastern end of the complex was a small square enclosure (HER 3551/0/5). On the south side of the stream was another large rectilinear enclosure (HER 3551/0/6), and to the west of this, within BESS2, a sub-circular enclosure (HER 3551/0/8). Fieldwalking at the site in 1970 (Event ENN9807) identified a scatter of medieval pottery and a large quantity of limestone thought to be from building foundations, but the investigator considered that the site had been destroyed by ploughing. It should also be noted that the HER entry for his site records that the field investigator considered that the identification of the site with the 'lost village of Cotton' or any other DMV was in error, and therefore its status remains uncertain. Notwithstanding this, a trial trench excavation undertaken in 2021 ahead of a proposed battery installation (HER Event ENN110094) identified medieval features including a hearth and wall, ditches

and a pit, associated with pottery dating to the 12th-13th centuries, and this was interpreted as peripheral activity associated with the Cotton DMV (HER 3551/012).

- 5.9.7 The site of another DMV is located at the northern edge of the 1km search area which represents the site of the Domesday hamlet of Barton Thorpe (HER 2682). This was identified by air photographs and possible mill buildings depicted on an 18th century map and includes a large rectangular enclosure (HER 2682/0/5) and numerous features which lie beyond the edge of the search area.
- 5.9.8 There is also evidence for medieval agricultural activity recorded within the 1km search area. This includes eight discrete blocks of ridge and furrow recorded by the Open Fields Project in 1995-99, five of which (HER 6521/0/4; HER 6521/0/8; HER 6521/0/9; HER 6521/0/11; HER 6521/0/12) radiate out from the village of Grendon. A fourth is slightly more distant from the medieval core of the village, and this occupies the south-western field of the BESS1 (HER 6521/0/3). However, analysis of the recent LiDAR data indicates that no such earthworks survive within the study site, and it is concluded these have now been ploughed out. The two other blocks of ridge and furrow recorded within the search area are located c. 950m to the north-west of the study site adjacent to the Barton Thorpe DMV (HER 9407/0/4) and within Castle Ashby Park, c.280m to the south-west of the BESS2. A possible double plough headland has also been recorded in Castle Ashby Park, c.710m to the south-west of BESS2, although this corresponds with a cropmark of a possible double ditched trackway of prehistoric date (HER 3569/0/1), and therefore the interpretation is uncertain.
- 5.9.9 The University of East Anglia project A GIS aided study of agriculture and landscape in Midland England (Williamson et al. 2011) has mapped the likely medieval land-use across Northamptonshire (Figure 18), and this illustrates that the eastern 'arm' of BESS1 was abutting the medieval settlement thought to comprise the SMV of Cotton and was part of a wider area of pasture within the open fields which ran along the watercourses. To the west, in BESS1, were north-west to south-east oriented selions within larger furlongs, and two headland banks have been mapped from air photographs. BESS2 occupied part of another furlong further to the west, with north-east to south-west oriented selions, and BESS3 was located in what is believed to have been an area of meadow which occupied the flood plain of the River Nene.
- 5.9.10 In conclusion, it is considered that there is potential for medieval remains to survive within the study site, due to the proximity of the putative remains of the Cotton DMV and the recorded cropmark within BESS1. There is little potential for medieval remains to be present within BESS3 due to the gravel extraction that is known to have taken place earlier this century.
- 5.10 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (c. 1540-present)**
- 5.10.1 There is one record relating to the post-medieval or modern periods within the study site, which comprises the World War II searchlight battery known as '256336 Clay Hills' which was controlled by the 467 searchlight battery, 73 searchlight regiment (HER 9201/1). This

site has now been subsumed within the Grendon Substation and the post-medieval field barn at which it was located has been demolished.

- 5.10.2 The Northamptonshire HER documents 24 records of ‘Post Medieval to Late 20th century’ date within the 1km search area, as well as three records of ‘Medieval to Late 20th century’ date, two records of ‘Modern’ date, 15 records of ‘Modern to Late 20th Century’ date, and one of ‘Modern to 21st Century’ date. None of these records are located within the parcels of the study site.
- 5.10.3 The majority of the ‘Post Medieval’ to ‘Modern’ records relate to houses and other buildings within the village of Grendon (e.g., HER 3523/0/6-24; HER 3523/01/2-3; 3523/3/1-5; HER 3523/4; 3523/5/1; HER 3523/6; HER 3523/6/1; 3523/7; HER 3523/7/1; HER 3523/7/1).
- 5.10.4 In addition to the buildings within Grendon, the northern reaches of Castle Ashby Park (HER 3321) extend into the 1km search area, including the Grade II Listed Station Lodge at the northern entrance to the park (HER 3321/0/19), although the estate village of Castle Ashby itself and the majority of the park lie some distance to the south outside of the search area.
- 5.10.5 The common fields of the parish of Grendon were enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1781 (Salzman 1937, 249), but the earliest known map to depict the study site is the 1817 Ordnance Survey (OS) Drawing for Wellingborough (Figure 8) which depicts the search area before a further re-organisation of the landscape that occurred later in the 19th century. The road between Grendon and Whiston that skirts the southern edge of BESS1 and BESS2 (now known as Station Road) is depicted, as is the road branching off to the south-west towards Castle Ashby, and the village of Grendon appears much as it did on later maps. Other notable features include White Mill and Barton Mill which are depicted on the River Nene at the north-western edge of the search area, and Pastures Farm, c.250m to the north-west of the study site is depicted as a single building, though not named. In addition, the field boundaries that form the north-western edge of BESS2, and the northwest edge of BESS1 (perpendicular to Station Road) were also apparently extant at this time. It is difficult to positively differentiate between water courses and field boundaries on the 1817 map, although it is evident that the stream known as Grendon Brook is depicted. This crossed by the road junction to the south of the study site, continuing in a north-easterly direction and skirting by the south-eastern edge of the study site before meeting a second stream from the east and continuing in a northerly direction.
- 5.10.6 By the time of the OS Old Series map of 1835 (Figure 9), the Grendon Brook had been re-routed further to the west, to follow the alignment similar or equivalent to the course that this stream currently takes, and which now forms the eastern boundary of BESS1. This is depicted as continuing northwards and defined the western edge of an area land named as Wollaston Gorse. The stream that forms the north-western boundary of BESS3 had also been established by this time, potentially representing the diversion of an earlier stream which formed the field boundary running through the western side of BESS3 on the 1817 map (and possibly related to the palaeochannel identified in this vicinity during the

excavations ahead of quarrying in 2004). A further straightened watercourse is depicted to the north-east of this which provides further evidence of the replanning of the landscape that had occurred between 1817-35. This map also illustrates that the Scotland Pond (HER 3321/0/32) and Grendon Quarter Pond (HER 3321/0/31) had been constructed in Castle Ashby Park during the period 1817-35, and the NHLE entry for Castle Ashby Park records that these ponds were created by the damming of the Grendon Brook in 1818-22. In addition, a rectangular building within a rectangular enclosure is depicted towards the northern edge of BESS1, this being at precisely the location that the recent geophysical survey identified an area of magnetic disturbance and a diffuse spread of modern building material and rubble which was observed during the survey (ASWYAS 2023, 4; F2 on Figure 9).

- 5.10.7 An undated map of an estate at Grendon held at Northamptonshire Archives (Ref: Map/5973) depicts the churchyard and other buildings at Grendon, and eight closes extending from the village to the north-west as far as the River Nene (Figure 10). An elongated close belonging to Lawrence Sanderson named 'Home Close' is depicted which was bisected by the watercourse that flows to the north-east along the eastern edge of BESS1, and this extended partially into the central area of BESS1 into an area labelled as 'Markham'. The south-eastern and north-eastern 'arms' of BESS1 were part of a wider area cut into three by the watercourses which is named as 'Grazing grounds below'. In the westernmost corner of this field, the building (likely a field barn) depicted on the 1835 Old Series map has been added in pencil, and therefore may not have been extant when the original survey was carried out. The north-western edge of the area labelled 'Markham' is shown as a hedgeline which still forms much the north-western boundary to BESS1. Immediately to the north-west of this boundary, a trapezoidal field is depicted named as 'Clayhill Close', the north-western boundary of which ran along the north-western boundary of BESS2. Another field to the north-east is named 'Upper Moor Meadow', three side of which survive as the western, northern and eastern sides of BESS3.
- 5.10.8 Also held at Northamptonshire Archives, 'A map and survey of an estate situate at Grendon, the property of Mr. Markham' (Ref: Map/6315; Figure 7) is dated 1815, and this is likely to be later than the undated map discussed above, as it depicts the area labelled as 'Markham' on the latter plan as having been subdivided into three closes, 'Home Close', 'Middle Close' and 'Far Close'. The latter close has encroached on what was previously Sanderson's land, truncating it with the field boundary which still forms the extant south-western boundary to BESS1. The area of 'Far Close' is recorded as 15 acres, 0 roods and 14 perches, but it is also noted in the area that was formerly occupied by Sanderson that 4 acres, 3 roods and 33 perches are 'Plough'd'. This suggests that the map had been drawn at the time of this land acquisition, which would account for these different states of land-use.
- 5.10.9 The OS 1st edition map of 1885 (Figure 10) depicts the wider field pattern that is likely to have been established at the same time as the re-routing of the watercourses, replacing that depicted on the 1817 map. The two maps discussed above suggest that at least some

of this was carried out in piecemeal fashion, and it is noteworthy that none of the 'closes' depicted on the two previous maps were shown on the 1817 map. All of the boundaries within the study site are depicted on this map except for the north-eastern boundary of the BESS2 and the north-western boundary of BESS1. By this time the fields to the south of Station Road had been incorporated into Castle Ashby Park, it having almost doubled in size c.1874. No changes within the study site are depicted on subsequent OS maps dating to 1901 (Figure 11) and 1950 (Figure 12), but by 1972 the Grendon Electricity Grid Substation had been constructed in the area between the three parcels of the study site, and three pylons carrying two separate overhead lines to the substation had been erected in BESS3 and a single pylon carrying an overhead line to the substation had been erected in BESS1 (Figure 13). The north-eastern boundary of BESS2 and the north-western boundary of BESS1 had been established with the construction of the sub-station. By the time of the 1988 OS map (Figure 14) an area immediately to the north-east and nearby to the north and north-west had been quarried for gravel and survived as water-filled pits.

- 5.10.10 The 2001 OS map (Figure 15) depicts BESS2 as under woodland, and a large water-filled quarry abutting the northern edge of BESS3. Google Earth imagery from December 2004 shows two further water-filled quarry pits to the east of BESS3, and BESS3 in the process of being restored following the quarry operations which occurred following the phased schemes of archaeological evaluation undertaken during the period 2001-2002 (HER Events ENN110057, ENN101883, and ENN101883). Google Earth imagery from June 2005 illustrates that quarrying operations had been completed and the parcel had been restored to agricultural use by this time. More recent google earth aerial imagery up to 2020 depict no further changes within the study site (Figure 16).
- 5.10.11 There is a no potential for significant post-medieval or modern below-ground archaeological remains to be identified within BESS3, and low potential for such remains to be present in BESS 1 and BESS2, and it is considered that such remains are unlikely to be of greater than negligible significance.

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 to be assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.

6.3 Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

6.3.1 It is considered that there is potential for archaeological deposits associated with the prehistoric or Roman periods to be identified within the study site, considering the wealth of archaeological evidence from these periods previously identified within the wider search area, although it is to be noted that none of the extensive cropmarks associated with many of the known sites have been identified within the study site, and that BESS3 has previously been subject to quarrying which is likely to have removed most, if not all archaeological potential. 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.

6.3.2 It is considered that there is potential for medieval settlement remains to survive within the study site, due to the proximity of the putative remains of the Coton DMV and the recorded cropmark within BESS1. However, there is little potential for medieval remains to be present within BESS3 due to the gravel extraction that is known to have taken place earlier this century. If archaeological remains representing medieval settlement 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. The majority of the study site is likely, however, to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and it is considered that any such surviving buried remains (e.g. ploughing, field boundaries or drainage features etc.), are unlikely to be of greater than negligible significance.

7 Impact Assessment

7.1 Proposed Development

7.1.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) which forms part of the wider Green Hill Solar Farm DCO Application. The proposed BESS would include the following elements:

- 100 Power Conversion Systems (combined inverters and transformers)
- 400 Energy Storage Systems (battery units)
- Gas Insulated Substation (GIS) 400kV. Transformers are housed inside a shed to reduce noise. Example substation dimensions attached, max height 10-13m, to be confirmed as the electrical design progresses.
- Fencing, water storage, landscaping, sustainable drainage, cable routes etc.

7.1.2 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 BESS3 has previously been subject to gravel extraction during the period 2003-2005 and subsequently restored to agriculture, and consequently it is considered that this parcel has little or no archaeological potential. BESS2 is depicted on the 2001 OS map as occupied by a woodland plantation, and consequently there may have been some impacts from root action upon buried archaeological remains as a result of this. In addition, it is noted that ridge and furrow earthworks have been previously recorded in BESS1, but these are no longer extant having been levelled by ploughing, and it is possible that there may have also been truncation of buried archaeological remains due to ploughing.

7.3 Designated Heritage Assets

7.3.1 There are no designated archaeological assets within the study site. Impacts to the settings of designated heritage assets within the wider surrounding landscape will be assessed as part of 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 the study site that could be impacted by the proposed development.

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 in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the proposed Green Hill BESS site. 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.
- 8.1.2 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.
- 8.1.3 The available archaeological records, and results of non-intrusive surveys, suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric, Roman period and medieval remains within the study site. However, gravel extraction earlier this century has destroyed any archaeological potential within BESS3, and woodland planting and ploughing may have impacted upon any archaeological remains that might be present within BESS2 and BESS1.

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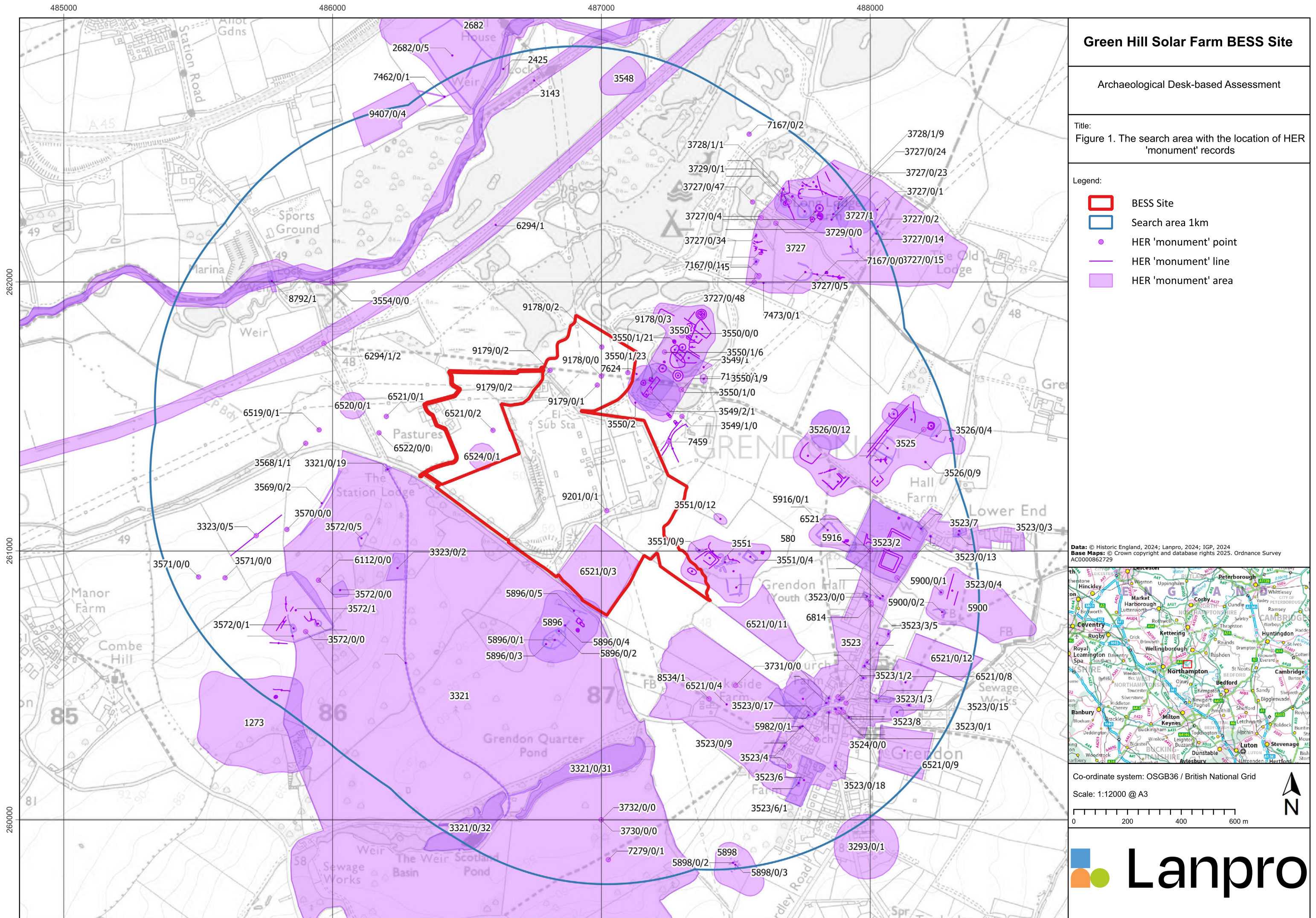
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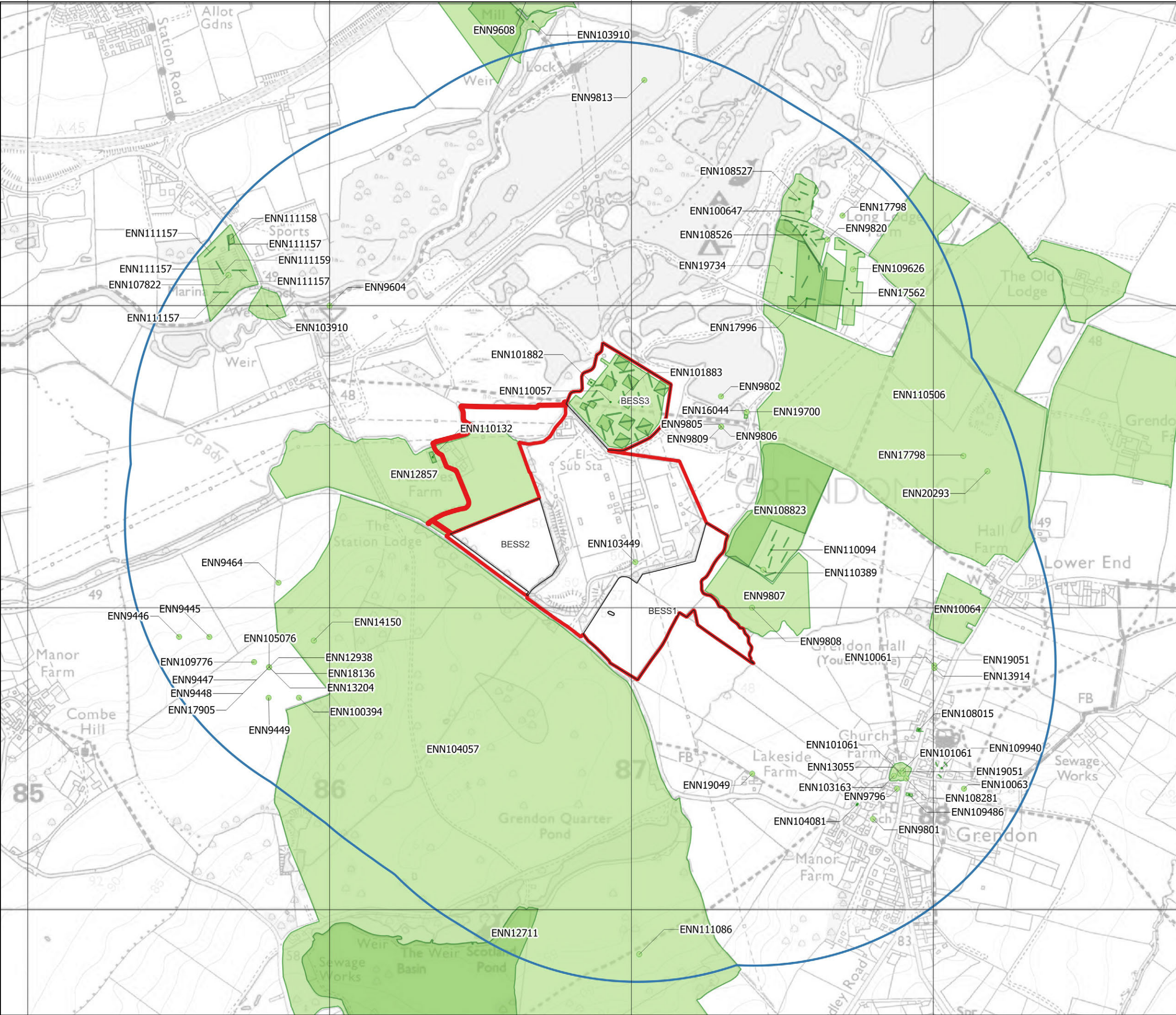
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Figures





Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

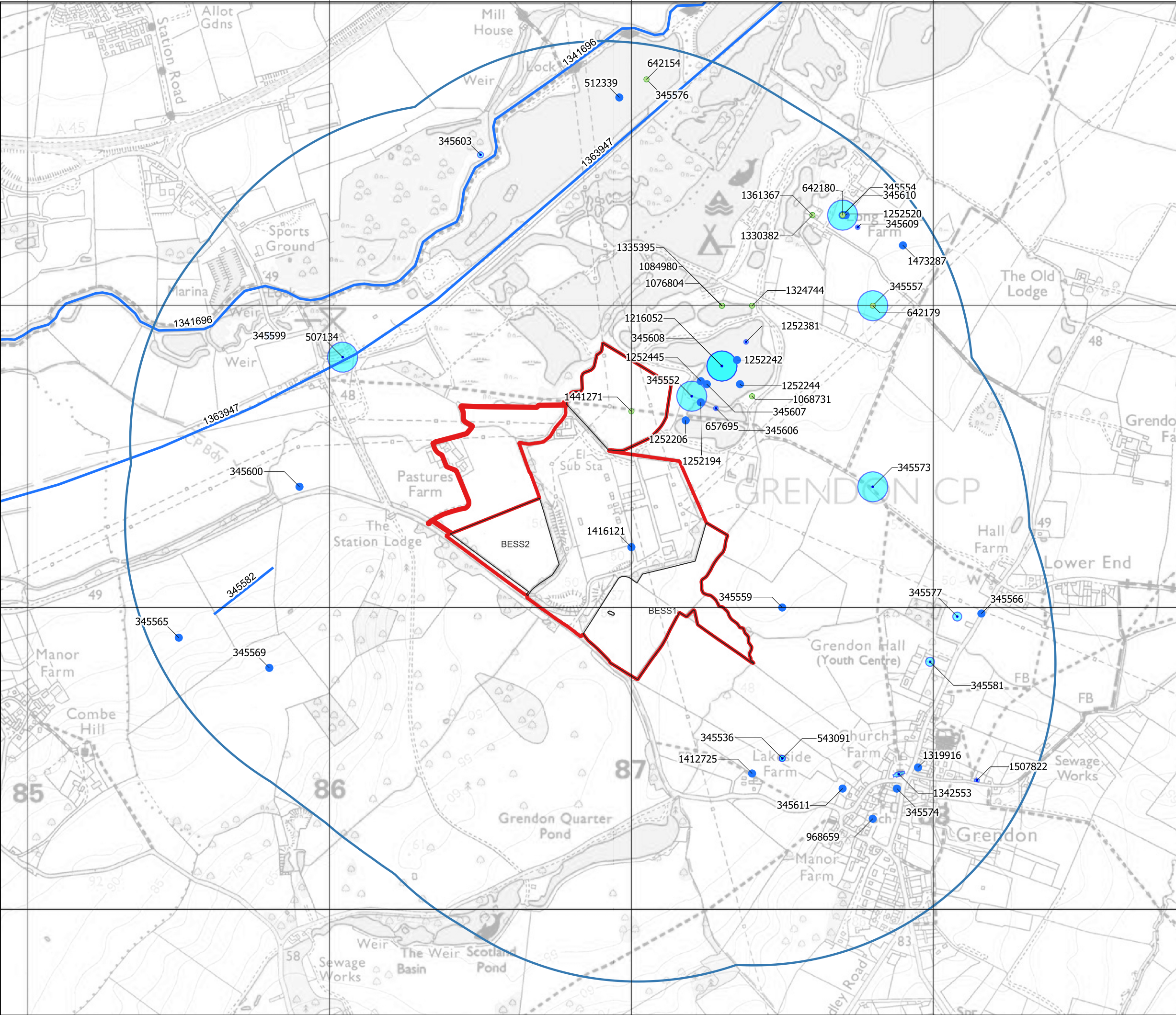
Title:
Figure 2. The search area with the location of HER 'event' records

Legend:

- BESS Site
- Search area 1km
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' area

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: 1:12000 @ A3



Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 3. The search area with the location of NRHE 'monument' and 'event' records

Legend:

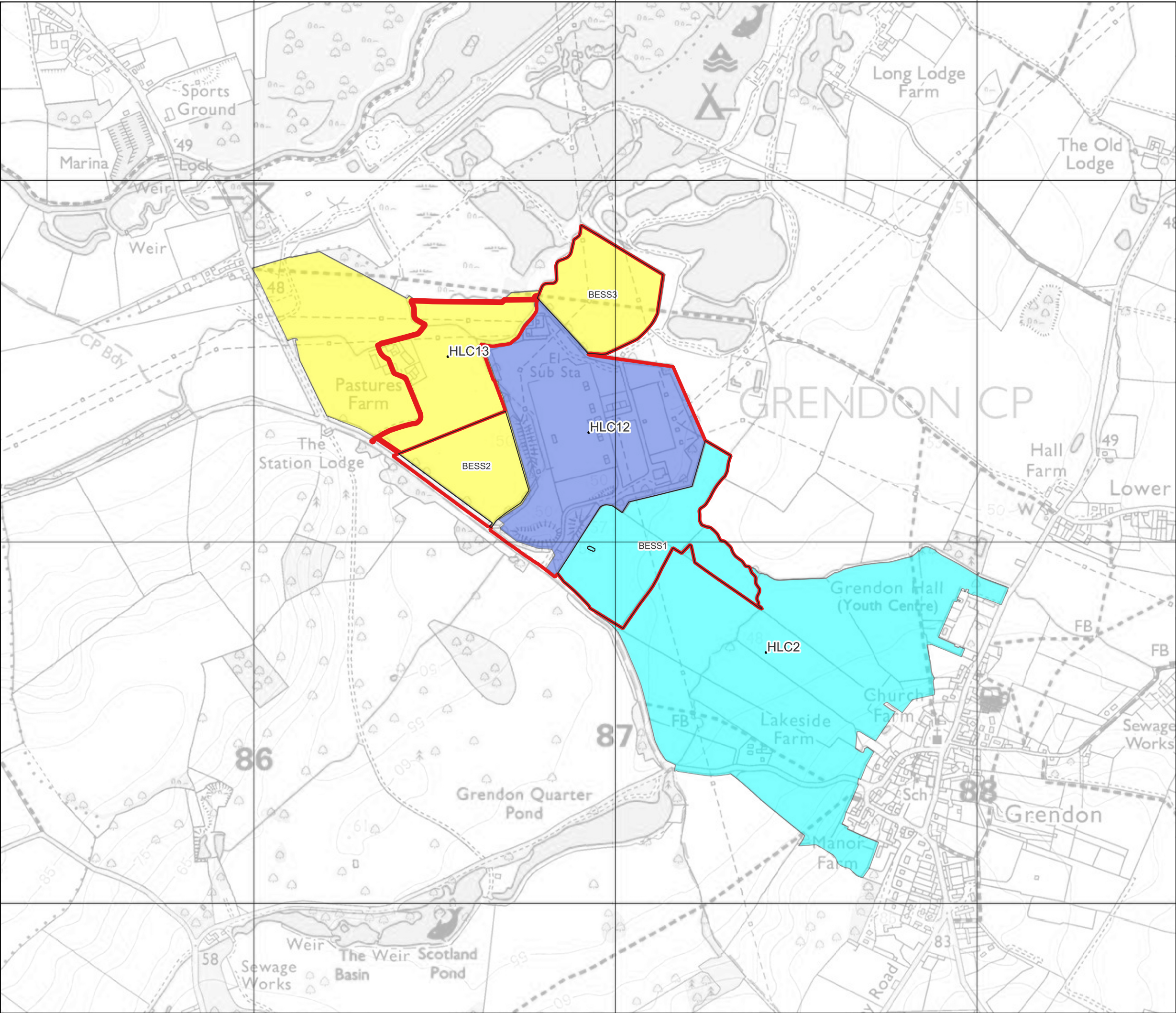
- BESS Site
- Search area 1km
- NRHE 'events' points
- NRHE 'monument' points
- NRHE 'monument' line
- NRHE 'monument' area

Data: © Historic England, 2024; Lanpro, 2024; IGP, 2024
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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:12000 @ A3

0200400600 m



Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 4. The search area with the location of Historic Landscape Character types

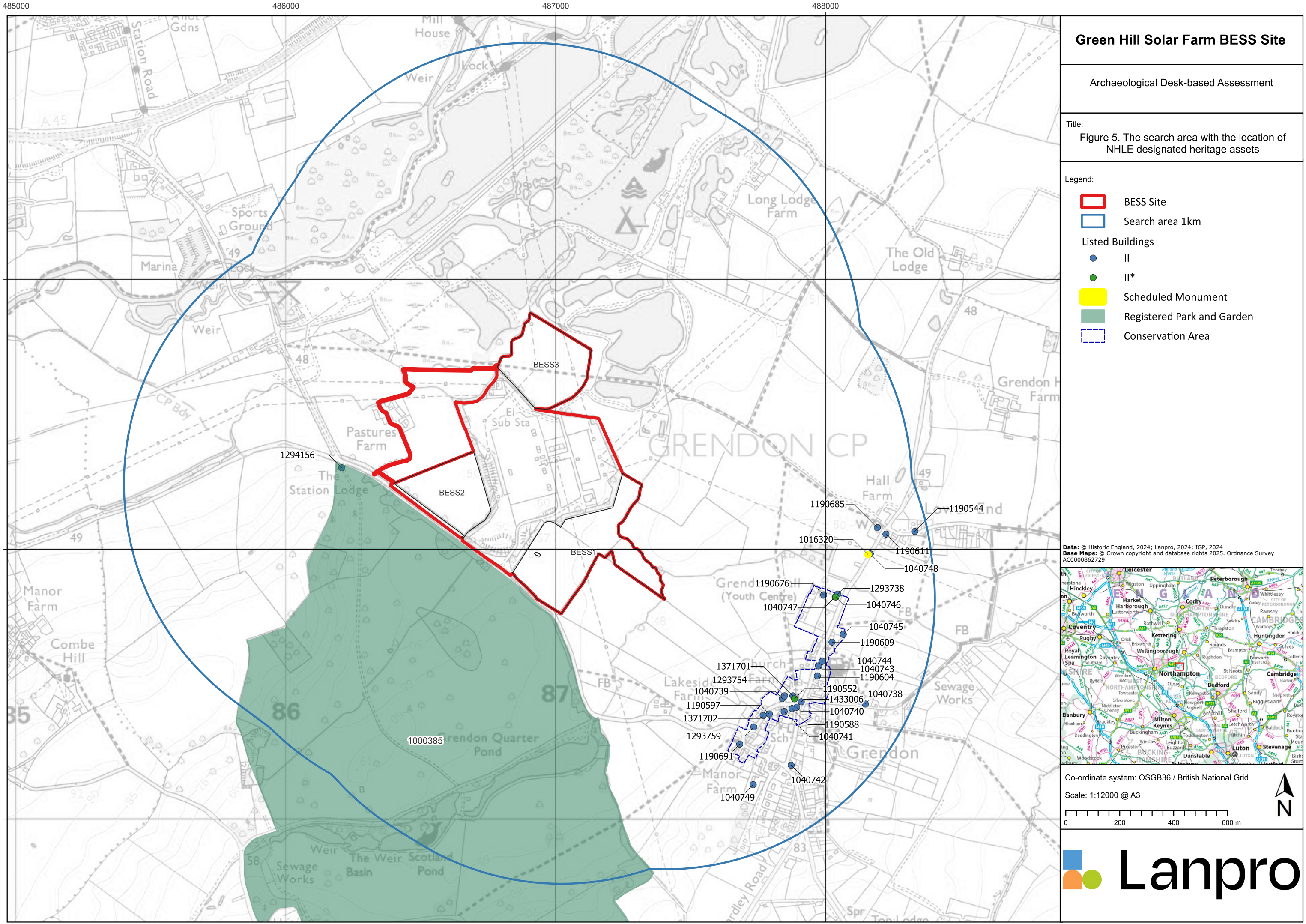
Legend:

- BESS Site
- Historic Landscape Character
 - 19th century Parliamentary Enclosure
 - Fragmented Modern Fields
 - Modern Fields

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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
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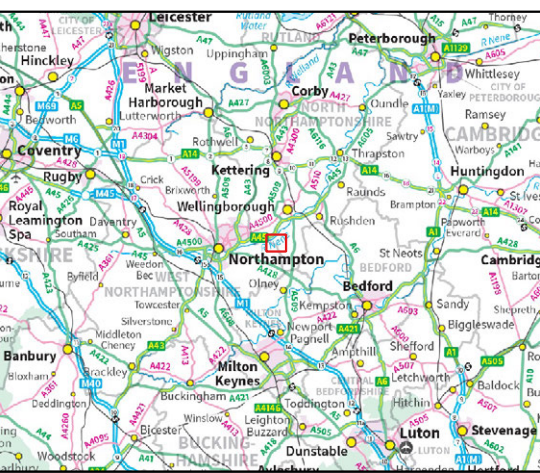
Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 5. The search area with the location of
NHLE designated heritage assets

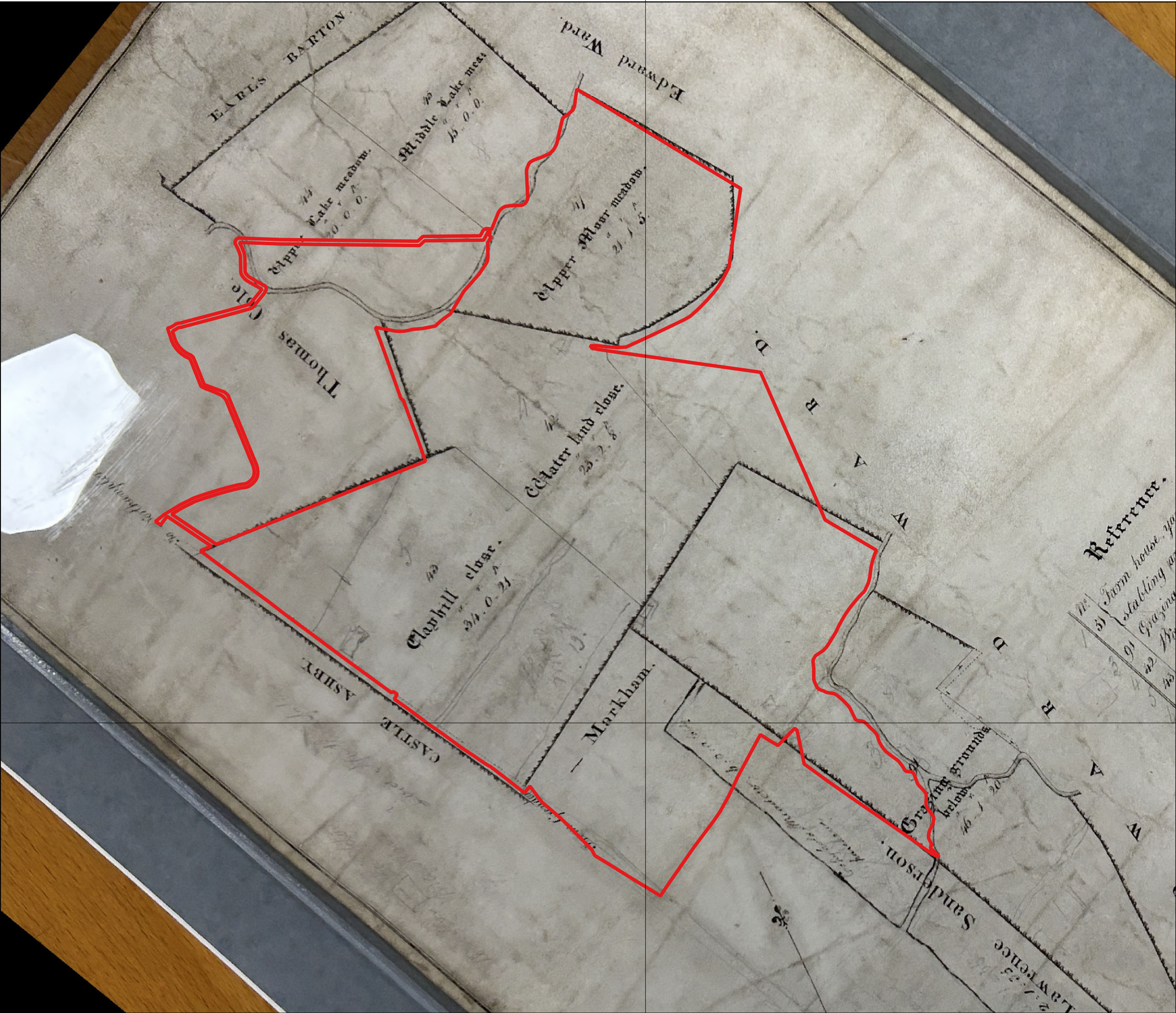
- Legend:
- BESS Site
 - Search area 1km
 - Listed Buildings
 - II
 - II*
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Registered Park and Garden
 - Conservation Area

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: 1:12000 @ A3
0 200 400 600 m





Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 6. Map of an estate at Grendon (undated)

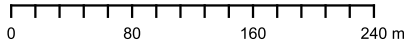
Legend:
 BESS Site

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: 1:5000 @ A3

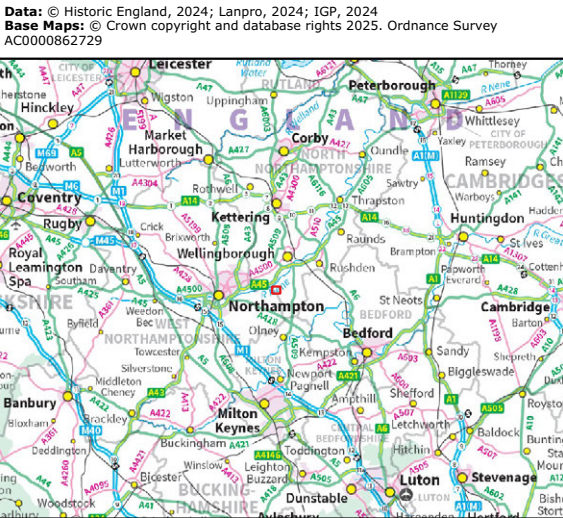


Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

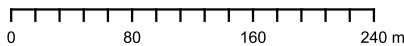
Title:
Figure 7. A survey and map of an estate situate at Grendon, 1815

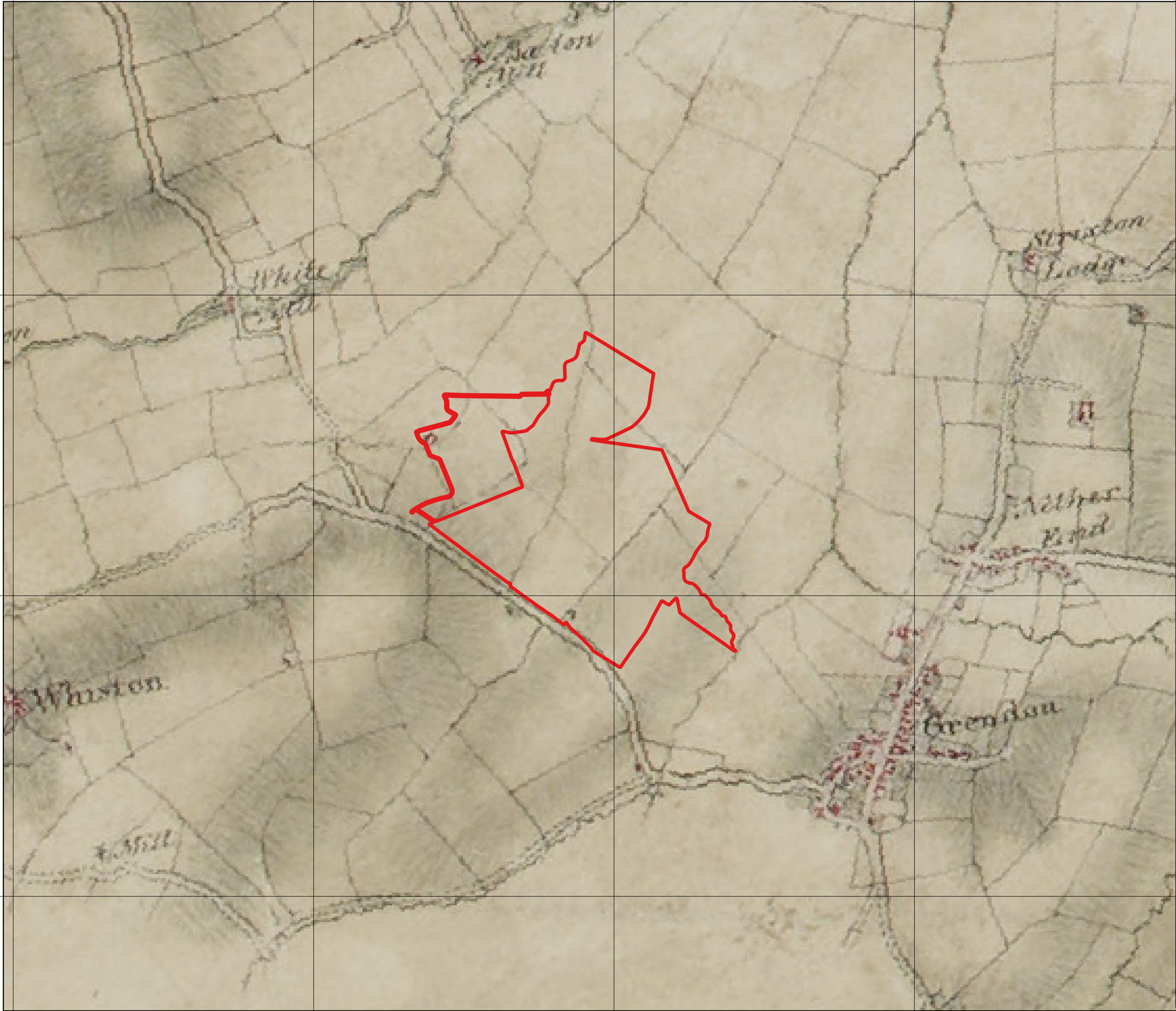
Legend:
 BESS Site



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:5000 @ A3





262000

261000

260000

Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 8. Extract from the Ordnance Survey Drawing for Wellingborough, 1817

Legend:

BESS Site

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: 1:12000 @ A3

0200400600 m



Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 9. Extract from the One Inch OS Old Series Ordnance Survey map, 1835

Legend:

BESS Site

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: 1:12000 @ A3

0200400600 m

N

Lanpro

Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 10. Extract from the 25 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map, 1885

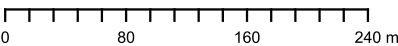
Legend:
 BESS Site

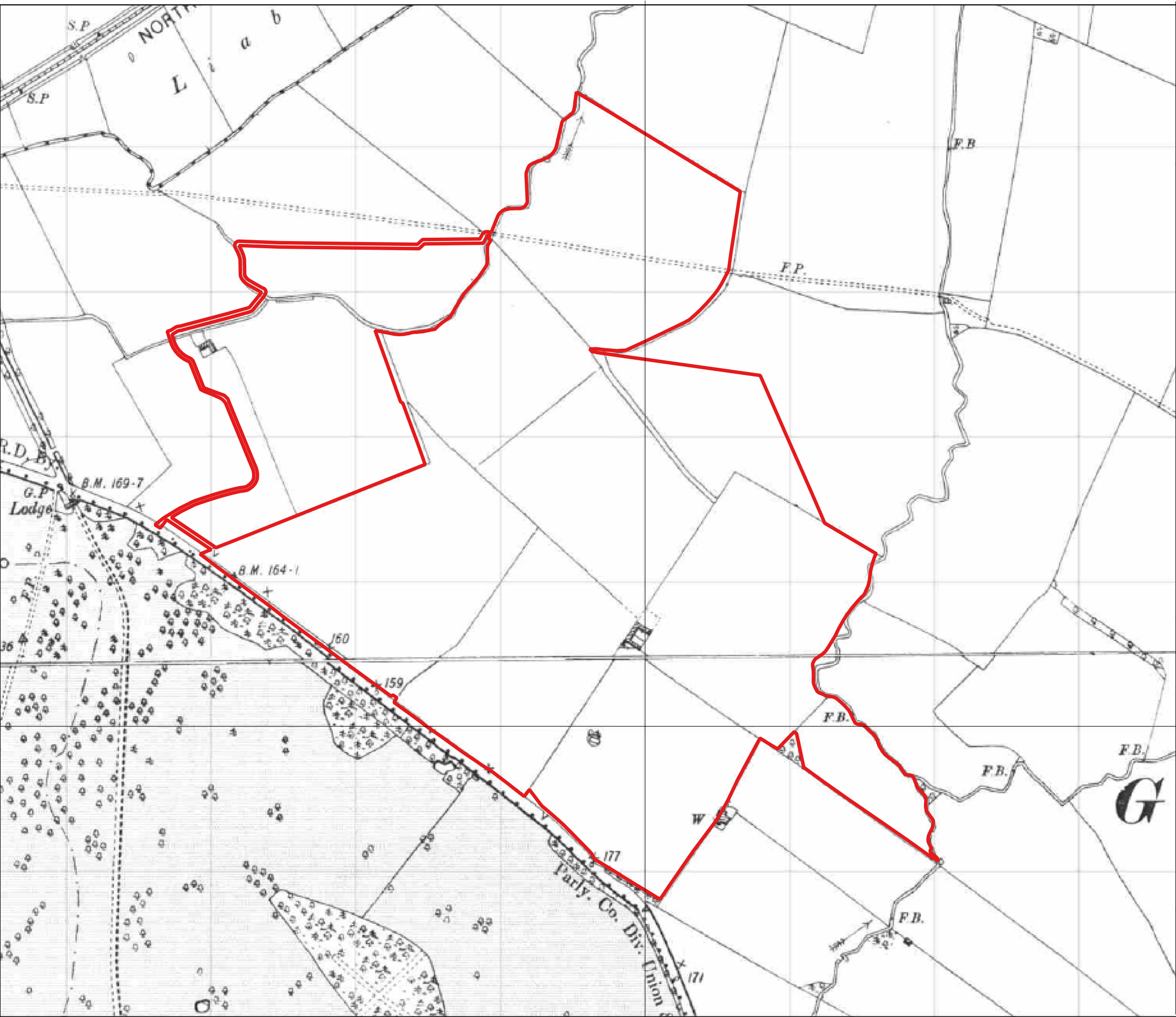
Data: © Historic England, 2024; Lanpro, 2024; IGP, 2024
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:5000 @ A3






Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 11. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map, 1901


Legend:
 BESS Site

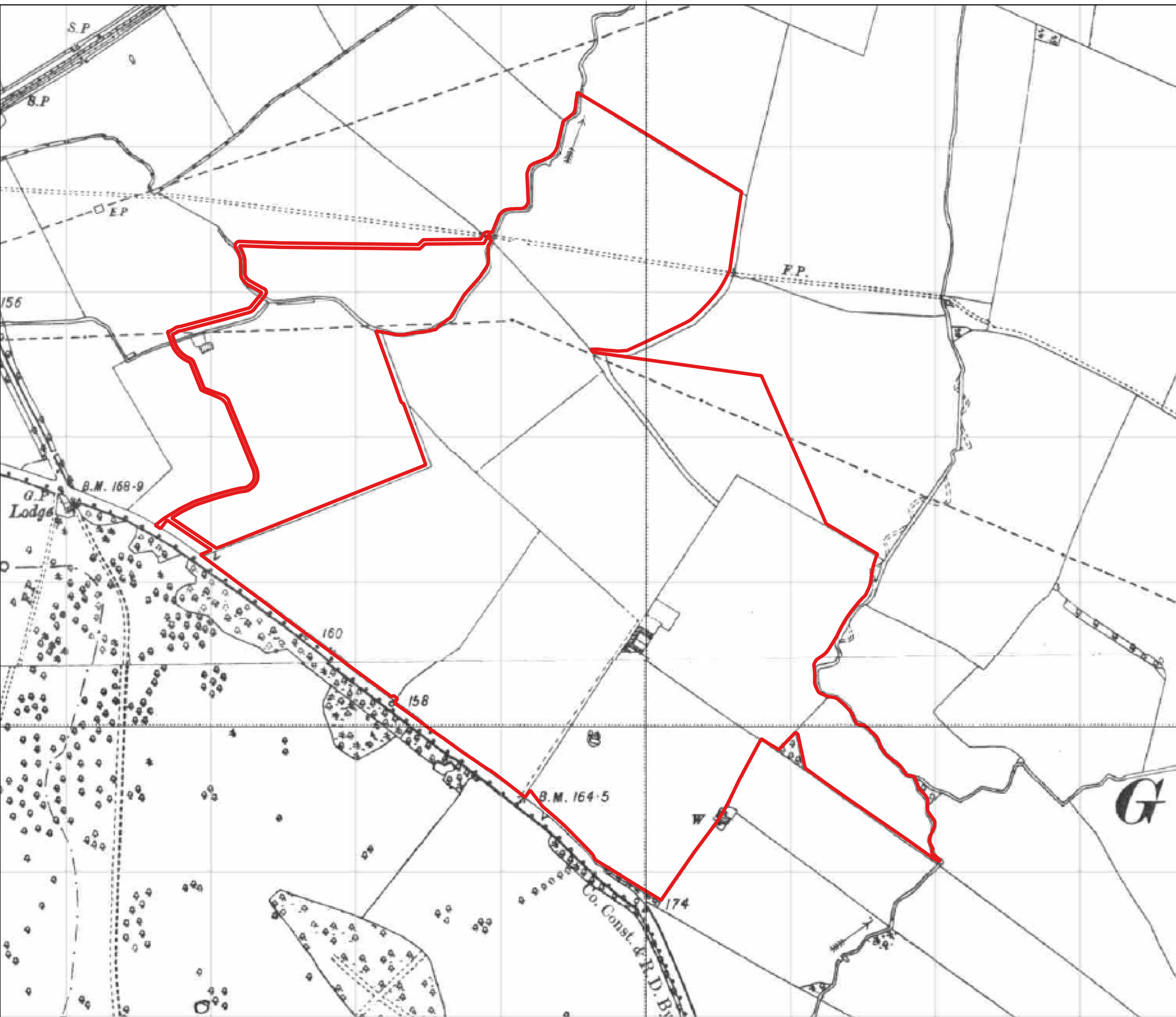
Data: © Historic England, 2024; Lanpro, 2024; IGP, 2024
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:5000 @ A3

080160240 m





Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

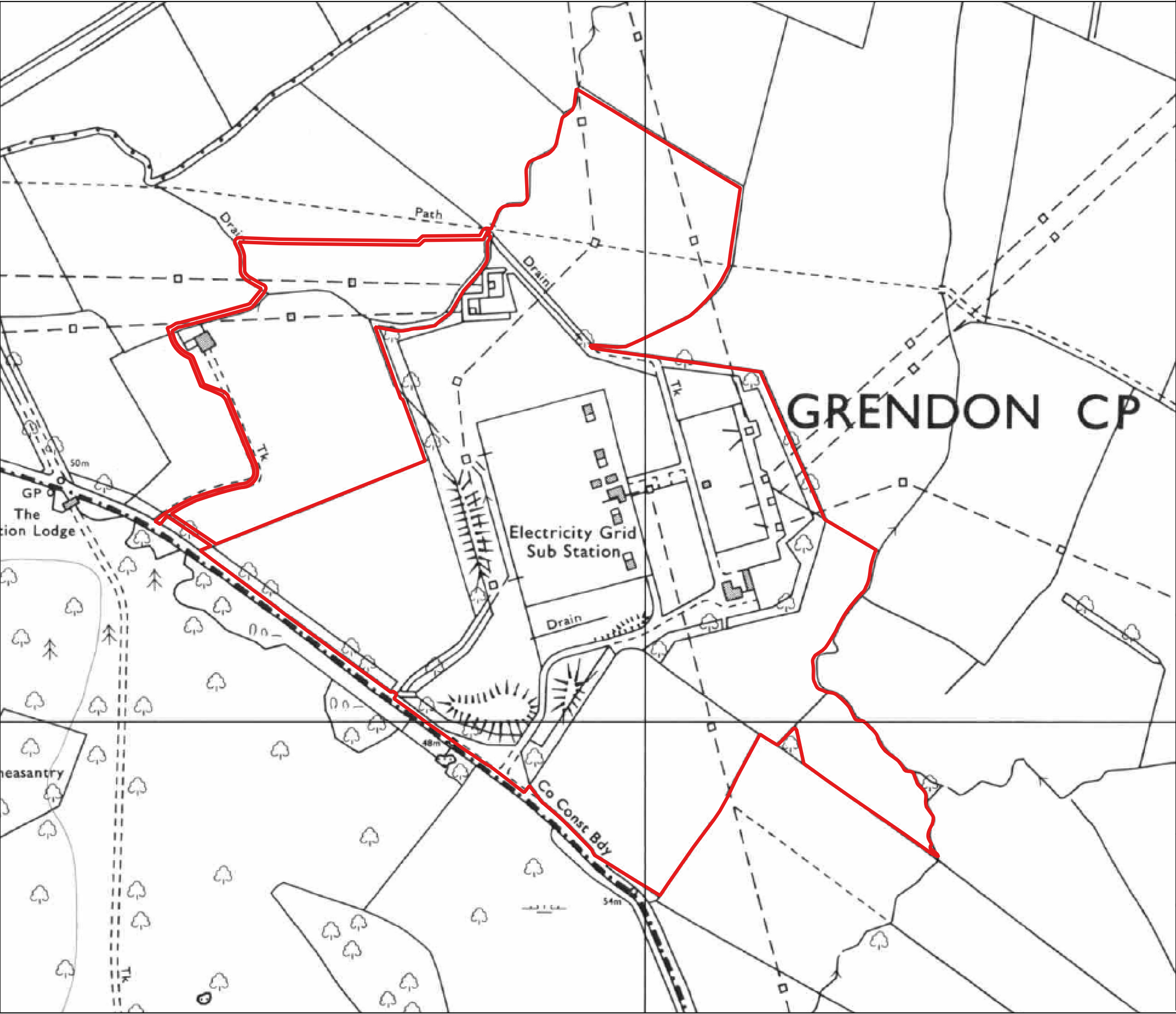
Title:
Figure 12. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey
County Series map, 1950

Legend:
 BESS Site

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: 1:5000 @ A3

080160240 m



Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 13. Extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance
Survey National Grid map, 1972

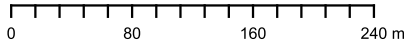
Legend:
 BESS Site

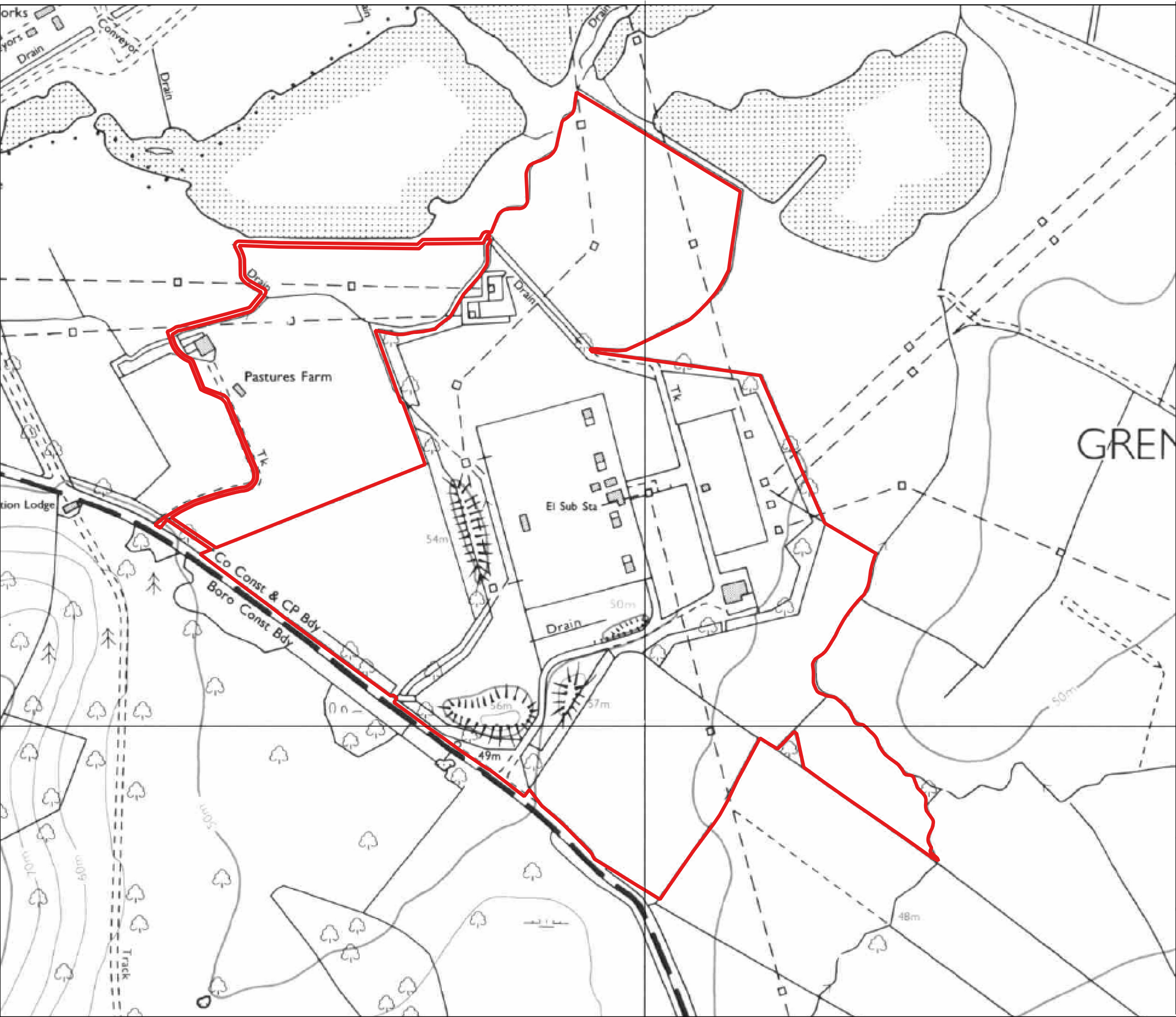
Data: © Historic England, 2024; Lanpro, 2024; IGP, 2024
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:5000 @ A3





Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 14. Extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance
Survey National Grid map, 1988

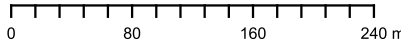
Legend:
 BESS Site

Data: © Historic England, 2024; Lanpro, 2024; IGP, 2024
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:5000 @ A3







Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment



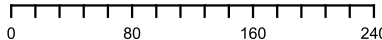
Title:
Figure 15. Extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey National Grid map, 2001

Legend:
 BESS Site

Data: © Historic England, 2024; Lanpro, 2024; IGP, 2024
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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:5000 @ A3





Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 16. Google Earth aerial imagery 2020

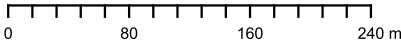
Legend:
 BESS Site

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: 1:5000 @ A3



Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:

Figure 17. LiDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM)
processed with multi-directional hill-shading

Legend:

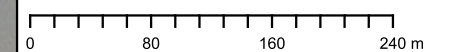
 BESS Site

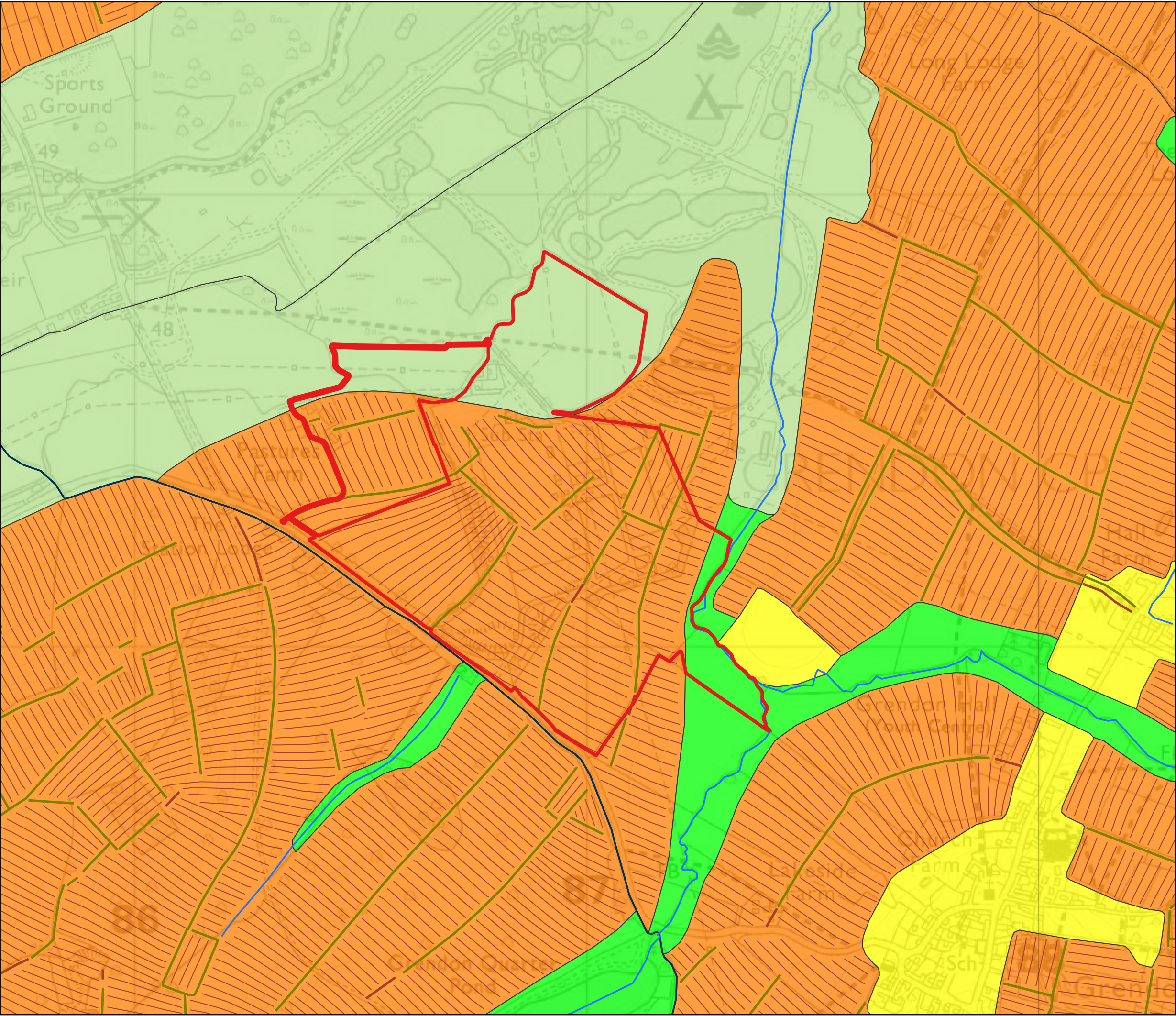
Data: © Historic England, 2024; Lanpro, 2024; IGP, 2024
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:5000 @ A3





Green Hill Solar Farm BESS Site

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Title:
Figure 18. Figure 18. Medieval land-use mapping

Legend:

- BESS Site
- Furlongs
- Headland (earthwork)
- Headland (interpolated)
- Streams and slades
- Medieval open fields: arable
- Medieval open fields: (pasture)
- Medieval meadow
- Medieval settlement area

Data: © University of East Anglia, Northamptonshire County Council, Rockingham Forest Trust
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey AC0000862729

Co-ordinate system:
Scale: 1: @ A3

0200400600 m

Lanpro

Plates



Plate 1. View south-east from the south-west corner of BESS1



Plate 2. View north-east from the south-western corner of BESS1



Plate 3. View south-west from the north-western edge of BESS1



Plate 4. View south from the same location as above



Plate 5. View south-east from the same location as above



Plate 6. View south-east across the south-eastern 'arm' of BESS1 from its north-western edge



Plate 7. View north-east across the proposed battery storage area in the northern 'arm' of BESS1 from its north-western edge



Plate 8. View south-west from the same location as above



Plate 9. View south-east from the northernmost corner of BESS1



Plate 10. Zoomed view as above showing the recently constructed sub-station to the east of BESS1



Plate 11. View south-west from the north-eastern corner of BESS1 looking across the proposed battery storage area



Plate 12. View west towards the extant Grendon Substation from the eastern edge of BESS1



Plate 13. View south-west from the same location as above



Plate 14. View south-east from the same location as above



Plate 15. View north-west towards the extant Grendon Substation from the same location as above



Plate 16. View north-west across the proposed southern battery storage area in BESS1 from the east



Plate 17. View west across the proposed southern battery storage area in BESS1 from the same location as above



Plate 18. View south-west across the proposed southern battery storage area in BESS1 from the same location as above



Plate 19. View west to depict the extant screening along the south-western edge of BESS1



Plate 20. View east across the proposed southern battery storage area in BESS1



Plate 21. View north-east along the south-western boundary of BESS2 from the southern entrance



Plate 22. View north-west across BESS from the same location as above



Plate 23. View north along the eastern edge of BESS2 from its eastern corner



Plate 24. View west from the same location as above illustrating the level of extant screening along the south-western boundary of BESS2



Plate 25. View south along the eastern edge of BESS2 from its northern corner



Plate 26. View south-west along the north-western edge of BESS2 from the same location as above



Plate 27. View east across BESS2 from its western corner



Plate 28. View south-east along the south-western edge of BESS2 from the same location as above



Plate 29. View south-east along the south-western edge of BESS3 from its western corner



Plate 30. View east across BESS3 from the same location as above



Plate 31. View north-east along the north-western edge of BESS3 from the same location as above



Plate 32. View north-east along the south-western edge of BESS3 from its southern corner



Plate 33. View north-west along the south-western edge of BESS3 from the same location as above

Appendix 1 Gazetteer

The following tables provide details of heritage assets recorded on the NHLE, Northamptonshire 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 Figures 1, 3 and 5. Tables are also provided below for archaeological 'events' recorded on the HER and NRHE, the locations of which are illustrated on Figure 2 respectively.

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Designation	NGR	Period
NHLE 'designated' records						
1040738	3523/0/6	1507822	29, Chequers Lane	LB GII	SP 88148 60427	Post Medieval
1040739	3523/0/8	N/A	Nos 8 and 10 and Wall Attached to West	LB GII	SP 87840 60447	Post Medieval
1040740	3523/0/14	N/A	1-3, Church Way (see details for further address information)	LB GII	SP 87893 60415	Post Medieval
1040741	3523/0/16	N/A	Blacksmiths Cottage and Attached Forge	LB GII	SP 87847 60399	Post Medieval
1040742	3523/0/18	N/A	2, Main Road	LB GII	SP 87873 60200	Post Medieval
1040743	3523/0/20	N/A	40, Main Road	LB GII	SP 87974 60568	Post Medieval
1040744	3523/0/21	N/A	The Half Moon Public House	LB GII	SP 87988 60585	Post Medieval
1040745	3523/0/23	N/A	54-58, Main Road	LB GII	SP 88066 60685	Post Medieval
1040746	3523/03/01	345581	Grendon Hall	LB GII*	SP 88038 60823	Post Medieval
1040747	3523/03/02	N/A	Marlow Hall at Grendon Hall	LB GII	SP 88036 60824	Post Medieval
1040748	3523/0/3	345566	Wayside Cross Approximately 120 Metres South Of Hall Close Cottage	LB GII	SP 88166 60983	Medieval
1040749	3523/06/01	N/A	The Grange	LB GII	SP 87732 60128	Post Medieval
1190544	3523/07/01	N/A	Old Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 88331 61066	Post Medieval
1190552	3523/01/01	1342553	Church Of St Mary	LB GII*	SP 87885 60446	Medieval
1190588	3523/0/15	N/A	5-7, Church Way	LB GII	SP 87876 60410	Post Medieval
1190597	3523/0/17	N/A	15, Church Way	LB GII	SP 87792 60390	Post Medieval
1190604	3523/0/19	N/A	38, Main Road	LB GII	SP 87970 60531	Post Medieval
1190609	3523/0/22	-	50, Main Road	LB GII	SP 88024 60656	Post Medieval

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Designation	NGR	Period
1190611	3523/0/13	-	80, Main Road	LB GII	SP 88224 61056	Post Medieval
1190676	3523/03/04	-	Gates and Gatepiers Approximately 10 Metres East of Grendon Hall	LB GII	SP 87993 60831	Post Medieval
1190685	3523/0/10	-	Hall Close Cottage	LB GII	SP 88192 61080	Post Medieval
1190691	3523/05/01	-	Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 87682 60278	Post Medieval
1293738	3523/03/03	-	Dovecote Approximately 60 Metres South East of Grendon Hall	LB GII	SP 88045 60834	Post Medieval
1293754	3523/0/7	-	6, Church Way	LB GII	SP 87848 60457	Post Medieval
1293759	3523/0/11	-	20, Church Way	LB GII	SP 87734 60342	Post Medieval
1294156	3321/0/19	-	Station Lodge	LB GII	SP 86207 61302	Post Medieval
1371701	3523/01/02	-	Chest Tomb Approximately 3 Metres North of North Aisle Of Church Of St Mary	LB GII	SP 87879 60457	Post Medieval
1371702	3523/0/9	-	16-18, Church Way	LB GII	SP 87769 60384	Post Medieval
1433006	3523/01/03	-	Grendon War Memorial	LB GII	SP8791060435	Modern
1040738	3523/0/6	1507822	29, Chequers Lane	LB GII	SP 88148 60427	Post Medieval
1016320	3523/0/3	-	Medieval cross 170m southwest of Hall Farm	SM	SP 88158 60980	Medieval
1000385	3321	-	Castle Ashby	RPG I	SP 85761 57843	Post Medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
580	-	Possible Medieval Activity, Unlocated	SP 87999 60999	Medieval
580/0/0	-	Unlocated, Unstratified Medieval Find	SP 87999 60999	Medieval
1273	-	Possible Prehistoric, Romano-British & Early Middle Saxon Settlement	SP 85707 60360	Lower Palaeolithic to Early Middle Saxon

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
1273/0/10	-	Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 85788 60457	Prehistoric
1273/0/11	-	Possible Prehistoric Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 85810 60482	Prehistoric
2425	-	The River Nene	SP 86634 62792	Lower Palaeolithic to Late 20 th Century
2682	-	Barton Thorpe, Thorp Juxta Barton	SP 86524 62954	Medieval
2682/0/5	-	Large Rectangular Medieval Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 86445 62842	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3143	1341696	The River Nene Navigation (Kings Lynn to Northampton)	SP 86749 62749	Modern to Late 20 th Century
3293/0/1	-	Iron Age and Roman settlement	SP 87986 59899	Late Roman
3321	-	Castle Ashby Park	SP 86472 60460	Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3321/0/19	-	Station Lodge	SP 86204 61302	Modern to Late 20 th Century
3321/0/27	-	Drive Through C19th Northern Extension to the Park	SP 86272 60583	Modern to Late 20 th Century
3321/0/31	-	Grendon Quarter Pond	SP 86961 60190	Modern to Late 20 th Century
3321/0/32	-	Scotland pond	SP 86511 59969	Modern to Late 20 th Century
3323/0/2	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 86241 60936	Medieval
3323/0/5	-	Double Plough Headland	SP 85716 61057	Medieval to Post Medieval
3523	345611	Grendon	SP 87929 60658	Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/0	-	Unstratified Medieval Find	SP 88003 60808	Medieval
3523/0/1	-	Possible Medieval & Post Medieval House Platforms	SP 88100 60400	Medieval to Post Medieval
3523/0/2	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Building Platform, Grendon	SP 87750 60450	Medieval to Post Medieval
3523/0/3	345566	Wayside Cross c.120m South of Hall Close Cottage	SP 88164 60980	Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/4	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Cross	SP 88100 60899	Medieval to Post Medieval
3523/0/6	1507822	No.29 Chequers Lane	SP 88144 60426	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/7	-	No.6 Church Way	SP 87845 60452	Modern to Late 20 th Century

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3523/0/8	-	Nos.8 & 10 Church Way & Wall Attached to the West	SP 87837 60434	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/9	-	Nos.16 & 18 Church Way	SP 87771 60388	Modern to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/10	-	Hall Close Cottage	SP 88189 61083	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/11	-	No. 20 Church Way	SP 87739 60343	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/12	-	Barn at No. 20 Church Way	SP 87748 60348	Modern to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/13	-	No.80 Main Road	SP 88224 61054	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/14	-	Nos.1 & 3 Church Way & No.21 Main Road	SP 87892 60414	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/15	-	Nos.5 & 7 Church Way	SP 87871 60412	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/16	-	No.11 Church Way (Blacksmiths Cottage & Attached Forge)	SP 87846 60399	Modern to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/17	-	No.15 Church Way	SP 87794 60393	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/18	-	No.2 Main Road	SP 87870 60201	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/19	-	No.38 Main Road	SP 87974 60527	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/20	-	No.40 Main Road	SP 87979 60572	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/21	-	The Half Moon Public House	SP 87988 60585	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/22	-	No.50 Main Road	SP 88026 60656	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/23	-	Nos.54 to 58 Main Road (even)	SP 88067 60690	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/0/24	-	Grendon Union Chapel, Main Road	SP 87920 60380	Modern to 21 st Century
3523/0/25	-	Possible early medieval settlement, Hill Farm	SP 88022 60441	Late Saxon to Late 20 th Century
3523/01/01	1342553	Church of St. Mary	SP 87885 60447	Early Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/01/02	-	Chest Tomb c.3m North of North Aisle of Church of St. Mary	SP 87880 60456	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/01/03	-	Grendon War Memorial	SP 8791060434	Early 20 th Century to Unknown
3523/02	345577	Probable Medieval Manor, north of Grendon	SP 88060 61030	Medieval to Post Medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3523/02/01	345577	Medieval Moat (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88070 61002	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3523/02/02	-	Medieval Building (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88106 61122	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3523/03/01	345581	Grendon Hall	SP 87988 60830	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/03/02	-	Marlow Hall (Former Stables for Grendon Hall)	SP 88037 60823	Post Medieval to Mid 20 th Century
3523/03/03	-	Dovecote c.60m East of Grendon Hall	SP 88046 60832	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/03/04	-	Gates & Gatepiers c.10m East of Grendon Hall	SP 88002 60808	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/03/05	-	Post Medieval/Modern Gardens	SP 88003 60800	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/4	-	Possible Post Medieval Manor	SP 87700 60199	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/05/01	-	Manor Farmhouse	SP 87681 60274	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/6	-	The Grange (Formerly Grendon Rectory)	SP 87754 60147	Modern to Late 20 th Century
3523/06/01	-	No.3 Manor Road (The Grange)	SP 87734 60136	Modern to Late 20 th Century
3523/7	-	Post Medieval/Modern Farm	SP 88332 61074	Post Medieval to Mid 20 th Century
3523/07/01	-	No.1 Blackmile Lane (Old Farmhouse)	SP 88328 61060	Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century
3523/8	-	Possible WWII Radio Station (Grendon, 53-A)	SP 87900 60400	Second World War
3524/0/0	-	Roman coins, west of Main Road	SP 87880 60400	Roman
3525	-	Possible Bronze Age Burial Activity	SP 88153 61488	Bronze Age
3525	-	Possible Bronze Age Burial Activity	SP 88199 61451	Bronze Age
3525/0/1	-	Possible Bronze Age Round Barrow	SP 88227 61464	Prehistoric
3525/0/2	-	Prehistoric Round Barrow (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88087 61509	Prehistoric
3526	-	Possible Iron Age Settlement, north-west of Hall Farm	SP 88148 61387	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
3526/0/1	-	Southern Half of Prehistoric D-Shaped Enclosure	SP 88039 61332	Prehistoric
3526/0/2	-	Northern Half of Prehistoric D-Shaped Enclosure	SP 88065 61381	Prehistoric
3526/0/3	-	Prehistoric Enclosure	SP 88027 61258	Prehistoric
3526/0/4	-	Probable Prehistoric Enclosure	SP 88247 61426	Prehistoric

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3526/0/5	-	Undated Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88303 61414	Unknown
3526/0/7	-	Undated Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88057 61336	Unknown
3526/0/8	-	Prehistoric Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88163 61515	Prehistoric
3526/0/9	-	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88205 61330	Unknown
3526/0/10	-	Undated Trackway (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88063 61446	Unknown
3526/0/11	-	Prehistoric Pit Alignment (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88040 61339	Prehistoric
3526/0/12	-	Probable Prehistoric Enclosure	SP 87850 61450	Prehistoric
3526/0/13	345573	Undated Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87768 61353	Unknown
3526/0/14	345573	Ditches of Possible Enclosures Adjoining Trackway	SP 87880 61257	Prehistoric
3526/0/15	345573	Possible Prehistoric Pit Alignment	SP 87849 61298	Prehistoric
3548	345576	Bronze Age barrow and enclosure, Earls Barton Quarry	SP 87083 62756	Bronze Age
3549/01/02	-	Undated inhumations, Grendon Quarry	SP 87182 61591	Unknown
3549/1	345608	Roman pottery production site, Grendon Quarry	SP 87380 61683	Roman
3549/1/0	-	Roman finds, Grendon Quarry	SP 87299 61499	Roman
3550	-	Neolithic & Bronze Age Ritual & Funerary Site	SP 87261 61811	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
3550/0/0	1216052	Mesolithic Finds	SP 87300 61799	Mesolithic
3550/1/0	-	Unstratified Bronze Age Find	SP 87297 61599	Bronze Age
3550/01/02	1252194	Early Bronze Age Ring Ditch II, Grendon Quarry	SP 87228 61678	Bronze Age
3550/01/03	1252206	Early Bronze Age Ring Ditch IV, Grendon Quarry	SP 87156 61624	Bronze Age
3550/01/04	1252242	Early Bronze Age Ring Ditch VI, Grendon Quarry	SP 87327 61835	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age
3550/01/05	1252381	Neolithic barrow/mortuary structure (Ring Ditch V), Grendon Quarry	SP 87372 61879	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
3550/01/06	1252445	Bronze Age pit group, Grendon Quarry	SP 87235 61739	Early Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3550/01/07	1252242	Ring Ditch VII, Grendon Quarry	SP87301 61757	Bronze Age
3550/01/08	345606	Probable early Bronze Age Ring Ditches (I and III), Grendon Quarry	SP 87285 61651	Bronze Age
3550/01/09	-	Ring Ditch VIII	SP 87297 61599	Bronze Age
3550/01/10	-	Possible Neolithic Mortuary Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87235 61877	Neolithic
3550/01/11	-	Bronze Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87375 61825	Bronze Age
3550/01/12	-	Bronze Age ditches (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87333 61820	Bronze Age
3550/01/13	-	Bronze Age round barrow (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87325 61795	Bronze Age
3550/01/14	-	Bronze Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87354 61796	Bronze Age
3550/01/15	-	Bronze Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87273 61747	Bronze Age
3550/01/16	-	Bronze Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87293 61728	Bronze Age
3550/01/17	-	Bronze Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87281 61707	Bronze Age
3550/01/18	-	Possible Bronze Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87325 61717	Bronze Age
3550/01/19	-	Possible Bronze Age ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87337 61758	Bronze Age
3550/01/20	-	Bronze Age hut circle (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87234 61703	Bronze Age
3550/01/21	-	Bronze Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87270 61777	Bronze Age
3550/01/22	-	Bronze Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87271 61778	Bronze Age
3550/01/23	-	Bronze Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87189 61640	Bronze Age
3550/01/24	-	Bronze Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87182 61634	Bronze Age
3550/01/25	-	Possible Bronze Age Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87251 61504	Bronze Age
3550/01/26	-	Possible Bronze Age Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87277 61475	Bronze Age
3550/01/27	-	Possible Bronze Age Feature (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87265 61380	Bronze Age

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3550/2	-	Possible Neolithic/Bronze Age Cursus	SP 87126 61551	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
3550/02/01	-	Possible Bronze Age Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87185 61607	Bronze Age
3550/02/02	-	Bronze Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87167 61581	Bronze Age
3551	345559	Deserted medieval settlement of Cotton	SP 87491 60924	Medieval to Post Medieval
3551/0/2	-	Saxon to medieval ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87489 60968	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3551/0/4	-	Saxon to medieval enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87554 60978	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3551/0/5	-	Possible Saxon to medieval enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87599 60994	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3551/0/6	-	Possible Saxon to medieval enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87502 60864	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3551/0/7	-	Saxon to medieval enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87403 60973	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3551/0/8	-	Saxon to medieval enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87337 60924	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3551/0/9	-	Possible Saxon to medieval extractive pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87364 61002	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3551/0/10	-	Saxon to medieval building platforms (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87459 60957	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3551/0/11	-	Possible Saxon to medieval enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87414 60998	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3551/0/12	-	Possible medieval building	SP 87443 61119	Early Medieval to Medieval
3554/0/0	-	Unstratified Palaeolithic Find	SP 85998 62001	Palaeolithic
3568/01/01	345600	Possible prehistoric round barrow	SP 85899 61400	Prehistoric
3569/0/1	-	Possible Prehistoric Ditched Trackway	SP 85716 61058	Prehistoric
3569/0/2	-	Possible Trackway, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 85959 61177	Unknown
3570/0/0	-	Unstratified Prehistoric Flint	SP 85829 61079	Prehistoric
3571/0/0	345565	Unstratified Prehistoric Flints	SP 85501 60903	Prehistoric
3571/0/0	-	Unstratified Neolithic Finds	SP 85600 60899	Neolithic

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3572/0/0	-	Unstratified Late Iron Age to Saxon Finds	SP 85899 60700	Late Iron Age to Late Saxon
3572/0/0	-	Unstratified Iron Age & Romano-British Finds	SP 85947 60891	Late Iron Age to Late Roman
3572/0/1	-	Romano-British Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 85854 60711	Roman
3572/0/2	-	Undated Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 85799 60657	Unknown
3572/0/3	-	Possible Prehistoric Trackway (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 85817 60737	Lower Palaeolithic to Late 20 th Century
3572/0/4	-	Undated Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 86027 60854	Unknown
3572/0/5	-	Undated Rectilinear Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 86107 61046	Unknown
3572/0/6	-	Possible Prehistoric Hut Circle (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 85945 60729	Prehistoric
3572/0/7	-	Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 85920 60746	Prehistoric
3572/0/8	-	Prehistoric Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 85851 60683	Prehistoric
3572/0/9	-	Prehistoric Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 85826 60802	Prehistoric
3572/1	345569	Possible Roman Villa at Castle Ashby	SP 85863 60779	Roman
3727	-	Iron Age and Roman settlement, west of the Old Lodge	SP 87725 62129	Early Neolithic to Late Roman
3727/0/1	-	Probable Prehistoric Enclosure	SP 88026 62268	Prehistoric
3727/0/2	-	Probable Prehistoric Pit Alignment (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88028 62205	Prehistoric
3727/0/4	-	Middle Iron Age Enclosure & Pits	SP 87594 2238	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
3727/0/5	-	Iron Age Pit Alignment	SP 87803 62028	Iron Age
3727/0/6	345557	Iron Age Pit Alignment (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 8786162021	Prehistoric
3727/0/8	-	Prehistoric Sub-Oval Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87759 62036	Prehistoric
3727/0/9	345557	Middle Iron Age Enclosure, Grendon Quarry	SP 87837 62034	Middle Iron Age
3727/0/14	-	Undated Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88022 62179	Unknown

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3727/0/15	-	Undated Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87927 62131	Unknown
3727/0/16	-	Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87748 62357	Prehistoric
3727/0/17	-	Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87799 62354	Prehistoric
3727/0/18	-	Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87677 62345	Prehistoric
3727/0/19	-	Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87670 62319	Unknown
3727/0/20	-	Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87698 62279	Unknown
3727/0/21	-	Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87762 62361	Unknown
3727/0/22	-	Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87835 62329	Unknown
3727/0/23	-	Possible Prehistoric Pits (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87856 62231	Prehistoric
3727/0/24	-	Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87862 62252	Prehistoric
3727/0/26	-	Possible Prehistoric Ditches (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87789 62371	Prehistoric
3727/0/29	-	Possible Prehistoric Pits (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87701 62301	Prehistoric
3727/0/30	-	Possible Prehistoric Hut Circle (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87710 62318	Prehistoric
3727/0/31	-	Possible Prehistoric Hut Circle (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87575 62172	Prehistoric
3727/0/32	-	Middle Iron Age Square Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87581 62022	Middle Iron Age
3727/0/33	-	Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87574 62125	Prehistoric
3727/0/34	-	Possible Prehistoric Hut Circle (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87574 62171	Prehistoric
3727/0/35	-	Possible Prehistoric Ditches (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87597 62113	Prehistoric

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3727/0/36	-	Possible Prehistoric Macula (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87596 62118	Prehistoric
3727/0/37	345557	Probable Iron Age Enclosure, Grendon Quarry	SP 87886 62016	Prehistoric
3727/0/43	-	Possible Prehistoric Pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87809 62247	Prehistoric
3727/0/44	-	Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87738 62328	Prehistoric
3727/0/45	-	Prehistoric rectangular double-ditched funerary barrow (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87576 62075	Prehistoric
3727/0/46	-	Ditches of Possible Prehistoric Enclosures (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87580 62147	Prehistoric
3727/0/47	-	Iron Age Enclosure & Pits	SP 87562 62297	Iron Age
3727/0/48	-	Possible middle Iron Age field enclosures	SP 87568 61999	Middle Iron Age
3727/1	-	Probable Iron Age Iron Production, Grendon Lakes	SP 87950 62250	Iron Age
3728/1	1507822	Possible Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery, Grendon Quarry	SP 87796 62261	Bronze Age
3728/01/01	345609	Neolithic or Bronze Age oval enclosure or ring ditch, Grendon Quarry	SP 87756 62262	Prehistoric
3728/01/02	1252520	Bronze Age double-ditched round barrow and pits, Grendon Quarry	SP 87684 62294	Bronze Age
3728/01/06	-	Possible Bronze Age Round Barrow	SP 87814 62244	Prehistoric
3728/01/07	-	Possible Bronze Age Round Barrow	SP 87811 62274	Prehistoric
3728/01/08	-	Possible Bronze Age Round Barrow	SP 87784 62233	Prehistoric
3728/01/09	-	Possible Bronze Age Round Barrow	SP 87881 62274	Prehistoric
3729/0/0	-	Unstratified early-middle Saxon pottery	SP 87649 62218	Early Middle Saxon
3729/0/1	345610	Early-middle Saxon site, Grendon Quarry	SP 87699 62298	Early Saxon to Early Middle Saxon
3730/0/0	-	Unlocated Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Grendon	SP 87000 60000	Saxon
3731/0/0	-	Bronze Age vessel, unlocated	SP 87500 60500	Bronze Age
3732/0/0	-	Unstratified Roman finds, Grendon	SP 87000 60000	Roman
5896	-	Uncertain, Undated Cropmarks	SP 86818 60734	Unknown

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
5896/0/1	-	Undated Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 86826 60669	Unknown
5896/0/2	-	Undated Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 86842 60702	Unknown
5896/0/3	-	Undated Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 86794 60653	Unknown
5896/0/4	-	Undated Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 86865 60723	Unknown
5896/0/5	-	Undated Ditches (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 86898 60777	Unknown
5896/0/6	-	Undated Ring Ditch, Possible Quarry Pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 86912 60705	Unknown
5896/0/7	-	Possible Quarry Pits, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 86922 60733	Unknown
5898	-	Uncertain, Undated cropmarks	SP 87467 59878	Unknown
5898/0/2	-	Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87490 59840	Unknown
5898/0/3	-	Undated Pits (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87498 59833	Unknown
5900	-	Possible Prehistoric Settlement, south of Lower End	SP 88400 60788	Prehistoric
5900/0/1	-	Undated Hut Circle (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88264 60845	Unknown
5900/0/2	-	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88267 60772	Unknown
5900/0/3	-	Undated Linear Features (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88305 60852	Unknown
5916	-	Undated cropmarks, north-west of Grendon Hall	SP 87861 61059	Unknown
5916/0/1	-	Undated Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87842 61077	Unknown
5916/0/2	-	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87913 61038	Unknown
5916/0/3	-	Undated Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87903 61032	Unknown
5982/0/1	-	Roman coins, Parsons Close	SP 87800 60300	Roman
6112/0/0	-	Unstratified Neolithic Flints	SP 85947 60891	Neolithic
6294/01/02	-	Former Goods Shed	SP 85968 61771	Modern to Mid 20 th Century
6294/1	1363947	London & North Western Railway (Northampton and Peterborough Branch Railway/Nene Valley Railway)	SP 86607 62212	Modern to Late 20 th Century

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
6519/0/1	-	Possible former river channel	SP 85949 61449	Unknown
6520/0/1	-	Possible remains of modern building	SP 86074 61540	Modern
6521	-	Open Field System, Grendon	SP 87999 60999	Medieval to Modern
6521/0/1	-	Medieval Ridge & Furrow	SP 86200 61499	Medieval to Post Medieval
6521/0/2	-	Medieval Ridge & Furrow	SP 86596 61448	Medieval to Post Medieval
6521/0/3	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 86988 60923	Medieval
6521/0/4	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 87466 60429	Medieval
6521/0/8	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 88131 60511	Medieval
6521/0/9	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 88127 60257	Medieval
6521/0/11	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 87616 60727	Medieval
6521/0/12	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 88267 60603	Medieval
6522/0/0	-	Unstratified finds	SP 86172 61438	Lower Palaeolithic to Modern
6524/0/1	-	Uncertain feature, possibly modern	SP 86556 61350	Unknown
6814	-	Grendon Hall Park	SP 88003 60800	Modern to Late 20 th Century
7166/0/2	345608	Possible Romano-British Riverine Structure, Grendon Quarry	SP 87381 61640	Roman
7167/0/0	-	Undated and post-medieval features at Grendon Lakes, Area B	SP 87799 62000	Middle Iron Age to Post Medieval
7167/0/1	-	Late Neolithic pit	SP 87586 62022	Late Neolithic
7167/0/2	-	Mesolithic antler tools	SP 87550 62549	Upper Palaeolithic to Early Mesolithic
7279/0/1	-	Unstratified Roman pottery, Castle Ashby	SP 87026 59852	Roman
7459	-	Uncertain Prehistoric Activity	SP 87250 61406	Prehistoric
7459/0/1	-	Two Possible Prehistoric Parallel Ditches (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87252 61414	Prehistoric
7462/0/1	-	Modern Field Boundary (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 86416 62688	Modern to Late 20 th Century

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
7473/0/1	-	Prehistoric Pit Alignment and later boundary ditches (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87603 61996	Prehistoric
7624	-	Middle to late Iron Age settlement, Grendon Quarry	SP 87131 61657	Iron Age
8534/1	1412725	WWII PoW Camp, Grendon	SP 87400 60450	Second World War
8792/1	-	Site of Whitemills	SP 85773 62003	Medieval to Modern
9178/0/0	-	Prehistoric finds	SP 86999 61650	Prehistoric
9178/0/2	-	Bronze Age ring ditch, Earls Barton Quarry	SP 87001 61758	Early Bronze Age
9178/0/3	-	Undated cremation, Earls Barton Quarry	SP 87098 61662	Unknown
9179/0/1	-	Undated pit, Earls Barton Quarry	SP 86985 61616	Unknown
9179/0/2	-	Medieval trackway, Earls Barton Quarry	SP 86808 61671	Medieval
9201/0/1	1416121	Clay Hills Searchlight Site	SP 87019 61149	Modern
9407/0/4	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 86205 62624	Medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	NGR	Period
HER 'event' records				
ENN9445	-	Fieldwalking, 1977	SP 85601 60902	Neolithic
ENN9446	-	Fieldwalking, 1966	SP 85501 60903	Prehistoric
ENN9447	-	Fieldwalking, 1968 (Hollowell)	SP 85799 60802	Roman
ENN9448	-	Minor Excavation, Undated	SP 85799 60802	Roman
ENN9449	-	Land north-east of Combe Hill	SP 85798 60701	Prehistoric
ENN9464	-	Fieldwalking, Pre 1978	SP 85830 61082	Prehistoric
ENN9604	-	Gravel Quarrying, Pre 1976	SP 86000 62000	Palaeolithic
ENN9608	-	Earls Barton, Site 16, Pre 1979	SP 86655 63062	Medieval
ENN9796	-	Main Road, Grendon, 1956 (Find)	SP 87880 60400	Roman
ENN9801	-	Parsons Close, 1981 (Find)	SP 87800 60300	Roman
ENN9802	657695	Grendon Quarry Area 1, 1974-5 (Excavation)	SP 87297 61699	Neolithic Bronze Age Iron Age Roman

HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	NGR	Period
ENN9805	-	Aerial Survey, 1959	SP 87297 61599	Neolithic Bronze Age Iron Age Roman
ENN9806	-	Fieldwalking, Undated	SP 87297 61599	Roman
ENN9807	-	Grendon, Site 15	SP 87440 61038	Medieval
ENN9808	-	Fieldwalking, 1970	SP 87399 60999	Medieval
ENN9809	-	Fieldwalking, 1959	SP 87297 61599	Roman
ENN9813	642154	Earls Barton Gravel Quarry, 1969 (Excavation)	SP 87043 62746	Bronze Age
ENN9820	-	Grendon Quarry, 1976 (unsystematic fieldwalking)	SP 87649 62218	Middle Saxon
ENN10061	-	Fieldwalking, 1974	SP 88003 60808	Medieval
ENN10063	-	Earthwork Observation, 1980	SP 88102 60400	Medieval Post Medieval
ENN10064	-	Grendon, Site 16	SP 88080 60994	Medieval
ENN12711	-	Northamptonshire Ridge & Furrow Survey, Pre 1993	SP 78886 62513	Medieval
ENN12857	-	Recce Field Survey	SP 86279 61440	Medieval Post Medieval Modern
ENN12938	-	Metal Detecting, 1994	SP 85799 60802	Late Iron Age to Late Roman
ENN13055	-	RCHME SURVEY OF CHURCHES	SP 87890 60450	Medieval to Post Medieval
ENN13204	-	Metal Detecting, 1995	SP 85799 60802	Late Iron Age to Late Roman
ENN13914		Grendon Hall, 1996	SP 88003 60800	Post Medieval to Modern
ENN14150	-	Metal Detecting, 1995	SP 85947 60891	Neolithic Iron Age Roman
ENN16044	1068731	Grendon, Roman bridge site, Observation, 1996	SP 87381 61647	Neolithic Iron Age Roman
ENN17562	1076804	Grendon Lakes Area B, 1996 (Geophysical Survey)	SP 87713 62055	Prehistoric Iron Age
ENN17798	642179	Grendon Quarry, 1976-1980 (Watching brief)	SP 88099 61502 SP 87699 62298	Prehistoric Iron Age Saxon
ENN17905	-	Metal Detecting, 1992	SP 85799 60802	Roman

HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	NGR	Period
ENN17996	1076804	Land at Grendon Lakes, Area B, 1997 (Trial trench)	SP 87587 62015	Neolithic to Bronze Age Iron Age
ENN18136	-	Metal Detecting, 1993	SP 85799 60802	Roman
ENN19049	-	Defence Of Britain Project	SP 87400 60450	Second World War
ENN19051	-	Defence of Britain Survey, 1996	SP 88003 60800 SP 87900 60450	Second World War
ENN19700	-	Grendon Lakes (Area A), 1997 (Excavation)	SP 87380 61640	Roman
ENN19734	1335395	Land at Grendon Lakes (Area B), 1999 (Excavation)	SP 87497 62108	Middle Iron Age
ENN20293	-	Earthwork Survey, 1976	SP 88179 61451	Bronze Age
ENN100394	-	Castle Ashby, 1982 (Fieldwalking)	SP 85898 60701	Late Iron Age to Saxon
ENN100647	1330382	Long Lodge Farm, 2000 (Trial trench)	SP 87534 62353	Middle Iron Age
ENN101061	-	Graveyard Survey: St Mary's Church, Grendon.	SP 87889 60454 SP 87900 60460	Medieval to Modern
ENN101882	-	Earls Barton Quarry, 2001 (Geophysics)	SP 86977 61674	N/A
ENN101883	-	Earls Barton Quarry, 2001 (Trial Trenching)	SP 86974 61675	Prehistoric
ENN103163	-	The Church of St Mary, 2001 (Excavation)	SP 87869 60442	Medieval?
ENN103449	-	Clay Hills Searchlight Site, 2003	SP 87013 61150	Second World War
ENN103910	-	Northamptonshire Watermills Survey, 2001-2002	SP 85793 61999 SP 86673 62941	Medieval to Post Medieval
ENN104057	-	English Heritage Parks Register Enhancement Survey, 1995	SP 77940 68259	Post Medieval to Modern
ENN104081	-	20, Church Way, 1999-2000	SP 87748 60348	Post Medieval
ENN105076	-	Fieldwalking, 1968 (Kirk)	SP 85799 60802	Roman
ENN107822	-	Land at the proposed White Mills Marina, 2013 (Desk Based Assessment)	SP8566462101	Neolithic Bronze Age Iron Age Medieval
ENN108015	-	39-41 Main Road, Grendon, 2015	SP 87952 60594	Saxo-Norman
ENN108281	-	Designation Assessment: Grendon War Memorial	SP 87910 60434	Modern
ENN108526	1361367	Long Lodge Farm 2001 (Excavation)	SP 87606 62232	Middle Iron Age Iron Age
ENN108527	1361367	Long Lodge Farm 2001 (Watching brief)	SP 87556 62352	Middle Iron Age Iron Age

HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	NGR	Period
ENN108823	-	Grendon Substation, 2017 (Geophysical survey)	SP 87492 61321	Medieval Post Medieval
ENN109486	-	Grendon Union Chapel, 2019 (Building recording)	SP 87920 60380	Post Medieval to Modern
ENN109626	-	Grendon Lakes, 1995 (DBA)	SP 87734 62120	Mesolithic Neolithic Early Bronze Age Bronze Age Iron Age Prehistoric Roman
ENN109776	-	Bugbrooke, 1986 (Fieldwalking)	SP 85750 60820	N/A
ENN109940	-	Hill Farm, Grendon, 2020 (Trial trench)	SP 88041 60482	Early to Late Saxon Post Medieval
ENN110057	1441271	Earls Barton Quarry (Southern Extension), 2003-4 (Watching brief)	SP 86969 61674	Bronze Age Medieval
ENN110094	-	Grendon Battery Installation, 2021 (Trial trench)	SP 87463 61191	Medieval
ENN110132	-	Pastures Farm, 2017 (Observation)	SP 86341 61497	N/A
ENN110389	-	Grendon, Substation Installation, 2021 (Excavation)	SP 87437 61126	N/A
ENN110506	-	Grendon Solar, 2021 (Geophysical survey)	SP 87953 61704	Iron Age
ENN111086	-	Castle Ashby Field, 2022 (Casual Observation)	SP 87026 59852	Roman
ENN111157	-	White Mills Marina, 2014 (Trial trench)	SP 85666 62206 SP 85604 62178 SP 85636 62125 SP 85700 62116 SP 85639 62044	Undated
ENN111158	-	White Mills Marina, 2015 (Excavation)	SP8567262219	Undated
ENN111159	-	White Mills Marina, 2014 (Geophysical survey)	SP8565262114	Undated

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
345536	-	Bronze Age incense cup, Roman coin and pottery and Early Medieval inhumations	SP 87500 60500	Bronze Age/ Roman/ Early Medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
345552	-	A cropmark complex at Grendon	SP 87199 61700	Later prehistoric/ Roman/ Medieval/ Uncertain
1507822	3728/01	Cropmarks recorded from air photographs at Grendon Quarry	SP 87700 62300	Early Bronze Age/ Undated/ Later prehistoric
345557	3727/0/6 3727/0/9 3727/0/37	A cropmark complex at Grendon	SP 87799 62000	Iron Age
345559	3551	Cotton DMV	SP 87500 61000	Medieval
345565	3571/0/0	Worked flints (findspot)	SP 85500 60900	Prehistoric
345566	3523/0/03	Medieval wayside cross	SP 88160 60980	Medieval
345569	3572/01	Roman building debris	SP 85800 60800	Roman
345573	3526/0/13 3526/0/14 3526/0/15	A cropmark complex at Grendon	SP 87800 61399	Iron Age
345574	-	4th century Roman coins (findspot)	SP 87880 60400	Roman
345576	3548	Bronze Age barrow & undated enclosure (site)	SP 87049 62750	Bronze Age
345577	3523/02	A large nearly square moat	SP 88079 60969	Medieval
345581	3523/03/01	Grendon Hall	SP 87989 60819	Post-medieval/ Modern
345582	-	A possible ditched trackway & prehistoric finds	SP 85600 60900	Prehistoric/ Roman
345599	-	Cropmarks and Roman finds	SP 85800 61900	Roman
345600	3568/01/01	Ring ditch & L-shaped linear ditch	SP 85900 61400	Prehistoric
345603	-	A rolled Paleolithic flaked tool (findspot)	SP 86500 62500	Palaeolithic
345606	3550/01/08	A ring ditch at Grendon	SP 87280 61660	Bronze Age
345607	-	A trapezoidal Iron Age enclosure at Grendon	SP 87250 61740	Iron Age
345608	3549/01 7166/0/02	Roman features excavated at Grendon in 1974-5	SP 87299 61800	Roman
345609	3728/01/01	A ring ditch or hengiform monument at Grendon	SP 87750 62259	Late Neolithic/ Bronze Age
345610	33729/0/1	An Early to Mid Anglo-Saxon settlement	SP 87700 62300	Early medieval
345611	3523	Grendon	SP 87700 60400	Medieval
507134	-	Castle Ashby And Earls Barton Station	SP 86043 61829	Modern

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
512339	-	Sunnyside	SP 86960 62690	Post Medieval
543091	-	The Laurels	SP 87500 60500	Post Medieval
968659	N/A	Roman bronze coins (findspot)	SP 87800 60300	Roaman
1216052	3550/0/0	Four microliths (findspot)	SP 87299 61800	Mesolithic
1252194	3550/01/02	A ring ditch at Grendon	SP 87230 61680	Early Bronze Age
1252206	3550/01/03	A ring ditch at Grendon	SP 87180 61620	Early Bronze Age
1252242	3550/01/04	A ring ditch at Grendon	SP 87350 61820	Early Bronze Age
1252244	3550/01/07	A ring ditch at Grendon	SP 87360 61740	Early Bronze Age
1252381	3550/01/05	A Neolithic and Early Bronze Age monument at Grendon	SP 87380 61879	Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age
1252445	3550/01/06	A cluster of pits and other features of broadly Early Bronze Age date at Grendon	SP 87230 61750	Early Bronze Age
1252520	3728/01/02	A ring ditch partly excavated in advance of gravel extraction at Grendon	SP 87710 62300	Later Prehistoric/ Early Bronze Age
1319916	-	26 Main Road	SP 87950 60470	Post Medieval
1341696	3143	River Nene Navigation	TL 12808 95081	Post Medieval
1342553	3523/01/01	Church Of St Mary	SP 87886 60447	Medieval/ Post Medieval
1363947	6294/01	Northampton And Peterborough Branch Railway	TL 18000 98000	Post Medieval/ 20th century
1412725	8534/1	The site of a prisoner of war camp	SP 87400 60450	20th century
1416121	9201/0/01	The site of a searchlight battery from World War II	SP 87000 61200	Second World war
1473287	3727/01	An Iron Age iron smelting site	SP 87900 62200	Iron Age
1507822	3523/0/6	Number 29 Chequers Lane	SP 88145 60427	Post Medieval

