

A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet improvements

TR010044

Volume 6

6.3 Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.2: Desk-Based Assessment

Planning Act 2008

Regulation 5(2)(a)

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

26 February 2021

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

**A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet
improvements
Development Consent Order 202[]**

Appendix 6.2: Desk-Based Assessment

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 As the Government-owned company responsible for the operation, maintenance and improvement of England's motorways and major A-roads, Highways England is proposing to undertake improvements to the A428 between the existing Black Cat roundabout and Caxton Gibbet roundabout (the Scheme), located to the east of Bedford.
- 1.1.2 The Scheme involves improving and upgrading the existing Trunk Road network through the construction of a new 19 kilometre (11.8 mile) dual 2-lane carriageway from the tie-ins west of the A421/A1 Black Cat roundabout and east of the A428/A1198 Caxton Gibbet roundabout.
- 1.1.3 The location and extents of the Scheme are illustrated on **Figure 1**.
- 1.1.4 The content of this Desk-based Assessment was prepared between August 2019 and March 2020 during the development of the Scheme design, and in advance of production of the Environmental Statement and completion of archaeological trial trenching. Accordingly, the desk-based assessment does not take into account the result of this fieldwork.

1.2 Study area

- 1.2.1 This document comprises a historic environment desk-based assessment which has been undertaken to identify and record all known designated and non-designated heritage assets within a defined study area containing, and extending beyond, the Scheme's Order Limits.
- 1.2.2 The Order Limits define the areas of land that would be required to construct, operate and maintain the Scheme.
- 1.2.3 The study area extends approximately 1 kilometre beyond the Order Limits of the Scheme, the extents of which are illustrated on **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**.
- 1.2.4 Heritage assets comprise the above and below-ground archaeological resource, built heritage, the historic landscape, and any other elements which may contribute to the historical and cultural heritage within the study area.

2 Purpose of this document

- 2.1.1 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to:
- a. Place the Scheme within its full historic/archaeological context through the collection of baseline information using desk-based techniques.
 - b. Identify designated heritage assets within the study area.
 - c. Identify known non-designated heritage assets within the study area.
 - d. Identify the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets to exist within the Order Limits.
- 2.1.2 This document provides an overview of the planning policy relevant to the historic environment associated with the Scheme, presents the methods and approaches adopted in the assessment, describes and evaluates the significance of heritage assets identified within the study area, and identifies the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 2.1.3 This document has been prepared to inform the assessment of likely significant effects on cultural heritage.

3 Legislative and policy context

3.1 Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.1.2 Scheduled monuments are protected under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (as amended) (Ref 1) which imposes a requirement to obtain prior consent from the competent authority for any demolition, repair, and alteration works that might affect these nationally important assets.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 3.1.3 The *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* (as amended) (Ref 2) is the principal statutory instrument which must be considered in the determination of any application affecting listed buildings and conservation areas.
- 3.1.4 Under this legislation, local planning authorities and the Secretary of State are required to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building, its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest that it possesses. It also places a duty on local planning authorities to publish proposals for their conservation areas and exercise their planning functions in a manner that gives regard to the desirability of preserving and enhancing the character or appearance

3.2 National policy

National Policy Statement for National Networks

- 3.2.2 *The National Policy Statement for National Networks* (NPSNN) (Ref 3) acknowledges that the construction and operation of road infrastructure has the potential to affect historic environment, and provides guidance on the identification, assessment and mitigation of effects on cultural heritage assets.
- 3.2.3 The *NPSNN* (Ref 3) sets out the matters that the Secretary of State should give due regard to when determining Development Consent Order (DCO) applications that would harm or affect the significance of cultural heritage assets, their settings or their conservation.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.2.4 A core principle of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (Ref 4) is that the planning system should conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of current and future generations.
- 3.2.5 The *NPPF* (Ref 4) acknowledges the importance of assessing the significance of heritage assets potentially harmed or lost through alteration or destruction or through development within their setting. It also sets out the considerations that local planning authorities should have when determining applications.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 3.2.6 Planning Practice Guidance for the *Historic Environment* (Ref 5) adds further context to the *NPPF* (Ref 4) and advises on the application of heritage policy contained within it.
- 3.2.7 It clarifies that the assessment of the nature, extent and importance of the significance of heritage assets (and the contribution of their setting) is integral to understanding the potential effects or harm caused by development proposals.

3.3 Local Policy

- 3.3.1 The following local planning policies relating to archaeology and built heritage are of specific relevance to the Scheme:
- a. *Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036* (Ref 6) – Policy LP 34 Heritage Assets and their Settings.
 - b. *South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018* (Ref 7) – Policy NH/14 Heritage Assets.
 - c. *Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030* (Ref 9) – Policy 41S Historic environment and heritage assets.
 - d. *Central Bedfordshire Core Strategy and Development Management Policies* (Ref 10) – Policies CS15 Heritage and DM13 Heritage in Development.
 - e. *Central Bedfordshire Pre-Submission Local Plan 2015 – 2035* (Ref 11) – Policies HE1 Archaeology and Scheduled Monuments, HE2 Historic Parks and Gardens, and HE3 Built Heritage.

4 Methodology of assessment

4.1 Standards and guidance

Historic England

4.1.2 The following Historic England good practice advice notes have been used in the assessment to assist in establishing the significance of assets and their setting:

- a. *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (Ref 12) – this emphasises the importance of having knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development, and where relevant the contribution of their settings to their significance.
- b. *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning: 3* (Ref 13) this advises that elements of a setting can make positive or negative contributions to an asset's significance and the ways in which it is experienced. It acknowledges that settings can overlap due to not having defined boundaries, and that settings can change as an asset and/or its surroundings evolve over time.

Chartered Institute of Archaeologists

4.1.3 The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (Ref 14) published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges

4.1.4 Guidance contained within the following parts of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) has been applied in the assessment to identify the value and significance of archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes:

- a. *LA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring* (Ref 15).
- b. *LA 106 Cultural heritage assessment* (Ref 16).

Design brief

4.1.5 Consultation informed the development of a design brief (Joint Cambridgeshire / Bedfordshire Brief for Archaeological Pre-Determination Evaluation) jointly prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council, Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council which set out the requirements for the phased evaluation of the Scheme in relation to: the desk-based assessment; aerial photography and Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) analysis; geophysical surveys; and archaeological evaluation and excavation. The design brief is contained in **Annex A**.

4.1.6 Further information relating to consultation is presented in Section 4.5.

4.2 Information sources

- 4.2.1 Published data, information and records relating to heritage assets within the study area were obtained from the following sources to inform the assessment:
- Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER).
 - Bedford Borough HER.
 - Central Bedfordshire HER.
 - The National Heritage List for England (NHLE).
 - An assessment of aerial photography and LiDAR (Ref 8).
 - Portable Antiquity Scheme database.
 - Bedfordshire Archives.
 - Huntingdonshire Archives.
 - Cambridgeshire Archives.
- 4.2.2 The locations of identified heritage assets are illustrated on **Figure 2** and **Figure 3** and are numbered with their Historic England NHLE numbers or their HER numbers, as issued by Bedford Borough Council, Central Bedfordshire Council and Cambridgeshire County Council respectively. Previous archaeological events, as recorded on the councils HERs are detailed below and illustrated on **Figure 4**.
- 4.2.3 Field numbers have been assigned to each field associated with the Scheme (for example “F1”) and have been referenced as such in the assessment.
- 4.2.4 A full schedule of all identified sites is presented in **Annex B**.
- 4.2.5 A walkover survey was undertaken between the 12 – 14 March 2018 to locate, identify and characterise the recorded heritage assets, and to assess how the current and former land use may have affected the archaeological potential of the land within the Scheme’s Order Limits.

4.3 Archaeological potential

- 4.3.1 The potential for an area to contain archaeological remains has been rated in the assessment as being either ‘high’, ‘medium’, ‘low’, ‘negligible’, or ‘unknown’.
- 4.3.2 The ratings have been applied based on an understanding of the archaeological resource as a whole and its national, regional and local context. This includes the number, proximity and significance of known and predicted archaeological/historical sites or find spots within the Order Limits and the surrounding study area.

4.4 Assessment of value and significance

- 4.4.1 The value of a heritage asset, for example a building, monument, area, site, place or landscape, reflects its significance as a historic asset and therefore its sensitivity to change.

- 4.4.2 Certain types of heritage asset have a level of significance that justify official designation, for example scheduled monuments and listed buildings; however, the absence of designation does not necessarily infer that such assets are of lower value or significance.
- 4.4.3 Professional judgement based on knowledge and experience of similar highway developments, has been used to identify the value and significance of assets, guided by legislation, national policy, standards, official designations and the following assessment criteria contained in *LA 104* (Ref 15), as reproduced in **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1: Environmental value (sensitivity) and descriptions

Value (sensitivity) of receptor / resource	Typical description
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.

- 4.4.4 Each identified heritage asset has been assessed on an individual basis, with account taken of regional variations and individual qualities of sites.

4.5 Consultation

- 4.5.1 Consultation has been carried out with the HER at Bedford Borough Council, Central Bedfordshire Council and Cambridgeshire County Council during the sourcing of heritage data and records relating to the study area.
- 4.5.2 A meeting was held with Historic England on 26 January 2018 and 30 October 2019 to discuss the effects of the Scheme on listed buildings and features.
- 4.5.3 Meetings were held with the planning archaeologists at Bedford Borough Council, Central Bedfordshire Council and Cambridgeshire County Council on 18 September 2018 and 10 June 2019 to discuss the scope of the cultural heritage assessment and the requirements of archaeological evaluation. The re-siting of the historic milestones was discussed with Cambridgeshire County Council on 12 November 2019.
- 4.5.4 Dialogue has also been maintained with these organisations by email and telephone calls in relation to the ongoing cultural heritage assessment and the identification and mitigation of the Scheme’s likely effects on cultural heritage.

4.6 Limitations and assumptions

- 4.6.1 The assessment has relied upon data and records provided by third parties, and therefore it has been assumed that this information is accurate and up to date at the time of reporting.
- 4.6.2 The assessment has been undertaken using an emerging design for the Scheme and the maximum likely extents of land required for its construction, operation and maintenance.
- 4.6.3 Accordingly, the findings of the preliminary assessment may be subject to change as the design of the Scheme is developed and refined prior to completion of the cultural heritage assessment, and as a consequence of field surveys and continued consultation with relevant bodies and organisations.

5 Heritage baseline

5.1 Baseline conditions

Overview

- 5.1.2 Within the study area a total of 593 heritage assets have been recorded within the HER and NHLE.
- 5.1.3 These assets comprise designated heritage assets, non-designated buildings, find spots, cropmarks and the site of buildings which are no longer extant, and date from the Palaeolithic to the 20th century.
- 5.1.4 Information on these assets has been collated and scheduled in **Annex B**.
- 5.1.5 Where reference is made to heritage assets within the following sections, a number has been added in brackets after the asset name; this comprises the reference number from the HER or NHLE and cross-references to the schedule in Annex B and the locations illustrated on **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**.

Designated Assets

- 5.1.6 Designated heritage assets located within the study area comprise:
- 14 scheduled monuments.
 - One Grade II* registered park and garden.
 - 137 listed buildings.
- 5.1.7 Five conservation areas are also located within the study area.
- 5.1.8 The 14 scheduled monuments include a Bronze Age bowl barrow known as the 'Round Hill' (1013521). Eleven sites are medieval in date and include eight moated sites (1019176, 1019638, 1019177, 1010114, 1012076, 1013419, 1010864, 1010948), and three deserted villages (1006849, 1006815, 1006783). The remaining two sites are post-medieval bridges that are also Grade II listed, the 17th–18th century Blunhem Bridge (1004504) and the later, 19th century, Tempsford Bridge (1005393).
- 5.1.9 Croxton Park is a Grade II* registered park and garden. It is an early 16th century deer park incorporating the remains of 16th century garden features, surviving as earthworks. The area was enlarged and landscaped in the early 19th century. Set within the park is a Grade II* listed mid–18th century house (1127163) and six Grade II listed buildings and features including outbuildings such as an icehouse (1127167), game larders (1331391) and a garden house (1127166), as well garden features comprising a bench (1127165), walls (1127164) and well head (1309225), all of which are 18th–19th century in date.

- 5.1.10 Including the listed buildings within Croxton Park, there are a total of 137 listed buildings within the study area. Of these, 128 are listed at Grade II and nine are listed at Grade II*. The Grade II* listed buildings comprise six medieval churches (1127179, 1105, 1114096, 1330437, 1114892, 1127168), an early 19th century congregational chapel (1106), and two post-medieval houses (1331024, 1127163). The Grade II listed buildings mostly consist of post-medieval houses and cottages along with various barns and outbuildings, and 19th century mileposts. Two 1930s K6 telephone kiosks are also listed at Grade II (1114110, 1223662).
- 5.1.11 There are five conservation areas within the study area. These are Roxton Conservation Area; two conservation areas in Tempsford: Tempsford (Church End) Conservation Area and Tempsford (Langford End) Conservation Area; Croxton Conservation Area; and Eltisley Conservation Area.
- 5.1.12 There are no World Heritage Sites or registered battlefields recorded within the study area.

Non-designated assets

- 5.1.13 The HER lists 417 non-designated cultural heritage assets within the study area. These assets include sites identified through aerial photography and historic mapping, some of which are no longer extant, but include buildings, find spots and cropmarks. Many of the assets lie to the westernmost part of the study area (particularly those relating to early activity) and this is likely due to the nature of the increased development in this area in comparison to the central and eastern area.
- 5.1.14 Non-designated prehistoric assets are noted throughout the study area with the earliest activity marked by find spots of Palaeolithic flint tools and waste from tool manufacturing (15901, 8801, 00511, MBD14666) along the valley of the River Great Ouse. Those related to Mesolithic and Neolithic activity also follow this pattern, with two exceptions. A Neolithic axe (02494) was found to the north-west of Caxton Gibbet, and a Neolithic unpolished axe (MCB16718) was found at Caxton End, Eltisley, both to the east of the study area. Assets dated to the Bronze Age include ring ditches and enclosures (MBD1776, 20438, 617, 8818), and find spots, including a middle Bronze Age rapier found in Croxton Park (02387), a flint scatter found during excavation at Redlands Gravel Pit (14844), and flints and a flint scatter found in Swansley Wood (11873, 11874). All of the recorded Bronze Age sites lie to the west of the study area, two around the River Ivel between Roxton and Tempsford, and two just to the north of these either side of the River Great Ouse above Tempsford and at Chawston. Of the recorded find spots, one lies close to the River Great Ouse (14844), whilst the remaining three are towards the east of the study area. Entries referred to as generically 'prehistoric' are seen on the westernmost part of the study area and include enclosures, linear features, and find spots.

- 5.1.15 Recorded non-designated assets of the Iron Age through to the Romano-British period are also predominantly seen in the westernmost area where much more development has taken place. For example, a large Iron Age / Roman settlement (MCB19825) is recorded at Wintringham Park, St Neots. Further sites have been noted including a site to the north-east of Roxton which consisted of sub-rectangular enclosures, ditches and pits of late Iron Age / Roman date with two pits containing Roman cremation burials (2664), and a cropmark site near Tempsford which comprised a trackway bordered by rectilinear and sub-rectangular enclosures, as well as occupation evidence including beam slots, post-holes and pits and finds of Roman pottery from the topsoil (1671). Two groups of Roman coins have also been recorded, one of seven coins dating between the 2nd–5th Centuries AD (MBB20062–7, MBB20044) to the west of the A421 at Roxton, and a group of three dating to the 2nd–4th Centuries AD (MBB19827–9) to the north of the A421 south of Chawston. A cluster of Iron Age / Romano-British activity has been recorded bounded by Cambourne to the south-east, the A428 to the north and the A1198 (the Ermine Street Roman road) to the west. This group comprises an Iron Age pit or water hole (MCB24004), and a number of enclosures and ditches (e.g. MCB19660) that have included mid-Iron Age pottery, early Roman pottery, and a cremation with grave goods dated AD30–60 (MCB19981).
- 5.1.16 Non-designated features and find spots relating to the early medieval to medieval period are seen across the study area with clusters seen particularly at Eltisley in the east of the study area. These include the site of a 9th century nunnery (02380), a deer park (02349), and earthworks (10020), and Tempsford in the south-west, including St Peter's churchyard (8979), and a moat and medieval settlement (9726). Many of the villages are continuations of medieval settlements, such as Chawston (17144), Roxton (17154), and Wyboston (17149), with Little Barford still contained within the boundary of its earlier medieval settlement (17148). Moated sites and settlement evidence survives as surface remains and in documentary records, for example Weald Deserted Medieval Village (02364a) (DMV). A number of sites recorded as medieval ridge and furrow (e.g. 02350, MCB22622, 06094) survive on the largely undeveloped agricultural land and demonstrate a continuation of agricultural settlement and practices.
- 5.1.17 The majority of the non-designated assets, approximately a third, are post-medieval in date and include chapels, domestic houses and cottages, public houses, farmhouses, barns, schools, and records of no longer extant sites. They are seen across the study area and include three non-designated parks, the 16th century Wintringham Hall Park (12190), the 18th–19th century Tempsford Hall Park (7001), and the 19th century Roxton Park (7009).
- 5.1.18 Modern non-designated assets include a number relating to World War II. These include RAF Caxton Gibbet, a military airfield used for training purposes that has an associated picket post and pillbox on the site (CB15131).

5.2 Physical site conditions

Topography and environmental designations

- 5.2.2 The topography of the study area is generally gentle and low lying with the highest point around 66m AOD at Caxton Gibbet.
- 5.2.3 The area surrounding the existing A428 is characterised by varying landform. Local topography at the existing Black Cat roundabout, the A1 and the western extents of the A428 in the Wyboston locality is relatively flat and situated around 20 – 30 metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), rising gradually to around 40 metres AOD near the settlement of Great Barford to the west. East of St Neots, the profile of the land gradually rises in elevation before reaching 65 metres AOD surrounding Caxton Gibbet roundabout. West of St Neots, the local topography generally lies between 30 – 40 metres AOD. South of the A428, the topography of the wider landscape gradually rises to between 50 – 60 metres AOD, west of Abbotsley, before dropping into the valley of the Abbotsley/Hen and Wintringham Brooks, which are further tributaries of the River Great Ouse that confluence in the centre of St Neots.
- 5.2.4 To the east of Wintringham Brook the Scheme follows a ridge of high ground, at approximately 60–65 metres AOD where it passes to the north of the villages of Croxton and Eltisley. The watercourses in the area have directly influenced the siting of settlement activity from the Iron Age, as well as the medieval moated manors on the periphery of St Neots.

Geology and soils

- 5.2.5 British Geological Survey (BGS) online digital data (Ref 17) confirms that the underlying bedrock is formed by the following sedimentary rocks: the West Walton Formation, the Ampthill Clay Formation and the Kimmeridge Clay Formation, made up of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone to the east; while the rest of the Scheme is covered by the Kellaways Formation and the Oxford Clay Formation, also made up of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. The gault formation, seen in the bricks used in buildings within the study area lies to the east and south of the study area.
- 5.2.6 Borehole records within the study area available from the BGS (Ref 17) confirm these geological conditions.
- 5.2.7 Superficial geology is for the most part formed of Till deposits). Alluvium deposits of clay, silt and sand lie along the River Great Ouse. These are contained either side by undifferentiated river terrace deposits of sand and gravel.
- 5.2.8 Information on soils obtained from the Soil Survey of England and Wales (Ref 18). The majority of the Scheme is covered by slowly permeable calcareous clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils. There are also some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged non-calcareous clayey soils. Bordering the River Great Ouse to the east of the Scheme, there are well-drained fine loamy soils, often over gravel, associated with similar permeable soils. Directly around the river, there are stoneless mainly calcareous clayey soils affected by groundwater, with flat land at risk of flooding.

- 5.2.9 A programme of ground investigations (GI) was conducted along the route of the Scheme between September 2019 and April 2020 by Strata Geotechnics, appointed by Skanska on behalf of Highways England (Ref 105). The programme utilised multiple investigation techniques, including Cable Percussive Drilling (up to 8.00m bgl); Windowless Sampling with Dynamic Probe follow on (up to 8.00m bgl); and Machine Dug Trial Pits (up to 4.00m bgl). A total of 86 Boreholes and 105 Windowless Sample Holes were drilled, along with 215 Trial Pits.
- 5.2.10 The GI works encountered the following strata:
- a. Topsoil.
 - b. Made Ground.
 - c. Alluvium deposits.
 - d. River Terrace Deposits.
 - e. Glacial Till.
 - f. Oxford Clay.
 - g. Kellaways Clay.
 - h. Kellaways Sand.
- 5.2.11 Where present, topsoil was identified between 0.10 metres and 1 metre thick and comprised brown sandy gravelly clay with rootlets and wood bark.
- 5.2.12 Where present, made ground was recorded as comprising a similar composition to topsoil, with anthropogenic inclusions, including brick, concrete and geogrid. 'Made ground' was to a maximum depth of 3.90 metres below ground level (bgl) and up to 2.90 metres thick.
- 5.2.13 Made ground was recorded in a series of discrete locations, including Roxton Road at c.0.40 metres thick (TP201, B201, BH202); the existing Black Cat roundabout and to the east of the roundabout at maximum 2.90 metres thick (BH206 to BH219); east of the East Coast Main Line Railway at c.1.50 metres thick (BH282 to BH230); and between the Railway and Allington Top Farm at c.1.50 metres thick (WS280, WS266, TP233).
- 5.2.14 Alluvium deposits were recorded in the following locations: west of the River Great Ouse; on the eastern bank of the River Great Ouse; on the northern bank of Hen Brook; and west of the existing Cambridge Road roundabout.

- 5.2.15 Alluvium deposits were at their thickest in BH223, located westerly adjacent to the current course of the River Great Ouse. Here the alluvium was 3.45 metres thick with a base level of 11.59 metres Ordnance Datum (OD) and comprised a sequence of five overlying deposits, ranging from clays to gravel with the upper three horizons containing shell and wood fragments. Moving westward, the alluvium was 1.30m thick in BH222, with a base elevation of 14.28 metres OD, and 1.70 metres thick in BH220 with a base level of 14.67 metres OD. Beyond BH220, c.250 metres, west of the existing course of the river, alluvium was not recorded until BH211, located in the centre of the existing Black Cat roundabout. Here, the alluvium was found to be 1 metre thick, with a base level of 19.41 metres OD. West of this, in a broadly east-west alignment, alluvium was identified in BH205 and BH202, at 1.70 metres thick and 0.40 metres thick with a base elevation of 19.80 metres OD and 19.76 metres OD respectively. The absence of alluvium outside of these investigations may indicate the presence of an east-west channel of the River Great Ouse. On the eastern bank of the River Great Ouse alluvium deposits were identified at higher elevations, with base levels of 22.15 metres OD in TP221 and 22.62 metres OD in TP219, down to 19.84 metres OD in TP218, with thicknesses ranging from 0.90 – 1 metre.
- 5.2.16 To the north of existing Black Cat roundabout, occurrences of alluvium were recorded on the northern bank of South Brook, in WS264 and WS76, 0.50 metres thick and 2.2 metres thick, with base levels of 16.71mOD and 15.64mOD. To the north-east of this, alluvium was identified on the north bank of Hen Brook, in BH239 and BH240. Here, the deposits were found to be 1.50 and 1.80 metres thick at 16.38 and 16.14mOD.
- 5.2.17 River Terrace Deposits were identified at the western end of the Scheme, west of the existing course of the River Great Ouse, to a maximum depth of 15.0 metres bgl (BH279). Deposits comprised sand and gravel of mixed lithologies, with an undulating upper surface and basal horizon.
- 5.2.18 Glacial Till was encountered throughout much of the Scheme, at various levels and depths, to a maximum depth of 30.45 metres bgl. The Glacial Till predominantly comprised firm to very stiff sandy gravelly clay, with notable cobble content and occasional boulders also encountered.
- 5.2.19 Glacial Till was absent in areas near to the East Coast Main Line Railway and Hen Brook, broadly corresponding to locations mapped on the British Geological Survey. At its highest point, at the eastern end of the Scheme, Glacial Till was recorded at 65.53 metres OD (WS260), compared with a level of c.12.76 metres OD, west of the current course of the Great River Ouse.
- 5.2.20 Oxford Clay was recorded in the western half of the Scheme, up to BH27. Beyond this the interface between glacial till and Oxford Clay was unproven. The bedrock was encountered from as shallow as 0.25 metres bgl to the maximum borehole depths of 30.45 metres bgl. Notable undulations and slopes of the surface of the clay were recorded throughout, including in the area of Roxton Road between the existing Black Cat roundabout and the eastern bank of the River Great Ouse, between the East Coast Main Line Railway and Allington Top

Farm, Hen Brook and Footpath 51 overbridge, which would take the footpath adjacent to Wintringham Brook over the new dual carriageway.

Deposit model

- 5.2.21 Based on the deposit model afforded by the GI works (**Annex C**), a clear profile of strata can be seen along the full length of the Scheme. The recorded stratigraphic sequence consists of topsoil, made ground and alluvium deposits overlying Glacial Till, overlying bedrock (Oxford Clay, Kellaway Sand and Kellaway Clay). The model clearly shows the higher ground of the eastern bank of the River Great Ouse formed by bedrock and Glacial Till, with River Terrace Deposits at much lower levels within the Ouse Valley, spreading west of the bank. Thick alluvium deposits can be seen up to 250 metres west of the existing course of the river, with a second area of alluvium, possibly indicating the presence of an east-west channel, broadly on the same alignment as the existing A421.
- 5.2.22 East of the River Great Ouse the high ground, formed by Oxford Clay underlying Glacial Till, is c.22.47 metres OD, c.8 metres higher than River Terrace Deposits recorded in the Ouse Valley to the west. This location would have been prime in enabling exploitation of the rich resources afforded by the river valley below.
- 5.2.23 Relative higher ground (formed by Oxford Clay and Glacial Till) south of Allington Top Farm, at c.49 metres OD would have afforded long views over the Valley, and north of Potton Road, the shallow valley within which Hen Brook is located, may have been attractive locations for settlement.
- 5.2.24 East of the existing Cambridge Road roundabout the ground level created by Glacial Till overlying Oxford Clay rises again to between c.45 – 65 metres OD. These levels would have provided long views over the Ouse Valley, but with a proximity to the Valley that could enable exploitation of its rich resources.

5.3 Archaeological and historical background

Palaeolithic (up to 10,000BC)

- 5.3.2 A total of six sites dating to the Palaeolithic periods have been recorded within the study area, and this relatively limited evidence is characteristic of the lowlands of southern England (Ref 19 [page 10]).
- 5.3.3 Evidence within Cambridgeshire and north Bedfordshire is important although arguable poorly understood (Ref 20 [page 3], Ref 21 [page 8]). Throughout England evidence is derived from rivers and associated deposits, although remains are rarely found in situ, but largely “... *reworked by high energy river systems and deposited as part of the bedload of the braided rivers which have formed much of the terraced fluvial archive that is preserved today.*” (Ref 22).

5.3.4 In Bedfordshire the River Great Ouse is important for its survival of deposits containing Palaeolithic material (Ref 21 [page 8]). Much of the evidence is derived from areas of gravel extraction predominantly with finds, often hand axes, recovered during the 19th and early 20th centuries (Ref 23 [page 21]) and often noted from spoil heaps rather than found in situ (Ref 24 [page 14]). In keeping with this, evidence of Palaeolithic activity is noted at the westernmost part of the study area, along the valley of the River Great Ouse. These comprise a flint core (15901), and the find spots of hand axes (8801, MBD14666, MBD14668). In addition, Palaeolithic flakes and the remains of a mammoth have been recorded from Eaton Socon (MCB20140) in the river valley.

Mesolithic (10,000–3500BC)

5.3.5 As with the earlier Palaeolithic period, Mesolithic material is relatively sparse in the study area with three sites recorded. Mesolithic sites are difficult to locate and identify, often comprising a few flint scatters left behind by the hunter-gatherers of the period who were exploiting the landscape on a seasonal basis (Ref 25 [page 8], Ref 23 [page 27]). However, activity relating to the Mesolithic is considered to be widespread across the region, often sited along river valleys and areas with good vantage points for hunting (Ref 19; Ref 26 [page 10]; Ref 23 [figure 6.1]). Two groups of Mesolithic lithic artefacts recorded within the study area comprise a collection of flint implements including 16 cores, 29 blades, five scrapers and three other implements (00514) from St Neots and the find spot of lithic flakes (MBD490) to the east of the River Ivel at Blunham. Many of the records on the HER are lithic scatters recovered from plough soil or from within features of a later date, for example the scraper, core and axe head found during the excavation of Bronze Age ring ditches at Roxton (Ref 27 [page 617]; Ref 23 [pages 108 and 139]).

Neolithic (3500–2000BC)

5.3.6 Although only six sites dating to the Neolithic period have been recorded within the study area, work within the wider landscape has points to the River Great Ouse continuing as a focus for activity throughout this period, with some authors suggesting it is national importance due to its apparent role as a corridor for continental contact (Ref 28 [page 57]). Along the Great Ouse valley the evidence of ceremonial, or ritual, activity is well recorded, while domestic settlement and farming activity is harder to identify, a situation that is also repeated in other parts of England (Ref 23 [page 37]), with pit clusters seen as representative of settlement activity in the earlier Neolithic in eastern England (Ref 29 [page 9]). Recent work has, however, identified more domestic activity through aerial photography as well as a “... *more systematic archaeological response... (that) has begun to define this aspect in recent years.*” (Ref 28 [page 57]). Examples include the ‘Gathering Time’ project (Ref 82) that has sought to review the dating evidence for the early Neolithic enclosures in southern England and Ireland (Ref 30), whilst excavations have uncovered evidence for continuity of settlement within the region (cf. Biddenham Loop to the west of Bedford, where excavated evidence spanned the Neolithic to the 4th century AD (Ref 31).

5.3.7 Excavations at Colmworth Business Park (MCB16709) to the west of the River Great Ouse uncovered two Neolithic pits containing early Neolithic pottery, lithics, and carbonised plant remains. Further archaeological investigations at Alpha Park (MCB18206) to the west of MCB16709 also found evidence for Neolithic activity in the form of a series of pits. Artefacts recovered from the evaluation excavations included a Neolithic antler pick, lithics, and an auroch horn core. Earlier lithics considered to be of a Palaeolithic date were also recorded. Towards the southern part of the study area, an axe was recovered alongside Palaeolithic examples at Tempsford (MBD14668), and further to the south, close to the River Ivel at Blunham, two Neolithic axes were found within gravel pits (MBD14663). Moving away from the River Great Ouse, east across the study area, two Neolithic find spots have been recorded, both axes, found at Caxton End, Eltisley (MCB16718) and Caxton Gibbet (02494).

Bronze Age (2000–700BC)

5.3.8 There is a noticeable increase in the number of sites dating to the Bronze Age within the study area, with nine sites recorded. This can be linked to an increase in structural evidence, as much of the evidence of earlier periods is confined to find spots, whereas a number of ring ditches were recorded from the Bronze Age in the study area. A continuity of activity is seen throughout the Neolithic and Bronze Age, with the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods often discussed together by authors. Gravel extraction within the region has helped provide evidence for this period (Ref 23 [page 39]). Throughout England, round barrows and ring ditches are the most common ceremonial monument, often in groups and termed 'monument complexes' (Ref 23 [page 41]). Several such sites lie within the study area. At Roxton a site comprising five ring ditches and timber structure containing a burial (617 not mapped) was excavated in the 1970s ahead of gravel quarrying (Ref 32; Ref 27). The chronology of the site can be split into two phases with radiocarbon dating of the primary cremations returning a date of 2270–1850 cal BC and the secondary cremations of 1590–1430 cal BC (Ref 27 cited in Ref 28 [page 75]). The site was later ploughed and settled during the Iron Age and Roman periods (Ref 28 [page 75]). Activity of this nature continues along the River Great Ouse within the study area. A flint scatter (14844) was recovered during the excavation of a gravel pit in 1995; a collection of at least eight ring ditches, pit alignments and linear features (MBD1776), set within a crook of the River Ivel, have been recorded from aerial photography; an area of cropmarks (8818) comprises a ring ditch, linear feature and rectangular enclosure; cropmarks (20438) comprising a ring ditch, possible barrow and trackway. To the north-west of Roxton the scheduled bowl barrow, 'Round Hill' (1013521), does not appear to be part of a complex. However, it is considered to be associated with nearby barrows sited along the River Great Ouse, as described above for sites close by (MBD1776). A further monument complex has been recorded to the north of the A428 at Eynesbury, just outside of the study area (not mapped). This complex comprises Neolithic cursus monuments, henge monuments, a long barrow and an early Bronze Age barrow and ring-ditch with associated finds of lithics and pottery (Ref 29 [page 12]; Ref 28 [page 72]).

- 5.3.9 Settlement evidence for this period is, as with the Neolithic, not common and is generally evidenced through artefact find spots and pits (Ref 23 [page 38]; Ref 33 [page 58]). Exceptions include evidence of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery identified during excavation at Papworth Everard. The excavated section of the cemetery comprised an area of 12 metres x 6 metres and contained up to 33 burial deposits of up to 44 individuals. These consisted of both urned cremations and unurned cremations as well as associated features and material such as pits and pyre debris (Ref 101). Evidence of settlement in the late Bronze Age was also identified during excavation by Wessex Archaeology in Cambourne. Evidence of forest clearance from c.800BC and the presence of possible Bronze Age roundhouses was recorded as well as finds of pottery and charred plant remains (Ref 102).
- 5.3.10 Other examples of Bronze Age settlement within the wider region, at Peterborough, are Flag Fen and the recently excavated Late Bronze Age site of Must Farm (Ref 34 [page 1]). Away from the River Great Ouse, flint scatters have been recorded at Swansley Wood (11873, 11874) and a middle Bronze Age rapier was found at Croxton Park (02387).

Iron Age (700BC–AD43)

- 5.3.11 A total of 21 assets dating to the Iron Age have been recorded within the study area, with a number of sites providing clear evidence for settlement activity. Early Iron Age settlement within the region is similar to the open, unenclosed settlements of the late Bronze Age (Ref 34 [page 5]; Ref 35 [page 114]; Ref 31) with a move to a more enclosed form during the middle and later Iron Age, a pattern seen throughout the south of England (Ref 28 [page 14]).
- 5.3.12 A regional variation is seen in settlements dating to the latter part of the early Iron Age within southern Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire (incorporating the study area) where large numbers of pits have been recorded within settlement sites, with the pits containing artefacts and animal bone, as well as a number of animal and human burials (Ref 34 [page 6]). The late Bronze Age / early Iron Age saw the beginning of boundaries within the landscape, perhaps indicating a move towards territorialisation (Ref 33 [page 61]). These boundaries generally survive as pit alignments, linear dykes, and ditches (Ref 35 [page 119]). Settlement evidence from within the study area includes pits and ditches as described above and comprises ditches and post-holes at Tempsford Park (19765), ditches and pits to the east of St Neots (MCB15790), three pit alignments at Eltisle (02403), and a large pit near Cambourne (MCB24004).
- 5.3.13 The study area falls within the territory of the late Iron Age tribal group known as the Catuvellauni. It was one of the core tribal groups in south-east England who were significant in “...influencing the subsequent administrative structure of the Roman province.” (Ref 36 [page 141]). Two late Iron Age coins found within the study area are of the ruling dynasty of the south-east of England (Ref 80 [page 4]); one of Tasciovanus (MBB20152) and one of Cunobeline, his son (MCB15791).

- 5.3.14 A number of sites within the study area are dated to the Iron Age / Roman period. These features are part of the pattern of continuity seen within the region. Settlement evidence directly north-west of Cambourne in the east of the study area consists of a fairly dense area of enclosures, ditches, and post-holes (MCB19660, MCB24003, MCB19981, MCB19541, MCB19542, MCB22309, MCB22310). In the western extent of the study area, a number of enclosures, ditches, and pits have been identified from cropmarks and archaeological intervention (e.g. MBD18258). In addition, a large late Iron Age / Roman settlement of some 162 hectares has been identified at Wintringham Park, St Neots (MCB19825, ECB3024) (Ref 37). Trial trenching at the site indicated settlement evidence dating from the middle Iron Age into the Roman period. Iron Age evidence comprised an enclosure boundary, subdivided into two areas, with further sub-divisions and discrete pits and post-holes. Within the central section of the site were two roundhouses and an isolated crouched human burial, and the southern side of the site also revealed an enclosure complex, including a rectilinear building and a large enclosure which incorporated a round house and smaller enclosure. Finds dating from the Iron Age comprise pottery, animal bone and daub.
- 5.3.15 To the west of the study area evidence of Iron Age settlement was recorded during archaeological investigation undertaken by Albion Archaeology as part of the A428 Caxton Common to Hardwick Improvement Scheme. Towards the eastern end of the scheme at Scotland Farm, four Iron Age enclosures were recorded, ranging from 260m² to 610m². Each of these enclosures contained at least one roundhouse and various pit features as well as assemblages including 3rd – 4th century BC pottery, animal bone and charred plant remains. A mid-late Iron Age enclosure was also recorded further west near Bourn Airfield during this excavation. The enclosure was defined by a 1.1 metre wide ditch with a small pit recorded at the northern end of the enclosure.
- 5.3.16 The settlement site remained in use through the Roman period as there is a concentration of Roman domestic activity in the south-west corner of the site, consisting of a major rectilinear enclosure and associated field boundaries. There was also evidence of occupation debris, which was proportionally higher than that of pre-Roman remains, suggesting that the settlement developed over time. Settlement evidence decreases, however, into the late Roman period with only a single rectilinear enclosure of this date recorded.
- 5.3.17 Archaeological excavation on land at Love's Farm, St Neots (ECB2417; ECB2482; ECB3563; ECB3667) (Ref 104), identified a complex Iron Age and Roman agricultural landscape. Intensive occupation of the site started during the Middle Iron Age with the establishment of a ditched field system and associated trackways. The creation of two or three small farmsteads soon followed, characterised by roundhouses and ditched enclosures. A substantial square enclosure was located on higher ground overlooking the settlement area and its scale, shape and size suggested a specialised function, although its purpose remains unclear. The site continued in use into the late Iron Age and also expanded, with two new settlements being established.

5.3.18 Find spots of prehistoric lithics are also recorded on the Portable Antiquity Scheme database in the parishes of Roxton and Croxton.

Roman (AD43– 450)

- 5.3.19 *“Innovative approaches to burial tradition, the expression of status through imported artefacts, the adoption of coinage, and the growth of oppida characterise the radical changes in the Ouse Valley during the contact period...”* (Ref 35 [page 122]).
- 5.3.20 Extensive evidence of Roman activity has been recorded in the study area with 64 assets recorded. The Romano-British period is seen as one of continuity and of much change – in landscape terms as well as socio-politically. Evidence of Roman activity within the region has benefitted from an increased number of evaluations and excavations that have taken place in the last decade, supplemented by extensive analysis of aerial photography (Ref 29 [page 33]). Excavations have targeted a range of sites including farmsteads and field systems that show a wider use of the landscape, away from the gravel valleys (cf. evaluations along the A428 to the east of the study area (Ref 38)). Roman activity within the study area is rural with farmsteads (MCB16504), field systems (MCB16505), and numerous enclosures, ditches, and pits recorded (e.g. 9072, MCB16710). Spoerry notes that even if no town existed in the area of St Neots during this period, then the evidence suggests that there was ‘significant occupation’ in the area, particularly around the area of Eynsbury (Ref 39 [page 146]). Roman remains recorded on the HER around Eynesbury include several occupation sites/ structures, find spots of coins and pottery and a possible villa, the latter of which recorded tesserae and building material from the ploughsoil (Ref 39 [page 147]).
- 5.3.21 Suggested settlement sites of a higher status are noted to the north of Tempsford where the site is thought to be associated with a villa (16799). At Little End, St Neots (MBD15267), a large enclosure was recorded as cropmarks and field walking in the area recovered a large number of surface finds including coins, jewellery, a miniature axe blade and a lead eagle figurine. Work at a further site, located either side of the A1 at Tempsford (801), included a number of tesserae suggestive of a mosaic floor nearby. A cemetery site (02357) has also been reported at Eynesbury Hardwicke, and earthworks suggestive of a temporary camp (02472) were recorded in the 19th century at Monks Hardwick Farm to the east of St Neots, although no remains are visible on the ground or on aerial photography. The route of the A428 is bisected by two Roman roads. That in the west is the Sandy to Godmanchester (Durovigutum) road (505), which now survives as a series of footpaths and tracks. There is no Roman town sited on this stretch (Ref 39 [page 146]). To the east is Ermine Street (CB15034), now the A1198. A road is also suggested, joining these two roads and following Cambridge Road and joining the alignment of the A428 (1044694) (Ref 39 [page 146]; Ref 40). This is Margary’s Road 231.

- 5.3.22 During the excavations for the A428 Caxton Common to Hardwick Improvement Scheme, there were several Roman sites recorded. Early Roman activity was recorded near Bourn Airfield, which comprised a drove-way aligned ENE-WSW, which measured up to 2.1m wide, as well as two enclosures.
- 5.3.23 At the Love's Farm site (ECB2417; ECB2482; ECB3563; ECB3667) (Ref 104), the Late Iron Age / early Roman transitional period saw the beginning of a trend towards nucleated settlement which culminated in the Roman period, when two substantial enclosed farmsteads occupied the site. The Middle Iron Age square enclosure went out of use at this time, seemingly being replaced by a Roman sub-circular double-ditched enclosure and the Iron Age field systems were now replaced by the typical Roman 'grid iron' pattern. The southern-most site appeared to be wholly or largely abandoned in the later 4th century.
- 5.3.24 At excavations near Childerley Gate to the east, a settlement containing farmsteads in a ladder system was recorded. The site was thought to be established in the 2nd century and was remodelled in the 3rd and 4th centuries. A number of individual fields were recorded within the enclosures and this ladder system was gradually redeveloped from the original layout. There was also a large quantity of Roman pottery recorded within one of the ditches.
- 5.3.25 Find spots not associated with excavations, of pottery and individual artefacts have been recorded and a number of Roman coins have been recovered from within the study area. Seven were found to the north-west of Roxton (MBB20044, MBB20062–7), three along with a strap fitting from approximately a kilometre away to the north of Roxton (coins: MBB19827–9, strap fitting: MCB19824), several from a farm to the south-east of St Neots (00616) and at Eynesbury Hardwicke (00800; 02358), and one from St Neots (09008). A number of Roman find spots are also recorded across the study area on the Portable Antiquity database.

Early Medieval (450–1066)

- 5.3.26 A total 13 assets dating to the early medieval period have been recorded within the study area, although the dating of some sites may be problematic as there is considered to be an overlap of Roman and early medieval activity within the region. The recent excavations on the A14, have revealed the evidence for three Anglo-Saxon settlement at Houghton, Brampton and Fenstanton. There is now tantalising suggestions that two sites on the A14 near Alconbury may have structural evidence for buildings in the 5th century AD. To the south of the A14 at Buckden a further Anglo-Saxon settlement has recently been excavated by Oxford Archaeology East, further emphasising the potential for Early Medieval activity adjacent to the A1. Hills discusses this in chronological terms using evidence from the Saxon inhumations at Spong Hill, Norfolk, where scientific dating has pushed Saxon chronology back to earlier than the mid-5th century (Ref 49 [page 1]). It is perceived that production of pottery and coinage ceased in the late 4th century (Ref 41 [page 89]). However, the continuation of a Roman cultural tradition may be seen in the early 5th century through pottery and 'clipped' coinage (Ref 42 [page 1]), although settlement during the early medieval (Anglo-Saxon) period is not a continuation of Roman settlement, although the

infrastructure remained an influence. This was in part due to the decline seen from the 2nd century onwards, economic and climatic (Ref 41 [page 89]), and also the development of new towns by the incoming Danes alongside a “...*village-based rural economy linked to the beginnings of the medieval parishes*” (Ref 29 [page 49]). However, Romano-Saxon artefacts were recovered from excavations at Ernulf School, St Neots, suggesting instead a continuation of settlement into the 5th century (Ref 39 [page 150]). Limited evidence from the excavations carried out along the A421 Great Barford Bypass suggests possible settlement continuity through this transition period (Ref 43 [page 144]).

- 5.3.27 In terms of settlement sites within the region, Biddenham Loop (Ref 44) is listed by Hills as a key site of the period where 20 sunken-floored buildings (Grubenhäuser) were identified (Ref 42 [page 9]). This site is located to west of Bedford, approximately 15 kilometres to the south-west of the western extent of the Scheme. Within the study area, a settlement site was identified through trial trenching to the north of Roxton, along the A421 (13413, EBB687, EBB687) (Ref 45), with the excavators suggesting evidence for a possible sunken-floored building. A further site (MCB18207) has been identified in the area of Eaton Socon where further sunken-floored buildings suggest that a significant settlement existed here. Excavations that took place in the 1940s below the Norman castle earthworks at Eaton Socon also revealed a late Saxon burial ground and the possible remains of a church. This, alongside the settlement remains already discussed, are proposed by Spoerry as “...*indicative of a well-established estate centre and settlement being located here in the centuries leading up to the Norman Conquest, probably alongside a minster church*” (Ref 39 [page 150]).
- 5.3.28 At Love’s Farm (ECB2417; ECB2482; ECB3563; ECB3667) (Ref 104), the largest settlement to the north of the site continued to be occupied into the early Saxon period. The site eventually became medieval fields.
- 5.3.29 Place-name evidence also suggests an Anglo-Saxon origin for some of the settlements. Eaton Socon means river farm or settlement with its own jurisdiction and is listed in the Domesday Book as Eton (see **Table 2**). This may attest to its significance as a settlement in the early medieval to medieval periods. Eynesbury seems to be similarly significant certainly in this latter part of the early medieval period (around the 10th century) with a monastic foundation set up to the north of the settlement and St Neots being within the Eynesbury parish (Ref 39 [page 152]). Similarly, Croxton village is thought to have Scandinavian origins with the possible use of the name ‘Krokr’. It is thought that this settlement may have been part of the Danelaw (Ref 99), while the parish of Eltisley was part of the estates of Earl Alfgar prior to 1066 (Ref 100). To the south at Tempsford, early medieval settlement activity is also noted (19766, and the moated enclosure 02380). The excavation of a moated enclosure (02380) was carried out in the north-west of Tempsford Park with evidence of activity from the 8th century through to the medieval moated manor (Ref 46 [pages 117-118]). Edgeworth comments that these moated sites, along with DMV are usually thought of as later (Ref 41 [page 87]). However, as is evidenced by the Tempsford excavations, this is not always

the case. At the DMV in Weald, late Saxon artefacts and settlement evidence (02364a) has been recorded.

- 5.3.30 Two further sites have been recorded within the study area. The site of St Pandionia's Well at Eltisley Abbey is the location of a 9th century Benedictine nunnery (02380). Around Eltisley are examples of medieval ridge and furrow (noted below). St Peter's churchyard, Tempsford (8979), is also included as excavations in the 1920s identified a number of skeletons within the churchyard that were considered to be Saxon. However, there is no further evidence to suggest an early date, and the associated church is 14th–15th century.
- 5.3.31 There are also a number of pins and strap-ends of early medieval date recorded on the Portable Antiquity Scheme database in the parishes of Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden and Tempsford.

Table 5-1: Medieval place-name evidence of modern settlements within the study area

Place	Meaning	Domesday Book (1086)	Other	Reference
Blunham	Bluwa's homestead / village or Bluwa's hemmed-in land	Blunham		(Ref 47; Ref 48)
Caxton	Kakkr's farm / settlement	Caustone	Kakestune (c.1150)	(Ref 47; Ref 48)
Chawston	Thorn tree where calfs graze or Thorn tree of a man called Cealf	Calnestorne	Caluesterne (1167)	(Ref 47; Ref 48)
Croxton	Croc's farm / settlement	Crochestone		(Ref 47; Ref 48)
Eaton Socon	River farm / settlement with its own jurisdiction	Eton		(Ref 47; Ref 48)
Eltisley	Elti's wood / clearing	Hecteslei	Eltesle (1228)	(Ref 47; Ref 48)
Eynesbury	Eanwulf's fortification	Einuluesberie	Eanulfesbyrig (c.1000)	(Ref 47; Ref 48)
Great Barford	Barley ford	Bereforde		(Ref 47; Ref 48)
Little Barford	Birch-tree ford	Bereforde	Berkeford (1202)	(Ref 47; Ref 48)
Roxton	Hroc's hill or rook hill	Rochesdone		(Ref 47; Ref 48)
St. Neots	Named for the Cornish saint whose relics were brought here in the 10 th century			(Ref 47; Ref 48)
Tempsford	River Thames ford			(Ref 48)

Medieval (1066–1540)

- 5.3.32 Evidence for the medieval period is much more visible within the record and indeed, on the ground, with 105 assets recorded within the study area including moated enclosures, fishponds, deer parks, and religious buildings. Many of the sites are developments based on the infrastructure, the boundaries, settlements, religious sites, of the later early medieval, or late Saxon, period (Ref 41 [page 98]). Medieval rural settlement has been characterised by Rackham who zoned England by their common fields, with a central ‘planned’ countryside sat between ‘ancient’ countrysides to the east and west (Ref 49 [page 2]). The region under discussion here falls into the ‘planned’ countryside, one of common field and nucleated settlements. Moated sites are seen throughout the region and can be viewed as status symbols of wealthy farmers and landowners linked to agriculture, manors, and religious sites, with examples including the moated site at Swansley Wood belonged to the St Neots Priory (01087). Many of these sites no longer have standing buildings associated with them, but those that do tend to show a continuity of settlement (Ref 41 [page 100]). Martin notes that the concentration of this site type within the region is unrivalled in England (Ref 49 [page 5]). A number of this type of site are recorded within the study area including the scheduled moated site of Birchfield Farm (1010864) with its associated fishponds and leats. Other scheduled examples include Chawston Manor (1010114) with its associated fishponds, Gannocks Castle (1013419) thought to be on the site of a Danish fortress, The Lane at Wyboston (1012076), Manor Farm (1019638), Pastures Farm (1019177) with its pond is thought to be the site of manor of Brockholt, Pond Farm (1019176) located close to the Scheme, and Palacey Farm (1010948). Excavations at Tempsford Park (9726, EBD1075) uncovered the development of a medieval settlement in the form of a moated site that had been built within an existing Saxon site (Ref 29 [page 65]; Ref 46). During the medieval period deer parks began to be established. Generally enclosed, they were often associated with a manor, and the Grade II* registered park and garden Croxton Park (1000491, 12280) is an example of an early 16th century deer park and borders the site at its northern extent.
- 5.3.33 DMVs are also a feature of the medieval landscape, and a number are present within the study area including the scheduled sites of Wintringham (1006815) which comprises earthworks in a rectangular pattern of sunken roads and house platforms, Weald (1006849) excavated in the 1940s (ECB355) (Ref 81), and Croxton (1006783). Edgeworth notes that there was a settlement decline during the 14th century, reducing the size of some and wiping out others. This was partly due to economic factors and agricultural decline, but also due to the plague (Ref 50 [page 101]).

- 5.3.34 Churches are perhaps the most common standing building form from the medieval period (Ref 41 [page 104]). Within the study area are seven churches with medieval origins. These are all Grade II* listed: Saint Pandionia and Saint John the Baptist Church, Eltisley, with the nave and aisles dating to c.1200 (1127179); the Parish Church of St Mary Magdalen, Roxton, built in the 14th – 15th century of brown cobblestones with ashlar dressings (1114927); the Church of St Peter, Tempsford, dated to the 14th and 15th Centuries (1114096); the 13th century Church of St Nicholas, Hail Weston, with its 14th century timber-framed tower (1330437); and the Parish Church of St Denys (1114892) built in the 14th – 15th century; the Church of St James (1127168) with the nave and aisles dating to the late 13th century. Whilst standing buildings are considered to be less common, the region boasts one of the highest number of extant medieval timber-framed buildings (Ref 50 [page 101]). A small number are seen within the study area and include extant Grade II listed examples including the late 15th century The Old Post House, Eltisley (1331397), Manor Farmhouse, Croxton (1309206), and Green Farmhouse, Eltisley (1331396).
- 5.3.35 Saint Pandionia and Saint John the Baptist's Church (Grade II*, NHLE 1127179) in Eltisley dates to the early 13th century with later additions, including the tower that was added in the later medieval period. Additional rebuilding work took place in the 19th century including of the chancel and much of the north chapel while general restoration was undertaken in the late 19th century.
- 5.3.36 The Parish Church of St Mary Magdalen (Grade II*, NHLE 1114927) in Roxton, dates to the 14th and 15th centuries with some 19th century reworking. The church was built of brown cobblestones with ashlar dressings and slated roofs.
- 5.3.37 The Church of St Peter (Grade II*, NHLE 1114096) in Tempsford, dates to the 14th and 15th centuries with later additions. It is constructed of coursed ironstone, cobbles and clunch, a traditional building material of chalky limestone rock. A Grade II listed medieval cross base and stump is also located in Tempsford Churchyard (NHLE 1311917).
- 5.3.38 The Church of St Nicholas (Grade II*, NHLE 1330437) in Hail Weston dates to the 13th century and is unique as it incorporates a 14th century timber-framed tower. The church was ruinous until the late 19th century when it was restored. It is constructed of pebble-rubble and incorporates some stone with limestone and clunch dressings.
- 5.3.39 The Church of St James (Grade II*, NHLE 1127168) is located within the Grade II* Registered Croxton Park (NHLE 1000491) in Croxton. The church dates to the late 13th century with later additions, including a c.1500 tower. Parts of the church were restored in the early 19th and early 20th centuries. It is constructed of field stones, while the tower is of limestone ashlar.
- 5.3.40 The Parish Church of St Denys (Grade II*, NHLE 1114892) in Little Barford dates to the 14th and 15th centuries with later additions. It is constructed of brown cobbles with ashlar dressings with 20th century tile and slate roofs.

- 5.3.41 There are also six Grade II listed buildings with 15th century origins, which were extended to in the post-medieval period. These are all houses or farmhouses and are all of timber frame construction. Five of these buildings are located in Eltisley and include the Old Post House (Grade II, NHLE 1331397), the Manor Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1309206), the Green Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1331396), Pond Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1163501) and 1, Potton End (Grade II, NHLE 1331398). The Manor House (Grade II, NHLE 1127173) is located in Croxton.
- 5.3.42 Within the Great Ouse valley, sites are recorded in the Domesday Book close to the river (Ref 41 [page 99]). A number of these settlements have survived to the present day and many can be traced back to the Domesday Book (see Table 2). At Tempsford, the historic cores are recognised as conservation areas at Langford End (DBD6476) and Church End (DBD3406), with Church End being the location of St Peter's church (1114096), and the Gannocks Castle moated enclosure (1013419) (Ref 46 [page 5]). Settlements within the study area which are recorded within the Domesday Book include Roxton, Wyboston, Croxton, Eltisley and Caxton. The size of these settlements in 1086 range from 17 households in Roxton to 40 households in Wyboston.
- 5.3.43 The early medieval settlement of Eaton Socon was relocated at the time of the building of the Norman castle in the 12th century, with its new location to the south-west of the castle (Ref 39 [page 152]). Eynesbury continued to be a significant settlement with neighbouring St Neots also growing at this time (Ref 39 [pages 150 and 153]). By the mid-16th century and the dissolution, the priory at Eynesbury was fairly wealthy, in part due to revenue from St Neots as it was undergoing growth (Ref 39 [page 158]).
- 5.3.44 The settlement evidence throughout the study area is set within a medieval agricultural landscape demonstrated by the farms and barns, while a number of areas of ridge and furrow have been recorded both within the study area as well as within the Order Limits. These include areas 05753 and MCB16333 within the Order Limits to the east, and while settlement activity has been identified throughout the study area, the land within the Order Limits appears to have been largely agricultural during the medieval period. The agricultural nature of the area is also recorded through document evidence. For example, the parish of Croxton is recorded as predominately arable in 1279, and two windmills were recorded from the 13th century in association with the chief manor (Ref 99).
- 5.3.45 Further information on the development of the medieval landscape is contained within **Annex D**.

Post-Medieval (1540–1900)

- 5.3.46 The post-medieval period is the most well represented period, with a large number of assets identified within the study area. During this period a number of nationally significant events left their mark on the landscape, with an increase in purpresture in the 17th century, the enclosure of commons and the Agricultural Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries (Ref 29 [page 79]), the Industrial Revolution of the late 18th – early 19th centuries, and the agricultural decline of the late 19th century all leaving their mark on the landscape. The main effects seen in the landscape are changes in the division of land, abandonment of farmsteads, and growth of towns and urban centres. There are also a number of post-medieval find spots are also recorded across the study area on the Portable Antiquity database.
- 5.3.47 Building forms remained largely unchanged from the 12th century until the 16th and 17th centuries. Upper floors were inserted in the open halls due to the innovation of the chimney or cantilevered to the side (Ref 51 [page 1]). Examples of a hall house include ‘Rowe’s Cottage’ in Little Barford which is described as a ‘Wealdon’-type house and has undergone a number of modifications during its lifetime. It was extensively recorded prior to demolition in the 1970s (Ref 52). A large number of timber-framed buildings with plaster or colour-washed roughcast have been recorded within the study area, some of which are Grade II listed. These buildings are located throughout the study area although there are a number of these within the urban areas at the western end of the Scheme in Roxton and Wyboston. For example, groups of cottages along High Street in Roxton are c.1700 colour-washed roughcast over timber-frame (1146343; 1321210; 1114924). Timber-frame buildings in Wyboston include the two Grade II listed timber-framed thatched cottages, Brook Cottages (1311862) that lie wholly within the Order Limits. In addition to these include a number of 17th century buildings, such as the c.1600 Chawston Lodge, which comprises a timber-framed core house with 19th and 20th century alterations and additions (1245334), and Bridge Farmhouse, a colour-washed roughcast over timber-frame building (1114920), both of which are Grade II listed.
- 5.3.48 Bricks started to be manufactured in the 15th century and this influenced the design and build of structures in the early part of the post-medieval period (Ref 52 [Page 4]), with brick replacing timber as the material of choice in the 18th century (Ref 50 [page 123]). Some of the timber-framed buildings were modified with brick used as an infill of the frame (Ref 50). As settlements grew and developed, those along the River Great Ouse managed the river and its floodplains ((Ref 39 [page 55]) for an example just to the north of the study area).

- 5.3.49 As well as domestic buildings, rural industries continued to be evidenced by agricultural barns and outbuildings built at developing farms (e.g. 20526), a blacksmiths workshop at Eltisley (MCB22621), and the earthwork remains of a duck decoy pond (9725). Gravel extraction along the River Great Ouse, Ivel and adjoining watercourses also continued into the modern period (for example gravel pits 8816, 8815, 8629). There are also a number of commercial buildings from the post-medieval period located within the study area. These mostly comprise public houses. Examples of these include the Grade II listed Dick Turpin and W heatsheaf public houses, 17th and 18th century in date respectively, and both located on the south-western edge of the study area in Tempsford.
- 5.3.50 The development of transportation had a huge impact on the landscape. The River Great Ouse was made navigable from St Ives, Cambridgeshire to Bedford in the 17th century, a stretch of which lies within the study area. Turnpike Trusts were set up in the 18th and early 19th Centuries, although many of the associated toll houses are now lost to road improvements (Ref 50 [page 128]). The remains of a turnpike road (20571) run through Tempsford and within the Order limits to the north of Tempsford. This is the turnpike road that went from Tempsford Bridge (scheduled: 1005393) to Godmanchester. Tempsford Bridge, on the edge of the Order Limits, is located at a staunch (8804) at the original ford crossing. Originally a timber bridge, it was replaced by a stone bridge in 1820 (Ref 53 [page 22]). The original bridge is shown on Thornthwaite's 1772 map (Ref 54). The 19th century bridge was built of dressed sandstone with three broad segmental arches and cutwaters both up and downstream. The bridge measures approximately 50 metres long and 10 metres wide. Nearby Blunham Bridge (scheduled: 1004504) is an earlier bridge over the River Ivel, having been constructed in the 17th century (Ref 53 [page 69]). The Blunham bridge comprises two adjoining bridges; the western bridge is built of coursed ironstone and limestone with five arches while the eastern is a later 19th century single span bridge with iron girders mounted on coursed stone. The 18th century Brickgate Bridge (15114) spans a 'backwater' that is likely to have once been the main course of the River Ivel (Ref 53 [page 85]). Associated with the growing road network are a number of mile posts, including four 19th century Grade II listed mile posts. These are all cast iron, triangular in shape and painted white with black painted raised inscription. These are located along Cambridge Road in Croxton (1331371), Eltisley (1331394) and Caxton (1162760), and near the junction with Elsworth Road (1331369).
- 5.3.51 A further significant development was the introduction of the railways. The London to Peterborough section of the Great Northern Railway (MCB20853) opened in 1850 (now the East Coast Main Line Railway) and runs through the Order Limits at two locations. The impact on industries was great, enabling expansion and with it the expansion of urban centres, but was also one of the influencing factors of the agricultural decline.

- 5.3.52 There are various maps dating from the post-medieval period which record the study area. The earliest map consulted was of the county of Huntingdonshire by Pieter van den Keere and published c.1620–1627 (Ref 55). It shows the settlements of St Neots, Eynsbury, Barford and Tempsford, and the River Great Ouse. No detail of the Order Limits or study area is shown. However, its inclusion is warranted, demonstrating the longevity and importance of some settlements.
- 5.3.53 Morden's county maps, used by Gibson in his revision of Camden's Britannia (Ref 56) (1586, revised 1722), show each of the three counties (Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire) divided into hundreds and also the main waterways. Later mapping includes the road networks, many of which are the precursors to the networks seen today. For example, Ainslie's 1765 map of Bedfordshire (Ref 57) (**Plate A**) shows broadly the route of the A1, which to the south of Wyboston forms part of the Order Limits. It also shows the ford at Tempsford, now the location of Tempsford Bridge. The equivalent map for Huntingdonshire by Morden (date unknown, post-dates the 1722 map above) (Ref 58) (**Plate B**) again shows the River Great Ouse and the road network. Here, the road from St Neots to Croxton is, broadly speaking, the precursor to the A428. This continues on Morden's 1753 revised map of Cambridgeshire (Ref 59) where the junction with Ermine Street at Caxton Gibbet is also shown (**Plate C**).
- 5.3.54 A series of maps relate to the Parliamentary Enclosures of the 18th century, such as Roxton 1810 (Ref 83). A further map dated 1813 (Ref 84), is similar but gives a little more detail and shows the land further divided, and, in some cases, change of ownership. However, both show that the layout of the settlement remains largely unchanged, with inevitable small expansion, and with the main roads reflected in the modern settlement. The later 1850 auction map of the Roxton Estate (Ref 85) shows the extent of the Estate, taking in land as far as Barford Bridge to the south. It also shows changes in land ownership from the 1813 map of non-Estate land. As with the Roxton Estate map, a map of the Tempsford Estate, likely to date to the sale of the estate in 1824 (Ref 86), shows the extent of the Tempsford Estate, surrounding the Tempsford settlement, land ownership and also the awarded public drains. The 1840 Tithe Map for Little Barford (Ref 87) and the later 1876 estate map (Ref 88) both show the settlement and surrounding fields generally as they are today, with some development within the settlement and with the northernmost land now part of St Neots and developed (a power station).
- 5.3.55 The 1834 Inclosure Map for Caxton (Ref 89) shows the land to the west of Ermine Street (A1198) largely as it is today, with some boundary loss evident where fields have been joined up, and the expansion of residential areas. To the east of Ermine Street the only major change is a large area of woodland which is no longer extant. The area is now arable land with a modern warehouse facility and farmhouses. The road network is largely as it is today with the A1198 (Ermine Street) marked 'Turnpike Road', and the A428 largely aligned to its current location. The map also records a field, to the south of the Order Limits close to the existing Caxton Gibbet roundabout and to the west of Ermine Street,

named as Gibbet Field. This may indicate the original location of the gibbet known to have been in the area.

- 5.3.56 The 1865 Inclosure Map for Eltisley (Ref 90) shows the layout of the village including the village green and the majority of the road network largely as it exists today. A road marked 'St Neots and Cambridge Turnpike' is likely the same turnpike road marked on the Inclosure Map for Caxton. The modern A428 follows the same route of this turnpike road until it reaches the north of the village of Eltisley, where it forms a new course, continuing across the top of the village, bisecting the 'Bury and Stratton Turnpike Road' (B1040), heading towards St Neots. No differences are noted on the 1888 Tithe Map for Eltisley (Ref 91). A number of moated sites are marked on both maps, which reflect the recorded sites discussed above.
- 5.3.57 The historic boundary of the parish of Papworth Everard is shown on the 1818 Inclosure Map (Ref 92), which is still visible in the unusual field boundaries which form a 'V' shape to the north of the A428. Ermine Street and Church Road (now Church Lane) are the two main roads marked on the map which are still extant. However, the road network within the village is now much more extensive to accommodate the large scale modern residential development. The only land which appears to have retained its original boundaries and agricultural use is the land to the south of the village, which forms the 'V' shape, and land to the north-east. A map of Papworth Everard dated to 1825 (Ref 93) has the appearance of a Tithe Map, though it is not believed to be one (Cambridgeshire Archives note). The map shows the land further subdivided with the land parcels individually numbered, although no reference is available for the numbering.
- 5.3.58 The Inclosure Map for Elsworth dated 1800 (Ref 94) shows the land to the north of the A428, towards the east of the Order Limits, largely as it is today. The only marked change being an area of woodland noted as Elsworth Wood which is now nearly half reduced in size due to modern recreational activity.
- 5.3.59 The 1811 Inclosure Map for Croxton (Ref 95) shows the St Neots and Cambridge Turn Pike Road on the same route as the existing A428. The road network is shown largely as it exists today. However, there is extensive boundary loss with much of the smaller land parcels now forming part of larger fields. The area towards the west of the parish is now heavily wooded, which is not shown on the 1811 map, although the area is marked as 'Woodway Field', indicating the presence of a wood. The area to the immediate south of Woodway Field is marked as 'Old Park' and remains largely unchanged to date, expanding slightly towards the north to incorporate the smaller land parcels marked on the 1811 map (now known as Croxton Park).

- 5.3.60 The 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping shows little change to the modern mapping (**Plates D to G**). The general agricultural landscape, farmsteads and settlement pattern is largely unchanged. It can be seen that St Neots is gradually expanding at this time, having merged with Eynesbury in 1876. The railway opened in 1850 and is also clearly marked on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (six-inch to the mile series, published between 1883–7) onwards (see **Plates H to J**). Of note is the inclusion on the 19th century mapping of a railways station at Tempsford. This opened in 1863 and closed in 1956.
- 5.3.61 Although the development of industries affected the landscape during the post-medieval period much of land remained in agricultural use throughout this period as recorded on the historic mapping and evidenced by the post-medieval farmsteads. These include extant structures such as New Inn Farm (1127144) and associated farm buildings (1331400) located north of the A428 at Caxton, dating from the late 18th- early 19th century and both Grade II listed, as well as the sites of former buildings, for example that of Rectory Farm in Elsworth, which is now completely demolished (MCB20864). Other types of evidence include possible ridge and furrow, with examples in Croxton (MCB24581), Tempsford Hall Park (7001) and around Jesus College Farm, Eltisley (MCB23487; MCB23488; MCB23489) (e.g. MCB23574) and other associated remains such as Dovecotes, like the 17th century Grade II listed example at Forty Farm (1321213), and barns, such as the range of 19th century barns at Poplar Farm (12468).

Modern (1901 – Present)

- 5.3.62 A total of 20 assets dating to the modern period have been recorded within the study area, and include quarries, military defences, and features linked to water supply. The impact of the Second World War can still be seen in the landscape, particularly within the south-east of England where a network of static defences were set up. Some of these are recorded within the study area and include a pill box (17966), and anti-tank traps (18001). An anti-aircraft battery (MBD17958) is also recorded. In addition, elements of the site of the disused airfield RAF Caxton Gibbet (CB15131), that was used for training aircrew, survive near the eastern end of the Order Limits, and was in use from 1934-1945 although the site of the main airfield has now been returned to agricultural use.
- 5.3.63 During the 1930s standpipes were introduced to provide clean drinking water. A number of these with a lion head motif are noted in Chawston (3526), Roxton (8446), and Wyboston (8587, 8589).
- 5.3.64 The expansion of St Neots continued through the 20th century, with Eaton Socon and Eaton Ford merging with St Neots in the 1960s, and continuing development within and directly bordering the settlement. This is not the case for many of the other settlements that appear to remain more contained with a small amount of development seen. One noticeable exception, Cambourne, to the south-east of the Order Limits, is a new settlement, having become a civil parish in 2004. Road improvements along the Order Limits occurred in 1972 with the adjustment of the road to bypass Eltisley (the original road now the A45), and a more major adjustment occurring in 1985 with the bypass around St Neots (the former road now the B1428).

- 5.3.65 The landscape has remained mostly agricultural in nature throughout the 20th century to the present, interspersed with farmsteads and small settlements, many of which survive from the post-medieval period, including listed buildings such as the 17th century Grade II listed Birchfield Farmhouse (1114877) in Barford and non-designated buildings such as Common Farm, Elsworth (03502), c.1800 in date.
- 5.3.66 A map dated 1944 details the land held as part of the Croxton Park Estate (Ref 96) and shows the parishes of Croxton, Toseland, Yelling, Papworth Everard, Eltisley and Caxton. There are no marked changes between this map and current mapping, although the area marked as Woodway Field on the 1811 Inclosure Map for Croxton survives, with two areas of woodland marked as ‘North Lodge Plantation’ and ‘Pivet and Gorse Plantation’ and bounded by fields.
- 5.3.67 Analysis of 20th century aerial photographs shows the area has not changed, mostly encompassing agricultural fields with areas of woodland. The only notable change is an area of woodland in Caxton which was marked on the 1834 Inclosure Map, which is no longer extant, the area now being arable land with a modern warehouse facility and farmhouses.

Unknown

- 5.3.68 A number of assets are of an unknown date, being undiagnostic features that may form a component of a number of periods discussed above. For example, ditches MCB18824 which form a possible enclosure, and MCB19040 that include rectangular forms, irregular shapes, both of which sites are mapped on 1996 aerial photography, pits MCB18832, and an enclosure in Eltisley visible as cropmarks measuring approximately 37 x 26 metres MCB24586.

5.4 Previous archaeological fieldwork

- 5.4.1 Numerous archaeological investigations have taken place within the study area (see **Annex E and Figure 4**). A summary of those close to or within the Scheme’s Order Limits is provided below.

A421 Great Barford Bypass (Ref 45)

- a. Reference: EBB687, EBB688.
- b. Field numbers: F3, F4, F5, F6.

- 5.4.2 Evaluation, comprising geophysical survey, field walking and trial trenching, led to the excavation of nine sites along the 7.7 kilometre corridor. Early prehistoric activity is evidenced by flint scatters and occasional features. Agricultural settlement activity is seen from the middle Iron Age into the Romano-British period, with a late Roman–Saxon transition suggested by possible settlement continuity at one site. The medieval period is characterised by agricultural activity in the form of small dispersed farms or settlements (see (Ref 45 [page 423]) for references of evaluation reports by Northamptonshire Archaeology).

A428 Caxton to Hardwick (Ref 60; Ref 61; Ref 38)

- a. Reference: ECB1827, ECB1874, ECB2087, ECB2935.

b. Field numbers: F100.

- 5.4.3 A series of archaeological investigations were undertaken to the west of Cambridge, in advance of the construction of a new dual carriageway for the A428 Caxton Common to Hardwick Improvement Scheme. The evaluation identified areas of archaeological significance leading to the targeted excavation of nine separate sites along the construction corridor, totalling 9.9 hectares. Most of the significant remains identified dated to the Roman period, with a smaller proportion dating to the Iron Age, and comprised farmsteads, field systems and associated drove-ways, largely belonging to a single period.
- 5.4.4 Very little evidence for activity prior to the Iron Age was identified during the course of the investigations. Fourteen pieces of worked flint were identified across the scheme comprising largely residual flints (including a pick thought to be Mesolithic to early Neolithic and a Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead) within Iron Age and Roman deposits. Two small pits were identified at site 2 which contained Bronze Age pottery sherds.
- 5.4.5 The earliest settlement identified was a Middle Iron Age farmstead at sites 7 and 8 comprising four enclosures defined by large ditches, as well as the remains of at least four roundhouses within these enclosures. Evidence for later Iron Age and early Roman activity were identified at sites 2 and 3, including a network of drove-ways and possible livestock enclosures. Three Roman settlements were excavated at site 5; one contained a roundhouse and was in use during the 2nd and 3rd centuries and one was not established until the end of the 3rd century, continuing in use throughout the 4th century. The largest of the settlements was established in the 2nd century in the form of a ladder system and was extended during the 3rd century and extensively remodelled in the 4th century, around which time a coin hoard was deposited, containing approximately 4,500 late 3rd century coins. Two inhumation burials were also identified within the settlement enclosure.
- 5.4.6 The remains of medieval field systems, in the form of shallow remnants of furrows, as well as post-medieval boundary ditches, were encountered throughout the scheme. The remains of a large rectangular moated garden feature were identified at site 4, and contained pottery dating to the 17th–20th Centuries. A large quarry pit was partially revealed at site 8 and contained fragments of 19th century ceramic land-drain.

Barford Road, Eynesbury (Ref 62)

a. Reference: ECB1640.

b. Field numbers: n/a.

- 5.4.7 An assessment was undertaken of the archaeological potential of a site of approximately 40.9 hectares between Barford Road, Eynesbury and the River Great Ouse. Cropmarks show the existence of a substantial ritual landscape of the Neolithic and Bronze Age period and previous excavations on the periphery of the development area indicated that archaeological deposits associated with this period have survived later ploughing. The survival is partly attributed to the protection afforded by alluvium deposits. Romano-British trackways and ditches

identified during previous excavations within the vicinity of the development site were cut into the top of this alluvium but most of the earthworks, including medieval ridge and furrow had been damaged by modern ploughing. Previous fieldwalking within the development site revealed late Mesolithic / early Neolithic flint tools and cores. Excavations to the south of the development site produced evidence of a multi-phase Neolithic settlement with associated arable cultivation. The settlement was succeeded by a Bronze Age round barrow and aerial photographs suggest this activity extends into the development site. Cropmarks to the south and west of the development site may indicate settlement of Iron Age or Romano-British date and a Roman villa is known to exist north of the development site. Cropmarks within the development site suggest a putative Roman villa; however, no artefactual evidence has been found to support this. To the south of the development site, five pagan burials of 7th century date were excavated, which were dug into a former Bronze Age barrow. Further Anglo-Saxon features and artefacts have been recovered within the vicinity of the development site. Anglo-Saxon buildings and burials were identified at Eaton Socon, on the opposite bank of the Ouse. Medieval ridge and furrow has been identified within the vicinity during previous excavations and documentary evidence indicates that the development site was covered by a well-developed open field system.

- 5.4.8 Previous excavations within the vicinity of the Barford Road scheme and assessment of aerial photographs and cropmarks suggests a rich landscape dating from the Mesolithic period onwards and traces of each period may exist within the development site. Alluvium deposits are known to exist across the development site, which may be sealing earlier phases of archaeology. Medieval and more recent ploughing is likely to have disturbed the land within the proposed development, however, the impact of the ploughing may have been reduced by the overburden of alluvium.

Black Cat Island, Roxton (Ref 63; Ref 64; Ref 65; Ref 66)

- a. Reference: EBB950, EBB951, EBB952, EBD272.
- b. Field numbers: F11, F12, F24, F25, F26, F27, F30.

- 5.4.9 Revised desk-based assessment concluded that the study area had potential for good survival of significant Iron Age and Roman remains. It considered the survival of early prehistoric or Saxon archaeology to be unlikely, and that medieval agricultural remains might also survive, but were considered less significant. The results of the geophysical survey revealed a concentration of anomalies, a possible enclosure ditch, enclosures, and parallel ditches, to the south of the area and a possible roundhouse to the west (see Lisbon and Ivens 2005, 19 for reference of previous study by Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service).

Black Cat roundabout, Land adjacent to. (Ref 67)

- a. Reference: EBB908.
- b. Field numbers: F10.

- 5.4.10 Evaluation, comprising geophysical survey and trenching, over c.2.9 hectares of arable land. Evaluation revealed an area of Romano-British ditches and pits to the north-west of the area. Extensive cropmarks were recorded as an extension to a wider feature in the field to the west of the area. Medieval and later agricultural activity was also recorded.

Caxton Gibbet (Ref 68)

- a. Reference: ECB3922.
- b. Field numbers: n/a.

- 5.4.11 Excavation of six trial trenches ahead of development close to the junction of the A428 and A1198. The earliest evidence identified was a 19th century agricultural drainage ditch with modern services and refuse in three of the trenches. The evaluation concluded that the subsoil was largely undisturbed.

Chawston, Land to the rear of 2 Great North Road (Ref 69)

- a. Reference: EBB561.
- b. Field numbers: n/a.

- 5.4.12 Trial trenching revealed no archaeological remains.

Eaton Socon (Ref 70)

- a. Reference: MCB16504.
- b. Field numbers: n/a.

- 5.4.13 Excavation ahead of a proposed area of development revealed Roman period agricultural activity. The site spanned late 1st – 4th Centuries AD and comprised field-systems, enclosures, a driveway, quarry pits, two ring gullies and a small rectangular enclosure.

Elsworth Turn, Monk Drive, Great Common, Cambourne (Ref 71; Ref 72)

- a. Reference: ECB765.
- b. Field numbers: n/a.

- 5.4.14 Evaluation of three areas within the vicinity of known archaeological features. Evaluation revealed that the features did not extend into these areas with no significant activity recorded (Ref 72 [page 131, for list of Cambourne New Settlement reports by Wessex Archaeology]).

Huntingdon to Little Barford (Ref 73)

- a. Reference: EBB697.
- b. Field numbers: F30, F31, F32, F34, F40.

- 5.4.15 Field survey and watching brief over a 21 kilometre stretch of gas pipeline. Nine archaeological sites were identified comprising Roman period pits and ditches, medieval ditches, and a post-medieval surface scatter and wall foundation. Unstratified finds dated from the Neolithic to the post-medieval.

Love's Farm, St Neots (Ref 104)

- a. Reference: ECB2417, ECB 2482, ECB 3563, ECB3667.
- b. Field Numbers: N/A.

- 5.4.16 Fieldwork conducted over 60 hectares on the claylands near the western boundary of Cambridgeshire, comprising geophysical survey, fieldwalking, trial trenching and excavation. The archaeological investigations revealed an extensive Iron Age – Roman agricultural landscape. Evidence was revealed for the exploitation of the area in early prehistoric, with field systems present from the Middle Iron Age. By the late Iron Age, several farmsteads were set within what may have been three 'landholdings', bounded to the south by a major routeway, previously identified as a possible Roman road. Dominant features were a large square enclosure, and a later circular monument, positioned on a ridge overlooking the settlements. The site was ideally situated to provide evidence for the influence of Romanisation on the countryside. However, little trace of disruption on daily life was noted, with some metalwork with military associations identified. At around the time of the Conquest, the minor farmsteads fell from use and activities coalesced into two settlements, one which developed from the Iron Age and the other effectively a 'new' settlement that started in the 4th century. The older of the two settlements was abandoned in the late 4th century and the other settlement appeared to remain in use into the early Anglo-Saxon period. The site eventually became medieval fields.

Pastures Farm, Caxton (Ref 74)

- a. Reference: ECB2910.
- b. Field numbers: n/a.

- 5.4.17 Evaluation comprising trial trenching revealed no archaeological remains.

Potton Lane, St Neots (Ref 75)

- a. Reference: ECB2121.
- b. Field numbers: F53, F54, F55.

- 5.4.18 Watching brief and trial trenching during mains reinforcement. Although in an area of prehistoric and Romano-British remains, none were located during the evaluation with the exception of a single prehistoric flint flake. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow was found, along with medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Roxton (Ref 32; Ref 27)

- a. Reference: MBD617.
- b. Field numbers: n/a.

- 5.4.19 Excavation of five ring ditches and parts of a system of associated rectilinear enclosures and other features. Cemetery site located on an earlier settlement. Radiocarbon dating puts the cemetery site in use throughout the second millennium BC. Iron Age and Roman arable agricultural activity overlies the site. Roman and Saxon burials identified at two of the ring-ditches suggest they were still visible earthworks.

Roxton garden centre (Ref 76)

- a. Reference: EBD278.
- b. Field numbers: F12.

- 5.4.20 Monitoring of topsoil stripping adjacent to cropmarks recorded no significant archaeological activity.

Roxton quarry (Ref 77)

- a. Reference: EBD139.
- b. Field numbers: n/a.

- 5.4.21 Several prehistoric features were found during an evaluation prior to a quarry extension.

St Neots bypass (Ref 97)

- a. Reference: ECB2017.
- b. Field numbers: F57, F60, F61, F63, F64, F65, F66.

- 5.4.22 Fieldwalking carried out in 1984.

St Neots, Land between the railway line, St Neots and Potton Road (Ref 78)

- a. Reference: ECB4785.
- b. Field numbers: n/a.

- 5.4.23 A geophysical survey over 4.15 hectares revealed four linear features of archaeological significance and a single linear feature that corresponded to an historic field boundary. A number of parallel linear anomalies may indicate the remains of medieval ridge and furrow, or be the result of modern ploughing.

Tempsford Hall (Ref 79)

- a. Reference: EBD1565.
- b. Field numbers: n/a.

- 5.4.24 Evaluation comprising an earthwork survey and trial trenching across 2.5 hectares. Earthworks likely to be Late Saxon / medieval tenement plots were identified to the north of the area, and earthworks associated with the moated medieval manor were identified to the west. Trenching demonstrated little evidence of archaeological remains outside of these two areas of activity.

Tempsford Park (Ref 46)

- a. Reference: EBD1075.
- b. Field numbers: n/a.

5.4.25 Excavation carried out ahead of a road scheme. Excavation found limited evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity, with occupation activity starting in the late Saxon evidenced by enclosures and artefacts. A mid-13th century moated enclosure of 0.65 hectares and associated manor house were identified and recorded.

Wintringham Park (Ref 37) Reference: ECB3024

- a. Field numbers: F59

5.4.26 Evaluation carried out ahead of a housing scheme over c.162 hectares. Extensive archaeological remains were identified by geophysical survey and trial trenching. Limited evidence was recorded for the Neolithic period. Settlement activity relating to the mid-Iron Age was identified with a re-ordering noted on the late Iron Age. Settlement evidence continued throughout the Roman period, with the late Iron Age field layout persisting into the early Roman period. Evidence of settlement in the Roman period includes a roundhouse and remains of agricultural processes and metalworking, as well as a road running through the area. Late Roman settlement in the area appears to be concentrated within two areas of enclosures within the site, with evidence of a field system at the southern side of the site. Archaeological remains were found to be truncated by medieval ridge and furrow and modern ploughing.

Black Cat Quarry (South) (Ref 98) (Forthcoming)

- a. Reference: N/A.
- b. Field numbers: F25-27, F30.

5.4.27 Excavations undertaken in advance of quarrying. Ten phases of activity were identified on the gravel terraces between the River Great Ouse and the Black Cat Roundabout. The earliest evidence dated to the Upper Palaeolithic, with most evidence dating to the Bronze Age and the Roman periods. Evidence of other dates, including Mesolithic, Neolithic, Iron Age and early medieval, was limited, but a presence was confirmed. Evidence for a ditched enclosure, enclosing some 7.1ha, dated to between the 9th and 11th Centuries. This may have been a Viking camp, or even the site of an Anglo-Saxon battle referred to in the Anglo-Saxon chronicles as the Tempsford Fortress.

5.5 Aerial photographs

5.5.1 An aerial photograph and LiDAR survey was undertaken by Alison Deegan in August 2019 (**Ref 8**). Aerial photographic data was consulted from the Historic England Archive and the Huntingdonshire Archive, as well as digital imager available from Google Earth and Bing Maps. LiDAR data was obtained from the Digital Terrain Model and the Digital Surface Model from the Environment Agency.

- 5.5.2 Much of the evidence is thought to indicate Iron Age/ Roman features. These include a possible high-status Roman settlement near Pivot and Gorse Plantation, recorded through a large rectilinear compound with a smaller inner enclosure and various overlapping and subdividing elements. Further settlement sites were recorded to the north of Wintringham Hall where regular and rectilinear enclosures were recorded near to the Sandy to Godmanchester Roman road. Other features of probable Iron Age or Roman date include possible hut circles north of Ingles Spinney and east of North Lodge Plantation, an oval palisaded enclosure near North East Farm and Pembroke College Farm, D-shaped enclosures between Pembroke College Farm and Ermine Street and traces of possible field boundaries.
- 5.5.3 Later features within the study area comprise medieval and post-medieval remains. These consist of medieval moats at Wintringham Hall and Pastures Farm, plough headlands recorded to the north of Wintringham Hall, north of Croxton Park and north-east of Eltisley and ridge and furrow at Croxton Park and North Lodge Plantation. There is also a post-medieval windmill mound, recorded to the north-east of Eltisley and an undated cluster of pits in a field to the north-west of Caxton Gibbet, which although lay between two groups of Iron Age/ Roman features, is uncertain whether they are of archaeological origin.
- 5.5.4 A number of these sites are recorded on the HERs, including the moated site at Wintringham Hall (01270) various enclosures (745, 2664, 16800, 16802, MCB24587), ditches (MCB18831, MCB18833) and the site of a former farm (MCB24563).

5.6 Geophysical survey

- 5.6.1 Three phases of geophysical surveys have been undertaken as part of the archaeological evaluations for the Scheme.
- 5.6.2 The survey results indicated numerous enclosure features of probable Iron Age or Roman date. These features ranged from large enclosure complexes to small isolated enclosures, and features such as roundhouses, pits and trackways have been recorded in association with the enclosures. Another widely recorded feature within the site was ridge and furrow, although much of it has been levelled by modern agricultural processes. The presence of these features indicates the dominance of agricultural land in the area during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Later features comprise various former field boundaries dated to the 18th and 19th Centuries, following the enclosure of medieval open fields. The sites of two former farms have been indicated through areas of magnetic disturbance and the site of a post-medieval windmill were also recorded within the survey area (02463, 02541).

5.7 Walkover survey

- 5.7.1 A walkover survey was undertaken between the 12 – 14 March 2018 to locate, identify and characterise recorded heritage assets, and to assess how the current and former land uses may have affected the archaeological potential of the land within the Order Limits.

- 5.7.2 The land is mainly comprised of fields in use as both arable and pasture agricultural land, and is characterised by small, linear shaped fields at the western end of the Scheme around Roxton, and larger, irregularly- shaped fields to the east. The land is predominately flat, and the fields are delineated by hedgerows or small embankments. The fields were also interspersed with small areas of woodland.
- 5.7.3 The scheduled 'Round Hill' bowl barrow (1013521) was seen during the walkover. It is covered with thick vegetation comprising trees and bushes. The monument is located in a prominent position in the landscape and is still visible from a distance due to its relatively flat surroundings. No other of the recorded heritage assets were visible above ground during the walkover.
- 5.7.4 No additional assets were recorded during the walkover survey.

5.8 Historic landscape characterisation

- 5.8.1 The desk-based review and the walkover survey have established that the land within the Scheme boundary has remained rural in character and is predominantly used for agricultural activity. There has been a degree of urbanisation attributed to the development of the settlements, particularly around the A1 corridor, and the development of transportation infrastructure. There are two areas of ornamental garden or parkland within the study area. One of these is the Registered Park and Garden, Croxton Park.
- 5.8.2 Historic landscape character area information is not available for the areas covered by the Scheme. In its absence, an analysis of historic mapping and other available data has identified three distinct character areas across the Scheme.
- 5.8.3 The largest historic landscape type is agricultural in nature and is largely formed of post-enclosure field systems which have been enlarged in the 20th century. Analysis of the historic mapping has shown that the irregularly shaped fields remained largely unchanged throughout the 20th century until the development of agricultural practices brought about by the development in farming machinery. Despite the amalgamation of fields, the earlier field patterns can still be identified in the surviving fields. The arable field systems are interspersed with farm buildings or small groups of houses. Away from the existing A428, which crosses east-west across the study area, the road network is limited with single track roads or tracks providing the only access to some farms. Small areas of woodland or plantation are also located across areas within the Scheme boundary. While some variation in their extent and boundary has been noted, many of these pockets of woodland are recorded on the 19th century mapping.
- 5.8.4 The second largest historic landscape type is areas of ornamental or designed garden and parkland. The Grade II* registered park and garden Croxton Park (12280) is an example of an early 16th century deer park and borders the Scheme at its northern extent.

- 5.8.5 The Croxton estate was purchase by Dr Edward Leeds in 1571 and he commissioned formal gardens and a 25ha deer park to be created immediately north of the hall which stood on the site at that time. The extant hall was built by a later Edward Leeds in 1761. Sir George Leeds, the last owner within the Leeds family, had plans drawn for a new park which are potentially attributed to Humphry Repton. Repton was a landscape gardener of the working in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, whose designs combined the natural landscapes of the Picturesque movement with more formal ornamental features such as flower beds and terraces (Ref 103 [page 4]). The gardens of this period would often feature a landscape parkland divided from the house by an area of more organised planting of flowers and shrubs. Other features of these gardens included glasshouses and separate walled gardens used for kitchen gardens and rose gardens. Croxton Park has a kitchen garden to the north-east of the house, while an example of the rose garden can be seen in Repton's design for Ashridge in Hertfordshire. Other gardens within the wider area attributed to Repton include Bourn Hall (NHLE 1000613), a Grade II registered park and garden, approximately 7.5 kilometres south-east of Croxton Park. The gardens at Bourn Hall comprise a raised terrace around the Hall with a parterre flower garden to the south-west and open landscaped grounds beyond this with areas of woodland [NHLE record entry].
- 5.8.6 After the estate was sold in 1820 the new owner, Samuel Newton, enlarged and landscaped the land to the south to extend the park and removed elements of the old village. The estate remained in the hands of the Newton Family throughout the 19th and much of the 20th century when it was sold several times, with much of the estate being divided and sold off.
- 5.8.7 Croxton Park is defined by an area of garden and pleasure grounds, including a walled kitchen garden, located to the north and north-east of the house, and the wider park defined by an undulating landscape made up of grassland scattered with veteran and more recently planted trees. Immediately to the north and north-west of the house is a lawn, separated from the surrounding pleasure grounds of Croxton Park by a ha-ha. The parkland is interspersed with open shrub and woodland planting and informal pathways running throughout. Shrubberies were a key feature of Repton and Regency gardens, which often framed 'serpentine garden walks' connecting the garden 'more closely to the surrounding landscape', which can be seen within the grounds of Croxton Park (Ref 103). These pathways are recorded on the 19th century historic maps of the area including the 1887 Ordnance Survey map. The park is enclosed by a large 19th century plantation, particularly to the east, south and west. These groups of trees are particularly located along boundary lines and act as visual links with the house (NHLE: 1000491). There are three lodged entrances to the park and the main drive approaches the hall from the north.

- 5.8.8 After the estate was sold in 1820 the new owner, Samuel Newton, enlarged and landscaped the land to the south to extend the park and removed elements of the old village. The estate remained in the hands of the Newton Family throughout the 19th and much of the 20th century when it was sold on several times with much of the estate being divided and sold off.
- 5.8.9 The second designed landscape is the non-designated pleasure grounds surrounding Tempsford Hall (7001). The historic character of the ground of the hall are still discernible on historic mapping and aerial photography. The original hall was built in the late 18th century and was rebuilt in the early 20th century after the original house was burnt down in 1898. The grounds of the hall are around 15 acres and include a kitchen garden and glasshouse. The hall is surrounded by spacious lawns and bounded by ornamental planting. Beyond the formal garden open grassland is scattered mature trees and areas of dense shrubbery which form borders to the park land on all sides.
- 5.8.10 The third character type identified is formed of modern settlement and light industry. Small towns and villages have grown up from the medieval period with the focus of the settlement largely surrounding the main road corridors of the A1 and the A428. The area is also crossed north-south at the western end of the scheme by the railway. The settlements are largely formed of small, individual properties with private gardens. Some light industrial properties and local amenities are also present. The growth and spread of these settlements can be tracked on the historic mapping with rapid changes identified in the later part of the 20th century.

6 Baseline assessment

6.1 Archaeological potential

Prehistoric

- 6.1.2 There is little early prehistoric material recorded within the study area from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic periods, with evidence limited to find spots. Although evidence from these periods is sparse, evidence is often located within the river valleys and the River Great Ouse has been noted as important for its survival of deposits containing Palaeolithic material. Due to this it is possible for further remains to be identified within the valley of the river at the western side of the Order Limits. Bronze Age and Iron Age features have been recorded within the study area, from the scheduled bowl barrow to the north of Roxton to the various cropmark sites of Bronze Age ring ditches (MBD1776; 20438; MBD17147) and Iron Age settlement sites (MCB15790; 19765). As much of the land is undeveloped agricultural land there is potential for archaeological remains to survive below ground. Due to this and the position of the River Great Ouse within the study area, the potential for previously unrecorded archaeology of prehistoric date is considered to be medium for the early prehistoric, and high for the Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Roman

- 6.1.3 Roman evidence in the study area consists of settlement evidence (e.g. 801; MCB20473; MBD1881), find spots and the site of Roman roads (505; MCB15034; 1044694). This evidence indicates that the landscape was in use during the Roman period, likely as small rural settlements. Due to the undeveloped nature of much of the land within the study area, there is potential for archaeological remains to survive, particularly along the lines of the Roman roads. Due to this the potential for previously unrecorded archaeology of Roman date is high.

Early medieval

- 6.1.4 The evidence of early medieval date within the study area comprises the site of a 9th century abbey in Eltisley (02380), several excavated structures and settlement evidence and find spots. There is documentary evidence of early medieval settlements, mainly through the records within the Domesday Book, indicating that later early medieval sites are likely to have been recorded and thus unlikely to identify previously unknown sites. Although Anglo-Saxon sites are often difficult to locate through archaeological investigations, there have been sites identified within the study area which recorded finds from the Roman period and the early medieval, and further finds of the early medieval date may be recorded from the undeveloped agricultural land. Therefore, the potential for previously unrecorded archaeology of early medieval date to be identified within the study area is considered to be medium.

Medieval

- 6.1.5 The evidence of the medieval period from the study area consists of settlement evidence of moated enclosures and DMV, as well as agricultural evidence of ridge and furrow and farm buildings. Documentary evidence records the sites of medieval settlements and so is unlikely to identify previously unknown sites, although there is potential for assets relating to medieval agricultural practices to be recovered from the undeveloped land which has remained in agricultural use. Therefore, the potential for previously unrecorded archaeology of medieval date is medium.

Post-medieval

- 6.1.6 Evidence of the post-medieval period is mostly comprised of extant buildings and the former sites of structure. Due to the well-documented nature of the post-medieval period and mapping available of the study area, it is unlikely that previously unrecorded archaeological remains of this date will be identified. This, in addition to the extant nature of many of the assets mean the potential for post-medieval remains is low.

6.2 Assets within the order limits

- 6.2.1 The heritage assets known to be located within the Order Limits are detailed below. The significance of these assets is based on knowledge available at the time of writing, and further information may change the assessment.
- 6.2.2 The following assets are recorded within the Order Limits. The assessment has determined there would be no effect on these assets as a result of the Scheme:
- a. 8810 – Site of a former mile post.
 - b. 13413 – Evidence for Saxon identified during previous trial trenching, now under the A1.
 - c. 8629 – Gravel pits, now under A1.
 - d. 8818 – Cropmarks. Nothing found during evaluation.
 - e. 1651 – Sub-rectangular enclosure.
 - f. 17182 – The foundations of a 17th–18th century wall, now under road.
 - g. 15047 – Cropmarks of a probable group of sub-rectangular enclosures and cremations. Quarried away.
 - h. 1832 – Cropmarks indicating a block of sub-rectangular enclosures thought to be prehistoric. Quarried away.
 - i. 20567 – The route of a former turnpike road. No change.
 - j. 11862 – Great Northern Railway. No change.
 - k. 00616 – Find spot. No longer in place.
 - l. 01307 – Find spot. No longer in place.
 - m. 03543 – Find spot. No longer in place.

- n. 01562 – Find spot. No longer in place.
- o. 01319 – Find spot. No longer in place.
- p. 03532 – Find spot. No longer in place.
- q. 03535 – Find spot. No longer in place.
- r. 03539 – Find spot. No longer in place.
- s. 04063 – Pit. Now under the line of the road.
- t. 02494 – Find spot. No longer in place.
- u. 11873 – Find spot. No longer in place.
- v. 20881 – Site of a building, now demolished.
- w. MCB4320 – ditches identified during previous trial trenching, now under the A428.
- x. 02470 – Caxton Gibbet. No effect.

6.2.3 Chawston Manor (1010114), a scheduled monument, is located to the north of the existing Black Cat roundabout. Due to its topographic location and planting around the asset, it has no intervisibility with the Scheme, and there is minimal road noise. As a result, there is no impact upon this asset and it is not considered further below.

6.2.4 A Grade II listed milepost (1331369) located near the junction with Elsworth Road and St Neots Road is located in an area where no works are proposed. Consequently, there would be no impact upon it

6.2.5 Tempsford Bridge (1005393/1321633) is a scheduled monument as well as a Grade II listed building and is of high value. It carries the current A1 over the River Great Ouse. Originally a timber bridge, it was replaced by a stone bridge in 1820. The bridge possesses historic interest as the site of an early crossing point of the river, with architectural interest as an example of an early 19th century river bridge, using local materials. The setting of the bridge includes the river landscape. Since the early 1960s, Tempsford Bridge has carried the northbound carriageway of the road, marking its original alignment, while a modern, concrete bridge constructed to carry the southbound traffic when the road was expanded. The construction of the new bridge and adjustments to modernise Tempsford Bridge have eroded some of its significance; however, Tempsford Bridge continues to dominate the surrounding landscape and contributes to picturesque views from the river.

- 6.2.6 Milepost (1162760) is located near south of Pembroke Farm. It is of 19th century date and cast iron with three angled faces and painted white with black painted raised inscription: 'Oxford 76, St Neots 7, Cambridge 11'. The milepost is located on the southern side of the A428. The milepost is recorded on the late 19th century Ordnance Survey map of 1887 along the original alignment of the A428, then known as the A45. The milepost possesses historical interest which derives from the development in transportation infrastructure in the post-medieval period, particularly relation to the turnpike road and turnpike trust. The turnpike trusts were created in the 18th century to build, maintain and operate these tolls through Acts of Parliament. During the medieval and early post-medieval periods, the maintenance of the roads were the responsibility of local parishes, but the increased traffic during the industrial revolution led to the creation of the trusts (Bogart, 4). The milepost is of high value.
- 6.2.7 Milestone (1163534), is a Grade II listed, 19th century or earlier milestone. It consists of a limestone block with pyramidal cap with inscriptions incised and painted black: 'Eltisley, St Ives 8, Pottton 8'. It is located at the junction of the A428 and St Ives Road to the north of Eltisley. The location of the milestone coincides with one on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map, although the redevelopment of the A428 may have altered the location of milestone slightly, as the milestone is shown at a slightly more southerly location on the 1982 Ordnance Survey map. The milestone possesses historical interest in regard to the development of transportation infrastructure in the 18th and 19th century. Assuming it remains in its original position, the milestone is considered to be of high value.
- 6.2.8 Brook Cottages (1311862) is a pair of Grade II listed cottages dating to the 18th century. They are typical of the local vernacular being of timber frame construction with clay daub under colour washed rough cast and half-hipped thatched roof containing four dormers to the main (south) elevation. The building retains gable stacks at each end, with a central stack serving both dwellings. To the north are a series of poor quality 20th century extensions. There has also been alteration in the replacement of windows and addition of a porch to one cottage. Internally, the cottages retain their original partitions with two rooms to each floor and panelled staircases. The fire surrounds have been largely replaced, but evidence of the inglenook fireplaces survive within the main ground floor rooms, complete with integrated bread ovens. Brook Cottages are aligned, roughly, west to east facing away from the present A1 onto a private garden screened by high and mature hedges. The cottages are surrounded by agricultural land to the south and west while to the north, the site adjoins South Brook, after which the cottages were named. Further north, there is agricultural land possibly related to Bridge Farm to the north-west of the cottages that dates at least from the 17th century. It is likely that the cottages served as worker's housing for the farm.

- 6.2.9 The cottages have retained most of their historic fabric and appearance, with survival of interesting features such as the bread ovens. Exceptions are the 20th century additions that are mostly concentrated to the rear of the building. The architectural and aesthetic interest of the cottages derives from their vernacular style, their plan form and materials. Of special interest is the timber frame construction highlighted by the exposed timber beams in the interior of the building while the thatched roof is a characteristic feature of the vernacular architecture. Brook Cottages are of high value.
- 6.2.10 The Grade II listed milepost (1331394) on Cambridge Road, Eltisley is 19th century in date of cast iron with three angled faces and painted white with black painted raised inscription 'Oxford 75, St Neots 6, Cambridge 12, Eltisley'. The milepost is located on the south-east side of Cambridge Road at the junction to Eltisley, within an area of thick vegetation. The milepost appears on late 19th century mapping and is thought to remain in the same location. The milepost possesses historical interest which derives from the development in transportation infrastructure in the post-medieval period, particularly in relation to the turnpike road and turnpike trust. The turnpike trusts were created in the 18th century to build, maintain and operate these tolls through Acts of Parliament. During the medieval and early post-medieval periods, the maintenance of the roads was the responsibility of local parishes, but the increased traffic during the industrial revolution led to the creation of the trusts. The milepost is of high value.
- 6.2.11 A linear block of linked sub-rectangular enclosures, visible on aerial photographs and on geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Scheme (745), is recorded in Field 9. Several copper alloy find spots (MBB19824; MBB19827; MBB19828; MBB 19829) have been found to date to the 3rd to 4th centuries and are recorded nearby. The site is of archaeological interest due to its ability to provide insights on agricultural process, land management, settlement patterns, and transition from the Iron Age to the Roman period. This asset is therefore considered to be of high heritage value.
- 6.2.12 Wyboston Green (8621) is the site of a former medieval village green, enclosed in c.1799. The Green was divided into six allotments, and by 1977 the eastern end had been developed and the remainder is now under pasture. The latter may possess greater archaeological potential due to the undeveloped nature of the land and earlier remains may survive at this site. The green is of local archaeological and historical interest in the information it may contain in relation to medieval settlement patterns and the transition from the medieval to post-medieval period, as well as the enclosure of land during the 18th and 19th Centuries. The heritage value is considered to be negligible.

- 6.2.13 The medieval roadside settlement of Wyboston (17149), located along the Great North Road and The Lane, remains to the present day with little redevelopment throughout the post-medieval and modern period. This asset is of archaeological and historical interest due to its ability to potentially inform local and regional research framework aims, derived from the information it may contain regarding medieval settlement patterns. It should also be noted that it has further value derived from its associated village green (8621). The heritage value of the medieval roadside settlement of Wyboston is medium.
- 6.2.14 A former milestone (8808) was recorded in the field on historic mapping. It is likely that this has been removed and as a result is not considered to retain any value. However, should it be located, it would possess historical interest in regard to the development of transportation infrastructure in the 18th and 19th century. Assuming it remains in its original position, the milestone is considered to be of low value.
- 6.2.15 Several areas of archaeological potential were identified in Fields 34-35. In the centre of the area, through Field 34 and into Field 35, a long (c.280 metres) linear boundary ditch aligned west to east was recorded on geophysical survey. An area in the northern part of Field 34 comprised a large settlement extending for c.215 metres (south to north) and continuing beyond the Order Limits to the east and west. The settlement site comprised a series of rectangular and circular enclosures, and associated ditches and gullies. These sites have interest in relation to the archaeological and historic potential as further excavation could provide information linked to settlement activity from the Bronze Age through to the Roman period. Such information could contribute to regional research agendas and as such the remains in the field are considered to be of medium heritage value.
- 6.2.16 In the south-west corner of Field 35 is a second Roman rectilinear enclosure. This measures approximately 45 metres north to south by over 35 metres east to west, as it continues beyond the Order Limits to the east. The site has archaeological interest regarding Roman settlement patterns. It is considered to be of medium value.
- 6.2.17 An Iron Age and Roman farmstead, recorded as cropmarks (16800 and 16802), was located during evaluation for the Scheme. The deposits which hold archaeological interest represent a settlement which developed possibly from as early as the Middle Iron Age and was occupied, in some form, through to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. Analysis of aerial images suggests that the archaeological deposits recorded in Field 44 form part of a larger complex of features extending to the east and south. The site has the potential to inform both local and regional archaeological research frameworks. Specifically, the remains may contain valuable information on agricultural processes, land management, and settlement patterns dating to the prehistoric periods and into the Roman period. The remains are therefore considered to be of high heritage value.

- 6.2.18 The Giants Parlour (473) is a field name shown on the 1840 Tithe Map. The Historic Environment Record suggests that this field name may relate to a local myth of a giant which is said to have stood on earthworks of the site of a Roman fort. A series of small sub-rectangular enclosures visible as cropmarks have been identified in the middle of the field (16821), and geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Scheme confirmed the existence of these features, although these lie outside of the Order Limits. The remains have archaeological and historic interest as their study could provide information linked to settlement activity and land use in area. Excavation and analysis of remains could also contribute to regional research frameworks, and the remains are considered to be of low heritage value.
- 6.2.19 An oval enclosure was identified by the geophysical survey on the south-facing slope in Field 53. The remains are considered to have archaeological and historical interest in their ability to inform on past human activity, along with group value with other enclosures in the vicinity. They are currently considered to be of medium heritage value.
- 6.2.20 A large oval ditched enclosure, which measured approximately 50 metres long, north to south, by 45 metres wide, east to west was located in Field 54 from evaluation for the Scheme. This enclosure was also recorded on aerial photographs (MCB21136). The enclosure may be contemporary with other Iron Age settlements, and the remains are considered to have archaeological and historical interest in their ability to inform on past human activity, along with group value with other enclosures in the vicinity. As such, this asset is considered to be of medium heritage value.
- 6.2.21 A sub-square Iron Age/Roman enclosure was located in the south-east corner of Field 58. This was recorded on geophysical survey and aerial photography (MCB18833) and confirmed during evaluation excavation. The site has archaeological and historic interest due to its ability to inform on past human activity, along with group value with other enclosures in the vicinity. The site is considered to be of medium heritage value.
- 6.2.22 Field 59 contains a number of archaeological features. It was evaluated as part of the Urban and Civic development scheme in 2008 and 2009 (Ref 74). The evaluation resulted in the location of a number of discrete sites. Site 1 is located to the western end of Field 59 and extends to the north, outside the Order Limits. The site is formed as a significant rectilinear enclosure with associated settlement features dating from the Late Iron Age to the Late Roman period. An enclosure complex with rectilinear buildings, an enclosure with a roundhouse and a small C-shaped enclosure all dating to the Late Iron Age were also identified. Despite being located within the Order Limits the site would not be impacted as the site would be fenced off. Similarly, cropmark enclosures are recorded in this area (MCB18829 & 09972) and these also fall within the area that would be fenced off.

- 6.2.23 Site 2 forms a small separate settlement in a sheltered location. It consists of a trackway and pits, along with other features only identified on the geophysical survey. In addition, there were several other features and boundaries dating to the later Iron Age. Although there was a relative lack of finds, the number of features close to the track suggests a discrete settlement in its own right. As such, the remains have archaeological and historic interest as their study could provide information linked to settlement activity and the inter-relationships between settlements through excavation of the Iron Age droveway. The remains are considered to be of medium heritage value.
- 6.2.24 A large Roman farmstead was recorded within Field 65. This was recorded on geophysical survey and aerial photography (MCB18824). The geophysical survey results show that a significant proportion of the settlement extends to the north and beyond the Order Limits. The remains have archaeological and historic interest as their study would provide information linked to Iron Age/ Roman settlement activity and land use in area, particularly in relation to the industrial activity. Excavation and analysis of remains could also contribute to regional research frameworks, and the remains are considered to be of high heritage value.
- 6.2.25 The large hilltop enclosure and additional external boundaries in F66 were identified on geophysical survey. This site was also recorded on aerial photographs (MCB19041). The remains have archaeological and historic interest due to the information they could provide regarding settlement activity and land use in area. Excavation and analysis of remains could also contribute to regional research frameworks, and the remains are considered to be of medium heritage value.
- 6.2.26 Evidence of enclosures and boundaries were recorded in Field 73 and into Field 74. This included the northern extent of a complex of sub-circular enclosures identified through geophysical survey. This site is also recorded on aerial photographs and on the HER (MCB19040). These features extend outside the Order Limits and are of Iron Age date. The remains identified have archaeological and historic interest as they provide information linked to settlement and agricultural land use in the area. Excavation and analysis of remains could also contribute to region research frameworks on the relationship between the Iron Age and Roman settlements. The remains are of medium heritage value.
- 6.2.27 A linear feature, identified from aerial photographs in 2009 had been recorded in the north-eastern extent of Field 77 (MCB24576). Geophysical survey recorded a Roman settlement, comprising a dense concentration of features including several sub-square enclosures, potentially dating to the Iron Age and Early Roman period. A further large curvilinear ditch was found to the east of the main settlement. This ditch was interpreted as being probably to the main settlement, possibly marking a field boundary or livestock area. A large sub-oval enclosure was also recorded. The remains identified have archaeological and historic interest as they provide information linked to settlement and land use in the area. The remains are considered to be of medium heritage value.

- 6.2.28 A Middle to Late Iron Age enclosure and boundary ditch were recorded within Field 90. This was recorded on geophysical survey and aerial photography (MCB24586). The enclosure located in the north-east corner of Field 90 extended northwards, beyond the Order Limits. The elongated D-shaped main enclosure was approximately 50 metres north to south by 25 metres east to west and divided internally by two parallel ditches. Extending south and turning south-westwards from the southern side of the enclosure was a long sinuous boundary ditch. Immediately south of the main enclosure were three possible unenclosed roundhouses. The remains have archaeological and historical interest related to this larger settlement. Investigation of these features could also contribute to regional research frameworks on Iron Age settlements and how they interconnect. They also provide an opportunity to examine how Iron Age settlements were laid out in relation to these extended meandering boundary strings that now appear common to this region, but which are at currently under studied. The remains are of medium heritage value.
- 6.2.29 Enclosures are recorded on aerial photographs in Field 92 (MCB24587 & MCB24588). These were also located on geophysical survey and are likely to date to the Iron Age or Roman periods. The remains have archaeological and historic interest as their study would provide information linked to Iron Age/Roman settlement activity and land use in area. Excavation and analysis of remains could also contribute to regional research frameworks, and the remains are considered to be of medium heritage value.
- 6.2.30 There are a collection of enclosures and fields recorded between Fields 94, 95 and 96 of Iron Age to Roman date. The enclosures and associated field systems possess archaeological and historical interest. They provide a useful insight into the close-knit relationship between smaller occupation areas, and how these developed through the Iron Age into the Roman period. Current understanding of how smaller Iron Age enclosures were joined to form sprawling settlements over vast areas is more limited and further investigation of these sites would assist interpretation. The remains are therefore of medium heritage value.
- 6.2.31 The site of a windmill mound (02463 & 02541) is recorded in Field 93. The windmill mound was surrounded by a moat on early 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping. Geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Scheme recorded a ditch/enclosure around the site. The asset is of archaeological and historical interest as it provides information on the origins and use of mills in the region. It is considered to be of low heritage value.
- 6.2.32 Field 97 contained four areas of archaeological features. Area 1 contained a sub-rectangular, Middle to Late Iron Age enclosure with rounded corners, on the east side of the field towards Ermine Street. Internally it appeared to contain at least three roundhouses Area 3 formed an enclosure complex in the south-western corner of the field. A large rectangular enclosure was appended to the north-eastern side of the main complex. It was possible that the sites in Area 2 and Area 3 were connected via a system of fields between them. Ditches, possibly associated with field systems, were also identified. Finally, Area 4 comprised a possible rectilinear enclosure or field system identified by the geophysical survey

in the north-west corner of the field. The remains have archaeological and historic interest as their study would provide information linked to Iron Age/Roman settlement activity and land use in area. Excavation and analysis of remains could also contribute to regional research frameworks, and the remains are considered to be of medium heritage value.

- 6.2.33 Caxton Gibbet (02470/ MCB3100), stood on Caxton Common, a piece of land around the crossing of the two main roads. The gibbet timbers are in fairly good condition. However, those that are in situ at the entrance to the service area are a modern replica and may have been installed when the service area was constructed. It is suggested that the gibbet may have been a Royal Gallows and was in use until the last hanging in 1753. The site possesses historical interest as an example of medieval and post-medieval judicial punishment. The site is of low heritage value.
- 6.2.34 Six assets, MCB18837 (Field 52), MBD21767 (Field 9), MCB16333 (Field 99), 05753 (Field 92), MCB17211 (Field 53), and MCB18835 (Field 58), consist of medieval ridge and furrow. These are examples of ridge and furrow recorded on the HER and represent multiple example across the study area. Many were identified as cropmarks on aerial photography, through geophysical survey or during evaluation trenching and is considered to be medieval or post-medieval in date.
- 6.2.35 They are of local archaeological and historical interest based on their ability to inform on past human activities relating to agricultural processes and land management during the medieval period. The studies of the scars of ploughed out ridge and furrow can provide useful information when looking at landscape and field system development, especially where traces of ridge and furrow do not respect modern/19th century field systems. Such features are very common throughout the region and England as a whole with better examples surviving in many other locations. The ridge and furrow within the Order Limits, with the exception of the fields discussed below, is considered to be of no more than negligible heritage value
- 6.2.36 As well as the ridge and furrow respecting the earlier remains in Field 44, there are a number of sites where the ridge and furrow appears to be in an earlier s-shaped form, such as Fields 66, 70, 78 and 80. In addition, the earlier field pattern lies fossilised in the landscape, with fields including 54, 57, 59, 65, 66, and 70 as well as 99 and 100, showing ridge and furrow on multiple alignments that do not respect modern field boundaries. These fields contribute to the understanding of the agricultural processes as a whole, and the archaeological interest of these remains lies in providing information on the history of the agricultural landscape. These examples are less common and therefore the ridge and furrow is considered to be of low heritage value

- 6.2.37 Two Roman roads are recorded within the Order Limits. These consist of Ermine Street Roman road (CB15034), and the Sandy to Godmanchester Roman road (MCB17569/505). Ermine Street Roman road (CB15034) ran from London to York, via Lincoln, and was visible as a gravel track without agger, while the Sandy to Godmanchester Roman road (MCB17569/505) comprised a 5 metre wide surfaced road with rammed gravel dated to the 1st century. The roads are of archaeological and historic interest, as they are indicative of the network of routes established by the Roman armies which enabled them to maintain control of their territories. Consequently, they are considered to be of medium value.
- 6.2.38 A part of the post-medieval former turnpike road (20571), which ran from Tempsford Bridge to Godmanchester, follows the line of the existing Barford Road. Turnpike Trusts were set up in the 18th and early 19th centuries to build and maintain the roads, although many of the associated toll houses are now lost to road improvements. The remains of this turnpike road follows a route through Tempsford and through the Order Limits towards Little Barford and St Neots. This asset is of archaeological and historical interest based on its ability to inform on past human activities relating to the movement of people, the growth of the transport infrastructure, and the development of turnpike trusts in the 18th and 19th centuries. Turnpike roads are common throughout England and are well recorded on 19th century and later maps. Furthermore, the line of the modern Barford Road appears to follow the alignment of the turnpike road, and as a result, it is likely that the original road fabric has been lost to later development. As a result, its heritage value of this asset is considered to be low.
- 6.2.39 The site of a possible Roman villa (801) has been identified from cropmarks to the east of the A1, located opposite the Black Cat satellite compound. West of the A1, within the affected area for the compound, evaluation excavation revealed high-status building material, although no evidence for a building was located. There are numerous sites of Iron Age/ Roman date recorded within the wider area, such as various enclosures, ditches and pits representing settlement sites and field systems indicating a well-occupied landscape. Prehistoric flints have also been recorded in the field (14671), suggesting earlier remains might also survive in the area. The asset is of archaeological interest for the information it contains about a high-status Roman settlement. Its relationship with nearby Roman roads would provide information about settlement patterns and further archaeological interest is derived from the presence of additional Roman sites within the study area. The asset is of high value.
- 6.2.40 In addition, a number of assets may have their significance changed due to changes in their setting. These include:
- The bowl barrow, known as the "Round Hill" (1013521), scheduled monument.
 - The moated enclosure and associated building platforms The Lane, Wyboston (1012076), scheduled monument.
 - The DMV at Croxton (1006783) and Croxton Park (1000491) is a Grade II* registered park and garden.

- d. The DMV at Weald (1006849), scheduled monument.
- e. The DMV at Wintringham (1006815), scheduled monument.
- f. Two scheduled moated sites within the village of Eltisley, the Moated Site at Manor Farm (1019638) and the Moated Site at Pond Farm (1019176).
- g. The Moated Site at Pasture Farm (1019177), scheduled monument.
- h. Grade II listed North Farmhouse (1210919).
- i. Grade II listed barn and granary (1211324 & 1290056) at Wintringham Hall.
- j. Roxton Conservation Area.
- k. Tempsford Church End and Langford End Conservation Areas.
- l. Croxton Conservation Area.
- m. Eltisley Conservation Area.
- n. Wintringham Hall (01270a), a late 19th century non-designated building.
- o. A group of non-designated historic buildings (12456, 12457, 12460).

6.2.41 Assets a-i are all of high value, assets j-n are of medium value, and asset o is of low value.

7 Summary

- 7.1.1 There were 593 heritage assets recorded within the study area across the three HERs. These included 14 scheduled monuments, 137 listed buildings, one registered park and garden and five conservation areas.
- 7.1.2 Evidence ranges from the Palaeolithic (up to 10,000BC) to the modern period (1900-present) and included settlement remains, extant buildings and find spots among other features. Evidence of the early prehistoric is mostly limited to find spots of flint, while evidence of the later prehistoric is more visible. Various Bronze Age ring ditches and round barrows have been recorded within the study area including the scheduled 'Round Hill' round barrow (1013521) and the Roxton site containing five ring ditches, overlain with Iron Age and Roman settlement evidence (617). In addition to this, there are numerous Iron Age and Roman sites within the study area including a possible villa at Tempsford (16799), a farmstead (MCB16504) and field system (MCB16505).
- 7.1.3 Early medieval evidence in the study area includes religious, as well as settlement, remains. For example, St Pandionia's well at Eltisley Abbey which is part of a 9th century Benedictine nunnery. This pattern of evidence continues into the medieval period and is more visible. Evidence during this period include religious architecture as well as settlement and agricultural remains.
- 7.1.4 The post-medieval period has the greatest visibility of evidence and includes various domestic, commercial and farm buildings. There a large number of listed buildings included within this, many of which are timber-framed structures. Evidence of the 20th century continue to include extant buildings as well as defensive remains of the Second World War such as a pill box (17966) and RAF Caxton Gibbet (CB15131).
- 7.1.5 A number of archaeological investigations have previously been conducted and have been referenced within this assessment.
- 7.1.6 The potential for previously unrecorded archaeology to be identified was considered to be high for Roman, and medium for prehistoric, early medieval and medieval material.

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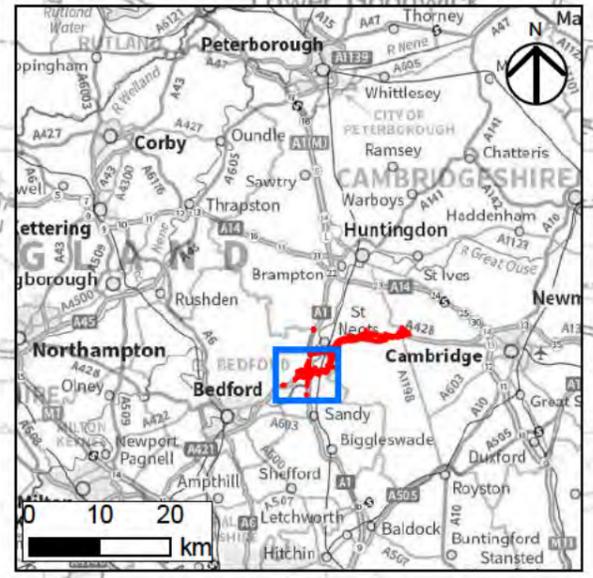
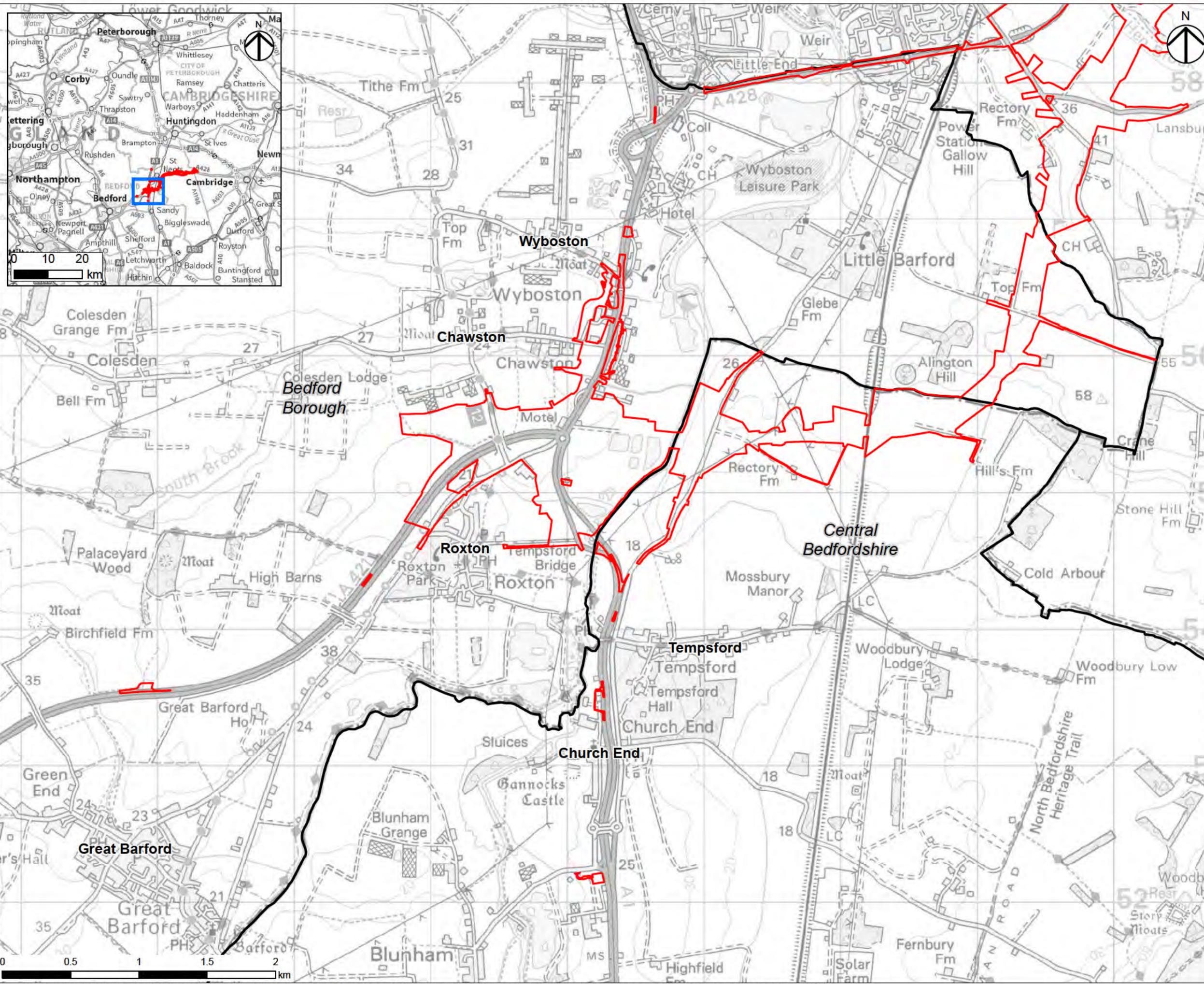
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- Ref 99 Diane K Bolton, G R Duncombe, R W Dunning, Jennifer I Kermode, A M Rowland, W B Stephens and A P M Wright, 'Parishes: Croxton', in A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 5, ed. C R Elrington (London, 1973), pp. 36-46. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol5/pp36-46> [accessed 19 March 2020].
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- Ref 102 Wright, J. Leivers, M. Seager Smith, R and Stevens, C. J. 2009. 'Cambourne New Settlement: Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement on the Clay Uplands of West Cambridgeshire'. Wessex Archaeology Report No. 23.
- Ref 103 Rutherford, S. 2018. 'Hardy Plants and Plantings for Repton and Late Georgian Gardens (1780-1820)', Historic England Research Report Series 20-2018.
- Ref 104 Hinman, M., Zant, J. 2018. 'Conquering the Claylands: Excavations at Love's Farm, St Neots, Cambridgeshire', East Anglian Archaeology 165
- Ref 105 Strata Geotechnics 2020 'A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet Improvements Ground Investigation Factual Report'. Strata Geotechnics: unpublished report.

Figure 1: Location plan

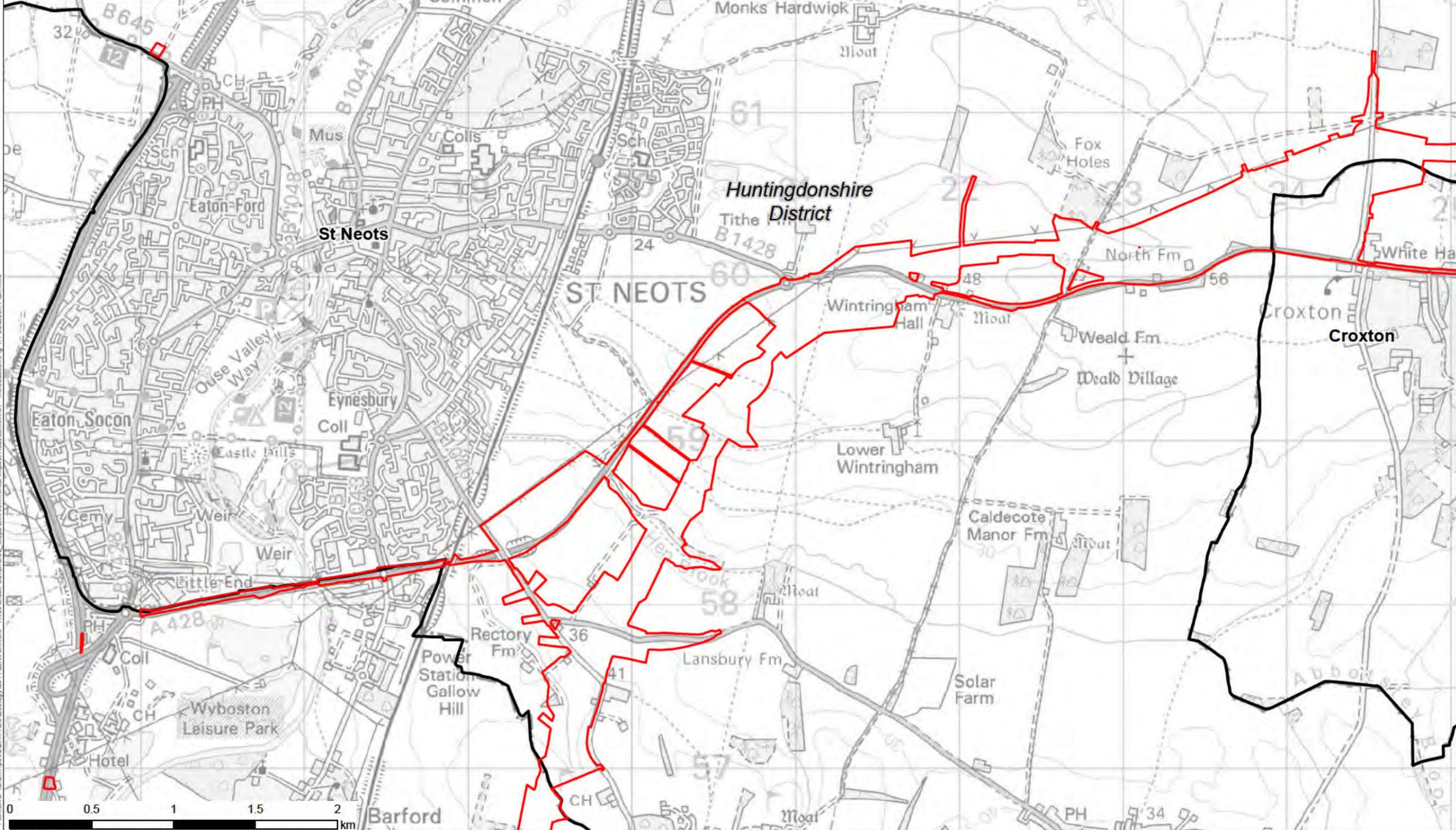
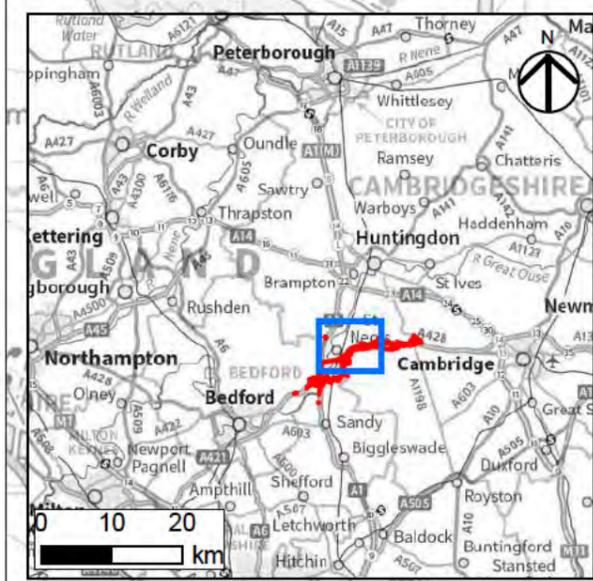


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FIRST ISSUE	RF	JG	27/10/20	P01
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Purpose of Issue FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT				
Client Highways England Woodlands Manton Lane Manton Industrial Estate Bedford MK41 7LW				
Development Consent Order Number TR010044				
Project Title A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENTS				
Drawing Title FIGURE 1 LOCATION PLAN SHEET 1 OF 3				
Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
RF	RF	LH	JG	27/10/20
Internal Project No 60541541	Subsidiary S3		Zone	
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Project Title
A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENTS

Drawing Title
**FIGURE 1
LOCATION PLAN
SHEET 2 OF 3**

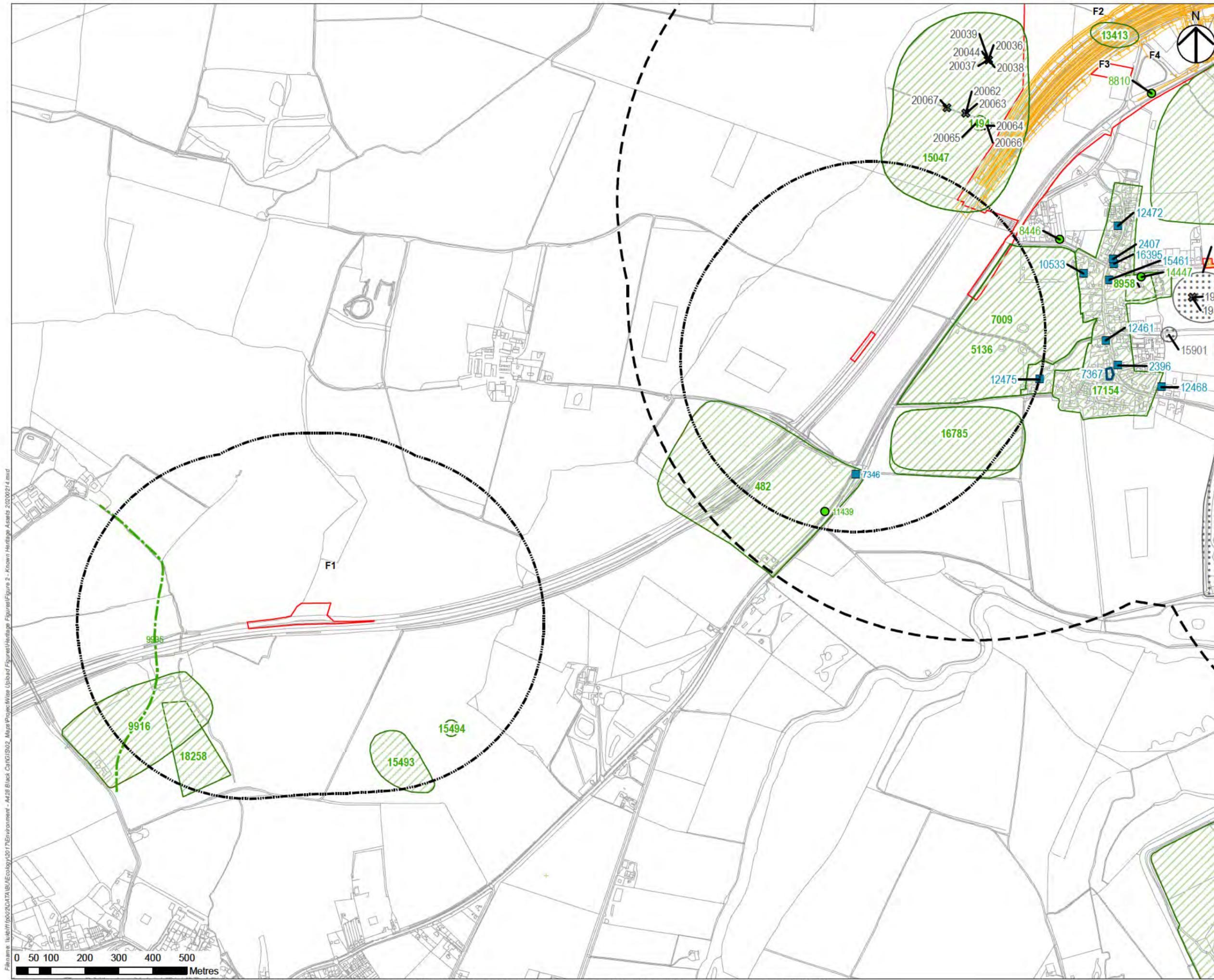
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Figure 2 Known heritage assets



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Project Title: **A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment**

Drawing Title: **Figure 2 Known Heritage Assets**

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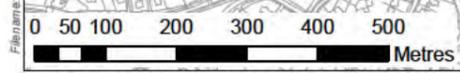
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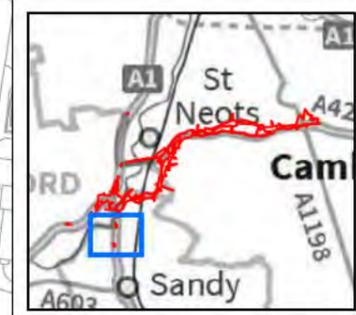
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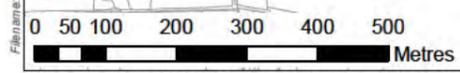
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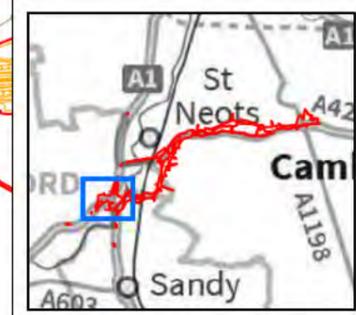
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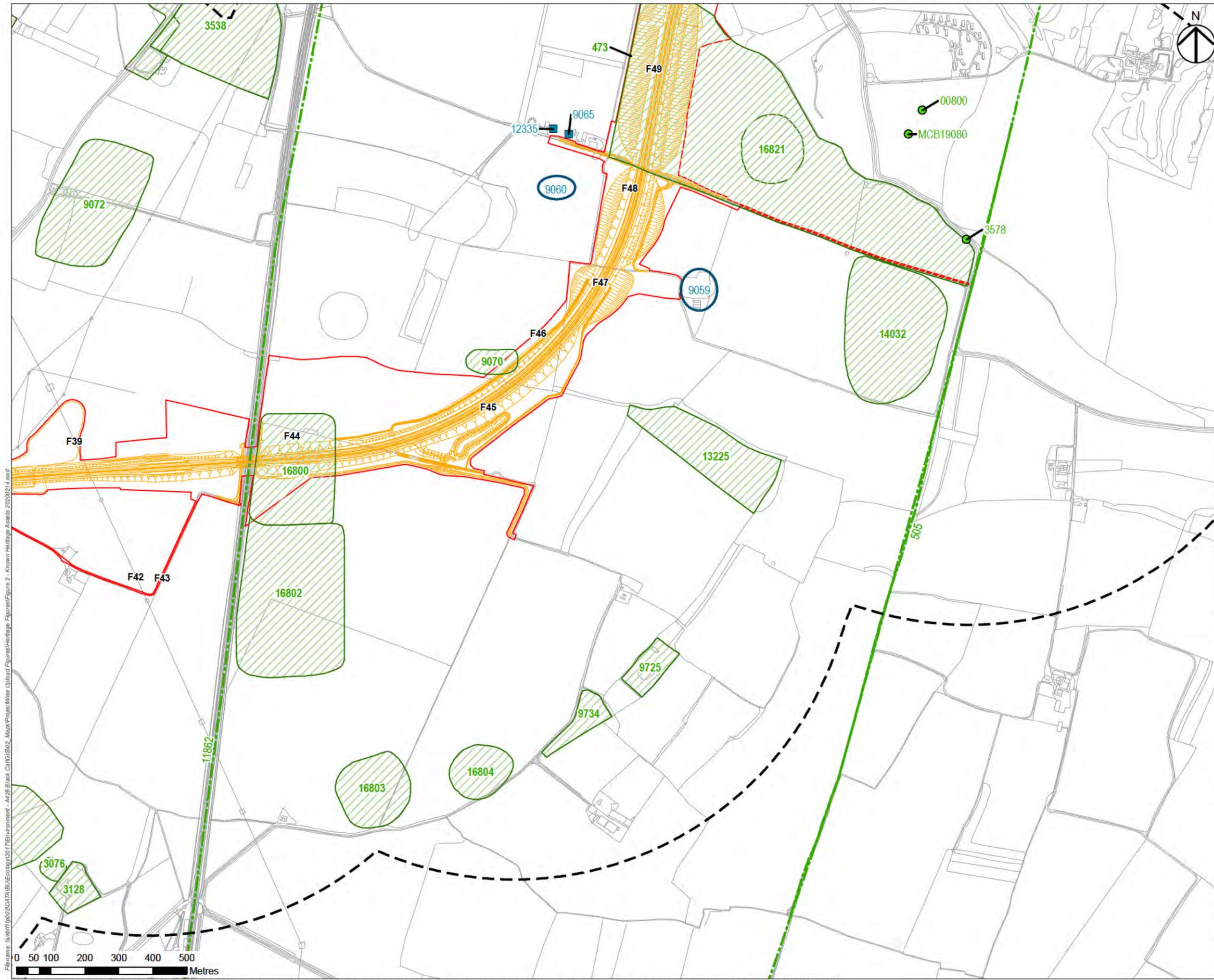


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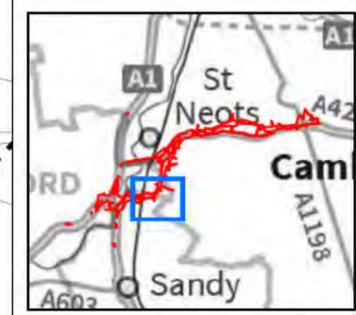


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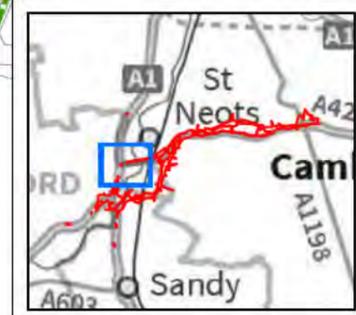
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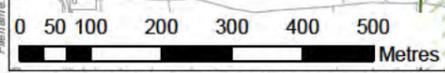
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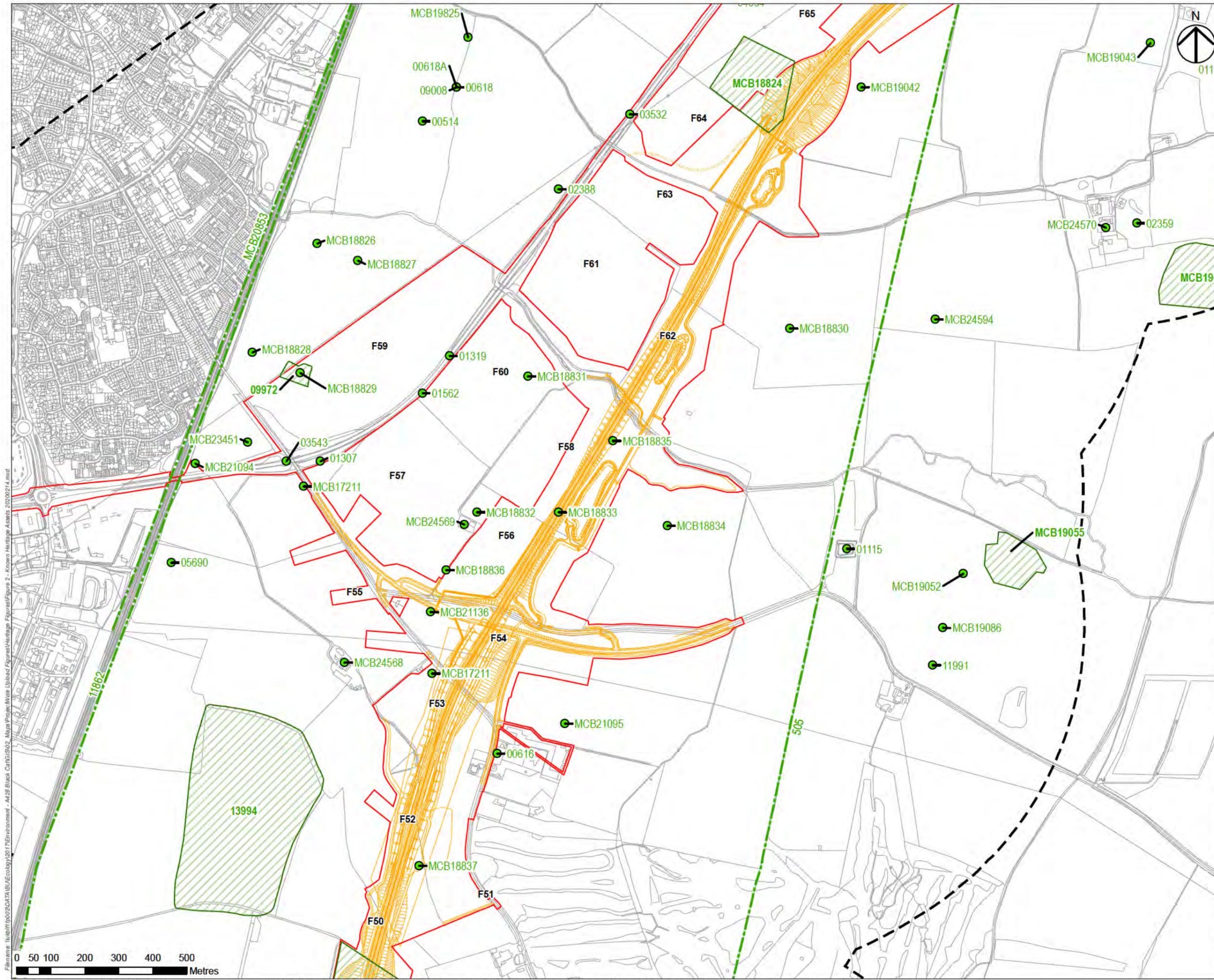
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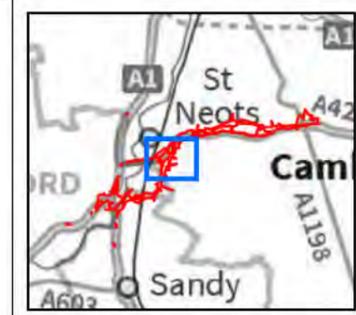
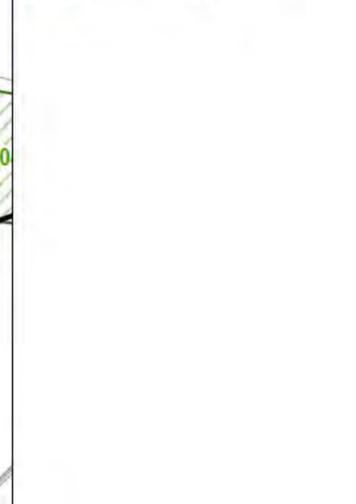
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Revision	Details	MM	RF	By	Check	Date	Issue

Purpose of Issue
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Project Title
A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment

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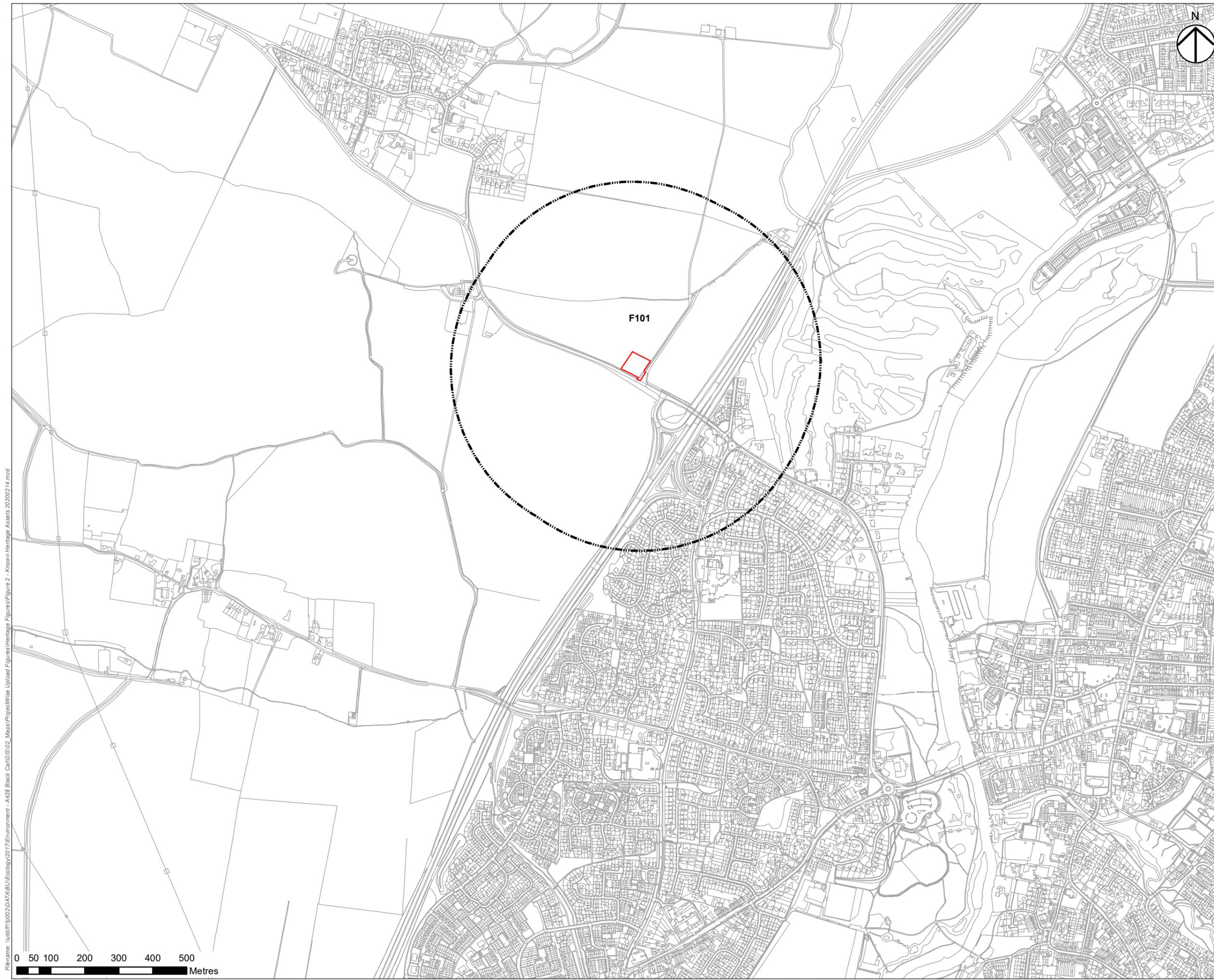
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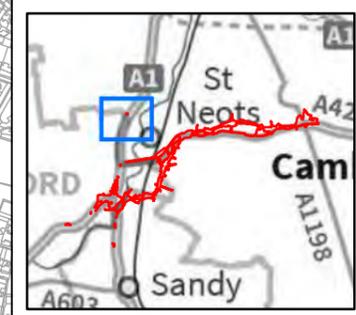
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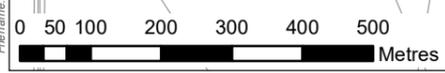
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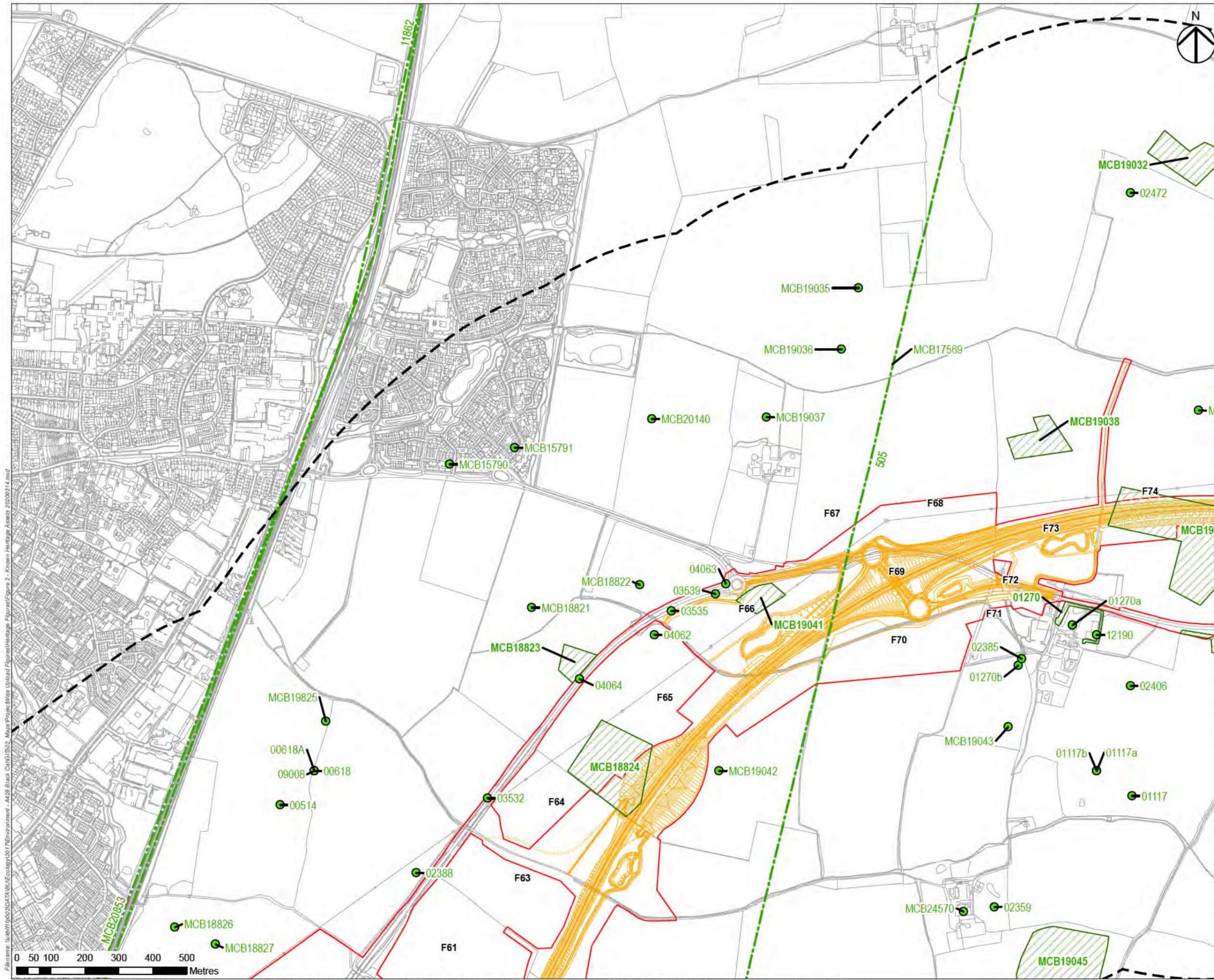
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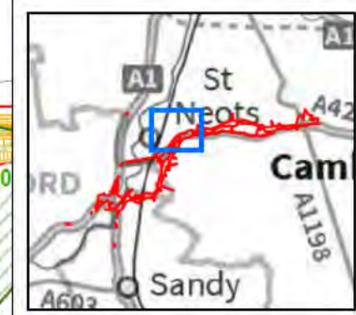
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Development Consent Order Number			
Project Title			
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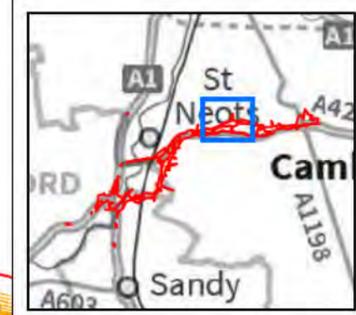
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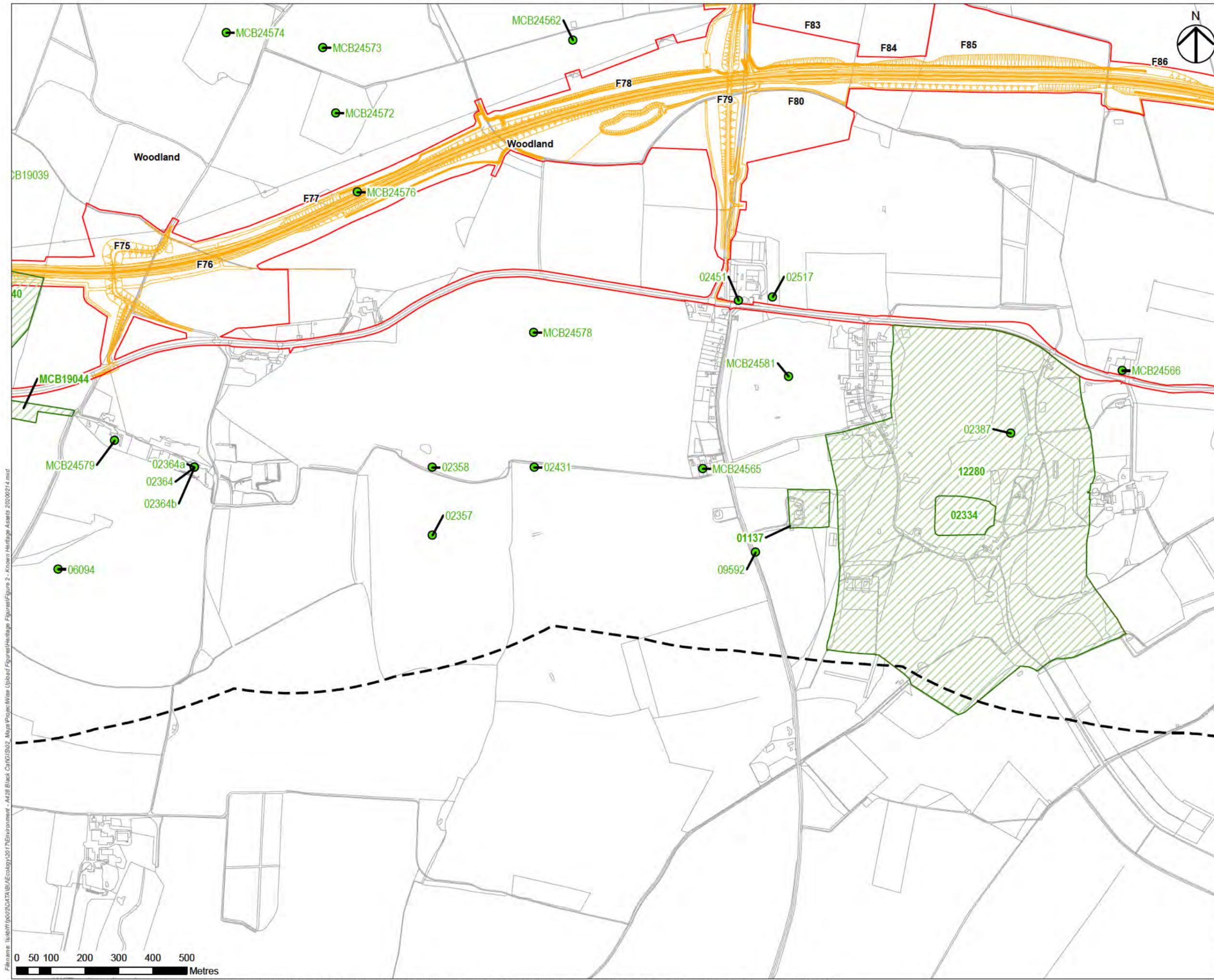


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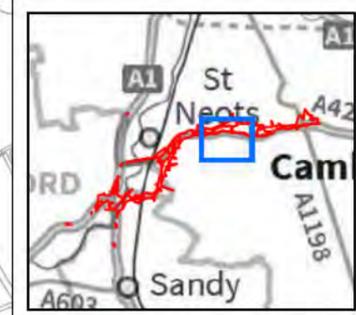
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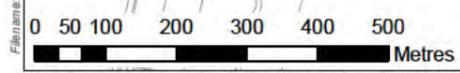


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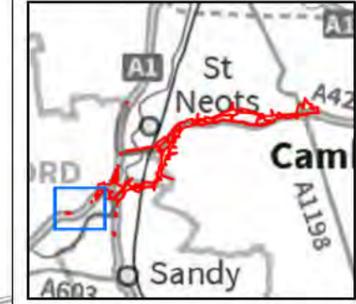


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- Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- Registered Park and Garden
- Scheduled Monument

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Revision Details	EC	RF	12/02/20	P01
By	Check	Date	By	Rev

Purpose of Issue: **FOR INFORMATION**

Client: Highways England
 Woodlands
 Barton Lane
 Manton Industrial Estate
 Bedford
 MK41 7LW



Development Consent Order Number

Project Title: **A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment**

Drawing Title: **Figure 3 Designated Heritage Assets**

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
EC	EC	RF	RF	12-02-20

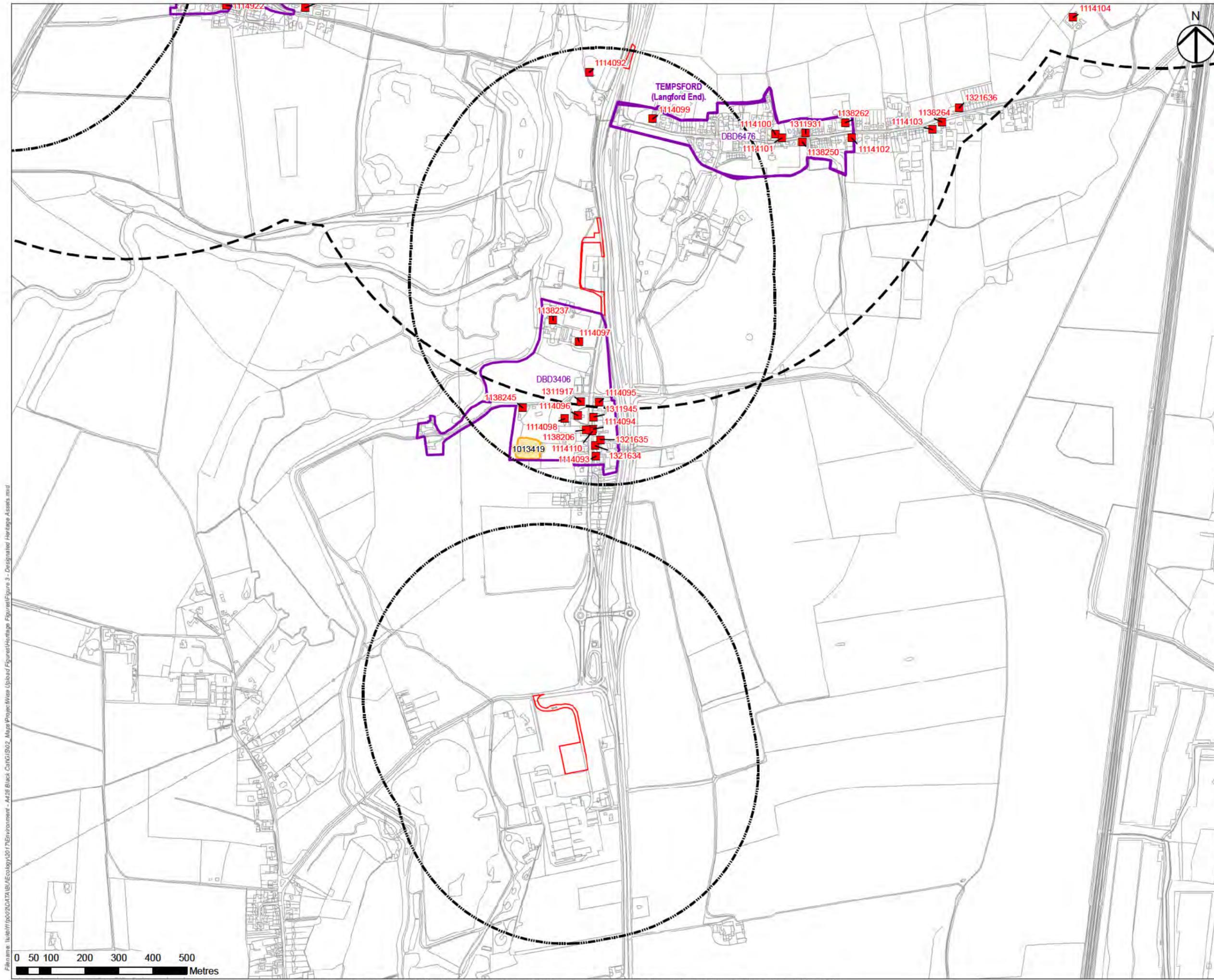
Internal Project No: 60541541
 Scale @ A3: 1:10,000
 Subtitle: Zone

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Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England Pa			

Location: | Type | Role | Number

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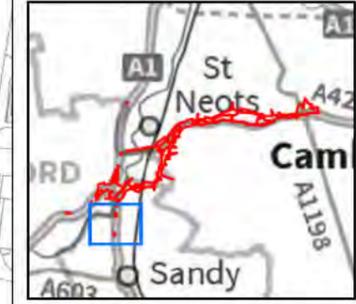


NOTES
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LEGEND

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Revision Details	EC	RF	12/02/20	P01

Purpose of Issue
FOR INFORMATION

Client
Highways England
Woodlands
Manton Lane
Manton Industrial Estate
Beccford
MK41 7LW

Development Consent Order Number



Project Title
A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET
Cultural Heritage
Desk Based Assessment

Drawing Title
Figure 3
Designated
Heritage Assets

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
EC	EC	RF		12-02-20

Internal Project No: 60541541
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Highways England Pa			

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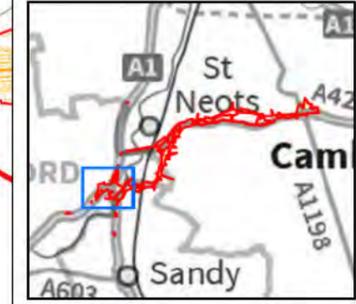




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Purpose of Issue
FOR INFORMATION

Client
Highways England
Woodlands
Manton Lane
Manton Industrial Estate
Beckford
MK41 7LW



Development Consent Order Number

Project Title
A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment

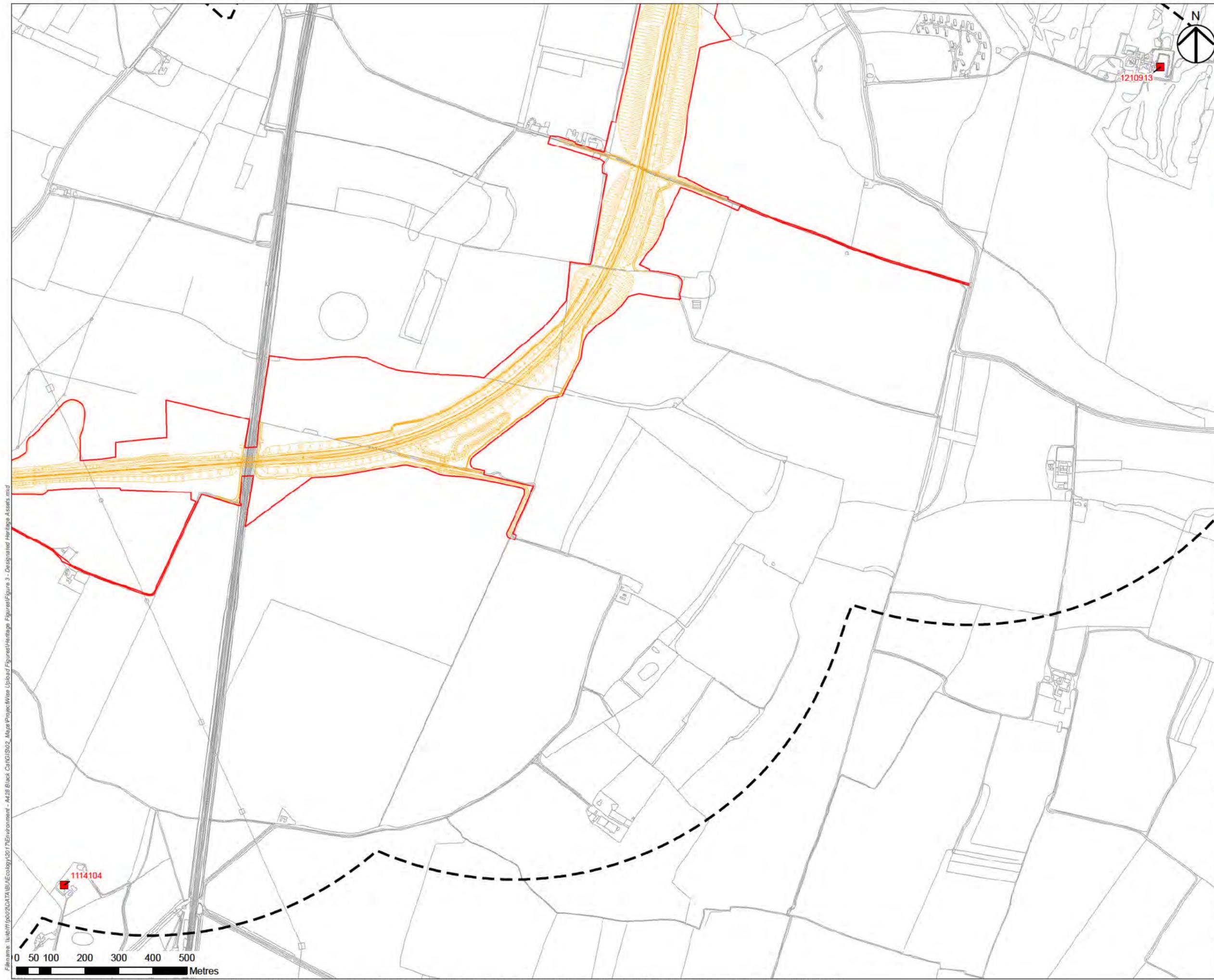
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Figure 3 Designated Heritage Assets

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
EC	EC	RF		12-02-20
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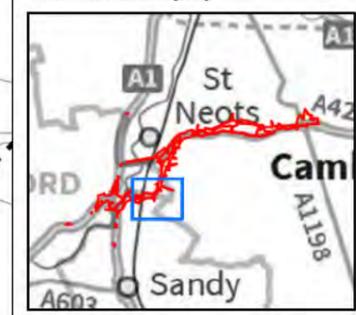


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Purpose of Issue
FOR INFORMATION

Client
Highways England
Woodlands
Manton Lane
Manton Industrial Estate
Beckford
MK41 7LW



Development Consent Order Number

Project Title
**A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET
Cultural Heritage
Desk Based Assessment**

Drawing Title
**Figure 3
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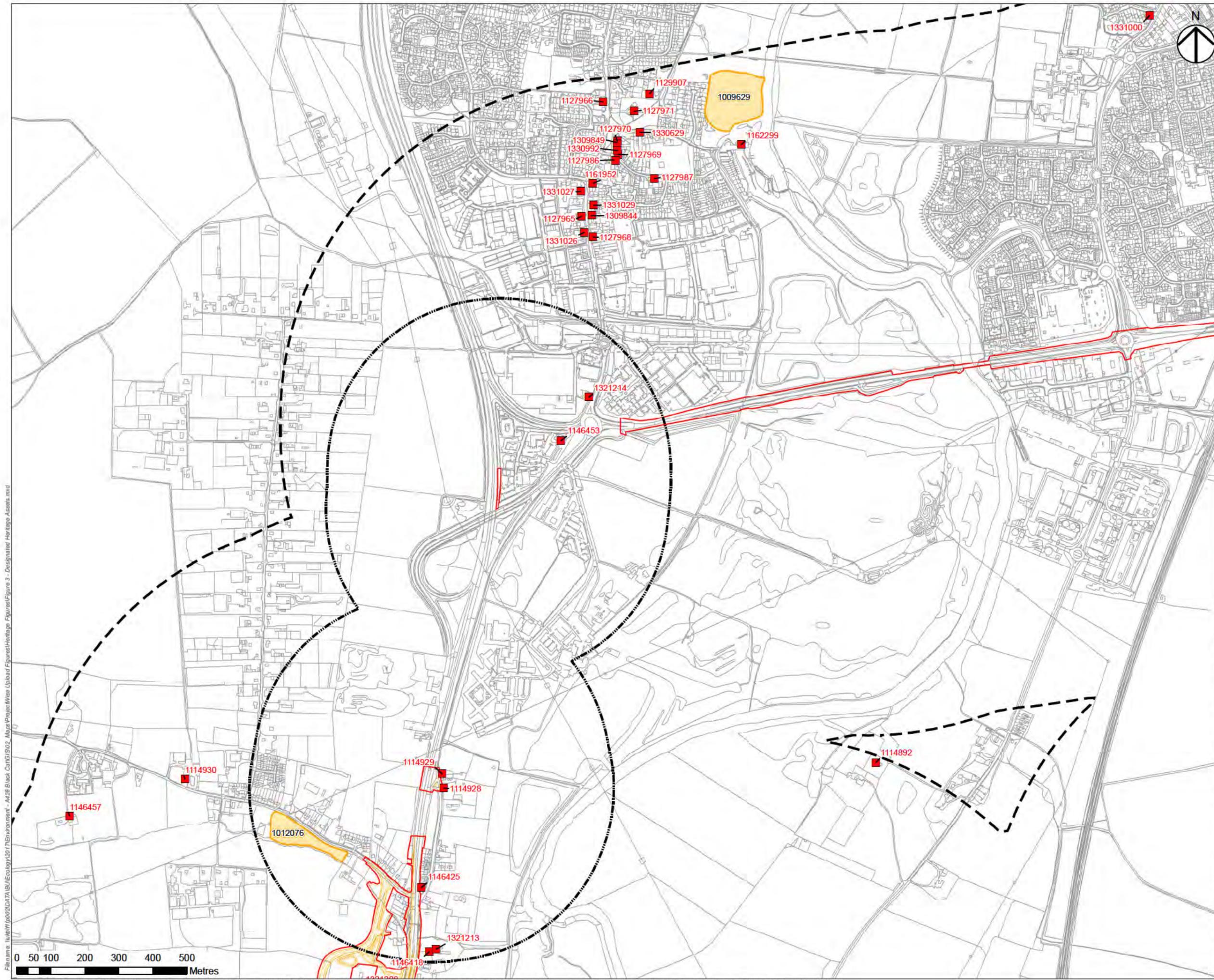
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EC	EC	RF	RF	12-02-20

Internal Project No: 60541541
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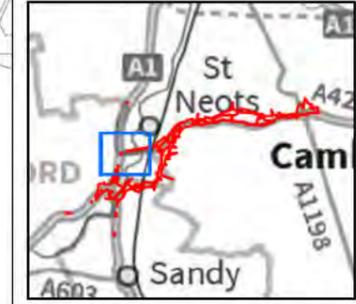


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Client
Highways England
Woodlands
Manton Lane
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MK41 7LW

Development Consent Order Number



Project Title
A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET
Cultural Heritage
Desk Based Assessment

Drawing Title
Figure 3
Designated
Heritage Assets

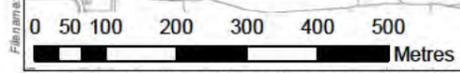
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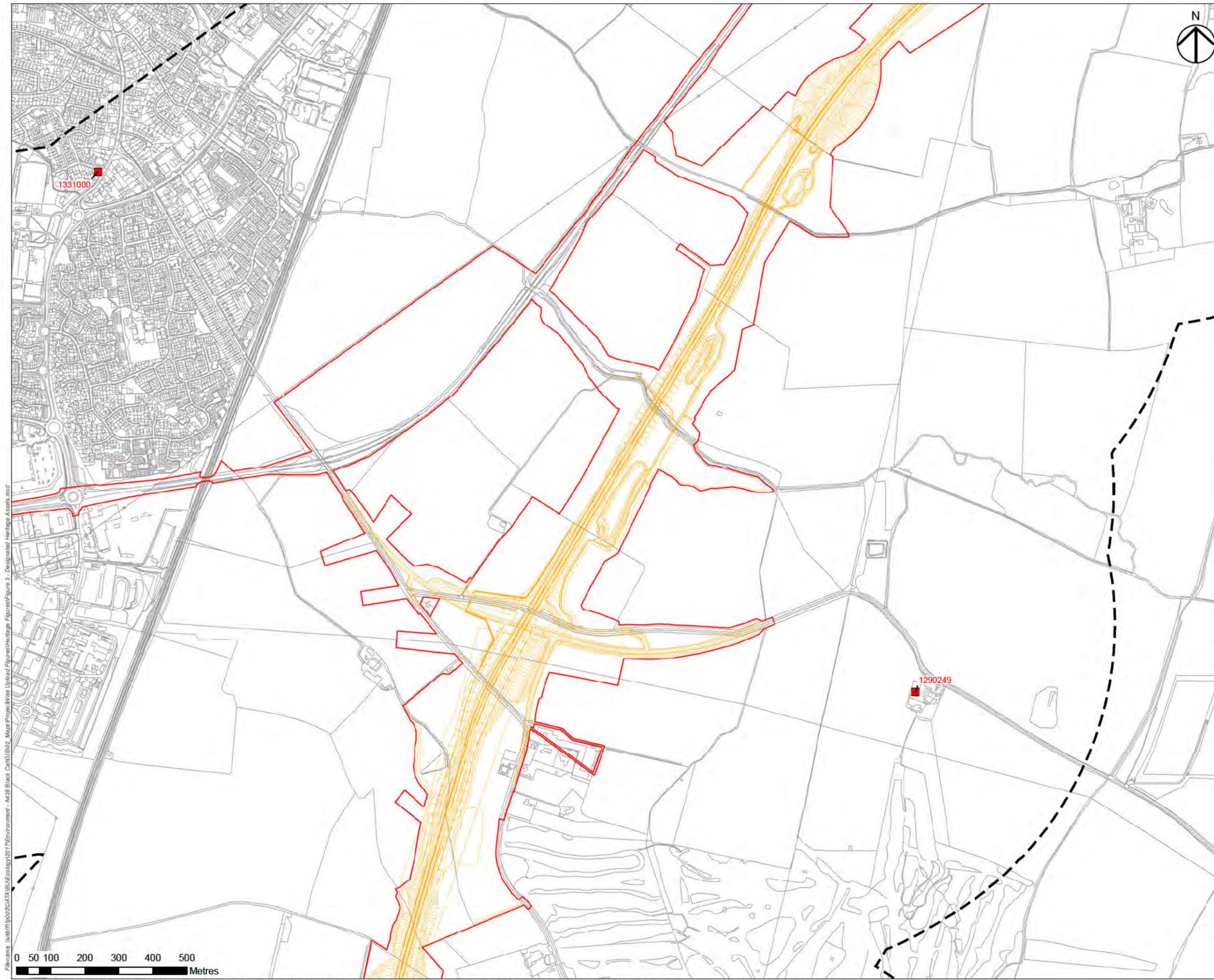
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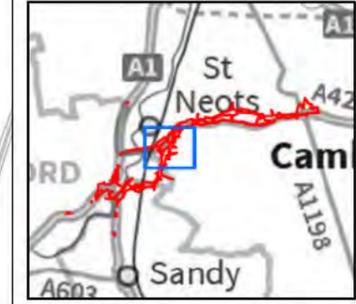
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Client
Highways England
Woodlands
Manton Lane
Manton Industrial Estate
Beccford
MK41 7LW

Development Consent Order Number



Project Title
A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment

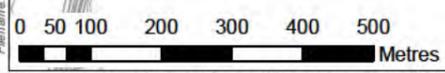
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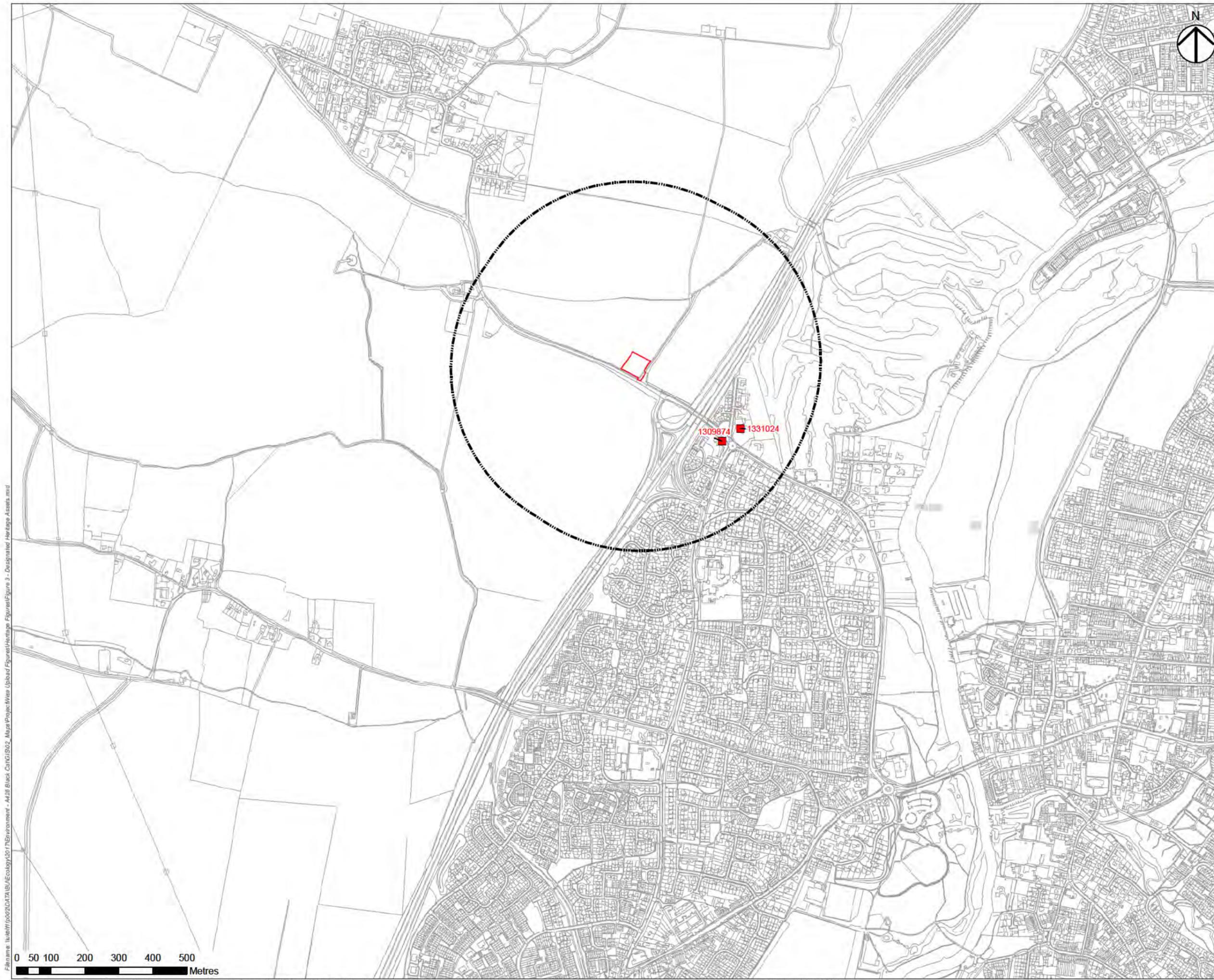
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Internal Project No 60541541	Subtable by			
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Location	Type	Role	Number

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FIRST ISSUE	EC	RF	12/02/20	P01
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Purpose of Issue
FOR INFORMATION

Client
Highways England
Woodlands
Manton Lane
Manton Industrial Estate
Beccles
NR41 7LW



Development Consent Order Number

Project Title
**A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET
Cultural Heritage
Desk Based Assessment**

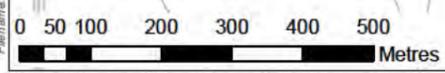
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Designated
Heritage Assets**

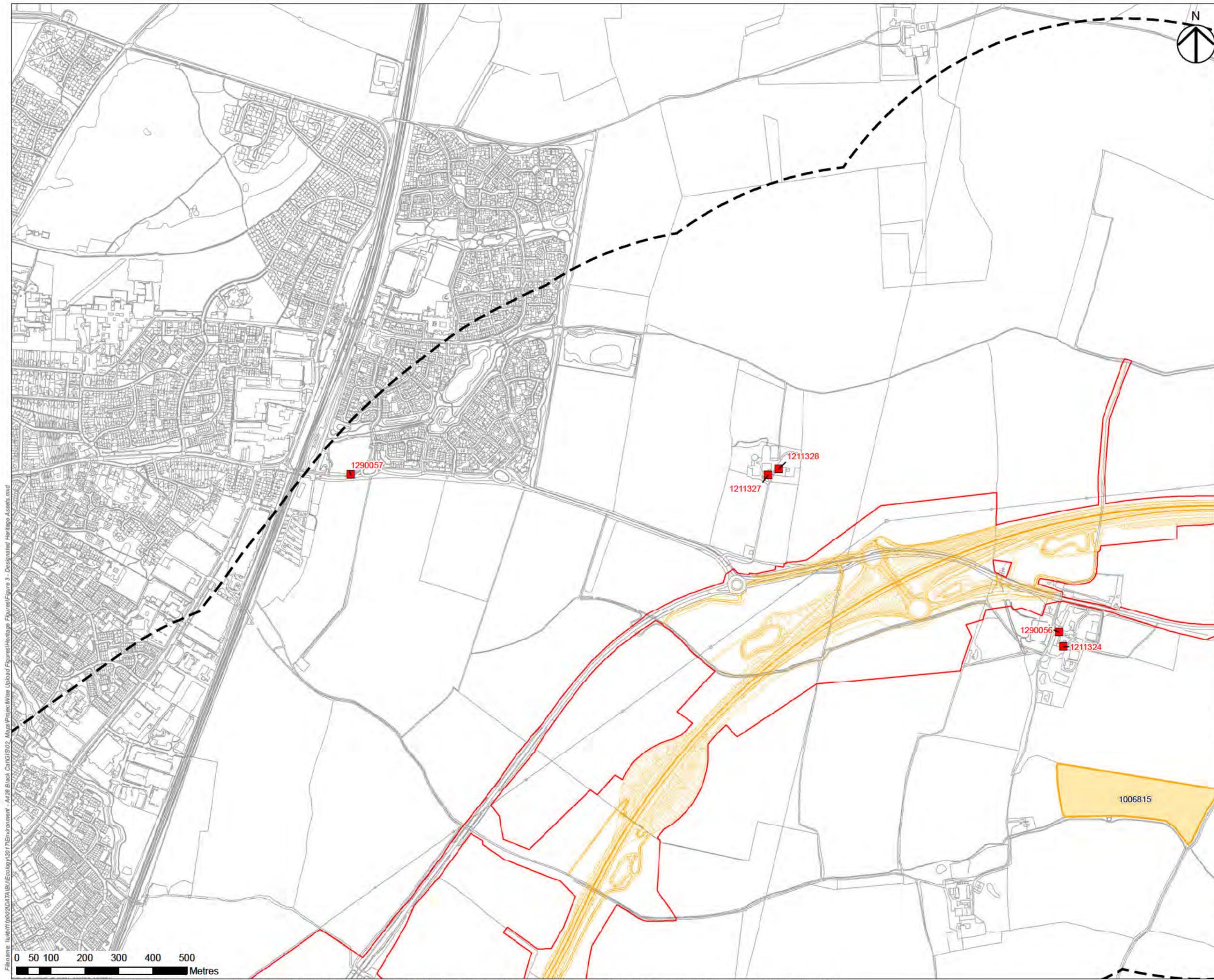
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Internal Project No 60541541	Suitable by		
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Drawing Number Highways England Pa	Originator	Volume	Rev
Location	Type	Role	Number

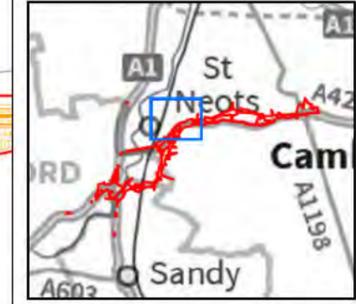
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- NOTES**
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FIRST ISSUE	EC	RF	12/02/20	P01
Revision Details	By	Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of Issue
FOR INFORMATION

Client
Highways England
Woodlands
Manton Lane
Manton Industrial Estate
Beccford
MK41 7LW

Development Consent Order Number



Project Title
A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET
Cultural Heritage
Desk Based Assessment

Drawing Title
Figure 3
Designated
Heritage Assets

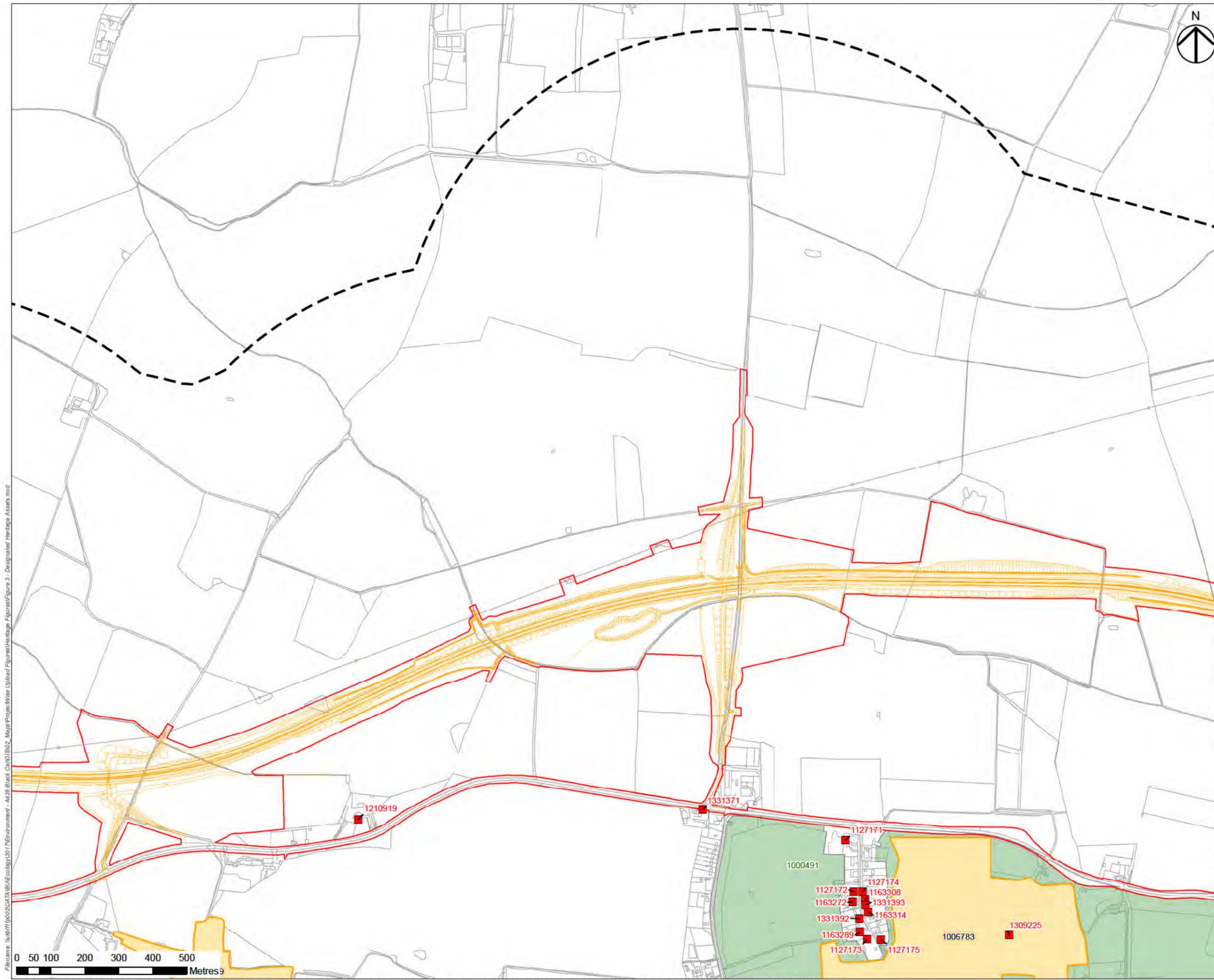
Designed EC	Drawn EC	Checked RF	Approved	Date 12-02-20
Internal Project No 60541541			Suitability	
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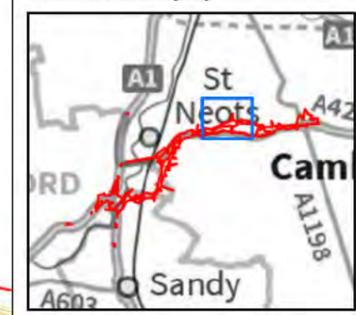
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	By	Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of Issue
FOR INFORMATION

Client
Highways England
Woodlands
Manton Lane
Manton Industrial Estate
Beccford
MK41 7LW



Development Consent Order Number

Project Title
**A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET
Cultural Heritage
Desk Based Assessment**

Drawing Title
**Figure 3
Designated
Heritage Assets**

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
EC	EC	RF		12-02-20

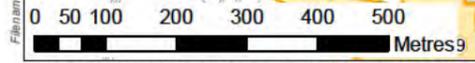
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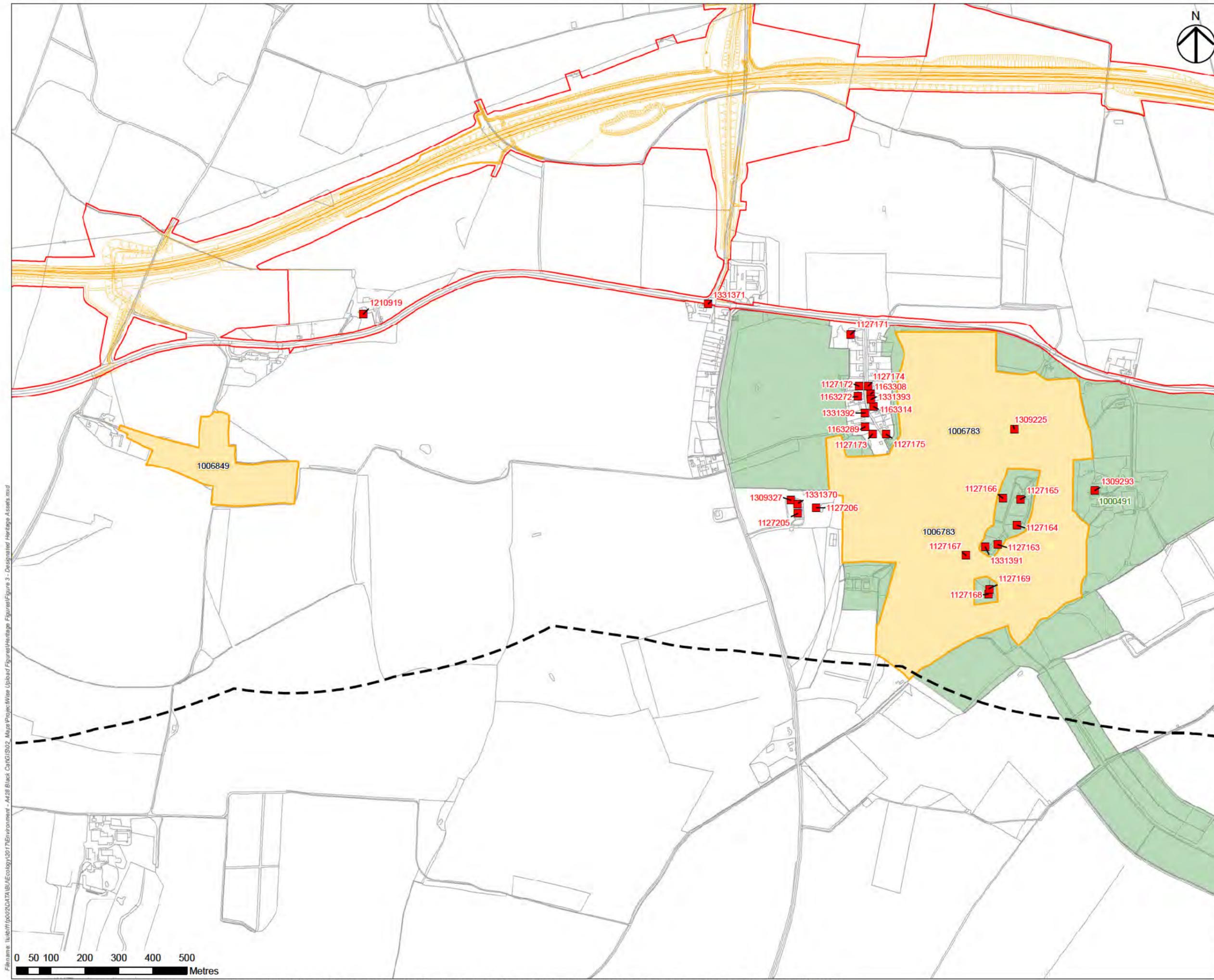
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Highways England Pa	Originator	Volume	Rev

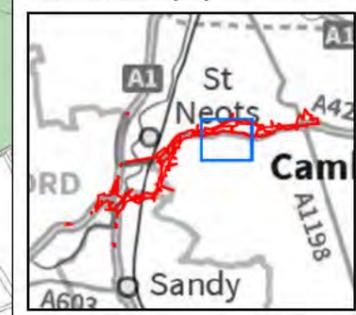
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EC	RF		12/02/20	P01

Purpose of Issue: **FOR INFORMATION**

Client: Highways England
 Woodlands
 Manton Lane
 Manton Industrial Estate
 Bedford
 MK41 7LW



Development Consent Order Number

Project Title: **A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment**

Drawing Title: **Figure 3 Designated Heritage Assets**

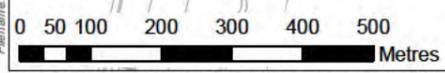
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EC	EC	RF		12-02-20

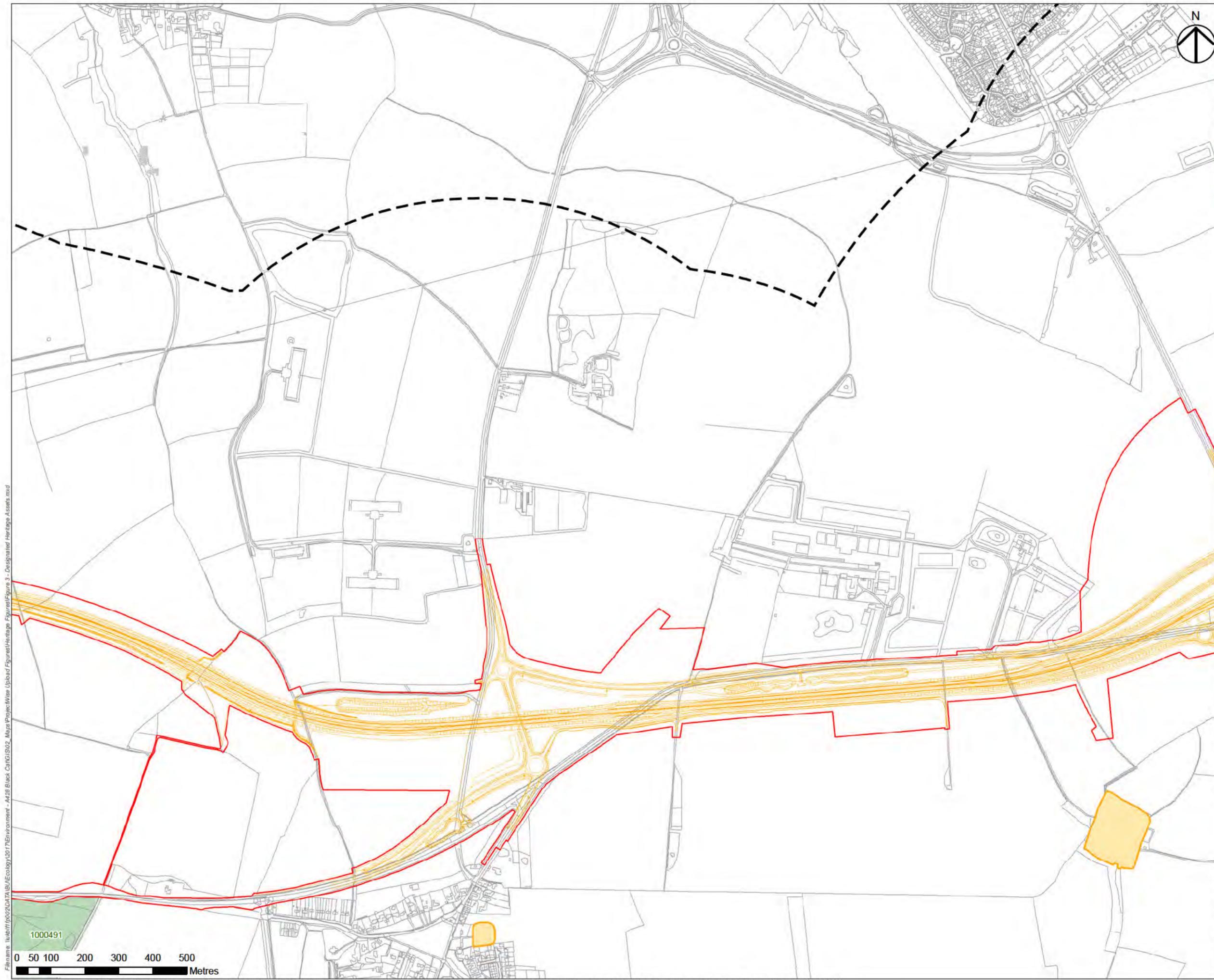
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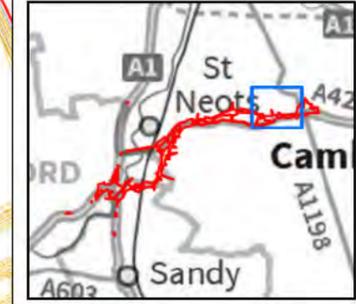


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Revision Details	EC	RF	12/02/20	P01
	By	Check	Date	Issue

Purpose of Issue: **FOR INFORMATION**

Client:
Highways England
Woodlands
Manton Lane
Manton Industrial Estate
Beccford
MK41 7LW



Development Consent Order Number:

Project Title:
**A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET
Cultural Heritage
Desk Based Assessment**

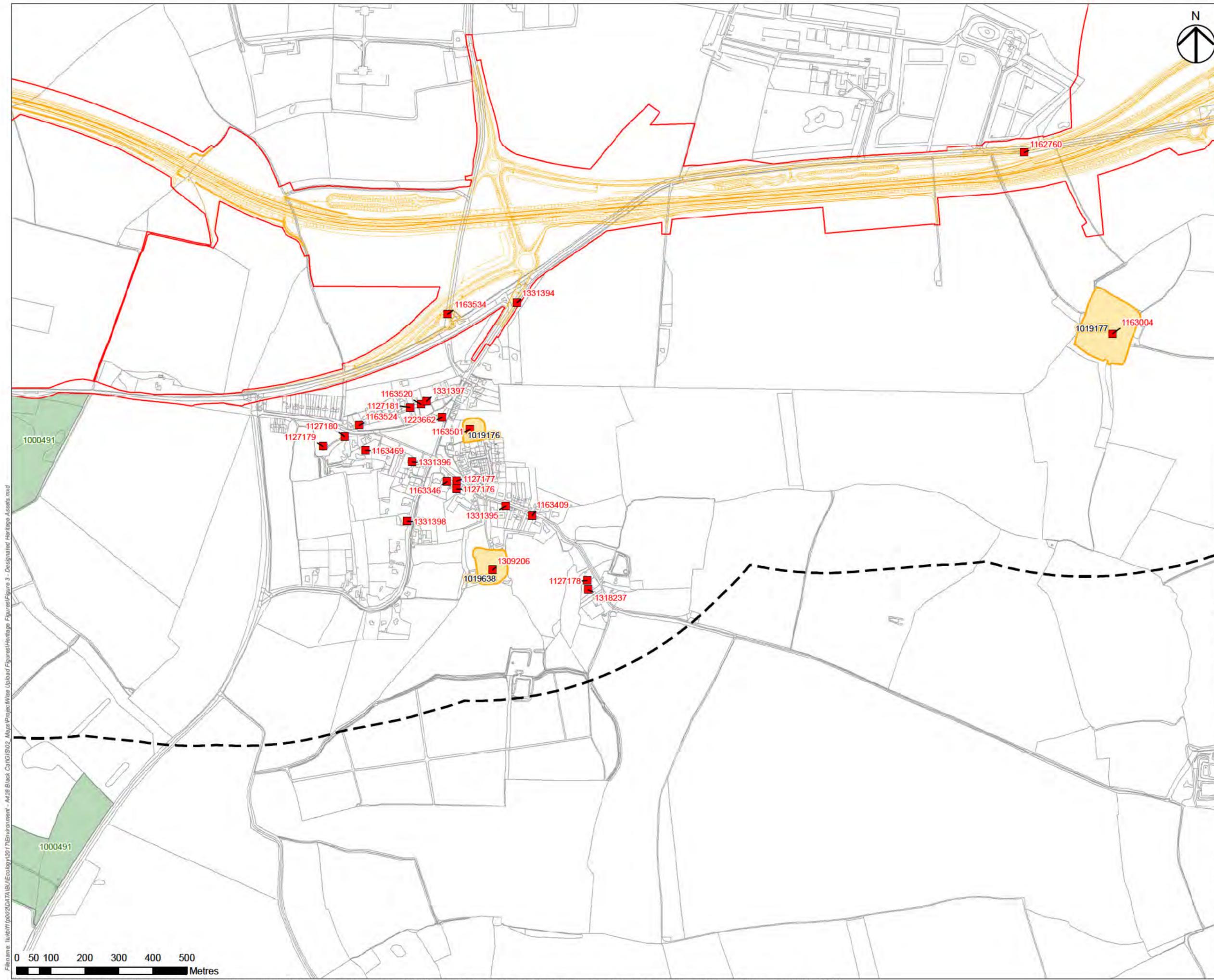
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**Figure 3
Designated
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EC	EC	RF		12-02-20
Internal Project No 60541541			Suitability	
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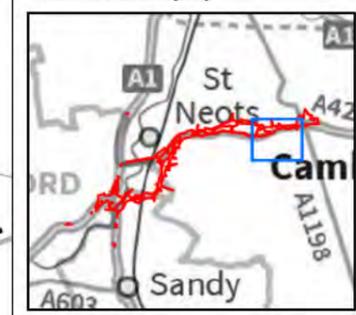
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FIRST ISSUE			12/02/20			P01

Purpose of Issue: **FOR INFORMATION**

Client:
Highways England
Woodlands
Manton Lane
Manton Industrial Estate
Beckford
MK41 7LW



Development Consent Order Number:

Project Title:
A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Drawing Title:
Figure 3 Designated Heritage Assets

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
EC	EC	RF		12-02-20

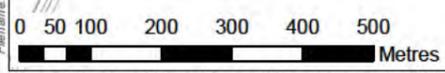
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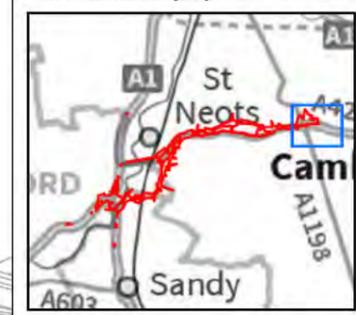
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 - 500m Study Area (Compound)
 - 1km Study Area (Scheme)
 - Listed Building
 - Conservation Area
 - Registered Park and Garden
 - Scheduled Monument

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Revision Details	EC	RF	12/02/20	P01
By	Check	Date	Suffix	

FOR INFORMATION

Client
Highways England
Woodlands
Manton Lane
Manton Industrial Estate
Beccford
MK41 7LW



Development Consent Order Number

Project Title
A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET
Cultural Heritage
Desk Based Assessment

Drawing Title
Figure 3
Designated
Heritage Assets

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
EC	EC	RF		12-02-20

Internal Project No
60541541

Scale @ A3
1:10,000

Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
Highways England Pa			

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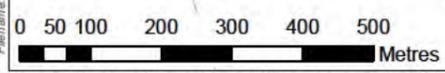
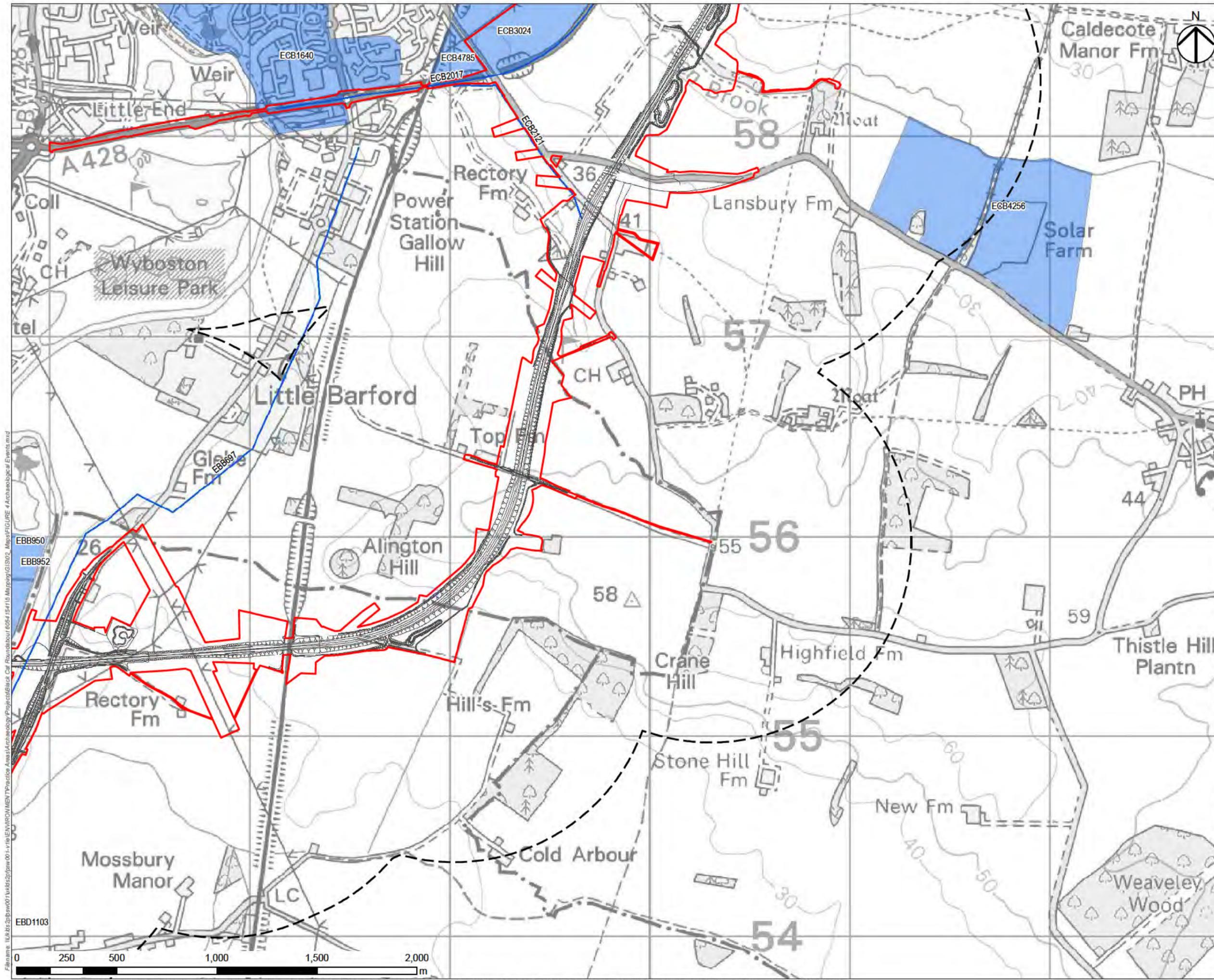


Figure 4 Archaeological events



NOTES
THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION.
REGULATION 5(2)(A)

LEGEND

- The Scheme
- Order Limits
- 1km Scoping Study Area
- Events (Area)
- Events (Line)
- Events (Point)

FIRST ISSUE	NS	LH	26/02/2021	P01
Revision Details	By	Check	Date	Issue

Purpose of Issue: DCO APPLICATION

Client: Highways England
Woodlands
Manton Lane
Manton Industrial Estate
Beccles
NR41 7LW



Development Consent Order Number: TR010044

Project Title: A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENTS

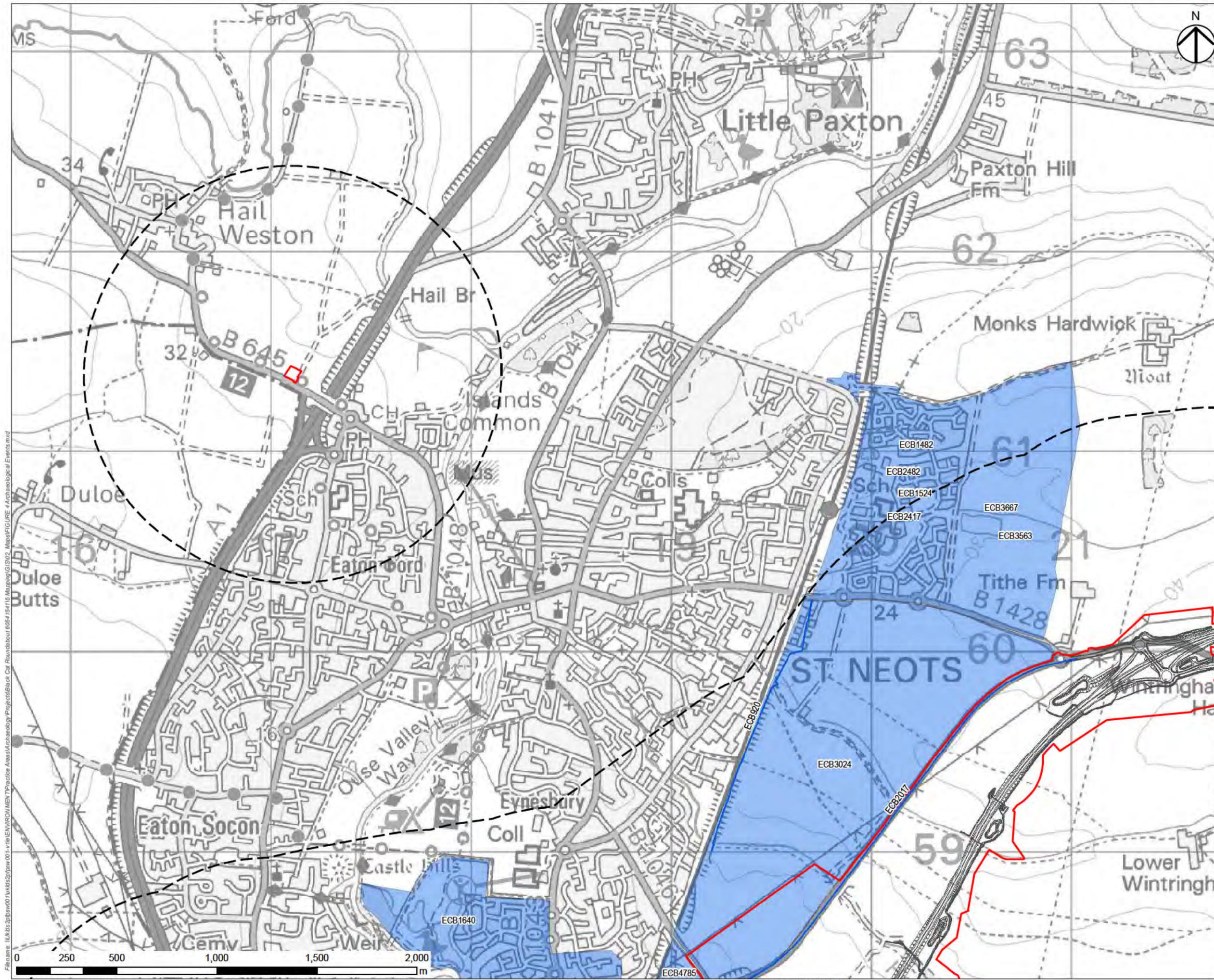
Drawing Title: FIGURE 4 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS SHEET 3 OF 6

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
DM	DM	LH	JG	26/02/2021
Internal Project No	Subsidiary			
60541541	D7			
Scale @ A3	Zone			
1:17,000				

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Drawing Number	Originator	Volume	Rev
HE551495	-ACM	-EGN-	P01
GEN_Z_Z_ZZ	-GS-GI-	-0076	
Location	Type	Role	Number

File name: \\VA.B2.20\psw01\44820\psw01-via\ENVIRONMENT\Practice Areas\Archaeology\Projects\Black Cat Roundabout 60541541\15_Maps\FIGURE 4_Archaeological Events.mxd



NOTES
 THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION.
 REGULATION 5(2)(A)

LEGEND

- The Scheme
- Order Limits
- 1km Scoping Study Area
- Events (Area)
- Events (Line)
- Events (Point)

FIRST ISSUE	NS	LH	26/02/2021	P01
Revision Details	By	Check	Date	Issue

Purpose of Issue
DCO APPLICATION

Client
 Highways England
 Woodlands
 Marton Lane
 Marton Industrial Estate
 Bedford
 MK41 7LW



Development Consent Order Number
TR010044

Project Title
A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENTS

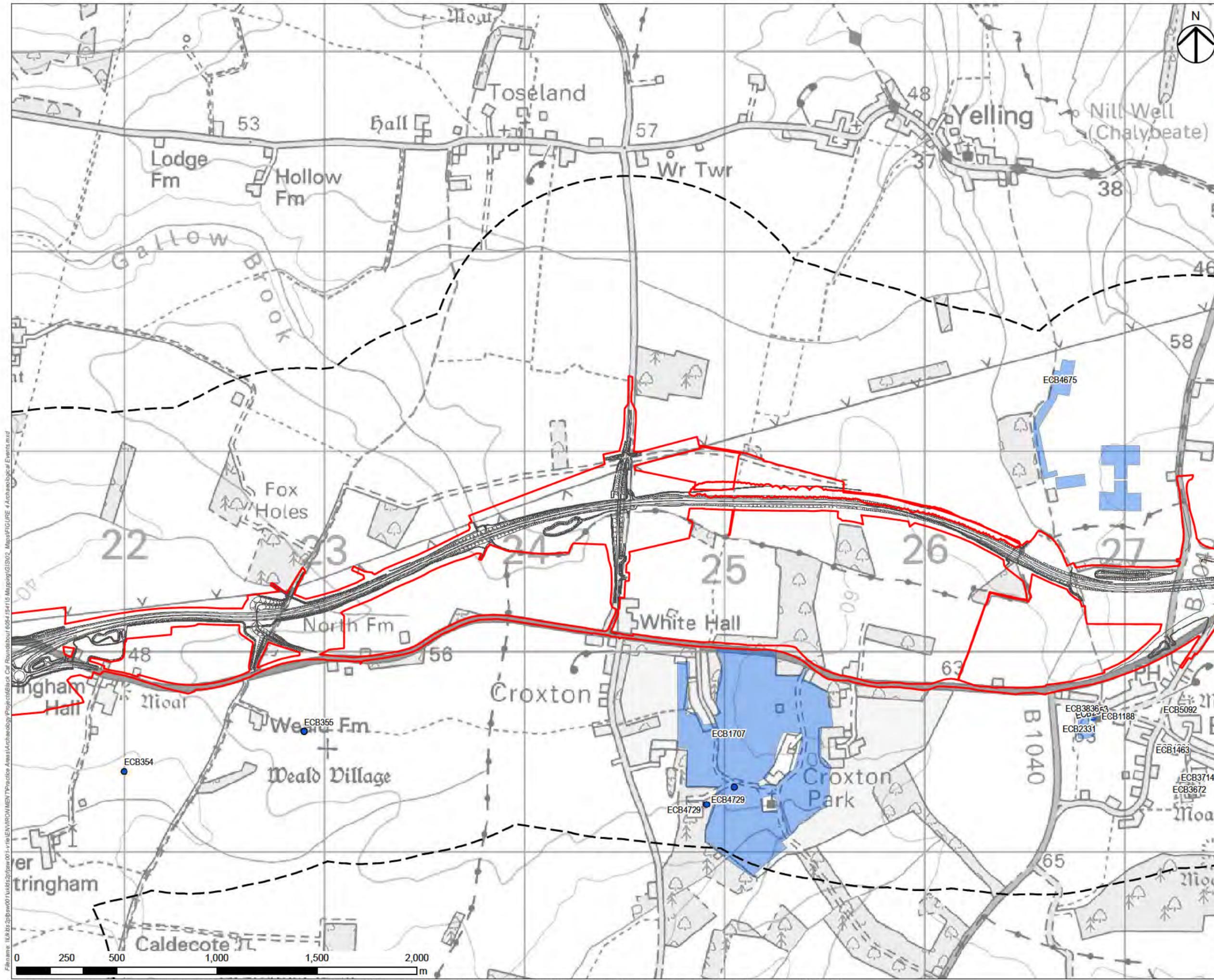
Drawing Title
**FIGURE 4
 CULTURAL HERITAGE
 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS
 SHEET 4 OF 6**

Designed DM	Drawn DM	Checked LH	Approved JG	Date 26/02/2021
Internal Project No 60541541	Subsidiarity D7			Zone
Scale @ A3 1:17,000				

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Drawing Number HE551495	Originator -ACM	Volume -EGN-	Rev P01
GEN_Z_Z_ZZ	-GS-GI-0076		
Location	Type	Role	Number

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NOTES
 THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION.
 REGULATION 5(2)(A)

LEGEND

- The Scheme
- Order Limits
- 1km Scoping Study Area
- Events (Area)
- Events (Line)
- Events (Point)

FIRST ISSUE	NS	LH	26.02.2021	P01
Revision Details	By	Check	Date	Issue
Purpose of Issue DCO APPLICATION				
Client Highways England Woodlands Manton Lane Manton Industrial Estate Bedford MK41 7LW				
Development Consent Order Number TR010044				
Project Title A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENTS				
Drawing Title FIGURE 4 CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS SHEET 5 OF 6				
Designed DM	Drawn DM	Checked LH	Approved JG	Date 26/02/2021
Internal Project No 60541541			Suitability D7	
Scale @ A3 1:17,000			Zone	
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Location GEN_Z_Z_ZZ	Type -GS-GI	Role -0076	Number	

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Plates: Historic maps

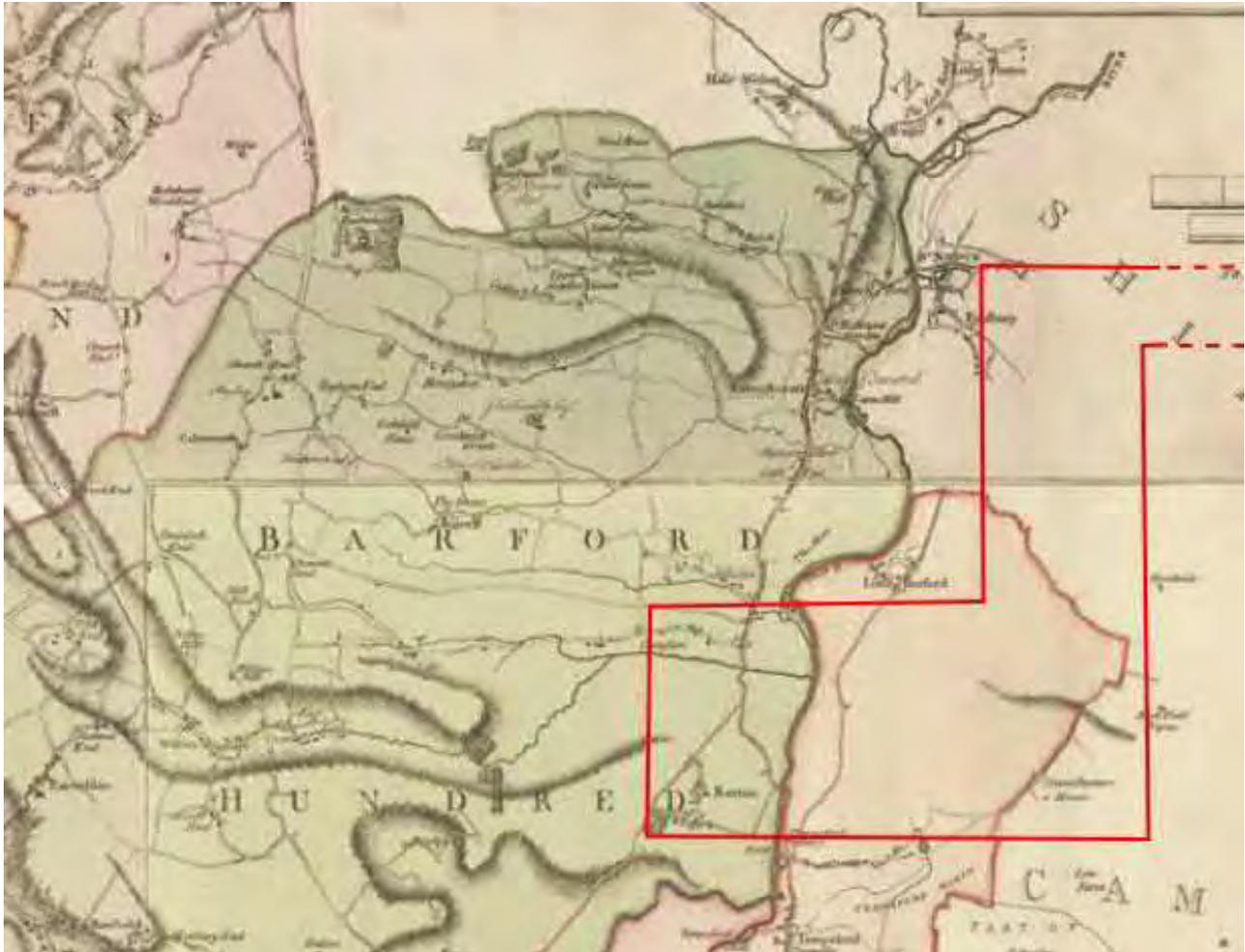


Plate A: Ainslie 1765 (Ref 57)

(Original document held at Cambridgeshire Archives)



Plate B: Morden n.d. (Ref 58)

(Original document held at Cambridgeshire Archives)

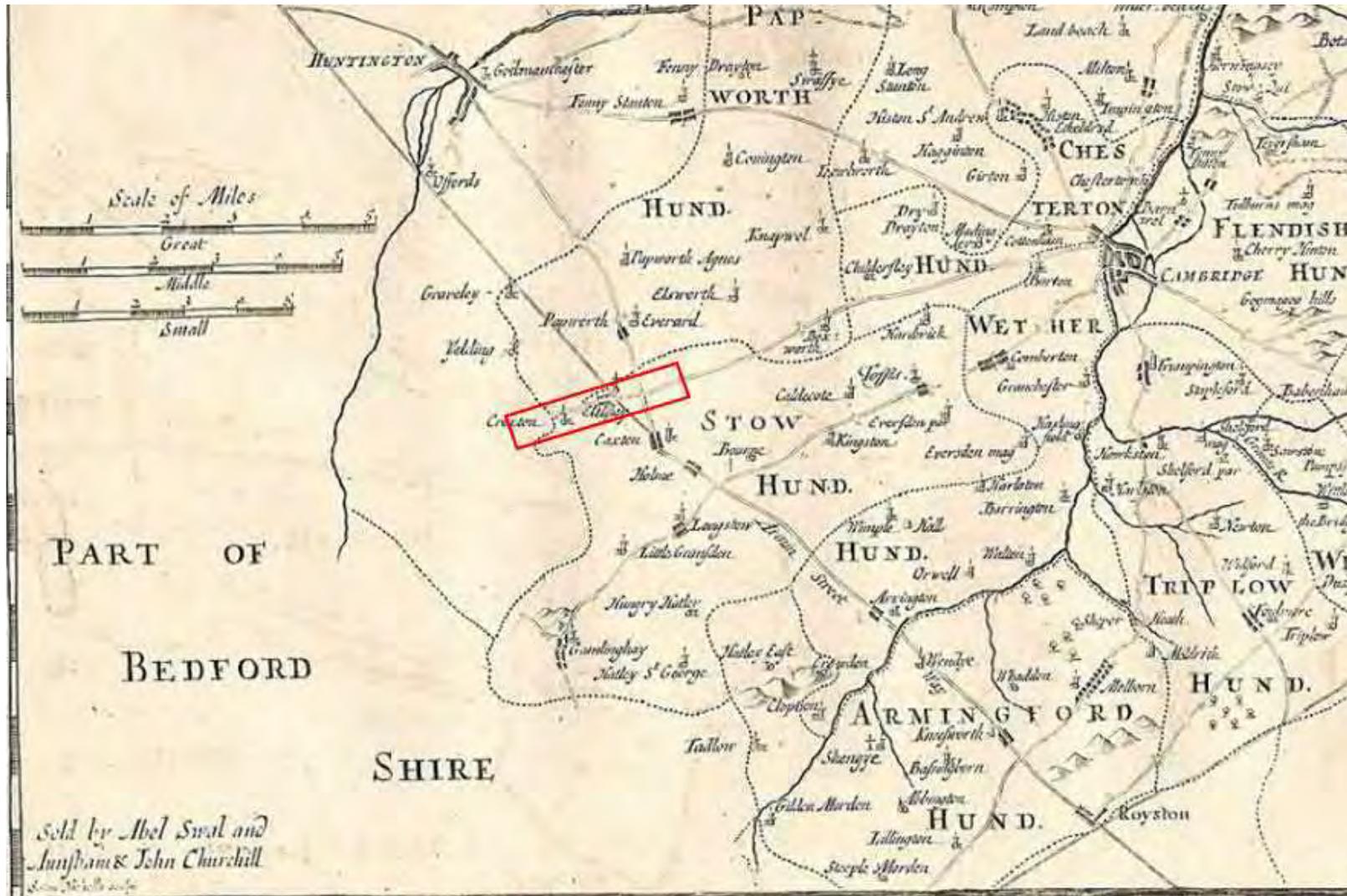


Plate C: Morden 1753 (Ref 59)
(Original document held at Cambridgeshire Archives)

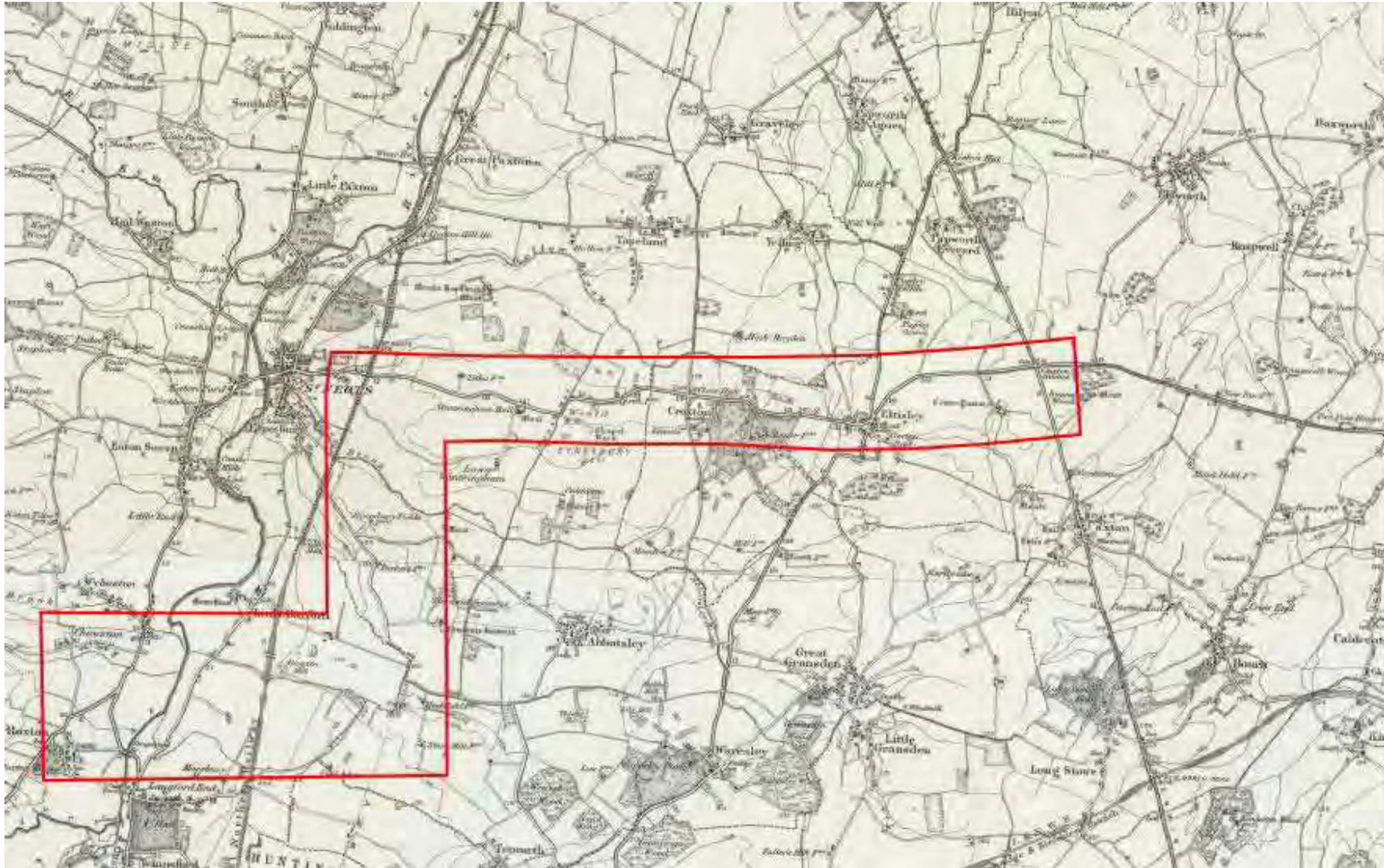


Plate D: OS one-inch series, published 1885-1900

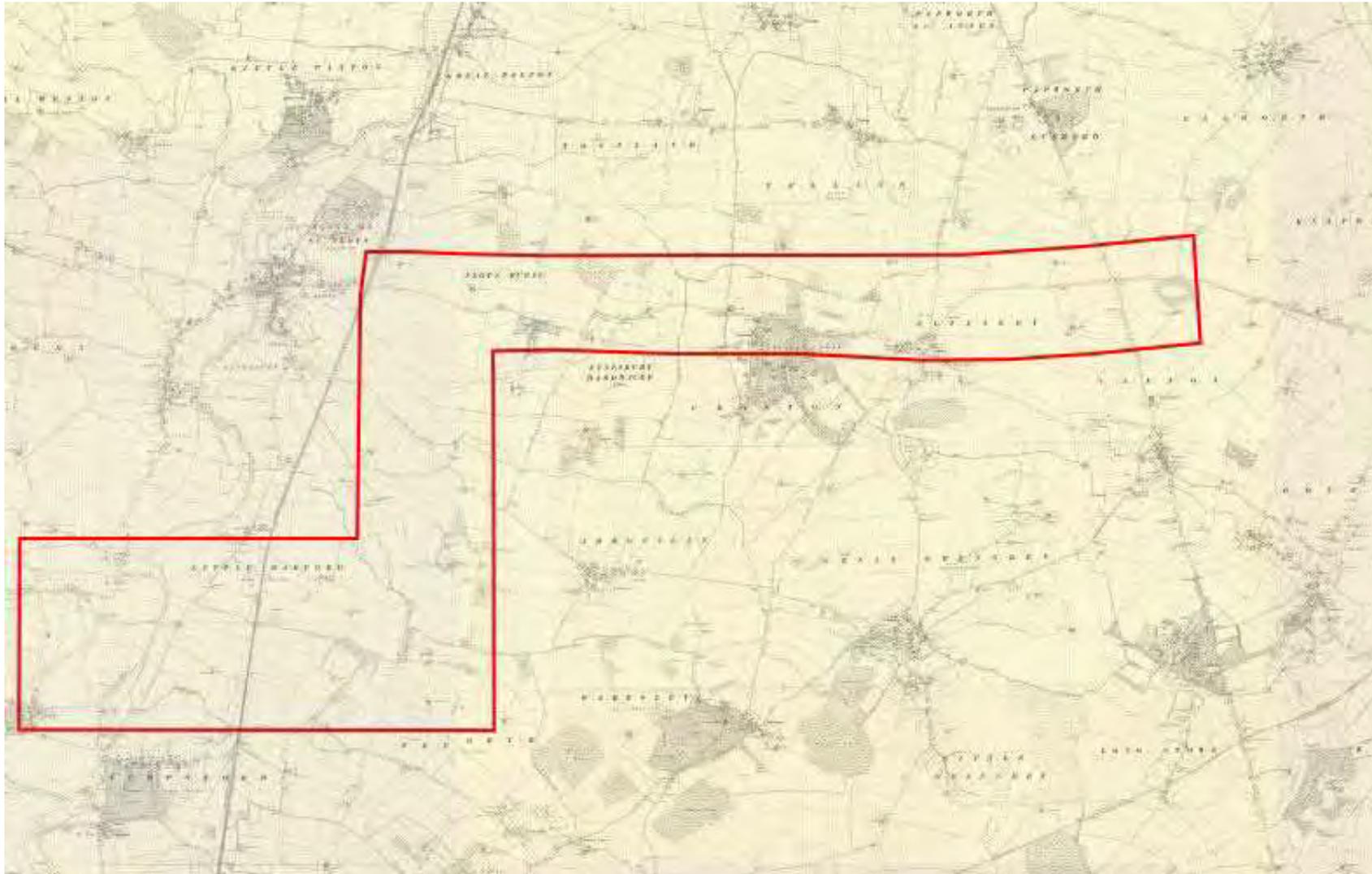


Plate E: OS six-inch series, published 1888-1913



Plate F: OS one-inch, sheet 187 – 1897, published 1899



Plate G: OS one-inch, sheet 204 – 1893, published 1896

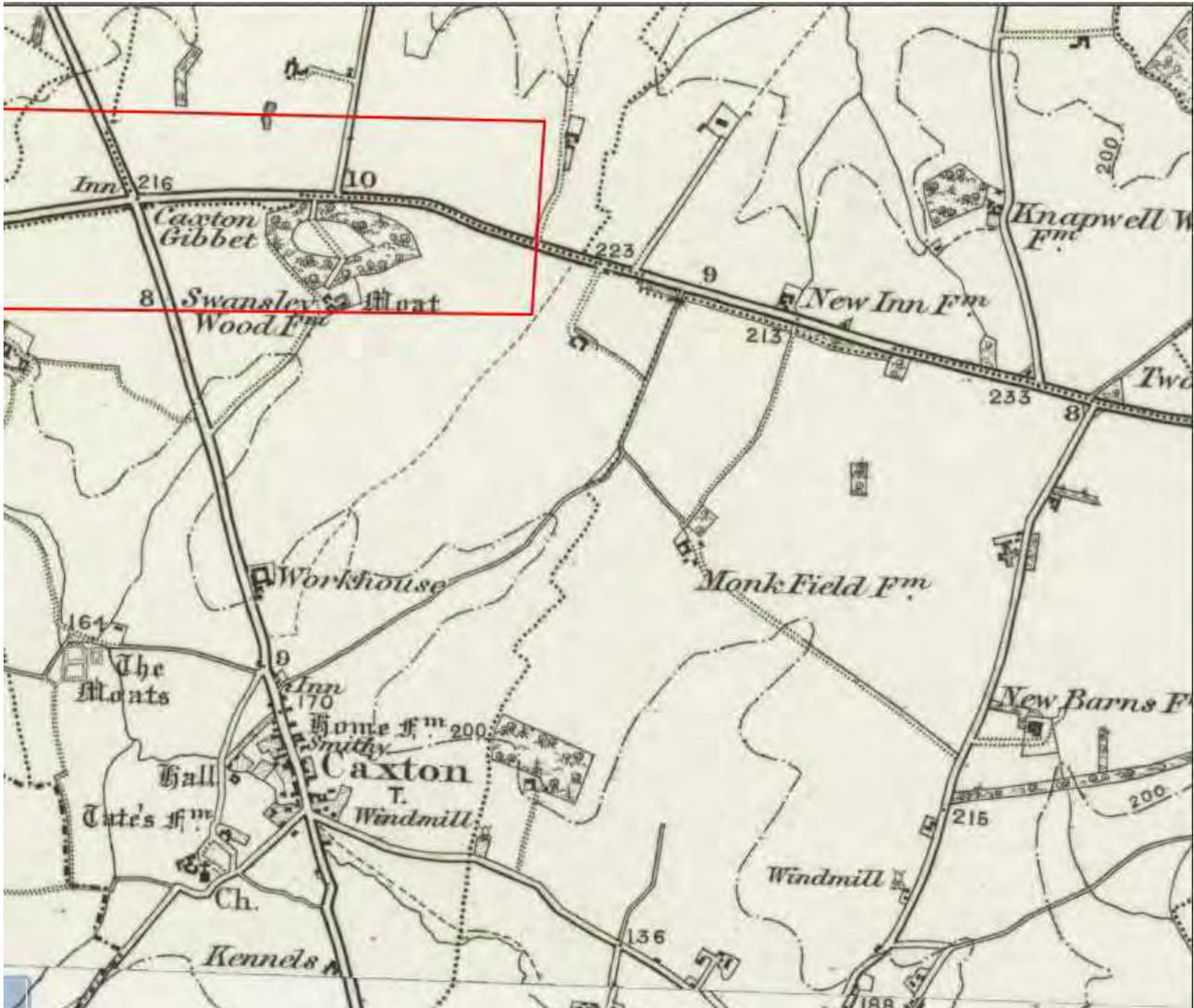


Plate H: OS one-inch series, published 1885 – 1900 showing area south of Swansley Wood that would later become Cambourne

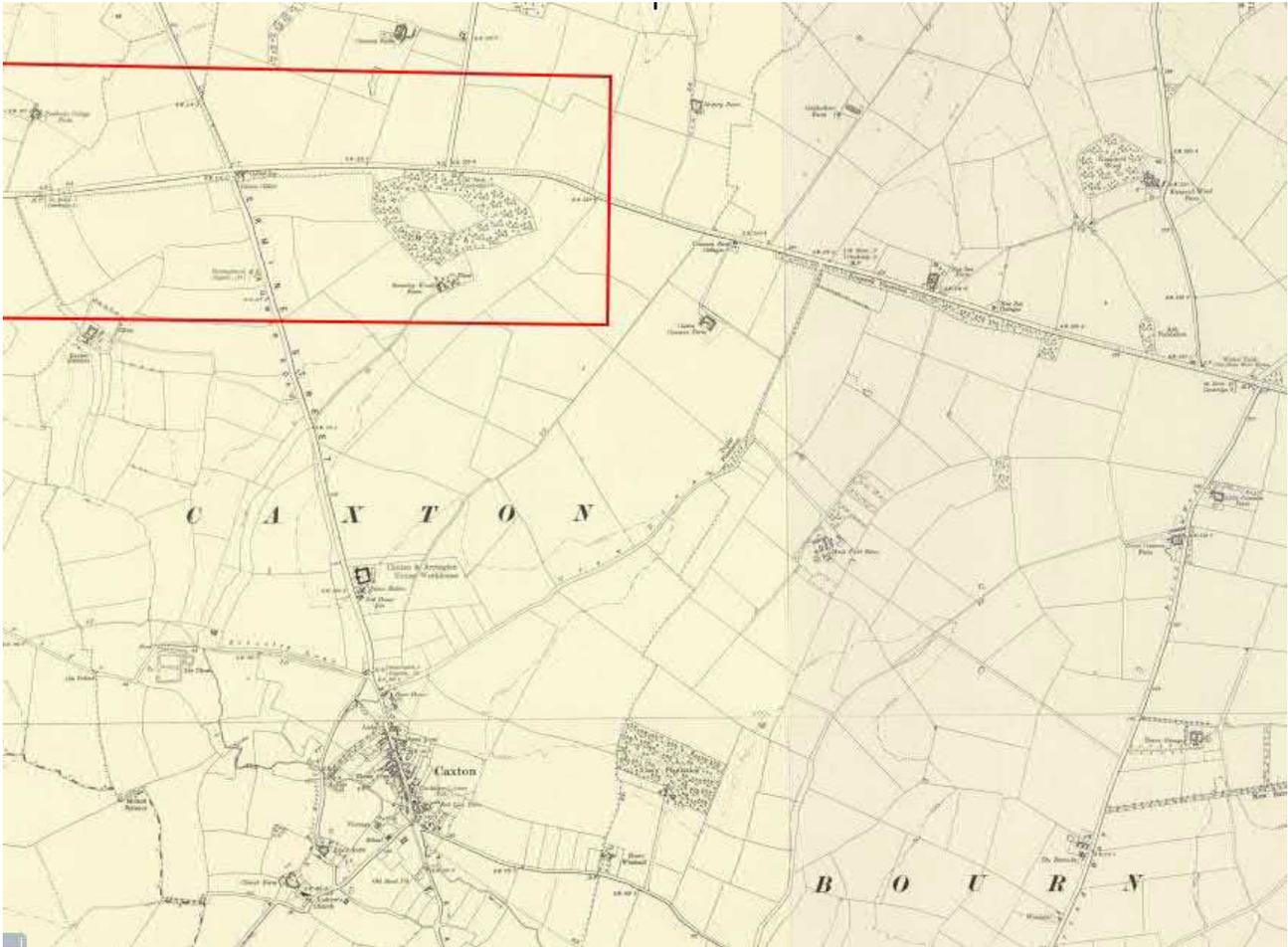


Plate I: OS six-inch series, published 1888 – 1913 showing area south of Swansley Wood that would later become Cambourne

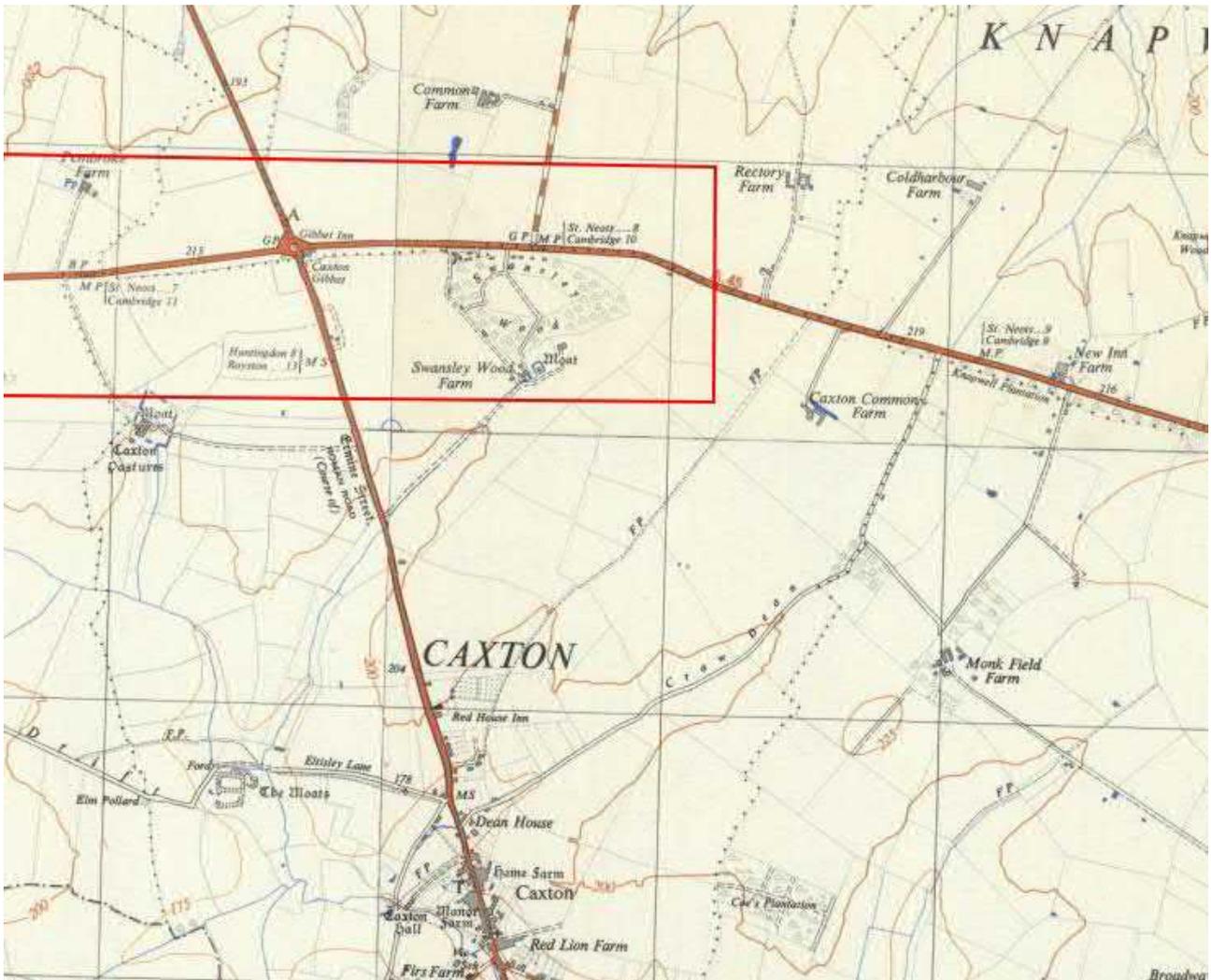


Plate J: OS 1:25,000 1937 – 1961 showing area south of Swansley Wood that would later become Cambourne

Annex A: Joint Cambridgeshire / Bedfordshire brief for archaeological pre-determination evaluation

**JOINT CAMBRIDGESHIRE / BEDFORDSHIRE BRIEF FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRE-DETERMINATION EVALUATION**

**PROPOSED ROUTE & BOUNDARY FOR
A428 ROAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME**

Development Consent

Order (DCO) Stage: Pre-Submission: Environmental Impact Assessment Stage

Company: AECOM for Highways England

Location: NGR (TL) 515468 255438 west of Black Cat/A1 Junction,
to 529651 260657 A428 Caxton Gibbet/A1198 (Ermine Street) Junction,
- crossing the River Great Ouse at 526795 255383, and the
Great Northern Railway Line at 518190 255434

This design brief is only valid for six months after the date of issue. After this period the Historic Environment Team (HET) should be contacted. Any specifications resulting from this brief will only be considered for the same period. Please note that this document is written for archaeological project managers to facilitate the production of an archaeological specification of work; the term project manager is used to denote the archaeological project manager only.

The project manager is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their specification, as there may be implications for accurately costing the project. The project manager must consult the Cambridgeshire (CHER), Bedford Borough (BHER) and Central Bedfordshire (CBHER) Historic Environment Records as part of the evaluation. Any response to this brief should follow CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014.

NO FIELDWORK MAY COMMENCE UNTIL WRITTEN APPROVAL OF A SPECIFICATION HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAMS AT CAMBRIDGESHIRE, BEDFORD BOROUGH AND CENTRAL BEDFORDSHIRE.

1.0 Site Description

- 1.1 This brief has been jointly prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) Bedford Borough Council (BBC) and Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC). Responses should be sent to CCC for circulation to Local Authority partners.
- 1.2 Pertinent drawings that should be read alongside the brief will be provided by AECOM. This series of initial drawings (below) are considered as **confidential** at this early stage but show the proposed red line area that will include the scheme features related to the project such as borrow pits (tbc), soil storage areas, compounds, lay down areas, flood compensation areas, ecological/new habitat areas, balancing ponds and any other aspects of temporary or permanent works that have not yet been described.

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- 1.3 The scheme footprint crosses undulating land comprised of several geological facies, mudstones and clays of Jurassic age (Amphill, Kellaways, West Walton Formation, Kimmeridge and Oxford) with a series of sedimentary deposits (Third River Terrace Sand and Gravels and alluvium) in the River Great Ouse valley at the west end. The land slopes westwards from a high point at Cambourne (65mAOD) down to the river and its western terraces that lie at c25mAOD. River tributaries and brooks flow roughly east westwards off the clays towards the Great Ouse, while smaller water courses, many of which are now canalised, flow northward to join the Hen/Alconbury Brook, a principal tributary of the Great Ouse, north of Abbotsley. Essential in all periods, these water courses were particularly important for the siting of numerous Late Saxon villages and Medieval moated enclosures and fishponds (some scheduled) in the countryside outside the nearest town of St Neots in this western part of the county (apply to the HERs for a full suite of data relating to this scheme and see 1.5).
- 1.4 Archaeological sites are known across the entire length of the road scheme. Transforming earlier understanding of human occupation on the clays, the density of settlement and distinctive land use of later prehistoric to Medieval date has been well established in air reconnaissance flights and aerial photographic transcriptions commissioned in Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire since the 1990s (*cf* Mills, J. and Palmer, R. 2007 *Populating Clay Landscapes*. Stroud: Tempus). While large areas of gravel terraces of the Great Ouse valley were quarried without recourse to archaeological examination prior to Planning Policy Guidance Note 16's publication in 1990, resulting in the total loss of site evidence and land use of all periods of settlement, funerary and ritual sites that are evidence to early air photographs, ongoing excavations and those conducted in advance of settlement expansion around St. Neots since 2005 has revealed closely spaced Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement, burials and communications (*cf* Hinman, M. and Zant, J. 2018. *Conquering the Claylands: Excavations at Love's Farm, St Neots, Cambridgeshire*. East Anglian Archaeology Report no 165. Oxford Archaeology East), and the gradual incorporation of abandoned settlements into the Medieval open fields, altering the landscape character in that important time of change and land ownership. Furlong boundaries are distinctive on aerial photographs, seen to follow the contours and mirroring the alignment of water courses in the territory. Proposed development expansion to the east of Love's Farm has not yet begun but excavations for the new development at Wintringham Park to the west of the A428 Improvement Scheme in Cambridgeshire is currently providing new evidence of ancient settlement on prominent ridges within the development area. The SSW-NNE aligned Sandy to Godmanchester (*Durivigutum*) Roman Road, marked by field boundaries and paths in the present landscape, will be crossed by the new A428 Cambridge Road junction. Its relationship (via spur roads) with the settlements of the Late Iron Age and Roman period in the locality will be examined as part of all the investigations that will occur in the next few years.
- 1.5 Where the A428 road scheme passes through Central Bedfordshire little archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken. However, aerial photographic transcriptions and small-scale investigation centred on areas such Tempsford Hall Park suggest consistency with the rest of the road scheme corridor.
- 1.6 The enlarged junction and proposed new slip-road to the northwest of the Black Cat roundabout are located in an extensive area of cropmarks. The cropmarks comprise a contiguous complex of at least twelve rectangular ditched enclosures within some of which are at least four ring ditches. Also mapped are a number of pits, along with single and double linear and curvilinear features. The complex appears to represent a settlement, with probable roundhouses contained within an accompanying field system and trackways. The remains are characteristically Iron Age or Romano-British in date, a number of metal detecting finds have been made in the area comprising several coins and a strap fitting all of Roman date. The new link road connecting Chawston and Wyboston will pass through further areas of cropmarks as the core of the medieval roadside settlement at Chawston, meeting The Lane at the site of the former medieval village green. As the route of the new bypass heads east from the existing Black Cat roundabout it will pass through a recent gravel extraction site that has been subject

to extensive archaeological excavations. Whilst post-excavation work is still ongoing, the fieldwork identified extensive archaeological remains from the Neolithic through to the early Medieval periods including an enclosed Romano-British settlement, an associated cemetery, a large Late Saxon enclosure and numerous dispersed prehistoric features. Whilst much of the area has now been extracted, parts of the site were used for spoil storage etc. and will retain archaeological interest.

- 1.7 Full sets of historic environment search data have been issued to AECOM for use in preparing the Desk-Based Assessment for the route and its scheme features by the three HERs. The data includes standard HER monument, event and designation records along with transcriptions from recent aerial photographs (eg NAIS data) and LiDAR images in GIS format. Due to the large amount of data included in the area, we recommend that any refreshment of the HER data sets should be obtained in digital form. The GIS licenses can be obtained from the three HERs responsible for data management in the project area.

Reproduction of spatial data by any other means is not recommended.

2.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 2.1 The proposed development is for a 17km (10.5miles) road improvement scheme, 5km of which is in Bedfordshire with the remaining 12km in Cambridgeshire. Attendant scheme features will include borrow pits (areas tbc), soil storage areas, compounds, lay down areas, flood compensation areas, ecological/new habitat areas, balancing ponds and any other aspects of temporary or permanent works.
- 2.2 Due to the high archaeological potential of the landscape, information concerning the potential impact of the proposal on archaeological remains is required. In order to provide this information an archaeological evaluation of the site is necessary. This design brief sets out the requirements for the appropriate archaeological evaluation of the site.
- 2.3 The evaluation should include a suitable level of documentary research, including consultation with the HERs, to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.
- 2.4 The scheme of works shall be phased, with reviews subsequent to each phase, and shall include the following:

Phase 1: Desk-top assessment: (Prepared by AECOM)

This research should consist of the following:

1. A reassessment of aerial photographic evidence for the application area and adjacent areas and, where relevant, a replotting of appropriate archaeological and geomorphological information by a suitably qualified specialist at a scale of 1:2500 (see 3.3 below).
2. Collation and critical assessment of any relevant information held in the CHER, BHER and CBHER:
 - to identify scheduled, listed or other important sites (to include scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, listed or important parks and gardens, battlefields *etc*);
 - to assess the potential of *known* sites.
3. Assessment of the potential of historic documentation where appropriate, including that held, for example, in the County Record Office, Diocesan Offices or University Library.
4. Collation and assessment of all cartographic information relevant to the area:
 - to identify historic landuse – settlement vs agrarian landscapes or areas of industrial use/historic quarrying;
 - to examine the siting of old boundaries and trackways;
 - to identify any early buildings.

5. Assessment of available geotechnical data (e.g. bore holes, test pits contamination studies, site investigation reports): relevant logs must be included as appendices:
 - to assess the condition, nature and status of buried deposits (Deposit Model);
 - to identify local geological and hydrological conditions.
6. Assessment of the topography and landuse of the area using LIDAR, historic maps and site visits:
 - to assess the archaeological potential of areas not identified through the HER.
7. Site visit, to determine:
 - Any constraints to archaeological site survival;
 - Any constraints for conducting fieldwork (for example: areas of contaminated land; wildlife issues (including protected wildlife habitats), TPOs, buried services, buried ordnance);
 - The status of the land for conducting earthwork, geophysical or fieldwalking surveys.
8. Subject the area to appropriate geophysical survey(s) (see 3.4 below).
9. Devise and conduct a programme of fieldwalking and metal detection (please contact the relevant HET for details of any local groups) to enable artefact populations of the field surface to be modelled. The detector should not be set to discriminate against iron. Analysed results should be supported by distribution maps.
10. Impact modelling. Tables should be presented to show:
 - Existing impacts of the application area;
 - The anticipated impacts of the proposed development;
 - The significance of identified elements of the historic environment.
11. Discussion of the evidence and ensuing conclusions, to:
 - Provide a detailed assessment of areas of archaeological potential and survival based on the above research;
 - Reflect research questions held in the recently reviewed Regional Research Framework <http://eaareports.org.uk/algao-east/regional-research-framework-review/> and its previous iterations and the specific Bedfordshire Research Framework: *eg Research Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (EAA Occ. Paper No 24, 2011) and *Bedfordshire Archaeology - Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy*. (Bedfordshire Archaeology Monograph 9, 2007) ;
 - Anticipated archaeological character and significance.

Phase 2: Review

The desk-top assessment should be followed by a review to assess the suitability and scope of the proposed evaluation strategy. In the absence of the DBA, the contractors must liaise with AECOM to obtain the draft document and with the HERs to obtain the GIS mapping data and an updated list of all historic environment data.

Phase 3: Field evaluation

- a) The artefact contents of the ploughsoil and any lower soil horizons should be examined as part of the evaluation and the field data quantified and spatially illustrated within the evaluation report. A bucket sampling programme should be conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil is hand sorted in the field for each soil horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points should occur at each end of trenches that are less than 50m in length, or at trench ends and mid-point of 50m and longer trenches. Unstratified artefacts should also be sought and recovered from trench spoil heaps all of which will be subject to metal detection.
- b) The evaluation scheme should include an adequate programme of linear trial trenching, or equivalent, to adequately sample the threatened available areas and will excavate sufficient archaeological features to conform to section 3.0 below. The field evaluation sample will

be based on the results of the non-intrusive surveys (AP and geophysics) but an appropriate sample of the development area should be subject to trial trenching. All features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the relevant HET. Investigation slots through all linear features must be at least 1m in width. Discrete features must be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants if large. Deep features must be examined to their base. Site Health and Safety protocols should include localised widening and stepping of trenches. An auger should be an essential part of the site tool kit.

- c) The use of metal detectors on site to aid the recovery of artefacts is encouraged. The detector should not be set to discriminate against iron.
- d) Any earthworks within the application area should be surveyed in order to provide a statement of their condition and significance. Ridge and furrow or other earthworks, where present, should not be trenched at this stage, suitable alternative locations should be found. Discussion with the relevant HET is advised.

The combined results of the desk-based assessment and field evaluation will be used to inform the planning process in shaping future programmes of mitigation work. If archaeological remains of national importance have been discovered, re-routing options or engineered solutions may be explored to avoid or for their long-term protection.

Phase 4: DCO Submission Documentation

- a) A mitigation scheme, requiring the production of a further Design Brief, will be produced by CHET and partners following discussions with the applicant/consultant and contractor.
- b) The mitigation scheme will be dependant on the results of the evaluation and construction detail and may comprise, **either** the archaeological excavation of remains threatened by the proposed groundworks, **or** a monitored, engineered/designed scheme to enable the preservation in situ of important archaeological remains, **or** a combined scheme to preserve significant archaeological remains in situ (where appropriate to do so), which may be supported by selected area excavation for parts of the application site where impacts will be unavoidable.
Note: preservation in situ schemes can require long term monitoring arrangements secured through legal agreements.

3.0 Objectives

- 3.1 The evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.
- 3.2 This office will be particularly concerned with the amount of truncation to buried deposits, the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon, the preservation of deposits within negative features, site formation processes generally. To these ends buried soils and associated deposits should be inspected on site by a suitably qualified soil scientist and his/her advice sought on the whether soil micromorphological study or other analytical techniques will enhance understanding of the site. If so, appropriate samples should be extracted from relevant contexts and assessed by the specialist. The appropriate use of auger surveys in encouraged.
- 3.3 **Air Photographic transcription:** The project manager must arrange, through a suitably qualified specialist, the reassessment and re-plotting of available aerial photographic evidence at a scale of 1:2500. This reassessment should also involve the study of cropmarks lying outside the development, where a clear relationship exists. **A digital copy of the air photograph evidence should be supplied with the report for inclusion in the HERs.**
AECOM has arranged this. Results are forthcoming.

- 3.4 Geophysical Survey** The project manager should consult a suitably qualified geophysical specialist to assess the viability of various survey techniques on the site. If magnetometry is the ideal technique and the ground conditions are suitable, cart-mounted sensors should be used. Such work must be preceded by a sample scan to assess the effectiveness of the technique in relation to the site-specific geological/topographical conditions. Survey methods must be recommended by the specialist and presented in a specification of works showing compliance with specified specialist professional standards and submitted to CHET for circulation prior to commencement. Any subsequent survey work must be recommended by the specialist and communicated to the HETs. The survey can avoid road verges and rail embankments, but new/undeveloped land parcels should be subject to survey. **A digital copy of the geophysical survey evidence should be supplied with the report for inclusion in the HERs.**
- 3.5 Specialist contractors** undertaking the non-intrusive surveys should contact the relevant HER officers prior to commencement to obtain an **event number**, which should be shown on all survey documents. For integrated schemes, an overarching event number may have already been issued. The CHER officer will confirm this upon request. Further to that, specialist contractors should also initiate an **OASIS online record** for their work, completing key fields at this stage (Details, Location and Creators forms). The OASIS record should be updated prior to submission of the survey report to the HETs and include the completed **OASIS Data Collection Form** as an Appendix within the report.
- 3.6** The assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:
- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
 - to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
 - provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts
- 3.7** The assessment of environmental & economic potential should follow advice in these and other guidance documents:
- Historic England, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*.
 - Historic England, 2015, *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record*
 - Historic England, 2004, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites A guideline for best practice for producing human osteological assessments and analytical reports*
- 3.8** The Project Manager & field team are also advised to consult the following guidance documents in order to provide an adequate strategy for the excavation, field treatment and conservation of any delicate organic materials:
- Historic England, 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on Their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation*;
 - Historic England, 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recovery, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood*.
 - Historic England, 2008, *Investigative Conservation: Guidance on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites Can Shed Light on Their Manufacture and Use*;
- Reference to other specialist investigation and assessment methodologies for artefact studies should also occur.
- The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation or industrial residue analysis included a full report and sent to the Historic England Science Advisor.**

- 3.9 The evaluation should also carefully consider any artefact or economic information, in particular the survival of faunal evidence, and provide an assessment of the viability for further study of such information. It will be particularly important to provide an indication of the relative importance of such material for any subsequent decision-making regarding mitigation strategies. Advice is to be sought from a suitably qualified specialist in Faunal Remains on the potential of sites for producing bones of fish and small mammals. If there is potential, a sieving programme is to be undertaken. Faunal remains collected by hand and sieving are to be assessed and analysed if appropriate. (Reference to: Historic England, 2014, *Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice* is recommended).
- 3.10 The evaluation should include a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and should aim to highlight any relevant research issues within a national and regional research framework.
- 3.11 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. An impact assessment should also be provided.
- 3.12 If any of these areas of analysis are not considered appropriate this should be discussed with the relevant HETs and the report of results will provide justification for their exclusion.

4.0 Requirements

- 4.1 The evaluation must be undertaken by an archaeological team of recognised competence, fully experienced in work of this character and formally acknowledged by the HET officers of Cambs, Beds Borough and Central Beds Authorities, advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Inclusion in The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Register of (Archaeological) Organisations is recommended. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience, of the site director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) will be communicated to the HETs as part of a specification of works to be submitted by the archaeological contractor undertaking the programme. The specification must confirm with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's MoRPHE publication (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide. Historic England 2015) **and be prepared by the organisation undertaking the fieldwork.** Third Party specifications will NOT BE ACCEPTED. This specification must:
1. be supported by a research design which sets out the site specific objectives of the archaeological works.
 2. detail the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on plan their location and extent.
 3. provide a timetable for the proposed works including a "safety" margin in the event of bad weather or any other unforeseen circumstances that may effect this timetabling.
- 4.2 Care must be taken in the siting of offices and other support structures in order to minimise impact on the environment. Extreme care must also be taken in the structure and maintenance of spoil heaps for the same reasons and to facilitate a high quality reinstatement. This is particularly important in relation to pasture land.
- 4.3 The archaeological project manager must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders, the habitats of protected species and public footpaths. The HET officers bear no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.
- 4.4 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and environmental health regulations followed. The relevant HET and the local

Coroner must be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains. If found during an evaluation, the human remains must be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted beyond that necessary to establish the date, condition and character of the burial. However, if removal is deemed essential for the survival of the remains an exhumation licence should be requested from the MoJ and sent to the relevant HET offices.

- 4.5 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008), and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Paper 14). Reference should also be made to *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (EAA Occ. Paper No 24, 2011).
- 4.6 **Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and HET in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised. A copy of this must be given to HET before the commencement of works.**
- 4.7 Project Managers are reminded of the need to comply with the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments). Advice and guidance on compliance with Treasure Act issues can be obtained from the Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire Historic Environment Team officers. Any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork should be **immediately** reported to the relevant Finds Liaison Officer of the Portable Antiquities Scheme for either Cambridgeshire (based in CHET), Central Bedfordshire or Bedford Borough (or for Bedfordshire in Verulamium Museum, St Albans), so that it is reported to the appropriate Coroner within 14 days of discovery in line with the Act¹.
- 4.8 The site archive specification should conform to the guidelines in MoRPHE (HE 2006, reissued 2015), eg section 2.5.3 and be deposited within the relevant County's archaeological archive storage facility (see 6.3) on completion of site analysis and any ensuing publication.
- 4.9 To assist with the creation and curation of the project's archive, the Project Manager must contact the CHER office to obtain an **Event number (ECB)** at the outset of the project for evaluation works conducted in **Cambridgeshire**. CHER use this number as a unique identifier linking all physical and digital components of the archive. The unique event number **must** be clearly indicated on any specification received for this project. It should be shown on all paperwork created on site (context forms and plans etc), on relevant ensuing reports and on the OASIS data collection form. **Subject to the agreement of the landowner, the Bedfordshire portion of the archive will be deposited with the Higgins Art Gallery and Museum, Bedford. The unique museum accession number for this project must be clearly indicated on the specification and on any associated reports**
- 4.10 Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowners, project sponsor and relevant HETs during the reporting stage. **Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Archive Facility or the Higgins Art Gallery and Museum, Bedford need to be arranged at this time, and the arrangements indicated in the evaluation report.** The Project Manager should consult *Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire 2017* regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive into the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Archive Facility at this web link:
<https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/libraries-leisure-&-culture/archaeology/archaeology-archives/>.

For works within Bedfordshire the Higgins Gallery and Museum should be contacted before the project commences in order to discuss the allocation of an accession number, deposition of archive and resources for box storage and other matters relevant to the long-term curation of the archive. The cost of museum box storage must be included in the estimate for the project. Guidance on these matters can be found in *Preparing of Archaeological Archives for*

¹ Please see <http://finds.org.uk/treasure> for further information.

Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedfordshire (2010). The unique accession number must be clearly indicated on all project documentation.

Guidance for depositing archives with the Higgins can be found in *Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedfordshire* (Bedford Museum 2010).

- 4.11 In Cambridgeshire, the current archive deposition cost is £75 per box (or minimum £50 per archive). This combined charge covers accessioning and uplift (£15) together with a fee to provide for the long term storage (£60). Further details of charges for the use of the **Cambridgeshire Archive Facility** can be found in Section 5 of the guidelines. Project Managers are recommended to contact the Keeper of Archaeology at the **Higgins Gallery and Museum** to discuss archive deposition costs for the Bedfordshire section of the scheme.
- 4.11 All three HETs support the national programme: Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) project and requires archaeological contractors working in Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire to support this initiative. In order that a record is made of all archaeological events within the two counties occurring through the planning system, the archaeological contractor is required to input details of this project online at the ADS internet site²: The OASIS reference ID and infilled and downloaded Data Collection Form should be clearly presented in the relevant report. **Any report that does not contain this information will be returned.**
- 4.12 A digital copy of the report, clearly marked **DRAFT**, should be prepared and presented to CHET for circulation within four weeks of the completion of site works (unless there are reasonable grounds for more time). This report must conform to the format contained within the document **HET Eval rev 06** dealing with the production of archaeological evaluation reports. Copies can be obtained from the address below. *CifA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014) Annex 2, Report Contents, should be used. Following acceptance, **one copy** of the approved report in digital form should be submitted to the **HERs via the OASIS website** <https://oasis.ac.uk/form> within **two weeks** of approval.
- 4.13 Where the pre-determination works are to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment in support of an Environmental Statement (ES), we acknowledge that the applicant reserves the right to withhold the evidence base prior to its release to the planning authority. The Development Consent Order process alters this arrangement as the authorities will need to evaluate the results and advise on further aspects of the archaeological programme that will culminate in display and interpretation. Therefore, we strongly recommend that proposals for mitigation strategies are discussed with the joint authorities prior to their inclusion within the ES.
- 4.14 HET officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Cambridgeshire Bedford Borough and Central Bedfordshire and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork and review the progress of excavation reports and/or archive preparation. **NB** Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy. Appropriate contingency provision should be made for this eventuality. The project manager must inform the relevant HET in writing **at least one week in advance** of the proposed start date for the project.
- 4.15 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to HET for approval and discussion with the HET in Bedfordshire.
- 4.16 The HETs should be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

² <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>

- 4.17 The archaeological advisory and planning role of the Historic Environment Teams of Cambridgeshire County Council, Bedford Borough Council and Central Bedfordshire Council should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

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Annex B: Schedule of heritage assets

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1013521; MBD1494	TL 14875 55013	Bronze Age	Bowl barrow known as the 'Round Hill', 440m west-north-west of College Farm. It is circular in plan, measuring about 21m in diameter, and survives to a height of approximately 1.7m, with steep sloping sides descending from a level area on the summit which measures 10m across. The barrow, which is apparently unexcavated, is thought to be an outlying example associated with a pattern of Bronze Age barrows located along the gravel terraces flanking the River Great Ouse. Scheduled monument.
1005393; 5994	TL 16189 54551	Post-Medieval	Tempsford Bridge, built 1814–20, built of dressed sandstone with cutwaters and arches made of Bramley fall stone. Measures approximately 50m long and 10m wide. Scheduled monument and Grade II listed.
1010114; MBD475	TL 15121 56125	Medieval	Chawston Manor moated site and associated fishpond. The monument includes the remains of a medieval moated enclosure, and an associated fishpond and supply channel forming the south and west sides of a subsidiary enclosure. The principal moated enclosure in the eastern part of the monument is rectangular measuring some 56m north to south by 75m east to west, inclusive of the 8m wide dry surrounding moat. Scheduled monument.
1012076; MBD474	TL 16084 56730	Medieval	Moated enclosure and associated building platforms, The Lane, Wyboston. The moated enclosure is D-shaped in plan and measures some 85m along the straight southern edge of the moat. The surrounding moat is 8m wide and about 1.2m deep and is dry except for part of the east arm. Prominent external banks surviving up to 1m high flank the west and east sides. Scheduled monument.
1108; 1114917	TL 1506 5430	Post-Medieval	Roxton House, a small country house dated to the late 18 th century with 19 th century additions and constructed of red brick with a stone coped slate roof in neoclassical style. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
10413; 1146329	TL 1512 5426	Post-Medieval	A 17 th century timber-framed barn to the south east of Roxton House. Mainly weatherboarded with some roughcast and brick infill. Grade II listed.
2397; 1321209	TL 1539 5423	Post-Medieval	Poplar Farm, a 17 th century farmhouse with 19 th century alterations. Built in an L-shaped plan of colour-washed roughcast over a timber frame with one storey and attics. Grade II listed.
2399; 1114926	TL 1527 5433	Post-Medieval	51 High Street, a 17 th century house, colour-washed roughcast over timber frame. Grade II listed.
2410; 1311825	TL 1523 5437	Post-Medieval	60 High Street, a 17 th century cottage, timber-framed with colour-washed plaster infill and a thatched roof. Grade II listed.
2401; 1146386	TL 1521 5440	Post-Medieval	50 & 56 High Street, 17 th century cottages with early 19 th century alterations, colour-washed roughcast over timber frame. Grade II listed.
2402; 1114925	TL 1522 5443	Post-Medieval	46 & 48 High Street, a pair of 18 th century thatched cottages, colour-washed roughcast over timber frame. Grade II listed.
1106; 1146376	TL 1518 5444	Post-Medieval	Congregational chapel built in 1808 in thatched cottage style. Built in T-plan, one storey, colour-washed roughcast. Grade II* listed.
2409; 1321211	TL 1529 5449	Post-Medieval	Church Farmhouse, High Street, c.1600 and refaced in the 19 th century. Timber-framed, L-plan and two storeys with attics. Grade II listed.
1105;	TL 1534 5452	Medieval	St Mary's Church, a 14 ^h -15 th century building with some 19 th century reworking. Built of brown cobblestones with ashlar dressings and slated roofs. Grade II* listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1114927			
2404; 1146343	TL 1522 5452	Post-Medieval	38 High Street, a c.1700 cottage. Colour-washed roughcast over timber frame with a thatched roof. Consisting of one storey with attics. Grade II listed.
2403; 1321210	TL 1521 5453	Post-Medieval	28, 30, 32, 34 High Street, a group of thatched cottages built c.1700. Colour-washed roughcast over timber frame. Grade II listed.
7859; 1114924	TL 1518 5452	Post-Medieval	36 High Street, an 18 th century building, colour-washed roughcast over timber frame with a thatched roof. Grade II listed.
2405; 1311841	TL 1522 5458	Post-Medieval	22 High Street, (The Cedars), a 17 th century timber-framed house with 19 th century alterations. Grade II listed.
2406; 1114923	TL 1525 5466	Post-Medieval	14 High Street, an 18 th century thatched cottage with later extensions. Possibly originally divided into two. Grade II listed.
1107; 1311876	TL 152 548	Post-Medieval	College farmhouse, a 16 th –17 th century timber-framed farmhouse in Roxton. Grade II listed.
1744; 1114919	TL 151 561	Post-Medieval	Chawston Manor, a 17 th century manor house on moated site. A two storey, L-plan building. Grade II listed.
1745; 1138337	TL 1544 5612	Post-Medieval	Claygates (formerly College Farm), a 17 th century timber-framed and thatched cottage with 20 th century additions. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1746; 1321207	TL 1567 5619	Post-Medieval	Laburnum Cottage, Chawston. A timber-framed and thatched cottage built c.1700 with 20 th century alterations. Grade II listed.
1747; 1311859	TL 1576 5614	Post-Medieval	Holly Cottage, Chawston an early 19 th century thatched cottage. Grade II listed.
16142; 1245334	TL 1572 5615	Post-Medieval	Chawston Lodge, The Lane, Wyboston. A timber-framed core house, c.1600 with 19 th and 20 th century alterations and additions. Grade II listed.
1748; 1114920	TL 159 560	Post-Medieval	Bridge Farmhouse, a 17 th century building, colour- washed roughcast over timber frame. Old clay tile roof. T-plan, two storeys to main block, two storeys and attics to cross-wing. Grade II listed.
12458; 1311862	TL 161 558	Post-Medieval	Brook Cottages, Great North Road. A pair of 18 th century, timber-framed thatched cottages. Grade II listed.
12459; 1321208	TL 162 562	Post-Medieval	Scuttle Cottage, c.1700. Timber-framed with some colour-washed brick infill and some colour-washed plaster incised to imitate ashlar. Thatched roof. Three-bay plan, one storey and attics. South elevation: ground floor has two two-light casements, one two-light horizontal sash, attic has one dormer with two-light horizontal sash, all with glazing bars. 20 th century door and porch in line with red brick double ridge stack. 20 th century one storey additions to west and north. Grade II listed.
12477; 1146418	TL 16438 56397	Post-Medieval	Farmhouse, c.1800, probably encasing earlier building, reworked in 19 th century with later 19 th century block added to road elevation. Red brick, probably encasing timber frame, old clay tile roof. Grade II listed.
1715;	TL 16414 56586	Post-Medieval	31 Great North Road, Wyboston. A late 17 th century house. Colour-washed roughcast. 20 th century tile roof, three-room plan, two storeys. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1146425			
1713; 1114928	TL 16480 56878	Post-Medieval	64 Great North Road, Wyboston. House, formerly the Queen's Head public house. 17 th century, refronted in 18 th century. Colour-washed brick over timber frame, old clay tile roof. Three-room plan, two storeys. Grade II listed.
12464; 1114918	TL 14767 55997	Post-Medieval	Aubretia Cottage, Chawston, c.1700. Timber-framed, with weatherboarding to ground floor and colour-washed roughcast above. Thatched roof. Two-room plan, one storey and attics. Grade II listed.
2408; 1321206	TL 14808 54399	Post-Medieval	Roxton House Lodge, an early 19 th century cottage. Main block of colour-washed roughcast. Southern block of colour-washed brick. Thatched roof. Single storeyed, octagonal plan with rectangular block to south, in cottage orné style. Grade II listed.
12471; 1114930	TL 15720 56904	Post-Medieval	Heddings Farmhouse, The Lane, Wyboston, c.1700 farmhouse, refaced early 19 th century. Pebble-dashed exterior, old clay tile roof. Three-room plan, two storeys. Grade II listed.
12478; 1321213	TL 16458 56405	Post-Medieval	Dovecote at Forty Farm, Great North Road, Wyboston. 17 th century, timber-framed with red brick infill, now colour-washed. Corrugated iron roof, lower part hipped, upper gablets weatherboarded. Small, square plan. Grade II listed.
878; 1114929	TL 16475 56920	Post-Medieval	66 & 68 Great North Road, Wyboston. 17 th century house. Colour-washed roughcast over timber frame, ground floor of N wing of colour-washed brick. Old clay tile roof. L-plan, one storey and attics. Grade II listed.
2398; 1114922	TL 1515 5424	Post-Medieval	2, 4 & 6 Ford Lane, a former farmhouse, now divided into separate dwellings. Built c.1600 with 18 th century additions, timber-framed two storeys. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
2400; 1321212	TL 15217 54360	Post-Medieval	58 High Street, 18 th century Cottage. Colour-washed plaster over timber frame, with colour-washed brick plinth. Half-hipped thatched roof. Two-room plan, one storey and attics. Grade II listed.
1114877	TL 12218 53930	Post-Medieval	Birchfield Farmhouse. A 17 th century farmhouse, consisting of two storeys in an L-shaped plan, of colour-washed roughcast over timber frame. Grade II listed.
1137788	TL 13746 53317	Post-Medieval	Barford House, a small country house dated 1843 and remodelled and extended in c.1856. It is built of yellow brick with stone dressings in Italianate style, in an irregular plan with two storeys, and dominated by a four storey square tower. Grade II listed.
1114885	TL 13761 53336	Post-Medieval	Game Larder at Barford House dated to the mid-late 19 th century. It is a one storey structure of octagonal plan with a projecting gabled porch to the west elevation. It is built of wood cladding with a thatched roof. Grade II listed.
1321232	TL 13752 53326	Post-Medieval	A screen wall adjoining Barford House to outbuildings to the north. Built of yellow brick with five projecting brick piers imitating banded rustication and surmounted by stone urns. There is also a cambered arched gateway with vermiculated keystone. Grade II listed.
1137796	TL 13753 53353	Post-Medieval	A mid-late 19 th century barn at Barford House with wood cladding and a thatched roof. It consists of a low rectangular block with projecting gabled entrance to the south elevation. Grade II listed.
1321231	TL 13761 53096	Post-Medieval	Gate piers and gate to Barford House, dated to the mid-late 19 th century. It consists of ashlar piers, square, approximately six feet (1.8m) tall with Ionic base and cornice. The gate is built of wood and wrought iron with a pierced arcading design. Grade II listed.
1137728	TL 13816 53120	Post-Medieval	Lowlands, an early 19 th century house with later 19 th century alterations consisting of two storeys and five bays. Yellow brick and colour-washed front elevation. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1137550	TL 12339 52684	Post-Medieval	Greenlands, an 18 th century house consisting of two storeys in an L-plan. Colour-washed and roughcast. Grade II listed.
1010864	TL 12105 54061	Medieval	Birchfield Farm moated site and associated fishponds and leats. It includes the remains of a medieval moated enclosure, measuring 100x85m inclusive of the 14m wide surrounding moat. A platform at the south side of the island is thought to represent the site of the original 12 th century manorial building. Scheduled monument.
1010948	TL 13050 54449	Medieval	Palaceyard Wood medieval moated enclosure and associated enclosures, woodland bank and cultivation earthworks. The moated site is roughly circular in shape, measuring about 70m in diameter including the surrounding water-filled moat which is between 6m and 12m wide. Scheduled monument.
1004504; 1113881	TL 15539 51886	Post-Medieval	Blunham Bridge, two adjoining bridges spanning the River Ivel. The western bridge is 17 th –18 th century with 19 th century additions, consisting of coursed ironstone and limestone with five arches. The eastern bridge is a single span late 19 th century bridge with iron girders mounted on coursed stone. Scheduled monument and Grade II listed.
1013419	TL 16045 52935	Medieval	Gannocks Castle moated site. The moat is rectangular in form measuring 65x55m including the 10m wide surrounding moat. The moat is approximately 2.5m deep and water-filled along its northern arm. A mound at the north-eastern edge may be the site of a defensive structure. The site is thought to be built on the same spot as an earlier Danish fortress referred to in Anglo-Saxon chronicle as constructed in AD921. Scheduled monument.
1137920	TL 16325 51237	Post-Medieval	Dick Turpin public house, a 17 th century, two storey timber-framed building. Refaced in colour-washed brick in the 19 th century. Grade II listed.
1312362	TL 15271 51894	Post-Medieval	A 17 th century house of timber frame construction with colour-washed roughcast exterior and a thatched roof. It consists of one storey and attics and two-room plan. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1113874	TL 15253 51957	Post-Medieval	An early 19 th century house, originally a pair. Timber-framed construction with brick infill, now with colour-washed roughcast render leaving timber framing partly exposed. The building consists of two storeys with a four-room plan. Grade II listed.
1321755	TL 15155 52111	Post-Medieval	A 17 th century house, with colour-washed roughcast over timber frame construction and a thatched roof. The building consists of one storey with attics and a three-room plan. Grade II listed.
1321634	TL 16243 52943	Post-Medieval	Church Farmhouse, 16 th century building with 17 th –19 th century reworking. A substantial timber-framed structure, the front brick-faced and almost the whole under colour-washed render. H-plan, the cross-wings of two storeys and the central block of one storey and attics but apparently originally an open hall. Grade II listed.
1114093	TL 16245 52912	Post-Medieval	Brewhouse and outbuilding at Church Farm. Timber-framed with some weatherboarding and colour-washed brick infill and built in L-plan. Grade II listed.
1321635	TL 16258 52960	Post-Medieval	A late 17 th –early 18 th century house, formerly Gannock Farm. It is a single storey, timber-framed structure with colour-washed plaster infill and a thatched roof. Grade II listed.
1114094	TL 16236 52992	Post-Medieval	Two houses of late 17 th –early 18 th century origins, and extended in the 19 th century. The buildings are two storeys, L-plan with colour-washed roughcast render over a timber-frame core and a slate roof. Grade II listed.
1114110	TL 16234 52985	Modern	A K6 telephone kiosk designed in 1935 and built of cast iron, consisting of a square kiosk with domed roof. Grade II listed.
1138206	TL 16216 52990	Post-Medieval	A 17 th century house, thought to have been an Inn, with later reworking, The building is two storeys in a T-plan; the right wing has substantial timber framing exposed with colour-washed brick infilling while elsewhere the building is encased in colour-washed brick. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1311945	TL 16238 53027	Post-Medieval	A pair of 18 th century cottages. They are single storey with colour-washed roughcast render over timber frame with a thatched roof. Grade II listed.
1114095	TL 16254 53071	Post-Medieval	The Wheatsheaf, an 18 th –19 th century public house. The building is two storeys with attics with colour-washed roughcast render, apparently containing some timber framing and clay tile roof. Grade II listed.
1114096; MBD1136; 1136	TL 16192 53032	Medieval	Church of St Peter dated to the 14 th and 15 th centuries, and repaired in 1621 and 1874. Constructed of coursed ironstone, cobbles and clunch with ashlar dressings. It consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, north and south porches, and west tower. Grade II* listed.
1311917	TL 16201 53072	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Remains of a cross, approximately 25m north of the Church of St Peter. The remains comprise the base and the bottom section of octagonal shaft. Reset on 19 th century square stone base. Grade II listed.
1114098	TL 16153 53022	Post-Medieval	The Old Rectory, a 16 th century house, substantially extended in the late 19 th century. The original structure has substantial timber frame exposed to the rear elevation and with colour-washed infill. The original structure is two storeys and of two-room plan. Grade II listed.
1138245	TL 16030 53055	Post-Medieval	An 18 th century, single storey house of colour-washed roughcast over timber frame with thatched roof. Grade II listed.
1114097	TL 16196 53249	Post-Medieval	Cottage Farmhouse, an 18 ^h –19 th century house consisting of two storeys and of yellow brick, partly colour-washed with hipped clay tile roof. Grade II listed.
1138237	TL 16119 53313	Post-Medieval	Ouse Farmhouse, an 18 th century house, extended in the 19 th century. It consists of two storeys with attics, mainly of colour-washed brick, and the rear elevation has colour-washed roughcast render, apparently covering timber-framing. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
7367	TL 1525 5427	Post-Medieval	Bakehouse & three dwellings (site of). The buildings stood from 1813 until 1862 when they were demolished.
8614	TL 1629 5650	Post-Medieval	Buildings (site of) east of Dovehouse Farm recorded as 'Farm Homestead and Close' on enclosure map, 1799. Site now part of arable land.
8613	TL 1612 5666	Post-Medieval	Four buildings west of Dovehouse Farm shown on the 1799 map. Site now part of arable land.
8618	TL 1624 5671	Post-Medieval	Buildings (site of) opposite Dovehouse Farm. Farm homestead and close shown on 1799 enclosure map. Site now part of arable land.
MBB18908	TL 1650 5670	Medieval	Barn adjacent to 44 Great North Road, Wyboston, a large timber-framed barn with weatherboarding and pantiles.
5992; 1114092	TL 1622 5404	Post-Medieval	A 17 th –18 ^h century house, formerly the Anchor Inn before the modern inn was built. A two storey, timber-framed building, cased in colour-washed brick. Grade II listed.
12953	TL 1625 5395	Post-Medieval	The Anchor public house first mentioned in 1794 and rebuilt in 1831. It is a large two bay construction with a central entrance porch.
18001	TL 1623 5454	Modern	The site of WWII anti-tank traps of the angle iron type. Concrete blocks with a socket were discovered extending across the road when the bridge was repaired in 1994.
14474	TL 1685 5485	Post-Medieval	161 Station Road, a brick, two-bay plan house, deemed to be of local interest.
5980; 1114099	TL 1641 5390	Post-Medieval	Stonebridge Farmhouse, Station Road, a two storey, 18 th century neoclassical style house with 19 ^h century reworking and 20 th century alterations. Red brick with stucco to the front and west elevations. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
9738	TL 1625 5395	Post-Medieval	The site of Tempsford Pound, shown on the 1825 map. The site is now occupied by the present Anchor public house.
17966	TL 1560 5458	Modern	The site of a WWII pillbox on School Lane in Roxton.
12475	TL 1505 5426	Post-Medieval	A range of 19 th century outbuildings to rear of Roxton House. Whitewashed brick construction with a gabled tiled roof.
12468	TL 1540 5423	Post-Medieval	A range of 19 th century barns, Poplar Farm. Weatherboarded with gabled slate roofs.
2396	TL 1528 5430	Post-Medieval	Site of 57 High Street, a 17 th century, timber-framed house with a thatched roof. Now demolished.
12461	TL 1524 5437	Post-Medieval	The Chequers Inn, High Street. A 19 th century, two storey public house of brick construction with a gabled slate roof.
10533	TL 1518 5457	Post-Medieval	The site of demolished 19 th century timber-framed barns on Park Road.
16395	TL 152 545	Post-Medieval	The Royal Oak, High Street. A 19 th century brick building, with a two bay elevation, a porch, and tile roof.
12472	TL 1528 5471	Post-Medieval	8 High Street, an 18 th century cottage of painted brick with a thatched roof.
15624	TL 1521 5618	Post-Medieval	Chawston Manor Farm buildings, built of brick in the 19 th century. The buildings are arranged around a central yard, typical of Model Farms.
5892	TL 1575 5618	Post-Medieval	Site of Chawston House, a two storey building built in 1718 of whitewashed brick and a red tile roof. It was demolished in 1965.
5893	TL 1579 5617	Post-Medieval	Stables belonging to Chawston House, demolished in 1965.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
12469	TL 1574 5614	Post-Medieval	An 18 th century cottage west of Holly Cottage, Chawston. Rendered and timber-framed with a gabled cross slate roof.
5894	TL 158 561	Post-Medieval	Colesden Grange Farmhouse, a 19 th century farmhouse made of brick with tiled roof. Formerly Grade II listed but removed from list in 1983.
12457	TL 163 562	Post-Medieval	18 th century, one storey cottage with attic, of rendered brick construction. Gabled thatched roof and porch. Gabled tiled roof to one storey extension. Dormers to attic. Central brick chimney stack.
12456	TL 163 562	Post-Medieval	One storey, rendered brick cottage of 18 th century origins. Gabled thatched roof with central and gable end chimney stacks.
12460	TL 162 562	Post-Medieval	18 th century cottage with 20 th century additions. L-shaped in plan, two storey cottage with wing of one storey and attic. Partly rendered brick, partly timber-framed construction. Gabled thatched roof. One storey lean-to addition with tiled roof. Centrally located chimney stacks. Dormer windows to attic.
879	TL 1636 5659	Post-Medieval	4 The Lane, Wyboston. A two storey, timber-framed building. Construction date unknown.
1714	TL 1646 5667	Post-Medieval	Old Post Office, 40 Great North Road, Wyboston. A 17 th century house, formerly the village post office. Two storeys, built of colour-washed brick with a tiled roof.
18225	TL 1643 5664	Post-Medieval	A 19 th century former Methodist chapel located on the Great North Road. A large brick built structure with a slate gabled roof.
12473	TL 1643 5656	Post-Medieval	20 Great North Road, Wyboston. An 18 th century rendered cottage with a gabled tile roof consisting of one storey and an attic.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
877	TL 1644 5706	Post-Medieval	Timber-framed cottage, Great North Road, possibly built in the 18 th century.
12463	TL 158 568	Post-Medieval	83 The Lane, Rookery Farmhouse, Wyboston. An 18 th century farmhouse with two storeys and an attic. Partly rendered brick and part plain brick construction.
8616	TL 1577 5685	Post-Medieval	The site of demolished 19 th century buildings, Wyboston. Shown on the 1799 enclosure map but demolished by 1978 when the site was visited.
8615	TL 1578 5688	Post-Medieval	The site of three demolished post-medieval buildings, east of Heddings Farm. Described on the enclosure map and award c.1800.
15461	TL 1525 5455	Post-Medieval	Parish Hall, 37 High Street. A timber-framed building clad in weatherboarding with a pantile roof.
880	TL 164 565	Post-Medieval	Timber-framed cottage, Wyboston. Now demolished.
2407	TL 1526 5461	Post-Medieval	31 High Street, a 17 th century timber-framed cottage with later alterations. Demolished in 1982.
DBD3406	TL 1636 5343	-	Tempsford (Church End). Conservation Area.
DBD3415	TL 1522 5446	-	Roxton. Conservation Area.
DBD6476	TL 1664 5386	-	Tempsford (Langford End). Conservation Area.
14844; MBD15020	TL 157 538	Bronze Age	Bronze Age flint scatter, found during excavation at Redlands Gravel Pit, 1995. The site is located adjacent to a Bronze Age cemetery site. The flints are thought to probably be associated with the ring ditches previously excavated in 1972.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
16029; MBD15983	TL 1 5	Early Medieval / Medieval / Post- Medieval	Anglo-Saxon strap ends, one made of silver and the other of bronze, a brooch, a bronze medieval seal die, and a post-medieval purse were recorded in Roxton.
15901; MBD15855	TL 154 543	Palaeolithic	A Palaeolithic flint core was found at Roxton
16193; MBD16147	TL 155 562	Roman / Medieval / Post- Medieval	Remains including a Roman strap end, a late medieval belt tag and a knob from a 16 th –17 th century buckle were found near Chawston in Roxton.
MBB18928	TL 1644 5653	Unknown	Human remains of at least two skeletons, an adult and a child, were discovered at 18A Great North Road.
16181; MBD16135	TL 160 540	Roman / Early Medieval / Post- Medieval	A Roman bow brooch, five Anglo-Saxon long brooches and a fragment of a post-medieval pewter plate were identified during metal detecting near the Anchor public house in Roxton.
2025; MBD2025	TL 161 543	Iron Age / Roman / Early Medieval / Medieval	A group of finds were retrieved from the River Ivel in dredging operations prior to 1939. Finds included Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery, animal bone and red deer antler, a triangular clay loomweight and an iron ring thought to be an Iron Age currency ring.
8801; MBD8801	TL 1563 5417	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic hand axe found during field walking.
7001	TL 166 534	Post-Medieval	Tempsford Hall Park, the site of an 18 th –19 th century landscape park. Tempsford Hall was built some time prior to 1787. Much of the park is under ridge and furrow. There is a derelict ornamental cottage in the grounds and a pair of fallen cast iron gate posts.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
9726	TL 164 537	Early Medieval / Medieval	Moat and medieval settlement, north-west corner of Tempsford Park. The square moat is largely backfilled. A structured settlement comprising a series of rectilinear plots that underwent later development, thought to be late Saxon – medieval. This was followed by the construction of a substantial manor house within a moated enclosure.
8804	TL 1617 5421	Post-Medieval	Tempsford Staunch, the site of a former staunch over Tempsford ford before the construction of a bridge. Yellow brickwork complete with cemented over islands.
8803	TL 1613 5405	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Site of a medieval – post-medieval ford across the River Ouse. Shown on Ogilbys road map of 1675.
9736	TL 162 543	Post-Medieval	Place name evidence for gravel extraction pit recorded by 1825 map and 1829 estate book. Recorded as 'Gravel Pit Field'.
17156; MBD17109	TL 169 538	Medieval	Langford End medieval settlement. A linear settlement set along both sides of Station Road. The village has not expanded much outside of the medieval limits.
1671	TL 167 542	Roman	Cropmarks and Roman finds, south of Tempsford Sewage Works, comprising a north-south running trackway, bordered by rectilinear and sub-rectangular enclosures. Occupation evidence includes beam slots, post-holes and pits as well as Roman pottery observed in the topsoil.
9732	TL 172 560	Post-Medieval	Osier ground shown on the 1829 map in the corner of a field called Friar Pits.
1387	TL 171 559	Prehistoric	A small ring ditch and linear features recorded from aerial photographs. After topsoil stripping for a pipeline in 1993 a total of 59 flint objects were recovered from the area but no features were recorded. Most of the flints were flakes and are interpreted as indicating extraction and initial working rather than occupation; they ranged in date from the early Neolithic to the mid-Bronze Age.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
16799	TL 168 547	Roman	A small rectangular enclosure, on the eastern slope of a south-facing spur, is thought to be associated with a Roman villa and its industrial area the latter of which was excavated in 1994. The main settlement is thought to be located around the site of the cropmark.
8802	TL 1573 5398	Unknown	Cropmarks visible on aerial photography but the site has since been destroyed by quarrying.
16784	TL 160 542	Medieval	Medieval trackway, north of Ford Lane, consisting of a double linear cropmark running east-west. A possible pre-cursor to the modern route from Roxton village to the footbridge over the River Ouse.
1653	TL 156 543	Prehistoric	Cropmarks, east of Roxton village, comprising linear features.
1832	TL 161 548	Prehistoric	Cropmarks indicating a block of sub-rectangular enclosures thought to be prehistoric. Visible on aerial photographs.
1833	TL 155 549	Prehistoric?	An area of sub-rectangular enclosures and other linear features, probably prehistoric in origin. Archaeological trenching in the area uncovered very few features, none of which were datable.
13413	TL 152 552	Early Medieval	A site containing evidence for Saxon occupation, primarily due to one probable structure found while trial trenching. It contained three roughly parallel gullies and 11 pits or postholes, four of which may make a rectangular structure. One of the larger pits may have been the southern end of a Grubenhau, due to its large width and shallow depth as well as containing a post-hole.
15047	TL 148 550	Prehistoric	Cropmarks around Round Hill, consisting of an agglomeration of irregular enclosures with some outlying sub-rectangular and rectilinear features. Nearby excavations also revealed a small Roman enclosure system.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
7009	TL 149 543	Post-Medieval	Roxton Park, a 19 th century landscape park. The park comprises pasture with many trees and a lodge.
16785; MBD16740	TL 148 540	Prehistoric	Faint cropmarks of a possible group of rectilinear enclosures. South of Roxton Park.
8958	TL 1534 5453	Post-Medieval	St Mary's Churchyard, a post-medieval parish churchyard.
17154; MBD17107	TL 152 544	Medieval	The historic core of the medieval settlement of Roxton.
15046; MBD15117	TL 142 555	Prehistoric	Cropmarks east of Colesden Hill Farm. Consisting of an agglomeration of irregular enclosures with outlying enclosures to the north and south.
7096	TL 1471 5598	Post-Medieval	The site of a demolished post-medieval farmhouse. The site comprised a dump of building material and pottery with a date range from the 15 th to 19 th century.
2831	TL 1480 5593	Medieval	Suggestion of a moated site although uncertain as no moat is shown on the 1813 enclosure map and the alignment of the stream shown on the map suggests canalisation.
1836	TL 152 557	Prehistoric	A number of irregular linear features, thought to be prehistoric, and part of a possible ring ditch. Recorded as cropmarks from aerial photographs.
8799	TL 1521 5602	Post-Medieval	Pound Close, Chawston. The Roxton enclosure award mentions a common pound at Chawston, dating 18 th /19 th century. Now demolished.
8806	TL 1563 5610	Modern	Gravel Pit, Chawston. The site of a disused 20 th century gravel extraction pit, shown on the 1960 Ordnance Survey map.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
17144; MBD17097	TL 154 561	Medieval	The historic centre of the linear medieval settlement of Chawston.
745	TL 157 556	Iron Age / Roman	A linear block of linked sub-rectangular enclosures visible on aerial photographs. One or more contained circular structures possibly of some status. Archaeological investigations just to the south of the cropmarks uncovered peripheral features relating to late Iron Age or Roman occupation.
1651	TL 161 559	Prehistoric	Linear irregular cropmarks; part of a possible sub-rectangular enclosure.
8816	TL 164 559	Post-Medieval	Gravel pit shown on 1 st edition Ordnance Survey 1" map (1834). Not shown on maps of 1817 or 1882.
1793	TL 165 563	Prehistoric	Cropmarks representing two probable ring ditches, one containing a rectangular feature, were recorded on aerial photographs taken in 1959. Subsequent photographs taken in 1968 showed that the area had been quarried away. The ring ditches were probably the remains of late Neolithic or Bronze Age barrows.
8629	TL 1642 5678	Post-Medieval	Gravel Pit Close marked on enclosure map, 1799. Place name evidence for presence of post-medieval gravel extraction pit.
17149; MBD17102	TL 159 567	Medieval	The medieval roadside settlement of Wyboston, located along the Great North Road and The Lane.
3407	TL 153 567	Medieval	Moat site, Manor Farm, Wyboston. A rectangular moated site shown on the 1799 Enclosure Map, but now ploughed out. At the time of the map it partially enclosed buildings that were extant in 1856 but were subsequently demolished.
5136	TL 149 544	Medieval	Earthworks within Roxton Park include ridge and furrow, a pre-enclosure roadway and park boundary.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
5209	TL 1627 5699	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, Eaton Socon historic parish, recorded on aerial photography.
MBD21767	TL 1594 5566	Medieval	Ridge and furrow adjacent to Black Cat Roundabout. Evidence comprises northwest-southeast aligned, weakly positive parallel linear trends.
9735	TL 1624 5414	Post-Medieval	Osier ground, the site of a former post-medieval osier bed. Shown on the map of 1825, now pasture fields.
3204	TL 1667 5348	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, Tempsford parish. Recorded on aerial photography although much has been ploughed flat since.
8621	TL 1626 5660	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Wyboston Green, the site of a former medieval village green, enclosed c.1799. The Green was divided into six allotments and by 1977 the eastern end had been developed and the remainder now pasture.
8815	TL 1491 5606	Post-Medieval / Modern	A 19 th –20 th century gravel extraction pit, now disused. Recorded on the 1813 enclosure map and shown as 'Old Gravel Pit' on 1884 map.
8818; MBD17147	TL 1599 5639	Bronze Age	Cropmarks, north of Chawston, comprising ring ditch, linear features and possible small rectangular enclosure.
2664	TL 161 552	Iron Age/ Roman	Cropmarks of a probable group of sub-rectangular enclosures. Ditches and pits of late Iron Age/early Roman and later Roman date were found during investigation along with two pits containing cremation burials dated to the Roman period
8808	TL 160 546	Post-Medieval	Limestone milestone set in verge. Roadside face has inscription: '52 miles from London / Roxton', opposite face has some legend. Shown on map of 1884.
8810	TL 153 551	Post-Medieval	Former site of destroyed post-medieval milepost inscribed: 'Bedford 3, St. Neots 4'. Shown on map of 1884.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
14447	TL 1535 5456	Post-Medieval	Tombstone, Roxton Churchyard, dated to 1866, above which is a moulded horseshoe with the name inscribed on and a scroll in the middle. The bottom of the gravestone contains a poem that is damaged and part missing.
8446	TL 151 546	Modern	20 th century cast iron, standard lion's head standpipe.
3526	TL 1478 5602	Modern	An iron standpipe with a lion-head spout probably set up in the 1930s.
17182; MBD17135	TL 158 554	Post-Medieval	The foundations of a 17 th –18 th century wall, recovered during trenching for a gas pipeline. Thought to be for agricultural use.
8809	TL 163 561	Post-Medieval	Milestone, defaced, shown on map of 1884. Milestone 'London 53' shown on 1902 map. Site visit c.1978. Presumably removed during road improvements. Site now part of dual carriageway.
8587	TL 1644 5665	Modern	A 20 th century lion-head standpipe with pail rest. Great North Road, Wyboston.
8589	TL 1596 5683	Modern	A 20 th century standard cast iron lion-head standpipe.
MBB19368	TL 15 54	Unknown	A bead of light blue opaque glass of uncertain date.
MBB19387	TL 15 54	Medieval	A medieval strap fitting, made of gilt copper alloy. Its precise purpose is uncertain.
MBB19824	TL 15 55	Roman	A copper alloy Roman strap fitting, likely of 2 nd –3 rd century date.
MBB19827	TL 15 55	Roman	An incomplete copper alloy barbarous radiate Roman coin, c.AD275–285.
MBB19828	TL 15 55	Roman	A copper alloy Roman coin, a nummus of Constans (AD333–350).

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MBB19829	TL 15 55	Roman	A copper alloy barbarous radiate of c.AD275-285.
MBB20032	TL 16 56	Post-Medieval	A 17 th century coin, a half groat of the Commonwealth period, 1649–1660.
MBB20036	TL 14 55	Post-Medieval	A 16 th –17 ^h century copper alloy decorative mount.
MBB20037	TL 14 55	Post-Medieval	A 16 th –17 ^h century copper alloy, double-oval buckle.
MBB20038	TL 14 55	Post-Medieval	An early post-medieval copper alloy hooking tag.
MBB20039	TL 14 55	Post-Medieval	An early post-medieval copper alloy sword or dagger scabbard chape.
MBB20040	TL 14 55	Medieval	A copper alloy medieval harness fitting.
MBB20044	TL 14 55	Roman	A copper alloy Roman coin, thought to be a 2 nd century Sestertius.
MBB20062	TL 14 55	Roman	An incomplete copper alloy radiate or nummus of c.AD260–402.
MBB20063	TL 14 55	Roman	A copper alloy nummus, minted AD324–330.
MBB20064	TL 14 55	Roman	A copper alloy nummus, minted AD 388–395.
MBB20065	TL 14 55	Roman	A copper alloy radiate or nummus of c.AD260–402.
MBB20066	TL 14 55	Roman	A copper alloy barbarous radiate or nummus of AD275–402.
MBB20067	TL 14 55	Roman	A copper alloy nummus of the House of Valentinian, minted AD364–378.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MBB20151	TL 15 55	Post-Medieval	A post-medieval Nuremberg Rose/Orb jetton of Hans Krauwinckel II. Copper alloy, probably struck 1586–1635.
MBB20152	TL 15 55	Iron Age	A gold quarter stater of Tasciovanus c.20BC–AD10.
MBB21181	TL 15 56	Early Medieval	A cast lead object of uncertain date and function, but may be an early medieval gaming piece.
MBB21183	TL 15 56	Medieval / Post-Medieval	A fragment of late medieval / early post-medieval copper alloy spoon bowl.
8575	TL 161 565	Post-Medieval	Dovehouse Close marked on the 1799 map. Place name evidence for the presence of a post-medieval dovecote.
627	TL 172 545	Prehistoric / Modern	Cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure and a small curvilinear enclosure to the north of Tingey Farm, Langford End. Cropmarks to the east are thought to represent a series of Second World War bomb craters.
628	TL 169 540	Prehistoric / Roman	Cropmarks of a trackway running east to west, bordered by rectilinear enclosures at Lambcourt End Farm. An excavation in the north of the enclosures in 2012 revealed a ditch dating from the 2 nd century AD.
3008	TL 1667 5388	Post-Medieval	A small, brick-built, 19 th century Wesleyan Association chapel, located within the Tempsford (Langford End) Conservation Area.
5981; 1114100	TL 1677 5385	Post-Medieval	The Old Bakery, 63 Station Road. A 17 th century house with later alterations, formerly a bakery. Colour-washed roughcast over timber frame, Grade II listed.
5982;	TL 1679 5385	Post-Medieval	Clematis Cottage, 65 Station Road. An 18 th century colour-washed roughcast over timber frame house with 19 th century additions. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1114101			
5983; 1138262	TL 1698 5388	Post-Medieval	Lambcourt Farmhouse, 95 Station Road. A 17 th century house with 20 th century alterations and additions. Colour-washed roughcast render over timber frame. Grade II listed.
5984; 1321636	TL 1731 5393	Post-Medieval	139 Station Road, a 17 th century house with later additions. Colour-washed roughcast over timber frame, with a thatched roof. Grade II listed.
5985; 1114102	TL 1698 5384	Post-Medieval	88 Station Road, a 16 th century timber frame house with colour-washed plaster infill, as well as 20 ^h century alterations. It contains two storeys and three-room plan. Grade II listed.
5986	TL 1716 5386	Post-Medieval	52 Langford End, a former timber frame cottage. Consisted of one storey and attic, one dormer and some exposed timber-framing. Now demolished.
5987; 1114103	TL 1723 5387	Post-Medieval	Biggin Farmhouse, 126 Station Road. A 17 th /18 th century house with 19 th century extension. Two storey building, timber-framed with colour-washed roughcast render and partly rebuilt in brick. Grade II listed.
5988; 1138264	TL 1726 5389	Post-Medieval	A 17 th century dovecote at Biggin Farm, 126 Station Road. Timber-framed with red brick infill. Grade II listed.
9737	TL 1682 5394	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Dove House Close, place name evidence for the presence of a medieval / post-medieval dovecote, recorded on 1825 map and in the 1829 survey book.
9874	TL 1708 5378	Post-Medieval	Pound Close, place name evidence for a site of a demolished 19 th century pound. Recorded as 'First Meadow' in the enclosure award of 1778, and 'Pound Close' on the map of 1829.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
14470; 1138250	TL 1685 5383	Post-Medieval	62 Station Road, an 18 th century timber frame house with colour-washed roughcast render. Grade II listed.
15370	TL 172 539	Medieval	Earthworks, Tingey's Farm, Station Road. Possible shrunken medieval settlement.
19765	TL 1638 5372	Iron Age	Ditches, beam slots, post settings and post-holes dated as Iron Age and likely to represent division and use of land adjacent to a structure. Located at the north-west corner of Tempsford Park.
19766	TL 1632 5376	Early Medieval	Saxon activity including ditches, post-holes, pottery and inhumations revealed through a series of archaeological works in Tempsford Park.
20438	TL 1646 5458	Bronze Age	Cropmarks of a ring ditch, possibly a ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow and a probable north–south trackway.
20526	TL 1645 5389	Post-Medieval	Farm buildings at Stonebridge Farm, consisting of two threshing barns, a storage shed, four shelter sheds/stores for animals and a probable stable.
20567	TL 1742 4988	Post-Medieval	The route of a former turnpike road from Biggleswade to Alconbury Hill whose alignment is now mostly followed by the A1.
20571	TL 1691 5513	Post-Medieval	A part of the former turnpike road that ran from Tempsford Bridge to Godmanchester.
7180	TL 1622 5363	Post-Medieval	Tempsford Primary School constructed c.1870.
14471; 1311931	TL 1686 5386	Post-Medieval	81 Station Road, Langford End. A timber frame house with 16 th century origins but extended in the 18 th century and refaced in the 19 th century. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
15795	TL 1655 5380	Post-Medieval	Demolished outbuildings to the rear of 42 and 44 Station Road. The site has since been redeveloped.
19769	TL 1633 5368	Roman	Linear ditches and curvilinear ditch dated as Roman found during archaeological investigations at the north-west corner of Tempsford Park.
3076	TL 1761 5424	Post-Medieval	The site of a gravel pit shown on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map at Mossbury Manor.
3128	TL 1767 5419	Medieval	The site of a probable moat at Mossbury Manor. The moat has been altered by ploughing and later building and is still visible to the south of the manor while the south-east and north-east sides are now deep drainage ditches.
16802	TL 183 550	Prehistoric	Cropmarks east of Rectory Farm. A scatter of small curvilinear enclosures with a large sub-rectangular one to the south.
9072	TL 177 562	Roman	A mixture of rectilinear and polygonal enclosures. Area cut by pipeline. The site was first located after topsoiling as a single ditch with Roman pottery being found in the topsoil up to 40m north of the ditch. A small amount of pottery and bone was found in another ditch. All ditches were aligned E–W. The site is located on a gravel terrace.
17148	TL 180 568	Medieval	Little Barford Medieval Village. The current village is still contained within the area of the medieval settlement.
3538	TL 1756 5664	Medieval	Area of ridge and furrow, Little Barford parish, recorded from aerial photography.
9059	TL 1951 5595	Post-Medieval	High Barns, farmstead shown on the 1840 tithe map. The building has since been demolished and the site covered with shrubs.
9060	TL 1909 5625	Post-Medieval	Sheepfold in Bunker's Hill, located in field south of Top Farm depicted on the Ordnance Survey map. Now demolished and land used for arable production.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
9065	TL 1913 5641	Post-Medieval	An 18 th century timber-framed barn, Top Farm. Now demolished.
12335	TL 190 564	Post-Medieval	The site of a range of stone, brick and weatherboarded barns with gabled corrugated iron roofs at Top Farm. Now demolished.
16800	TL 183 554	Prehistoric	Cropmarks, south of Alington Hill, consisting of rectilinear enclosures that abut a former stream course.
13225	TL 195 554	Unknown	Sir John's Wood, an ancient woodland of local interest.
9070	TL 189 557	Post-Medieval	The site of a demolished 19 th century kiln building, shown on the map of 1826.
14032	TL 200 558	Prehistoric	Cropmarks, east of High Barns, representing a number of enclosures of different shapes and sizes.
16821	TL 197 563	Prehistoric	Cropmarks, east of Top Farm, consisting of a conjoined group of small sub-rectangular enclosure cropmarks.
13994	TL 190 572	Prehistoric	Cropmarks, north of Top Farm, comprising an extensive area of mainly rectilinear enclosures either side of a former watercourse.
3578	TL 203 561	Modern	Gipsy Corner, a 19 th century field name. Circular cropmarks from Second World War structures have been reported on the site.
473	TL 1969 5638	Post-Medieval	Giants Parlour, a field name shown on the 1840 tithe map. Thought to relate to a local myth of a giant stood on earthworks of the site of a Roman fort.
9725	TL 193 548	Post-Medieval	A duck decoy pond constructed in the early 18 th century located on the Tempsford Estate. Identified as earthworks.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
9734	TL 1915 5467	Medieval	Cran Green, possible site of medieval manor house / settlement. Referred to on the 1825 estate map and 1829 survey book.
16803	TL 185 544	Prehistoric	Cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure, west of Cold Arbour.
16804	TL 188 545	Prehistoric	Cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure, north-west of Cold Arbour.
505; MCB17569	TL 2084 4614	Roman	Sandy to Godmanchester Roman road. A section cut across the road at Sandy in 1954 revealed it to have been 17ft (5m) wide and surfaced with rammed gravel. Pottery finds beneath the road suggests a 1 st century construction date.
MCB19080	TL 2013 5641	Unknown	Cropmark enclosure complex consisting of several enclosures of rectangular forms plus adjacent ditches and pits, Eynesbury Hardwick. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
00800; MCB1023	TL 2017 5648	Roman	Roman coin, a brass of Maxentius or Urbs Roma. Found in the 1930s at Eynesbury Hardwicke.
MCB18837	TL 1959 5711	Medieval	Ridge and furrow (levelled), Eynesbury Hardwicke. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
00618; MCB801	TL 197 594	Roman	Roman pit and 3ft (0.9m) wide metalled path, St. Neots. A coin of Claudius was found in spoil.
00618A; MCB802	TL 197 594	Post-Medieval	Three 15 th and 16 th century French silver coins, St. Neots. Found in spoil.
MCB19825	TL 1973 5954	Iron Age / Roman	Large Iron Age / Roman settlement at Wintringham Park, St Neots. The site measures approximately 162 hectares and consists of evidence of enclosures and structures. The earliest evidence is of Iron Age roundhouses as well as enclosures and a crouched

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
			inhumation. In the south of the site is a further late Iron Age enclosure complex with a rectilinear building, roundhouse, and finds of pottery, animal bones and daub.
05690; MCB6927	TL 188 580	Unknown	Gallow Hill, a sub-rectangular enclosure and other ditches.
00514; MCB670	TL 196 593	Mesolithic	Flint implements, St. Neots. Comprising 16 cores, 29 blades and flakes, five scrapers and three other implements.
00616; MCB799	TL 1982 5744	Roman	Roman coins found at Parkers Farm, one of Constantinus II or Constans, one dated to the 3 rd century, and the other indecipherable.
MCB21095	TL 2001 5752	Unknown	Enclosure features and possible hollow way, Parkers Farmhouse
11991; MCB14116	TL 211 577	Medieval	Medieval pottery and a thimble discovered over a 'cobbled area' on Lansbury Farm. Aerial photography showed a rectilinear pattern of cropmarks, diagonal to road and ploughlines.
MCB18836	TL 1967 5798	Unknown	Ditches, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Forming possible enclosure plus adjacent ditches. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB19052	TL 2119 5797	Medieval	Levelled ridge and furrow, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Mapped from 1996 aerial photography.
MCB19086	TL 2113 5781	Medieval	Medieval settlement, Lansbury Farm. Consisting of ditched features that may form a series of fields or small enclosed areas with a possible settlement area near the east end.
MCB21136	TL 1962 5785	Unknown	Enclosures adjacent to Rectory Farm Cottages, Abbotsley. Recorded from 2013 aerial photography.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MCB5894	TL 1937 5770	Post-Medieval	Rectory Farm, Abbotsley. Illustrated on 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map. Buildings remain extant.
01307; MCB1680	TL 193 583	Prehistoric	Flint core, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Found on surface scraped for carriageway.
03543; MCB4355	TL 192 583	Prehistoric	Two flint scrapers found in a drainage ditch, Eynesbury Hardwicke.
MCB17211; ECB2121	TL 1943 5795	Medieval / Unknown	Undated and medieval features, Potton Lane, Eynesbury Hardwicke, found during a watching brief and evaluation. Features consisted of three undated gullies and the furrows of a medieval ridge and furrow field system. Also finds of a single prehistoric flake and a small quantity of medieval pottery.
MCB18834	TL 2032 5811	Unknown	Ditches forming a possible enclosure plus pits, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB18833	TL 2000 5815	Unknown	Ditches forming a possible enclosure, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB18832	TL 1976 5815	Unknown	Pits, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB18835	TL 2016 5836	Medieval	Ridge and furrow (levelled), Eynesbury Hardwicke. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
01115; MCB1417	TL 2084 5804	Medieval	Homestead moat, Eynesbury Hardwicke. May represent the site of the manor of Launcelynsbury.
MCB23451	TL 1908 5835	Medieval	Possible archaeological features, St Neots Road, St Neots. Include traces of ridge and furrow and former field boundaries. An undated pit and ditch were also identified

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
			through evaluation. Pottery sherds were recorded including a late medieval sherd from the furrows and post-medieval sherds, fragments of brick and peg tile.
MCB24569	TL 1972 5811	Post-Medieval	Eynesbury Fields Farm illustrated on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map. No longer extant.
01319; MCB1697	TL 1968 5861	Prehistoric	A flint blade found in a drainage ditch, Eynesbury Hardwicke.
01562; MCB2007	TL 196 585	Prehistoric	Flint implements comprising three flakes and a scraper found in a drainage ditch, Eynesbury Hardwicke.
MCB18829	TL 1924 5856	Unknown	Enclosure, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Rectangular enclosure with adjacent ditches forming another enclosure / field division. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB18830	TL 2068 5869	Unknown	Circular enclosure and adjacent ditches plus pits, mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB18828	TL 1910 5862	Unknown	Enclosure group, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Several enclosures of rectangular forms plus adjacent ditches and pits. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB18831	TL 1991 5855	Unknown	Possible parallel ditches, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB21094	TL 1893 5829	Unknown	Cropmark features north of A428, Eynesbury, consisting of a series of linear features noted by aerial photography.
MCB24594	TL 2110 5871	Unknown	Rectilinear Enclosure, Abbotsley, visible on aerial photography. The enclosure appears to have sub-divisions within it and measures roughly 68x55m.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MCB18826	TL 1929 5894	Unknown	Ditches forming a possible enclosure plus adjacent features, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB18827	TL 1941 5889	Medieval	Ridge and furrow (levelled), Eynesbury Hardwicke. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
09008; MCB10797	TL 197 594	Roman	Roman coin, St Neots. A second brass of Claudius.
MCB20853; 11862	TL 2177 6701	Post-Medieval	Great Northern Railway originally proposed in 1827. The London to Peterborough section opened in 1850. The service is currently known as the East Coast Main Line.
MCB19055	TL 2134 5800	Unknown	Enclosure complex, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Comprising a series of abutting rectangular enclosures with internal and external ditches and pits. Mapped from aerial photography. Possibly more than one phase, from superimposed ditches.
09972; MCB11831	TL 192 585	Unknown	Rectilinear enclosures, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Recorded on aerial photography as two enclosures with attached linear features.
1290249; DCB3188; MCB23435	TL 20959 57620	Post-Medieval	Lansbury Farmhouse, c.1800 farmhouse. Gault brick with hipped, slate roof and boarded eaves. Two storeys. Grade II listed.
1331024	TL 17416 61201	Post-Medieval	A 17 th century timber frame house, refronted in the early 18 th century with later alterations. The building is two storeys with attics, tiled roof with gable coping and stacks, and an architraved doorway. Grade II* listed.
1330437	TL 16520 62079	Medieval	Church of St Nicholas. Dated to the 13 th century with a 14 th century timber-framed tower, restored in the 19 th century. It is built of pebble-rubble and some stone with limestone and clunch dressing. Grade II* listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1309874	TL 17331 60802	Post-Medieval	An early to mid-19 th century farmhouse, consisting of two storeys of gault brick. It is double fronted with three windows and a rounded arch doorway with wooden doorcase with pilasters carrying cornice. Grade II listed.
1454154	TL 16454 61869	Post-Medieval	Milestone 57 on the B465 is dated to 1754–58. It is tall, stone, and roughly hewn. The rounded top has a broken top-left corner. Grade II listed.
1130274	TL 16589 62222	Post-Medieval	Manor Farmhouse, a 17 th century timber-framed and plastered farmhouse, consisting of two storeys in a hall and cross-wing plan. It also has an early 19 th century, single storey painted brick bakehouse to the east. Grade II listed.
1162365	TL 16651 62270	Post-Medieval	A 17 th century timber frame and plastered farmhouse with two later, possible 18 th century, extensions to the west of the original hall and cross-wing. Grade II listed.
MCB19042	TL 2089 5940	Unknown	Ditches forming a possible curvilinear enclosure, Abbotsley. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
01270b; MCB1642	TL 2177 5971	Medieval	Moat and Medieval chapel site, Wintringham. Traces of a rectangular shaped moated enclosure are seen to the west of the house. No trace of chapel found during trenching.
02359; MCB2973	TL 217 590	Post-Medieval	Wind pump, Wintringham. Recorded on Ordnance Survey mapping.
02385; MCB3006	TL 2178 5973	Post-Medieval	Possible tanning vat, Wintringham. A rectangular structure of rubble, faced on the inside with red tiles, and measuring 10ft by 8ft (3x2.4m).
03535; MCB4342	TL 2075 5987	Prehistoric	Flint flake, St. Neots Rural. Found in a drainage ditch.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
03539; MCB4349	TL 2088 5992	Prehistoric	Flint flake, St. Neots. Found broken in a drainage ditch.
04062; MCB4930	TL 2070 5980	Unknown	V-shaped undated ditches, St. Neots bypass. Observed in section 1m wide and 0.4m deep below top of subsoil.
04063; MCB4931	TL 2091 5995	Unknown	Pit, St. Neots bypass. Observed in section, 1.4m long and 0.4m deep below ploughsoil.
04064; MCB4932	TL 2048 5967	Unknown	Pit, St. Neots bypass. Observed in section measuring 6m long and 0.5m deep.
MCB19043	TL 2174 5953	Unknown	Possible ditch, Abbotsley. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB18821	TL 2034 5988	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, St Neots. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB18822	TL 2065 5994	Unknown	Pit, St Neots Rural. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
02388; MCB3010	TL 200 591	Roman	Roman metalled surface and pottery revealed during a small excavation at Eynesbury Hardwicke.
MCB24570	TL 2160 5898	Post-Medieval	Lower Wintringham Farm illustrated on 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map. Farm remains in use although unclear how many original buildings are extant.
03532; MCB4339	TL 2021 5932	Prehistoric	Flint scraper, St. Neots. Found in a drainage ditch.
MCB18824	TL 2056 5940	Unknown	Ditches, Abbotsley. Form a possible enclosure. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MCB19045	TL 2190 5884	Unknown	Enclosure group, predominately rectilinear, within of forming a broad ditched enclosure which also has external features, Abbotsley. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB19041	TL 2101 5990	Unknown	Ditches that may be part of an irregular enclosure and adjacent features and possible pits nearby, Abbotsley. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB18823	TL 2047 5971	Unknown	Ditches, St Neots. Form a possible enclosure / field division. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
1006849; DCB103; 02364	TL 22941 59650	Medieval	Deserted village (site of) at Weald. The manor site is clearly visible to the north-east of the scheduled area and the church stood in the chapel yard. The site was deserted in the last 200 years. Scheduled monument
1006815; DCB108; 01117	TL 22123 59325	Medieval	Deserted village at Wintringham. Earthworks comprising a rectangular pattern of sunken roads and rectangular house platforms typical of deserted medieval villages. Scheduled monument.
1210919; DCB2892 MCB24577	TL 23397 60050	Post-Medieval	North Farmhouse about 1/4 mile (0.4km) north-east of Weald House. 18 th century L-plan farmhouse. Local brick, originally painted or plaster rendered. Thatched, hipped roof with end stacks. Two storeys. Grade II listed.
1211324; DCB2933	TL 21902 59766	Post-Medieval	Barn about 100m south of Wintringham Hall. 17 th century aisled barn of nine bays. Timber-framed on brick sill. Modern roof. Grade II listed.
1211327; DCB2935;	TL 21034 60270	Post-Medieval	Farm buildings at Tithe Farm. Mid-19 th century model farm buildings on L-plan. Gault brick and hipped, slate roofs with dentil cornice. East range: cartshed of eight bays with

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MCB19834;			grainstore above. South range: stable incorporating granary. Five horizontal sliding sashes and two doorways to stables. Grade II listed.
1211328; DCB2936;	TL 21065 60288	Post-Medieval	Tithe Farmhouse about one mile (1.6km) east of Railway Bridge. Farmhouse of gault brick, and dated 1773 on bell-shaped rainwater head to east gable end. Double pile plan with two linked mansard, tiled roofs. Two storeys and attics. Grade II listed.
1290056; DCB3165;	TL 21889 59808	Post-Medieval	Granary south-west of Wintringham Hall. Dating to c.1830 with three cart bays at ground floor. Gault brick. Hipped, slate roof with louvred ventilation opening at apex. Grade II listed.
MCB23486	TL 2364 6138	Unknown	Rectilinear enclosures, 1km south of Wayside Farm, Toseland. Shown as linear feature cropmarks on 2009 aerial photographs.
MCB1421; 01117a	TL 220 594	Medieval	Wintringham Medieval Great Hall.
01117b ; MCB1422	TL 220 594	Roman	Find of 12 sherds of Roman pottery, Wintringham.
12190; MCB14315	TL 220 598	Post-Medieval	Wintringham Hall park. Consisting of mostly lawns and trees.
01270a; MCB1641	TL 219 598	Post-Medieval	Wintringham Hall, a late 19 th century brick building surrounded by a rectangular moat. Thought to have replaced a previous Elizabethan manor on the site.
02406; MCB3033	TL 2210 5965	Modern	The site of a Second World War searchlight, Wintringham. Recorded as a circular cropmark on aerial photography.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
06094; MCB7417	TL 225 593	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Indicating medieval agricultural activity.
MCB15790; ECB1482	TL 20098 60302	Iron Age	Middle Iron Age settlement activity east of St. Neots. Consisting of shallow ditches and pits containing occupational debris. Recorded through trial trenching.
MCB15791	TL 2029 6035	Iron Age	Iron Age coin found during trial trenching east of St. Neots. A coin of Cunobeline was found in the south-west corner of the site.
MCB19036	TL 2125 6064	Unknown	A series of adjacent or linked enclosures of mainly sub-square forms. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB19039	TL 2230 6046	Unknown	Possible enclosure, Abbotsley. Enclosure-like form but possibly a mixture of natural and agricultural marks. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB19037	TL 2103 6044	Medieval	Ridge and furrow (levelled), St Neots. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB20140; ECB3667	TL 2069 6043	Roman/ Medieval	Field walking finds at Love's Farm, St Neots. Includes occasional pot sherds of Roman and medieval date. The Roman pottery was broadly dateable to the 1 st and 2 nd centuries. Also found were a possible Roman pot mend, a fragment of an intaglio ring and a single Roman coin.
MCB19035	TL 2130 6082	Unknown	Rectilinear enclosure with internal and external ditches and pits, St Neots. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
02472; MCB3102	TL 221 611	Roman	Roman earthworks, Monks Hardwick Farm. Situated on an elevated position some 400m north of Fox Brook. Possibly representing a temporary camp with earthworks recorded in the 19 th century supposedly showing fortifications. Not visible on aerial photography, and no trace of earthworks seen from ground.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MCB24564	TL 2257 6127	Post-Medieval	High Barn, Abbotsley. Illustrated on the 1 st edition Huntingdonshire Ordnance Survey map, 1885. The buildings are still extant.
02357; MCB2971	TL 236 594	Roman	Roman cemetery site, Eynesbury Hardwick. Reported by G.T. Rudd.
02358; MCB2972	TL 236 596	Roman	Roman finds, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Consist of coins and pottery sherds as well as a carved stone block.
02364a; MCB2979; ECB355	TL 229 596	Early Medieval	Saxon finds, Weald DMV. Pottery found during excavations north-west of Chapel Yard. Late Anglo-Saxon structures of a domestic nature were found during excavation in 1942 below the church.
02346b; MCB2980	TL 229 596	Post-Medieval	Post-Medieval architectural remains at the site of the deserted village at Weald. Brick foundations of a house look 17 th century but there are little or no remains of other buildings shown. One cottage along the road recorded on the 1902 map thought to be deserted during the 19 th century.
MCB24572	TL 2331 6064	Medieval	An area of ridge and Furrow, Abbotsley. Visible on LiDAR imagery, 2015. The features appear to be heavily grown over in an area known as New Gorse. Further ridge and furrow is also recorded as cropmarks directly to the south on aerial photography, 2009.
MCB24573	TL 2327 6083	Unknown	Linear cropmarks forming several rectilinear enclosures, Abbotsley. Visible on aerial photography, 2009. The cropmarks are situated in a line on a broadly north-east–south-west alignment. The cropmarks cover an area measuring c.190m east–west.
MCB24574	TL 2299 6087	Unknown	Cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure, Abbotsley. Visible on aerial photography, 2009. The enclosure measures roughly 50x65m and a second enclosure is possibly visible to the south.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MCB24576	TL 2337 6040	Unknown	Linear features, Abbotsley. Visible as cropmarks on aerial photography, 2009. The cropmarks may form several enclosures although it is difficult to determine their exact relationship.
MCB24579	TL 2266 5967	Post-Medieval	Weald Farm, Weald. Illustrated on 1 st edition Huntingdonshire Ordnance Survey map, 1885. The buildings appear to still be extant.
01270; MCB1640	TL 218 598	Medieval	Moated site at Wintringham Hall. The moat is sharply defined and wet on the north and east but deteriorated on the west side. Much of the south arm has been obliterated by farm buildings.
MCB19040	TL 2224 6006	Unknown	Ditched features that include rectangular forms, irregular shapes and a possible ditch running to a pond, Abbotsley. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB19044	TL 2239 5977	Post-Medieval	Metalled track, presumably once linking the road to its north with a building and possible ditches, Abbotsley. The possible ditches on its south side mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB19038	TL 2183 6038	Unknown	Ditches, Abbotsley. Possibly parts of enclosure group recorded through aerial photography.
MCB19032	TL 2226 6120	Unknown	A series of mainly straight ditches, Abbotsley. Possibly part of a field system, mapped from 1996 aerial photography.
MCB24578	TL 2389 5999	Unknown	Series of features visible as cropmarks east of North Farm, Abbotsley and Croxton, on aerial photographs, 2009. Consists of two sets of linear features that run parallel and form two roughly rectangular shapes, one wholly within the other. There are also two oval-shaped features also visible.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MCB24562	TL 2401 6085	Post-Medieval	Site of Barn Farm, Toseland. Illustrated on the 1 st edition Huntingdonshire Ordnance Survey map, 1885. The building is no longer extant.
02431; MCB3060	TL 239 596	Medieval	Weald medieval church (site of), Croxton. Evident through earthworks, the churchyard can still be traced.
1019176; DCB273; MCB1482; 01143	TL 27285 59713	Medieval	Moated site at Pond Farm. Roughly rectangular island that measures 50m north–south by up to 46m east–west and is raised by approximately 1.5m above the surrounding ground surface. This is defined on three sides by a water-filled moat, measuring up to 8m wide and at least 2m in depth. A shallow linear depression indicates the position of the west arm of the moat that was partly infilled in the late 19 th century and now survives as a buried feature. Scheduled monument.
1019638; DCB274; 01142a	TL 2732 5931	Medieval	Moated site at Manor Farm. It is located 600m to the south-east of the parish of Eltisley. It consists of a roughly rectangular island, measuring up to 74m north–south by 64m east–west. There is a water-filled moat measuring an average 12m in width. Manor Farm House is located on a building platform on the southern side of the island. Scheduled monument.
1006783; DCB243; 02334	TL 25149 59537	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Croxton deserted medieval village and 16 th –17 th century garden remains. The post-medieval remains consist of a circular enclosure and a pond. Scheduled monument.
1163501; DCB5025; 01143a	TL 27273 59714	Post-Medieval	Pond Farmhouse, late 15 th or early 16 th century with 19 th and 20 th century alterations. Timber-frame exposed and plastered or covered at first floor by asbestos sheeting; painted brick. Low pitched hipped early 19 th century slate roofs. Two storeys with main north–south range and cross-wing to north. Grade II listed.
1127171; DCB4404;	TL 24829 59990	Post-Medieval	The Downs, an early to mid 19 th century villa. Gault brick, low pitched hipped slate roof. Two storeys with lower, rear service wing. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
02329			
1127175; DCB4405	TL 24934 59697	Post-Medieval	Gatehouse Lodge. A 17 th century, two storey cottage with 19 th century lean-to to left. Timber-framed and plastered. Plain tile roof. Tall square red brick ridge stack. Grade II listed.
1127177; DCB4406	TL 27234 59562	Post-Medieval	Village pump to north of Number 18. Long case of wood with cast iron cistern and spout and lever, 19 th century. Grade II listed.
1127178; DCB4407	TL 27618 59269	Post-Medieval	122 & 124 Caxton End. Early 19 th century cottage. Gault brick, timber-framed and plastered, slate roof. Central ridge stack. Two storeys. Grade II listed.
1127181; DCB4409	TL 27097 59778	Post-Medieval	Kent Cottage, early 19 th century. Painted brick, long straw thatch roof, end stacks. Two storeys. Symmetrical façade. Grade II listed.
1127205; DCB4420	TL 24674 59464	Post-Medieval	Westbury Farmhouse. Early 16 th century open hall with later 17 th or 18 th century axial additions. Early 19 th century brick casing and double pile wing to west. Timber-framed and plastered, soft red brick and 19 th century gault brick. Plain tile hipped roofs, side stack to west and rear stack. Grade II listed.
1163272; DCB4995	TL 24851 59808	Post-Medieval	The House on the Hill. Pair of late 17 th century or early 18 th century cottages with 19 th century brick casing. Long straw thatched roof. Two local red brick ridge stacks. One storey and attics. Grade II listed.
1163308; DCB4999	TL 24888 59815	Post-Medieval	Chefs' Cottage. 17 th century cottage. Timber-framed and plastered. Hipped long straw thatched roof. Central gault brick ridge stack. One storey and attic. Grade II listed.
1163469; DCB5022 02344	TL 26966 59652	Post-Medieval	The Old House. Exposed timber-frame with plain tile roofs and plastered plinth. Two storeys and attics. Dated 1612 on the door lintel. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1163520; DCB5026	TL 27129 59788	Post-Medieval	South View. 17 th century cottage with 19 th century alterations. Timber-framed and plastered. Corrugated iron roof, red brick ridge stack. One storey and attic. Grade II listed.
1163524; DCB5027	TL 26947 59726	Post-Medieval	52 The Green. 17 th century cottage. Timber-framed and plastered. Long straw thatched roof with central red brick ridge stack. One storey and attic. Grade II listed.
1223662; DCB5224	TL 27191 59750	Modern	K6 telephone kiosk designed 1935. Cast iron, square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door. Grade II listed.
1309206; DCB5347; 01142b	TL 27339 59301	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Manor Farmhouse, built in the late 15 th century with 17 th century insertions and 18 th and 19 th century alterations and additions. Timber-frame cased in late 19 th century red brick. Plain tile roofs. Grade II listed.
1331393; DCB5655	TL 24889 59800	Post-Medieval	Myrune Cottage. 17 th century cottage. Timber-framed and plastered. Half hipped long straw thatched roof with original red brick stack with grouped shafts set diagonally. One storey and attic, three unit plan. Grade II listed.
1331396; DCB5656; 02297	TL 27103 59618	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Green Farmhouse. House formerly a farmhouse. Possibly late 15 th or early 16 th century (qv Manor Farmhouse and No. 18 The Green) remodelled and partly rebuilt in 17 th century with later alterations. Timber-frame exposed and plastered with plain tile roofs. Ridge stack with grouped diagonal shaft, two side stacks to left hand. Two storeys and attics, hall with cross-wings to east and west. Grade II listed.
1127172; DCB5690	TL 24854 59838	Post-Medieval	Rose Cottage. Late 17 th century or early 18 th century. Timber-framed and plastered with long straw thatched roof. Stack behind ridge with upper courses rebuilt. One storey and attic, three unit plan. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
02328; DCB5691; 1127173	TL 24894 59698	Medieval / Post-Medieval	The Manor House, late 15 th or early 16 th century. Timber-frame exposed and plastered with 17 th century red brick plinth and walls. 19 th century brick casing to rear. Plain tile roofs with pantiles to rear elevations. One storey and attic hall range with jettied cross-wings of two storeys. Grade II listed.
1163289; DCB584	TL 24872 59719	Post-Medieval	Forge Cottage and Ivy Cottage. A pair of 18 th century cottages subdivided into four small dwellings in early 19 th century. Timber-frame on soft red brick plinth with front walls cased with weatherboarding and pebble dashed. Plastered gables. Grade II listed.
1331398; DCB5996	TL 27089 59444	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Late 15 th or early 16 th century with later alterations. Timber-framed with roughcast render and long straw thatched roofs. Ridge stack and end stack to right hand. One storey and attic, L-plan with hall range to right originally single storeyed. Grade II listed.
1127174; DCB6008	TL 24880 59839	Post-Medieval	Village pump outside Chefs' Cottage. 19 th century, cast iron stand with spout and lever. Grade II listed.
1127176; DCB6009	TL 27233 59539	Post-Medieval	Pump Cottage. Late 16 th or early 17 th century. Timber-framed and cased with painted brick. Long straw thatched roof. One storey and attic, three unit plan. Grade II listed.
1331370; DCB6322	TL 24673 59490	Post-Medieval	Barn to north of Westbury Farmhouse. 16 th century. Timber-framed and weatherboarded with asbestos covering to modern roof. Grade II listed.
1331371; DCB6323; MCB18052	TL 24410 60080	Post-Medieval	Milepost to north-west of Spread Eagle public house, 19 th century. Cast iron, triangular with chamfered top. Painted white with black painted letters in relief: 'Camb. 14, St Neots 4, Oxford 75'. Grade II listed.
1163314; DCB6491	TL 24896 59779	Post-Medieval	Lindsey Cottage immediately south of Myrune Cottage. Late 17 th century, timber-framed and cased in early 19 th century brick. Long straw hipped thatched roof. Local red brick ridge stack. One storey and attic, three unit plan. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1318237; DCB6589; MCB2904	TL 27620 59243	Post-Medieval	Jesus College Farmhouse. House formerly a farmhouse. Early 17 th century originally extended further to east of existing building. 20 th century extension to west. Timber-framed and plastered, hipped plain tile roof. Grade II listed.
1331392; DCB6650	TL 24871 59760	Post-Medieval	Orchard Cottage and two cottages to north. Row of three cottages, now a single dwelling. 17 th century with timber-frame cased in 19 th century brick and cottage to south possibly rebuilt. Timber-frame partly plastered in north gable, 19 th century brick. Grade II listed.
1331394; DCB6651; MCB18069	TL 27411 60086	Post-Medieval	Milepost, 19 th century. Cast iron with three angled faces. Painted white with black painted raised inscription: 'Oxford 75, St Neots 6, Cambridge 12, Eltisley'. Grade II listed.
1331395; DCB6652	TL 27378 59489	Post-Medieval	Pear Tree House, early 19 th century. Timber-framed with pebble-dashed render, red brick gables extended to right with gault brick by one bay. Pantile roof. Two storeys. Grade II listed.
1127180; DCB6665	TL 26905 59693	Post-Medieval	Lych Gate to north-east of parish church, commemorating 1914–18 war. Limestone walls with two inset plaques inscribed with war dead. Oak frame inscribed 'Death Swallowed Up in Victory'. Plain tile gable roof. The lych gate marks a 20 th century extension to the churchyard. Grade II listed.
1163346; DCB6817	TL 27206 59560	Post-Medieval	12 Caxton End. A late 16 th or early 17 th century cottage with 20 th century alterations. Timber-framed with roughcast render. Long straw thatched roofs. Ridge stack. One storey and attic with roof perhaps raised to right hand unit of original three unit plan. Grade II listed.
1163409; DCB6819	TL 27456 59460	Post-Medieval	Mistletoe House. Cottage and shop extension. Dated EN 1826 on ridge stack. Timber-frame cased in gault brick with corrugated iron roofs. Two storeys with single storey shop to north-east. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1163534; DCB6820; MCB18059	TL 27207 60052	Post-Medieval	Milestone, 19 th century or earlier. Limestone block with pyramidal cap. Inscriptions incised and painted black: 'Eltisley, St Ives 8, Potton 8'. Grade II listed.
1309225; DCB6915	TL 25311 59712	Post-Medieval	Well Head to north of Croxton Park, 19 th century. Timber-framed and weatherboarded with hipped long straw thatched roof with central projecting structure. Entrance facing south. Grade II listed.
1309327; DCB6920	TL 24653 59503	Post-Medieval	Barn to north-west of Westbury Farmhouse, 16 th century. Timber-framed and weatherboarded on ironstone and brick foundations. Corrugated iron covering to modern roof. Grade II listed.
1331397; DCB7000; 02316	TL 27145 59796	Medieval / Post-Medieval	The Old Post House. Late 15 th century with early 17 th , 19 th and 20 th century additions and alterations. Timber-framed with 20 th century pargetted cement render, plain tile roofs hipped to left side with gablet. Single storeyed open hall and service bay to right with jettied cross-wing to left. Grade II listed.
1127179; MCB339; DCB4408; 00252	TL 2684 5966	Medieval	Saint Pandionia and Saint John the Baptist Church, Eltisley. The earliest parts of the church are the nave and aisles which were built c.1200, with the clerestory remodelled and the tower added in the later medieval period. Rebuilding work took place in the 19 th century including the chancel and much of the north chapel, and general restoration between 1875–1879. Grade II* listed.
1127206; MCB12357; DCB6343; 10406	TL 2473 5948	Post-Medieval	Dovecote, Westbury Farm, Croxton. Late 17 th –early 18 th century. Rebuilding of a former timber-framed dovecote. Red brick walls with plain tiled pyramidal roof. One storey, square planned with about 300 blocked nesting boxes constructed in brick. Grade II listed.
1000491;	TL 2519 5944	Post-Medieval	Croxton Park, an early 16 th century deer park which incorporates earthwork remains of 16 th century garden features as well as a mid-18 th century house and walled garden set

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
12280; MCB14404			within the park. The area was enlarged and landscaped in the early 19 th century. Grade II* registered park and garden.
MCB24582	TL 2668 6134	Unknown	Ridge and furrow and curvilinear features at Fair View Farm, Yelling.
10020; MCB11884	TL 2700 5940	Medieval	Medieval earthworks, Eltisley, comprising a series of banks, ditches, ponds and potential house plots.
02317; MCB2928	TL 2722 5982	Post-Medieval	Leeds Arms, Eltisley. Late 18 th century public house. Two storey with attics, made of redbrick with tiled roofs.
02318; MCB2929	TL 271 594	Post-Medieval	Post-Medieval barn, Eltisley. Framed and boarded, with a suggested 16 th century origin.
02343; MCB2954	TL 261 594	Post-Medieval	Eltisley windmill.
02351; MCB2962	TL 271 595	Medieval	Earthworks, Eltisley.
02352; MCB2963	TL 272 595	Medieval	Medieval pottery finds, Eltisley. A twisted pottery handle, grey in colour. Well-fired, fine fabric.
02380; MCB2999	TL 2687 5963	Early Medieval / Medieval	Eltisley Abbey, St. Pandiona's Well (site of). The traditional site of a 9 th century Benedictine nunnery with possible post-medieval moat and water garden.
02380a; MCB3000	TL 2687 5963	Post-Medieval	Post-Medieval house and moat, The Old House, Eltisley, dated 1612. Thought to be a water garden connected to the house.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
02403; MCB3030	TL 266 595	Iron Age	Three parallel rows of pits presumed to be Iron Age in date, Eltisley.
02411; MCB3038	TL 2740 5928	Unknown	Earthwork bank, Eltisley, following a hedge line marked on the Ordnance Survey map to the south of the moated site at Manor Farm. The bank is rounded and measures 10–15ft (3–4.5m) wide and 1.5ft (0.5m) high with an outer ditch that crosses a series of ridge and furrow.
MCB22620	TL 2635 5984	Post-Medieval	Rectory, Eltisley. Recorded on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map. The building is still extant.
MCB22621	TL 2725 5954	Post-Medieval	Blacksmiths workshop, Eltisley. Illustrated on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map.
MCB22622	TL 2632 5934	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, Croxton. Area levelled. Visible on aerial photography 2013.
MCB23573	TL 2717 6117	Unknown	Cropmarks of at least four rectilinear enclosures, Eltisley. Visible on aerial photography.
MCB24563	TL 2520 6097	Post-Medieval	High Hayden, Yelling. The site of a house or farm illustrated on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map. No longer extant.
MCB24566	TL 2562 5988	Post-Medieval	School, Croxton. Built in 1869. No longer in use.
MCB24583; ECB4675	TL 2673 6084	Unknown	Curvilinear and linear features at Fair View Farm, Yelling. Recorded through geophysical survey and thought to represent an enclosure, ditches, paths or tracks. Features may relate to an east–west track shown on historic mapping.
MCB24584	TL 2629 6005	Unknown	Possible enclosure, Croxton, visible as cropmarks. The linear features form at least three separate sides of the possible enclosure measuring roughly 40x46m.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MCB24585	TL 2722 6057	Unknown	Enclosure complex, Eltisley, shown on aerial photography. At least four separate enclosures with several linear features cutting them suggesting multiple phases of activity. Three circular features are also visible.
MCB24586	TL 2718 6038	Unknown	A single enclosure, Eltisley, is visible as cropmarks. Measures roughly 37x26m and is likely related to the enclosure complex visible to the north.
MCB24587	TL 2734 6022	Unknown	A single enclosure, Eltisley, visible as cropmarks. Measures roughly 65x55m.
CB15602; MCB15602; ECB1261	TL 27241 59516	Roman / Medieval	Evaluation at Newton County Primary School, Eltisley, 2003 revealed a ditch and pit containing a fragment of human hip bone. Both of these features were cut by a large medieval pit, dated c.1200–1300. The feature is thought may represent back plots to houses fronting the roadway.
MCB16718	TL 2740 5943	Neolithic	Find of an early Neolithic unpolished axe, Caxton End, Eltisley.
MCB17175	TL 2704 5965	Post-Medieval	Primitive Methodist chapel, Eltisley. It was built facing the Green in 1846, and rebuilt in brick in 1879.
MCB17254	TL 2680 5962	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, Church End, Eltisley. Revealed during magnetic survey.
MCB18912	TL 2600 5970	Post-Medieval	Ditched boundaries and possible quarries or ponds, Croxton. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
02387; MCB3009	TL 253 597	Bronze Age	A Middle Bronze Age rapier found in Croxton Park. The blade has a broad, flat mid-rib and two notches in the butt which provide the only means of securing the blade to the grip.
MCB19662	TL 2683 5960	Post-Medieval	Ditches and mounds as part of garden at Old House, Eltisley.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MCB19980; ECB3672	TL 2732 5932	Medieval / Modern	Roman and medieval to modern features at Manor Farm, Eltisley. Trial trenching revealed a mound / platform that probably supported a larger building to the east of the present building. There also appeared to have been a trackway to the north of the moat.
MCB21441	TL 2691 5972	Post-Medieval	Corn Mill, Church End, Eltisley. Recorded on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map and comprising a detached house and square courtyard.
MCB21442	TL 2740 5947	Post-Medieval	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Eltisley, recorded on the 19 th century Ordnance Survey maps.
MCB18907	TL 2519 6162	Unknown	Enclosure group, Yelling. D-shaped enclosure plus adjacent enclosures and fields mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photograph transcription.
02517; MCB3165	TL 246 601	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, Croxton, measuring 140 yards (130m) long. This area was formerly all old enclosures but this is all that now remains.
02451; MCB3080	TL 2450 6009	Post-Medieval	White Hall, Croxton. A complex of buildings visible on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map. The building survives as a red brick L-shaped building with later additions. The front façade is symmetrical with two bay windows and a central entranceway with a porch. The rest of the complex has been destroyed.
MCB24565	TL 2439 5959	Post-Medieval	Croxton Kennels, Croxton. Illustrated on the 1 st edition Huntingdonshire Ordnance Survey map 1885. The buildings remain extant and are now used as a private residence.
MCB24581	TL 2464 5986	Medieval / Post-Medieval	An area of ridge and furrow, Croxton. Visible as extant earthworks on aerial photographs, 2009, which follow several different alignments.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
09592; MCB11414	TL 2455 5935	Roman	Roman knife handle, Croxton. Found in spoil from a field ditch in 1960. The handle is made of bronze, ornamented with the grey hound-and-hare motif and slotted to receive the hinged iron blade, as in a modern penknife. Part of the blade can still be seen in the slot.
MCB18909	TL 2599 6128	Medieval	Rectangular enclosures and medieval ridge and furrow, Yelling. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
02349; MCB2960	TL 2723 5894	Medieval	Deer park documented in Eltisley parish. Its position is indicated by a large area of woodland. The massive bank of the park pale can be seen defining exactly the suggested boundaries of the park.
01137; MCB1474	TL 2470 5947	Medieval	Moated site, Westbury Farm, Croxton. A stretch of wet ditch measuring 408ft (124m) long, 30–40ft (9–12m) wide and 3ft (0.9m) deep may be the surviving north side of a large rectangular moat around Westbury Farm. The west side is masked by a depression and there are no signs of the south or east sides.
02463; MCB3091	TL 278 604	Post-Medieval	The site of a post-medieval windmill marked as 'Mill Hill' and surrounded by a wet moat on early 19 th century Ordnance Survey maps. Only a pile of rubble is still visible.
MCB23487	TL 2762 5945	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, north of Jesus College Farm, Eltisley. Aligned east–west. Visible on 2009 aerial photography.
MCB23488	TL 2781 5920	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, south of Jesus College Farm. Aligned east–west. Visible on 2009 aerial photography.
MCB23489	TL 2758 5912	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow, south of Jesus College Farm, Eltisley. Aligned east–west. Visible on 2009 aerial photography.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MCB24539	TL 2761 6133	Post-Medieval	Papley Grove, Eltisley. Recorded on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map. Parts of the original house appear to still be extant, although significant extension work has been added.
MCB24588	TL 2780 6052	Unknown	Oval enclosure, Eltisley. Visible as cropmarks. Measures roughly 40x27m.
MCB24589	TL 2757 6119	Unknown	Enclosures south of Papley Grove, Eltisley. Visible as cropmarks. Situated directly south of Papley Grove with at least three separate enclosures visible.
02541; MCB3190	TL 2785 6039	Post-Medieval	Probable windmill mound, Papworth Everard. Consisting of a ditched mound. No surface finds have been made and the mound has been levelled.
05753; MCB14776	TL 27723 60569	Medieval	Extensive ridge and furrow, Eltisley. Indicative of medieval agricultural activity in this area.
MCB17255	TL 2774 5937	Roman	A complex of ditch and pit anomalies which is thought may represent a possible small Roman settlement, Caxton End, Eltisley.
MCB23574	TL 2759 6159	Medieval / Post-Medieval	An area of ridge and furrow, Eltisley, located 130m north of Papley Grove Farm. It is visible on 2009 aerial photographs and 2016 LiDAR.
01049A; MCB1326	TL 276 614	Medieval	Papley Grove deserted medieval settlement. Deserted by 1100 although the manor house continued to be occupied well into the 13 th century.
01049; MCB1325	TL 276 613	Medieval	Moated site at Papley Grove, Eltisley. The site of manor house. The enclosed island measures 130ft (39m) north, 110ft (34m) east, 115ft (35m) south and 110ft (34m) west. The ditch is between 15–20ft (4.5–6m) wide and 2ft (0.6m) deep, with the south side extended into a pond.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
01179; MCB1522	TL 2772 5931	Medieval	Moated site, north-east of Jesus Farm, Eltisley. The moat is trapezoidal, measuring 85ft (26m) north-east by 135ft (41m) east by 135ft (41m) south by 170ft (52m) northwest and is surrounded by a 25–35ft (7.6–10.6m) wide ditch. Medieval pottery dated to the 11 th and 12 th centuries has also been recorded on the site.
02350; MCB2961	TL 279 594	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, Eltisley.
1019177; 12045; DCB275; 01180; MCB14170	TL 29147 59911	Medieval	Moated site at Pastures Farm. Roughly square-shaped island measuring up to 150m wide. This is contained by a seasonally water-filled moat which is up to 9m wide and 1.5m deep. Near the western corner the moat has been enlarged to form a sub-circular pond with a diameter of approximately 22m. Part of the moat immediately to the north-east of this pond has been filled in and now survives as a buried feature. The moated site, which is also known as Caxton Pastures, may be the site of the manor of Brockholt which is known to have been separated from the main manor of Caxton from 1154 until 1400. Scheduled monument.
1331369; DCB5644; MCB18049	TL 30521 60665	Post-Medieval	Milepost near junction with Elsworth Road. 19 th century, cast iron with three angled faces. Painted white with black painted raised inscription: 'Oxford 77, St Neots 8, Cambridge 10'. Grade II listed.
1162760; DCB6155; MCB18044	TL 28902 60528	Post-Medieval	Milepost south of Pembroke Farm and west of Caxton Gibbet Inn. 19 th century, cast iron with three angled faces. Painted white with black painted raised inscription: 'Oxford 76, St Neots 7, Cambridge 11.' Grade II listed.
1163004; DCB6487; 01180B	TL 29162 59995	Post-Medieval	Dovecote to north-east of Caxton Pastures Farmhouse. Late 18 th century, altered to small dwelling in 19 th century. Red brick with plain tile hipped roof with gablets. Two storeys, square plan with outshut. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1127202; DCB6669; MCB18047	TL 29781 60240	Post-Medieval	Milestone to south of Caxton Gibbet Inn. 19 th century or earlier. Stone block painted white with black painted incised lettering: 'London 51, Huntingdon 8, Royston 13'. Grade II listed.
1127144	TL 32406 60256	Post-Medieval	New Inn Farm, a late 18 th –early 19 th century farmhouse consisting of two storeys with a cellar in a U-plan. Built of red brick with a hipped slate roof. Grade II listed.
1331400	TL 32425 60291	Post-Medieval	Farm buildings forming an L-plan including two barns linked by rebuilt lower range to the north and a stable range to the south. Built of red brick with slate and pantile roofs. Grade II listed.
02470; MCB3100	TL 29673 60590	Medieval	Caxton Gibbet, which stood on Caxton Common / a piece of land around the crossing of the two main roads. The gibbet timbers are in fairly good condition. It is suggested that the gibbet may have been a Royal Gallows and was in use until the last hanging in 1753. A possible row of burials, found by dowsing in 1986, but no confirmation.
CB15017; MCB15017	TL 30656 60703	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, Cambourne Elsworth Turn revealed during excavation.
MCB19660; ECB3602	TL 3094 6002	Iron Age / Roman	Iron Age and Roman remains at Cambourne Secondary School. Archaeological features mostly associated with land division and possibly drainage were uncovered during evaluation. Early Roman pottery was recovered from boundary and enclosure ditches, mostly locally produced domestic course wares.
MCB20864	TL 3145 6094	Post-Medieval	Former site of Rectory Farm, Elsworth. A complex of farm buildings set around a farm yard, now completely demolished.
MCB24004	TL 3064 6002	Iron Age	Pit or water hole at land west of Cambourne, Caxton. A large amorphous feature measuring approximately 6m wide and over 1.1m deep.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
CB15131; MCB15131	TL 30374 60376	Modern	RAF Caxton Gibbet. A WWII military airfield used for training. Also an associated picket post and pillbox.
MCB24005	TL 3107 6016	Unknown	Cropmark features at land west of Cambourne, Caxton. Representing small and large pits, some fragmentary ditches and a former plough headland.
MCB22308	TI 2888 6085	Post-Medieval	Pembroke College Farm, Eltisley. Recorded on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map and still in use. Consisted of three detached buildings in a U-shaped courtyard.
MCB19981	TL 2998 6048	Iron Age / Roman	Middle Iron Age to Early Roman remains at land west of Cambourne, Caxton. Curvilinear ditch with mid-Iron Age pottery, also a cremation with grave goods dated AD30–60. Grave goods include two butt beakers, two channel rim jars, one everted rim jar and a closed vessel.
MCB24003	TL 2989 6018	Iron Age / Roman	Ring ditch and enclosure at land west of Cambourne, Caxton. Measuring 0.47m wide by 0.34m deep and no finds recorded. The sub-square enclosure revealed 12 sherds of late Iron Age / Roman pottery. A further ditch found mid-Iron Age pottery, fired clay, and animal bone.
MCB24590	TL 2870 6122	Unknown	Possible double ditched enclosure, Eltisley. The circumference of the feature measures roughly 80m.
MCB24592	TL 2917 5958	Unknown	Oval enclosure, Caxton. Visible as cropmarks. Measures approximately 40x35m.
00278; MCB372	TL 308 616	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, Elsworth. Runs east–west on either side of a north–south hollow way which measured 40ft (12m) wide by 2ft (0.6m) deep. Traces of curving ridge and furrow can be seen on aerial photographs over much of the parish, all belonging to the former open fields.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
03429; MCB4233	TL 3076 6135	Medieval	Medieval earthworks, Elsworth. Medieval potsherd recovered from the site.
02494; MCB3137	TL 294 609	Neolithic	Neolithic find spot, north-west of Caxton Gibbet. Consisting of a brownish-grey patinated, polished celt (axe).
03502; MCB4305	TL 3029 6118	Post-Medieval	Common Farm, Elsworth. A c.1800 farmhouse consisting of two storeys with attics. Partly white brick and partly framed and plastered with tiled roofs. Still extant.
MCB4320	TL 303 608	Roman / Medieval	Linear cropmarks, Elsworth. During evaluation revealed a series of ditches, one contained a sherd of 1 st –3 rd century Roman pottery. The ditches are thought to be part of an extensive field system and they are overlain with medieval furrows.
01087; MCB14724	TL 30510 60230	Medieval	Swansley Wood Farm. A moated site of the manor house of Swansley which belonged to St Neots Priory from the 11 th –16 th century. On a rectangular area measuring 85x70ft (26–21m) surrounded by a moat 15ft (4.5m) wide and 6ft (2m) deep with a causeway across on the south-west side. The area is now occupied by two modern cottages and their gardens.
MCB16333	TL 29880 60700	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, Elsworth. Identified through a series of north-west–south-east aligned ditch type anomalies.
MCB17322	TL 285 606	Post-Medieval	Hare Park, Eltisley. Possible rabbit warren shown on the 1841 tithe map 1841. No evidence survives.
MCB19627	TL 2895 6039	Unknown	Group of rectilinear enclosure cropmarks identified on the Cambridgeshire County Council, Huntingdon aerial photography data set. Directly south of the A428 near Caxton.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MCB20881	TL 2969 6063	Post-Medieval	Former site of Gibbot Inn, off Ermine Street, Elsworth. Illustrated on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map. Now demolished.
CB15034; MCB15034	TL 22859 70634	Roman	Ermine Street Roman road. Visible as a gravel track without agger. Fragmentary remains of a possible Roman road and flanking ditch recorded during excavation.
MCB19542	TL 3085 5974	Iron Age / Roman	Middle Iron Age to Roman settlement area at land west of Cambourne, Caxton, consisting of a cropmark complex.
MCB22309	TL 3112 6074	Iron Age / Roman	Probable Iron Age to Roman settlement. Field adjacent to the Bungalow, Elsworth. Visible as cropmarks. A series of ditches to the western end indicate a possible trackway and several rectilinear fields with the main cluster of activity located at the eastern end.
MCB22310	TL 3105 6114	Iron Age / Roman	Possible Iron Age to Roman enclosures, Elsworth. Visible as cropmarks from aerial photography suggestive of settlement activity. Consists of a D-shaped enclosure measuring 50x53m, a small U-shaped feature, 9x7.5m, and a second D-shaped enclosure, 48x40m. Two entry points were noted to the D-shaped enclosures.
MCB19541	TL 3028 5956	Iron Age / Roman	Middle Iron Age to Roman activity at land west of Cambourne, Caxton. Small curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures in the southern part of the site, revealing 1 st and 2 nd century Roman pottery. A number of ditches with Iron Age pottery were also recorded, including a large enclosure ditch with internal post-holes and mid-Iron Age pottery.
MCB15957	TL 30574 59712	Medieval	Features including headlands and traces of a now-levelled ridge and furrow at Swansley Wood. Identified during aerial photography.
MCB21798	TL 2903 6177	Post-Medieval	Crows Nest Farm, Pawpworth Everard. 18 th century house recorded on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1885. It comprises a U-shaped courtyard complex and is still in use.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MCB24591	TL 2842 6146	Unknown	Cropmarks, Eltisley. Consisting of several linear cropmarks visible on aerial photography.
11873; MCB13973	TL 2960 6060	Bronze Age	Two early Bronze Age flints, Swansley Wood, found during field walking.
11874; MCB13974	TL 305 598	Bronze Age	Bronze Age flint scatter, Swansley Wood. Comprising mainly of waste flakes. Found during field walking.
01180; MCB1524	TL 291 600	Post-Medieval	Pastures Farm. 18 th century, T-shaped house of two storeys with attics and cellar. Partly brick built and partly framed. Located within the moated site.
MBD11439	TL 1442 5387	Post-Medieval	Site of a 19 th century milepost. No longer extant.
MBD9935	TL 123 534	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Brickfield Lane. The line of a medieval / post-medieval lane shown on enclosure and pre-enclosure maps. No longer extant.
MBB22309	TL 1617 5768	Unknown	Two parallel linear ditches of uncertain date and function are visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs. The ditches were noted as approximately 100m long and 1.4m wide. Not noted on the 2008 photographs.
MBD15118	TL 148 550	Iron Age / Roman	An Iron Age or Romano-British rectilinear enclosure identified through cropmarks with some outlying sub-rectangular and rectilinear features. Part of the rectilinear enclosure was excavated prior to construction of the Great Western bypass and was dated to the Roman period, along with other features not visible on the aerial photographs, such as an internal Roman roundhouse.
MBD15267	TL 168 581	Roman	Cropmarks of an enclosure and a large number of surface finds suggest that this is the site of a high status Roman settlement. Surface finds include Roman brooches, a Roman dagger chape, Roman coins, a pendant, a casket handle, a bronze strip, pins, a

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
			bracelet, a decorative buckle, Anglo-Saxon brooches, a Roman miniature axe blade, a ring, and a lead eagle figurine.
MBD15550	TL 131 531	Unknown	A group of irregular linear and curvilinear features visible to the west of Great Barford House.
MBD15551	TL 1332 5323	Unknown	Enclosure cropmark west of Great Barford House.
MBD1794	TL 170 580	Roman	Cropmarks near Bell Farm, Wyboston. Recorded from aerial photographs and showing a probable trackway with enclosures attached. The area has produced coins and other metalwork of Roman date.
MBD1881	TL 164 579	Roman	A double-ditched rectilinear enclosure and attached ditched boundaries of probable Roman settlement are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
MBD1882	TL 161 576	Unknown	A cluster of around 36 pits of uncertain date and function visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs. Located in fields east of the nurseries on Rookery Road.
MBD18258	TL 1255 5317	Iron Age / Roman	Iron Age and Roman pottery and Roman features indicative of occupation were discovered as part of archaeological works for the Great Barford flood attenuation scheme.
MBD480	TL 168 576	Iron Age / Roman	Two rectangular enclosures and at least four circles, thought to have been ring ditches or barrows of Iron Age or Roman date. Visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs. No longer extant.
MBD482	TL 142 539	Roman	A group of sub-rectangular enclosures set within a large sub-rectangular/curvilinear outer boundary. Small outlying sub-rectangular enclosure to west. Believed to be Roman in date. Recorded during road widening works in 1969.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MBD5136	TL 149 544	Medieval	Earthworks within Roxton Park. Include ridge and furrow, a pre-enclosure roadway and the park boundary.
MBD629	TL 167 578	Unknown	Two indistinct rectangular enclosures with another around a circular mark to the east.
MBD9916	TL 124 532	Medieval	East End deserted medieval settlement. Old enclosures and pightles shown on 1824 Enclosure Map potentially indicating a medieval settlement.
MCB13867; 11778	TL 169 582	Roman?	Cropmarks north of The Bell public house. Roads and field boundaries shown on RAF aerial photographs. Roman coins and pottery also found in the same field.
MCB13868; 11779	TL 169 579	Roman / Early Medieval	Roman pottery scatter and Saxon brooch, St. Neots.
MCB15261; CB15261	TL 16951 58188	Post-Medieval	Post-Medieval and undated features. Evaluation revealed a few undated features and post-medieval agricultural beds. Residual Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered.
MCB16504	TL 16799 58209	Roman	Archaeological evaluation identified a concentration of Romano-British activity dating to the 2 nd –4 th centuries. The evidence comprised a large number of ditches forming field systems, enclosures and a droveway. Other features included a large number of quarry pits as well as two ring gullies and a small rectangular enclosure thought to represent animal windbreaks or enclosures.
MCB16505	TL 1684 5805	Roman	Archaeological work identified features of Roman date. A series of ditched field systems and enclosures were identified dating from the mid–late 2 nd to later 3 rd / 4 th centuries.
MCB16709	TL 1709 5799	Neolithic	An area of 1310m ² was excavated in advance of development. Revealed two Neolithic pits containing pottery, worked and burnt flint, hazelnut shells, and carbonised plant

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
			remains. The pottery was identified as coming from early Neolithic plain bowls and the flint comprised 108 fragments of flint working waste with some utilised pieces.
MCB16710	TL 1709 5799	Roman	An area of 1310m ² was excavated in advance of development. One ditch with a V-shaped profile was identified containing two sherds of Romano-British pottery and a small quantity of animal bone. A further six parallel ditches were also found running east-west across the site. These contained no dating evidence but suggested to be the remains of a cultivation system of possible Romano-British date.
MCB16788	TL 167 580	Roman	A bronze bracelet found on former archaeological site at Bell Farm.
MCB18206	TL 1677 5805	Palaeolithic/Neolithic	Evaluation revealed a pit containing an antler pick suggested to be of Neolithic date. A further programme of archaeological recording was undertaken in advance of development revealing a moderate level of preservation. The earliest evidence on the site comprised a pit containing a red deer antler pick, and struck flints of Palaeolithic and Neolithic date. A recut of the pit also yielded Neolithic flint artefacts and an auroch's horn core. Three other pits produced fragments of red deer antler and bone, and a single abraded flint flake suggested also to be of prehistoric date.
MCB18207	TL 1670 5813	Early Medieval	A strip, map and record was undertaken in advance of development revealing a large pit with associated post-holes representing a further sunken feature building. The occurrence of this, and another possible SFB at the west of the site, suggests that significant Saxon settlement activity is likely to exist to the north and / or west of Alpha Park.
MCB18208	TL 1674 5802	Medieval / Post-Medieval	A programme of strip, map and record was undertaken in advance of development. An enclosure, which cut a Roman ditch and was associated with ceramic building material, may date to the medieval period or later. A number of undated features were also recorded some of which may be of medieval or post-medieval date.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MCB18768	TL 1672 5806	Medieval / Post-Medieval?	Ridge and furrow mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB18769	TL 1685 5817	Unknown	Ditches forming possible square enclosure. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB18770	TL 1704 5803	Unknown	Ditches forming possible field divisions. Mapped from Bedfordshire 1996 aerial photography.
MCB20473	TL 1690 5808	Roman / Post-Medieval	Archaeological trial trenching identified evidence of later Roman settlement activity in the form of pits, ditches, and ritual activity in the form of a placed structural finds deposition. Late Saxon to medieval pottery and medieval pits, post-holes and ditches were also identified.
MCB667; 00511	TL 16 57	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic flakes and remains of a mammoth found at Eaton Socon.
MBD9860; 9860	1608 5338	Post-Medieval	Tempsford Little Stauch. Only the weir wall on the right bank survived in 1970. Now demolished.
MBD9868; 9868	TL 162 534	Post-Medieval	The site of Tempsford Hall. A former 18 th century (potentially medieval) 'old mansion' which preceded the present Tempsford Hall.
MBD14473; 14473	TL 1626 5304	Post-Medieval	40 Church Street. A post-medieval brick construction with a tile roof within the conservation area.
MBD9859	TL 1609 5307	Medieval	Site of The Chantry House. A 15 th century house, now demolished.
MBD9867	TL 1607 5324	Post-Medieval	Lime House. Site of former 19 th century wharf with associated buildings.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MBD3077	TL 1651 5352	Modern	Tempsford Hall. Built in 1903 in an Elizabethan style to replace an earlier hall which burned down in 1889.
MBD9733	TL 1645 5306	Post-Medieval	Site of post-medieval cottages, now demolished. Recorded from a map of 1829.
MBD9865	TL 1646 5310	Post-Medieval	Site of the demolished Tempsford Workhouse. Recorded from a map of 1829
MBD9866	TL 1657 5334	Post-Medieval	The Elms, Tempsford Park. The site of a 19 th century red brick cottage or summerhouse. Now demolished.
MBD21209; 19368	TL 16 53	Early Medieval	Find spot of a copper-alloy strap-end dating from the early medieval period.
MBD9729	TL 1623 5319	Post-Medieval	Milestone: '51 Miles from London / Tempsford'.
MBD14666	TL 1620 5180	Palaeolithic	A small Palaeolithic hand axe.
MBD15860; 15906	TL 161 518	Roman / Medieval / Post- Medieval	Three Roman coins, a medieval token and five post-medieval finds recorded from near to the River Ivel.
MBD9894	TL 1632 5158	Post-Medieval	Milestone: '50 Miles from London / Girtford'.
MBD14663	TL 1592 5167	Neolithic	Two Neolithic flint axes found in gravel pits.
MBD14668	TL 1611 5211	Palaeolithic / Neolithic	Palaeolithic and Neolithic axes found to the north of Zwetsloot Nurseries in Tempsford.
MBD490	TL 1583 5239	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flakes found in the remains of a sand mound.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MBD15179; 15114	TL 1593 5219	Post-Medieval	Brickgate Bridge. An 18 th century bridge over the River Ivel. The alignment of a nearby road was changed during the period of enclosure around the 1730s and the bridge is thought to be of an early 18 th century date.
MBD17958	TL 1669 5174	Modern	The site of a World War II heavy anti-aircraft battery.
MBD23069; 20690	TL 16 51	Post-Medieval	An incomplete strap fitting / slide dating to the early post-medieval period.
MBD3539	TL 1603 5317	Medieval	Deserted settlement. Close boundaries and building platforms surviving as slight earthworks.
MBD9727	TL 1615 5352	Post-Medieval	An 18 th century fishpond north of Church End.
MBD3232	TL 165 530	Unknown	A cropmark.
MBD17108	TL 161 529	Medieval	Medieval settlement of Church End, Tempsford. Excavations at the rear of Mill Lane Cottage did not reveal any archaeological finds or features although this may be due to the ground having previously been disturbed.
MBD15382; 15320	TL 1666 5314	Medieval	A substantial linear earthwork / hollow way within woodland running along the south boundary of Tempsford Park.
MBD18743; 13491	TL 16250 53469	Modern	War Memorial and Stuart Memorial Hall. The hall was built by Stuart family in memory of those from Tempsford who were killed in the First World War with freestanding stone memorial placed in front.
MBD21963; 8979	TL 1619 5304	Early Medieval	St Peter's parish churchyard.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MBD8804	TL 1617 5421	Post-Medieval	Site of former staunch over Tempsford ford from before construction of bridge.
MBD10281	TL 165 517	Unknown	Three enclosures noted from cropmarks.
MBD16751; 16796	TL 1674 5189	Unknown	An isolated ring ditch cropmark.
MBD14672	TL 1583 5190	Prehistoric	A number of pieces of animal bone found at the Tempsford Gravel pits.
MBD14671	TL 1616 5206	Prehistoric	Worked flints found near Zwetsloot Nurseries, Tempsford.
801; MBD17144	TL 1635 5207	Roman	A Roman site identified either side of the A1 just south of Tempsford. Evidence of Roman occupation recorded on the western side of the road. On the eastern side of the A1 aerial photographs have shown a large rectangular enclosure, apparently with internal features. Tesserae have been found in the area, and it is thought that there is a building with a mosaic floor nearby.
MBD14673	TL 1592 5223	Roman	Roman pottery found north of Brickgate Bridge on the Great North Road.
MBD9730	TL 1610 5236	Post-Medieval	Site of levelled gravel pit.
MBD16753; 16798	TL 166 528	Unknown	Cropmarks of a possible large rectilinear enclosure east of Church Farm.
MBD9857	TL 157 520	Post-Medieval	Site of former gravel pit.
MBD1776	TL 156 526	Bronze Age	At least eight ring ditches set within a loop of the River Ivel, along with other cropmarks including a pit alignment and linear features. Recorded from aerial photographs.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MBD16741; 16786	TL 160 523	Prehistoric	Cropmarks of three small enclosures in a line around 100m apart. One oval-shaped, a ring ditch and three sides of a sub-rectangular enclosure, possibly a long barrow.
MBD1661	TL 165 512	Prehistoric	A scatter of cropmarks, including enclosures and two parallel ditches.
MBD876; 1146453	TL 1682 5790	Post-Medieval	Crown Inn. A public house dating from the 17 th century with 19 th century alterations. Grade II listed.
1127163; 02324	TL 25261 59372	Post-Medieval	Country house set within Croxton Park. Rebuilt c.1760, possibly including part of 16 th century house, with early 19 ^h century alterations. Red brick with limestone dressings. Low pitched hipped slate roofs, five stacks. Three storeys. Symmetrical facades of nine 'bays'. South east facade with two outer 'bays' slightly projecting, stone band at first floor, moulded stone cornice and plain coping to parapet. 19 th century ionic portico spanning five central 'bays' with cast iron piers and limestone steps. Grade II* listed.
1127166	TL 25277 59509	Post-Medieval	Garden house. Late 19 th century. Timber, polygonal, rustic design with hipped thatched roof gabled over open entrance. Grade II listed.
1127165	TL 25328 59505	Post-Medieval	Limestone garden bench. Early 19 ^h century. Segmental shaped seat and solid curved back supported by bench ends and central division with carved winged lions. Grade II listed.
1127164	TL 25318 59430	Post-Medieval	Garden walls. 18 th century. Buttressed with plain and dentil red brick cornices to copings. Main entrance facing south with square piers, stone caps surmounted by urn finials; double wrought iron gates and overthrow. Three single entrances with wrought iron gates. Grade II listed.
1127167; MCB19105	TL 25168 59340	Post-Medieval	Ice house. Early 19 th century. Built of gault brick. Deep cylindrical shaft with domed roof covered by turf. Main entrance now demolished, originally faced east. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1331391	TL 25225 59365	Post-Medieval	Game larders or outhouses built of red brick in the 18 th century with 19 th century alterations. Hipped long straw thatched roof. Four doors, one window with gauze covering. Two rooms, one fitted with racks for hanging game, and one with marble slabs and wooden shelves, and coved plastered ceilings with louvred ventilation above. Grade II listed.
617	TL 156 535	Bronze Age / Mesolithic / Iron Age / Roman	A group of five ring ditches, largely excavated in advance of gravel quarrying. Some remains may survive in unquarried strip alongside river. Artefacts recovered date from the Mesolithic to Roman period.
1044694	TL 445 593	Roman	Roman road running from Cambridge to Bolnhurst suggested by straight road alignments following parish boundaries.
1114892	TL 17751 56953	Medieval	Parish Church of St Denys. Grade II* listed.
1114104	TL 17647 54202	Post-medieval	Mossbury Manor. Grade II listed.
1127168	TL 25234 59226	Medieval	Church of St James. Grade II* listed.
1127169	TL25238 59240	Post-medieval	Churchyard Cross. Grade II listed.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1146457	TL 15380 56796	Post-medieval	Moat Cottage. Grade II listed.
1210913	TL 20870 56607	Post-medieval	Hardwicke Farmhouse. Grade II listed.
1290057	TL 19807 60271	Post-medieval	Milestone about 250 miles east of Railway Bridge. Grade II listed.
1309293	TL 25547 59532	Post-medieval	Manor Farmhouse. Grade II listed.
1321214	TL 16907 58028	Post-medieval	Bell Farmhouse. Grade II listed.
1331000	TL 18556 59150	Post-medieval	Low Farmhouse. Grade II listed.
-	TL 2475 59854	-	Croxton Conservation Area.
-	TL 27097 59736	-	Eltisley Conservation Area.

Annex C: Deposit Model

Annex D: The Medieval Landscape of the A428

The Medieval Landscape of the A428: A Review of the Documentary and Archaeological Evidence for the area within the road corridor.

Introduction and Aims

Recent works undertaken as part of the cultural heritage assessment of the proposed improvements to the A428 between the existing Black Cat roundabout and Caxton Gibbet roundabout (the Scheme) has revealed evidence for extensive medieval and post-medieval agriculture and landscape management. The most prominent traces of activity encountered are ploughed out areas of ridge and furrow cultivation. Although these do not survive as earthworks within the Order Limits, traces of the ridge and furrow cultivation have been identified as cropmarks on aerial imagery as well as on geophysical survey, while the first phase of archaeological evaluation trenching undertaken as part of the scheme has also recorded remains surviving as subsurface features.

The current document has been prepared at the request of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team and aims to put the ridge and furrow cultivation identified as part of the Scheme into context and identify any areas where the study of ridge and furrow might provide a better understanding of the remains. To do this it will examine the evidence for medieval and post-medieval settlement and agriculture in the study area and provide an overview of land use during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

This will be used to examine the archaeological potential of agricultural remains within the study area, where they would be impacted, and highlight areas on the Scheme where further study of the ridge and furrow, and associated remains, might further the understanding of the development of the landscape.

It will also examine the data available (including evaluation and assessment work undertaken to date, and other information such as historic mapping and surveys) to see if work such as the detailed mapping of ridge and furrow, as well as other associated features such as track ways, parish boundaries, and major field boundaries, might further inform our knowledge of the medieval and post-medieval landscape.

Limitations

Due to Covid-19, while Cambridgeshire Archives had their reading rooms open at Ely and Huntingdon, the number of documents available per visit was limited. Bedfordshire Archives were closed at the time of this study.

Archaeological Background

A detailed archaeological background to the current study area can be found in the Desk-Based Assessment as part of the DCO application. This document forms Annex D to the Desk-based Assessment. Other appendices that should be referred to in association with this document include a review of aerial photographs and LiDAR data (Deegan 2019), geophysical survey results (MHI 2019 & 2020), and the results of three phases of archaeological evaluation works (MOLA 2020a & 2020b).

Geology/topography

Details on the geology and topography can be found in Section 5.2 of the Desk-based Assessment.

The area surrounding the existing A428 is characterised by varying landform. Local topography at the existing Black Cat roundabout, the A1 and the western extents of the A428 in the Wyboston locality is relatively flat and situated around 20 to 30 metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), rising gradually to around 40 metres AOD near the settlement of Great Barford to the west. East of St Neots, the profile of the land gradually rises in elevation before reaching 65 metres AOD surrounding Caxton Gibbet roundabout. West of St Neots, the local topography generally lies between 30 – 40 metres AOD. South of the A428, the topography of the wider landscape gradually rises to between 50 – 60 metres AOD, west of Abbotsley.

To the east of Wintringham Brook the route follows a ridge of high ground, at approximately 60 – 65 metres AOD where it passes to the north of the villages of Croxton and Eltisley, as well as the deserted medieval villages at Wintringham, at the western edge of this ridge, and Weald. A number of moated sites are also located on this ridge, in Eltisley and at Pastures Farm. To the south of St Neots, the medieval moated sites are located at approximately 25 – 30 metres AOD. The examples here are close to watercourse such as South Brook and Begwary Brook. The watercourses in the area have directly influenced the siting of settlement activity from the Iron Age, but including late Saxon villages, as well as the medieval moated manors on the periphery of St Neots.

Medieval and Post-Medieval Agriculture and the Landscape

Landscape Administration and Division

The Scheme involves construction of a new dual carriageway approximately 19 kilometres long stretching from the existing Black Cat roundabout in the west, to the existing Caxton Gibbet roundabout in the east. While the western limits of the Scheme fall within the county of Bedfordshire, the majority of the route falls within the modern county of Cambridgeshire, although historically the Cambridgeshire section was divided between the historic counties of Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire. Although the county forms the largest administrative boundary, the land within the historic counties was further divided into Hundreds and smaller Parishes. Within the Parishes, the farmlands and associated settlements were administered through the Manor, and the extent of a Manor could represent the

complete Parish, or Parishes could be divided into several Manors. For a full review of medieval land divisions and landholdings see Martin and Satchell (2008).

Although the purpose of this document is not to provide an in-depth discussion on the history and development of the landscape and its management, it is important to at least note the key divisions within the study area.

The elements of the study area that fall within Bedfordshire are split between the Hundreds of Biggleswade and Barford, with the parishes of Tempsford and Little Barford forming part of the Hundred of Biggleswade, and Roxton falling within the Hundred of Barford.

Within the modern county of Cambridgeshire, the majority of the route falls within the Hundreds of Toseland (historically part of Huntingdonshire) and Longstowe, with smaller elements in Papworth. Parishes within the Toseland Hundred include Abbotsley, Yelling, and Toseland, while Parishes within Longstowe Hundred include Croxton, Eltisley, and Caxton. Small elements of the Parishes of Papworth Everard and Elsworth represent the Papworth Hundred.

The Parish of Cambourne, part of which lies within the eastern limits of the route, is a modern parish established in the 1990s. This was formed through the annexation of land from the Parishes of Caxton and Bourne, the latter falling outside of the current study area. The two historic Parishes of Eynesbury Hardwick and Neots Rural both fall within the Toseland Hundred, with their lands located within the Order Limits largely located within the modern extents of Abbotsley.

While it is clear that the long linear nature of the Scheme results in the study area covering a large number of parishes, the majority of the study area falls within the modern Parishes of Little Barford, Abbotsley, Croxton, Yelling, and Eltisley, with the remaining Parishes only having small areas within the Order Limits. A full list of the Parishes and Hundred, as well as key settlements within the Parishes, can be found below.

**Parishes, Hundreds, and Counties through which the Scheme passes
 (Parishes in italics represent historic parishes that are no longer extant)**

Parish	Hundred	County	Key settlements
Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden	Barford	Beds	Wyboston and Chawston
Tempsford	Biggleswade	Beds	Tempsford
Roxton	Barford	Beds	Roxton
Little Barford	Biggleswade	Beds	Little Barford
Abbotsley	Toseland	Hunt	

Parish	Hundred	County	Key settlements
Eynesbury Hardwicke	Toseland	Hunt	Weald
Neots Rural	Toseland	Hunt	Wintringham & Tithe Farm.
Croxton	Longstowe	Cambs	Croxton and Croxton Park
Yelling	Toseland	Hunt	Yelling
Toseland	Toseland	Hunt	Toseland
Eltisley	Longstowe	Cambs	Eltisley
Caxton	Longstowe	Cambs	Pastures Farm
Papworth Everard	Papworth	Cambs	
Elsworth	Papworth	Cambs	
Cambourne	Longstowe	Cambs	

As the purpose of this study is not to reproduce material previously published, it is noted that detailed narratives regarding the development of landholdings and ownership within the various Hundreds can be found in the relevant Victoria County Histories (Tempsford and Little Barford [page 1908]; Roxton, Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden [page 1912]; Croxton, Eltisley, and Caxton, Bolton *et al* 1973; Papworth Everard and Elsworth, Wright and Lewis 1989; Abbotsley, Yelling, and Toseland *et al* [page 1932]).

Parishes can be seen on **Figure D1** at the end of this report.

The Agricultural Landscape

Although no detailed study of landscape and settlement development within the current study area has been undertaken, work within the wider area, including the detailed study of the Bourn Valley to the east of the Scheme, have produced a view a landscape that is relatively well accepted. This suggests that by the time of the Roman invasion, lowland England was relatively well exploited, and a dispersed settlement pattern continued to develop through the Roman period (Oosthuizen 2006, 1-4). It has been suggested that there was a decrease in settlements in the Anglo-Saxon period, and this, coupled with a change in climate in the 6th and 7th century, may have resulted in some arable land being returned to pasture (*ibid* 2006, 5-6).

A period of improved climate, as well as an apparent increase in population, from the 9th to the 14th century once again seems to be represented by land being turned back to arable, and this period also seems to mark the introduction of the classic common field system of agriculture based around a two/three field system (*ibid* 2006,

10). This system of agriculture has been well covered by many authors including Gray (1959), Thirsk (1984), and Rackham (1993), and at its basic form was based around a system where the land available for arable agriculture within a parish was divided into two/three fields, of which one would be left each year as fallow. The fields used as arable were then further divided into ‘furlongs’, with furlongs further subdivided into *selions*¹, and these *selions* distributed between the population of the parish/vill (Oosthuizen 2006, 13-14). This remained the dominant system of agriculture until the 14th century when Black Death resulted in the surviving population having access to more land, which was coupled with a shortage in labour. In some areas this was also combined with livestock becoming the primary form of agriculture practiced, with areas of arable turned over to pasture – a change which resulted in some larger open fields being enclosed, and the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow being preserved.

The classic common field system of agriculture based around a two/three field system is actually rare in Bedfordshire following the early medieval period, after which more than three common fields is more often the case in most parishes. Tempsford had three fields in c.1220 but six are mentioned by 1777 immediately before parliamentary Enclosure, with the study area passing through parts of North Field and Cran or Crandon Field.

The study of settlement and agricultural land use are closely linked due to the reliance of the medieval population on the fields that were associated with the settlement. With the exception of specific settlement types, such as those associated with fishing, forestry, or mining/quarrying, most settlements relied on the agricultural land that surrounded them, whether it be the arable land of the lowlands, or the pastureland more often associated with the uplands. The work of Roberts and Wrathmell represents one of, if not *the*, most significant assessments of English medieval rural settlement, and attempted to identify patterns in settlement distribution. This work identified a ‘Central Province’ characterised by large concentrations of nucleated settlements (Roberts and Wrathmell 2000, 45), with the current study area falling within this corridor. The Central Province represents an extremely large area extending from lowland Northumberland in the north-east to Somerset and Dorset in the south-west, with the corridor including the east coast (as far south as north Lincolnshire) and the Midlands (*ibid* 2000 Figure 1). Clearly such a large area contains many different landscapes, and boundaries are variable, but the current study area falls within two ‘sub-provinces’, namely the Inner-Midlands Sub-Province (CINMD) and the East Midlands Sub-Province (CEMID) (*ibid* 2000, 49-50). The latter, which is perhaps more pertinent to the current study area, is characterised by the dominance of the nucleated settlement, and the study also suggested that while some field boundaries in the area might be of a significant age, many of the field systems are probably more recent and date to the 18th and 19th

¹ A *selion* is a medieval open strip of land or a small field used for growing crops. These could vary in size but were typically one furlong (660 ft) long and one chain (66 ft) wide. Exact measurements could vary, with Rackham recording individual *selions* varying from ¼ to ¾ acres in size (Rackham 1993, 164-165). For further discussion on field divisions, including *selions* see Rackham (1993) and Gray (1959).

centuries (*ibid* 2000, 49). Therefore, while some boundaries within the study area may be of some antiquity, such as the parish boundaries, many of the field systems that survives in the landscape today are probably 19th century in date. The exception is all of the boundaries in Tempsford, and to either side of it. These date from the time of Parliamentary Enclosure of the parish in 1778, or just after, except for the parish boundary between Tempsford and Little Barford. Therefore, while some boundaries within the study area may be of some antiquity, such as the parish boundaries, many of the field systems that survives in the landscape today are probably 19th century in date.

Settlement Patterns

As the Scheme avoids the modern settlements, and instead passes through the agricultural land that surrounds them, the focus of this report is the agricultural land use and more specifically ridge and furrow cultivation. However, a brief overview of the settlement pattern is provided.

The Scheme roughly follows the line of the existing A428, a routeway of some antiquity, which likely has its origins as a formal roadway in the Roman period (Margary (1973) Roman road 231). It is flanked by a number of small settlements. The key settlements within the wider study area are noted in the table above, although only two of these are within the immediate A428 corridor. These settlements, Croxton and Eltisley, both lie to the south of the existing A428, on the western edge of a slightly elevated area of land that drops away to the lower-lying land of the River Great Ouse. Both also seem to have their origins in the medieval period, if not earlier, being recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, while their names also suggest a Scandinavian or Anglo-Saxon origin (see Bolton *et al* 1973). Both of these villages represented the main focus of settlement within their respective parishes, with the agricultural land surrounding them.

However, in addition to the two main surviving settlements, a number of deserted villages have been recorded along the line of the A428. These included Wintringham (Scheduled Monument 1006815) and Weald (Scheduled Monument 1006849), both of which lie to the west of Croxton, and were within the limits of the historic county of Huntingdonshire. As with Croxton and Eltisley, there appears to have been some form of settlement at Wintringham from at least the 11th century with the Domesday book recording a number of holdings (Beresford 1977, 195). This is also seen in the ceramic evidence in evaluation excavations in Field 70, which contained Anglo-Norman pottery dated to c.1050-1250. Weald is also recorded in the Domesday Book, although this appears to have been somewhat smaller and more of a hamlet than a village (Page *et al* 1932).

The majority of the settlements within the study area have received little detailed study, although most are assumed to follow a standard form of medieval settlement with the smaller crofts or house of the villagers forming the majority of the structures. However, within most settlements, and deserted settlements, a larger structure or manor house is recorded or can be identified in the remains. By the late 12th century a new form of structure became visible in the archaeological record with the

appearance of the moated manor, as landowners attempted to demonstrate their status. Indeed, it is perhaps thought they became fashionable or a status symbol in the 12th and 13th centuries for manorial lords or better off farmers and are often associated with assarting in Bedfordshire, where around 300 are recorded.

A number of moated sites have been recorded within the study area, both associated with settlements, as well as in what appear to be more remote locations. An example at Wintringham represents one of the few excavated examples in the area. At least three moated sites have been recorded within the settlement of Wintringham, with excavations of one of the sites suggesting the first moat was constructed in the mid-12th century (Beresford 1977, 205). These excavations also recorded at least two earlier manor houses on the site of the moated manor, the earliest of which was 12th century (*ibid* 1977, 205). Other moated sites within Cambridgeshire include examples within the settlement of Eltisley (Scheduled Monuments 1019176 & 1019638) as well as an example at Pastures Farm (Scheduled Monument 1019177) which does not appear to be associated with a village. Most of the Bedfordshire moats are not associated with a village or hamlet, particularly those associated with assarting.

The labour-intensive nature of medieval agriculture required a significant population to manage the fields, and events such as the black death saw the abandonment, or at least reduction in size, of some settlements due to the declining population. As a result, the desertion of some villages resulted in the abandonment of arable land, with the ridge and furrow cultivation being preserved. It is this cultivation that forms the main focus of this study. Loss of arable land also occurred prior to the Black Death, as exemplified in Tempsford where Langford End along Station Road appears to have been laid out over former arable furlongs and ridge and furrow.

Ridge and Furrow

While the general view of the development of the medieval landscape, and the methods of farming associated with it, is relatively well understood, the remains associated with the land use are relatively limited. The detailed study of remains linked to the settlements, and perhaps more specifically the deserted settlements, has not always been afforded to the agricultural remains and this may be partially due to the limited nature of their survival in some areas. While some counties boast large areas of well-preserved ridge and furrow cultivation as a result of pastoral agriculture remaining the dominant form of agriculture into the post-medieval period, others have remained prime arable land throughout much of the last one thousand years. This has resulted in traces of medieval ridge and furrow being superseded in some locations by post-medieval ridge and furrow, which in turn has been destroyed by the intensive agriculture of the second half of the 20th century. However, in Bedfordshire this is not the case as much 'reverse S-shaped' or other curving forms of ridge and furrow remained into the 1940s based on aerial photographs from the time. It is suggested that change of alignment by straightening would have caused territorial disputes between neighbours and it would have been easier to maintain the existing arrangement aside from the occasional amalgamation of selions. The pattern of ridge and furrow can also often still be seen as cropmarks, where

ploughed down, with examples in Tempsford only being ploughed out in 1969 (S. Coleman *pers.comm.*).

In most cases the clearest evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation comes from analysis of aerial photographs and the geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Scheme. The intensive agriculture of the second half of the 20th century has removed most earthwork remains, and this is why the LiDAR survey (Deegan 2019) did not show much in the way of ridge and furrow. Despite this, the deep scars caused by the ridge and furrow cultivation often survive as sub-surface features. The accurate mapping of these blocks of cultivation identified three elements of information key to the current study.

The first is the form of the ridge and furrow takes. Ridge and furrow is formed through the ploughing of the land for arable cultivation using a heavy plough. Although this form of cultivation was common in the medieval period, it continued into the post-medieval period meaning that this form of ploughing can be difficult to date. It is often suggested that the classic medieval ridge and furrow can be detected by the classic 'reverse S-shape' that it takes, and this is assumed to be a result of the large gangs of oxen that were required to pull the ploughs through the soil (this has been widely discussed in the past but see Taylor (1975) for an overview). The form of later ploughing, in the post-medieval period, moves away from the 'reverse S' with straighter ridges recorded, and as a result it is possible to tentatively date the ridge and furrow through the study of its shape/form. A high-level review of traces of ridge and furrow detected on aerial photography, LiDAR and geophysical survey within the study area suggests that most of the remains are relatively straight and are probably of a later, post-medieval, date. However, 'reverse S' ridge and furrow can be detected in a number of fields including Field 66, as well as Fields 70, 78 and 80 north of Croxton, suggesting some small areas of earlier, possibly medieval, ridge and furrow might have survived into the 20th century before it was removed by recent cultivation.

The second observation is that in many cases the traces of ridge and furrow can be clearly seen to lie over sites that appear to be earlier in date, suggesting that all traces of these earlier sites had been removed by the medieval period. This includes examples where ridge and furrow can be seen to pass over features assumed to be prehistoric or Roman in date due to their form, with examples including Field 9, Field 54 and Field 59. While this may seem unsurprising given the period of time between the Iron Age/Roman period and the post-medieval period that much of relatively straight ridge and furrow appears to date to, there are also traces of earlier sites visible under some of the 'reverse S' ridge and furrow that is assumed to be medieval.

The mapping of ridge and furrow is certainly an important aid in recreating the pattern of medieval common field systems as has been done for many parishes in Bedfordshire. However, although ridge and furrow in Tempsford was mapped in 1979 as part of the parish survey there has been much more aerial photography since then, so the more detailed mapping possible now would be helpful here, especially as there is no pre-Enclosure map for Tempsford.

A potential exception to this is Field 44 where it is possible that features associated with the Iron Age/Romano-British settlement may have survived as earthworks into the medieval period. The geophysical survey of this area suggests limited evidence for ridge and furrow across the site with the block of reverse S-shaped ridge and furrow possible stopping at/respecting the northern limit of the earlier settlement (MHI 2020). The possibility of earthworks surviving into the medieval period was further suggested by the first phase of evaluation trenching which located at least one sherd of medieval pottery in the middle fill of one of the ditches (MOLA 2020a, 27).

There is no Enclosure map accompanying the Enclosure Award of 1778 for Tempsford, but a map of c.1829 (BARS: X1/41) does in effect recreate it to a large degree by distinguishing between what were historic old enclosure boundaries and new boundaries resulting from the Parliamentary. The rectilinear pattern of boundaries in the northern part of Tempsford as crossed by the study area are the result of the Parliamentary Enclosure and mostly bear little or no relation to the pre-existing pattern of common fields or ridge and furrow. At Enclosure, a large amount of land was allotted to the Rector (mainly in lieu of tithes formerly paid in kind or cash) making him the second largest landowner in Tempsford parish. Much of the land allotted to him was located in the north of the parish and led to the building of Rectory Farm (just at the edge of the study area) soon after 1778 in the midst of the new Rectorial holding – a new ring fenced farm on former common field land.

It is perhaps also worth noting that it is possible that the survival of earlier settlement remains under ridge and furrow could also suggest that areas were not as intensively farmed as others. Intensive arable agriculture has a destructive effect on buried remains, and the clear survival of earlier remains might suggest that areas of land have not been as intensively ploughed.

Finally, in a number of cases the mapping of ridge and furrow can potentially help chart former field systems that existed in the area. In a number of cases the ridge and furrow recorded through remote sensing appears to respect existing field boundaries, with examples including Fields 63 and 64. Examples of these boundaries may be found in the hedgerows within the study area in Tempsford that date from 1778 or just after, with the exception of the parish boundary between Tempsford and Little Barford which is potentially of earlier origin.

In other areas it is clear from the ridge and furrow that an earlier field pattern lies fossilised in the landscape. The geophysical survey data from fields including 54, 57, 59, 65, 66, and 70 as well as 99 and 100, show ridge and furrow on multiple alignments that do not respect modern existing field boundaries. In some of these cases, such as Field 70, evaluation trenching has confirmed multiple alignments, and possible phases, of ridge and furrow (MOLA 2020b 43). In some cases, the alignment of the ridge and furrow also differs from the field systems recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the area, suggesting that the field system illustrated by the ridge and furrow pre-dates this mid-19th mapping.

Although tithe and inclosure plans do not survive for all areas, observations made to date would suggest that mid-19th century mapping undertaken by the Ordnance Survey largely represents that depicted on the inclosure and tithe surveys. As a result, ridge and furrow that does not respect the 19th century mapping relates to a field system dating to the late 18th century or earlier, and the mapping of these features would help recreate the pre-inclosure landscape. The detailed study of ridge and furrow, as well as field boundaries, in the parish of Caxton at the eastern end of the route found that the pre-inclosure field systems may actually have their origins in the Roman period, again highlighting the importance of such studies (Oosthuizen 1997). Possible future research and recommendations are discussed below in the *Archaeological Potential and Future Research* section.

Other significant features key to the understanding of the landscape include ditches, possible field boundaries, and potentially historic hedgerows. A number of possible ditches were identified during the geophysical survey, while possible banks, surviving as slight earthworks, were also recorded on the LiDAR. The relationship between the ridge and furrow and features such as bank and ditches could help determine dates for the ridge and furrow, and the development of field patterns within the study area. For example, in the area of Field 62, evaluation trenches recorded ridge and furrow overlying a ditch recorded on the geophysical survey (MOLA 2020a, 33-34). This ditch, dated to the post-medieval period, is marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the area, although it has now been removed. In other areas, the parish boundaries were recorded as part of the evaluation excavation, such as in Field 97 where a modern pipe lay at the bottom of the ditch. However, the relationship between the ridge and furrow and the post-medieval ditch is key in dating the ridge and furrow in the area, as well as highlighting the fact that ridge and furrow continued to be formed through the agricultural practices taking place in the late 19th and early 20th century.

A review of data collected by the ecology team relating to hedgerows has also been undertaken. This work examined the species recorded in the hedgerows, as it is widely accepted that a larger number of species within a hedgerow generally relates to an older hedgerow/boundary. This work identified a number of boundaries that were considered to be of historical interest distributed throughout the Order Limits. Of particular interest are a series of hedgerows around Eltisley, including a pair of hedgerows that appear to flank a watercourse to the north-west of Eltisley (Hedge 38, 39, 57 and 58). These form one of a limited number of boundaries depicted as hedgerow on the First Edition Ordnance Survey plan of the area, suggesting a hedgerow of some age, and they also form the southern limit of a major field boundary in the landscape.

Archaeological Potential and Future Research

The review of ridge and furrow, as well as associated features, undertaken as part of the current study has identified a number of areas where further study would be beneficial and could potentially result in a better understanding of landscape development from the prehistoric period into the present. Analysis of aerial photographs, geophysical survey, and archaeological evaluation trenches, have

identified a number of Iron Age and Roman period settlements distributed throughout the study area, some with evidence of associated field systems. In most cases these early field systems, where visible, do not appear to correspond with the current field systems. Furthermore, the remains of medieval/post-medieval field systems with traces of ridge and furrow do not appear to respect the early land divisions, providing something of a chronology when considering development of the landscape. This will be tested in Field 77 where the alignment of Roman bedding trenches will be compared against the later ridge and furrow.

Work in the Bourn Valley, to the east of the current study area, has confirmed that detailed study of the landscape can help determine how the landscape transitioned from the Anglo-Saxon period, through the medieval period and into the post-medieval (see Oosthuizen 2006). An holistic approach is, however, required for this type of work to yield results, and requires a detailed study of the history of landholdings through the review of surviving surveys, documents and historic mapping, as well as the mapping of features such as ridge and furrow and field boundaries, and other landscape elements such as woodland. Such an undertaking was never the purpose of the current study, although it has confirmed that similar work might be possible, or more importantly worthwhile, in specific areas. This type of work could be undertaken as part of outreach activities involving community groups or local societies, and in partnership with the archives centres who may hold the documents key to this undertaking, although it is still unclear how much early (pre-inclosure) mapping survives for the study area. Part of any such study could be to identify which surveys survive through a detailed search of holdings at the local County Archives, as well as at special collections held by bodies such as Cambridge University. It is worth noting that within Bedfordshire Archives and Record Service there are no pre-Inclosure maps for Tempsford (earliest map is c.1829), nor is there for Roxton (including Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden). Here, the earliest map is the Enclosure Map of 1813. For Little Barford the earliest is the Tithe Map of 1840.

The study, as well as other elements of work undertaken as part of the Scheme, has demonstrated that while many features of the medieval and post-medieval landscape no longer survive as earthworks due to the intensive agricultural regimes of the 20th century, features do survive as sub-surface remains. Ridge and furrow is the most common type of archaeological remains encountered, with traces visible in most areas. However, the level of preservation/survival varies enormously and it would seem the best areas to focus any possible study would be locations where the “best preserved” ridge and furrow can be observed within the Order Limits, and where a possible relationship with associated settlement, or earlier remains, can be observed or suggested, or where the remains can be mapped alongside field systems on earlier mapping.

Key areas for further study are as follows:

- a. Field 53 – The evaluation excavations revealed ridge and furrow on various alignments. Within the area proposed for excavation around the Iron Age enclosure (approximately 1.4 ha), the alignment of the ridge and furrow

- should be mapped, and the shape recorded in plan (e.g. if it is 'reverse s' shape).
- b. Field 70 – An area of approximately 2 ha is proposed for excavation in this area, focusing on the hollow ways and boundaries, to establish the relationships with settlement at Wintringham to the east. As part of this, any ridge and furrow should be mapped, and the alignments recorded. While excavation of furrows is not considered necessary, the relationship of the ridge and furrow to medieval settlement activity should be recorded. Comparison against historic mapping may assist in the assessment, but this would be proposed for outreach activity.
 - c. Field 77 – Comparison of Roman bedding trenches against the alignment of the ridge and furrow to see if there is any continuity of the field system.
 - d. Field 90 & Field 92 – Mapping of features from historic maps. The tithe plan for the area is very accurate and shows the individual furlongs, and the possible trackway or sheepwalk-type feature visible between the ridge and furrow also seems to be visible. Accurate mapping of the features in this field, as well as comparing the geophysical survey with the tithe plan, might provide some further insight into the land use around Eltisley. It is proposed that this would be undertaken as an outreach activity only. However, this would be dependent on the interest of relevant local history groups. The Scheme would not impact upon the availability of the historic mapping, so if this is not possible as an outreach activity it is an area available for future research.
 - e. In other areas where excavation is proposed, ridge and furrow would only be recorded during pre-excavation to note its alignment. No excavation of furrows is proposed.

Any further study would also benefit from further documentary research. It is possible that further material linked to landholdings within the study area are held in archives other than those managed by Cambridgeshire County Council. The current Covid-19 pandemic has limited access to historic records², and it is hoped that any future work would be undertaken once full access to collections has been restored as part of a community outreach project. However, a rapid review of historic surveys has shown that detailed mapping does survive for some parishes, although most of this is relatively late in date and is limited to tithe and inclosure acts, with the majority of mapping being early to mid-19th century in date. This lack of pre-inclosure mapping for Cambridgeshire has also been highlighted by Oosthuizen (1997, 151), although it is clear that the late 18th/early 19th century mapping can be of interest. Of specific interest is the tithe plan for Eltisley which appears to show the fields divided into furlongs as late as 1841 (Cambridgeshire Archives Ref. KTR/A/16). Sadly, the accompanying terrier naming the holders of the furlongs does not appear to survive. However, at least some of the divisions linked to the furlongs depicted on the plan appear to be visible on the geophysical survey results and the aerial photographs of

² While Cambridgeshire Archives had their reading rooms open at Ely and Huntingdon, the number of documents available per visit was limited. Bedfordshire Archives were closed at the time of undertaking the work.

the area. Furthermore, some of the surviving hedgerows in this area have been highlighted as being of older and/or of historic significance.

The current study does, however, suggest that some large areas of the Order Limits have been so heavily truncated by recent agriculture that further analysis of ridge and furrow through archaeological excavation would not be productive. It is clear from the geophysical survey results that the magnetometry survey has successfully identified multiple phases of activity in specific fields, with later ridge and furrow seen to overlie prehistoric and Roman remains (for example Fields 9, 54, and the land south of Fields 87 and 88). It seems highly likely that areas which are clear of archaeological remains other than faint traces of ploughed out ridge and furrow are just that, with any earlier remains that might have existed removed by 20th century ploughing.

It is also clear that any detailed study or analysis of the ploughed-out ridge and furrow is likely to yield limited information. A study of well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks undertaken at Little Thetford in Cambridgeshire was unable to identify details such as the implement used to produce the ridge and furrow (Lewis 1999, 8). The study was successful in using data from the furrows to help sub-phase some of the features, but this was only possible as a result of the ridge and furrow surviving as well-preserved earthworks (*ibid* 199, 8). Similar work is unlikely to be possible on areas where recent ploughing has destroyed any traces of earthworks, a situation which exists throughout the route corridor.

The small deserted villages of Weald and Wintringham near the centre of the route, as well as at the nearby deserted/shrunken village at Croxton, represent areas where further archaeological and documentary research might produce good results and enhance our understanding of settlement and land-use. Some of these settlements have already been partially studied, with Wintringham being the subject of archaeological excavations (see Beresford 1977), and therefore a body of information already exists. Furthermore, the proposed route of the road in this area also passes through a 'landscape of boundaries' that would have been key to the management of the landscape in the area during the medieval period and later. These include the boundary between Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, as well as boundaries associated with dividing the landscape up into Hundreds and Parishes. As part of the outreach strategy, it is perhaps best to focus all efforts on a single Parish. Another option could be some study of the form and nature of Parliamentary Enclosure boundaries and hedgerows and their relationship to the previous layout of common fields and ridge and furrow.

It is therefore suggested that any further works on fields where archaeological remains are limited to traces of ridge and furrow is restricted to fields in the area of Wintringham and Weald. It is further suggested that any works in these areas focus on mapping the ridge and furrow from data such as geophysical survey, LiDAR, and aerial photography. The potential alignment, width and shape of ridge and furrow, and well as associated features such as internal field divisions, headlands, and trackways should be confirmed during stripping of the Wintringham area, where topsoil stripping is taking place, and the information should be mapped alongside key

features from historic mapping. This would include work in Field 70. This should include attempting to identify areas where 'reverse S' ridge and furrow might be detected as subsurface remains, with no clear evidence of later post-medieval ridge and furrow above it. The identification of a 'gap' between the medieval ridge and furrow and the more recent intensive agriculture could help with the study of long-term land use, and identification of a temporary move away from arable agriculture in the later medieval/post-medieval period. This work could then be supported by a more detailed review of documentary sources, where available, linked to the landholdings. This would form part of the outreach programme. The Medieval Settlement Research Group should be consulted for records they may have pertaining to Wintringham, and further areas of interest, to allow map analysis to be targeted.

Summary

The landscape of the study area is, like most areas in Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, a landscape dominated by arable agriculture. The dominance of arable farming is not a recent development with traces of ridge and furrow demonstrating that the soils and topography of the area has represented prime arable agricultural land for centuries. However, much of the earlier remains linked to agriculture, such as ridge and furrow, no longer survives as earthworks due to the intensive agriculture of the 20th century, with remains only surviving as sub-surface features.

Although this destruction of the earthworks associated with ridge and furrow cultivation limits the information that can be gleaned from the remains, the study of the features that survive as sub-surface remains must still be seen as a useful source of data. It is perhaps worth noting that where ridge and furrow survives as earthworks in other areas, the remains visible on the surface are only part of the picture of the history of the landscape, as they only represent the last phases of arable cultivation in that specific area. While it is clear that well preserved traces of clear medieval ridge and furrow earthworks can at times show fields that have not been ploughed for centuries, in many cases the scenario is far more complex, and many earlier phases of ridge and furrow cultivation lie fossilised below the earthwork remains. With this in mind, the studies of the scars of ploughed out ridge and furrow can provide useful information when looking at landscape and field system development, especially where traces of ridge and furrow do not respect modern/19th century field systems.

As a result, the accurate mapping of remains visible on geophysical survey, aerial photographs and LiDAR should be undertaken, with special attention paid to the form of the remains (i.e. potentially earlier reverse-S shaped remains vs later forms) as well as the apparent limits of the blocks. This could then be compared with earlier mapping (pre-first edition where possible) as well as any details from key historic boundaries that might suggest relicts of the pre-inclosure landscape that might survive. Finally, any alignments of ridge and furrow recorded during excavation, as identified above, as well as the interaction between blocks of ridge and furrow, should be recorded to see where multiple phases of cultivation can be identified.

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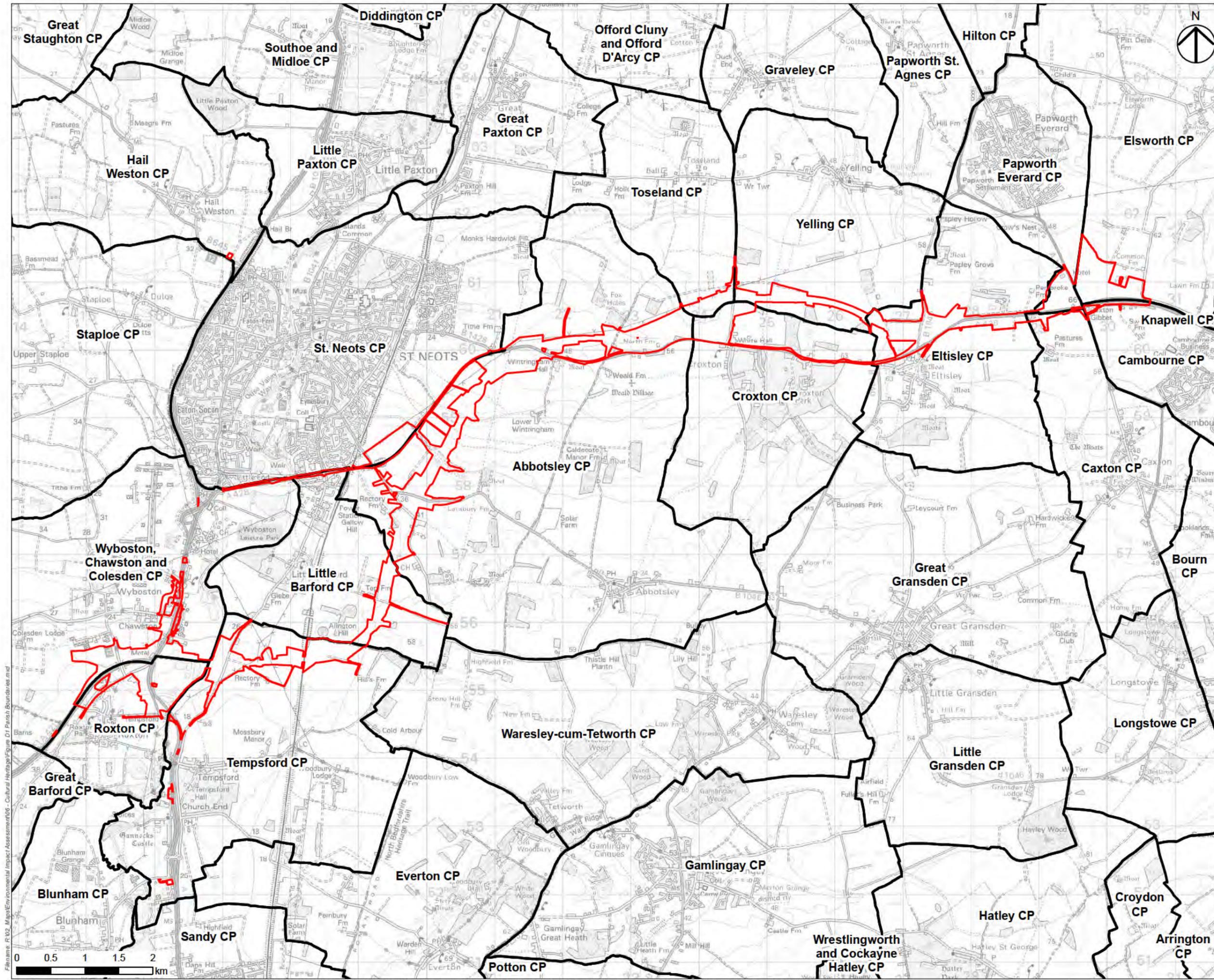
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Annex D: Figure D1 – Parish Boundaries



NOTES
THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION.

LEGEND
— Order Limits
 Parish Boundary

FIRST ISSUE	TD	JG	12/02/20	P01
Revision Details	By	Check	Date	Issue
Purpose of Issue				
FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT				
Client				
Highways England Woodlands Manton Lane Manton Industrial Estate Bedford MK41 7LW		Development Consent Order Number		
Project Title				
A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENTS				
Drawing Title				
FIGURE D1 PARISH BOUNDARIES				
Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
HM	TD	LH	JG	12/02/20
Internal Project No		Suitability		
60541541		S3		
Scale @ A3		Zone		
1:50,000				
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				P01
Location	Type		Role	Number

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Annex E: Archaeological investigations within the study area

Reference	Grid Reference	Investigation	Description
EBB561	TL 16543 56208	Evaluation	Land to rear of 2 Great North Road.
EBB636	TL 167 547	Excavation	St Neots to Duxford gas pipeline.
EBB687		Evaluation	A421/A428 Great Barford Bypass.
EBB688		Excavation	A421 Great Barford Bypass.
EBB697		Fieldwalking survey and watching brief	Huntingdon to Little Barford gas pipeline.
EBB792	TL 1568 5619	Observation	Laburnum Cottage, Chawston Lane, Chawston.
EBB867		Desk-Based Assessment	Church Farm, Roxton.
EBB908	TL 1597 5565	Evaluation	Land adjacent to Black Cat roundabout, Chawston.
EBB950	TL 1625 5515	Aerial survey and mapping report	Black Cat Island, Roxton.
EBB951	TL 1625 5515	Evaluation trenching	Black Cat Quarry proposed extension.
EBB952	TL 1625 5515	Geophysical Survey	Proposed northern extension to Black Cat Quarry, Roxton.
EBB996		Watching Brief	St Mary's Church, Roxton.

Reference	Grid Reference	Investigation	Description
EBB1006		Observation, investigation, recording, analysis, and publication	Land adjacent to 51 High Street, Roxton.
EBD139		Evaluation	Roxton quarry.
EBD158		Evaluation	Tempsford Hall access road.
EBD272		Geophysical Survey	Proposed sand and gravel quarry, Black Cat Island, Roxton.
EBD278		Watching Brief	Roxton Garden Centre, Bedford Road, Roxton.
EBD498		Watching Brief	Tempsford Water Treatment Works.
EBD941		Evaluation	A1 Tempsford Overbridge Scheme.
EBD1075		Assessment report and updated research design	Excavation of a Medieval moated enclosure in Tempsford Park.
EBD1103		Excavation	Lamb Court Farm, Tempsford.
EBD1565		Earthwork survey and evaluation	Tempsford Hall.
EBD1625		Desk-Based Assessment	Stonebridge Farm, Tempsford.
ECB79		Evaluation	Along route of A428 and GC29 and 30, Cambourne.

Reference	Grid Reference	Investigation	Description
ECB172		Evaluation	Western Boundary, Cambourne.
ECB173		Evaluation	Cambourne New Settlement Sites 21–25.
ECB354		Excavation	Wintringham DMV, 1971–2.
ECB355		Excavation	Chapel Yard, Weald DMV.
ECB550		Fieldwalking survey	Swansley Wood, Caxton.
ECB762		Evaluation	Cambourne Business Park.
ECB765		Evaluation	Elsworth Turn, Monk Drive, Great Common, Cambourne.
ECB920		Watching brief	St Neots to Little Barford pipeline, 2002.
ECB1188		Recording brief	Church End, Eltisley, 1994.
ECB1249		Aerial photograph assessment	Cambourne.
ECB1252		Watching brief	Western Boundary Path, Cambourne.
ECB1261		Evaluation	Newton County Primary School, Eltisley, 2003.
ECB1463		Excavation	Newton Primary School, Eltisley, 2003.
ECB1482		Evaluation	Land east of St. Neots, 2003.

Reference	Grid Reference	Investigation	Description
ECB1524		Fieldwalking	Land east of St Neots, 2002.
ECB1640		Aerial photograph assessment	Barford Road, Eynesbury.
ECB1707		Earthwork survey	Croxton.
ECB1827		Fieldwalking survey	A428 improvement scheme.
ECB1874		Geophysical survey	A428 improvement scheme.
ECB2017		Fieldwalking	St Neots Bypass, 1984.
ECB2087		Evaluation	A428 improvement scheme.
ECB2121		Evaluation and watching brief	Potton Lane, Eynesbury Hardwick, 2005–6.
ECB2331		Geophysical survey	Eltisley, 2003.
ECB2417		Evaluation	Loves Farm, St. Neots, 2004.
ECB2482		Excavation	Loves Farm, 2005–8.
ECB2853		Investigation	Eltisley church, 2007.
ECB2910		Evaluation	Pastures Farm, Caxton, 2008.
ECB2935		Excavation	A428 improvement scheme.

Reference	Grid Reference	Investigation	Description
ECB3024	TL 198 595	Evaluation	Wintringham Park, St Neots.
ECB3563		Geophysical survey	Love's Farm (Phase 2), land east of St Neots, 2011.
ECB3602	TL 3096 5996	Evaluation	Cambourne Secondary School, 2011.
ECB3667		Fieldwalking survey	Love's Farm (Phase 2), St Neots, 2011
ECB3669	TL 310 600	Aerial photograph assessment	Land west of Cambourne. Air Photo Services (Cambridge) 2011.
ECB3670		Geophysical survey	Cambourne Secondary School, Caxton, 2011.
ECB3672		School project	Eltisley Primary School, 2013.
ECB3714	TL 2734 5930	Watching brief	Manor Farm, Eltisley
ECB3735	TL 3141 6025	Excavation	Cambourne Secondary School, Cambourne, 2012.
ECB3836		Survey	Possible Water Garden at Old House, Eltisley, 2012.
ECB3922	TL 2971 6064	Evaluation	Caxton Gibbet, St Neot's Road.
ECB4256		Aerial photograph assessment	Caldecote Solar Park, Abbotsley, 2014.
ECB4508		Aerial photograph assessment, geophysical survey, and evaluation	Land west of Cambourne, 2014–5.

Reference	Grid Reference	Investigation	Description
ECB4675	TL 26779 60926	Geophysical survey and evaluation	Land at Fair View Farm, Yelling.
ECB4729	TL 2506 5935	Monitoring and recording	Biomass Heating System, Croxton Park, Croxton
ECB4785	TL 1902 5837	Evaluation	Land between the railway line, St Neots and Potton Road, St Neots, 2016.
ECB5092		Watching brief	Pond Farm, 23 The Green, Eltisley, 2017.