



# Cemex UK

## Brogborough Compound, Bedfordshire

## Archaeology & Heritage Statement

### April 2013

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## 1.0 Introduction

This Archaeology & Heritage Statement has been prepared by Kirsten Holland MIFA, Principal Archaeologist, WYG on behalf of Cemex UK to inform a planning application for a secure compound development, containing a launch and receive inspection facility, north of Brogborough, Bedfordshire. WYG is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists.

### 1.1 Scope of Assessment

A requirement for consideration of archaeology and heritage was identified during pre-application discussions between the applicant, Cemex UK and Central Bedfordshire Council, the local planning authority.

This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the principles within the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment (2012). This assessment considers within this context all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area.

This baseline assessment considers the archaeological potential within the site itself, the surrounding area and wider local and regional context. This assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely significance of the development proposals on those remains.

## 2.0 Site Description

The development site is located to the north of the village of Brogborough in Central Bedfordshire. The site is centred on SP 96865 38910 (496585 238910) and lies approximately 70m above the Ordnance Datum. The site is accessed via a track to the north which connects with Sheeptick Lane. The site is bounded to the west by the Bedford Road and the A421 and to the north, east and south by scattered woodland. A site location plan, Figure 1, can be seen in Appendix A.

The site lies on the line of an existing slurry pipeline which runs in an approximate north-west to south-east direction. An above ground cylindrical tank is located within the site. The ground has been previously disturbed and re-graded during the construction of the pipeline and tank. There is limited colonising weeds



and tall ruderal vegetation on the site; the majority of the site is bare ground. The boundary of the site is illustrated on Figure 2, Appendix C. Photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix B.

### 3.0 Development Description

The proposed development comprises the establishment of a secure site compound to provide a launch and receive facility for pipeline inspection tools that transit the existing CEMEX chalk slurry pipeline that runs through the site. The existing site levels will be re-graded by mechanical excavator to provide a level working area and to expose the pipeline. The spoil from this activity will be deposited elsewhere on site to provide additional screening.

The pipe work will be modified with the provision of valves to enable launch and receive chambers to be constructed. The launch and receive chambers will be located over a concrete apron with a sump constructed beneath the receiving chamber. Other concrete bases for pipe supports, kiosk and lighting columns will be formed, as required, and an electrical supply kiosk constructed. The roadway forming the access will be laid in MOT type 1 material and the concrete apron and sump will be formed by excavation, shuttering and mass fill reinforced concrete. It is not envisaged that any piling or ground stabilisation work will be required.

Access will be via an existing track (over which CEMEX has a right of access) to a new site access with lockable gates. The site compound will be enclosed within a palisade fence for security similar to that provided for the nearby electricity substation. The new access road will be provided with a vehicle manoeuvring area and hard standing for parking vehicles whilst the site is in use. The site will not normally be occupied except when pipeline tools are being caught or launched to the line. The site will be lit for security and safety to appropriate design codes and controlled by photo cell or timer. The reader is referred to the submitted application drawings for full details.

### 4.0 Sources Consulted

A study area of 1km radius from grid reference SP 96865 38910 has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding archaeological sites and to place the recorded sites within their context.

This study has been undertaken taking into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the proposed development area. The sources consulted were:



- Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record (HER);
- English Heritage and Local Planning Authority for designated sites;
- Historic mapping;
- Previously completed reports within the local area;
- Site photographs taken by Paul Russell, Cemex; and
- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals.

## 5.0 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

### 5.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

### 5.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

### 5.3 National Planning Policy Framework 2012

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's national planning policies including those on the conservation of the historic environment. The NPPF covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered



Battlefields) and non-designated assets. The NPPF draws attention to the benefits that conserving the historic environment can bring to the wider objectives of the NPPF in relation to sustainability, economic benefits and place-making (para 126).

The NPPF states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified, described and the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. The planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed and thus where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the interest, field evaluation may also be required. The NPPF identifies that the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their significance and the potential impact (para 128).

The NPPF sets out the approach local authorities should adopt in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development of both designated and non-designated assets. Great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets and harm or loss to significance through alteration or destruction should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional (para 132). Additional guidance is given on the consideration of elements within World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 138).

Where there is substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset a number of criteria must be met alongside achieving substantial public benefits (para 133). Where there is less than substantial harm the harm should be weighted against the public benefits of the development (para 134). Balanced judgements should be made when weighing applications that affect non-designated heritage assets (para 134). The NPPF also makes provision to allow enabling development (para 140) and allowing development which enhances World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 127).

Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified, the NPPF includes provision to allow for recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost in a manner proportionate to the importance and impact. The results of these investigations and the archive should be made publically accessible. The ability to record evidence should not however be a factor in deciding whether loss should be permitted (para 141).





## 5.4 Local Planning Policy

The Central Bedfordshire Core Strategy and Development Management Policies were adopted in November 2009. The plan contains one policy relevant to heritage: Policy CS15 Heritage.

### CS15 Heritage

The Council will:

- Protect, conserve and enhance the district's heritage including its Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and archaeology and their setting.
- Conserve and where appropriate enhance the quality and integrity of the local built and natural environment, including historic structures or open green spaces considered to be of special local interest.
- Designate and keep under review Conservation Areas in order to protect or enhance their special architectural or historic interest. This will include the implementation of an on-going programme of Conservation Area Character Appraisals to include a review of their special interest and boundaries.
- Monitor and survey the condition of Listed Buildings and periodically review and update a Register of Buildings at Risk, providing appropriate grant assistance to encourage their essential sympathetic repair.

Consultation has been completed on the pre-submission draft of the Development Strategy for Central Bedfordshire, published January 2013. Although not yet adopted the emerging policies are sufficiently far advanced to be given weight in the planning process. The draft strategy contains one policy relevant to heritage: Policy 45 The Historic Environment:

### Policy 45: The Historic Environment

The Council will conserve, enhance, protect and promote the enjoyment of the historic environment: This will be achieved by:

- requiring developers (where applicable) to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by development, including any contribution made by their setting, and the role they play in defining local character and distinctiveness..
- requiring the highest quality of design in all new development, alterations and extensions and the public realm in the context of heritage assets and the historic environment. Design which positively contributes to local character and distinctiveness, and sustains and enhances the character or appearance of Conservation Areas and the setting of Listed Buildings will be encouraged and supported.



- safeguarding and promoting improvements to Central Bedfordshire’s historic environment including securing appropriate viable and sustainable uses and improvements to Listed Buildings and reducing the number of Listed Buildings “at risk”.
- requiring applications that affect heritage assets with archaeological interest to give due consideration to the significance of those assets, and ensure that any impact on archaeological remains, which occur as a result of a development are appropriately mitigated.
- encouraging the conservation, enhancement and enjoyment of the historic environment by supporting appropriate management and interpretation of heritage assets.
- refusing development proposals that will lead to harm to or loss of significance of a heritage asset whether designated or non-designated, unless the public benefits outweigh the harm or loss.

## 6.0 Baseline Data

### 6.1 Designated Sites

There are no World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the study area. There is one Scheduled Monument within the study area: The ringwork castle at Brogborough Park Farm (Site 20436; 30) is located to the south of the development site. The monument sits on a promontory of the Bedfordshire Greensand ridge. The castle is oval in plan, measuring about 130m north-south by 100m east-west, and comprises a central stronghold and the ringwork, with an outer defended court, or bailey, to the north. It is further defended to the south and west by a ditch and outer bank.

There are two Listed Buildings within the study area. The Round House, which was formerly known as Brogborough Park Farmhouse (Site 1812/6/66; 5340) is a Grade II Listed Building. Originally of 17<sup>th</sup> century date and reworked in the 19<sup>th</sup> century it is now derelict. It is located adjacent to the Scheduled ringwork, south of the development site. The Manor Farmhouse (Site 1812/6/67, 9034) is also Grade II Listed and is located to the west of the development site. It is of 17<sup>th</sup> century origin and was reworked in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Further details of the Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monument are included in Appendix C. The locations of the Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monument are shown on Figure 2.



## 6.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

The Historic Environment Record holds details for twenty recorded heritage sites within the study area and two archaeological events. Details of the sites can be seen in Appendix C and their locations can be seen on Figure 2. Bracketed numbers within the text refer to the identifier in the Appendix C table and Figure 2.

The only recorded heritage sites of prehistoric date within the study area are associated with investigations which took place along the A421. Evaluation excavations (EBD826) to the north of Brogborough identified a possible roundhouse and artefact assemblage typical of a farmstead of Iron Age and Romano-British date (123939). Two penannular ditches, pits and a gully were recorded. A lack of imported continental wares indicated that it may have been low status.

A further trench to the north-west of Brogborough identified archaeological features and artefacts suggestive of an Iron Age field system (EBD286). This field system may have been associated with the farmstead mentioned above, or may have been associated with another farmstead in the area.

A number of sites of Roman date have been identified within the study area. The line of a Roman road has been postulated to the east of the development site (Site 485), however this is now considered to be a result of Victorian conjecture and not reliable. No evidence for the road was identified during monitoring of the installation of the slurry pipeline which crossed the projected line of the road (Albion Archaeology, 2008).

The Iron Age farmstead identified on the line of the A421 (Site 123939) is anticipated to have continued in use into the Roman period. In addition, approximately 200 sherds of Roman pottery including coarse and Samian wares were recorded during road diversions (Site 2793). The presence of imported wares is in contrast to the assemblage identified at the farmstead (Site 123939). Roman remains of unspecified type have also been recorded to the east of the Roundhouse (Site 2018).

The Scheduled ring work to the south of the development site (Site 20436, 30) is expected to have late Anglo-Saxon origins. A 10 hide manor in the parish of Ridgmont was recorded in the Domesday Book, however this may have been located to the south of the study area. The medieval manor house was located to the west of the development site (Site 9033). The manor was first referred to in 1311. It was owned by the de Grey family until the mid sixteenth century when it became Crown property and later passed to the Dukes of Bedford.



Associated with the ring work was a deer park (Site 693) first referred to in 1246 and up to 30 acres in size by 1326. The development site is located within the former bounds of the deer park. An associated lodge with stable and barns is recorded to the east of the development site (Site 9035). In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the deer park was in mixed use, including arable, pasture, meadow, heath and woodland. Houses, gardens, dovecotes and orchards were located within the boundaries. The extents were shown on a map of 1728 and 1774 although the date of cessation of use as a deer park is not known.

The late post-medieval period is characterised by agricultural uses, indicated by recorded sites such as the dovecote (Site 9049), model farm complex (Site 13773), buildings (Sites 13322-4), extraction and associated industries, as indicated by clay pits (Sites 19547, 6667-9) and brickworks (Site 6666). The Bedford to Bletchley railway was promoted by Bedford businessmen and opened in 1846 to transport goods.

The monitoring of excavation works associated with the construction of the slurry pipeline identified two ditches and a large pit. The ditches were considered most likely to have functioned as drainage or boundary ditches of post-medieval date although no dating evidence was recovered. The pit may have been a post-medieval quarry pit (Sites 19547, EBD983; Albion Archaeology, 2008).

## 7.0 Historic Mapping Survey

Historic Ordnance Survey maps were examined online at [www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk). The mapping from 1883 indicates that the development site is undeveloped agricultural land. The curvilinear parish boundary is located to the north and is likely to be a relict boundary of the deer park. The Brogborough Road Spinney is located to the north-west.

There are no visible changes to the area on the 1901 mapping. By 1976-7 the road network around the development site had been altered. The A5140 had been constructed to the east of the old road and the track which runs from the electricity substation to the south, through the west of the development site had also been constructed. The electricity substation was located to the north of the development site and a refuse tip to the north-east.



## 8.0 Heritage Potential and Impact Assessment

Although the development site is located within the bounds of the medieval deer park there are almost no remnants of this surviving within the site or wider study area. There are not anticipated to be any archaeological remains associated with the deer park within the development site.

The site has already been partially investigated during the excavations associated with the construction of the slurry pipeline (Albion Archaeology 2008). The monitoring examined the southern half of the development site including the pipeline trench and the construction easement. No archaeological features were identified within this area. Photographs of the development site, reproduced in Appendix B, demonstrate the extent of changes to ground level that have taken place within the development site.

There is considered to be a very low potential for any previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be recorded within the development site boundary. The proposed development will require the excavation of new launch and receive chambers and sumps, however, these will be located immediately adjacent to the pipeline and therefore within previously disturbed areas. Improvement of the access track and the construction of the fencing and ancillary construction, such as lighting, will require very limited groundworks. There is considered to be negligible potential for the development to affect buried archaeological remains. No further work is therefore recommended with respect to archaeological remains.

The designated heritage assets of the ringwork and Round House to the south of the development site will not have their settings significantly affected by the development. The assets are located in an elevated position on a north-east facing scarp; the development is located to the north-west. The landscape to the north of the assets has already been affected by former extraction, lakes and dual carriageway construction. The intervening land between the assets and the development includes some mature planting which when in leaf obscures views towards the development site, particularly at ground level. The ringwork is not visible from the development site and the best preserved features of the ring work are located to the east of the Round House at ground level. The significance of the ringwork, or its setting, will not be affected by the development.

The derelict upper levels of the Round House Listed Building are partially visible from within the development site during winter when the trees are not in leaf, however this is not considered to be a key view of the site, which contributes to its significance. Whilst the development may be visible from the upper, derelict levels of the Round House this view is not considered to be a critical component of the significance of the asset. The development will occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view and



will not be a dominant feature of the setting. The proposed development is therefore not considered to have a significant effect on the significance of the asset.

## 9.0 References

Albion Archaeology (2008) Brogborough Pipeline Relay. Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording.

Central Bedfordshire Council (2009) Core Strategy and Development Management Policies.

Central Bedfordshire Council (2013) Development Strategy for Central Bedfordshire. Submission Draft.

DCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework.

HMSO (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act.

HMSO (1990) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act.

Institute for Archaeologists (2012) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments.

### **Historic Mapping** [www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)

Ordnance Survey, 1:2500: 1883, 1901, 1976-7.

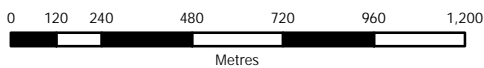


## Appendices



## **Appendix A – Site Location Plan**





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Client:      **Cemex UK**

Project:      **Brogborough Compound**

|                                  |                            |                     |             |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
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| Title: <b>Site Location Plan</b> |                            |                     |             |
| Office: <b>4154</b>              | Project No: <b>A081774</b> | Figure No: <b>1</b> |             |



## **Appendix B – Site Photographs**



Photograph 1: Looking east with the existing tank on the left (Paul Russell, Cemex UK).



Photograph 2: Facing south with the derelict upper storeys of the Round House, Listed Building, visible on the horizon between the trees (Paul Russell, Cemex UK).



Photograph 3: Facing north with a view of the access track to the right of the tank (Paul Russell, Cemex UK).



Photograph 4: Facing west (Paul Russell, Cemex UK).



## **Appendix C – Recorded Heritage Sites**



**Recorded Heritage Sites & Events (Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record)**

| Identifier      | Grid Reference | Period                                    | Description   | Grade              |
|-----------------|----------------|---|---|--------------------|
| 20436; 30       | SP 9703 3848   | Early Medieval / Medieval / Post-Medieval | Ringwork at The Round House, Brogborough Park Farm. The monument includes a ringwork castle which is situated on a promontory on the north-east facing scarp of the Bedfordshire Greensand ridge and lies in the grounds of The Round House, a derelict 19th century building, Grade II Listed. Although considerably altered by the construction of the house and associated landscaping, the southern quadrant of the castle survives as a substantial earthwork and in the northern quadrant the line of the ramparts can be discerned as distinct scarps. | Scheduled Monument |
| 1812/6/67; 9034 | SP 9624 3902   | Post-Medieval                             | Manor Farmhouse. Probably of 17th century origin and reworked in the 18th century with some 19th century alterations. Red brick with clay tile roofs.   | II                 |
| 1812/6/66; 5340 | SP 970 385     | Post-Medieval                             | The Round House (formerly listed as Brogborough Park Farmhouse). 17th century house reworked in the 19th century. Red brick with ashlar dressings, quoins to raised brickwork and a clay tile roof.   | II                 |
| 2793            | SP 965 385     | Roman                                     | Approximately 200 sherds of Roman pottery, including coarse wares and Samian, were found when the Brogborough Hill road diversion was built in 1968. A number of fragments of lead and iron were also found.  |                    |
| 9035            | SP 978 390     | Medieval / Post-Medieval                  | Chiefe Lodge, Brogborough Deer Park. Site of demolished lodge with associated stable and barns.   |                    |
| 13322           | SP 9683 3949   | Post-Medieval                             | Site of a number of buildings that were demolished by 1960.   |                    |
| 13323           | SP 9720 3940   | Post-Medieval                             | Site of a post medieval building demolished by 1960.  |                    |
| 13324           | SP 9723 3928   | Post-Medieval                             | Site of a post medieval building demolished by 1960.  |                    |
| 2938            | SP 97015 38433 | Post-Medieval                             | The site of a gravel pit shown on the 1880s Ordnance Survey 25" map.  |                    |
| 2951            | SP 97038 38537 | Post-Medieval                             | The site of a gravel pit shown on the 1901 Ordnance Survey 25" map.   |                    |
| 13773           | SP 9624 3908   | Post-Medieval                             | Model Farm complex of barns built 1852 for the Duke of Bedford. E-shape plan and of brick construction with a slate roof.   |                    |



| Identifier | Grid Reference | Period         | Description   | Grade |
|------------|----------------|----------------|---|-------|
| 9049       | SP 963 390     | ?Post-Medieval | Dovecote, Brogborough Manor. Former existence of building suggested by fieldname "Dove House Close".  |       |
| 19547      | SP 971 385     | Post-Medieval  | Archaeological investigations in advance of a pipeline found a large, shallow pit, possibly related to post-medieval quarrying to the south-west. To the south of the pit two ditches were revealed, likely to be post-medieval or later drainage ditches or boundary features.   |       |
| 11594      |                | Post-Medieval  | Bedford to Bletchley Railway. Opened November 1846 after promotion by Bedford businessmen who wished to take advantage of the savings in time and transport costs.  |       |
| 485        |                | Roman          | Roman Road Viatores no. 173. The line of a suggested Roman road from Dorchester-on-Thames to Alconbury House has been traced through Bedfordshire. The suggested road links monastic houses at Woburn, Cauldwell, Newnham and Bushmead, which has led to the supposition that it may have remained in use until the Dissolution.  |       |
| 2018       | SP 9704 3846   | Roman          | The Victoria County History, quoting <i>Archaeologia</i> , refers to Roman remains found east of Brogborough Park Farm and adjacent to the castle earthworks. However, the nature of the remains is not stated.   |       |
| 6666       | SP 967 378     | Modern         | Ridgmont brickworks. Built in 1935 disused c.1981. Built by the Ridgmont Fletton Brick Company. When it was still in operation it was the second largest brickworks in the world with 25 chimneys. It had its own 2 foot and 2 foot 5.5 inch gauge locomotive-hauled railway systems. Section between works and pit subsequently converted to 2 foot 6 inch gauge cable-hauled railway which in turn was replaced by conveyor belt in 1978. |       |
| 6667       | SP 970 390     | Post-Medieval  | Clay Pit. 6 acres worked out, and being infilled by refuse from Ampthill. Some parts are overgrown; some forms a lake. Waste from Marston Valley Brick Co. has levelled the south-western part.   |       |
| 6668       | SP 969 403     | Post-Medieval  | Clay Pit. 950 acres worked - pit closed 1965. Reclamation being carried out - infilling and possible tree planting.   |       |

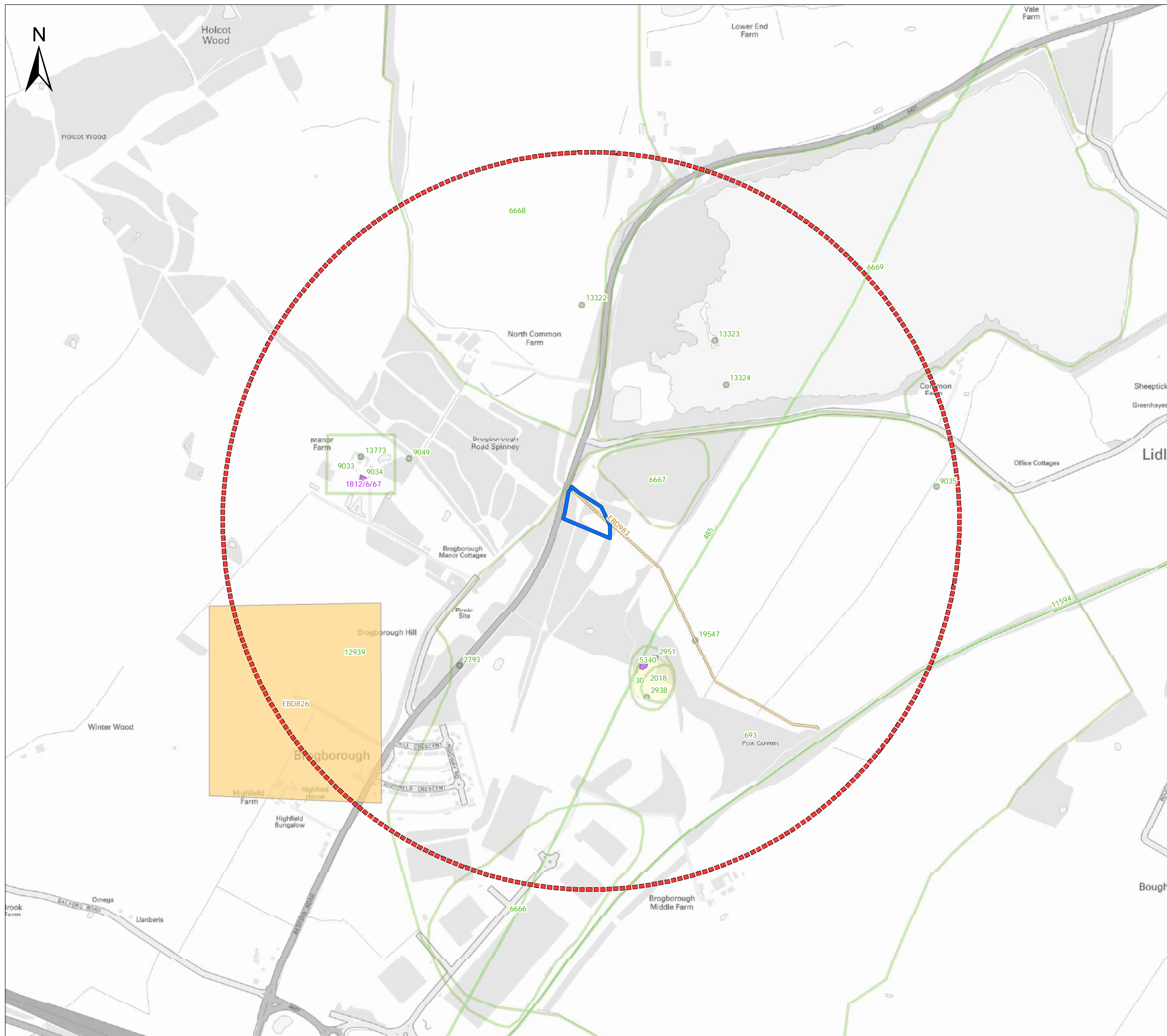


| Identifier | Grid Reference | Period                   | Description   | Grade |
|------------|----------------|--------------------------|---|-------|
| 693        | SP 973 382     | Medieval / Post-Medieval | Deer Park. A deer park, first mentioned in documents dating from 1246. In 1326 when its extent was recorded as 30 acres, it was attached to Brogborough Manor. In 1520 the park was sold to the Crown but it returned to private hands after the Civil War. In the early 18th century Brogborough Park is recorded as including houses, gardens, dovecotes and orchards as well as arable land, pasture, meadow, woodland and heath. Its extent is shown on a map of 1728. It is not known when the area ceased to be a deer park: although named no boundaries are depicted on Jefferys' map of 1765 but they are indicated on Andrews' map of 1774. |       |
| 6669       | SP 976 396     | Modern                   | Clay Pit. Worked out 1966 (256 acres). Now being infilled and levelled, with trees planted in parts.  |       |
| 9033       | SP 962 390     | Medieval / Post-Medieval | Brogborough Manor. Probable location of medieval manor house, the previous hamlet being first referred to as a manor site c.1311. Major manor developing from 10 hide manor in parish of Ridgmont as mentioned in Domesday Book. Owned by de Grey family until 1524 when Brogborough Manor became Crown property. From 17th century Manor had various owners until it was bought by the Duke of Bedford in 1828.  |       |
| 12939      | SP 9621 3855   | Iron Age / Roman         | During archaeological investigation along the new route of the A421, a series of ditches, pits and a gully were identified. Two of the ditches were of penannular shape and may have formed part of an enclosure or even drainage ditches for a roundhouse. The configuration of the features suggests a late Iron Age/Roman farmstead. The lack of imported continental wares suggests it was of low status.   |       |
| EBD826     | SP 9771 4016   | Iron Age / Roman         | A421 Improvements: M1 Junction 13 to Bedford; Archaeological Trial Trenching. Two trenches to the north of Brogborough identified a possible roundhouse and artefacts suggestive of a farmstead which may have originated in the late Iron age and continued into the Roman period. One trench to the north-west of Brogborough identified archaeological features and artefacts suggestive of an Iron Age field system.  |       |



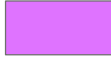







| Identifier | Grid Reference | Period        | Description  | Grade |
|------------|----------------|---------------|--|-------|
| EBD983     | SP 9720 3847   | Post-Medieval | Brogborough Pipeline Relay, Brogborough: Archaeological Observation, Investigation and recording. The works identified two ditches and one large pit. Both were likely to have functioned as drainage and/or boundary features although no dating evidence was recovered. Their character, function and location suggest a post-medieval date. The pits may represent post-medieval quarrying. |       |



**Legend**

-  Site Boundary
-  Study Area
-  Listed Buildings
-  HER Events
-  Scheduled Monument
-  HER Monuments


0 65 130 260 390 520 650  
Metres

|                 |                 |                     |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
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Client:      **Cemex UK**

Project:      **Brogborough Compound**

Title:      **Recorded Heritage Sites**

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| Office:<br><b>4154</b> | Project No:<br><b>A081774</b> | Figure No:<br><b>2</b> |
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## **Appendix D – Report Conditions**



**Archaeology & Heritage Statement. Brogborough Compound, Bedfordshire**

This report is produced solely for the benefit of **Cemex UK** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented accordingly within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others, no independent verification of these has been made by WYG and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst reasonable skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal, budget and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

8 November 2012  
WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd