



HPS

Professional Archaeological Services



Land at Water Lane, Biggleswade Road, The Pastures, Upper Caldecote, Beds. SG18 9BP

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Client: William Willoughby (Estates) Ltd

Project: Desk Based Assessment



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Non-Technical Summary

In May 2016 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by William Willoughby (Estates) Ltd to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) in regards to Land West of The Pastures, Upper Caldecote, Bedfordshire, SG18 9BP (the Project Site). Permission is being sought for the development of domestic dwellings, with access, parking and services.

The objective of this DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological resource within the Project Site and its environs (the Study Area) and to assess the impact that any development might have upon any known or unknown heritage assets.

This DBA has been undertaken by Sam Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, MCI/A and is completed under HPS project reference HPS-133/16.

The results of the DBA show that the Project Site is located in an area of high archaeological potential, with significant Prehistoric activity located within the Study Area. Furthermore, the proposed development area is located on land close to the Medieval core of Upper Caldecote.

Therefore, groundwork associated with the redevelopment of the site has the potential to damage any previously unidentified archaeological remains. As such, it is suggested that the Project Site be subject to a phased programme of archaeological investigation, beginning with a trench evaluation of the proposed development area, in order to assess the potential further.



1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1. In May 2016 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by William Willoughby (Estates) Ltd to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) in regards to Land West of The Pastures, Upper Caldecote, Bedfordshire, SG18 9BP (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).
- 1.2. Permission is being sought for the development of domestic dwellings, with access, parking and services.
- 1.3. The objective of this DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological resource within the Project Site and its environs (the Study Area) and to assess the impact that any development might have upon any known or unknown heritage assets.
- 1.4. This DBA has been undertaken by Sam Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, MCI/A and is completed under HPS project reference HPS-133/16.

The Project Site and Study Area

- 1.5. The Project Site is located on agricultural land, currently managed as part of the landowners 'Higher Level Stewardship' scheme. It is located adjacent south of Water Lane, west of The Pastures and south of Biggleswade Road. Upper Caldecote was defined by piecemeal development bordered by the main Biggleswade Road in the late 19th century. Plots adjacent to the north-east corner of the Project Site were developed by the mid 1920's, followed by the more comprehensive expansion of the village from the 1960's, with the development of The Pastures and Harvey Close to the east of the Project Site and the later development of land to the north-west by the end of the 20th century. Land to the south is rural in nature and defined by a mixture of enclosed pasture and agricultural land.
- 1.6. The northern boundary of the Project Site is defined by a field drain, which gives its name to the lane that lead to the site access. The course of the River Ivel runs north, 1.4km to the east of the proposed development area.



1.7. The Project Site measures c. 1.5 Hectares and is located 29m aOD. Geologically the site is defined by Pleistocene epoch Sand and Gravel, unlithified Glaciofluvial Deposits, overlaying Mid – Late Jurassic Stewarthby Member and Weymouth Member unlithified Mudstone. Major gravel extraction has been carried out just 740m to the south of the Project Site.

1.8. A radius of one kilometre has been given for the Study Area within the DBA.

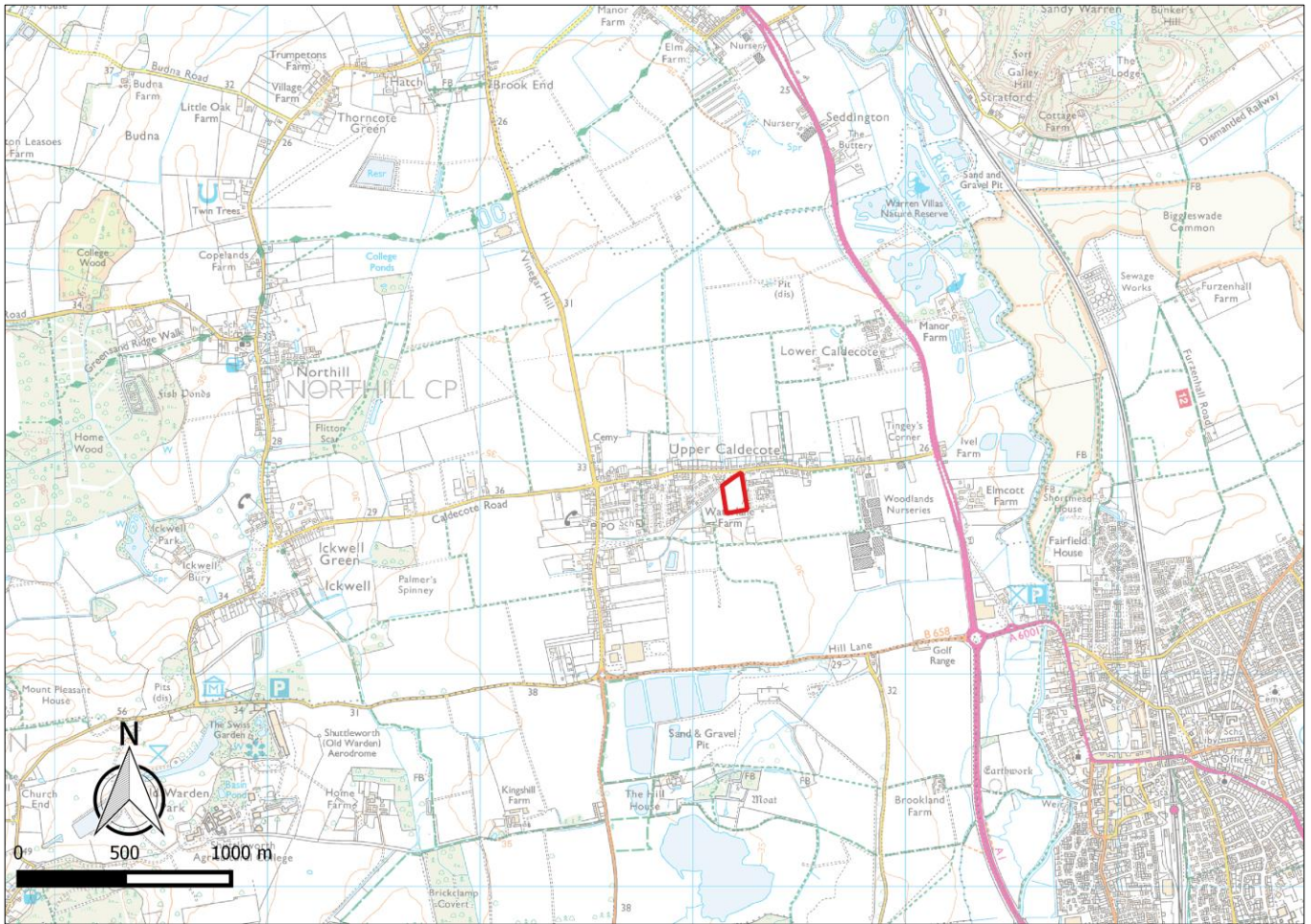


Figure 1 Location of Project Site (outlined in red).

Site Visit

1.9. The Project Site was accessed on the 20th May 2016 and was found to comprise dense meadowland. Although a thorough walkover survey was prohibited, no heritage assets were noted within the proposed development area.



Photo 1 South-west view of Project Site from Water Lane entrance.



Photo 2 South-east facing view of Project Site from Water Lane entrance.



2. Planning Policy

NPPF

- 2.1. "In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation." Paragraph 128.

3. Aims

- 3.1. The aim of this Desk-Based Assessment is to:
- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;
 - To assess the impact that the development will have on the surrounding Heritage Assets;
 - To judge whether the impact aforementioned is positive, negative or none at all;
 - To Judge the significance of any proposed impact;
 - Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely level of survival;
 - Provide an assessment of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
 - Define the potential development impact to the archaeological resource.

4. Methodology

- 4.1. This Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the CIFA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Dec 2014), which states that a DBA *'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and*



significance of the historic environment within a specified area' and that in 'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact' (IFA 2014: 4).

4.2. All work was carried out in line with the following standards and guidance-

- *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.* The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidance Document, University of Reading, Reading;
- The Management of Archaeological Projects-2. English Heritage, 1991;
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraph 128. Communities and Local Government 2012.

4.3. The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources within a 1km radius of the Project Site. This is the Study Area.

4.4. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

4.5. The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:

- Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record;
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Geological Maps;
- Ordnance Survey maps of the site and its environs;
- Historical maps and documents held in the County Records Office, local libraries or other archives (where relevant);
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- Unpublished research reports and archives, including those held by relevant museums and local societies;
- Aerial photographs.



5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey

Introduction

5.1. The information presented here is derived from sources including the Bedfordshire Historic Environment record, the English Heritage AMIE database, the NHLE and surviving cartographic and online aerial photographic sources¹, along with other published or documentary sources.

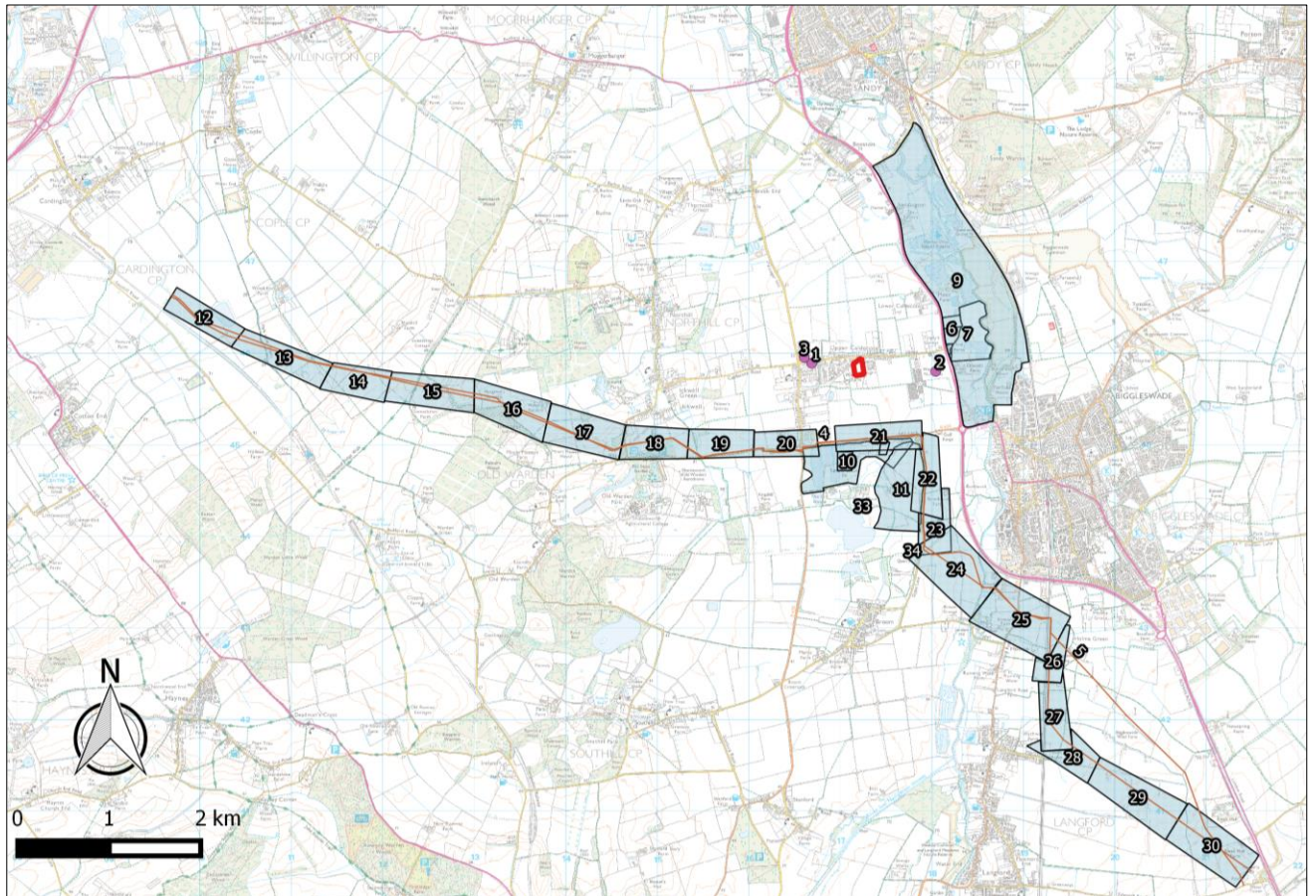


Figure 2 HPS Event ID Location (Project Site outlined in red)

¹ Aerial photographs were requested from Historic England, but not received in time to inform this study.
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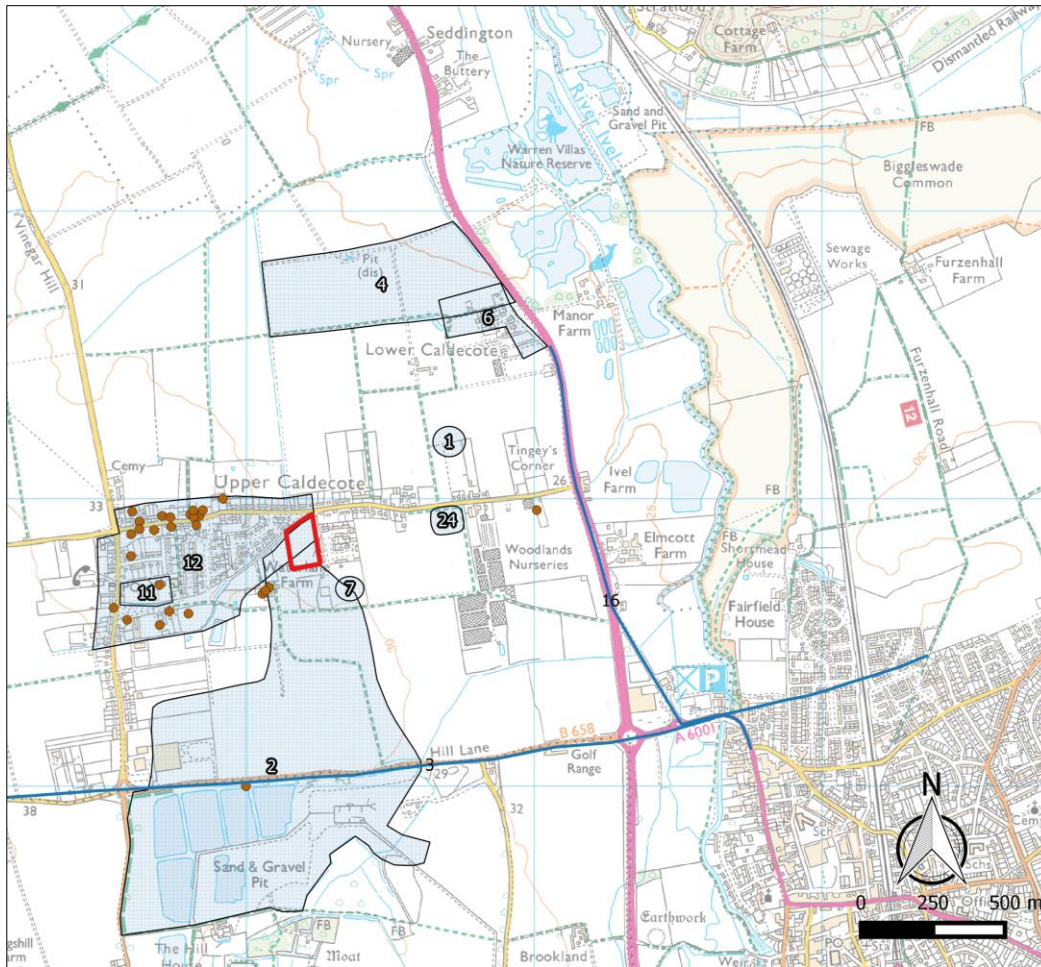


Figure 3 HPS Monument ID Location (Project Site outlined in red)

Prehistoric

- 5.2. HPS Monument ID 1. Flint arrowhead (520m north-east of Project Site). Unstratified, barbed and tanged arrowhead, single find).
- 5.3. HPS Monument ID 2. Cropmarks, south of Upper Caldecote (550m south of the Project Site). Cropmarks have revealed evidence of extensive activity to the south of the Project Site, along with pits and ditches, excavated features include an Early Neolithic – Late Bronze Age Barrow, an Early Bronze Age – Late Iron Age potential kiln, cremations and ditches, and an Iron Age Midden. Associated finds include flint tools, flint knapping waste and pottery sherds. The Historic Environment Record extends the area of potential across the region of the Project Site, however a walkover survey of the proposed development area was not possible at the time of the site visit, due to mature vegetation.



- 5.4. HPS Event ID 10: Investigation of the Archaeological Landscape at Broom: The Plant Site and Phases 1 & 2 (750m south of the Project Site). Cambridge University Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological trench evaluation in 1993 over 36 hectares. 280 Prehistoric features were identified, including a ring ditch located on the western valley top, 106 postholes and 120 pits.
- 5.5. HPS Event ID 6: Ivel Farm, Sandy Quarry, Bedfordshire, Archaeological Investigations on Haul Road North and Extraction Phase 2 (940m east of the Project Site).
- 5.5.1. An archaeological evaluation carried out by Albion Archaeology in 1998 revealed evidence of early Prehistoric activity along with evidence of worked flint.
- 5.5.2. An archaeological excavation was carried out by Albion Archaeology in 2003, ahead of gravel extraction at Ivel Farm. The investigation of the Haul Road area revealed seven pits and seven cremations dating to the Iron Age period, along with ditches of unknown date (Abrams 2; 2003).
- 5.5.3. During the extraction phase of the quarry, further Iron Age pits were discovered, containing contemporary sherds of pottery, in addition to a four post structure and U shaped ditch, dated to the Early Iron Age (Abrams 5: 2003).
- 5.5.4. Late Iron Age / Early Roman enclosure ditches were also revealed, along with structure evidence (Ibid).

Romano-British (AD 44 AD 410)

- 5.6. HPS Monument ID 3. Roman Road (Viatores no. 222) (770m south of the Project Site). The proposed route of the Roman Road between Biggleswade and Old Warden Farm is located to the south of the Project Site.
- 5.7. HPS Event ID 6: Ivel Farm, Sandy Quarry, Bedfordshire, Archaeological Investigations on Haul Road North and Extraction Phase 2 (940m east of the Project Site).
- 5.7.1. The northern portion of the site revealed ditches containing Roman pottery, along with drainage ditches (Abrams 6; 2003).

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 5.8. HPS Event ID 11. Investigation of the archaeological landscape at Broom Quarry (Phase 8) (870m south of the Project Site). In 2003 the Cambridge Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation in which a single Saxon pit was identified.



5.9. HPS Event ID 6: Ivel Farm, Sandy Quarry, Bedfordshire, Archaeological Investigations on Haul Road North and Extraction Phase 2 (940m east of the Project Site). A pit containing Saxon pottery was identified in the centre of the site (Ibid).

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

5.10. HPS Monument ID 12. Upper Caldecote Settlement (200 west of the Project Site). The proposed development area is located just to the east of the Medieval settlement of Upper Caldecote. The extent to which it may have extended towards the Project Site is unknown at present.

5.11. HPS Monument ID 7. Unstratified Medieval seal die (130m south-east of the Project Site). A 13th century circular lead die bearing the fleur-de-lys on the reverse and the inscription *S' ROBERTI DE CHERLTONE* (seal of Robert of Cherlton) on the face was located on agricultural land.

5.12. HPS Monument ID 11. Manor Farm, Upper Caldecote (520m south-west of the Project Site). The potential site of a Medieval Manor as shown on 19th century maps, but demolished by 1974.

5.13. HPS Monument ID 4. Cropmarks, north- west of Lower Caldecote (850m north-west of the Project Site). An area of long narrow reverse-S shaped closes indicates Medieval land management.

Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

5.14. HPS Monument ID 2. Barns, Waterlane Farm (100m south-west of the Project Site). A series of weather boarded agricultural buildings dating from the 18th – 19th century are located on land to the south of the Project Site.

5.15. HPS Event ID 6: Ivel Farm, Sandy Quarry, Bedfordshire, Archaeological Investigations on Haul Road North and Extraction Phase 2 (940m east of the Project Site). The western portion of the site had been extensively quarried in the 19th century (Abrams 6; 2003).



Listed Buildings

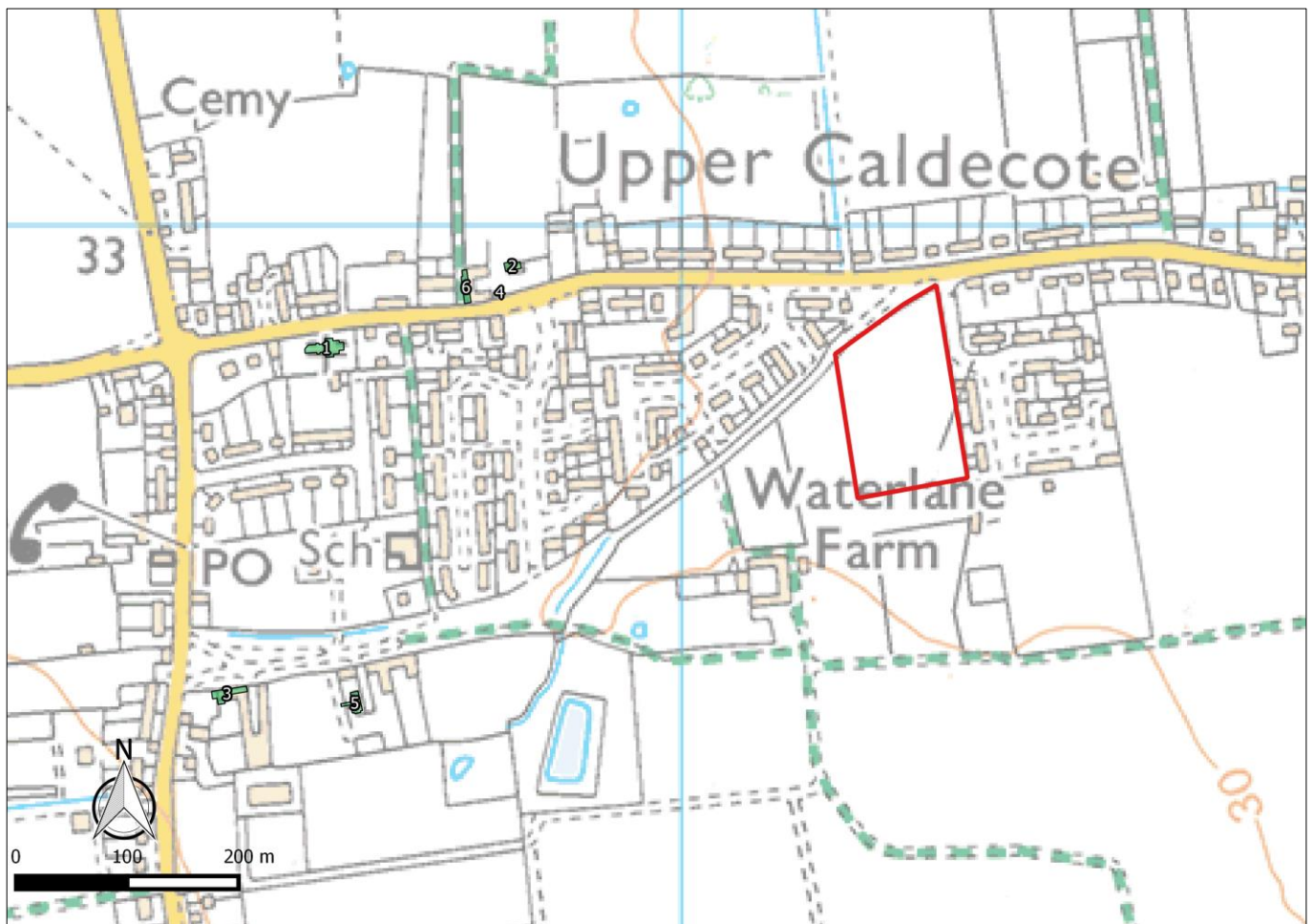


Figure 4 HPS Listed Building ID Location (Project Site outlined in red)

5.16. A number of listed buildings are located within the study area. Those located within a 500m radius of the Project Site include the 17th century timber framed structure, now numbers 5, 6 & 7, The Green (HPS ID 5), 65 Biggleswade Road – Attertons Farm (HPS ID 4), and the 18th century Granary – Attertons Farm (HPS ID 2). Located bordering Caldecote Green and Biggleswade Road, these properties preserve vestiges of the layout of the historic village.

6. Historic Development of the Project Site and its Landscape

6.1. Land now known as Upper Caldecote, lies within the historic parish of Northill², within the Hundred of Wichestaneston. The history of the settlement is not well documented, but may be related to Blundells Manor, which is first recorded in the 16th century AD. By the early 18th century, the manor

² Recorded as Nortgible, Nortgivele (11th century) Norgewele, Nortgylle (13th century) Nortyevele (14th – 15th centuries) Northiell, Norwell, Norrell (16th century) and Budenho (12th & 13th centuries).



is no longer recorded, but may have become known as Upper Caldecote, belonging to John Harvey (AD 1801), then passing to John Edward Audley Harvey, along with Northhill Manor (Page 244: 1974).

- 6.2. The name of the settlement of Upper Caldecote, is literally translated as a *cold hut / shelter*. While this may refer to a stock enclosure, the common occurrence of the place name, along with the similarly translated *Cold Harbour*, suggests that these names may preserve evidence of places providing shelter for travellers (Ekwall 82; 1991). Furthermore, the names often arise in close proximity to the location of Roman roads and could be an indicator of associated activity. This may be considered significant given the proposed route of the Roman road to the south of the Project Site.
- 6.3. In the late 18th century sporadic settlement can be seen along the main thoroughfare (now Biggleswade Road), with piecemeal enclosure defining named plots. The boundaries defining the modern day Project Site are not yet established. The modern day plot can be seen to cover three separate enclosures, belonging to T. Baker and T. Daniel. The land is agricultural at this time (Figure 5).
- 6.4. The Project Site can be seen to be located to the east of a distinctive enclosure, formed by Biggleswade Road (north), Hitchin Road (west) and Caldecote Green / Water Lane (south). It is suggested that this layout may preserve the boundaries of an earlier estate / settlement.

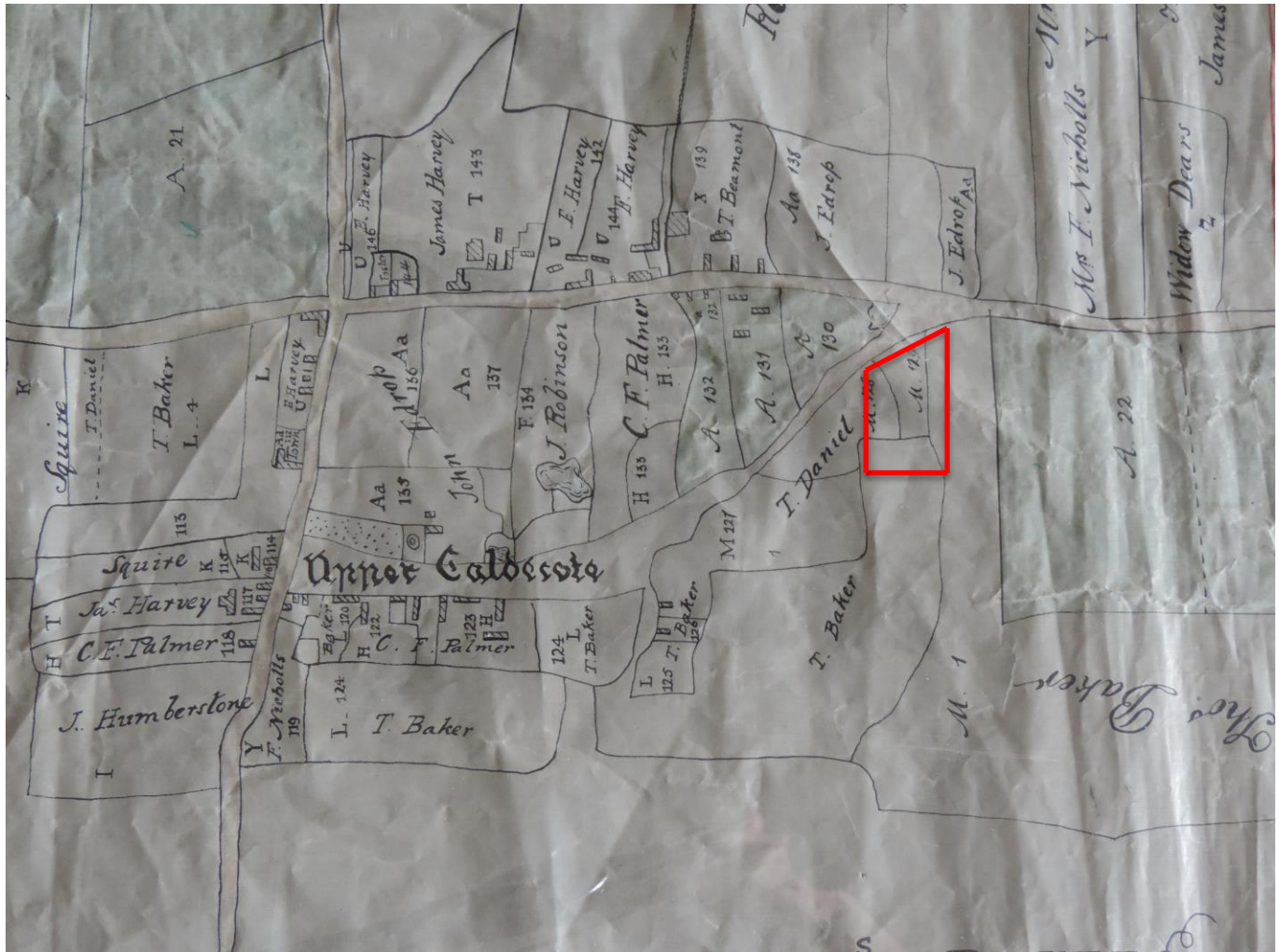


Figure 5 1781 (copied in 1929) Plan of the Parish of Northhill (Project Site outlined in Red).³

- 6.5. By 1884 the piecemeal enclosure of the 18th century has been replaced by a more regular field pattern. The land has been opened up, suggesting that the plot was in use for crop cultivation, rather than pasture (Figure 6).
- 6.6. Development is still largely focussed along Biggleswade Road, where Caldecote Lodge, All Saints Church and Alms houses are clearly present.

³ Plan of the Parish of Northhill and part of the Parish of Sandy, County of Beds distinguishing the estates therein belong[ing] to John Harvey Esq 1781 WHC 1833, traced in June 1929.
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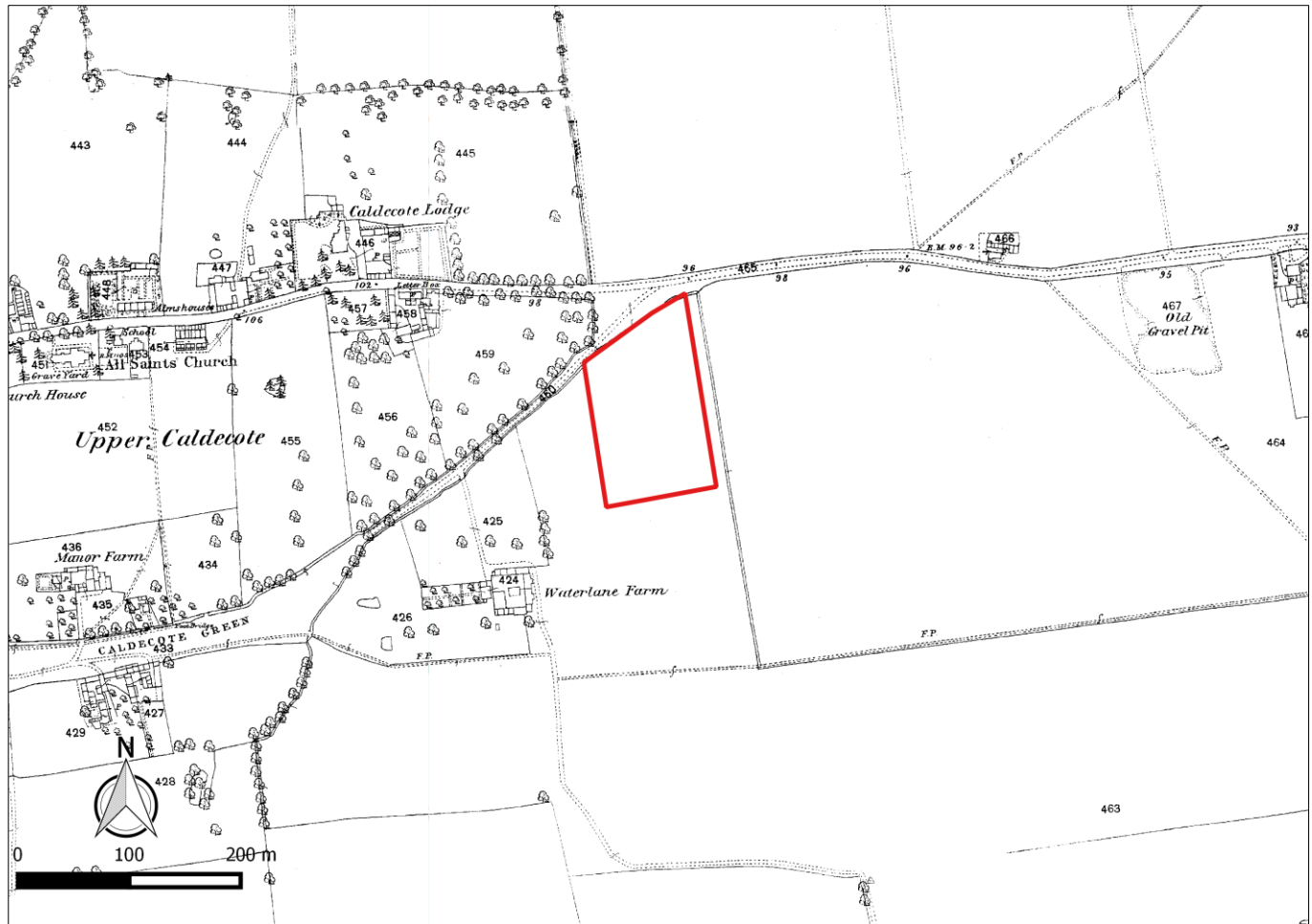


Figure 6 1884 1st Edition OS Map (Project Site shown in red).

6.7. By the 1970's the land to the north and south has been developed, with plots bordering the main road to the north and south and the estates of Manor Place and The Pastures established to the west and east of the Project Site.

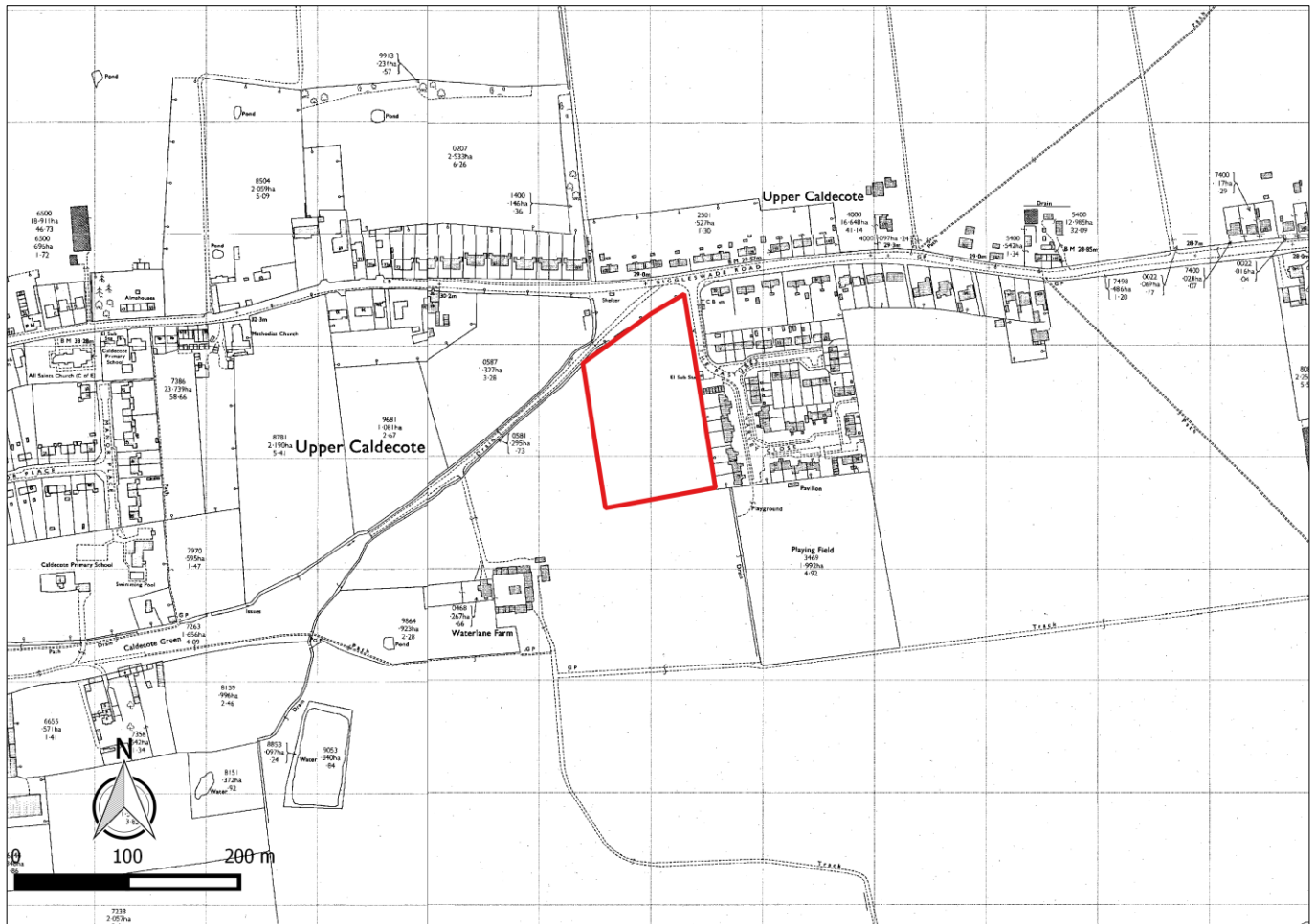


Figure 7 1971 OS map (Project Site outlined in red)

6.8. The late 19th century boundaries continued to define the site until the establishment of the westerly boundary in the first decade of the 21st century. However, the distinctive enclosure is still preserved in the modern street plan.

7. Summary of Archaeological Potential

Prehistoric

7.1. Significant Prehistoric activity has been recorded within the Study Area, ranging from the Neolithic – Late Iron Age periods and comprising settlement, burial, land management and ritual features. Extensive cropmarks have been recorded within a 550m radius of the Project Site. However, archaeological investigation carried out by Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd during the excavation of a new water main, revealed negative results, when Site 3 was excavated 530m to the south of the Project Site (HPS Event ID 21) (Zeepvat 24: 2002).



- 7.2. Whilst a walkover survey of the proposed development area was not possible at the time of the site visit, the potential for the site to preserve Prehistoric features should be considered medium.

Romano-British (AD 44 AD 410)

- 7.3. Evidence of Roman activity has been identified within the Study Area, although no finds have been recorded in close proximity to the Project Site. However, the location of the potential Roman road to the south and the association of the name Upper Caldecote raises the possibility of associated settlement.
- 7.4. Whilst there is potential for significant Roman activity within the Study Area, the results of this study suggest that the potential for the site to preserve contemporary archaeology be considered low.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 7.5. No significant Early Medieval archaeology has been identified in close proximity to the Project Site. Therefore the potential for the site to preserve Early Medieval is considered low.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

- 7.6. The Project Site is located close to the estimated Medieval settlement of Upper Caldecote and borders what may be a historic enclosure along the norther boundary. The proposed Medieval Manor is located just 520m to the south-west and Medieval earthworks are present to the north-west.
- 7.7. The potential for the Project Site to preserve archaeology relating to this period is considered medium, especially along the northern boundary, where the site borders a potentially historic enclosure.

Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

- 7.8. Cartographic evidence records that the land has been in use for agriculture from the late 18th century. Whilst evidence of historic field boundaries may be preserved, the potential for the site to preserve significant archaeology relating to this period is considered low.



8. Impact Assessment & Suggested Mitigation

- 8.1. The results of the desk based study show that the Project Site is located in an area of high archaeological potential, although no significant archaeology has been located close to the proposed development area to date.

- 8.2. However, groundwork associated with the redevelopment of the site has the potential to damage any previously unidentified archaeological remains. Therefore, it is suggested that the Project Site be subject to a phased programme of archaeological investigation, beginning with a trench evaluation of the proposed development area, in order to assess the potential further.



9. Bibliography

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Viatres (The). 1964. *Roman Road in the South-East Midlands*. London, Victor Gollancz Ltd.

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10. Appendices

Appendix 1 Event Gazetteer

HPS EvUID	BCC EvUID	EvType	Name
1	EBD862	EVS	Conservation Report, All Saints, Upper Caldecote; Heaton & Butler Mural
2	EBD880	EVS	From Baldock to Alconbury: The Archaeology of the Proposed Routes for the A1(M)
3	EBD1013	EVS	13 Oak Crescent, Upper Caldecote; Watching Brief
4	EBD164	EVT	Archaeological Investigations on the Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cardington to Toplers Hill
5	EBD678	EVS	An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for the Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cardington - Toplers Hill, Bedfordshire
6	EBD384	EVT	Ivel Farm, Sandy Quarry, Bedfordshire, Archaeological Investigations on Haul Road North and Extraction Phase 2 (2003) Interim Report
7	EBD385	EVS	Archaeological Evaluation: Phase 1 Field walking, Land at Ivel Farm, Sandy, Bedfordshire.
8	EBD387	EVP	Ivel Farm, Sandy, Bedfordshire, Archaeological Field Evaluation
9	EBD523	EVS	Mr Bank's Land and Ivel Farm, Sandy; Desk-based Archaeological Assessment
10	EBD604	EVP	Investigation of the Archaeological Landscape at Broom; The Plant Site and Phases 1 & 2
11	EBD627	EVT	Investigation of the archaeological landscape at Broom Quarry (Phase 8)
12	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
13	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
14	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
15	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
16	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
17	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
18	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey



19	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
20	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
21	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
22	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
23	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
24	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
25	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
26	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
27	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
28	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
29	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
30	EBD772	EVS	Biggleswade Reinforcement Water Main: Cople to Toplers Hill; Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey
31	EBD897	EVP	Broom, Southill; Archaeological Assessment Summary
32	EBD897	EVP	Broom, Southill; Archaeological Assessment Summary
33	EBD897	EVP	Broom, Southill; Archaeological Assessment Summary
34	EBD897	EVP	Broom, Southill; Archaeological Assessment Summary



Appendix 2 Monument Gazetteer

HPS MonUID	Name	MonType	Period
1	FLINT ARROWHEAD, Caldecote Road, near Upper Caldecote	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
2	CROPMARKS, South of Upper Caldecote	BARROW, BOUNDARY DITCH, STORAGE PIT, FIELD SYSTEM, RING DITCH, PIT?, HOLLOW, PIT, INHUMATION, CREMATION, POST HOLE, DITCH, GULLY, WELL, KILN?, MIDDEN, HOUSE, DITCHED ENCLOSURE, DITCHED ENCLOSURE, GRAVEL PIT, POST HOLE, TREE THROW	Prehistoric; Medieval; Post-Medieval
3	ROMAN ROAD (Viatores no. 222)	ROAD	Roman
4	CROPMARKS, North West of Lower Caldecote	FIELD SYSTEM, TRACKWAY	Roman(?); Medieval
5	CALDECOTE: Medieval/Post Medieval Settlement	SETTLEMENT	Medieval
6	LOWER CALDECOTE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT	SETTLEMENT	Medieval
7	MEDIEVAL SEAL DIE, Upper Caldecote Playing Field	FINDSPOT	C13
8	SEAL DIE, Upper Caldecote	FINDSPOT	C13
9	CALDECOTE GREEN	VILLAGE GREEN	Medieval; Post-Medieval
10	CALDECOTE - BROOKEND ROAD	ROAD	Medieval; Post-Medieval
11	MANOR FARM, Upper Caldecote	BUILDING, MANOR HOUSE	Medieval; Post-Medieval
12	UPPER CALDECOTE	SETTLEMENT	Medieval; Post-Medieval
13	ATTERTONS FARMHOUSE, 65 Biggleswade Road, Upper Caldecote	BUILDING	C17
14	45 BIGGLESWADE ROAD, Upper Caldecote	BUILDING	C17
15	5, 6 & 7 THE GREEN, Upper Caldecote	HOUSE	C17-Modern
16	ROAD, Lower Caldecote - Biggleswade	ROAD	C17-Victorian
17	THE ROSE & CROWN, 52 Hitchin Road, Caldecote	PUBLIC HOUSE	C18
18	VICTORIAN OUTHOUSE, 13 Oak Crescent, Upper Caldecote	BUILDING	Victorian



19	GRANARY, South of Atterton's Farm, 65 Biggleswade Road, Upper Caldecote	GRANARY	C18-Modern
20	BARNS, Waterlane Farm, Upper Caldecote	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, BARN	C18-Modern
21	BARN, south west of Atterton's Farm, 65 Biggleswade Road, Upper Caldecote	BARN	C18-Modern
22	CALDECOTE LODGE, Caldecote	BUILDING	Post-Medieval
23	GRAVEL PIT	GRAVEL PIT	Post-Medieval
24	GRAVEL PITS	GRAVEL PIT	Post-Medieval
25	CALDECOTE HOUSE, 8 Caldecote Green, Upper Caldecote	BUILDING	C19
26	ALL SAINTS CHURCH, Upper Caldecote	PARISH CHURCH, WAR MEMORIAL, WALL MONUMENT, COMMEMORATIVE BRASS, WALL MONUMENT, CHAPEL OF EASE	C19
27	ROYAL OAK PUBLIC HOUSE, Upper Caldecote	HOUSE, PUBLIC HOUSE	C19; Modern
28	ALL SAINTS VICARAGE, Upper Caldecote	VICARAGE	C19-C20
29	WATER LANE FARM, Upper Caldecote	FARMHOUSE	C19-Modern
30	BARN bordering road, now part of 63a Biggleswade Road, Upper Caldecote	BARN	C19-Modern
31	47-55 BIGGLESWADE ROAD, Almshouses, Upper Caldecote	ALMSHOUSE	C19-Modern
32	FORMER OUTBUILDINGS, now north range of 63a Biggleswade Road, Upper Caldecote	BARN	C19-Modern
33	CHURCH ROOM, Biggleswade Road, Upper Caldecote	PARISH HALL	C20-Modern
34	METHODIST CHURCH, Biggleswade Road, Upper Caldecote	METHODIST CHAPEL, WAR MEMORIAL	C20-Modern
35	1-31 BIGGLESWADE ROAD, Upper Caldecote	TERRACE, ESTATE COTTAGE	Post-Medieval; Modern
36	ONION SHED, Water Lane Farm, Upper Caldecote	ONION DRYING SHED	Post-Medieval; Modern
37	3 THE GREEN, Upper Caldecote	HOUSE	Post-Medieval; Modern
38	THE OLD SCHOOL, (FORMER PRIMARY SCHOOL), Biggleswade Road, Upper Caldecote	SCHOOL	Post-Medieval; Modern



Appendix 3 Listed Building Gazetteer

HPS DesigUID	BCC DesigUID	Name	Grade
1	DBD3568	All Saints Church	II
2	DBD2172	No 65 (Attertons Farmhouse)	II
3	DBD4268	No 8 (Caldecote House)	II
4	DBD2173	Granary at No. 65 (Attertons Farm)	II
5	DBD2176	5, 6 & 7 The Green, Upper Caldecote	II
6	DBD2174	Barn approx 40m SW of house at No. 65 (Attertons Farm)	II



Methodology

The methodology employed in compiling this document is derived from a number of key sources.

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014), which states that a DBA 'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area' and that in 'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact (CIfA 2014: 4).

Study Area

A 1km Study Area was established for the site in order to contextualise the known and potential archaeological resource. All Heritage Assets, designated and non-designated, were considered within this 1km area.

Data Collation

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Reading: CIfA.



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