

Manor Farm Green End, Pertenhall Bedfordshire



Desk-Based Assessment



July 2013

**Client: Hutchinsons on behalf of
Prosolia UK Ltd**

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Desk-Based Heritage Assessment
Manor Farm, Green End, Pertenhall, Bedfordshire


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Summary

This report assesses the potential impacts upon the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage resource within a 1km search area around the proposed Solar Farm scheme at Manor Farm, Green End, Pertenhall. It also examines the impact of the proposed development on the settings of designated Heritage Assets within a 4km radius around the Site. This has been achieved by combining existing information about the Search Area with new information gathered during the course of the study. It provides an assessment of the potential construction and operational impacts upon archaeological deposits and historic monuments.

The Site is currently one large arable field occupying a ridge of land between 40m and 70m OD, within the Riseley Claylands Landscape Area. It is close to the medieval settlements of Pertenhall, Swineshead and Keysoe and is thought to have been used as a deer park in the medieval period. Evidence of archaeology from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon periods through to the post-medieval has also been identified within the search area. A programme of archaeological trial trenching carried out within the Site has identified archaeological remains mainly dating to the Late Iron Age, early Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

This assessment demonstrates that there is the potential for surviving archaeological remains within the Site, in particular those dating to the Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods. The majority of the Site has been subject to little modern disturbance. As a result, any archaeological deposits are likely to be in a good state of preservation, although they may have been affected by arable farming practises dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The construction of the proposed new arrays, sub stations, cable trenches and access roads have the potential to have a direct and permanent effect upon archaeological deposits.

There are no Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas or Historic Parks and Gardens within the Site itself but there are 10 Listed Buildings within the 1km search area. The 4km radius around the Site contains 174 designated heritage assets – three Scheduled Ancient Monuments, three Conservation Areas and 168 Listed Buildings.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 A pre-planning application enquiry (13/00164/PREAPP) has been submitted for a proposed Solar Farm at land west of Manor Farm, Green End, Pertenhall, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Heritage Statement has been requested by the Historic Environment Team (Archaeology and Conservation) of Bedford Borough Council, in accordance with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework, 2012.
- 1.1.2 The 38.25 hectare Site is centred on National Grid Reference TL 071 648. It is located 13km north of Bedford and 10km north-west of St Neots. The Site comprises part of one large field which is currently under arable cultivation and forms part of a larger holding at Manor Farm. The Site is in Bedford Borough and within the parish of Keysoe and Bolnhurst. The 1km search area around the Site includes parts of Pertenhall and Swineshead parishes.
- 1.1.3 This report incorporates both the Desk-Based Assessment and the Heritage Statement. It will form part of the documentation submitted with the planning application, along with the report on an archaeological trial trenching evaluation carried out simultaneously. The results will enable decisions to be made by Bedford Borough Council with regards to mitigating the impact of the proposed development upon any heritage assets.

1.2 Aims

- 1.2.1 The purpose of the archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is to define the character, extent and significance of known heritage assets within and close to the Site, taking into account any past impacts which may have affected the survival of any archaeology present on the Site itself. It identifies any heritage constraints on the proposed development and provides an outline assessment of any potential impacts which may result from the proposal.

1.3 Methodology

Data Capture

- 1.3.1 For the assessment of the potential archaeology a 1km radius of the Site, centred on TL 071 648, was studied – hereafter 'the search area' - in order to put the Site in context. For historic landscape and designated sites (Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas) a 4km radius around a central point of TL 071 648 was requested by the Historic Environment Team (Archaeology and Conservation) of Bedford Borough Council, in order to assess impacts to their settings (see Section 7).
- 1.3.2 The Desk-Based Assessment and Heritage Assessment draw on secondary historical sources, cartographic evidence, the Bedford Borough Historic Environment Record (HER), The Portable Antiquities Scheme web site, aerial photographs, a walkover survey and previous archaeological work.
- 1.3.3 The Desk-Based Assessment has been carried out according to standards set by the Institute for Archaeologists in their guidance paper *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (2012). The assessment of setting has been carried with reference to English Heritage's Guidance Document *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2010).

Assessment Methodologies

1.3.4 The importance of the cultural heritage resource, identified from the existing baseline knowledge of the search area, has been assessed using the definitions established in Part 5 (5.26 - 31), of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3 (HA 208/07), 'Screening, Scoping, Simple and Detailed Assessments'. Sections 5.26 - 31. DMRB HA 208/07, provides separate tables for assessing the potential importance of Archaeological Remains (table 5.1), Historic Buildings (table 6.1) and Historic Landscapes (table 7.1). For ease of reference OA have combined these as Table 1 below.

Importance of resources	Equivalent to:
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Sites, buildings or landscapes of acknowledged international importance.
High	Sites of National Importance, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens, designated historic landscapes or those of outstanding interest or well preserved.
Medium	English Heritage Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, Historic or Archaeological sites of Regional or County Importance, Grade II Listed Buildings and locally designated buildings of historical importance, designated special historic landscapes or undesignated landscapes of regional value or of average preservation, areas of Ancient Woodland (Ancient semi-natural woodland as mapped and designated by Defra) with demonstrated ecological value.
Low	Locally Important Historic or Archaeological Sites, Sites with a local value for education or cultural appreciation, Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade, robust undesignated historic landscapes.
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant value or interest, Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade.

Table 1: Criteria for Evaluating the Importance of the Cultural Heritage resource

Criteria for Appraisal of Magnitude of Impact

1.3.5 The potential impacts of the scheme on the cultural heritage set has been considered using the definitions laid out in HA 208/07, Section 3, 5.32-4 as set out in Table 2 below.

Magnitude of Impact	Description of Change
Major	Complete destruction or change to the site or feature resulting in fundamental change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context and setting.
Moderate	Change to the site or feature resulting in an appreciable change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context and setting.
Minor	Change to the site or feature resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context and setting.
Negligible	Negligible or no material changes to the site or feature. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context and setting.
No Change	Site or feature remains unchanged by the development. Context of monument remains entirely unchanged.

Table 2: Magnitude of Impact

Assessing the Significance of Effects

1.3.6 The effects of the scheme on the Site have been addressed using the definitions laid out in HA 208/07, Section 3. The significance of the effect may be defined as adverse, beneficial or neutral and is laid out in Table 3. It depends upon:

- The importance of the Cultural Heritage resource
- The magnitude of the impacts.

Magnitude of Impact	Importance of Resource				
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Major	Very Large	Large or Very Large	Moderate / Large	Slight / Moderate	Slight
Moderate	Large or Very Large	Moderate/ Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral / Slight
Minor	Moderate / Large	Moderate / Slight	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight
Negligible	Slight	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral
No change	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 3: Significance of Environmental Effects

1.3.7 Effects to be assessed are direct and indirect, temporary and permanent:

- A permanent effect will occur for example as a result of the construction and operation of the scheme including landscaping, land take, excavation of the

reservoir and associated drains, culverts and water control structures. A permanent effect is not reversible and will therefore include the below ground impact (upon archaeological deposits) of some temporary elements of the scheme, including soil storage, contractor's site compounds and access routes and erection of other facilities.

- A temporary effect (primarily upon the setting of archaeological monuments or historic landscape features) may occur during the construction and operation of the scheme. These developments may be removed following the completion of the construction process or the decommissioning of the scheme and their effect upon the historic environment is therefore reversible.
- A direct impact is an impact that will occur to the physical fabric or land of an asset and its curtilage, and will include any impact upon the setting of that asset.
- An indirect impact is an impact that might arise as a consequence of the operation or construction of the scheme. For example it may affect viability of land, leading to changes in the management or land use of archaeological or historic landscape features.

1.4 Location, Geology and Topography of the Site

- 1.4.1 The Site is located at the north-eastern end of a ridge of land. The ground slopes down to the north-west and south-east, from 70m OD to 40m OD, towards two watercourses -tributaries of the River Kym.
- 1.4.2 The Site is situated within one large arable field. The only part of the Site that does not support a crop is a narrow strip on the northern edge which has been ploughed but not planted. This and the adjoining strip of trees are currently used for pheasant shooting.
- 1.4.3 The drift geology of the Site mainly comprises clay but at its southern edge the drift geology is sand. These glacio-fluvial deposits overlay solid geology of Oxford Clay (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).
- 1.4.4 The landscape character definition of the area is 'the Riseley Clay Farmland' (see Section 7.1.1). This is a rural area, much of it dominated by arable farmland and characterised by dispersed settlement.

1.5 Acknowledgements

- 1.5.1 The project was managed by Richard Mortimer. The walkover survey and the visit to the Bedford and Luton Archives and Records Service was carried out by Kate Clover. Neil Adam collected the aerial photographic data from English Heritage's National Monument's Record and assisted with the air photo interpretation. Jill Hind provided help and guidance on the setting issues. Louise Bush provided information on the trial trench evaluation and Robert Atkins provided information and advice including on OA East investigations that have been carried out in the wider area.
- 1.5.2 Vanessa Clarke and Geoff Saunders of Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Team supplied the HER data and other useful information. English Heritage allowed reproduction of the aerial photographs. Thanks also to staff at Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service staff for locating historic maps.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Secondary Historical Sources

- 2.1.1 The Site lies at the northern end of the parish of Keysoe, adjacent to Pertenhall village, both within Stodden Hundred. Pertenhall was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as Partenhale which means Pearta's *healh*, or nook of land. Place-name evidence implies that this may have been a polyfocal parish as the Domesday Book mentions two other settlements - Elvedon and Shirton - in the parish of Pertenhall. Both these settlements are now lost. Each Hundred had a court which met every four weeks and there is evidence to suggest that the court in Stodden Hundred met at Pertenhall (Godber 1969, 12).
- 2.1.2 Chadwell End is mentioned in a Terrier of 1607 where it was called Chadwell brak. It almost certainly derives from the Old English *ceald-wielle* meaning 'cold spring' (Mawer and Stenton, 1969, 17). Although not mentioned in the Domesday Book, its Old English name indicates that the spring was in use from the Anglo-Saxon period. The great frequency of the word 'End' is a marked feature of Bedfordshire nomenclature denoting the outlying districts in a parish (Mawer and Stenton, 1969, 284).
- 2.1.3 Keysoe is called Chaisot or Caissot in the Domesday Survey of 1086. It means 'Caeg's spur of land' and derives from Old English *hoh* meaning 'hill spur' (Godber 1969, 3 and Mawer and Stenton 1969, 15).
- 2.1.4 The Victoria County History of Bedfordshire Volume 3 (VCH 3) is a useful source of historical information about Pertenhall and Keysoe parishes, however it was written originally in the early 20th century and its content is deficient compared to more modern VCH volumes such as the Cambridgeshire VCH series. The parish of Pertenhall is watered by the River Kym and its tributaries and various wells provide a good water supply. Pertenhall village is the centre of the parish with St Peters Church, the rectory and the old manor house at its core. There are surrounding outlying hamlets or 'ends' – Wood End in the north, Chadwell End in the west and Green End in the south (VCH 3, 153). No entry in the Domesday Book has been identified for the manor of Pertenhall and it is possible that the property was considered to be part of Kimbolton. The Peyvre Family were lords of the manor from the mid 13th century to at least the mid 14th century and Nicholas Peyvre was granted rights of free warren in 1253. By the time of the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s Pertenhall Manor was the property of Corpus Christi College, Oxford (VCH 3, 154).

2.2 The Bedford Borough Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.2.1 The Bedford Historic Environment Record is the main repository of cultural heritage data for the borough. On the 11th June an HER search was undertaken of the proposed development area and a 1km radius around it. Records of designated Heritage Assets from a 4km radius were also provided. The records include monuments, findspots, historic buildings and Conservation Areas. The HER is not a record of *all* surviving elements of the historic environment and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.
- 2.2.2 The 1km radius search area around the Site contains 118 HER records including finds, monuments and historic buildings. Each record has an HER number which is referred to in the text (in bold) and also on Figs 1 and 2. A complete list of all HER data can be found in Tables 4 and 5 in Appendix A.

Mesolithic (c. 8000- 4000 BC), Neolithic (c. 4000- 2000BC) and Bronze Age (c.2000- 700 BC)

- 2.2.3 The earliest heritage assets within the search area recorded in the HER are 55 flint implements found during fieldwalking in 2004 and 2005 near Chadwell End, Pertenhall, in a field north of Pertenhall Brook. These have been identified by the Portable Antiquities Scheme and range in date from the Mesolithic to early Bronze Age (HER **21276-83, 21285, 21297-99, 21302-16, 21319-32, 21462-69, 21470-76 & 21479**). The implements include cores, flakes, microliths, scapers, blades and a possible arrowhead. Unfortunately the HER only gives broad periods.
- 2.2.4 Activities represented by the flint implements include hunting, skinning animal hides, bark removal and food preparation. The presence of cores suggests some knapping of flint on site. These flint finds confirm the presence prehistoric activity in the area.
- 2.2.5 No cropmarks of prehistoric monuments or field systems have been recorded in the HER within the search area. Ploughed-out barrows (Bronze Age burial mounds) have, however, been recorded in some of the tributary valleys in the wider vicinity. These monuments would have been highly visible markers in the landscape and attest to the presence of groups of people settling in the area in the Bronze Age. Settlement remains are less easy to detect in the archaeological record but no doubt exist in the vicinity, possibly within the Site itself.

Iron Age c. 700 BC to AD 43

- 2.2.6 No finds or features of Iron Age date have been previously recorded from the search area. The PAS however does have a record for an Iron Age gold stater found somewhere within Pertenhall parish.

Roman AD 43- 410

- 2.2.7 By the Late Iron Age and Roman period, the landscape was extensively settled and would have been comparatively open. The evidence for this period is in the form of numerous scatters of enclosures known from aerial photography, usually located on the top of the Boulder Clay ridges or spur ends, or on the gravels in the lower reaches of the tributary valleys (Bedford Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2007). No evidence of this had previously been recorded within the search area in the HER. The only Roman finds recorded being four Roman coins which were found with a metal detector in 2004 at Chadwell End (HER **21480-83**).

Anglo-Saxon AD 410 - 1066

- 2.2.8 Chadwell Spring is still in existence but is now set in modern brickwork (HER **8424**). Tantalising evidence for mid Anglo-Saxon settlement here is provided by a 7th century mount which was found by metal detecting in 1997 at Chadwell End (HER **21477**). Very close by, an Anglo-Saxon hanging bowl disc was found north of Chadwell Farm (HER **16304**). Further to the west, an Anglo-Saxon brooch of 5th-6th century date was found south-west of Grange Farm (HER **16325**).

Medieval AD 1066 – c. 1500

- 2.2.9 Woodland clearance ('assarting') in the medieval period resulted in a pattern of small irregular fields. The medieval villages tended to be located in the valley floors, surrounded by small irregular closes, often containing the earthwork remains of shrunken and shifting villages and hamlets. The settlement pattern is dispersed in Pertenhall and Keysoe historic parishes. The open fields were not extensive, occupying

the gaps between the settlements and the woodland assart areas (Bedford Borough Landscape Assessment 2007). Moated sites punctuated the landscape e.g. Hoo Farm Pertenhall, College Farm Keysoe (HER **DBD 454**) and Hall Close Riseley (HER **DBD 1305**). Norman mottes are also common in the area e.g. Castle Hill in Kimbolton Park and a motte and bailey at Yelden.

- 2.2.10 Medieval settlement in Pertenhall is clustered around the church of St Peter (HER **966**) and also around the three outlying hamlets of Green End, Chadwell End and Wood End. These settlements contain evidence of medieval occupation in the form of earthworks, medieval metal finds, documentary evidence, place-name evidence and wells. Medieval fields surviving as Ridge and Furrow (HER **3313**) have been plotted in between the habitation areas. In Green End and Chadwell End there are earthworks of medieval house platforms and holloways now in pasture – evidence of shrinkage and desertion of settlement in the later medieval period (HER **8438**, **17086** and **17084**). Interestingly, the Knights Templar are said to have held a manor in Pertenhall (VCH 3, 154) but the location of their manor house is not clear.
- 2.2.11 A probable rabbit warren is known from place-name evidence just to the south of the Site (HER **7822**). A "cunnygrass" or "grays" is mentioned here in 1712, a Tithe Map of 1840 mentions a field called "Coneygears" and Bryant's map of 1826 (Fig 7) shows 'Coneygay Wood' – all medieval terms meaning rabbit warren. As mentioned in Section 2.1.4, the Lord of the Manor in Pertenhall, Nicholas Peyvre, was granted rights of free warren in 1253.
- 2.2.12 Medieval moated sites are a common feature in the landscape of this area. They normally enclosed manor houses and associated buildings but were sometimes built to enclose monasteries, granges and farmsteads. There is one possible moat within the search area – a sub-circular homestead moat which is still extant as an earthwork (HER **4474**) and can be seen on Google Earth and other aerial photos (Plate 14). Little information exists for the moat and it may be associated with the rabbit warren to the west (HER **7822**).
- 2.2.13 Despite woodland clearance in the medieval, period tracts of woodland did survive as private deer parks. The Site occupies an area thought to have been such a deer park. An area of woodland known as Beavers Park Wood is thought to have been associated with a deer park (HER **3041**; Figs 3, 7 and 11). "Beavers" seems to be a corruption of "Peyvre", a family known to have held land in Keysoe in the medieval period, and it is possible that the wood and the other enclosed areas attached to it formed the Peyvre estate. The Enclosure Map of Keysoe dated 1806 shows a large oval enclosed area with numerous wood-type boundaries (Vanessa Clarke pers. comm.). There are also 'Keysoe Park Farm' and 'Keysoe Park Wood' to the south of Beavers Park (Bigmore, 1971, 95). It is not clear if this is a separate Park.
- 2.2.14 Deer parks were areas of land, usually enclosed, set aside and equipped for the management and hunting of deer and other animals. They were generally located in open countryside on the edge of the parish. They varied in size between 3ha and 1600ha and usually comprised a combination of woodland and grassland which provided a mixture of cover and grazing for deer. Pollarded trees or enclosed areas of coppice are also a feature of deer parks. Parks could contain a number of features, including hunting lodges (sometimes moated), a park-keeper's house, towers from which people could observe the hunt or use as archery firing platforms, rabbit warrens, fishponds, dovecotes and enclosures for game. They were usually surrounded by a park pale - a massive fenced or hedged bank, often with an internal ditch. The peak period for the laying-out of parks, between AD 1200 and 1350, coincided with a time of

considerable prosperity amongst the nobility (list.english-heritage.co.uk; Lasdun 1991, 5-13; Vanessa Clarke pers.comm).

- 2.2.15 Local field and place names include Middle Lodge Buildings (HER **12034** and **7604**), which may refer to earlier deer park lodge buildings. The current Middle Lodge Farmhouse is 16th century in date but may, if the Site was a deer park, have been built on the site of an earlier lodge, or there may be associated medieval deer park features near it. The evidence for rabbit warrens on the Site may also lend weight to a deer park interpretation. However the Victoria County History which has examined all the primary historical documents for the Pertenhall and Keysoe parishes does not make any mention of a deer park here. The manorial records for Keysoe do not mention a deer park (Bigmore 1979, 95). It may be that it went out of use within a century or two and therefore is not documented and does not appear on the Speed Map of 1610.

Post-medieval c. AD1550 - 1900

- 2.2.16 Evidence for the area of the Site from the early post-medieval period is scant. Middle Lodge Farmhouse was built in the 16th century and is still extant (HER **7604**; Plate 7). On 18th and 19th century maps it is shown as 'Keysoe Hill House' and the name did not change until sometime in the early 20th century, which might be an argument against it having been built as a park lodge. There may be other associated structures or buildings close to the Farmhouse which are no longer extant but which survive below ground.
- 2.2.17 Enclosure of the open fields took place between 1796 and 1806 in Pertenhall and Keysoe parishes. A turnpike road was constructed at this time from Kimbolton south through Pertenhall and Keysoe.
- 2.2.18 Maps show the sites of sand quarries for example HER **7689**. Brick kilns were constructed, for example HER **8420** and **7692**, to provide bricks for the houses and agricultural buildings being built in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries in Pertenhall and surrounding villages (various HER numbers).
- 2.2.19 In the 19th century a few more buildings were constructed within the Site, some surrounding Middle Lodge Farmhouse (HER **12034**) and two or three that are now demolished (HER **7620** and **7674**; Figs 6 and 7).
- 2.2.20 There are 14 historic buildings within the 1km search area (10 of them Listed Buildings) All of these historic buildings are post-medieval or 20th century in date and (with the exception of Middle Lodge Buildings) are located within the settlement centres of Green End and Pertenhall village. Two historic but unlisted buildings are located very close to the eastern boundary of the Site in Green End. These are the 20th century dated Rosemary Cottage (HER **12197**), and 19th century farm buildings at Manor Farm (HER **12196**). Another historic but unlisted building – Middle Lodge Farmhouse – is located 150m from the south-western boundary of the Site.

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.3.1 Historic Maps covering the search area were consulted and copied at the Bedford and Luton Archives and Records Service on the 21st June 2013. The maps covering the Site range in date from 1610 to 1902. The 1st Edition 1 inch OS map, dated c. 1817, was also consulted at OA East offices. A complete list of the maps consulted can be found in the bibliography.
- 2.3.2 The study of maps and associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential of the site in two ways. Firstly, it suggests aspects of the medieval and later

land-use prior to any modern development. Secondly, it pinpoints areas within the site that may have been previously disturbed e.g. by development or quarrying.

- 2.3.3 Speed's map of 1610 and other 17th century county maps were consulted but have not been included as figures as they are not detailed and do not show any landscape features. None of these 17th century maps show any indication of the deer park.
- 2.3.4 Jeffreys' map of 1765 (Fig 3) and Bryant's map of 1826 (Fig 7) are both extracts of county maps and are very similar to each other. They show some interesting features although the cartography is not as accurate as the later maps. The area of the Site is shown as located at the north-eastern edge of a long ridge of higher land. Settlement is focussed around the lower areas of the river valleys. These villages are generally very dispersed and, particularly in the case of Pertenhall and Keysoe, are formed of various scattered hamlets interconnected by roads and tracks. Pockets of woodland remain on the higher ground - Beaver Park Wood, Coneygay Wood and Keysoe Park to the south and Honey Lane Wood, Tilbrook Bushes and others to the north. There are a few scattered farms on the ridge, two of which are named – Keysoe Hill Farm (now known as 'Middle Lodge Buildings') and Hill Farm. Bryant's map however puts Keysoe Hill Farm too far to the north. Both maps show a trackway running east to west to the north of the Site and forming part of its north-eastern boundary. This track runs westwards from Green End towards Swineshead and is still a track/footpath today. This is the parish boundary between Keysoe and Pertenahall.
- 2.3.5 The fields of Pertenhall parish were enclosed by act of Parliament in 1769 and the Records Office holds maps of this year showing both the pre-enclosure and post-enclosure layout (Figs 4 and 5). The pre-enclosure map shows the buildings of Pertenhall village lining the main streets and greens, with small irregular closes to their rear. Further out are the open fields, as yet un-enclosed. The pre-enclosure map does show open fields where Staughton Road and Pertenhall Road/Kimbolton Road (now the B660) now are. The post-enclosure map does show these roads and they also appear on Bryant's map of 1826 (Fig 7) and maps from after this date. The B660 was created as a turnpike road.
- 2.3.6 In Green End – the settlement closest to the Site - the 1769 maps show a layout that is medieval in origin. An open area at the end of a north-south road would appear to be the village green (Figs 4 and 5; HER **8427**). There are houses shown either side of the Green and presumably one of these was the Manor House. A short stretch of road is shown coming off the Green to the south-east towards Brook End, Keysoe and this still survives as an earthwork along with adjoining house platforms (HER **8438**, see also Fig 7). An east-west road is shown coming off the Green to the west and continuing westwards, forming the boundary with Keysoe Parish (and the northern boundary of the Site). A road comes off this road to the south and heads towards Keysoe. Both these roads are still in existence as roads or trackways. The 1769 maps also show what appears to be an east-west back lane to the north, with two or three houses along it. This is also shown on the 1st Edition 1 inch OS map of c. 1817 (not represented here) where the lane turns into a trackway and heads west. This is no longer in existence as a road or track and is not shown on the Bryant Map of 1826 (Fig 7); it does however survive as an earthwork (HER **8424**). In between these roads are an assortment of small irregular plots.
- 2.3.7 Within the Site itself no buildings are depicted on the 1769 maps. However, these maps relate to Pertenhall Parish and only a small field in the north-eastern corner comes within the parish of Pertenhall, so any buildings or other features within Keysoe parish

may not have been depicted. The trackway forming part of the northern boundary of the Site (and the parish boundary) is shown on both maps.

- 2.3.8 The enclosure map of Keysoe 1806 (Fig 6) shows the Site divided into nine rather irregular shaped fields - an arrangement that remained unchanged until the early 20th century. The map shows some unnamed buildings near the centre of the Site which are now demolished (HER **7620**). Middle Lodge Farmhouse and its later farm buildings (HER **12034** and **7604**) are also shown.
- 2.3.9 The 1st Edition 1 inch map of c. 1817 is small scale and is not represented here but shows clearly the ridge of land on which the Site is situated. It also shows 'Bevis Park' (Beavers Park) and Keysoe Park to the south-west. A track is shown running from what are probably Middle Lodge Farmhouse buildings north-eastwards towards some other buildings on the northern edge of the Site. This is probably the same trackway/footpath seen on the later OS maps (Figs 9-11).
- 2.3.10 Bryant's map of 1826 (Fig 7) and later maps show buildings (now demolished) at the northern edge of the Site lining the south side of the trackway. This trackway is shown running from Green End, Pertenhall westwards towards Keysoe Hill Farm and continuing north-west towards Swineshead. The trackway from Green End to Swineshead is still in existence today, although the western part is now just a footpath. Jeffreys' maps puts the trackway further north but his map does not appear to be as accurately surveyed.
- 2.3.11 The only Tithe map of Pertenhall (1840) in the Archives Office does not cover the search area and has therefore not been included in this report. Similarly the Tithe map for Keysoe (1844) does not cover the Site as it labels it as being within Pertenhall parish.
- 2.3.12 The Estate Map of lands belonging to Corpus Christi College, Oxford dates from 1869 (Fig 8) and shows a few changes since the surveying of the Keysoe Enclosure map in 1806. There has been the removal of a field boundary in the north-eastern corner of the Site and two fields in the south and south-west of the Site have been subdivided. Middle Lodge (Keysoe Hill Farm) has been added to. Two buildings are shown in the north-east part of the Site, one of which is demolished building HER **7674**. The buildings near the centre of the Site (HER **7620**) are not shown, suggesting that they had been demolished by this date.
- 2.3.13 The 1st Edition OS maps of 1879 to 1884 (Figs 9 and 10) show no change since 1869. They do however show a footpath from Keysoe Hill Farm to the trackway forming the north-eastern boundary of the Site. An old sand pit is depicted at the southern boundary of the Site (HER **7689**). The 25 inch map shows more detail of the buildings at the north-eastern part of the Site. One or two of them are HER **7674** – the site of two agricultural buildings with a well. The 2nd Edition OS maps of 1901 and 1902 (Fig 11) show exactly the same layout.
- 2.3.14 Aerial photographs on Google Earth demonstrate that the field boundaries within the Site were removed sometime after 1945.

2.4 Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Data

- 2.4.1 The Portable Antiquities Scheme is a DCMS funded project to encourage the voluntary recording of archaeological objects found by members of the public. Each county has a Finds Liaison Officer working for the scheme who will identify their finds and enter them onto a national database (www.finds.org). Data from PAS is transferred to the county

HER for inclusion. All of the findspots recorded on the HER for the search area were originally reported through PAS and derive from metal detecting or fieldwalking surveys.

2.4.2 The PAS database was checked for finds made within the search area that had not yet made their way onto the HER. Nothing was recorded from Keysoe parish but there were several finds from Pertenhall parish. These included medieval coins, post-medieval cauldron legs and an Iron Age gold stater. The exact provenance of these finds had been withheld, making it impossible to say whether these finds fall within the search area. Photographs of all finds and further details about them can be found on the website.

2.4.3 The accuracy of the PAS data cannot be guaranteed by the HER.

2.5 Aerial Photographs

2.5.1 The National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon is English Heritage's public archive. They hold collections of aerial photographs ranging in date from the Second World War to the present day. A search area of 2km around the Site was searched on the 4th July 2013. All the aerial photographs held were examined and these comprise 74 oblique photographs dated 1984 to 2011 and 99 vertical photographs dated from 1945 to 1998. Lists of all aerial photographs consulted can be found in Tables 6 and 7 in Appendix B. Eight of these photographs have been represented as figures in this report (Plates 12-19). Aerial photographs on Google Earth were also examined.

2.5.2 Crops growing on clayland are usually considered to be poor at indicating sub-surface features although recent photographs over Bedfordshire have shown that they can be as good as those on lighter soils if conditions are dry enough when the photographs are taken (Palmer, 2007, 27).

2.5.3 Several aerial photographs show a circular cropmark near the north-eastern boundary of the Site (Plates 12, 18 and 19). This cropmark is not listed on the HER and could not be seen on the ground during the walkover survey. It was, however, mentioned in the Monument Report issued by the NMR. Although it looks like a ploughed out Bronze Age barrow, its location corresponds to a building and well within a circular enclosure showing on maps from the 19th century (Figs 9, 10 and 11; HER **7674**). Plate 19 also shows a nearby sub-rectangular cropmark near the centre top of the photo which is another demolished 19th century building.

2.5.4 Other circular cropmarks, possibly barrows, can be seen on aerial photographs on land near the Site but outside its boundary. These include one or two in a field south of Swineshead village (the top of Plate 13) and several in the field to the south-west of Middle Lodge Buildings (Plates 16 and 17). Plate 13 also shows earthworks of presumed shrunken medieval village remains south of Swineshead village. Plate 16 also shows an amorphous dark patch to the west of Middle Lodge Buildings which may be a spring. Plates 16 also shows linear cropmarks to the north of Middle Lodge Buildings, just to the west of the Site (in the extreme east of the photo). These consist of a north-west to south-east aligned ditch with a series of ditches extending from both sides at right angles that may be the edge of a series of Romano-British enclosure ditches.

2.5.5 Plate 12 shows cropmarks of removed field boundaries dating to the post-medieval period, both within the Site and to the south of it. Between the moat (HER **4474**) and a copse of trees and just to the north of the copse of trees are various other linear cropmarks. These do not correspond to post-medieval field boundaries and seem to be on different alignments to each other (Plate 12). This photo also shows a series of

linear cropmarks around the edge of the ridge which appear to be natural features. There is also a very pronounced elongated 'r' shaped cropmark towards the left of this photograph which may be archaeological.

- 2.5.6 Plate 14 shows the circular moat (HER **7674**) without tree cover, in the top right part of the photo. It also shows a dark patch near to it which is probably the spring that fed the moat.
- 2.5.7 Plate 15 shows a series of three or more parallel 'dog-legged' cropmarks in a linseed field to the north of the Site.
- 2.5.8 Plates 18 and 19 show some of the most interesting cropmarks within the Site. By the trackway, at the south-eastern corner of the Site there can be seen a group of linear, enclosure type cropmarks. Plate 18 shows particularly clearly a curving ditch which probably corresponds to a Late Iron Age ditch recorded in three of the trial trenches in this area. This appears to enclose a sub-rectangular enclosure which shows particularly clearly in Plate 19, next to the trackway.
- 2.5.9 Other features showing on aerial photographs were already recorded on the HER e.g. the filled in sand pit HER **7689** and demolished buildings HER **7620** and **7674**.

2.6 Walkover Survey

- 2.6.1 A walkover survey was carried out on 12th June 2013, at which time the field was supporting a crop of wheat up to nearly 1m high. Weather conditions were sunny and dry. The object of the walkover survey was to view on the ground any recorded heritage assets such as demolished buildings and cropmarks as well as any heritage assets that had so far remained unrecorded. The walkover survey also aimed to find any areas of modern disturbance that might have destroyed heritage assets. The whole of the Site, including its perimeter and the northern area, were accessible. Photographs were taken of the Site and of views from the Site to the surrounding villages. OA East staff setting out trial trench locations within the Site were also able to visually scan the area.
- 2.6.2 No unrecorded heritage assets were visible during the walkover survey. The ground was obscured by a mature crop at the time of the walkover survey. No cropmarks were seen apart from linear north-west to south-east aligned cropmarks in the southern part of the site, which match up with former field boundaries showing on historic maps (Figs 6, and 8 to 11).
- 2.6.3 A narrow strip at the northern boundary had been left uncultivated. Some modern tile was seen here which is thought to be from the demolished buildings seen on 19th century maps (HER **7674**; Figs 8 to 11).
- 2.6.4 No new features were seen and no areas of modern disturbance were visible during the walkover survey.
- 2.6.5 The walkover also included visits to the surrounding settlements within a 4km radius of the Site - Riseley, Upper Dean, Swineshead, Kimbolton, Little Staughton, Keysoe and Pertenhall in order to assess the visibility of the Site from these settlements (see Section 7).

2.7 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

The National Monuments Record (NMR)

- 2.7.1 The NMR is English Heritage's public archive, holding over 12 million photographs, drawings, reports and publications on England's archaeology and historic buildings. As

well as aerial photographs (see Section 2.5), they hold details of any surveys or investigations that have been carried out by English Heritage. A search was made of their archive on the 10th June 2013. One cropmark at the north of the site was listed (see Section 2.5.3) though further monuments listed were already on the HER.

Metal Detecting and Fieldwalking Surveys

- 2.7.2 Metal detecting surveys have been carried out within the search area but not within the Site itself, as far as is known. Details of finds made from metal detecting in Pertenhall in 1997 and 2004 have been recorded on the PAS website and thence onto the HER. On the same day as the walkover survey, a metal detecting rally was taking place on a field north of Manor Farm at TL 0795 6499 (c). Contact was made with the organisers, Central Searchers, who had made various finds of metal objects.
- 2.7.3 Fieldwalking surveys have also been carried out within the search area at Chadwell Green in 2004 and 2005. This data is on the PAS website and the HER.

Trial Trenching Evaluation (written by Louise Bush of OA East)

- 2.7.4 Between the 17th June and the 12th July 2013, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation on 38.5 hectares of land at Manor Farm, Pertenhall. A total of 104 trial trenches were excavated revealing archaeological features across the Site, predominantly dating from the Late Iron Age to early Roman periods. Evidence for Saxon and Medieval activity was also encountered (Fig. 12).
- 2.7.5 Two main focus areas were evident on the Site. An area of Late Iron Age activity was seen in the south-east corner of Site (in Trenches 11, 12 and 14-16). This comprised a large boundary ditch enclosing a number of smaller ditches and pits. Probable drip gullies from three roundhouses, with associated postholes were also identified within this area along with a potential oven. A fragment of pewter was recovered from a pit in Trench 11 and a copper alloy brooch was retrieved from a pit in Trench 12.
- 2.7.6 The most extensive area of activity was seen running just below the crest of the hill, mid way across the Site. Several substantial ditches containing Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery were identified in Trench 58. The densest areas of archaeology lay to the south and west, implying that the features in Trench 58 potentially represent settlement boundaries. A number of smaller enclosure ditches, with associated pits and ovens, were recorded across Trenches 61-64 and 72-75. Three roundhouses were revealed in Trenches 71 and 94, just off the crest of the hill.
- 2.7.7 Features dating from the medieval period dominated the trenches along the crest of the hill. An extensive area of cobbling was uncovered on the south-west side of Site in Trench 81. A very large amount of unabraded medieval pottery was retrieved from this cobbled surface, implying the potential for some sort of courtyard activity. A further medieval cobbled surface with a ditch bounded up to it was seen in Trench 61.
- 2.7.8 The evidence for medieval activity continued in the form of a potential trackway across the Site. This comprised a compacted surface covered with small rounded stones, seen in Trench 82. From this location, a large number of sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered. This trackway was also possibly identified in Trenches 56 and 57 to the north-east. It is viable to say that this is the remnant of the trackway seen on the 1879 OS map, which runs north-east through Site from the approximate location of Keysoehill Farm (to the south-west), across to the old road on the north-east edge of Site.

- 2.7.9 A ring ditch recorded in Trench 76, could be the ditch surrounding a dovecot or similar structure. This feature is located on the site of former buildings, shown on the 1806 map of Keysoe (Fig. 6; HER **7620**).
- 2.7.10 Archaeological features were sealed by 300mm of topsoil, apart from at the bottom of the slope in the eastern part of the Site, where features were sealed by topsoil and subsoil deposits up to 700mm thick. Overall, the archaeological evaluation at Manor Farm revealed an extensive area of archaeological remains, showing that this area was extensively occupied and utilised from the Iron Age right through to modern day.

Previous archaeological investigations in the wider vicinity

- 2.7.11 Archaeological investigations have been carried out to the north of the search area, by OA East. The reports on these investigations were consulted as part of the assessment in order to gain an understanding of the Site's wider archaeological context.
- 2.7.12 Of particular relevance is an investigation carried out along the route of a proposed Anglian Water pipeline between Tilbrook and Stow Longa, Cambridgeshire in 2007 and 2008. This involved desk-based assessment and air photographic assessment followed by a trial trenching evaluation and targeted excavation (Atkins and Palmer 2007 and Atkins 2010, 75-88). Tilbrook is only 4.5km to the north of the Site and the course of the water pipeline occupies a similar topography i.e. a boulder clay ridge up to 80m OD in altitude. Tilbrook is situated at the base of the ridge in the valley bottom. Stow Longa was built on a promontory at the northern edge of the ridge, at 70m OD.
- 2.7.13 The air photo assessment mapped several enclosures and other ditched features showing as cropmarks at the top of the ridge. These are of possible prehistoric origin. There was also seen to be medieval ridge and furrow – remains of medieval ploughing - over most of the ridge and around the two villages.
- 2.7.14 Between Stow Longa and Tilbrook, a previously unknown Anglo-Saxon settlement was found during the fieldwork stage of the project. This was located part way up the ridge at 61m OD and was abandoned sometime after AD 850. This overlaid a previously unknown Roman settlement, probably a farmstead (Atkins, 2010, 80). The investigations provided important evidence for abandonment and increased nucleation of settlements in the later Saxon period (Atkins 2010, 80).
- 2.7.15 The investigations also drew attention to a routeway ('Filman Waye') running along the centre of the ridge, which is shown on maps from 1591 onwards. This is thought to be contemporary with the Anglo-Saxon settlements or may even be Roman or prehistoric in origin (Atkins, 2010, 86).

3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 In this section, an attempt has been made to map all known monuments and events and, based on this mapping, to predict the existence of further remains within the Site. It should be borne in mind that no archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Site and hardly any development. The opportunity therefore for archaeological remains to have come to light and be recorded within the Site is slight. This may be the reason for the scarcity of archaeological features, rather than an actual absence of archaeology.

3.2 Mesolithic

3.2.1 Flint implements including cores, blades and microliths of Mesolithic date have been found by fieldwalking in Chadwell Green, about 500m north-east of the Site, just north of Pertenhall Brook. This indicates use of this area for seasonal hunting and food preparation by itinerant groups of people. There is a low probability that similar finds would be encountered up the hill, where the Site is located .

3.3 Neolithic

3.3.1 The fieldwalking at Chadwell Green also produced Neolithic flint tools. This is the only evidence for Neolithic activity in the search area and nothing of this date has been recorded from within the Site itself.

3.3.2 No cropmarks representative of Neolithic monuments are visible on aerial photos of the Site. The likelihood of any remains of this date being found within the Site is considered to be low.

3.4 Bronze Age

3.4.1 Early Bronze Age activity is attested by flint implements found during fieldwalking in Chadwell Green. While most of the flints are dated to the Mesolithic to Neolithic, two are dated to the Early Bronze Age.

3.4.2 Cropmarks of ploughed-out Bronze Age burial barrows and field systems should show up on aerial photographs of the Site if they exist, but none are visible within the Site boundary. Ploughed-out barrows have, however, been previously recorded in some of the tributary valleys in the wider vicinity. Possible cropmarks of ploughed-out barrows have also been identified on aerial photographs of the wider study area during this assessment, which indicates that the wider landscape was settled in this era. It cannot be ruled out that similar remains may survive undetected on the Site and the likelihood of this is considered to be medium.

3.5 Iron Age and Roman

3.5.1 No finds or features of Iron Age or Roman date had been previously recorded from the Site. However, one Iron Age gold coin has been found somewhere within Pertenhall parish and four Roman coins have been found at Chadwell End.

3.5.2 Field ditches and enclosures of Late Iron Age and Roman date have been recorded nearby on areas of similar topography and geology.

3.5.3 Cropmarks of enclosures in the extreme south-east part of the Site and just to west of western boundary of the Site have been identified on aerial photographs as part of this

assessment. The trial trenching evaluation on the Site has confirmed that some of these cropmark features, in the south-eastern part of the Site, are Late Iron Age in date. It has revealed a group of Late Iron Age features here consisting of smaller enclosure ditches, pits, an oven and a roundhouse. In the centre of the Site Late Iron Age enclosures and possible roundhouses surrounded by a large enclosure ditch have been revealed as well as pits and ovens.

3.6 Anglo-Saxon

- 3.6.1 As a result of post-Roman woodland regeneration, woodland would have dominated the ridges (Bedford Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2007) and it seems likely that the Site was wooded or partially wooded at this time. Known settlements focus around the lower valley floors e.g. around the Pertenhall Brook and the springs, where Pertenhall and its scattered 'Ends' grew up. Place-name evidence indicates Anglo-Saxon dates for the origins of the settlements at Keysoe and Pertenhall and there is certainly evidence that the well at Chadwell End was in use in this period.
- 3.6.2 Prior to the trial trenching evaluation no evidence for activity of this date existed for the Site itself. Some features from the trial trenches in the centre of the Site produced pottery dated to the Late Saxon and medieval periods. Evidence from archaeological investigations from nearby Tilbrook and Stow Longa have shown that there is the potential for unrecorded and abandoned Anglo-Saxon settlements to be present on this higher ground (see Section 2.7.14).
- 3.6.3 The fact that the Site lies near the parish boundary between Pertenhall and Keysoe may be significant in archaeological terms as parish boundaries are often inherited from land holdings that date back to the middle Anglo-Saxon period or earlier. The track that is seen on maps from the late 18th century onwards running westwards from Green End towards Swineshead forms the parish boundary between Keysoe and Pertenhall and may feasibly have been in use as a routeway from a much earlier date.

3.7 Medieval

- 3.7.1 The Site has a high potential for revealing as yet unrecorded remains from the medieval period relating to rabbit warrens, a deer park and possible moated sites.
- 3.7.2 Middle Lodge Farmhouse is 16th century in date but may be on the site of an earlier lodge building. It seems probable that there may be other features relating to the Farm/Lodge nearby.
- 3.7.3 The trial trenching evaluation has recorded two cobbled surfaces of medieval date, one to the north-east of Middle Lodge buildings and the other to the east, as well as a trackway of probable medieval date.

3.8 Post-Medieval

- 3.8.1 Backfilled field boundary ditches dating to the late 18th or early 19th century are very likely to be encountered on the Site, as indeed they have been during the archaeological trial trenching work. Sand quarries, brick pits and kilns are also likely.
- 3.8.2 The remains of demolished 19th century or earlier buildings are also likely to be encountered. Particular attention should be paid to the south-western corner of the Site near Middle Lodge buildings where remains of ancillary structures may exist below ground. The trial trenching evaluation has recorded a post-medieval ring ditch in this area, in the location of demolished buildings HER **7620**.

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

4.1 The Effect of Ploughing

- 4.1.1 It is not known for how long the Site has been under arable cultivation. Ploughing will have truncated the tops of archaeological features such as deep ditches or quarry pits but will not have completely destroyed them. This type of survival is evidenced by cropmarks of filled in post-medieval field boundary ditches showing on the aerial photos of the Site. Shallow features such as small pits and postholes may well have been completely destroyed, depending on the depth of ploughing.
- 4.1.2 Ploughing will have disturbed artefacts within the tops of features and brought them to the surface. As a result, it is likely that below ground features, if present, will be detected by fieldwalking the Site after harrowing.

4.2 The Effect of Quarrying

- 4.2.1 Several sand and gravel quarries were dug in the vicinity to exploit the natural glaciofluvial sand and gravels in the tributary valleys. The only known quarry within the Site is a filled in sand pit on its southern side. Brick fields are known to the north and north-west of the Site which most likely included clay pits to provide the raw materials for the bricks. Clay at the top of the ridge may have been exploited in this way but there is no evidence for it within the Site.

4.3 The Effect of Previous Building

- 4.3.1 The Site, to the best of current knowledge, has not been built on apart from 19th century buildings, probably farm buildings, in the centre of the site and along its north-eastern boundary. These are unlikely to have had deep foundations and are therefore not considered to have caused much, if any, damage to below ground archaeological remains.

4.4 Walkover Survey

- 4.4.1 No areas of modern disturbance, either from quarrying, building, dumping or agricultural activities were seen on the walkover survey.

4.5 Conclusion

- 4.5.1 Any archaeological features within the Site are considered to be relatively well preserved. The only real factor affecting the survival of below-ground remains will be the effect of ploughing from the post-medieval period and perhaps even earlier.

5 IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

5.1 The Proposed Development

- 5.1.1 The proposal at Manor Farm is for a commercial solar farm generating up to a maximum of 15 megawatts, that will feed into the National Grid. The site would be a maximum of approximately 38.25 hectares (95 acres) and will be developed and operated by Prosolia UK Ltd.
- 5.1.2 If the maximum megawatts are installed, the site will contain some 75,000 solar panels (modules) arranged in a grid pattern. The panels measure 1.6m x 1.0m and would be arranged in arrays and set out in long rows running east-west across the Site. Where there is no evidence of significant archaeology, the arrays will be mounted on a simple metal piled framework. No concrete or foundations are required for these supports. An alternate mounting structure will be used where there is evidence of significant archaeology. This will be a ballasted system, rather than piled, and will only require excavation of the top 100mm of soil. The modules on both types of structure will be mounted at 30 degrees to the horizontal. The arrays will have a maximum height of 2m.
- 5.1.3 The site will be served by small inverters on a ratio of 1 building per Megawatt (i.e. a maximum of 15). These buildings are 2.3 metres in height and measure 8.4m x 2.2m and are generally positioned at the end of one of the rows of panels. There is also a need for transformers for every one to two inverter housing which would measure 2.35 metres in height and are 4.4m high by 4.8m deep.
- 5.1.4 Small combiner boxes will be mounted to the frames below the panels. The arrays will be connected to the inverters and then via underground electrical cables to the substation to the south-east, adjacent to the road. This cable runs from the south-eastern edge of the Site, to the south of Green End, through an area of possible medieval village remains, for approximately 50m until it joins the substation. From the substation the electricity will be stepped up again to 33kV for transmission directly on to the national grid.

5.2 The Potential Impact to Below Ground Remains

- 5.2.1 The proposed development has the potential to have a direct permanent impact upon any archaeological remains. Based on similar schemes, these impacts can be from the construction of the solar arrays (driving of piles or anchors) and associated control plant. The building of generator buildings and transformers will also have an adverse effect as well as the undergrounding of cables in linear trenching.
- 5.2.2 The use of any temporary works compound during the construction phase and permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site can involve considerable ground disturbance to a significant depth.
- 5.2.3 The archaeological trial trenching evaluation on the Site has proved that archaeological remains do survive on the Site and are sealed by 300mm of topsoil, apart from at the bottom of the slope in the eastern part of the Site where features are sealed by topsoil and subsoil deposits up to 700mm thick. Most groundworks therefore will impact on the buried remains.

6 CONCLUSIONS OF THE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

6.1 Discussion of the Heritage Assets within a 1km radius of the Site

- 6.1.1 The 1km radius search area around the Site contains 118 HER records including finds, monuments and historic buildings. Study of historic maps has clarified the historic land use of the Site and its wider area including locating 19th century demolished buildings, filled in post-medieval field boundary ditches and also highlighting the configuration of early roads and trackways. Analysis of aerial photographs has located previously unrecorded below ground features in the form of cropmarks, both within the Site and in the search area.
- 6.1.2 There are 11 Listed Buildings within the 1km search area, all Grade II listed, but no other designated heritage assets. None of the Listed Buildings are within the Site itself. The closest Listed Building is Middle Lodge Farmhouse (HER **7604**) which is situated 150m to the south-west of the Site. Several other Listed Buildings are close by in Green End, Pertenhall such as the 17th century Green End Farmhouse and The Cottage (HER **4988** and **4989**), which are 300m to the east of the Site.
- 6.1.3 The Site is thought to have been part of a deer park in the medieval period and there are several medieval monuments or places nearby. These include a moated site, a rabbit warren and the medieval settlements of Pertenhall, Swineshead and Keysoe. Middle Lodge Farmhouse is a 16th century building and may be on the site of earlier deer park buildings or structures. Anglo-Saxon settlement has been demonstrated to the north-east of the Site at Chadwell End, Pertenhall through finds made there by metal detecting. Flint implements, also found at Chadwell End, indicate use of an area around Pertenhall Brook in the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age.
- 6.1.4 The assessment has been complemented by the archaeological trial trenching evaluation was undertaken concurrently. This has confirmed some of the findings shown from the aerial photography assessment. It has revealed Late Iron Age enclosure ditches and roundhouse gullies surrounded by a large enclosure ditch in the centre of the Site as well as pits and ovens. In the south-eastern corner of the Site there is another group of Late Iron Age features appearing, consisting of smaller enclosure ditches, pits, an oven and a roundhouse. Two cobbled surfaces and a trackway, all of probable medieval date have also been exposed to the north-east of Middle Lodge buildings and a ring ditch of post-medieval date has been recorded in this vicinity.
- 6.1.5 This assessment demonstrates that there is the potential for archaeological remains within the proposed scheme area, in particular those of Late Iron Age, Early Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. The majority of the Site has been subject to little modern disturbance, and as such archaeological deposits are likely to be in a good state of preservation. The filled in sand pit at the southern boundary of the Site will have completely destroyed any archaeological remains in this location.
- 6.1.6 **Using the criteria in Table 1 the rating of the importance of the potential archaeological resource within Site and its 1km search area is considered medium.**

6.2 Potential Impacts on Heritage Assets within a 1km radius of the Site

- 6.2.1 The proposed Solar Farm development would take the Site out of arable cultivation for 25-30 years which would temporarily halt the damage being done by ploughing.

- 6.2.2 An alternate mounting structure will be used for arrays where there is evidence of significant archaeology. This will be a ballasted system, rather than piled, and will only require excavation of the top 100mm of soil. Taking this into account, there would still be an adverse effect on below-ground archaeological remains, namely from the foundations to the generator buildings and transformers, as well as the undergrounding of cables in linear trenching. The use of any temporary works compound during the construction phase and permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site can involve considerable ground disturbance to a significant depth.
- 6.2.3 **Based on current knowledge the magnitude of impact as per Table 2 is considered to be of moderate severity on below ground remains. The significance of environmental effects on below ground remains as set out in Table 3 is considered to be moderate adverse.**
- 6.2.4 The impact could be mitigated through a planning condition for the implementation of two stage archaeological prospection strategy comprising initially a programme of non-intrusive works designed to further investigate the scale, nature and significance of archaeological deposits within the site. These would comprise a programme of Geophysical survey to complement the results of the trial trenching evaluation. Dependent upon the results of these works further mitigation could comprise the retention of archaeological deposits *in situ* where feasible, (and where the importance of such deposits warrants this strategy) or the excavation and recording of significant features and deposits prior to them being affected by the development.
- 6.2.5 The evaluation suggests that the archaeological deposits are not spread over the entire Site and that there concentrations of features. There may, therefore, be some blank areas where it may be possible to carry out groundworks without impacting any below ground remains. In these areas the groundworks could be carried out with an archaeologist in attendance to observe and record any archaeological deposits (a watching brief).

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON THE SETTING OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

7.1 Historic Landscape

- 7.1.1 The following paragraph is taken from the Bedford Borough Landscape Character Assessment, 2007. The Site lies within 'The Riseley Clay Farmland' Character Area, which is a rural area with gentle rolling landform ranging from 30m to 90m AOD. It has subtly varied topography founded on Oxford Clay overlain by Valley Gravel along some tributaries and Boulder Clay in higher areas. The area is dominated by arable farmland but scattered woodlands (some ancient) give variety. The large and medium fields are bounded by hedges and ditches, the former in mixed condition. Smaller fields and occasional horse pastures are clustered around settlements. A number of tributaries of the Great Ouse run from west to east, crossed by modest bridges, their valleys forming a focus for settlement and tree cover. There are also a few areas of neutral unimproved grassland (managed as hay meadows) of high ecological value. This is a peaceful, rural area with a dispersed but regular pattern of scattered farmsteads and small villages, with frequent medieval earthworks and tall stone churches. The sections of open elevated ground are the areas of greatest visual sensitivity, offering wide views to the surrounding settlements, in particular to the church towers.
- 7.1.2 The Site occupies an open area of arable land on a ridge rising up to 70m OD in altitude. It is therefore quite prominent in the landscape. Pertenhall, Riseley and Keysoe villages lie at the bottom of the ridge in the valley of Pertenhall Brook. Copses of trees to the south, north, east and west of the Site provide some visual barriers when the Site is seen from lower lying areas, as do the partial hedgerows along its north-eastern and eastern borders. None of these hedgerows are due to be removed by the Solar Farm proposal as far as is known.
- 7.1.3 The land gently undulates beyond Pertenhall and rises up again to form another low ridge to the north and north-east, thus providing a visual barrier to the Site from Kimbolton and Upper Dean. Woods to the north (including Swineshead Wood – a SSSI) also provide a visual shield. Riseley is not visible from The Site as it lies in a valley bottom and views to the Site from Riseley are obscured by the ridge of land on which it sits. The Site can be most easily seen from Pertenhall, Little Staughton, Swineshead and the northern part of Keysoe.
- 7.1.4 The coherence and integrity of the historic landscape has been affected by the removal of the field boundaries within the Site (see Sections 2.3.14 and 2.5.5). However the field boundaries which form the southern, eastern and north-eastern boundaries of the Site are partially hedged and date to at least 1796, as shown from historic maps. Outside the Site, the curving field boundaries to the south are thought to follow the edge of the probable former deer park. The landscape therefore does retain some historic interest.
- 7.1.5 Three of the copses of trees which are very close to the Site are recent plantings. Photographs on Google Earth from 1945 show that the copse of trees to the south of Middle Lodge Buildings, The D-shaped copse to the north of the Site and the band of trees along the trackway forming the northern boundary of the Site all date from post-1945. The walkover survey confirmed that the latter two copses are for pheasants.
- 7.1.6 **The Landscape is a robust undesignated landscape and as such, using the criteria in Table 1, the importance of the historic landscape is considered to be medium to low.**

- 7.1.7 The construction phase of the Solar Farm will modify the historic landscape through the introduction into the landscape of HGVs, a compound and ongoing construction activities over the eight week construction period.
- 7.1.8 The 75,000 solar panels ('arrays') will be 2m high and may produce some glare from the sun reflecting off them. Up to 15 generator buildings will be constructed, all 2.4m high. The transformers will be 2.35m high. The solar arrays and other buildings will be visible from the settlements of Little Staughton, Pertenhall, Swineshead and the northern part of Keysoe during the 25-30 years of the Solar Farm's lifespan.
- 7.1.9 After the Solar Farm has completed its operational lifespan the solar arrays will be dismantled and all panels, frames and electrical infrastructure, including the inverters and substation, will be removed. The land will return to agriculture although remediation may include suitable landscaping to maintain any biodiversity features which have been developed over the life of the solar farm.
- 7.1.10 Using the criteria in Table 2 the magnitude of impact to the historic landscape is moderate. The overall significance of environmental effects to the historic landscape is considered to be moderate to slight adverse.**

7.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.2.1 This section attempts to assess the impact of the proposed development on the setting of designated heritage assets within a 4km radius of the Site (TL 071 068). Designated Heritage Assets consist of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields. The latter two categories of designated heritage asset are not present within the 4km radius of the Site. All designated heritage assets are shown on Fig 2.
- 7.2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework 2012 defines setting as: 'The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, and may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'.

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

- 7.2.3 There are 168 Listed Buildings within a 4km radius of the Site. The majority of these are located within the settlements of Keysoe, Swineshead, Pertenhall, Little Staughton, Riseley and Upper Dean. All these settlements were visited, as well as Kimbolton which is just outside the 4km radius. Photographs were taken from these settlements and also from the Site towards these settlements. Views from Riseley, Upper Dean and Kimbolton were obscured by ridges of land and by woods (see above).
- 7.2.4 The medieval parish churches of Swineshead, Pertenhall, Upper Dean, Riseley and Keysoe (HER **1139, 966, 925, 1167** and **1083**) are all Grade I listed. Two buildings are Grade II* listed – the Old Rectory, Kimbolton Road, Pertenhall (HER **1097**) and Ivy Lodge and Dove Cottage, High Street Riseley (HER **4190**). The remainder of the Listed Buildings are Grade II.
- 7.2.5 Pertenhall is the closest settlement to the Site and there are 23 Listed Buildings, mainly clustered around Green End, Chadwell, End, Wood End and around St Peter's Church. The Grade I listed medieval parish Church of St Peter is 750m to the north-east of the Site and the church spire is visible from the northern side of the Site (Plate 5). The church is set within a churchyard which is bordered by trees on all sides except the north-east and south-west. To the south-west of the churchyard is the Manor House

(4980) which is a Grade II Listed Building. The Manor House was built in the late 16th century and was altered in the 19th century. It was built on an E-plan and is two storeys high. The Manor House provides a near complete visual shield of the Site from the church. The Manor is set within grounds and is bordered by trees to the south-west which obscure views to the Site. The Grade II* Listed Old Rectory lies to the north-east of the church. This is a late 18th century house in red brick, three storeys high and set within grounds.

- 7.2.6 The Site will be visible or partially visible from the settlements of Wood End and Chadwell End, Pertenhall. Trees, hedges and other buildings will afford some visual shield to the Site but glimpses of the Site will be visible from these settlements. The Site may be visible from the outlying Listed Buildings east of Pertenhall village (HER **4983** and **4985**)
- 7.2.7 Green End will be impacted by the development, being very close to its eastern edge (Plates 3 and 8).
- 7.2.8 Swineshead, to the north-west of the Site, is a Conservation Area (**DBD3147**) and within it are 18 Listed Buildings. There is an outlying Listed Building to the south-west of the Conservation Area (HER **12221**). The Site affords clear views to the parish Church of St Nicholas, Swineshead, being only 1.25km to the north-west of the Site (Plate 4). This is a medieval church with a spire. It is situated on the High Street and is within a churchyard. The Site cannot be seen from the parish church or from the High Street, being shielded by houses. However, from other locations within Swineshead Conservation Area, the Site is more or less visible depending on the standpoint. There are views to the Site from some areas including from the footpath to the south of St Nicholas's Church. It can also be seen from Green End Farm Cottage, Swineshead (HER **12221**).
- 7.2.9 In Keysoe, which is to the south of the Site, there are 52 Listed Buildings, most of which are spread along the main streets in Brook End, Hatch End and Keysoe Row. The Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Keysoe can be seen from the Site (HER **1083**; Plate 1). The Site cannot be seen from the church; although it can be seen if one walks a few metres from the church, along a footpath. There is mixed visibility to the Site from the Listed Buildings in Brook End, which is a hamlet on the northern edge of Keysoe. Two Listed Buildings in the northern part of Brook End will have their settings impacted – Manor Farm and Tithe Barn (HER **3212** and **5608**) as the Site is clearly visible and only 900m away. Further south, in Hatch End and Keysoe Row the Site cannot be seen.
- 7.2.10 There are two other Conservation Areas within the 4km radius – Upper Dean (**DBD 3419**) and Riseley (**DBD 2736**). Both contain a high number of Listed Buildings. Swineshead is the only Conservation Area whose setting will be affected by the proposed Solar Farm. The other two do not have views to the Site (see above).
- 7.2.11 There is inter-visibility between the Site and Little Staughton Parish Church which is 3.4km to the south-east of the Site (Plates 2 and 10). There are eight Listed Buildings in Little Staughton, most of which will have clear views to the Site.
- 7.2.12 **Overall, using the criteria outlined in Table 1, the importance of the Listed Buildings are high for all Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. The importance of the other Listed Buildings (which are all Grade II) and the Conservation Areas are medium.**
- 7.2.13 **Using the criteria in Table 2, the magnitude of impacts upon the settings of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are moderate for those with views to the Site**

and negligible for those with no views to the Site or that will only have glimpses of the Site.

- 7.2.14 Using the criteria in Table 3, the significance of environmental effects upon the setting of St Peter's Church, Pertenhall, the Old Rectory, Pertenhall and St Nicholas's Church, Swineshead is slight adverse as they are all either Grade I or Grade II* buildings but their settings will not be affected by the development due to the viewshed being largely obscured by trees, houses and topography.
- 7.2.15 For Swineshead Conservation Area and the other Listed Buildings within it, the significance of environmental effects upon their setting is moderate adverse for those with views to the Site and neutral/slight adverse for those with no views to the Site.
- 7.2.16 For other Grade II Listed Buildings which have views to the Site the significance of the environmental effects is also moderate adverse. For the Conservation Areas and Grade II Listed Buildings that have no views to the Site the effect is neutral/ slight adverse.

Undesignated Historic Buildings

- 7.2.17 Four buildings are included here which are not Listed but are of historic interest and whose settings may be affected by the proposed development due to their very close proximity to the Site. **They are of medium to low importance, using the criteria set out in Table 1.**
- 7.2.18 150m to the south-west of the Site is Middle Lodge Farmhouse (**7604**). This is 16th century timber framed building. It is not inhabited but is located next to a footpath. Next to it are a range of 19th century farm buildings (**12034**), all of brick construction with slate roofs and all one storey high.
- 7.2.19 100km to the north-east of the Site is Rosemary Cottage, Green End (**12197**), a 20th century one storey cottage. The cottage is of brick construction, is whitewashed rendered and has a thatched roof and dormer windows. It has a large garden with some trees. It is orientated sideways to the Site and would only view the sides of the arrays rather than their full face. However there would be a direct view across and its setting would be affected.
- 7.2.20 On the other side of the road from Rosemary Cottage, Green End are farm buildings belonging to Manor Farm (**12196**). These are 19th century buildings of brick construction with slate roofs, all of one storey. Again these are orientated sideways to the Site.
- 7.2.21 **Using the criteria on Table 2 the magnitude of impact to these buildings is considered moderate and the significance of the environmental effects is considered to be moderate adverse.**

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 7.2.22 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 4km radius of the Site – Castle Hill motte in Kimbolton (HER number not known), Hall Close moated site in Riseley (HER **DBD1305**) and College Farm moated site in Keysoe (HER **DBD 454**).
- 7.2.23 Access could not be gained to Castle Hill, being within the grounds of Kimbolton School. Castle Hill is 2.75m to the north-east of the Site so will not be physically affected. Its setting will not be affected as a ridge of land and various copses of trees obscure the Site from view.

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- 7.2.24 College Farm moated site, Keysoe could not be accessed due to its location within College Farm Equestrian Centre. It lies over 3km south of the Site and will not be physically affected by the development. The Site may be just visible from the monument but only distant glimpses of the arrays will be seen, which would not be a significant impact on its views.
- 7.2.25 Hall Farm moated site, Riseley lies just over 2.5km to south-east of the Site. It is on a public footpath and was visited during the walkover survey (Plate 11). There is no intervisibility between Hall Farm moated site and the Site.
- 7.2.26 **Overall, using the criteria outlined in Table 1 the importance of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments are High. The magnitude of impacts to them is no change, and the significance of environmental effects is neutral.**



APPENDIX A. HER INFORMATION

Table 4: All Heritage Assets within a 1km radius of the Site

HER ID	Type	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
21308	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 6500 BC	508100	265600
21320	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 6500 BC	508100	265500
21311	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	508100	265600
21325	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	508100	265500
21326	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	508100	265500
21327	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	508100	265500
21465	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	507900	265500
21466	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	507900	265500
21467	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	507900	265500
21468	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	507900	265400
21469	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	507900	265400
21474	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	508000	265500
21475	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	508000	265500
21476	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	508000	265500
21307	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 6500 BC	508100	265600
21316	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 6500 BC	507900	265500
21321	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 6500 BC	508100	265500
21322	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 6500 BC	508100	265500
21309	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 6500 BC	508100	265600
21463	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	507900	265400
21464	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	507900	265400

21462	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 4500 BC	507900	265400
21319	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Mesolithic - 8300 BC to 6500 BC	508100	265500
21324	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Early Mesolithic to Middle Neolithic - 10000 BC to 3500 BC	508100	265500
21315	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Early Mesolithic to Middle Neolithic - 8300 BC to 3500 BC	507900	265500
21276	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Early Mesolithic to Middle Neolithic - 8300 BC to 3500 BC)	508000	265400
21314	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Early Mesolithic to Middle Neolithic - 8300 BC to 3500 BC)	507900	265500
21303	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - 8300 BC to 2900 BC	508100	265600
21479	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic - 6000 BC to 4000 BC	508200	265600
21310	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - 6500 BC to 2900 BC	508100	265600
21313	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - 6500 BC to 2900 BC	507900	265500
21323	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - 6500 BC to 2900 BC	508100	265500
21328	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - 6500 BC to 2900 BC	508100	265500
21329	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - 6500 BC to 2900 BC	508100	265500
21332	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - 6500 BC to 2900 BC	508000	265400
21470	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - 6500 BC to 2900 BC	508000	265500
21471	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - 6500 BC to 2900 BC	508000	265500
21472	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - 6500 BC to 2900 BC	508000	265500

21280	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	2900 BC	508000	265500
			Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 8300 BC to 2100 BC		
21283	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	265500	508000	265500
			Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 8300 BC to 2100 BC		
21473	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	265500	508000	265500
			Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 8300 BC to 2100 BC		
21277	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	265400	508000	265400
			Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 6500 BC to 2100 BC		
21279	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	265400	508000	265400
			Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 6500 BC to 2100 BC		
21331	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	265400	508000	265400
			Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 6500 BC to 2100 BC		
21281	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	265500	508000	265500
			Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3500 BC to 2100 BC		
21282	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	265500	508000	265500
			Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3500 BC to 2100 BC		
21304	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	265600	508100	265600
			Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3500 BC to 2100 BC		
21282	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	265500	508000	265500
			Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3500 BC to 2100 BC		
21304	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	265600	508100	265600
			Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3500 BC to 2100 BC		
21306	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	265600	508100	265600
			Middle Neolithic to Late Neolithic - 3500 BC to 2900 BC		
21306	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	265600	508100	265600
			Middle Neolithic to Late Neolithic - 3500 BC to 2900 BC		
21305	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	265600	508100	265600
			Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 2000 BC		
21312	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	265600	508100	265600
			Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 2100 BC		

21330	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Early Bronze Age - 2200 BC to 2000 BC	508000	265400
21278	Findspot	Flint implement, Pertenhall	Early Bronze Age 2100 BC to 2000 BC	508000	265400
21481	Findspot	Roman coin, Pertenhall	Roman	508100	265500
21482	Findspot	Roman coin, Pertenhall	Roman	508100	265500
21483	Findspot	Roman coin, Pertenhall	Roman	508100	265500
21480	Findspot	Roman coin, Pertenhall	Roman	508100	265500
16304	Monument	Saxon hanging bowl disc, north of Chadwell Farm	Anglo-Saxon	508189	265553
21477	Findspot	7th century mount, Pertenhall	Anglo-Saxon	508200	265600
8428	Monument	Chadwell spring, Pertenhall. Now set in modern brickwork. First recorded 1607, but name probably of Old English derivation.	Anglo-Saxon to modern	507934	265394
16325	Monument	Anglo-Saxon brooch, SW of grange farm	Anglo-Saxon, 5th-6th century	507172	265920
8426	Monument	Pound Green, village green	Medieval	508400	265319
8447	Monument	A series of hollows and earthworks located near a linear pond. Hall Farm, Pertenhall	Medieval to post-medieval	508150	265188
8427	Monument	Green End, village green	Medieval	508105	264806
3313	Monument	Ridge and furrow earthworks, Pertenhall parish	Medieval	508439	265217
4474	Monument	?Moat or rabbit warren, east of Middle Lodge buildings, Keysoe	Medieval	507226	264479
7822	Monument	?Rabbit warren. Levelled earthwork. A "cunnygrass" or "grays" is mentioned in 1712, a tithing map of 1840 mentions a field called "Coneygears"	Medieval	507053	264454
3041	Monument	Conjectural evidence for deer park	Medieval	506828	264328
17086	Monument	Green End medieval settlement earthworks	Medieval	508057	264871
8946	Monument	St Peter's parish churchyard	Medieval	508418	265433
17083	Monument	Church End deserted settlement	Medieval	508459	265404
17084	Monument	Chadwell End deserted settlement. Earthworks	Medieval	508234	265514

8438	Monument	Earthworks, Green End, Pertenhall. House platform, road, ridge and furrow	Medieval	508140	264692
21478	Findspot	14th century key, Pertenhall	Medieval	508200	265500
21285	Findspot	Pottery vessel, Pertenhall	Medieval	508000	265400
346	Monument	23 skeletons found in the grounds of Pertenhall Manor House. Others had also been found in common land nearby in 1797. These were thought to be evidence of a Civil War skirmish, but they may be either plague burials, or other medieval burials which had to be made in unconsecrated ground.	Medieval or post-medieval	508370	265380
8409	Monument	Well, Nuns Well Close. Place-name evidence for a well	Medieval, post-medieval	508432	265066
8424	Monument	Trackway - old access road showing on enclosure map of 1796. Earthwork	Post-medieval	508155	265264
7689	Monument	Site of old sand pit	Post-medieval	507150	264635
7620	Monument	Site of demolished buildings. Showing on 1806 map	Post-Medieval	507004	264743
7038	Monument	Landscaped grounds Pertenhall Manor. Showing on Bryant's map of Bedfordshire 1826	Post-medieval	508434	265338
8420	Monument	Brick kiln field, site of demolished brickworks	Post-medieval	507127	266036
12034	Monument	Farm buildings Middle Lodge farm Keysoe	Post-Medieval	506720	264560
8436	Monument	Building (site of) Town Close, Pertenhall	Post-Medieval	508182	265297
12197	Monument	Rosemary Cottage Green End, Pertenhall	Post-Medieval	507830	265042
8437	Monument	Building (site of), Pertenhall	Post-Medieval	507980	265060
12196	Monument	Farm buildings Manor Farm, Green End, Pertenhall	Post-Medieval	507900	264900
4989	Listed Building	The Cottage, Green End, Pertenhall	Post-Medieval	508108	264966
12193	Monument	The Green, Farmhouse, Green End, Pertenhall	Post-Medieval	508060	264904
4988	Listed Building	Green End Farmhouse, Green End, Pertenhall	Post-Medieval	508109	264897

12195	Monument	Clover Cottage, Green End, Pertenhall	Post-Medieval	508098	264846
12194	Monument	The Elms Green End, house, Pertenhall	Post-Medieval	508129	264771
12192	Listed Building	Ridge Cottage, Green End, Pertenhall	Post-Medieval	508244	264795
9592	Listed Building	Yew Tree Cottage, Green End, Pertenhall	Post-Medieval	508272	264779
4990	Listed Building	Quinbrells, house, Green End, Pertenhall	Post-Medieval	508297	264745
4981	Listed Building	Fuchsia Cottage & adjoining Cottage Chadwell End	Post-Medieval	508234	265708
8422	Monument	Building (site of)/?Farm Cottage	Post-Medieval	508213	265629
12191	Monument	Pair of cottages opposite Chadwell Farm Chadwell End	Post-Medieval	508240	265482
12189	Monument	Outbuildings Chadwell Farm Chadwell End	Post-Medieval	508210	265470
4982	Listed Building	Chadwell Farmhouse, Chadwell End	Post-Medieval	508217	265460
12190	Monument	Chadwell House Chadwell End	Post-Medieval	508149	265424
8441	Monument	Buildings (site of) Chadwell End	Post-Medieval	508200	265420
12188	Listed Building	Hall Farmhouse, Chadwell End	Post-Medieval	508160	265230
12187	Listed Building	Manor Cottage, Kimbolton Road	Post-Medieval	508290	265230
8440	Monument	Buildings (site of) south of manor house	Post-Medieval	508310	265310
12186	Monument	Stable block, the Manor, Kimbolton Rd	Post-Medieval	508380	265400
8227	Monument	Building (site of), 19th century	Post-Medieval	506930	265999
21297	Findspot	Copper Alloy vessel, Chadwell End, Pertenhall (cauldron leg)	Post-medieval	508100	265600
21298	Findspot	Copper Alloy vessel, Pertenhall (cauldron leg)	Post-medieval	508100	265600
21299	Findspot	Copper Alloy chain, Pertenhall	Post-medieval	508100	265500
21302	Findspot	Copper Alloy vessel, Pertenhall (cauldron leg)	Post-medieval	508200	265600
7604	Monument	Middle Lodge Farmhouse, Keysoe	Post-Medieval 16th century	506726	264524
4980	Listed Building	Manor House, Kimbolton Road	Post-Medieval 16th century	508380	265376
8435	Monument	Group of buildings shown at The Broad on a map of 1888. Buildings demolished c.1909-1912.	Post-medieval to 20th century	507857	265036

7692	Monument	Brick pastures (field name), brickworks	Modern	506520	265075
8404	Monument	Lionhead standpipe with pail rest, Pertenhall	Modern	508270	264750
8405	Monument	Lionhead standpipe, Pertenhall	Modern	508240	264760
8421	Monument	Gravel pit, Pertenhall	Modern	508260	264820
7674	Monument	Site of demolished agricultural and other buildings and well. Showing on Ordnance Survey 6" Map, 1st Edition	Modern 19th century	507488	264986

Table 5: Designated Heritage Assets within a 4km radius of the Site

HER ID	Address	Easting	Northing
Scheduled Ancient Monuments			
	Motte castle in Kimbolton Park, known as Castle Hill, Kimbolton	509368	267374
DBD1305	Hall Close Moated Site, fishponds, trackway, field system and dovecote, Riseley	50435	26335
DBD454	College Farm Moated Site and associated banked enclosure and fishpond, Keysoe	50708	26156
Conservation Areas			
DBD3419	Upper Dean Conservation Area		
DBD2736	Riseley Conservation Area		
DBD3417	Swineshead Conservation Area		
Listed Buildings (all are Grade II unless otherwise stated)			
HER ID	Address	Easting	Northing
5586	Kynance Cottage, Keysoe Row West, Keysoe	506767	261247
5585	Cottage (opposite the Windrush) Keysoe Row West Keysoe	506745	261238
5584	Fern cottage Keysoe Row West Keysoe	506758	261271

7708	Temple Farmhouse, formerly Doddshole Farm, Keysoe	508107	262486
1083	St Mary the Virgin's Church, Church Road, Keysoe	507389	262490
5602	Weir Cottage Keysoe Row East Keysoe	509025	261851
5601	Toby Cottage, Keysoe Row East, Keysoe	509015	261814
5600	Oxford Farmhouse, Keysoe Row East, Keysoe	509119	261809
5599	Homesteads, Keysoe Row East, Keysoe	508970	261720
5598	Row farmhouse, Keysoe Row East, Keysoe	508950	261650
5597	Willow Cottage, Keysoe Row East, Keysoe	508581	261317
5596	Southview Cottage, Keysoe Row East, Keysoe	508509	261263
1085	Baptist free church, Keysoe Row East	508448	261226
12033	Chapel House, Keysoe Row East, Keysoe	508432	261232
12032	Barn (SW of baptist free church), Keysoe Row East, Keysoe	508440	261220
5595	Yeoman Farmhouse Keysoe Row East Keysoe	508395	261209
5594	The White Horse public house, Keysoe Row East, Keysoe	508340	261120
5593	Wych Tree Farmhouse, Keysoe Row West, Keysoe	508250	261100
12012	Rose Cottage, Keysoe Row West, Keysoe	508178	261125
5592	Elm Tree Farmhouse, Keysoe Row West, Keysoe	508061	261124
5591	Glen Cottage & Wayside, Keysoe Row West, Keysoe	507712	261119
5589	Summer Song, Keysoe Row West, Keysoe	507353	261048
5590	Kaltenkeller Keysoe Row West Keysoe	507366	261046
12028	College Farmhouse, church Road, Keysoe	507070	261540
12024	Corner Cottage, Wybridge, Keysoe Row West, Keysoe	507000	261360
5587	Cottage (W of Fox Inn) Keysoe Row, Keysoe	506823	261271
12026	Cottage (opposite Church Road), Mill Hill, Keysoe	507640	262690
7804	Village schoolroom, Mill Hill, Keysoe	507647	262687
12025	Glebe Cottage, Wybridge, Keysoe	507620	262640

2471	Cottage (approx 250 metres SW of the Elms, Riseley Road), Brook End, Keysoe	506986	262900
12027	The Elms, Riseley Road, Keysoe Brook End	507180	263030
5614	Cottage W of baptist chapel, adjoining 6/9 Brook End, Keysoe	507291	263111
5615	Meeting Cottage, Riseley Road, Brook End, Keysoe	507327	263124
1084	The Old Chapel House, Riseley Road, Keysoe Brook End	507346	263105
8477	Baptist sunday school, Riseley Road, Keysoe Brook End	507362	263115
5612	Westview Cottage Riseley Road Brook End Keysoe	507465	263273
5617	Brook End Farmhouse, Brook End, Keysoe	507510	263170
5618	Corner house, Riseley Road, Brook End, Keysoe	507573	263155
5619	Brook Farmhouse Brook End Keysoe	507610	263160
12023	Barns bordering Road at Brook End Farm, Riseley Road, Keysoe Brook End	507539	263167
5620	Circus Farmhouse Mill Hill Keysoe	507620	263050
5613	Old Brook House, Pertenhall Road, Brook End Keysoe	507614	263228
12022	The Little Pyghtle, Pertenhall Road, Keysoe Brook End	507688	263338
5609	Cottage (N of Last Straw Cottage, approx 50 metres N of Lavender Cottage), Keysoe	507730	263473
5610	Last straw Cottage Pertenhall Road Brook End Keysoe	507728	263439
5611	Lavender Cottage, Pertenhall Road, Brook End Keysoe	507721	263411
3212	(Tithe) barn to rear of Manor, Grange Farm, Pertenhall Road, Brook End, Keysoe	507778	263696
5608	The Manor, Pertenhall Road, Brook End, Keysoe	507813	263685
7983	Keysoe Park Farm Cottages (now Kylemore Cottage), Hardwick End, Keysoe	506170	262369
5583	The Windrush (cottage W of Fern Cottage) Keysoe row Keysoe	506717	261254
5588	Virginia Cottage Keysoe Row Keysoe	507361	261024
5607	Mill Hill Cottage, Mill Hill, Keysoe	507614	262766
2392	Manor Farmhouse, Colmworth Road, Litte Staughton	510499	262810
2395	Hill Farmhouse, Spring Hill, Litte Staughton	510380	262860
12068	Corner Cottage & Greenbanks, Church Lane, Litte Staughton	510450	262900

12072	Green End House, Green End, Litte Staughton	510270	263190
5749	Green End Cottage, Green End, Litte Staughton	510226	263196
5750	Tudor Rose Cottage, Green End, Litte Staughton	510280	263260
5751	The Cottage, West End, Litte Staughton	510078	262579
5748	The Crown public house Green End, Litte Staughton	510138	263190
4985	Farmhouse SE of chapel, Pertenhall	509368	265683
4983	Hoo Farmhouse, Pertenhall	509521	265241
4989	The Cottage, Green End, Pertenhall	508108	264966
4988	Green End Farmhouse, Green End, Pertenhall	508109	264897
12192	Ridge Cottage, Green End, Pertenhall	508244	264795
9592	Yew Tree Cottage, Green End, Pertenhall	508272	264779
4990	Quinrells Green End, Pertenhall	508297	264745
4981	Fuchsia Cottage & adjoining cottage Chadwell End, Pertenhall	508234	265708
4982	Chadwell Farmhouse, Chadwell End, Pertenhall	508217	265460
12188	Hall Farmhouse, Chadwell End, Pertenhall	508160	265230
12187	Manor Cottage, Kimbolton Road, Pertenhall	508290	265230
4980	Manor House, Kimbolton Road, Pertenhall	508380	265376
966	St Peter's Church, Pertenhall – <i>Grade I listed</i>	508426	265416
4986	The Lodge Cottage (old rectory), Kimbolton Road, Pertenhall	508613	265380
12208	Barn N of lodge Cottage (old rectory), Kimbolton Road, Pertenhall	508608	265409
8439	Dovecote NW of lodge Cottage (old rectory), Kimbolton Road, Pertenhall	508592	265409
12204	1 Wood End, Pertenhall	508870	265890
12200	Lodge to Wood End House, Kimbolton Road, Wood End, Pertenhall	509020	266060
12201	Garden House at Wood End House, Kimbolton Road, Wood End, Pertenhall	509000	266070
4987	Wood End House Kimbolton Rd, Wood End, Pertenhall	509000	266100
1097	The Old Rectory, Kimbolton Road, Pertenhall. <i>Grade II* Listed</i>	508471	265422

12203	Wood End Farmhouse Wood End, Pertenhall	508791	265923
12222	Brook Farmhouse, Riseley Road, Pertenhall	506020	265750
5371	Lower Farmhouse, High Street, Swineshead	505950	265720
2822	Pear tree Farmhouse, High Street, Swineshead	505960	265780
5369	The three horseshoes Cottage High St, Swineshead	505920	265790
5372	Shepherds Cottage High Street, Swineshead	505890	265780
15134	K6 telephone kiosk, N of the old post office - High Street, Swineshead	505870	265790
5373	The Old Post Office (formerly listed as post office), High Street, Swineshead	505850	265780
5367	School house (formerly listed as Cottage opposite five bells), High Street, Swineshead	505820	265820
1139	St Nicholas' Church, High Street, Swineshead. <i>Grade I listed</i>	505790	265850
12224	Cottage N of parish church, Sandye Lane, Swineshead	505793	265874
5374	Close Cottage 1 & 2 High St, Swineshead	505739	265829
8645	Lilac Cottage, High Street, Swineshead	505773	265817
12219	Barn SE of Farmhouse, Moat Farm, Sandye Lane, Swineshead	505728	265859
12220	Barn E of Farmhouse, Moat Farm, Sandye Lane, Swineshead	505755	265861
5365	Moat Farmhouse Sandye Lane, Swineshead	505724	265876
5364	Manor Farmhouse, High Street, Swineshead	505660	265860
12221	Green End Farm Cottage, Green Lane, Swineshead	505337	265598
5362	Manor house, Green Lane, Swineshead	505536	265748
5363	The Rectory, Swineshead	505679	265783
2364	Brook End, Brook Lane, Upper Dean	504490	267650
12051	Pear Tree Cottage, Brook Lane, Upper Dean	504520	267660
12057	Lodge Farmhouse, High Street, Upper Dean	504699	267413
2359	Dean house, High Street, Upper Dean	504531	267561
925	All Saints' Church, Upper Dean	504678	267643
2363	1 & 2 Orchard Cottages, Brook Lane, Upper Dean	504540	267690

12067	Dean Croft, brook Lane, Upper Dean	504536	267708
2361	Dalton Cottage, High Street, Upper Dean	504710	267670
2360	Dean House Farmhouse, Upper Dean	504560	267790
12053	Farm building at Dean House Farm, Brook Lane, Upper Dean	504548	267808
12054	Barn (n of dean house Farmhouse), Brook Lane, Upper Dean	504565	267815
2362	Mill Cottage, Brook Lane, Upper Dean	504600	267870
5127	United reformed church (Congregational chapel), High Street, Upper Dean	504840	267950
12088	Eastfield Farmhouse, Swineshead Road, Upper Dean	504471	266241
1167	All Saints Church, Riseley. <i>Grade I listed</i>	503944	263067
4228	14-16 Church Lane, Riseley	503927	262954
4218	The Old Vicarage, Church Lane, Riseley	503906	263030
4173	Lodge to Melchbourne Park, Swineshead Road, Riseley	504702	263550
4174	163 High Street, Riseley	504689	263389
4175	Low Thatch, 161 High Street, Riseley	504699	263379
4176	White Gates, 153 High Street, Riseley	504669	263352
4177	Rafters, 151 High Street, Riseley	504639	263319
4183	170 High Street, Riseley	504674	263286
4185	162 High Street, Riseley	504651	263277
4186	160 High Street (formerly listed as 156 - 160 High Street), Riseley	504628	263255
12209	Outbuilding to 135 High Street, Riseley	504582	263229
4179	135 High Street, Riseley	504578	263221
4180	133 High Street, Riseley	504549	263169
4189	Maple Cottage, 124 High Street, Riseley	504480	263030
4190	Ivy lodge & Dove Cottage, 120 & 122 High Street, Riseley. <i>Grade II* Listed</i>	504441	263021
4191	118 High Street, Riseley	504425	263006
4194	110 High Street, Riseley	504418	262968

4181	111 High Street (house to rear of former Moravian chapel), Riseley	504382	263026
4208	Royal Oak Public House, 107 High Street, Riseley	504369	262989
4209	105 High Street, Riseley	504340	262977
4210	103 High Street, Riseley	504327	262961
4211	Swan Cottage, 101 High Street, Riseley	504299	262949
4212	The White House (formerly the Swan Inn), 99 High Street, Riseley	504295	262934
4196	Cobblestones, 100 High Street, Riseley	504305	262907
4214	95 High Street, (formerly listed as 95 & 97), Riseley	504256	262909
4198	Methodist Chapel, High Street, Riseley	504194	262821
4199	86 High Street, Riseley	504187	262817
4200	Old Mill Cottage, 82-84 High Street, Riseley	504175	262810
4201	Mistletoe Cottage, 80 High Street, Riseley	504159	262799
4202	76 - 78 High Street, Riseley	504149	262779
4216	75-77 High Street, Riseley	504189	262859
4217	61-67 High Street, Riseley	504109	262789
4203	Brook House, 72 High Street, Riseley	504108	262746
2447	Rose Bank, 57 High Street, Riseley	504049	262739
4204	68-70 High Street, Riseley	504071	262726
4207	58 High Street, Ashton Cottage, Riseley	504011	262684
4205	62 High Street, Riseley	504039	262689
4206	60 High Street, Riseley	504026	262694
2451	Field House, 59 High Street, Riseley	503949	262809
2443	38-40 High Street, Riseley	503899	262599
2444	The Old Boot, 42 High Street, Riseley	503920	262614
2445	Cannon Cottage, 44-46 High Street, Riseley	503929	262622
2446	Fox & Hounds public house, 50 High Street, Riseley	503975	262638

2450	8, 10, 12 Gold St, Riseley	503861	262711
4226	18-22 Gold Street (formerly listed as 18-20), Riseley	503827	262723
1104	Riseley Lodge Farmhouse, Bowers Lane, Riseley	504729	262799
4234	Granary, Riseley Lodge Farm, Bowers Lane, Riseley	504745	262826
2452	Red Lion House (formerly red lion public house) 1 Church Lane, Riseley	503769	262789
2456	2 Rotten Row, Riseley	503639	262854
4231	Highbarn House, 39 High Street, Riseley	503849	262619
4232	35 High Street (formerly 37), Riseley	503812	262548
1406	Keysoe Bier-House, Church Road, Riseley	507425	262457



APPENDIX B. LISTS OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS CONSULTED

Table 6: List of all oblique aerial photographs held by English Heritage's National Monument Record for a 2km radius of the Site

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number	Date	Film type	Map Reference (6 figure grid ref)
TL 0565 / 1	NHC 3009 / 20	25 JAN 1986	Black& white	TL 059659
TL 0565 / 2	NHC 3009 / 21	25 JAN 1986	Black& white	TL 058656
TL 0565 / 3	NHC 2532 / 19	29 JUL 1984	Black& white	TL 058653
TL 0565 / 4	NMR 21067 / 07	14 NOV 2000	Black& white	TL 056657
TL 0565 / 5	NMR 21067 / 08	14 NOV 2000	Black& white	TL 059656
TL 0565 / 6	NMR 21067 / 09	14 NOV 2000	Black& white	TL 059656
TL 0565 / 7	NMR 18984 / 17	14 NOV 2000	Colour neg	TL 058656
TL 0565 / 8	NMR 18984 / 18	14 NOV 2000	Colour neg	TL 058656
TL 0565 / 9	NMR 18833 / 24	14 NOV 2000	Colour slide	TL 057656
TL 0566 / 20	NMR 18984 / 16	14 NOV 2000	Colour neg	TL 057660
TL 0663 / 1	NHC 3062 / 20	28 JUL 1986	Black& white	TL 065635
TL 0663 / 3	NMR 26063 / 14	21 JUL 2008	Digital colour	TL 060631
TL 0663 / 4	NMR 26063 / 15	21 JUL 2008	Digital colour	TL 060631
TL 0664 / 1	NMR 23739 / 04	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	TL 069646
TL 0664 / 2	NMR 23739 / 16	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	TL 069646
TL 0664 / 3	NMR 23983 / 17	19 JUL 2005	Black& white	TL 069646
TL 0664 / 4	NMR 27094 / 18	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	TL 065643
TL 0664 / 5	NMR 27094 / 19	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	TL 066643

TL 0664 / 6	NMR 27094	/ 20	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 066643
TL 0664 / 7	NMR 27094	/ 21	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 065644
TL 0664 / 8	NMR 27094	/ 22	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 065644
TL 0665 / 1	NMR 26063	/ 16	21 JUL 2008	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 066654
TL 0665 / 2	NMR 26063	/ 17	21 JUL 2008	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 066654
TL 0665 / 3	NMR 26063	/ 18	21 JUL 2008	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 066654
TL 0665 / 4	NMR 26063	/ 19	21 JUL 2008	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 066654
TL 0665 / 5	NMR 26063	/ 20	21 JUL 2008	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 067655
TL 0666 / 1	NMR 18984	/ 15	14 NOV 2000	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 060660
TL 0764 / 1	NMR 23739	/ 00	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 072647
TL 0764 / 2	NMR 23739	/ 00A	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 071647
TL 0764 / 3	NMR 23739	/ 01	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 070647
TL 0764 / 4	NMR 23739	/ 02	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 071647
TL 0764 / 5	NMR 23739	/ 03	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 073646
TL 0764 / 6	NMR 23739	/ 05	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 071644
TL 0764 / 7	NMR 23739	/ 06	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 073645
TL 0764 / 8	NMR 23739	/ 07	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 073645
TL 0764 / 9	NMR 23739	/ 08	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 073645
TL 0764 / 10	NMR 23739	/ 09	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 074649
TL 0764 / 11	NMR 23739	/ 10	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 074649
TL 0764 / 12	NMR 23739	/ 11	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 073645
TL 0764 / 13	NMR 23739	/ 12	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 073645
TL 0764 / 14	NMR 23739	/ 13	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 071647
TL 0764 / 15	NMR 23739	/ 14	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 072646
TL 0764 / 16	NMR 23739	/ 15	19 JUL 2005	Colour neg	35 mm	TL 070646
TL 0764 / 17	NMR 23983	/ 09	19 JUL 2005	Black & white	70mm, 120, 220	TL 073647

TL 0764 / 18	NMR 23983	/ 10	19 JUL 2005	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TL 075648
TL 0764 / 19	NMR 23983	/ 11	19 JUL 2005	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TL 076648
TL 0764 / 20	NMR 23983	/ 12	19 JUL 2005	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TL 076647
TL 0764 / 21	NMR 23983	/ 13	19 JUL 2005	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TL 076647
TL 0764 / 22	NMR 23983	/ 14	19 JUL 2005	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TL 074647
TL 0764 / 23	NMR 23983	/ 15	19 JUL 2005	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TL 074647
TL 0764 / 24	NMR 23983	/ 16	19 JUL 2005	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TL 071646
TL 0764 / 25	NMR 23983	/ 18	19 JUL 2005	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TL 070645
TL 0764 / 26	NMR 27094	/ 23	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 075647
TL 0764 / 27	NMR 27094	/ 24	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 075647
TL 0764 / 28	NMR 27094	/ 26	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 075647
TL 0764 / 29	NMR 27094	/ 25	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 075647
TL 0764 / 30	NMR 27094	/ 27	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 075647
TL 0764 / 31	NMR 27094	/ 28	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 074649
TL 0764 / 32	NMR 27094	/ 29	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 074648
TL 0764 / 33	NMR 27094	/ 30	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 074648
TL 0764 / 34	NMR 27094	/ 31	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 074648
TL 0764 / 35	NMR 27094	/ 32	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 074648
TL 0764 / 36	NMR 27094	/ 33	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 075648
TL 0764 / 37	NMR 27094	/ 34	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 075648
TL 0764 / 38	NMR 27094	/ 35	30 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 075647
TL 0864 / 1	NMR 27277	/ 23	20 JUL 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 083644
TL 0864 / 2	NMR 27277	/ 24	20 JUL 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 083644
TL 0864 / 3	NMR 27277	/ 25	20 JUL 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 085643
TL 0864 / 4	NMR 27060	/ 24	29 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 087643
TL 0864 / 5	NMR 27060	/ 25	29 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 087642

TL 0864 / 6	NMR 27060	/ 26	29 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 088642
TL 0864 / 7	NMR 27060	/ 27	29 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 087643
TL 0864 / 8	NMR 27060	/ 28	29 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 087642
TL 0864 / 9	NMR 27060	/ 29	29 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	TL 087642

Table 7: List of all vertical aerial photographs held by English Heritage's National Monument Record for 2km radius of the Site

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)
RAF/106G/UK/6 35	37	RS	4025	P	TL 066 634	9	10 AUG 1945	A	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/6 35	37	RS	4026	P	TL 066 638	9	10 AUG 1945	A	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/6 35	37	RS	4027	P	TL 066 642	9	10 AUG 1945	A	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/6 35	37	RS	4028	P	TL 066 646	9	10 AUG 1945	A	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/6 35	37	RS	4029	P	TL 066 650	9	10 AUG 1945	A	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/6 35	37	RS	4030	P	TL 066 654	9	10 AUG 1945	A	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/6 35	37	RS	4031	P	TL 067 657	9	10 AUG 1945	A	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/6 35	37	RS	4032	P	TL 067 661	9	10 AUG 1945	A	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
RAF/106G/UK/6 35	37	RS	4148	P	TL 070 663	11	10 AUG 1945	A	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5
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35										1945									
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APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Google Earth http://www.google.co.uk/intl/en_uk/earth

Portable Antiquities Database <http://finds.org.uk/database/search/results/q/Pertenhall>

Open Domesday <http://www.domesdaymap.co.uk/>

Historic Maps Consulted

Speed's Map of Bedfordshire, 1610 (MC 2/2)

Thomas Jeffreys' Map of the County of Bedford, 1765 (2/11, 12, 12a)

A. Bryant's Map of the County of Bedford, 1826

Plan of part Part of the Parish of Pertenhall previous to its enclosure, 1796(X1432)

Plan of Part of the Parish of Pertenhall as divided and enclosed, 1796 (MA6/2)

Estate Map of Bolnhurst, Keysoe and Pertenhall (WG915/A and B)

Enclosure Map of Keysoe, 1806 (MA48)

1st Edition OS, 1 inch, c 1813 (Bedford and Northampton, Sheet 53)

Tithe Map of Pertenhall, 1840 (MAT 35/1) and Apportionment (AT27)

Tithe Map of Keysoe 1844 (MAT27) and Apportionment (AT27)

Estate Map of Corpus Christi College Estates in the parishes of Pertenhall, Keysoe and Swineshead, 1869 (Z236/11)

1st Edition OS, 6 inch, 1879-84

1st Edition OS, 25 inch, 1879-84

2nd Edition OS, 6 inch, 1902

2nd Edition OS, 25 inch, 1901

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-145226"/>			
Project Name	<input type="text" value="Desk Based Heritage Asset Assessment, Manor Farm, Green End, Pertenhall, Beds"/>			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	<input type="text" value="01-06-2013"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="01-07-2013"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="XBDMFP13"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text" value="13/00164/PREAPP"/>
HER No.	<input type="text" value="EBB827."/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text" value="MBD 3041"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Rural Commercial"/>

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

Monument Types & Period

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="Bedfordshire"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	<input type="text" value="Manor Farm, Green End, Pertenhall, Beds"/>
District	<input type="text" value="Bedford Borough"/>		
Parish	<input type="text" value="Keysoe"/>		
HER	<input type="text" value="Bedford Borough"/>		
Study Area	<input type="text" value="4km"/>	National Grid Reference	<input type="text" value="TL 071 648"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Vanessa Clarke, Bedford Borough
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer, OA East
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer, OA East
Supervisor	Kate Clover, OA East

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Location ...	Location ...	Bedford Museum
Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...

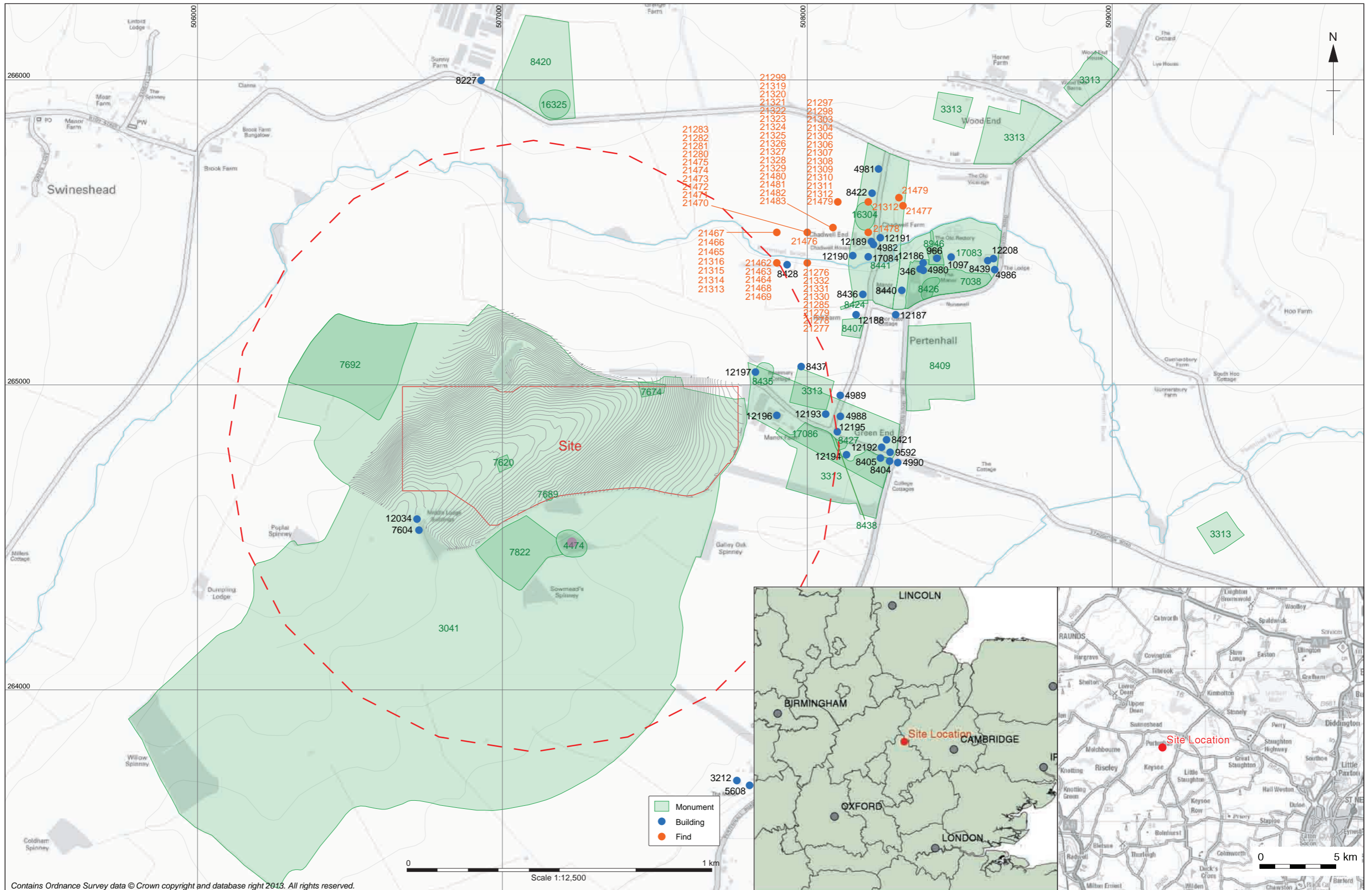
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

This report is a DBA for a 1km radius around the Site and incorporates a Heritage Statement for all designated assets within 4km radius of the site. The evaluation of the site is going on concurrently with the Desk-Based Assessment. The evaluation is s HER number EBB827.



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Figure 1: Site location map showing proposed development and HER entries within a 1km radius of the site

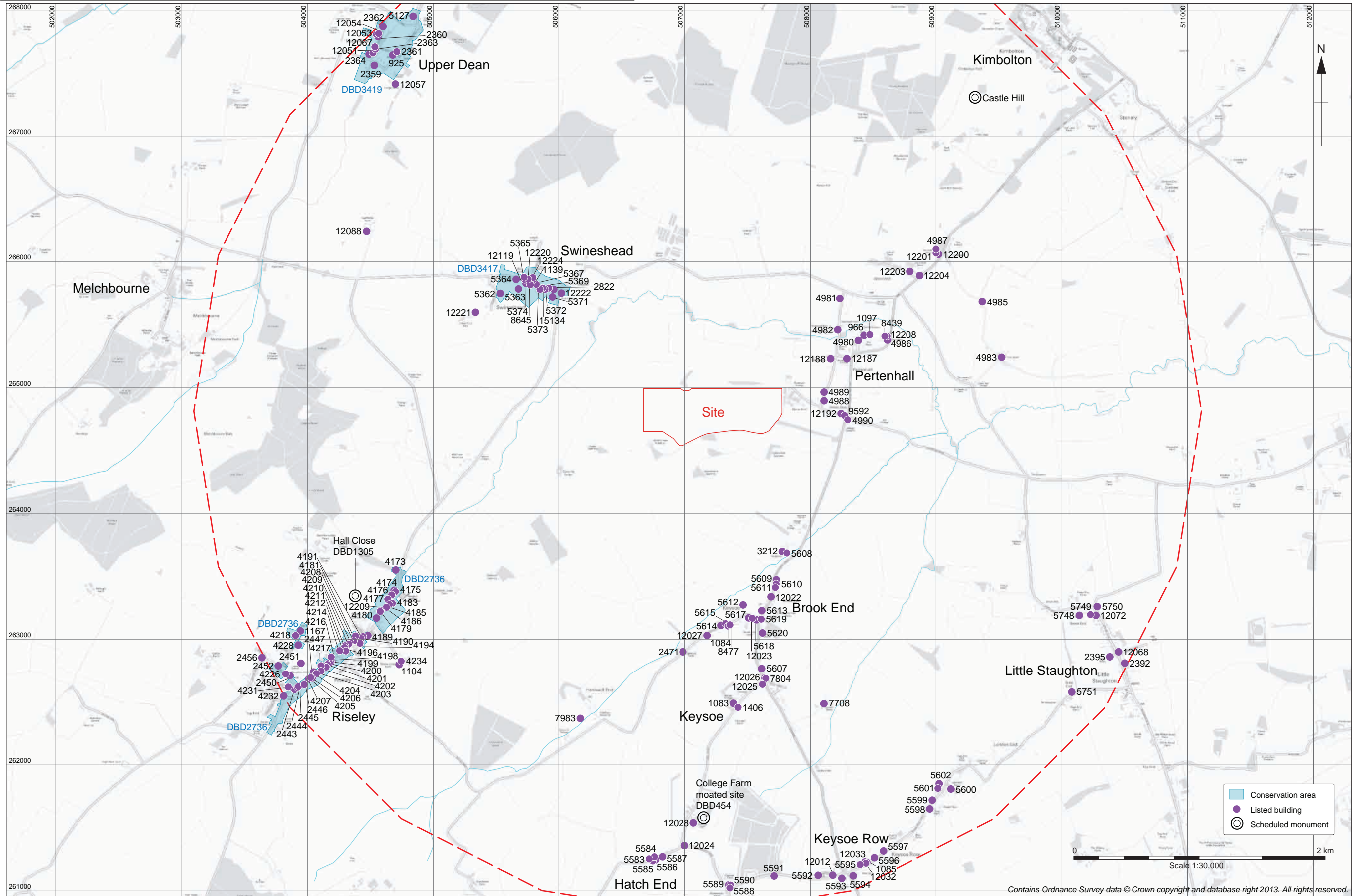


Figure 2: Site location map showing proposed development and designated sites within a 4km radius of the site

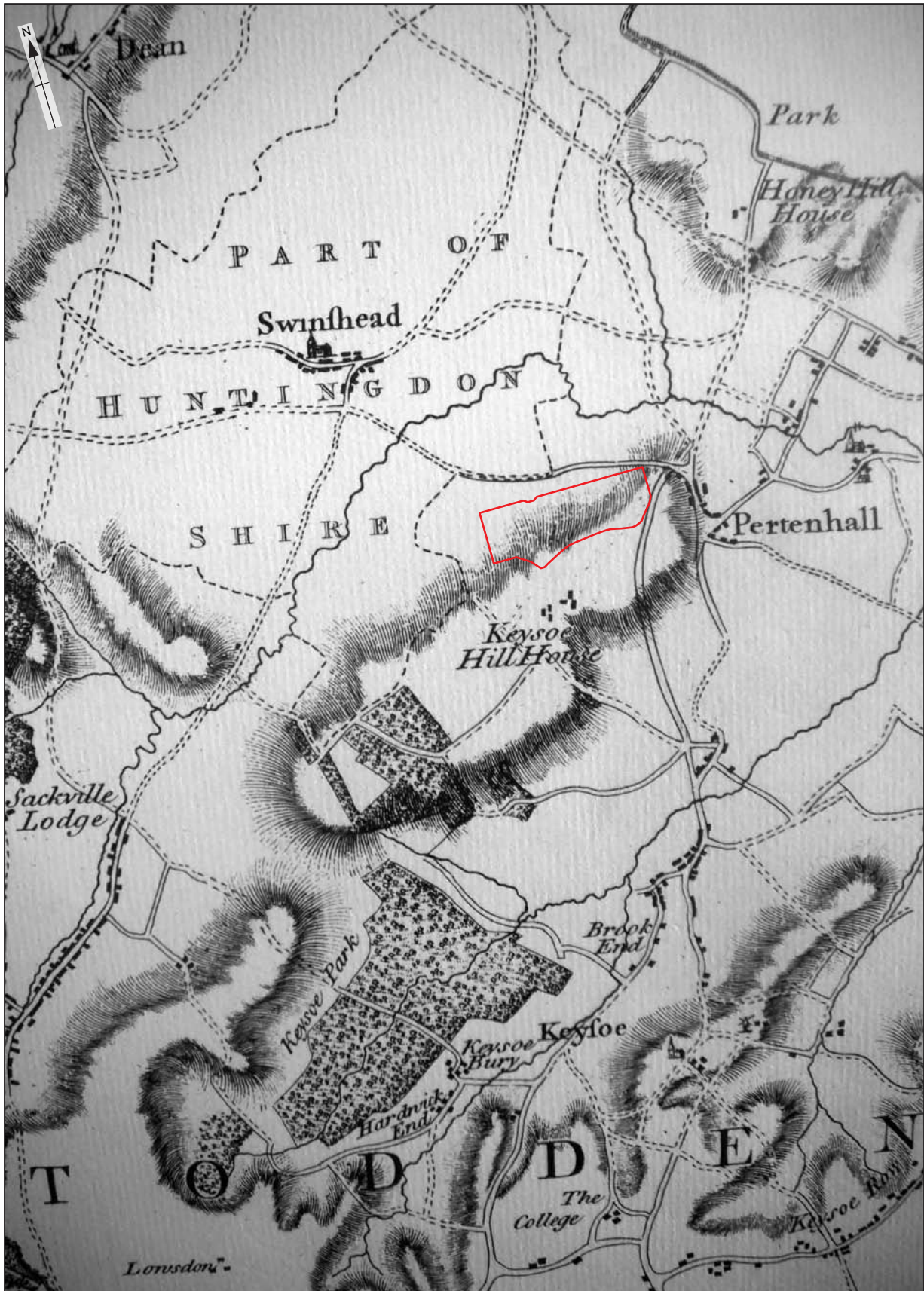


Figure 3: Thomas Jeffreys' Map of the County of Bedford, 1765

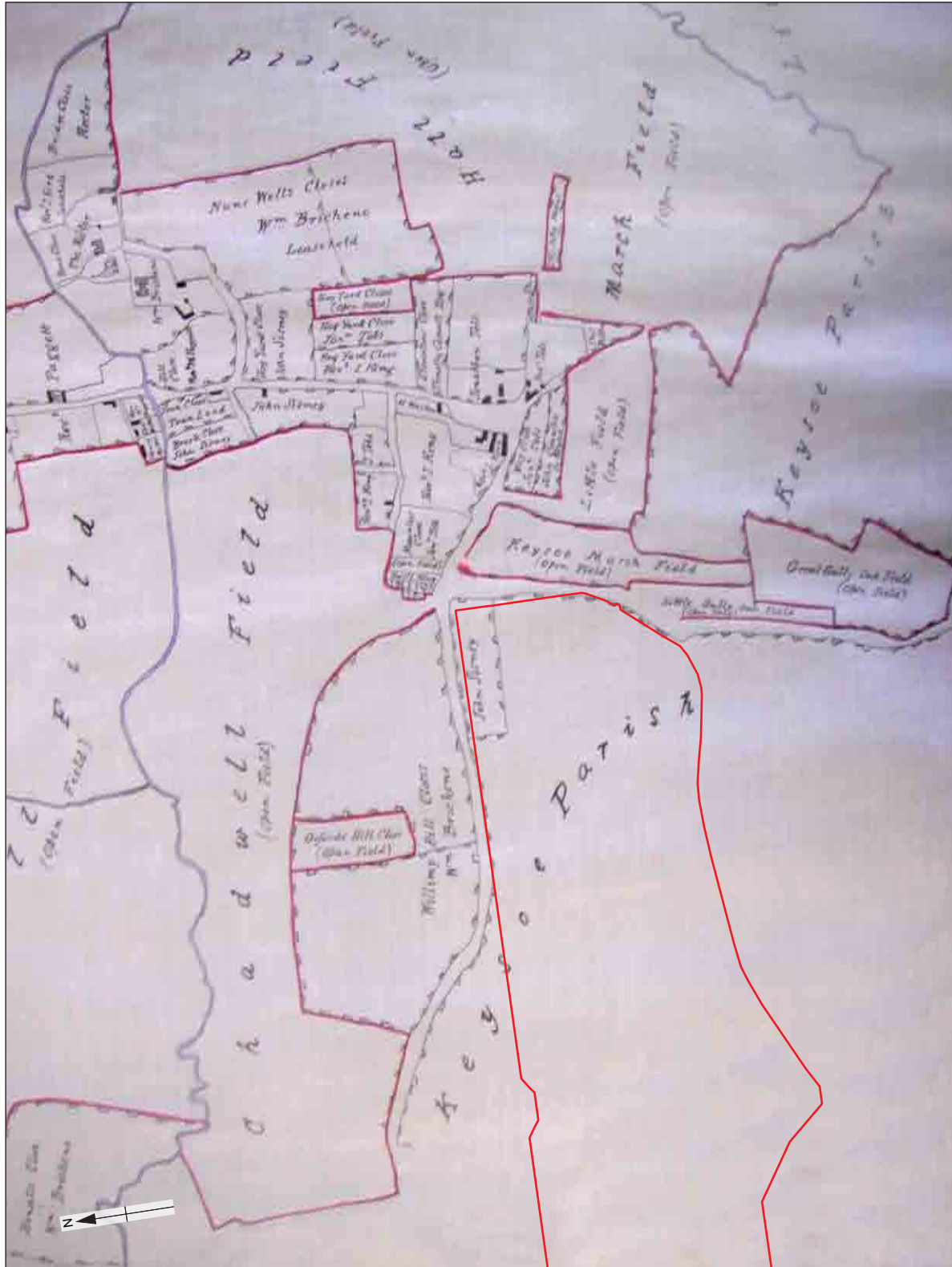


Figure 4: Plan of Part of the Parish of Pertenhall previous to its enclosure, 1796

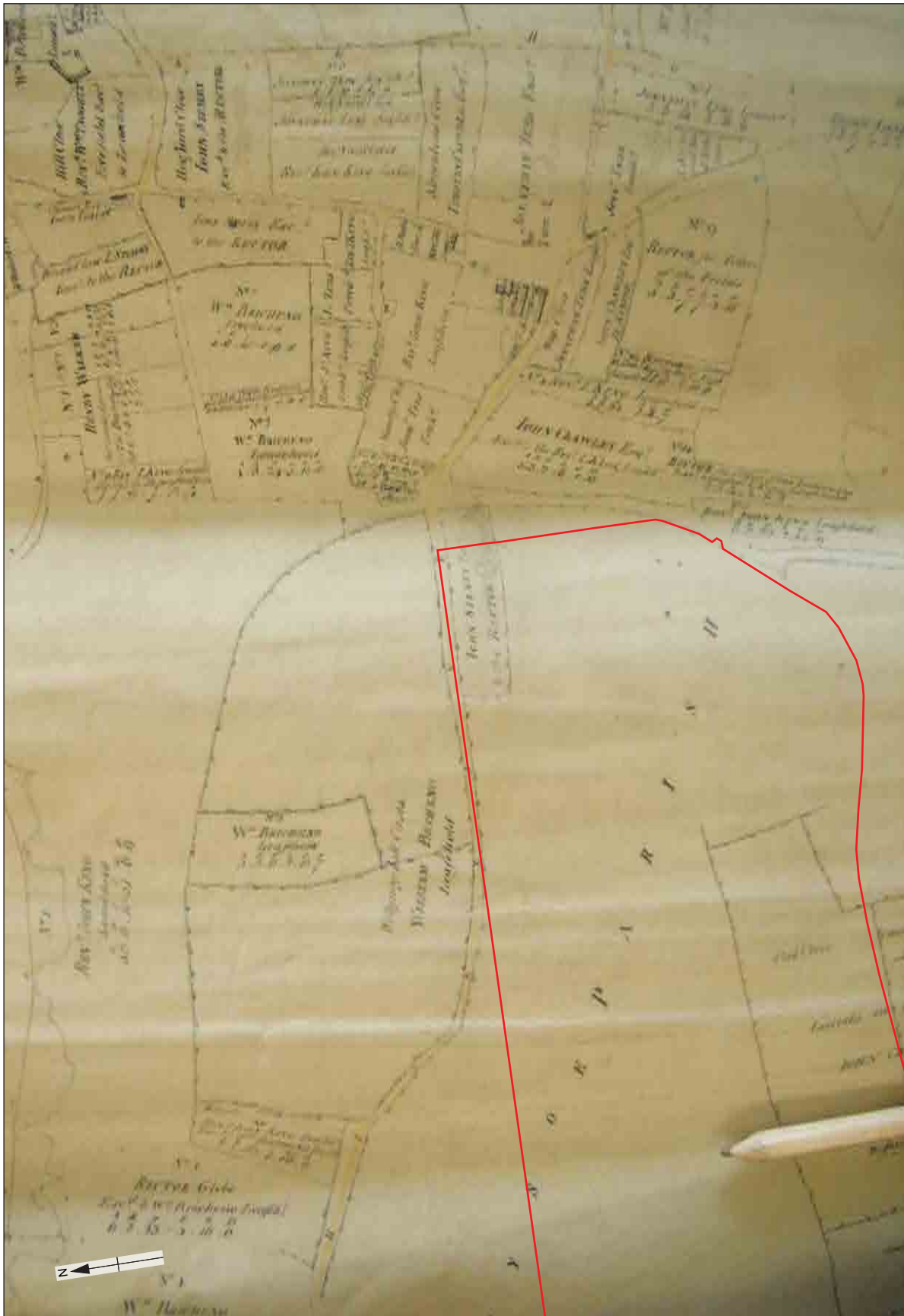


Figure 5: Plan of Part of the Parish of Pertenhall as divided and enclosed, 1796



Figure 6: Estate Map of Keysoe, 1806



Figure 7: A. Bryant's Map of the County of Bedford, 1826

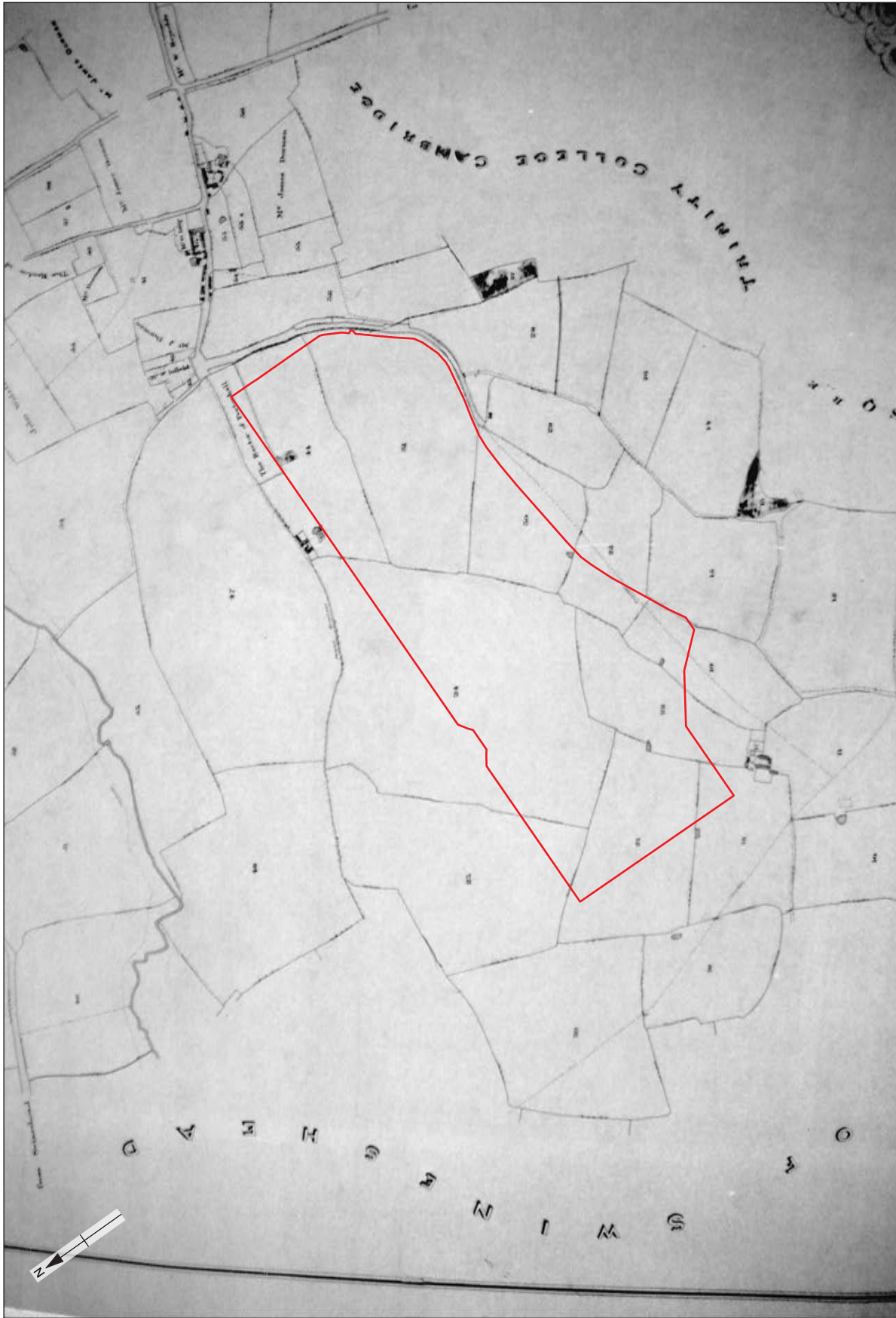


Figure 8: Estate Map of Corpus Christi College Estates in the parishes of Pertenhall, Keysoe and Swineshead, 1869

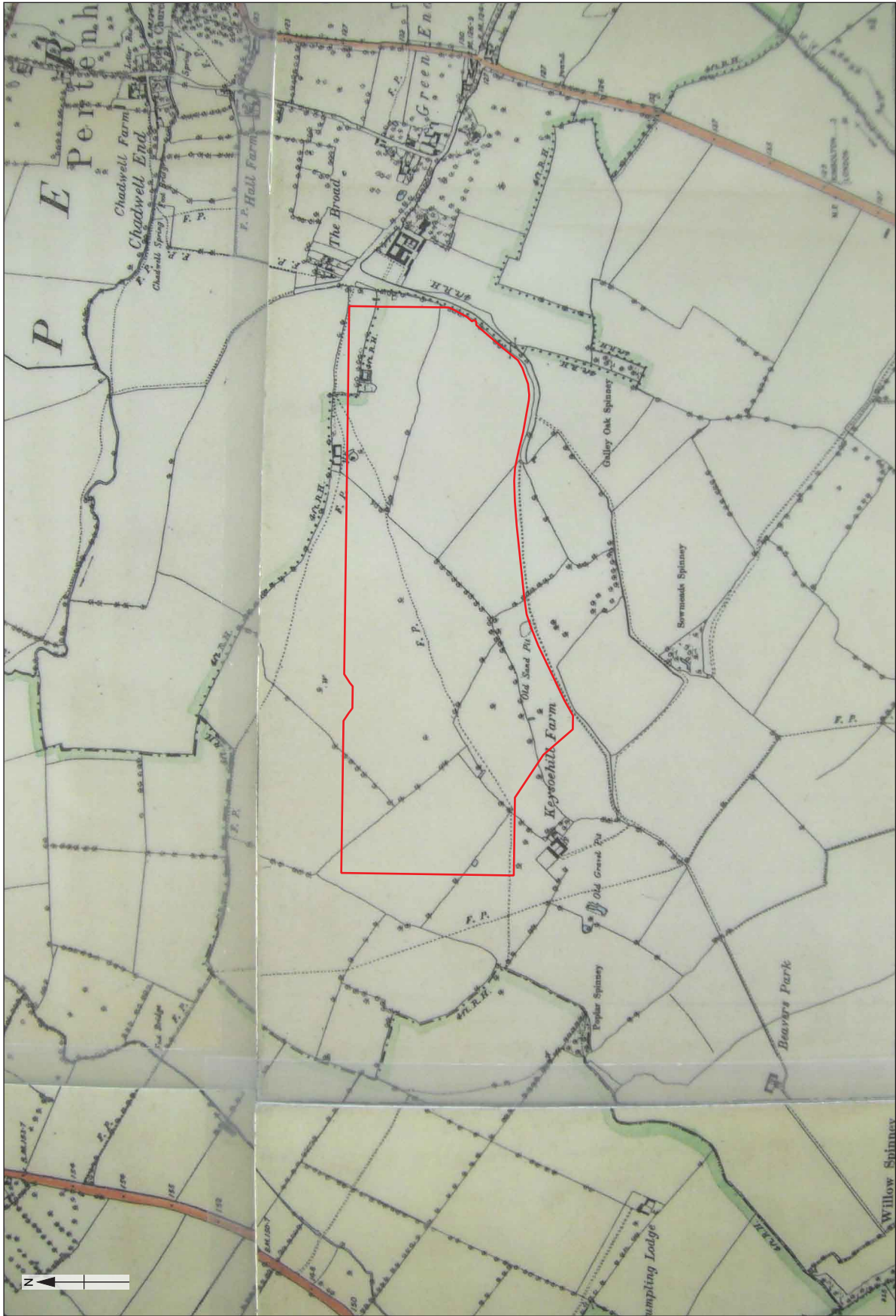


Figure 9: 1st edition OS, 6 inch, 1879-84

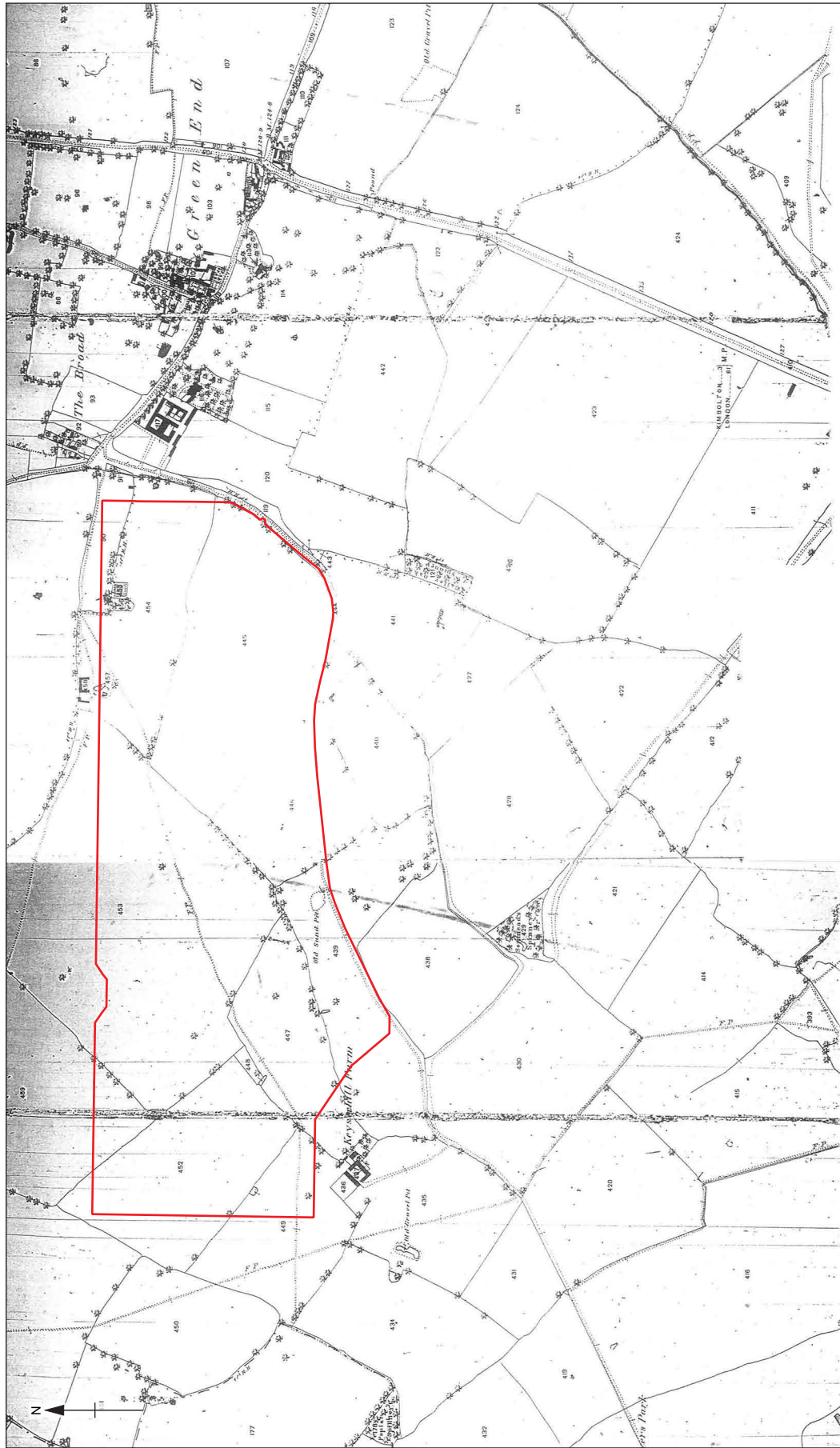


Figure 10: 1st Edition OS, 25 inch, 1879-84

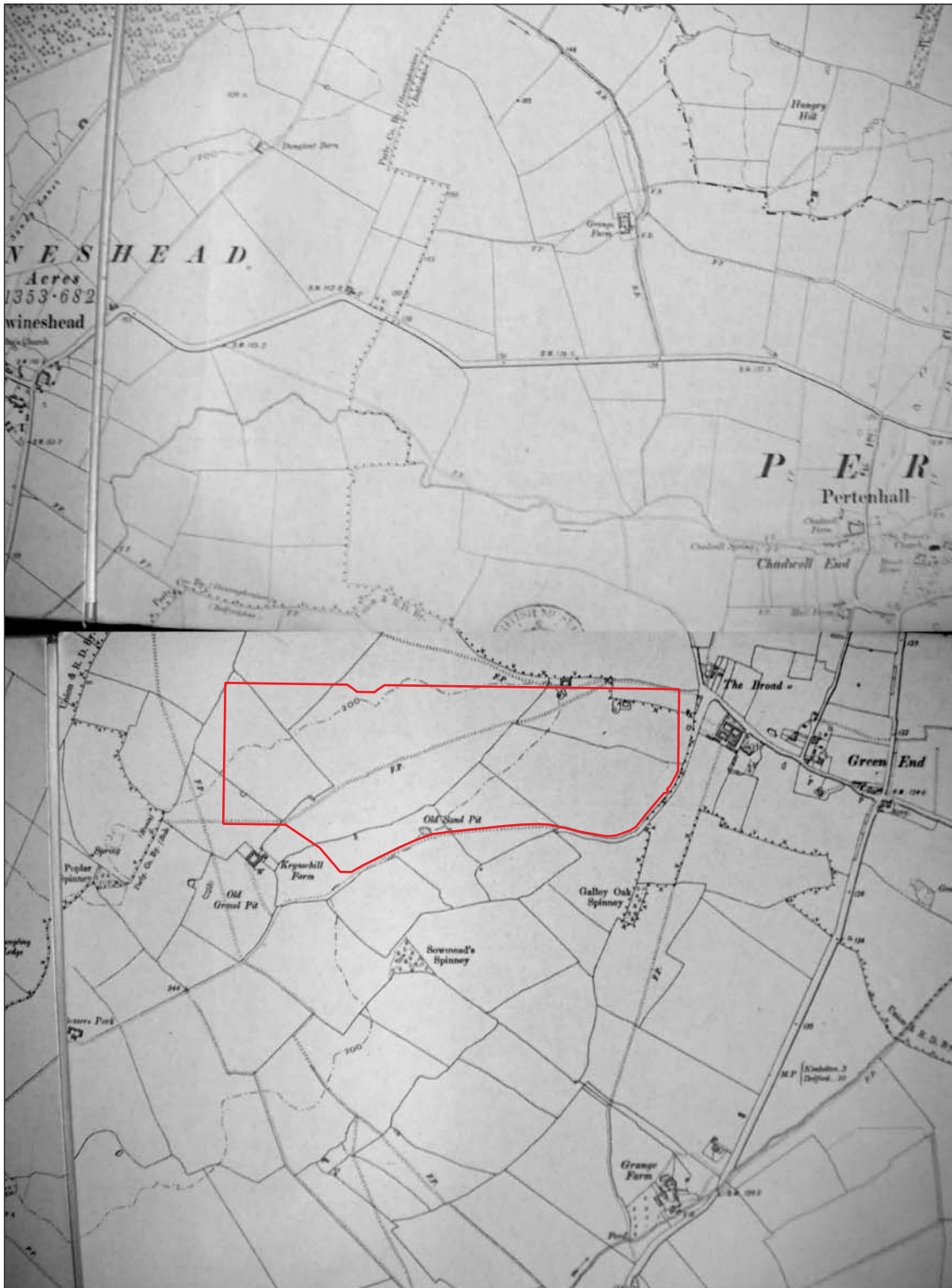


Figure 11: 2nd edition OS, 6 inch, 1902

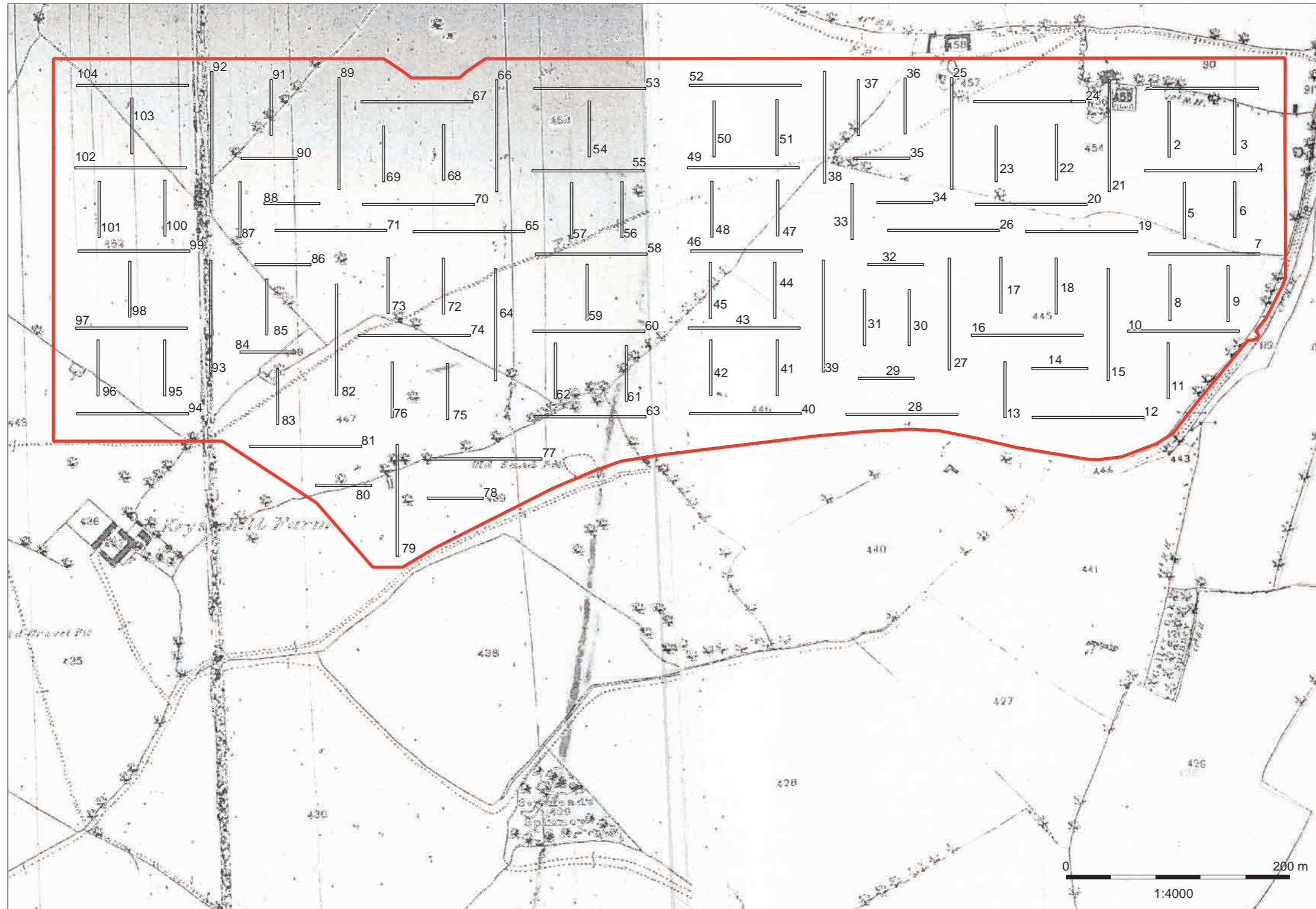


Figure 12: 1st Edition OS, 25 inch, 1879-84, with 2013 trial trenches overlaid



Plate 1: View to Keysoe Parish Church tower from the northern part of the Site. From the north-east



Plate 2: View to Little Staughton Parish Church from the northern part of the Site. From the north-west



Plate 3 : View to Manor Farm Buildings from the northern part of the Site. From the west



Plate 4: View to Swineshead Parish Church from the northern part of the Site. From the east-south-east



Plate 5: View to Pertenhall Parish Church from the northern part of the Site. From the south-west



Plate 6: View towards Middle Lodge Buildings from the field boundary at the north western part of the Site.
From the north-west



Plate 7: Middle Lodge Farm buildings and pond. From the west



Plate 8: View from Middle Lodge across the Site to Manor Farm



Plate 9: View from Manor Farm looking across Site. From the east



Plate 10: View to the Site from Little Staughton Parish Church. From the south-east



Plate 11: Hall Close Moated Site, Riseley. From the south-east



Plate 12: Oblique aerial photograph NMR 23739/00A, 19th July 2005. View of the Site



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Plate 13: Oblique aerial photograph NMR 21067/68/08, 14th November 2000, showing Swineshead.



© English Heritage

Plate 14: Vertical aerial photograph RAF/106G/UK/635/4027, 10th August 1945 showing the Site at the top right and circular moat HER 4474t

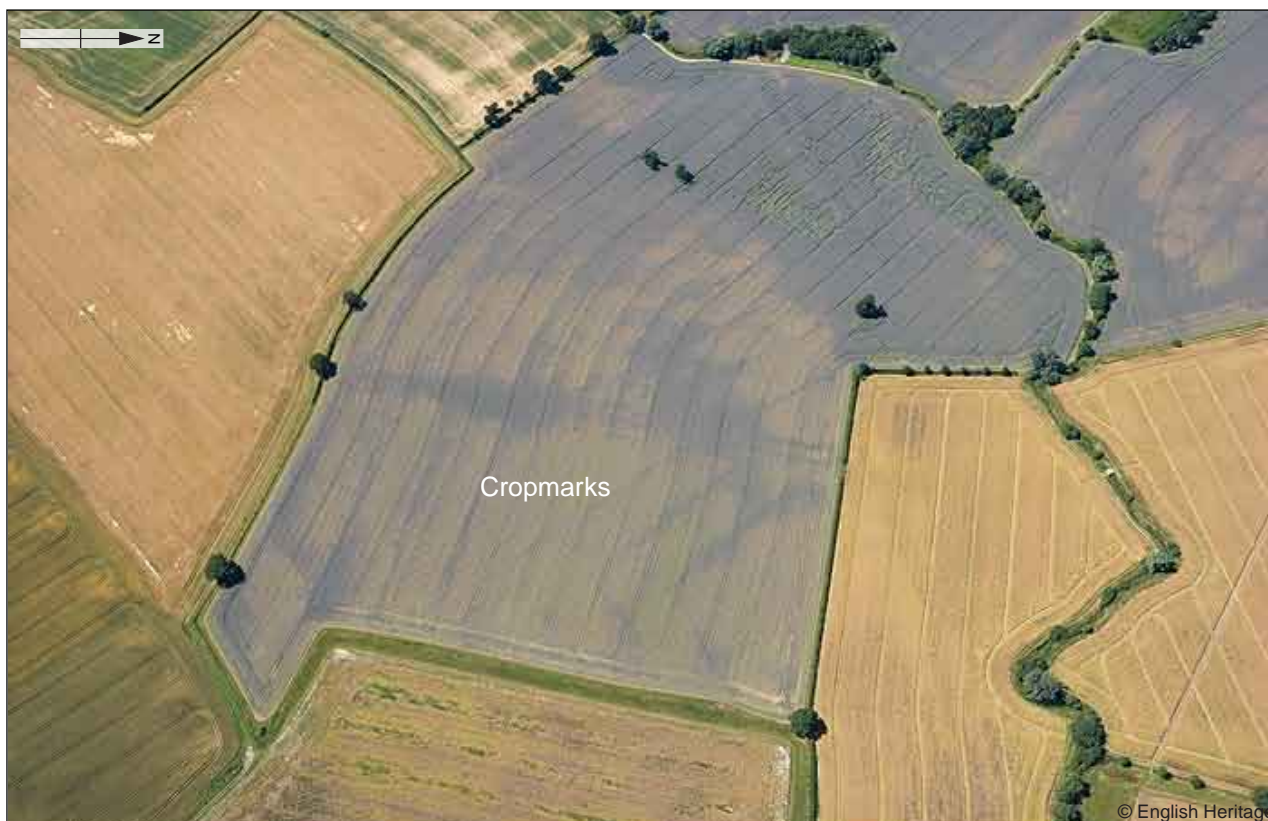


Plate 15: Oblique aerial photo NMR 26063/16, 21st July 2008. Field to the north of the Site and south of the river showing parallel 'dog-legged' linear cropmarks



Plate 16: Oblique aerial photo NMR 27094-18, 30th June 2011. Middle Lodge Buildings, showing circular cropmarks to the south-west and linear cropmarks to the north



Plate 17: Oblique aerial photo NMR 27094-21, 30th June 2011. Middle Lodge Buildings, showing circular cropmarks to the south-west and linear cropmarks to the north



Plate 18: Oblique aerial photo NMR 27094-25, 30th June 2011. The south-eastern part of the Site, showing modern cropmark top right and probable Iron Age cropmark enclosures bottom left, by the trackway

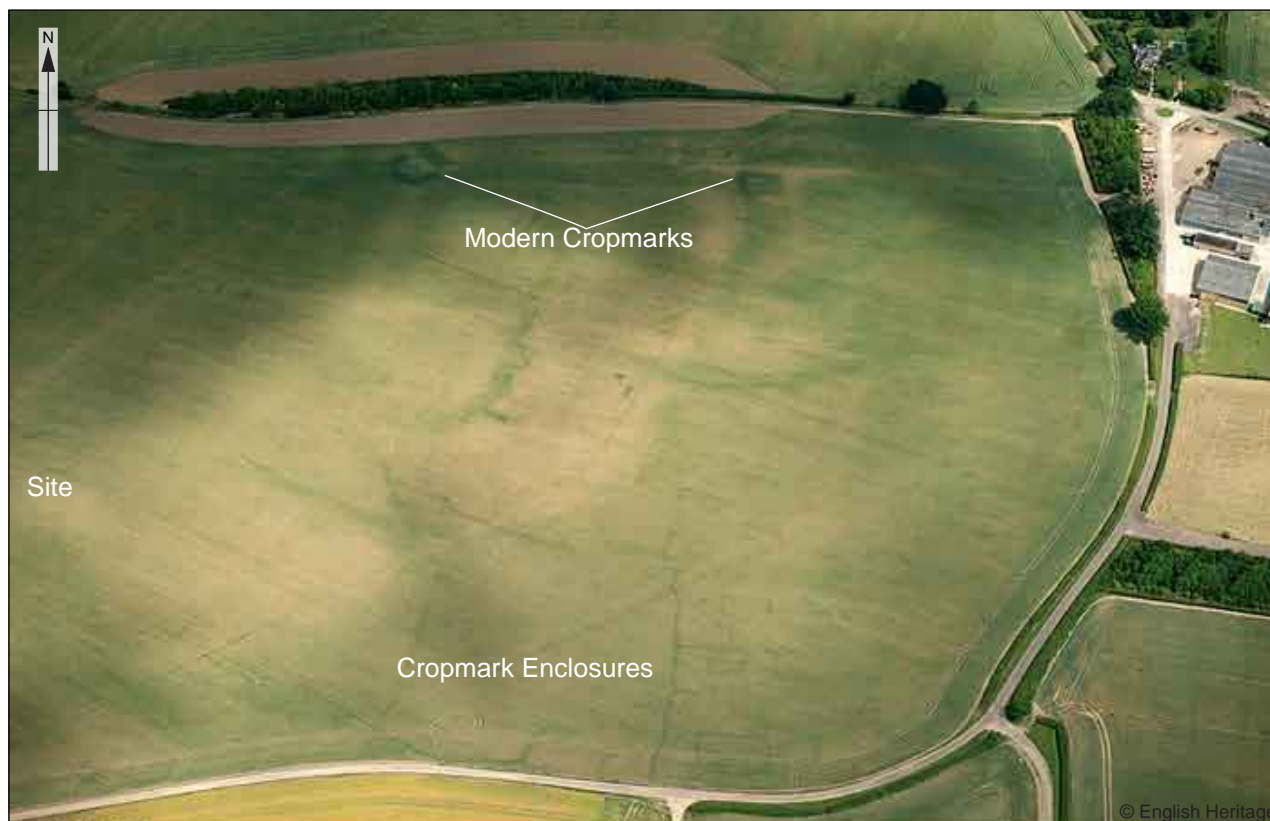


Plate 19: Oblique aerial photo NMR 27094-33, 30th June 2011. The south-eastern part of the Site, showing modern cropmarks at top and probable Iron Age cropmark enclosures centre bottom right, by the trackway



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