

Millbrook Power Project
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (2017) – Appendices
Volume K
Historic Environment

On behalf of **Millbrook Power Ltd**



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Contents – Volume K – Historic Environments Appendices

13.1 – Archaeology DBA

13.2 – Setting Assessment

13.3 – Consultation with CBC

Historic Environment Appendices

13.1 Archaeology DBA



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT**

**MILLBROOK POWER
STATION PROJECT
BEDFORDSHIRE**

AUGUST 2014

Planning • Heritage

Specialist & Independent Advisors to the Property Industry

**Planning Authority:
Central Bedfordshire &
Bedford Borough Council**

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CONTENTS

Executive Summary

- 1.0 Introduction and Scope of Study
- 2.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework
- 3.0 Geology and Topography
- 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background,
including Assessment of Significance
- 5.0 Site Conditions, the Proposed Development,
and Impact on Heritage Assets
- 6.0 Summary and Conclusions

Sources Consulted

APPENDIX 1: HER Distribution maps (Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough HER)

APPENDIX 2: Albion Archaeology. 2011. Land Adjacent To Rookery Pit South, Stewartby, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location
- Fig. 2 1765 Jeffreys Map
- Fig. 3 1808 Ampthill Inclosure Map
- Fig. 4 1809 Houghton Conquest Inclosure Map
- Fig. 5 1811 Ordnance Survey Drawing
- Fig. 6 1843 Marston Moretaine Tithe Map
- Fig. 7 1882 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 8 1900 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 9 1924 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 10 1947-48 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 11 1959 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 12 1976-82 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 13 1988-89 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 14 2002 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 15 2014 Ordnance Survey
- Fig. 16 Proposed Development Layout

PLATES

Plate 1 Google earth image 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The archaeological baseline conditions of the Millbrook Power Project Site, Bedfordshire have been assessed. The details of the Project are described in Chapter 3 of the ES.

The available archaeological, historic, and topographic information indicates that the Project Site contains no designated heritage assets. Archaeological evaluation has been undertaken in the west of the Project Site and has recorded evidence of possible prehistoric settlement activity and evidence for an enclosed Iron Age/Roman settlement either side of a palaeochannel. Undated cropmarks of possible archaeological origins are recorded on the Project Site from aerial photography.

The northern area of the Project Site within Rookery Pit where the Power Generation Plant will be located has been subject to 20th century clay extraction which will have removed all archaeological remains within its footprint. On this basis it is considered that it is the Gas and Electrical Connection elements of the Project outside of Rookery South Pit which may have an archaeological impact.

A programme of archaeological mitigation will be undertaken on the Gas Connection and Electrical Connection after the Development Consent Order (DCO) has been made as agreed with the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeological Officer during consultations. Following the DCO being made, a written scheme of investigation (WSI) will be produced and submitted to the CBC Archaeological Officer. This document will define the scope of works and the methods of excavation and recording that will be implemented.

The mitigation will comprise of an archaeological strip, map and sample operation during the construction of both the Gas and Electrical Connections. This will comprise the areas required for excavation associated with the trenches required to install the Pipeline and underground cables as well as the AGI and their associated construction easements being stripped archaeologically. During this process any archaeological features exposed will be hand excavated archaeologically and recorded according to a sampling strategy set out within the WSI and agreed with the CBC Archaeological Officer. Following completion of the fieldwork, the findings will be assessed,

analysed and published in full in an appropriate academic journal. These works will be undertaken in accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Excavation and/or Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014).

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This desk-based assessment has been prepared by Lorraine Mayo of CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP.
- 1.2 The aims of the report is to establish the archaeological baseline conditions of the Project Site and within a Study Area extending to a 1 km radius from it, so as to inform the assessment of the potential archaeological impacts as presented in Chapter 13 of the ES.
- 1.3 The subject of this assessment is the Millbrook Power Project Site (Fig. 1). The Project Site is centred at grid reference 501373, 240734 and is bounded to the north by disused Clay Pits and residential development at Stewartby/Wootton Pillinge, to the east by fields, to the south by fields and the village of Millbrook, to the south west by a Vehicle Proving Ground, Pillinge Farm South and a Country Park (Fig. 1).
- 1.4 In accordance with government planning policy (NPS EN1, 2, 4 & 5 & NPPF), this desk-based assessment has been undertaken to establish the presence/absence of designated and undesignated assets, to consider the archaeological potential of the Project Site and to assess any impacts from the Project.
- 1.5 The desk based assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Heritage Desk Based Assessment (2014). The assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record and the Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Record (HER), the Bedfordshire County Archives, and various online sources such as British History on line and the National Heritage List of England.
- 1.6 Data gathering to inform this desk-based assessment has established that no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks & Gardens or Registered Battlefields lie on or in close proximity to the Project Site. However there are several undesignated heritage assets recorded within the Project Site. Two Scheduled Monuments (Houghton House and Ampthill Castle) lie to the south east of the Project Site. The Ampthill Park Registered Park and Garden lies immediately adjacent to the Project Site's south-eastern boundary.

- 1.7 The study therefore provides an assessment of the archaeological assets and as yet unrecorded potential archaeological assets on the Project Site and enables relevant parties to assess the impacts on heritage/archaeological assets, and to consider the need for design, engineering or other archaeological mitigation measures.

2.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

2.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). More recently (March 2014) government had published Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) online.

2.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development;
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
- Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.

2.2.1 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be *no more than sufficient* to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

2.2.2 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

2.2.3 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the

primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

2.2.4 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

2.2.5 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

2.2.6 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);
- Protects the settings of such designations;
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions; and
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

2.3 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

Historic environment

2.4 The construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment.

2.5 The historic environment includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged,

landscaped and planted or managed flora. Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called "heritage assets". A heritage asset may be any building, monument, site, place, area or landscape, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance.

- 2.6 Some heritage assets have a level of significance that justifies official designation. Categories of designated heritage assets are: a World Heritage Site; Scheduled Monument; Protected Wreck Site; Protected Military Remains, Listed Building; Registered Park and Garden; Registered Battlefield; Conservation Area; and Registered Historic Landscape (Wales only).
- 2.7 There are heritage assets with archaeological interest that are not currently designated as scheduled monuments, but which are demonstrably of equivalent significance. These include:
- those that have yet to be formally assessed for designation;
 - those that have been assessed as being designatable but which the Secretary of State has decided not to designate; and
 - those that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- 2.8 The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance. If the evidence before the IPC indicates to it that a non-designated heritage asset of the type described above may be affected by the proposed development then the heritage asset should be considered subject to the same policy considerations as those that apply to designated heritage assets
- 2.9 The IPC should also consider the impacts on other non-designated heritage assets, as identified either through the development plan making process (local listing) or through the IPC's decision making process on the basis of clear evidence that the assets have a heritage significance that merits consideration in its decisions, even though those assets are of lesser value than designated heritage assets.
- 2.10 Impacts on heritage assets specific to types of infrastructure are included in the technology-specific NPSs. The specific NPSs are EN2, EN4, EN5. These NPSs are

part of a suite of energy infrastructure NPSs and should be read in conjunction with EN-1.

2.11 The northern boundary of the Project Site lies between Bedford Borough Council to the north and Central Bedfordshire Council to the south (Appendix 1).

2.12 The relevant development plan framework is provided by the Central Bedfordshire LDF Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (Adopted December 2009) which contains the following policy relating to archaeology:

POLICY 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.**

2.13 The relevant development plan framework is provided by the Bedford Borough Council Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan Development Plan Document (adopted April 2008) which contains the following policy relating to archaeology:

POLICY CP23 – HERITAGE

DEVELOPMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO PROTECT AND WHERE APPROPRIATE ENHANCE:

- i) **THE CHARACTER OF CONSERVATION AREAS, SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS, HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS, LISTED BUILDINGS AND OTHER IMPORTANT HISTORIC OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES; AND,**
- ii) **THE BOROUGH'S CULTURAL ASSETS, INCLUDING ITS LANDSCAPE, IN ORDER TO UNDERPIN SENSE OF PLACE, CULTURAL IDENTITY AND PROMOTE QUALITY OF LIFE.**

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the solid geology comprises Oxford clays with Kellaway beds in an area known as the Bedford clay vale (BGS Sheet 203: Bedford, 1900). The surface disturbance of the area is limited and the soil types are generally calcareous gley loams (OS Soil Survey 1968).

3.1.2 The drift geology on the Project Site according to the BGS Survey Sheet comprises strips of Valley Gravel in the south-east and south-west of the Project Site. A small area of Alluvium is located in the south-west of the Project Site.

3.1.3 There is no geo-technical data currently available for the Project Site. However an archaeological evaluation at Rookery Pit South in the centre of the Project Site recorded between 0.3-0.5m of topsoil and subsoil overlying Boulder Clay becoming sandier in the westernmost trenches (Albion Archaeology 2011).

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The majority of the Project Site occupies a gradual slope from south down to the north within Marston Vale.

3.2.2 Historically the natural topography of the Project Site would have comprised a gradual slope down from two highpoints at c. 70m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) in the south and the south-west of the Project Site, down to c. 50m AOD in the north and north-east of the Project Site, and c. 40m AOD in the extreme north-west of the Project Site. However, clay extraction for brickmaking in the north of the Project Site has significantly altered the Project Site's natural topography. The north-west area of the Project Site now occupies two former Clay Pits (Rookery North and South Pits), which have been partially backfilled and flooded.

3.2.3 A tributary of the River Great Ouse, lies c. 1 km west of the Project Site and flows northwards to its confluence with the River Great Ouse, c. 10 km to the north-east of the Project Site.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, INCLUDING ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Examination of data in the Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Historic Environment Records (HER) within the 1 km study area, and documentary evidence from the parishes of Marston Moretaine, Houghton Conquest and Ampthill in the County Records Office has been consulted. Several undesignated archaeological assets are recorded on the Project Site itself. Two Scheduled Monuments (Houghton House and Ampthill Castle) are located to the south east of the Project Site. The Ampthill Park Registered Park and Garden lies to the sites south-eastern boundary of the study area. The location of sites mentioned in the text are shown in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 Evidence of archaeological interest in the region of the Project Site is varied. In the past, the Oxford clays of the Marston Vale have been described as a significant gap in terms of archaeological evidence. However recent works and aerial photography since the late 1990s has begun to redress the balance. The archaeology of the wider region, the archaeology of Bedfordshire, has recently been presented in the *Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment Research Agenda and Strategy* (Oake et al., 2007).

4.1.3 Archaeological investigations have been undertaken on the Project Site comprising an Archaeological Evaluation (Albion Archaeology, 2011) (Appendix 2), and an aerial photograph assessment (Palmer 2011). The aerial photograph assessment identified cropmarks of potentially archaeological origin within the Project Site. The archaeological evaluation in the west of the Project Site recorded an enclosed late Iron Age/Roman settlement and a possible prehistoric settlement either side of a former stream channel (see Appendix 2).

4.1.4 A number of cropmarks are identified from aerial photographs as representing prehistoric and Romano-British settlement sites on the HER within the study area. However the recent archaeological evaluation in the west of the Project Site did not record any correlation between the plotted cropmarks and excavated features, suggesting the cropmarks were non-archaeological in origin (Albion 2011).

4.2 **Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic & Bronze Age**

4.2.1 There are no Palaeolithic finds recorded on the HER within the study area.

4.2.2 A Mesolithic flint flake was found through fieldwalking c. 2 km to the south of the Project Site (HER Ref; 7468, TL 020 382). Two Mesolithic flint blades were found during evaluation work on the Willington to Steppingley Gas Pipeline 1.4 km to the south-east of the Project Site (HER Ref; 7485, TL 022 391 & HER Ref; 7486, TL 025 391).

4.2.3 A large collection of prehistoric flints including Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flints were recovered by a local amateur archaeologist between 1969 and 2000 to the south-east of the Project Site, c. 2.4 km to the south-east (HER Ref; 18269, TL 03190 38620).

4.2.4 The cropmark of an isolated ring ditch on the top of a small hillock is recorded on the HER in the south-west of the Project Site, adjacent to the Millbrook Proving Ground (HER Ref; MNN16566, TL 011 399).

4.2.5 A probable prehistoric roundhouse was recorded during the evaluation in the west of the Project Site although no dating evidence was recorded (see Appendix 2).

4.2.6 No evidence of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic activity was recorded during the archaeological evaluation in the south west of the Project Site. Overall the Project Site's potential for the early prehistoric periods is therefore considered to be low.

4.2.7 Overall the likelihood of evidence of Bronze Age activity being found on the Project Site is considered to be moderate, and high in the west of the Project Site in the area of the probable ring ditch.

4.3 **Iron Age and Roman**

4.3.1 The archaeological evaluation in the west of the Project Site south of Rookery South Pit recorded an enclosed Iron Age-Roman settlement which was bordered by a palaeochannel that was possibly contemporary, within the Project Site (Appendix 2) (Albion 2011) (HER; 19806, TL 0111 4045).

4.3.2 Extensive archaeological remains were recently discovered at the Millenium Country Park, Marston c. 1 km north-west of the Project Site, where a late Iron Age/early Roman farmstead was recorded (HER Ref; 17715, TL 0000 4117). In addition an archaeological evaluation to the north-east of the Project Site on Stewartby Way, has recorded an Iron Age farmstead (Albion 2010).

4.3.3 Excavations ahead of the construction of a pipeline crossing the south-east of the Project Site recorded pits and ditches of early to middle Iron Age date (HER Ref; 18169, TL 0369 4034).

4.3.4 A Roman road identified by Viatores in 1964 as No 170b crosses the south-west part of the Project Site, but there is no physical archaeological evidence to suggest there was a Roman road in this area (HER; 5020, TL 0597 3226).

4.3.5 A scatter of Roman pottery was found during fieldwalking at How End, c. 1.5 km east of the Project Site, and subsequently a cropmark indicating an enclosure was recorded at the same location and is thought to be Roman (HER; 2425, TL 031 407).

4.3.6 Several Roman findspots are recorded within the study area found by metal detector including a Roman coin (HER; 18358, TL 02 38), twenty-four Roman coins, three brooches and a knife found in How End, c.2.2 km to the north east of the Project Site (HER; 18517, TL 03 40), a Roman coin found south-east of

Amphill Park House, c.2 km to the south-east of the Project Site (HER 18765, TL 02 38).

4.3.7 Several areas of undated cropmarks are recorded on the Project Site from aerial photography (HER; 4469, TL 017 401) and (HER 9077, TL 026 401).

4.3.8 The presence of an enclosed Romano-British settlement on the Project Site suggests that the general area was likely to have formed an agricultural landscape with farmsteads sited along the tributary of the River Ouse during the Iron Age and Roman periods.

4.4 **Anglo-Saxon and Medieval**

4.4.1 Archaeological excavations at the Millennium Country Park, Marston c. 1 km north-west of the Project Site, recorded evidence for Saxon settlement in two areas (HER Ref; 17715, TL 0000 4117). One comprised large groups of intercutting pits near to the southerly Iron Age to Roman settlement. The pits may have had an industrial use but were backfilled with domestic waste. The southern settlement focus produced a large number of postholes believed to indicate fence lines.

4.4.2 Evidence for Saxon settlement comprising structural remains including possible beam slots and evidence of partitions were found during a trial trenching exercise in 2009, in Amphill Park, c. 1.7 km south east from the centre of the Project Site (HER Ref; 18265, TL 0258 3839).

4.4.3 The earliest reference to a settlement at Marston is from AD 969 regarding the boundary of the men of Marston (Mercstuninga gemoere). The Domesday Survey of 1086 refers to the overlordship of Marston Manor.

4.4.4 During the medieval period the Project Site lay south-east of the village of Marston. The majority of the Project Site lies within the parish of Marston Moretaine. The south-east of the Project Site lies within the parish of Amphill and the north-east of the Project Site lies within the parish of Houghton Conquest.

4.4.5 Evidence of arable agriculture in the form of ridge and furrow is recorded on the HER within the study area recorded from aerial photography. Within the Project Site itself cropmarks indicate a possible medieval field system in the south of the

Project Site indicating that the Project Site was in agricultural use during the Medieval period (HER 14743, TL 018 392).

4.4.6 A possible medieval moated site is recorded immediately north-west of Project Site at Pillinge Farm South, represented by a square arrangement of ditches surrounding an orchard, on the western Project Site boundary (HER 3270, TL 0095 4049).

4.4.7 No evidence for Saxon or medieval activity was recorded during the archaeological evaluation in the west of the Project Site. Accordingly, a generally low potential is identified for settlement or other significant remains of these periods, and a moderate potential is identified for evidence of early medieval agricultural activity.

4.5 **Late Medieval and Post-Medieval**

4.5.1 The Scheduled Monument of Ampthill Castle is located c. 1 km south-east of the Project Site (SM No 1009630 TL 02476 38338). The monument includes the remains of a 15th century palace, which is situated at the top of the north-facing scarp of the Greensand ridge. The approximate site of the palace is marked by Katherine's Cross, erected in the 1770's to commemorate Katherine of Aragon who lived for a time at the palace. Although there are no upstanding walls, there exists a detailed survey of the palace precinct drawn up in 1534 which enables the plan and extent of the ruins to be ascertained. The main precinct comprised four wings arranged about a rectangular inner court, with a gatehouse on the east wing and kitchens and a great hall on the north.

4.5.2 Ampthill Park situated c. 1.7km south-east of the Project Site is a Registered Park and Garden and comprises a 17th/18th century country house surrounded by a landscape park by Lancelot Brown dating between 1771-2 (RPG No 1000378 TL 02717 38816). Ampthill Great Park was originally a deer park surrounding Ampthill Castle. Having become royal property, the castle and parks were used by Henry VIII, who paid frequent visits between 1524 and 1532, and by Katherine of Aragon in the early 1530s during the divorce proceedings with Henry. The castle was ruinous by the end of the 16th century (VCH) and the present Park House was built in the late 17th century to replace the Great Lodge.

4.5.3 The Scheduled Monument of Houghton House lies c. 1 km east of the Project Site (SM No 1013522, TL 03900 39469). The house typifies conventional late

16th and early 17th century design. Houghton House therefore represents an important transitional period between Elizabethan and Jacobean architecture, and the neo-Classicism which was to follow. The past owners and occupiers of the house are well documented, and in the case of Mary, the Dowager Countess, the biographical details provide insights into the development of the design. The significance of the structural remains is increased rather than reduced by the limited period of occupation, since the house has no significant later alterations or elaboration.

- 4.5.4 The Jeffreys Map of 1765 (Fig. 2) and the Ordnance Survey map of 1811 (Fig. 5) show the Project Site lying within fields between settlements at Wootton Pillinge in the north, How End to the east, Millbrook to the south and Marston Pillinge to the west. A lane is shown crossing the east of the Project Site on the line of Marston Road linking Millbrook and How End.
- 4.5.5 Further detail is shown on the 1808 Ampthill Inclosure Map and the 1809 Houghton Conquest Inclosure Map which show the east of the Project Site occupying fields (Figs 3-4).
- 4.5.6 The Marston Moretaine Tithe Map and Award of 1843 shows the Project Site occupied by grass fields and arable fields (Fig. 6). The north-west of the Project Site is shown bounded by a moated enclosure and farm buildings.
- 4.5.7 The Ordnance Survey map of 1882 shows the Project Site occupied by fields with the newly constructed London & North Western Railway bounding the north-west of the Project Site, and the Midland Railway bounding the south eastern Project Site's boundary (Fig. 7).
- 4.5.8 No significant changes are shown to have occurred at the Project Site between 1900 and 1959 (Figs. 8-11).
- 4.5.9 Two former clay extraction pits (Rookery Pits) are located in the north of the Project Site (HER 6681 TL 017 411). The remains of the former conveyor line survive in the north-west of the Project Site within Rookery North Pit, mainly evidenced by concrete plinths along the former route, but also as a conveyor bridge crossing over the railway line close to Green Lane.
- 4.5.10 By 1976 the northern half of the Project Site was used as a Clay Pit and an access road was built along the north-western edge of the Project Site (Fig. 12). By 1988-89 the Clay Pit in the north of the Project Site was disused (Fig. 13).

From 2002 the disused Clay Pits in the north of the Project Site were shown as flooded (Figs 14-15).

4.5.11 Overall, the archaeological potential of the Project Site for late Medieval and Post-Medieval evidence is confined to any remains of former field boundaries and any structures associated with the 20th century clay extraction pits.

5.0 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT ON HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Site Conditions

5.1.1 The Project Site comprises the site of the Project (Plate 1). The north of the Project Site is occupied by The Rookery, comprising two large former clay pits, Rookery North and Rookery South Pits, separated by an east-west spine of unexcavated clay. The remainder of the Project Site occupies undulating agricultural land.

5.1.2 The excavation of clay extraction pits in the north of the Project Site, would have had completely removed archaeological deposits within the limits of the pits themselves.

5.1.3 Partial backfilling of the pits has been undertaken and engineered fill has been placed against their sides in areas where the current slope gradients require additional buttressing works in order to ensure that long-term stability can be maintained.

5.2 The Project

5.2.1 The Project would comprise:

- A new Power Generation Plant in the form of a Simple Cycle Gas Turbine (SCGT) peaking power generating station, fuelled by natural gas and capable of providing a rated electrical output of up to 299 Megawatts (MW). The Power Generation Plant comprises:
 - Generating equipment including up to five Gas Turbine Generators, up to five exhaust gas flue stacks and balance of plant, which are located within the Generating Equipment Site (together the "Generating Equipment");
 - A new purpose built access road from Green Lane to the Generating Equipment Site (the "Access Road");
 - A temporary construction compound required during construction only (the "Laydown Area");
- A new gas connection to bring natural gas to the Generating Equipment from the National Transmission System (NTS) (the "Gas Connection"); and
- A new underground electrical connection to export power from the Generating Equipment to the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NETS) (the "Electrical Connection").

- 5.2.2 The Project is proposed at and in the vicinity of the former clay extraction pit at Rookery South, near Stewartby, Bedfordshire. The boundary of the Project Site falls within both Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) and Bedford Borough Council (BBC) areas.
- 5.2.3 The Generating Equipment, Access Road and Laydown Area are together known as the "Power Generation Plant", and are located within the Power Generation Plant Site.
- 5.2.4 The Power Generation Plant, Gas Connection, and Electrical Connection, together with all access requirements are referred to as the 'Project' and are all integral to the generation of electricity and subsequent export of that electricity to the National Grid. The land upon which the Project would be developed, or which would be required in order to facilitate the development of the Project, is referred to as the 'Project Site'.

5.3 **Impact on Archaeological Heritage Assets**

- 5.3.1 The Project would not directly impact any designated heritage assets. However an archaeological evaluation has recorded undesignated heritage assets comprising possible prehistoric and late Iron Age/Roman settlements within the Project Site (Appendix 2).
- 5.3.2 The Power Generation Plant would be unlikely to have an archaeological impact due to its location within a former Clay extraction pit and the LLRS works. However the proposed Electrical and Gas Connections outside of Rookery South Pit in the east and west of the Project Site could have an archaeological impact through the cutting of footings and services, and construction groundworks.
- 5.3.3 A programme of archaeological mitigation will be undertaken on the Gas Connection and Electrical Connection after the Development Consent Order (DCO) has been made as agreed with the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeological Officer during consultations. Following the DCO being made, a written scheme of investigation (WSI) will be produced and submitted to the CBC Archaeological Officer. This document will define the scope of works and the methods of excavation and recording that will be implemented.
- 5.3.4 The mitigation will comprise of an archaeological strip, map and sample operation during the construction of both the Gas and Electrical Connections. This will comprise areas required for excavation associated with the trenches required to install the Pipeline and underground cables as well as the AGI and their

associated construction easements being stripped archaeologically. During this process any archaeological features exposed will be hand excavated archaeologically and recorded according to a sampling strategy set out within the WSI and agreed with the CBC Archaeological Officer. Following completion of the fieldwork, the findings will be assessed, analysed and published in full in an appropriate academic journal. These works will be undertaken in accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Excavation and/or Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014).

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Land at the Project Site is proposed for development. The Project would comprise the construction of a new Power Generation Plant fuelled by natural gas, with associated Gas and Electrical Connections.
- 6.2 Recent archaeological investigations on the Project Site have recorded the presence of possible prehistoric settlement activity and a late Iron Age/Roman enclosed settlement in the west of the Project Site. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow has also been recorded in the south of the Project Site.
- 6.3 The north of the Project Site is occupied by Rookery Pit which comprises two 20th century clay extraction pits, which would have removed all archaeological potential within the limits of their extents. Post-medieval and modern ploughing are likely to have had a superficial but widespread archaeological impact on the remaining arable land.
- 6.4 The Power Generation Plant would be unlikely to have an archaeological impact due to its location within a former clay extraction pit and the LLRS works. However the proposed Electrical and Gas Connections to the south of Rookery South Pit could have an archaeological impact through the cutting of footings and services, and construction groundworks.
- 6.5 A programme of archaeological mitigation will be undertaken on the Gas Connection and Electrical Connection south of Rookery South Pit which has been agreed with the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeological Officer during consultations. Following the DCO being made, a written scheme of investigation (WSI) will be produced and agreed with the CBC Archaeological Officer. This document will define the scope of works and the methods of excavation and recording that will be implemented.
- 6.6 The mitigation will comprise an archaeological strip, map and sample operation during the construction of both the Gas and Electrical Connections. This will comprise areas required for excavation associated with the trenches required to install the Pipeline and underground cables as well as the AGI and their associated construction easements, being stripped archaeologically. During this process any archaeological features exposed will be hand excavated archaeologically and recorded according to a sampling strategy set

out within the WSI and agreed with the CBC Archaeological Officer. Following completion of the fieldwork, the findings will be assessed, analysed and published in full in an appropriate academic journal. These works will be undertaken in accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Excavation and/or Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014).

SOURCES CONSULTED

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Bedfordshire Record Office
Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER)
Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Record

Bibliographic

Albion Archaeology, 2011 Land Adjacent to Rookery Pit South, Stewartby, Bedfordshire Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation.

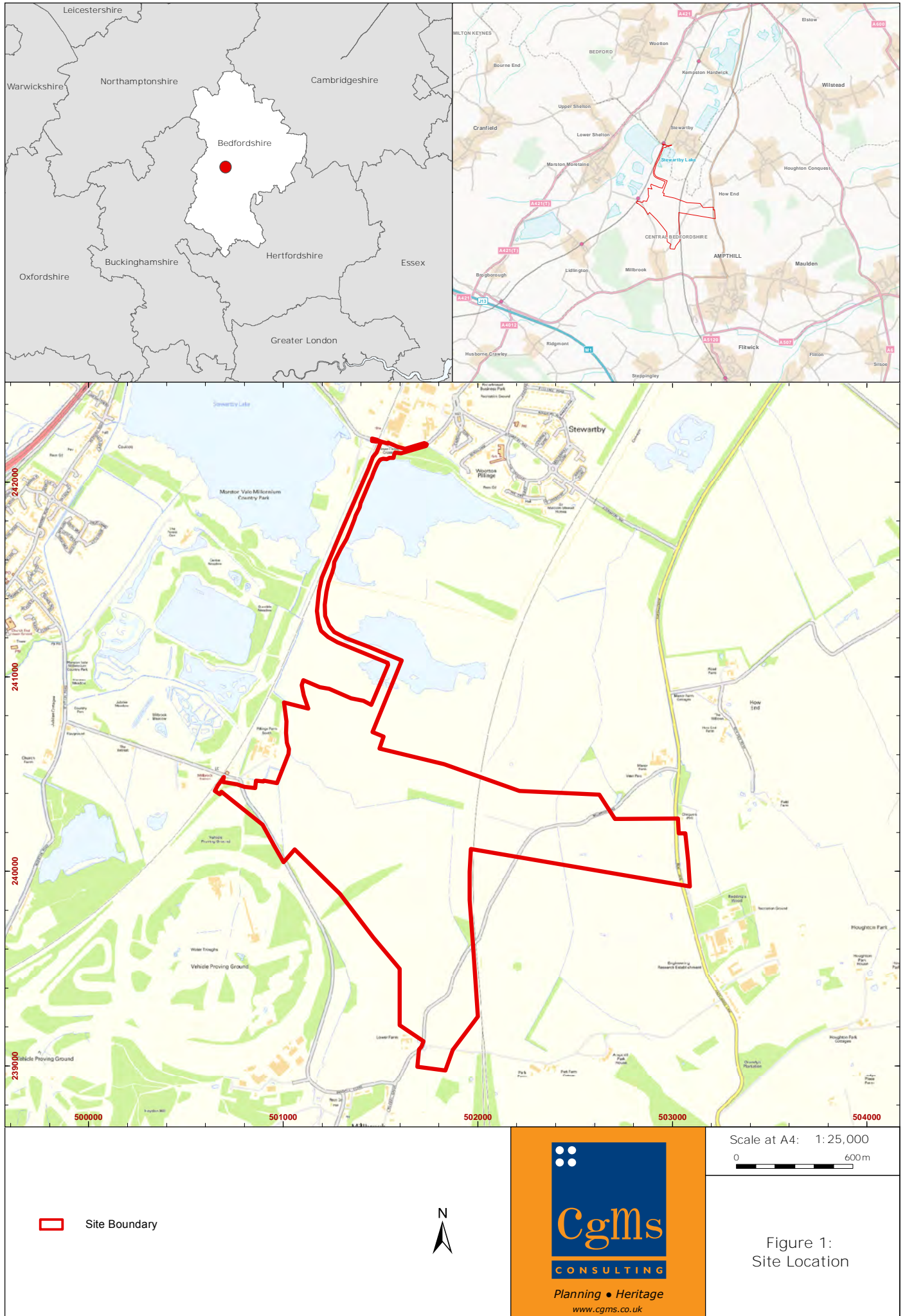
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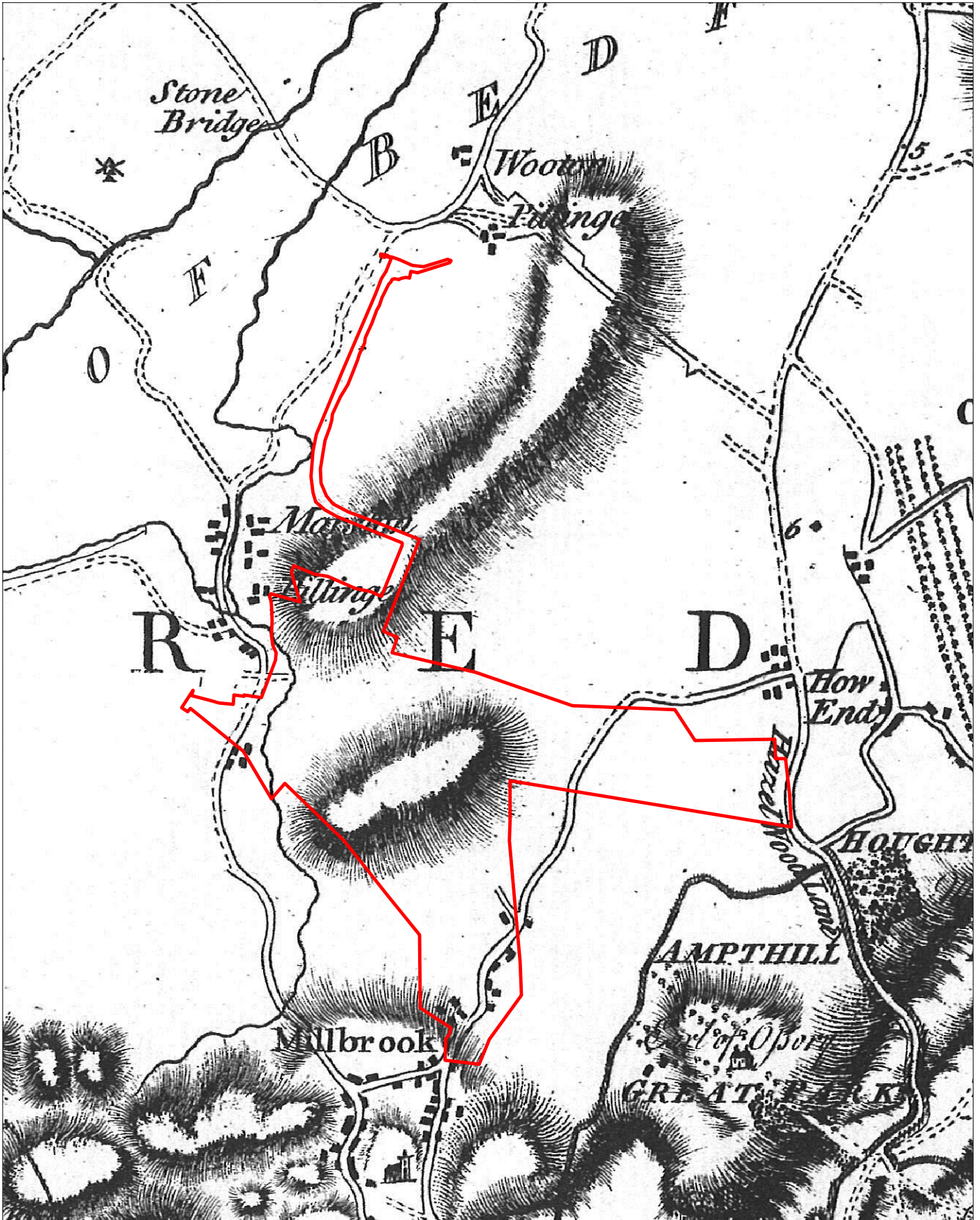
Oake M. et al, 2007 *Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment Research Agenda and Strategy* Bedfordshire Archaeology Monograph 9

Palmer, R. 2011 Rookery Pit, Aerial Photographic Assessment

Cartographic

1765 Jeffreys Map
1808 Ampthill Inclosure Map
1809 Houghton Conquest Inclosure Map
1811 Ordnance Survey Drawing
1843 Marston Moretaine Tithe Map
1882 Ordnance Survey
1900 Ordnance Survey
1924 Ordnance Survey
1947-48 Ordnance Survey
1959 Ordnance Survey
1976-82 Ordnance Survey
1988-89 Ordnance Survey
2002 Ordnance Survey
2014 Ordnance Survey



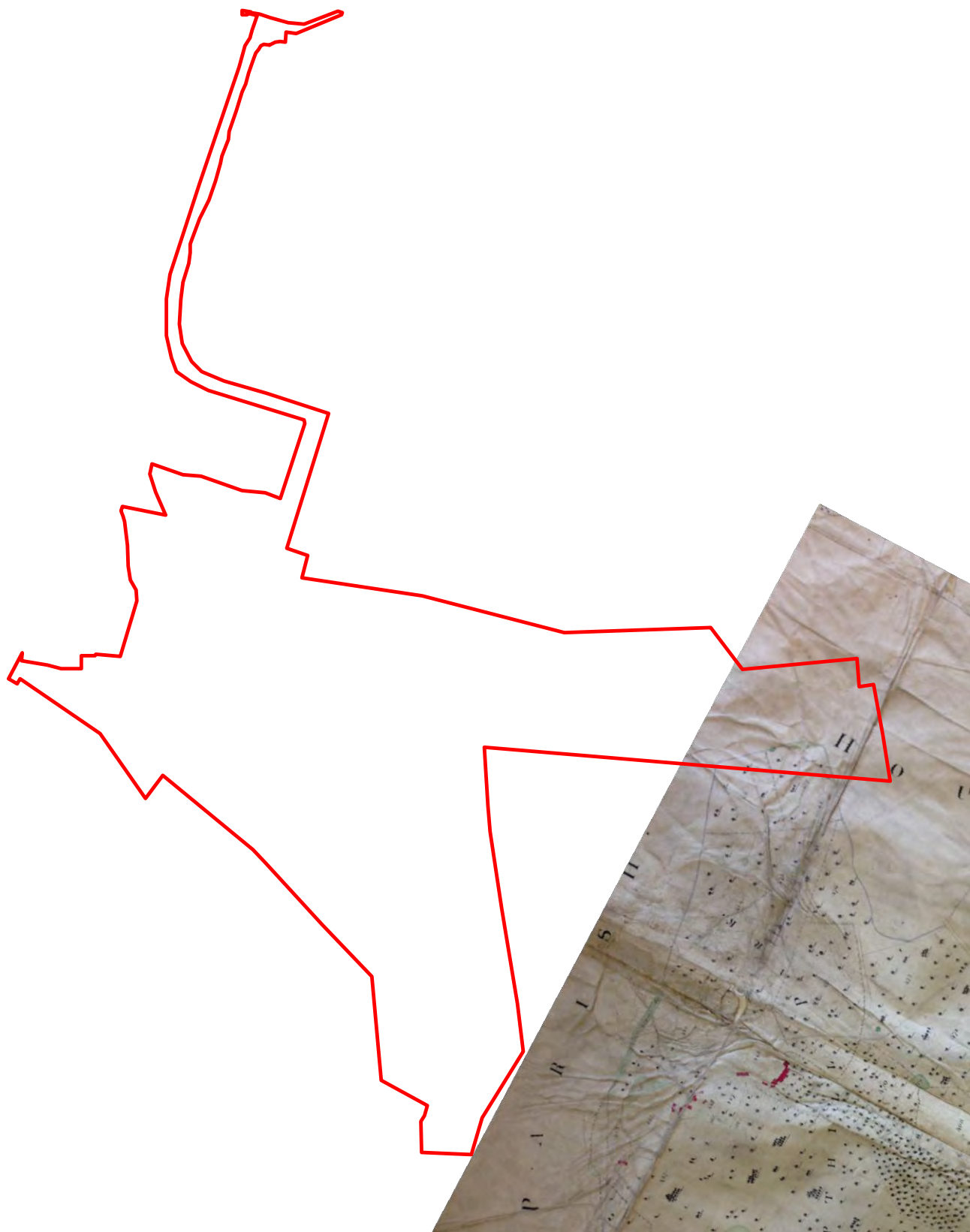


 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 2:
1765 Jeffreys Map

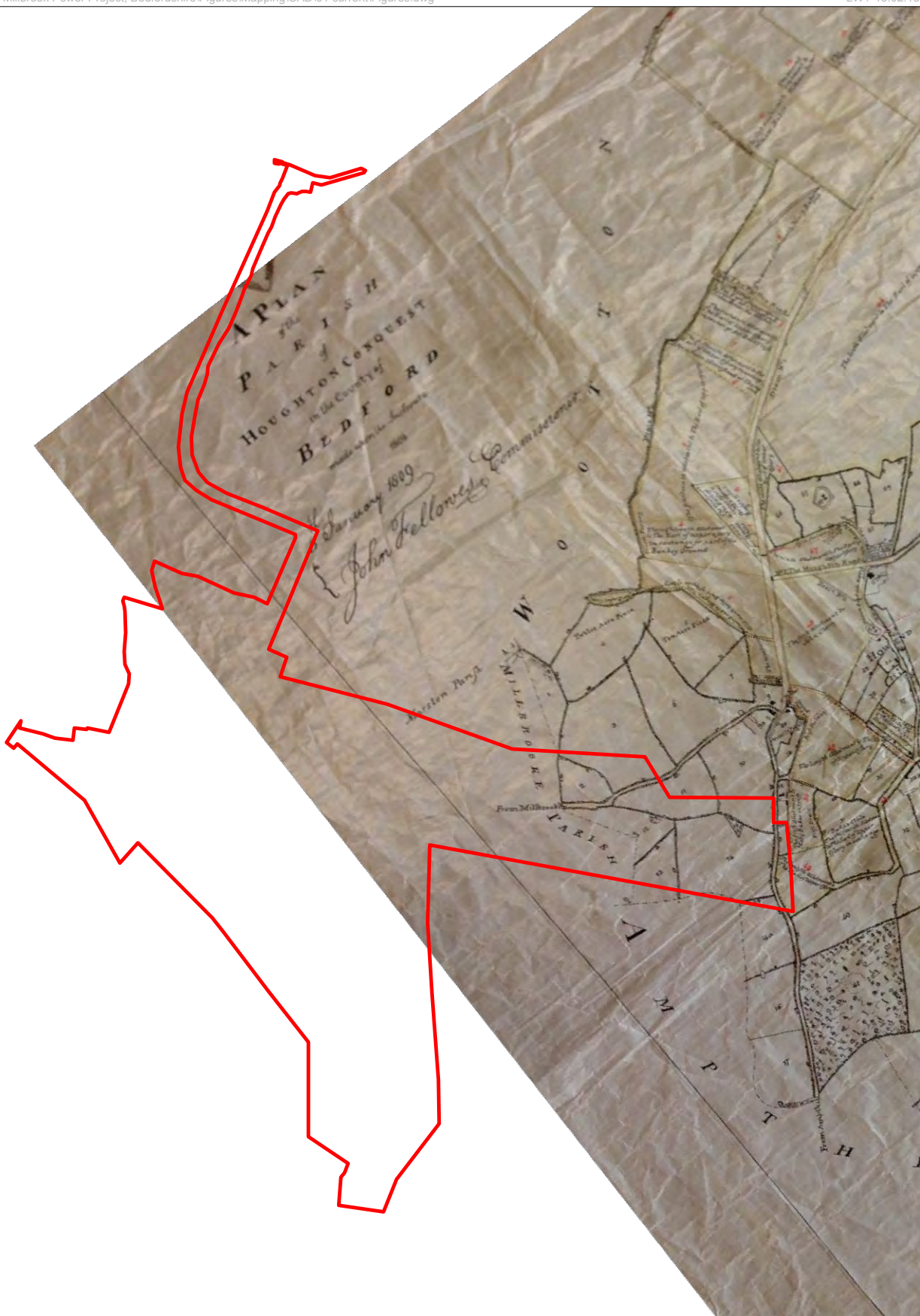


 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 3:
1808 Ampthill Inclosure Map



 Site Boundary



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Figure 4:
1809 Houghton Conquest
Inclosure Map

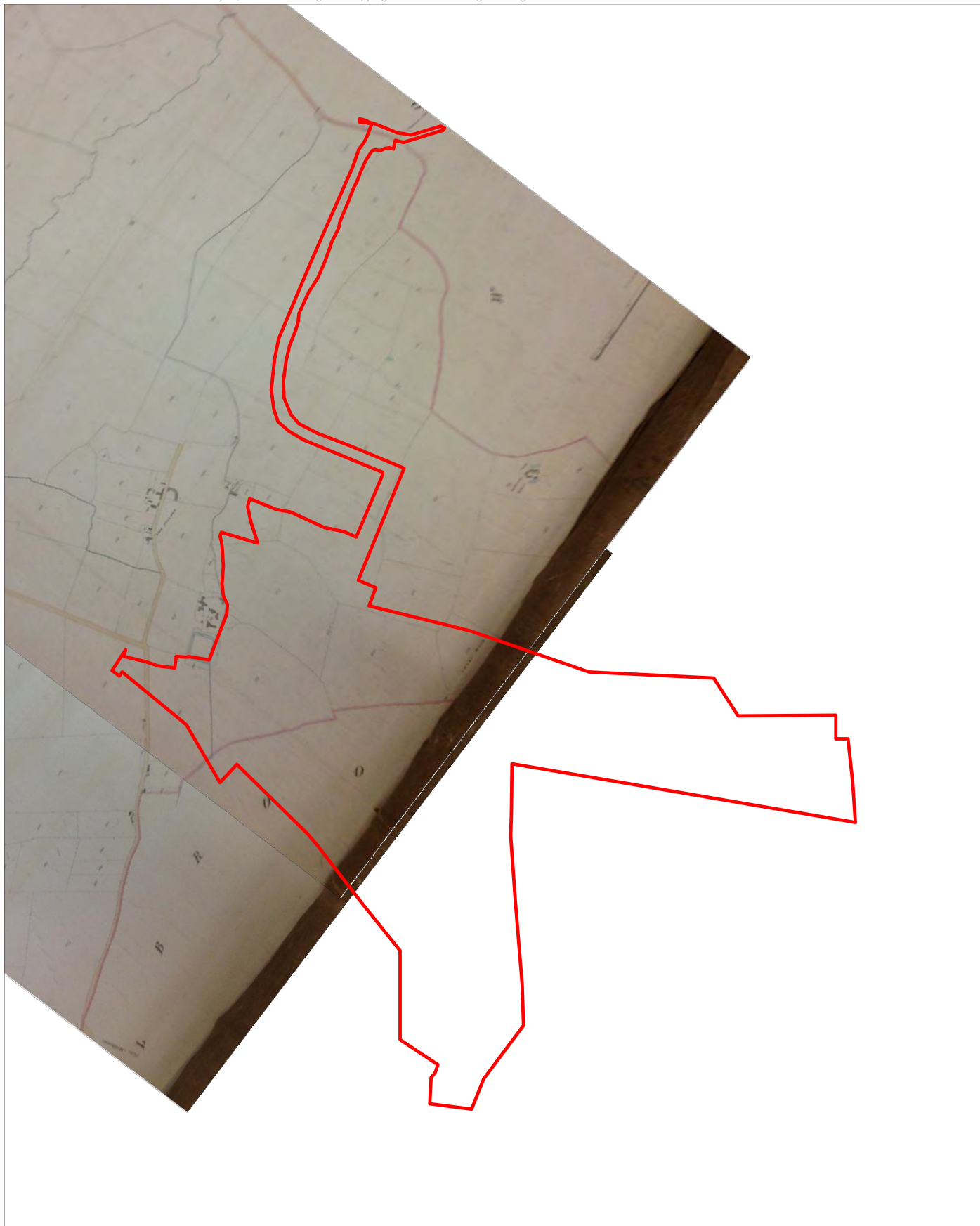


 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
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Figure 5:
1811 Ordnance Survey
Drawing



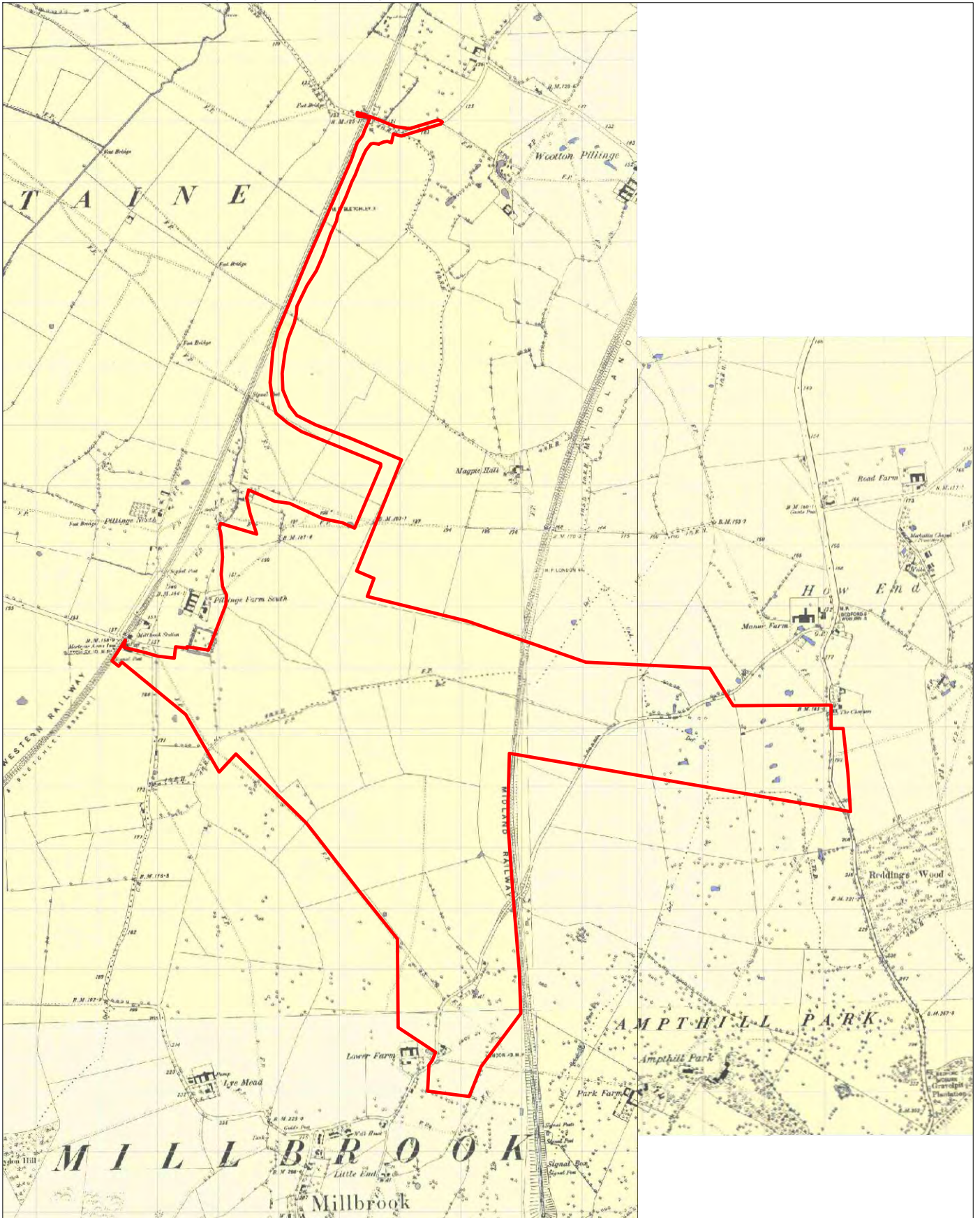
 Site Boundary



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Figure 6:
1843 Marston Moretaine
Tithe Map

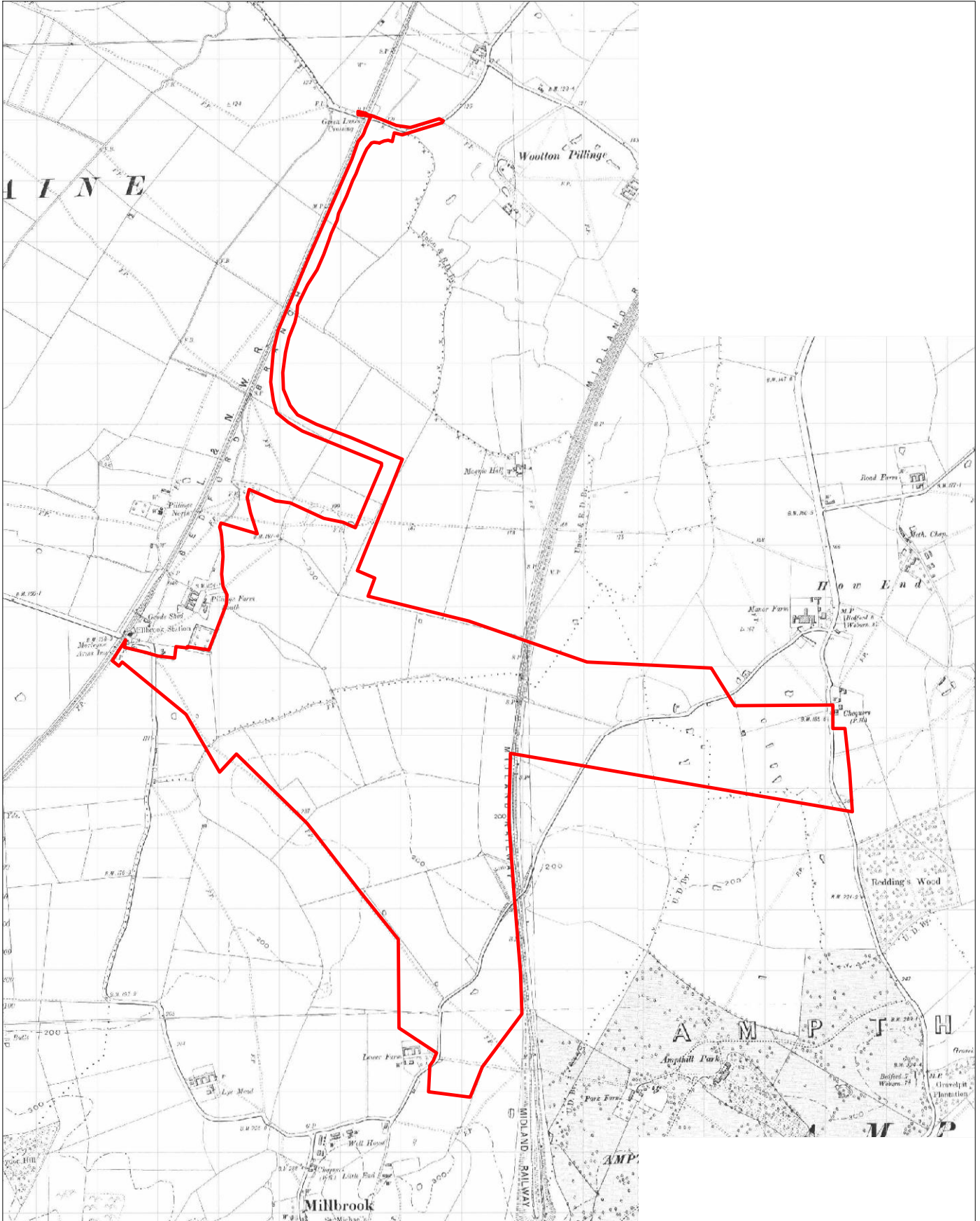


 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 7:
1882 Ordnance Survey



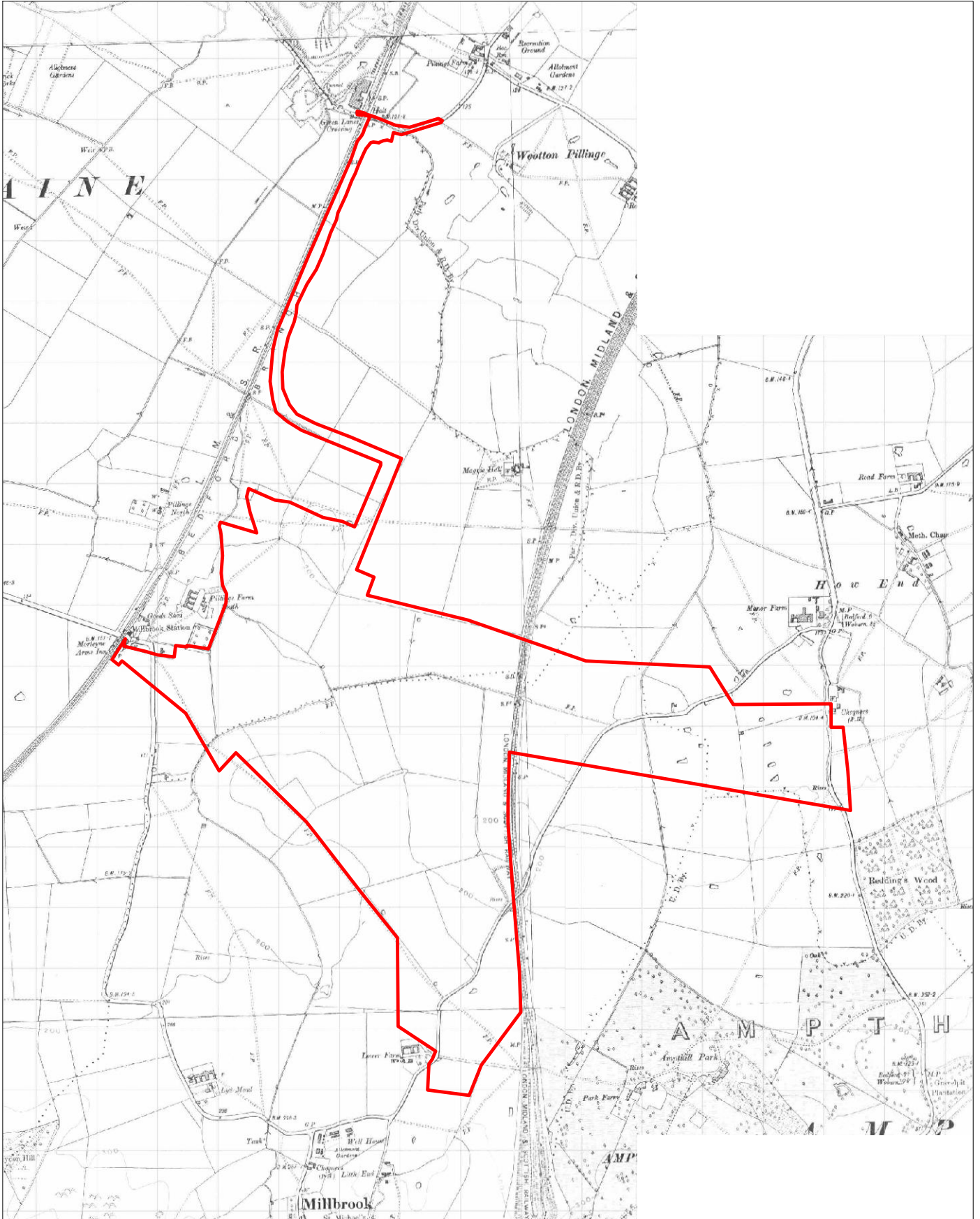
 Site Boundary



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Not to Scale:
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Figure 8:
1900 Ordnance Survey

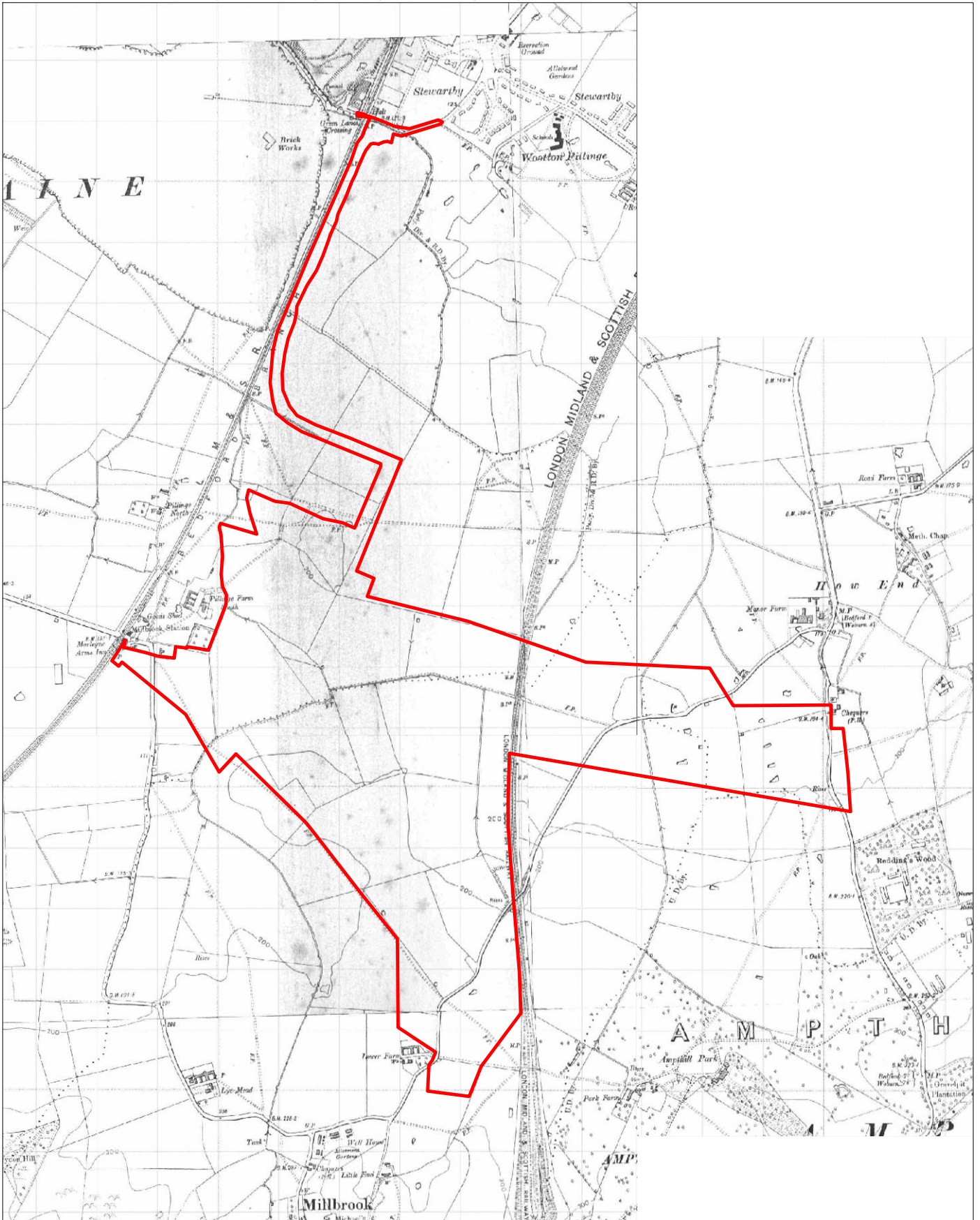


 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 9:
1924 Ordnance Survey



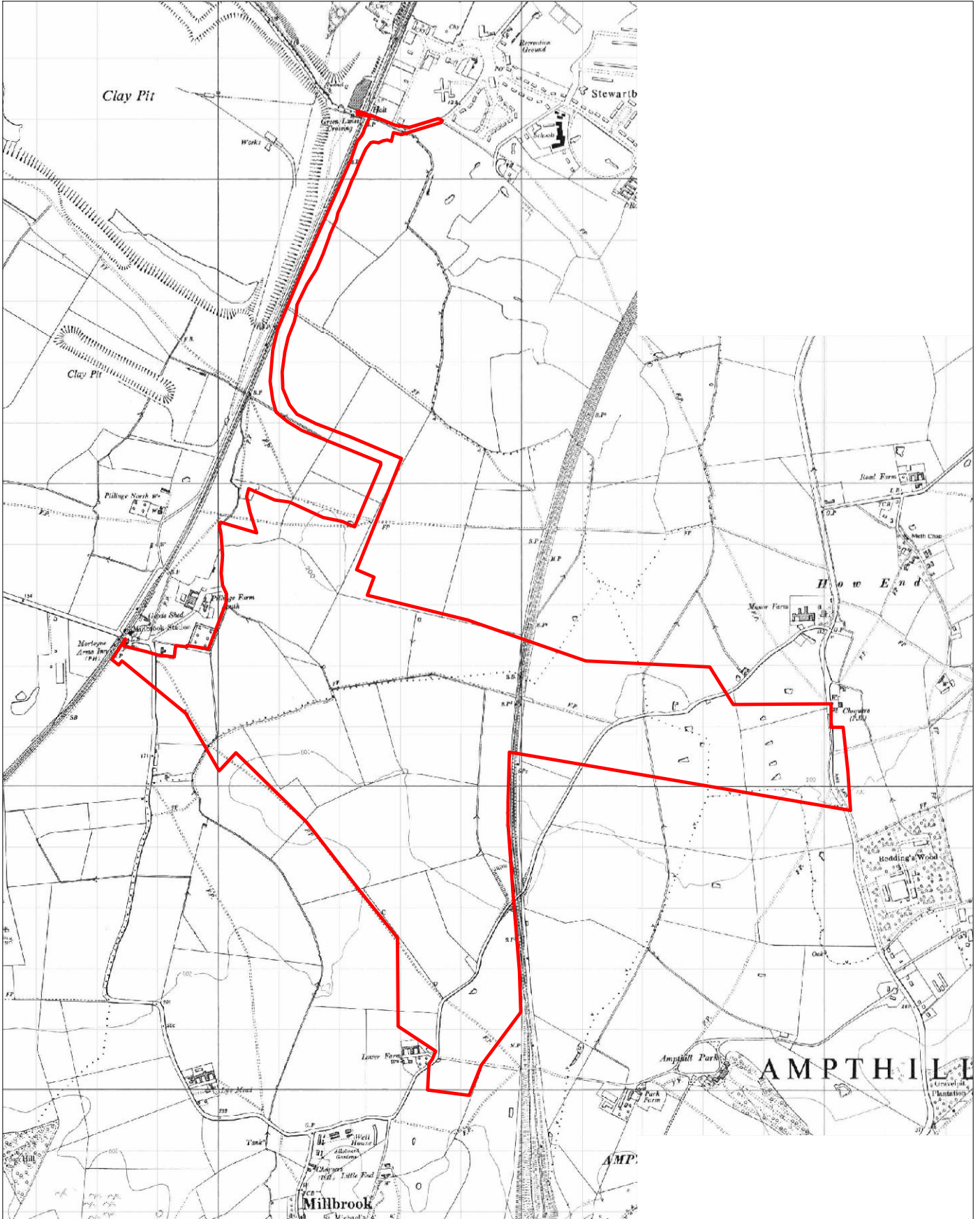
 Site Boundary



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Figure 10:
1947-48 Ordnance Survey

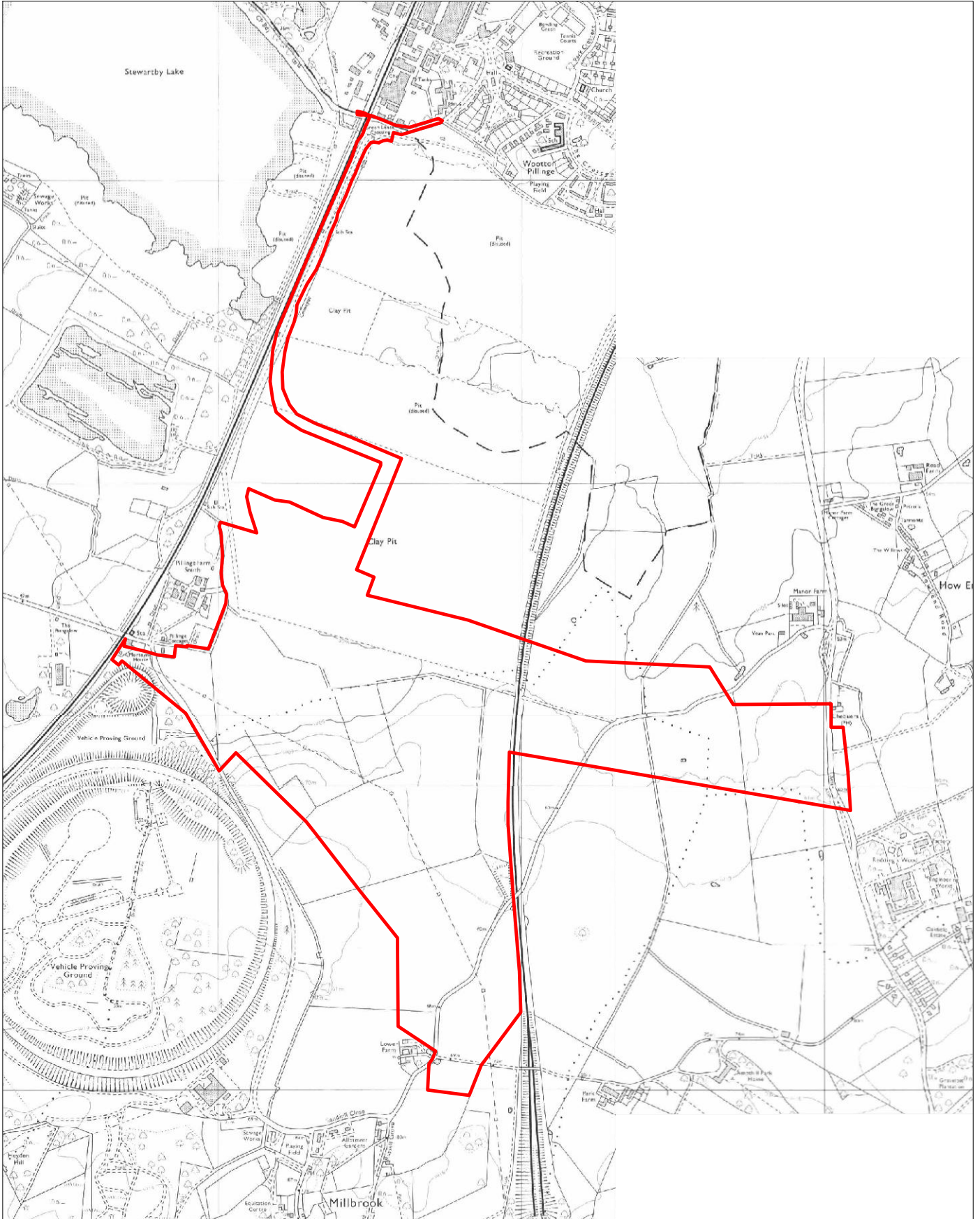


 Site Boundary



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Figure 11:
1959 Ordnance Survey

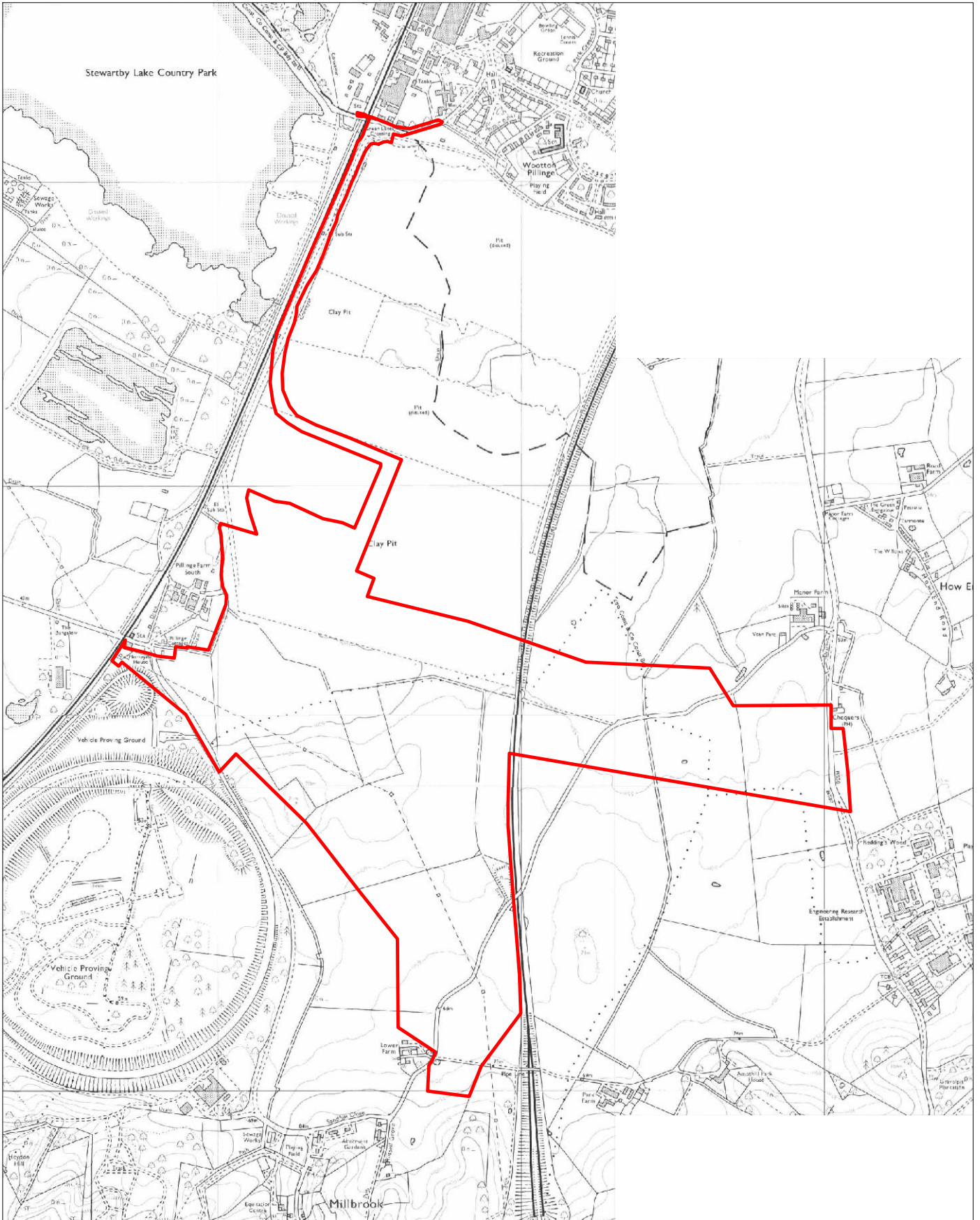


 Site Boundary



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Figure 12:
1976-82 Ordnance Survey

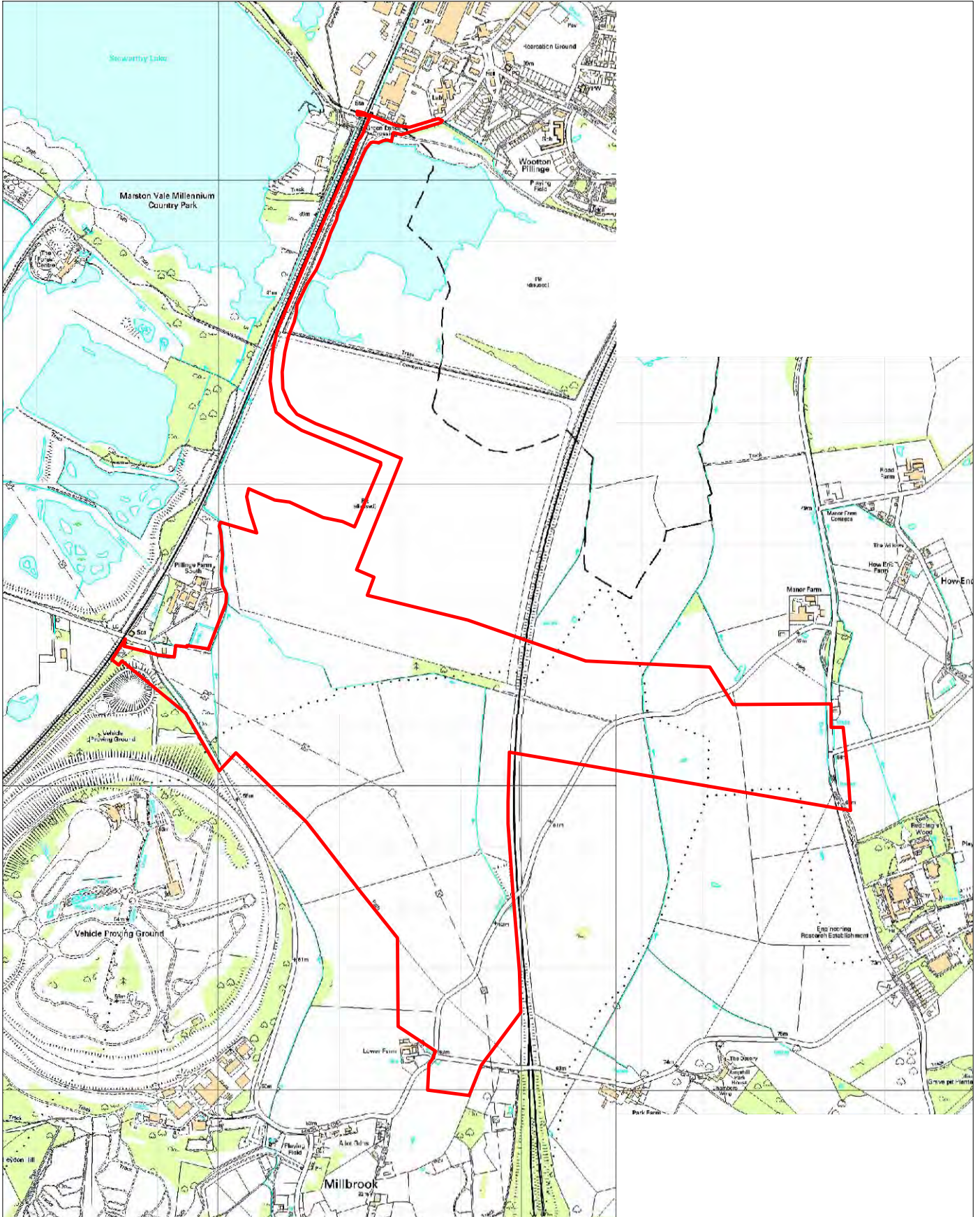


 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
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Figure 13:
1988-89 Ordnance Survey

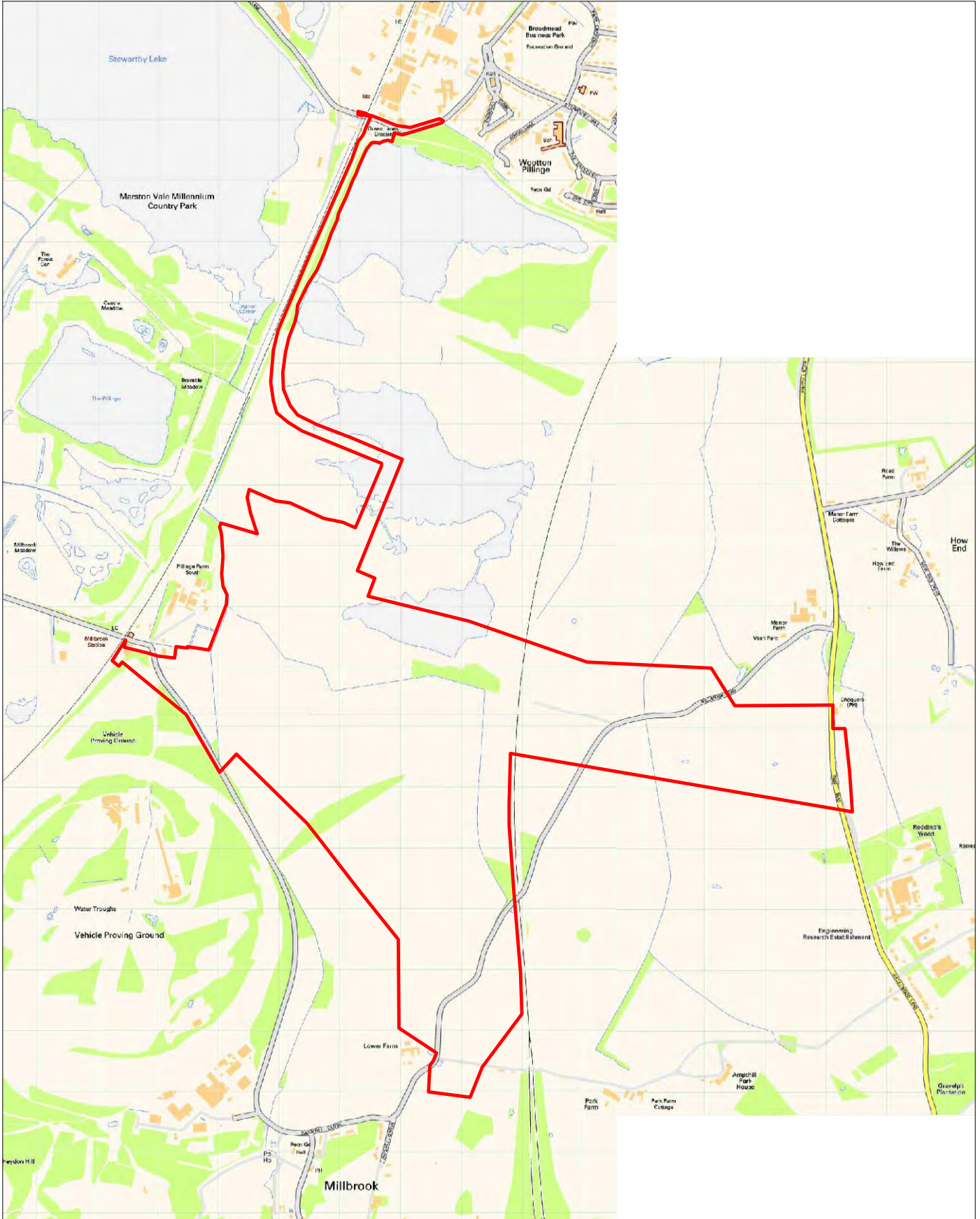


 Site Boundary



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Figure 14:
2002 Ordnance Survey

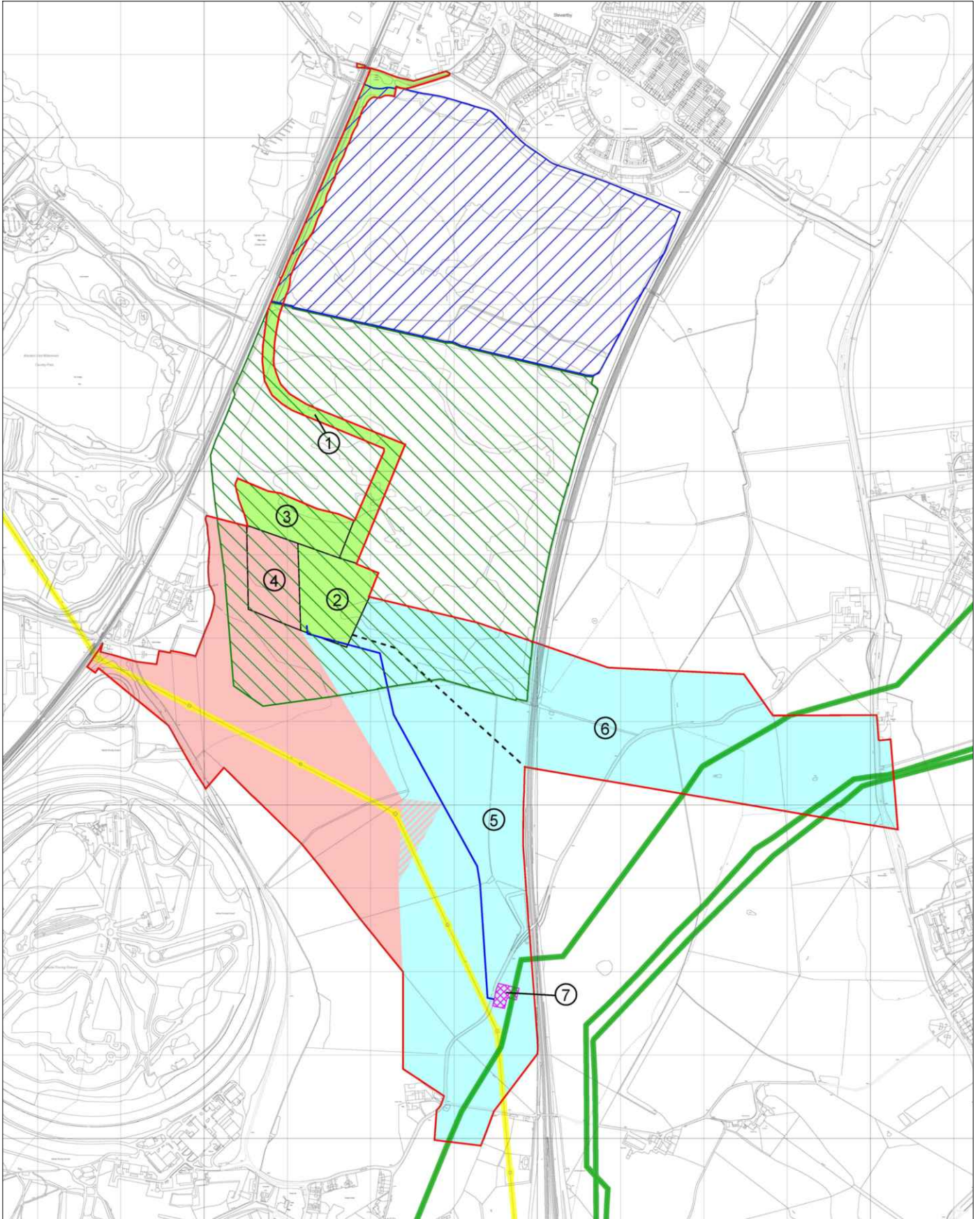


Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 15:
2014 Ordnance Survey



 Site Boundary

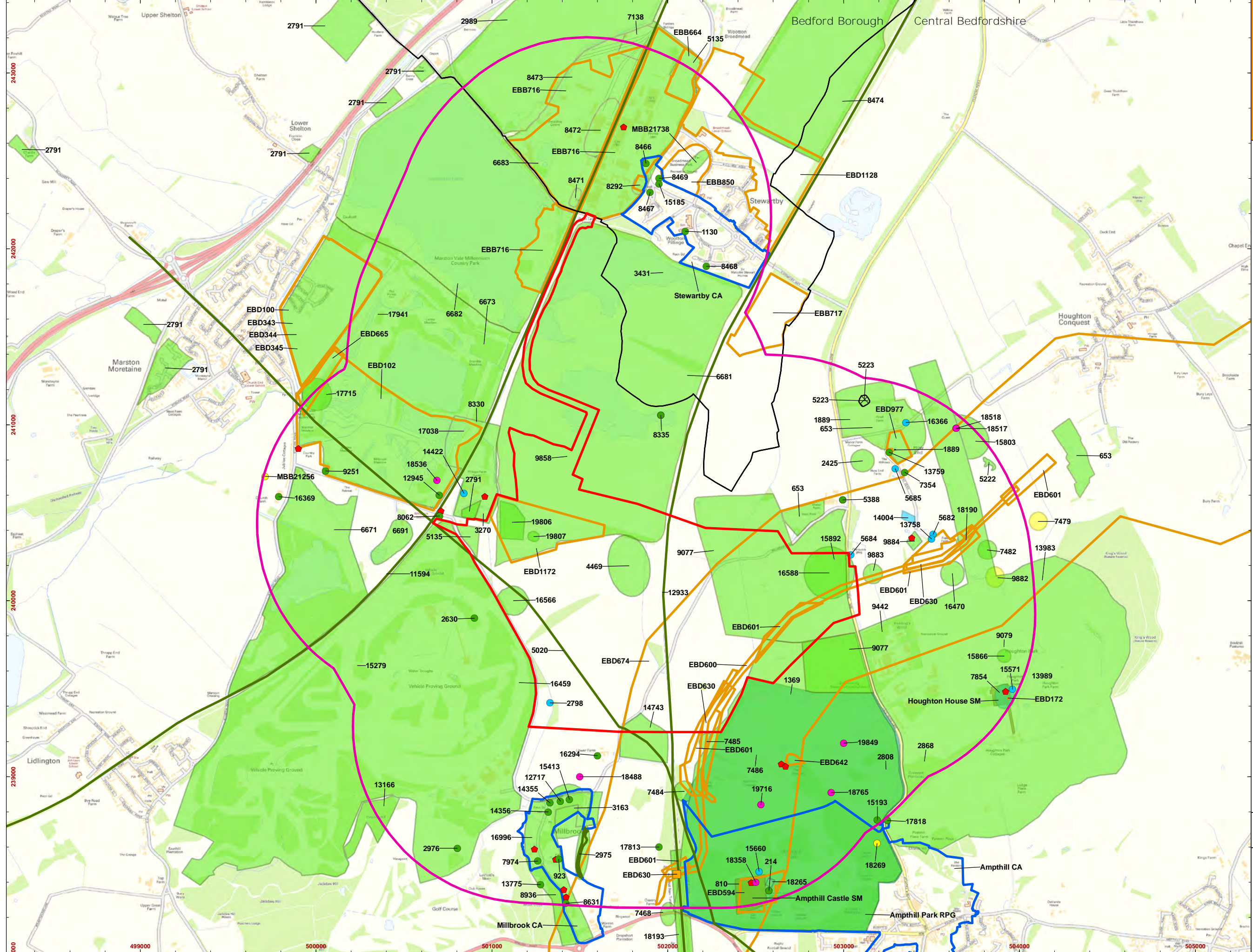


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 16:
Proposed Development
Layout

APPENDIX 1:

HER data plot (Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough HER)



- Site Boundary
- Search Buffer 1km
- District Boundary
- Registered Park & Garden
- Scheduled Monument
- Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- HER Record (Point)**
- Historic Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- PAS Find
- HER Record (Polygon)**
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Historic Building
- HER Record (Linear)**
- Monument
- Cropmark Record (Region)
- Event Record (Point)
- Event Record (Polygon)



Scale at A3: 1:20,000
 0 500m

Appendix 1:
 HER Distribution Map
 (Bedfordshire HER)

APPENDIX 2:

Maps showing archaeological trial trenches at Rookery Pit South on the study site
(Albion Archaeology 2011 (Figs 1 & 2))

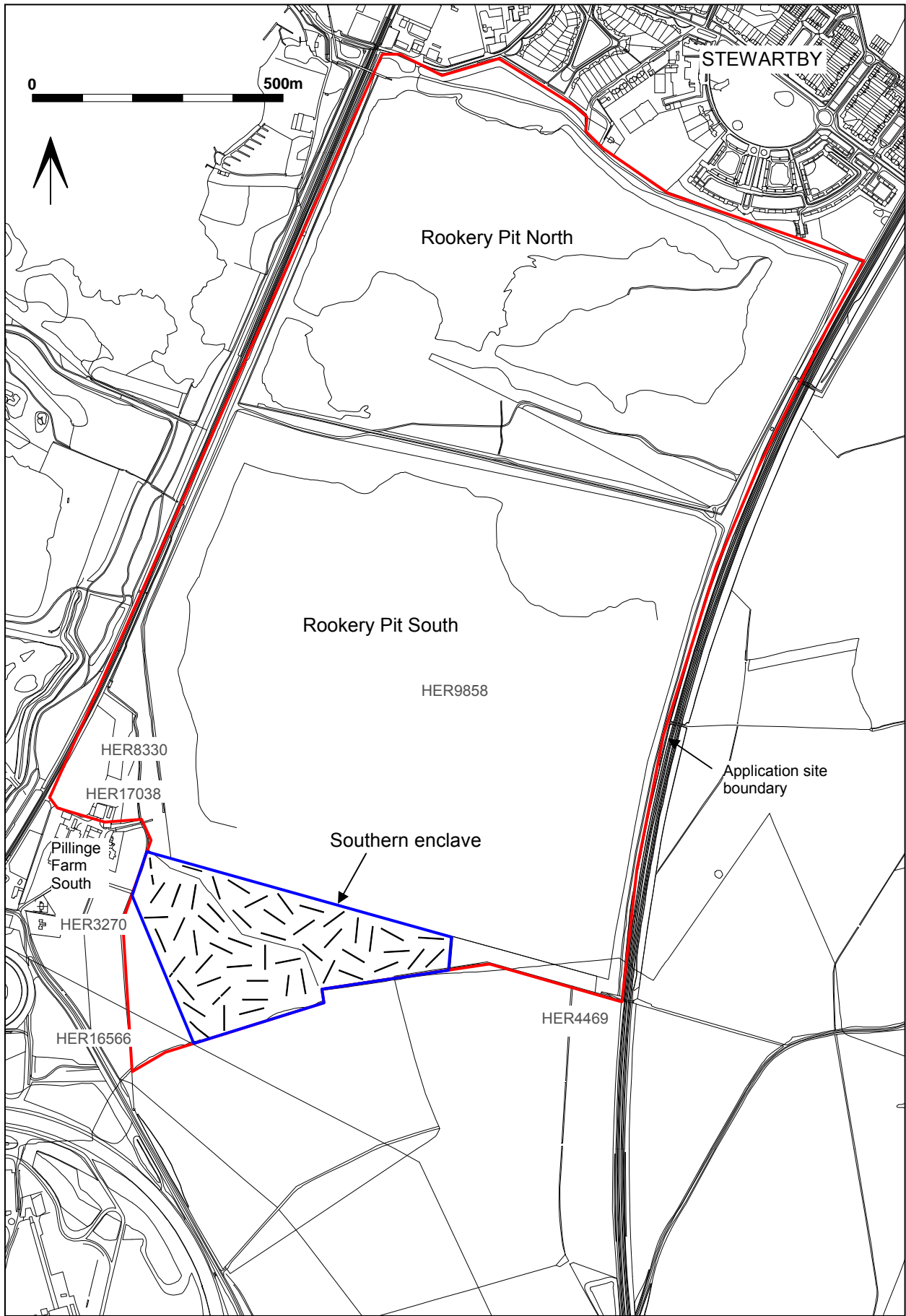


Figure 1: Site location

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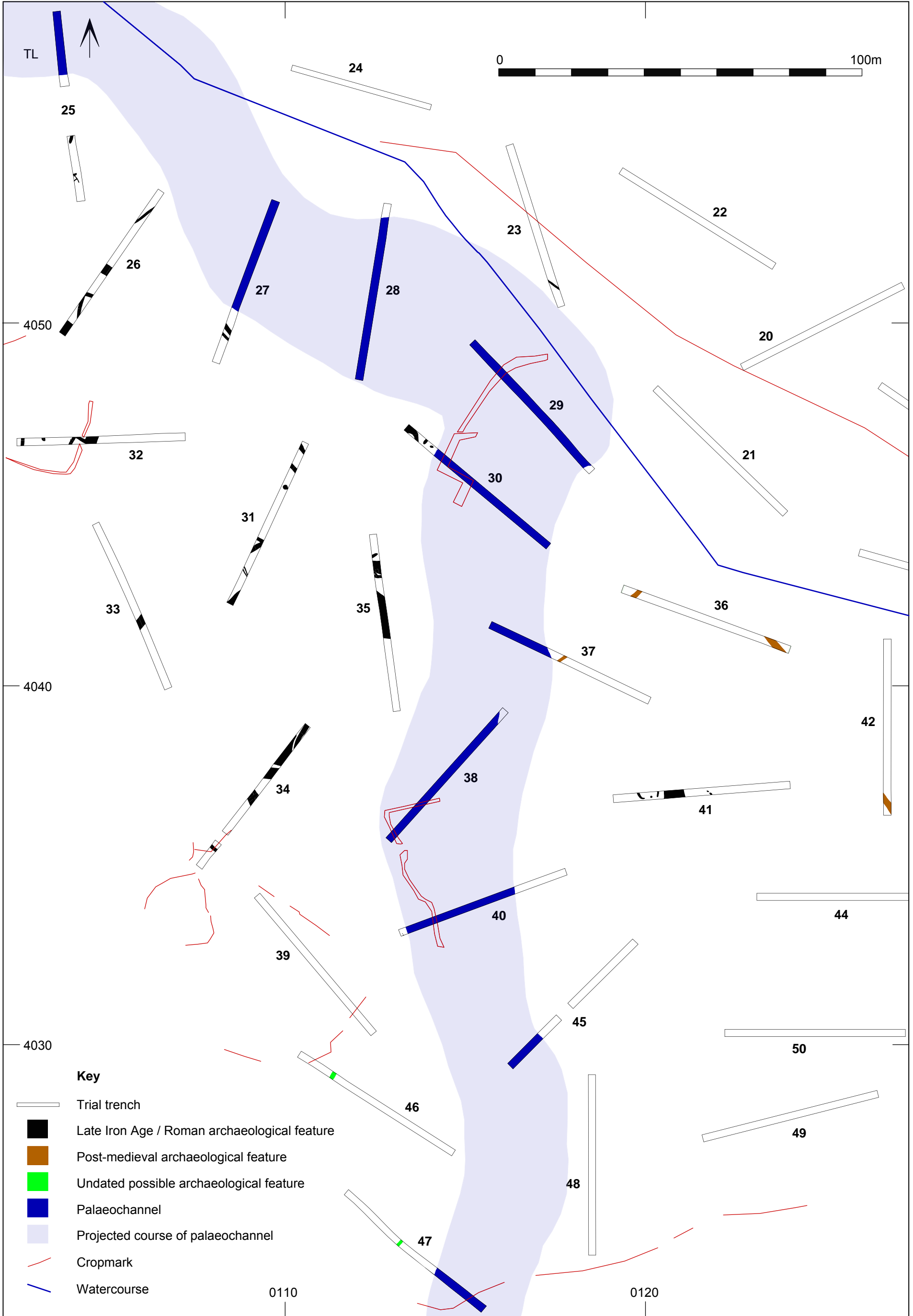


Figure 2: All-features plan – west

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13.2 Setting Assessment

APPENDIX 13.2 - ASSESSMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE & SETTING OF DESIGNATED ASSETS WITHIN THE ZTV AND THE IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

Table 1 Scheduled Monuments and listed buildings

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
South Pillinge Farmhouse II LB1	180 m to the west	Architectural interest:	17 th century house with 18 th & 19 th century additions and alterations.	There will be no effect on the ability to appreciate the architectural interest of the house.	Methodology: High Sensitivity + Minor impact = Moderate Adverse Effect Cumulative: Covanta will have a similar effect as the Project. The combined and cumulative effects are considered to be Moderate Adverse Effect Professional Judgement: Slight Adverse Effect Mitigation: None beyond the implementation of the CEMP.
		Historic interest:	Illustrative of vernacular farmhouses. No known historic associations of note.	There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of the house.	
		Archaeological interest:	No known archaeological interest	No effect.	
		Artistic interest:	No known artistic interest	No effect.	
		Character:	A good example of a 17 th century farmhouse.	There will be no effect on character of the house	
		Views:	No designed views. The house faces west towards the Pillinge Farmyard complex of modern barns and other buildings. Views to the south east and north are restricted by tall trees and other vegetation.	The stacks of the Power Generation Plant will be visible to the east of the house through the trees. In summer, views will be largely restricted by the leaves on the trees but in winter, the stacks will be more visible but views will be significantly filtered by the trees. The Gas and Electrical Connections will have no effect on views in towards or out from the farmhouse.	
		Context:	Vernacular farmhouses dating from the 17 th century.	No effect	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
		<p>Setting: The farmhouse is located within a garden on all sides with outhouses on its northern side. The garden is bounded by tall trees and other vegetation on its eastern, northern and southern sides. The house faces a modern farm complex of barns and other agricultural buildings on its western side beyond which there is a line of tall trees. The house is approached along a drive from the road which passes through a narrow gate into an area of grassland leading to the farmhouse and farmyard. The effect of this and the trees that encloses the farm and farmyard, creates an area which feels 'cut off' from its surrounding area which comprises the Rookery Pit and other disused pits, the Ampthill Testing Circuit, the railway and Millbrook Railway Station. The effect of these features is to have replaced the agricultural land that would have been historically in the area of the farm thereby removing the historic connection between the farm and its land. Therefore, the setting only has a positive contribution to the house's significance in the immediate surroundings of the house.</p>		<p>The area of the setting that has a positive contribution to the significance of the house will be unaffected by the Project. However, the stacks of the Power Generation Plant will be at least partially visible to the east of the house. Therefore, there will be a change within the area immediately to the east of the setting of the house. The Rookery Pit area has already lost its historical connection with the farmhouse.</p> <p>There has been a noise survey undertaken at Pilling Farm which has established that there will be no residual noise effects on the setting (see Chapter 7).</p> <p>The construction and operation of the Generation Plant will have a minor visual effect on the setting.</p> <p>The Gas and Electrical Connections will have no effects on the setting of the farmhouse.</p>	
		<p>Significance: Regional, potentially national significance.</p>		<p>Minor effect on the contribution that the setting provides to the significance of Pilling Farmhouse. The significance of the farmhouse itself will not be reduced.</p>	
<p>Millbrook Station</p> <p>II</p> <p>LB2</p>	<p>440 m to the west</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>19th century railway station.</p>	<p>There will be no effect on the ability to appreciate the architectural interest of the station.</p>	<p>Methodology:</p> <p>High Sensitivity + Negligible impact =</p> <p>Slight Adverse Effect</p>
		<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Built c.1846 for the Bedford Branch of the old London North Western Railway.</p>	<p>There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of</p>	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
				the railway station.	<p>Cumulative: Covanta will have a similar effect as the Project. The combined and cumulative effects are considered to be Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Professional Judgement: Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Mitigation: None</p>
Archaeological interest:	No archaeological interest.	No effect.			
Artistic interest:	No known archaeological interest.	No effect.			
Character:	A good example of a 19 th century railway station.	No effect			
Views:	There are no designed views from or of the railway station. Views from and of the station are purely incidental as the location of the station is dependant on the presence of the railway and its junction with Station Road.	No effect.			
Setting: The setting of the railway station comprises of the railway, Station Road and its immediate surroundings. It is only within this area that the setting provides a positive contribution to the significance of the station as being part of the local and regional transport system. The existing overhead pylons are a dominant feature within the vicinity of the station. Tall trees to the east of the station block views in the direction of the Project.		There will be no effects on the setting of the station as the Project lies beyond its setting. Furthermore, views of the stacks of the Power Generation Plant are blocked by tall trees. The Gas and Electrical Connections will have no effects on the setting of the railway station.			
		Significance: Regional, possibly national significance.		No effect on the significance of the station.	
Stone Known As The Devil's Toenail II LB3	1.2 km to the west	Architectural interest:	No architectural interest.	No Effect	<p>Methodology: High Sensitivity + Negligible impact = Slight Adverse Effect</p>
Historic interest:	Shaped stone, probably the remains of a medieval cross. Listed for its historic interest.	There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of the stone.			
Archaeological interest:	Possible medieval cross	No effect.			

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
		Artistic interest:	No know artistic interest.	No effect.	Cumulative: Covanta will have a similar effect as the Project. The combined and cumulative effects are considered to be Slight Adverse Effect Professional Judgement: Slight Adverse Effect Mitigation: None
		Character:	A possible example of a medieval cross	There will be no effect on character.	
		Views:	Views do not provide any significance to the stone	No effect	
		Setting: The stone is within a hedge on the side of an area of grassland. Its setting provides no contribution to the stone's significance.		No effect	
		Significance: Regional, possibly national significance.		No effect on the contribution that the setting provides to the significance of the stone.	
Parish Church Of St Mary The Virgin & Tower Belonging To Church Of St Mary The Virgin, Marston Moritaine Both I LB4 & 5	1.5 km to the west	Architectural interest:	Parish Church. Earlier 14 th and 15 th century with some 19 th century reworkings; chancel restored in 1873 by Sir Gilbert Scott. The earlier work of the chancel and vestry is of coursed ironstone with ashlar dressings. Later work (nave and side aisles) is predominantly coursed limestone rubble with a scattering of ironstone, also with ashlar dressings. Church tower c. 20m to the north of the church; first two stages early medieval, the third stage 14 th century; built of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings, mostly limestone, with areas of ironstone to upper stage.	There will be no effect on the ability to appreciate the architectural interest of the church.	Methodology: High Sensitivity + Negligible impact = Slight Adverse Effect Cumulative: Covanta will have a similar effect as the Project. The combined and cumulative effects are considered to be Slight Adverse Effect Professional Judgement:
		Historic interest:	Marston Moritaine Parish church. The church & tower has formed the core of the village and the spiritual centre for the local community from the medieval period onwards.	There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of the church.	
		Archaeological interest:	The church itself has no archaeological interest although the ground on which it stands does.	There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the archaeological interest of the land that the	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
				Church stands.	Slight Adverse Effect Mitigation: None
		Artistic interest:	No known artistic interest.	No effect.	
		Character:	Medieval village parish church.	There will be no effect on character of the church.	
		Views:	<p>No designed views. The church and tower are located on the eastern edge of the built up area of Marston Moretaine and views in and out from the church to the north west and south are contained by the adjacent buildings of the village. The churchyard is bounded by tall trees and other vegetation on the eastern side which restricts views out from the churchyard to the east.</p> <p>The church tower can be seen in views toward Marston Moretaine from the east and south west from places along the former A421. There are views of the church from some places to the west. However, the church tower is not a prominent feature in such views which also include many other tall structures such as Stewartby chimneys, pylons and Marston Vale Wind Turbine.</p>	The stacks of the Power Generation Plant will be visible in the distance in some limited views of the church tower from the north west. The Project will not be visible from the church or tower or in views towards them from the north, south and east.	
		Context:	Medieval village parish churches	No effect	
		Setting: The church and tower are within a roughly oval churchyard within the historic core Marston Moretaine. This area forms the core of the church's setting and it is within this area that the setting has a strong positive contribution to the significance of the church and tower. The wider countryside visible from and to the church also provides a mildly positive contribution to the significance of the church. However, as stated in relation to views, views out from and towards the church are limited from the wider countryside and where there are such possibilities, the church is experienced with many modern tall and industrial structures.		<p>The stacks of the Power Generation Plant will have a limited effect in limited areas within the wider setting. They will not be experienced with the church and tower from within the core of the setting where the contribution to significance is greatest.</p> <p>In some views of the tower from the north west, the Project will be visible in the distance beyond the church. However, this is an area that already contains tall and industrial structures and provides</p>	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
				only a limited contribution to the significance of the church. The Gas and Electrical Connections will have no effects on the setting of the church.	
		Significance: national significance.		Negligible effect on the contribution that the setting provides to the significance of the church and tower.	
Park House (Cheshire Home For The Disabled), Ampthill Park II* LB10 & Statue Of Hound At Ampthill Park II LB8	1.9 km to the south east	Architectural interest:	<p>Mansion built in 1694 for John, First Baron Ashburnham. Main block, originally brick, of 3 storeys below a modillion cornice. Tiled mansard roof with square dormers. 11 windows the central 3 in slight projection beneath pediment. Widely splayed perron leads up to classical doorway in centre of the piano nobile. In continuation of this storey run pilastered wings connecting 2 rectangular blocks (4 windows by 4 windows) also of only 2 storeys and beneath (later) hipped slate roofs, standing forward of the main block.</p> <p>Early parts by Captain Wynn, designer of original Buckingham House. Influenced by Wren, who was engaged on work in Ampthill, is apparent. Chambers remodelled the side blocks, adding a 3-sided bay to the outer flank of north-east block, and much of the main block, encasing the whole house in stucco.</p> <p>Late 18th century stone statue of hound on pedestal with oval flush panels, frieze, cornice located in grounds in front of the house.</p>	There will be no effect on the ability to appreciate the architectural interest of the house.	Methodology: High Sensitivity + minor effect = Moderate Adverse Effect Cumulative: There will be a cumulative effect arising from the Power Generation Plant stacks and Covanta in the view from the house. Covanta will be more visible than the Project. The combined and cumulative effects are considered to be Moderate Adverse Effect
Historic interest:	Early parts by Captain Wynn, designer of original Buckingham House. Possible involvement of Wren. Lady Holland, Whig political and literary hostess, lived here 1818-45.	There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of the house.			

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects	
		Archaeological interest:	No known archaeological interest	No effect.	<p>Professional Judgement: Moderate Adverse Effect</p> <p>Mitigation: None</p>	
Artistic interest:	No know artistic interest.	No effect.	Character:	A good example of a 17 th century mansion.		There will be no effect on character.
Views:	The house is located on the slope on the western side of Ampthill Park and faces north west. It has extensive views to the north west, north and west. These are not designed views as such but the house has been built, in part due to the views from and of the house.	<p>The Power Generation Plant stacks will be visible in the distance from the front of the house to the north west. In these views, the stacks will be experienced in the context of other tall industrial structures such as Marston Vale wind turbine, the Stewartby chimneys and the electricity pylons that are located to the south of the Power Generation Plant, all of which will be at an apparent similar distance to the north west of the house.</p> <p>The stacks will also be visible in views of the house from parts of Ampthill Park in which the stacks will be visible in the distance and c. 90^o from the house. As with views from the house, there are other tall industrial structures at a similar apparent distance from the house.</p> <p>Views toward the house from the north west, west and north will be unaffected.</p>	Setting:	The house is located within gardens which in turn are located within Ampthill Park Registered Park and Garden. The house is approached along a track from the north east off which its driveway comes at the front of the house. To the rear of the house is a block of woodland that extends back through the registered park. The house is located in a raised position which allows for extensive views over the		The stacks of Power Generation Plant will be visible in the distance to the north west of the house. They will form a new element within the setting. However, they are located at

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
		<p>countryside to the north west, west and north. These views extend as far as the higher ground to the north west of Marston Moretaine and the A421 c. 5km away.</p> <p>The gardens of the house and Ampthill Park have a very strong positive contribution to the significance of the house due to their historical associations and the aesthetic experience of the house. The views over the countryside to the north west of the house also have a positive contribution to the significance of the house as it was built, in part, for this view. However, this view contains a significant quantity of modern industrial and transport related structures within it, such as the two railways along which trains can be seen and heard passing by the house, Marston Vale wind turbine, Stewartby chimneys and electricity pylons.</p>		<p>nearly 2 km distance and will be experienced within the context of other tall industrial structures in the same part of the periphery of the setting. The other existing industrial structures will appear significantly taller than the Power Generation Plant's stacks. Consequently, due to the stacks being experienced as part of, and a subservient element of, industrial structures located towards the periphery of the setting, the presence of the stacks will provide only a limited contribution to the significance of the house. Therefore, the Power Generation Plant will result in a minor magnitude of change of a similar nature to existing structures in the same peripheral part of the setting which has a limited contribution to the significance of the house.</p> <p>The Gas and Electrical Connections will have no effects on the setting of the house.</p>	
		<p>Significance: National significance.</p>		<p>Minor effect on the contribution that the setting provides to the significance of the house. However, there will be no material effect on the significance of the house.</p>	
<p>16 And 17, How End Road II</p>	<p>1.9 km to the east</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>17th century house (now subdivided) with 19th century reworking. Vernacular style, no known architect.</p>	<p>There will be no effect on the ability to appreciate the architectural interest of the house.</p>	<p>Methodology: High Sensitivity + Negligible impact</p>

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
LB11		Historic interest:	Illustrative of vernacular 17 th century houses.	There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of the house.	<p>=</p> <p>Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Cumulative:</p> <p>Covanta will have a similar effect as the Project. The combined and cumulative effects are considered to be Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Professional Judgement:</p> <p>Negligible Effect</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <p>None</p>
		Archaeological interest:	No known archaeological interest	No effect.	
		Artistic interest:	No know artistic interest.	No effect.	
		Character:	A good example of a 17 th century house.	There will be no effect on character.	
		Views:	No designed views. The house faces north west and has incidental views in all directions although this is restricted by trees and nearby farm buildings in places.	Views of the Project will be restricted by intervening tress and other vegetation.	
		Setting: The house is located within a garden which in turn is surrounded by arable fields. The setting has a positive contribution to the significance of the house, an effect which diminishes rapidly with distance from the house.		Setting: The Project will be located beyond the setting of the house.	
		Significance: Regional, potentially national significance.		Negligible effect on the contribution that the setting provides to the significance of the house.	
Two Kilns And Four Chimneys At The Stewartby Brickworks II LB13	1.9 km to the east	Architectural interest:	Two mid-20 th century Hoffman Kilns (the southern most named CK1 and that to its north named CK3) with four chimneys, one surmounting each kiln, one amongst buildings adjoining the north end of CK1, and one detached to the south.	There will be no effect on the ability to appreciate the architectural interest of the kilns and chimneys.	<p>Methodology:</p> <p>High Sensitivity + negligible effect =</p> <p>Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Cumulative:</p> <p>Covanta will have a similar effect as the Project. The</p>
		Historic interest:	Remains of a former industry that form an important part of the local economy and social history of the local communities.	There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of the kilns and chimneys.	
		Archaeological interest:	No known archaeological interest.	No effect.	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects	
		Artistic interest:	No known artistic interest.	No effect.	<p>combined and cumulative effects are considered to be Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Professional Judgement: Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Mitigation: None</p>	
Character:	A good example of a 20 th century brick kilns and associated chimneys.	There will be no effect on character.	Views:	No designed views. Due to the height of the chimneys, they form a prominent feature of views toward Stewartby from all directions.		The Power Generation Plant stacks will be visible in views of the Stewartby chimneys but they will be significantly lower than the chimneys.
Setting: Kilns and chimneys are located within former brickworks which form its setting and it is within this area that the setting has a very strong positive contribution to the significance of the listed structures. The wider countryside also forms part of the setting where the chimneys act as a landmark feature. This provides limited positive contribution to the significance of the kilns and chimneys.		<p>The stacks of the Power Generation Plant will be visible in views of the chimneys. They will not be experienced from the listed structures themselves. The industrial and functional nature of the chimneys and stacks are essentially the same as is their architectural form. They are inherently compatible with each other. They will be experienced within the context of other tall industrial structures in the same part of the periphery of the setting. Therefore, while the Power Generation Plant will be a change within the setting, this will not affect the significance of the listed structures.</p> <p>The Gas and Electrical Connections will have no effects on the setting of the house.</p>				
Significance: National significance.		Negligible effect on the contribution that the setting provides to the significance of the kilns and chimneys.				
Ruins Of Houghton	2.7 km to the	Architectural interest:	Ruins of the great house built by John Thorpe in 1615, with alterations by Inigo Jones of circa 1620	There will be no effect on the ability to appreciate the	Methodology: High Sensitivity +	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
House, Houghton Park SAM & I LB25	east		Subsequent work by Wren and Chambers.	architectural interest of the ruin.	<p>minor effect =</p> <p>Moderate Adverse Effect</p> <p>Cumulative:</p> <p>There will be a cumulative effect arising from the Power Generation Plant stacks and Covanta in the view from the house. Covanta will be more visible than the Project.</p> <p>The combined and cumulative impact is expected to be of minor magnitude, on a high receptor and therefore are considered to be of Moderate Effect (</p> <p>Professional Judgement:</p> <p>Slight effect</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <p>None</p>
		Historic interest:	<p>Houghton House was built within an area formerly known as Dame Ellensbury Park, named after Alianor, the second wife of Sir Almaric de St Amand. His family owned considerable land in Bedfordshire in the 14th and 15th centuries. After Almaric's death in 1430, the manor passed to Lord Fanhope of Ampthill Castle, although part of the estate was retained by Alianor until her death in 1467; and it has been suggested that Alianor's residence stood on the site of Houghton House. Dame Ellensbury Park, together with Ampthill Park, later passed to the crown and became a royal hunting territory. In 1606, James I visited the area and commissioned the architect John Thorpe to draw up plans for the reconstruction of Ampthill Castle. This project was abandoned, and it is thought that the architect was subsequently re-directed to design Houghton House. In 1615 James granted the house to Mary Herbert, Countess Dowager of Kent and it is thought that she commissioned Inigo Jones to design the neo-Classical loggias for the north and west entrances. The house reverted to the crown after her death in 1621, and was later granted to Thomas Bruce, Earl of Elgin. Thomas's son Robert, 1st Earl of Ailesbury, succeeded to the property after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, and was in turn succeeded by his son, Thomas, who went into exile with James II in 1688. In 1738, Thomas's heir sold the property to the 4th Duke of Bedford. The duke's son, the Marquis of Tavistock, lived there from 1764 until his death in a hunting accident in 1767. In 1794 the Duke of Bedford ordered the house to be un-roofed and partially dismantled, with some items taken for reuse elsewhere. The remaining structure was abandoned until 1923, when it was purchased with a view to preservation by the Bedford Arts Club.</p> <p>The house may have provided the inspiration for 'House Beautiful' in Bunyan's The Pilgrim's Progress.</p>	There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of the house.	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
		Archaeological interest:	The ruined remains of an early 17th century house (which was partly demolished in the late 18th century), the principal carriageway to the south, and part of the surrounding terrace which is considered to retain evidence of contemporary formal gardens and courtyards.	There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the archaeological interest.	
		Artistic interest:	No known artistic interest	No effect.	
		Character:	Ruins of a once fine 17 th century house	There will be no effect on character of the ruins.	
		Views:	The monument is located on the hills to the north east of Ampthill overlooking the lower lying land to the north west, north and west. There are extensive views from the house across the lower lying ground. There are views of the house along the high ground on which it is located from the south west and the north east and there also views up toward the house from the lower lying area to the west, north west and north of the house.	<p>The Power Generation Plant stacks will be visible in the distance from ruins of the house to the west. In these views, the stacks will be experienced in the context of other tall industrial structures such as Marston Vale wind turbine, the Stewartby chimneys and the electricity pylons that are located to the south of the Power Generation Plant, all of which will be at an apparent similar distance to the north west of the house.</p> <p>The stacks will also be visible in views of the house along the high ground on which the house is located. As with views from the house, there are other tall industrial structures at a similar apparent distance from the house.</p> <p>Views towards the house from the north west, west and north will be unaffected.</p>	
		Setting: The monument is located on the edge of high ground within an area of grassland. It is approached from the south east along a footpath that is lined by trees. The house is located in a raised position which		The stacks of the Power Generation Plant will be visible in the distance to the west of the	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
		<p>allows for extensive views over the countryside to the north west, west and north. These views extend as far as the higher ground to the north west of Marston Moretaine and the A421 c. 5km away.</p> <p>The views over the countryside to the north west of the house have a positive contribution to the significance of the house as it was built, in part, for this view. However, this view contains a significant quantity of modern industrial and transport related structures within it, such as the two railways along which trains can be seen and heard passing by the house, Marston Vale wind turbine, Stewartby chimneys and electricity pylons.</p>		<p>house. They will form a new element within the setting. However, they are located at nearly 2 km distance and will be experienced within the context of other tall industrial structures in the same part of the periphery of the setting. The other existing industrial structures will appear significantly taller than the Power Generation Plant's stacks. Consequently, due to the stacks being experienced as part of, and a subservient element of, industrial structures located towards the periphery of the setting, the presence of the stacks will not dominate the views or setting which provides only a limited contribution to the significance of the house. Therefore, as the Power Generation Plant will result in a minor magnitude of change of a similar nature to existing structures in the same peripheral part of the setting which has a limited contribution to the significance of the house.</p> <p>The Gas and Electrical Connections will have no effects on the setting of the house.</p>	
		<p>Significance: National significance.</p>		<p>Minor effect on the contribution that the setting provides to the significance of the house. However, there will be no material effect on the significance of the house.</p>	
<p>Amphill Castle: a medieval</p>	<p>2.3 km to the</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>No architectural interest</p>	<p>No effect</p>	<p>Methodology: High Sensitivity +</p>

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
magnate's residence	south east	Historic interest:	<p>The palace was built in the early 1400's by Sir John Cornwall, later Lord Fanhope. He married Elizabeth, sister of Henry IV, and wanted a residence 'Meet for his Royal spouse'. The palace came into the hands of Henry VIII in 1524 and Katherine of Aragon lived there during the divorce proceedings of 1533. The buildings had already fallen into decay by 1555 and at the time of the 1567 survey its partial demolition was planned. Final demolition took place before 1649.</p>	<p>There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of the monument.</p>	<p>minor effect = Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Cumulative: There will be a cumulative effect arising from the Power Generation Plant stacks and Covanta in the view from the house. Covanta will be more visible than the Project. The combined and cumulative effects are considered to be Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Professional Judgement: Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Mitigation: None</p>
		Archaeological interest:	<p>Remains of a 15th century palace. The approximate site of the palace is marked by Katherine's Cross, erected in the 1770's to commemorate Katherine of Aragon who lived for a time at the palace. Although there are no upstanding walls, there exists a detailed survey of the palace precinct drawn up in 1534 which enables the plan and extent of the ruins to be ascertained. The main precinct comprised four wings arranged about a rectangular inner court, with a gatehouse on the east wing and kitchens and a great hall on the north. Outside the north wing was a smaller court which contained a well-house. To the east and south the palace was surrounded by an outer, or 'Base', Court which had a range of buildings at the perimeter which contained stables, workshops and other rooms which housed the ancillary functions of the palace. Using the known plan as a guide, the remains of the palace can be traced on the ground. At the crest of the ridge is a rectangular platform which is the site of the Inner Court. Katherine's Cross is located on this platform. Between the north edge of the platform and the edge of the steeply sloping natural scarp is a terrace which accommodated the well-house court. The eastern edge of the Base Court ran about 50 m to the west of the platform, diagonally across the present Rugby field, and its southern side is considered to lie at the break of slope of the scarp above the car park fence. The route of an original access into the Base Court from Woburn Road is marked by a gully leading up this scarp. This scarp and the steep slope to the west</p>	<p>There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of the monument.</p>	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
			of the palace are likely to have been terraced, both in order to consolidate them and for aesthetic reasons.		
		Artistic interest:	No known artistic interest.	No effect.	
		Character:	Earthworks within Ampthill Park	There will be no effect on character of the monument.	
		Views:	The monument is located within Ampthill Park and there are views across the southern and western part of the park. The northern edge of the monument is close to the top of the ridge along which the park is located. From this limited part of the monument there are extensive views across the lower lying ground.	<p>The Power Generation Plant stacks will be visible in the distance from along the northern edge of the SAM. In these views, the stacks will be experienced in the context of other tall industrial structures such as Marston Vale wind turbine, the Stewartby chimneys and the electricity pylons that are located to the south of the Power Generation Plant, all of which will be at an apparent similar distance to the north west of the SAM.</p> <p>The stacks will also be visible in views of the SAM along the high ground on which the house is located. As with views from the house, there are other tall industrial structures at a similar apparent distance from the SAM.</p>	
		Setting: The monument is within Ampthill Registered Park and Garden which forms the core of its setting and it is within this area that the setting has a very strong positive contribution to the significance of the SAM. As described above, the northern edge of the SAM has extensive views over the countryside to the north west, west and north. These views extend as far as the higher ground to the north west of Marston Moretaine and the A421 c. 5 km away. These views over the countryside to the north west of the SAM have a positive contribution to the significance of the SAM as the castle was built, in part, for this view. However, this view contains a significant quantity of modern industrial and transport related structures within it, such as the two railways along		The stacks of the Power Generation Plant will be visible in the distance to the north west of the northern edge of the SAM. They will form a new element within this part of the setting. However, they are located at nearly 2 km distance and will be experienced within the context of other tall industrial structures in the same part of the periphery of	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
		which trains can be seen and heard passing by the house, Marston Vale wind turbine, Stewartby chimneys and electricity pylons.		<p>the setting. The other existing industrial structures will appear significantly taller than the Power Generation Plant's stacks. Consequently, due to the stacks being experienced as part of, and a subservient element of, industrial structures located towards the periphery of the setting, the presence of the stacks will not dominate the views or setting which provides only a limited contribution to the significance of the SAM, especially as the stacks will not be experienced from within the majority of the SAM at all. Therefore, as the Power Generation Plant will result in a minor magnitude of change of a similar nature to exiting structures in a peripheral part of the setting which has a limited contribution to the significance of the SAM.</p> <p>The Gas and Electrical Connections will have no effects on the setting of the house.</p>	
		Significance: National significance.		Minor effect on the contribution that a small and peripheral part of the setting provides to the significance of the SAM. Therefore, there will be a negligible impact on the significance of the SAM.	
Medieval village and moated sites at Thrupp End	2.4 km to the south west	Architectural interest:	No architectural interest	No effect	Methodology: High Sensitivity + Negligible impact = Slight Adverse
		Historic interest:	Deserted medieval village. Historical documents record that the manor belonged to the Abbess of Barking and that it was held by the Goldington family	There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
SM3			from at least the 15th century. The map of 1775 also shows that houses stood on the site as late as the 18th century	the monument.	<p>Effect</p> <p>Cumulative:</p> <p>There will be a cumulative effect arising from the Power Generation Plant stacks and Covanta in the view from the house. Covanta will be more visible than the Project.</p> <p>The combined and cumulative effects are considered to be Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Professional Judgement:</p> <p>Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <p>None</p>
		Archaeological interest:	The remains of a deserted medieval village and two medieval moated sites. The village site is known from low earthworks and aerial photographs which show clearly a range of building plots extending for some 30-50 m to the south east of the lane leading to Thrupp End Farm. Long narrow fields, typical of medieval farming, extend for a further 100 m beyond the house plots and there is a distinct boundary or headland about 1 m high visible on the south east edge. At the northern end of the village are the remains of two moated sites. One is attached to the north east corner of the village. The second moat lies to the north-west of Thrupp End Farm and is comprised of two islands, a larger square island. The moats are considered to have been part of the medieval manor known as 'Goldington's Manor'. The name is applied to Thrupp End Farm on a map dated 1775 and it is possible that the manor house stood on the site of the present farm house.	No effect	
		Artistic interest:	No know artistic interest.	No effect.	
		Character:	Well preserved earthworks	There will be no effect on character.	
		Views:	No designed views. There are views across the surrounding farmland in all directions, although in places views are blocked or restricted by hedges. There are no meaningful views of the monument from the surrounding countryside.	The stacks of the Power Generation Plant and the pylons of the Electrical Connection will be visible in the distance to the north east of the monument.	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
		Setting: The setting of the monument is agricultural fields.		The presence of Project will be a change within the periphery of the setting of the monument. While visible, it will be beyond the setting and therefore, will have no effect on the significance of the monument.	
		Significance: National significance.		Negligible effect on the contribution that the setting provides to the significance of the monument.	
Long barrow 350m south east of Bury Farm	4 km to the east	Architectural interest:	No architectural interest	No effect	<p>Methodology: High Sensitivity + Negligible impact =</p> <p>Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Cumulative: There will be a cumulative effect arising from the Power Generation Plant stacks and Covanta in the view from the house. Covanta will be more visible than the Project.</p> <p>The combined and cumulative effects are considered to be Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Professional</p>
		Historic interest:	Neolithic burial mound	There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of the barrow.	
		Archaeological interest:	Long barrow orientated north west-south west and located along the crest of a Greensand ridge.	No effect	
		Artistic interest:	No know artistic interest.	No effect.	
		Character:	Earthwork of a Neolithic burial mound	There will be no effect on character.	
		Views:	No designed views. The barrow is located towards the top of a steep north facing slope and so there are extensive views to the north. Views to the south are blocked by the topography and by trees to the west.	The Project will not be visible as the barrow is on the edge of the ZTV and the trees of Lings Wood to the west of the barrow will block views of the Project.	
		Setting:	The setting of the barrow is the hillside on which it is located. It would have been built both to be seen from and to overlook the lower-lying land to the north and so the lower land also forms part of its setting which has a strong positive contribution to the significance of the barrow as it demonstrates the nature of the deliberate placing of the monument.		

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
					Judgement: Slight Adverse Effect Mitigation: None
		Significance: Regional, potentially national significance.		Negligible effect on the contribution that the setting provides to the significance of the house.	
Bowl barrow 500m south east of Bury Farm SM9	4.1 km to the east	Architectural interest:	No architectural interest	No effect.	Methodology: High Sensitivity + Negligible impact = Slight Adverse Effect Cumulative: There will be a cumulative effect arising from the Power Generation Plant stacks and Covanta in the view from the house. Covanta will be more visible than the Project. The combined and cumulative effects are considered to be Slight Adverse Effect
		Historic interest:	Bronze Age burial mound	No effect	
		Archaeological interest:	The monument includes a bowl barrow located close to the brow of a Greensand ridge. The barrow has a slight mound 18 m in diameter and up to 1 m high. A slight 2 m wide hollow surrounding the foot of the mound indicates the location of a partially infilled ditch, from which material was quarried during the construction of the monument. Although the bowl barrow may have been slightly denuded by an episode of ploughing during World War II, there is no evidence that the mound has ever been excavated.	No effect	
		Artistic interest:	No know artistic interest.	No effect.	
		Character:	A good example of a 19 th century village school	There will be no effect on character.	
		Views:	No designed views. The barrow is located towards the top of a steep north facing slope and so there are extensive views to the north. Views to the south are blocked by the topography and by trees to the west.	The Project will not be visible as the barrow is on the edge of the ZTV and the trees of Lings Wood to the west of the barrow will block views of the Project.	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
		<p>Setting: The setting of the barrow is the hillside on which it is located. It would have been built both to be seen from and to overlook the lower-lying land to the north and so the lower land also forms part of its setting which has a strong positive contribution to the significance of the barrow as it demonstrates the nature of the deliberate placing of the monument.</p>		<p>Setting: Although in the ZTV, the Project will not be visible from the barrow or in views of the barrow. Therefore, it will have no effect on the setting.</p>	<p>Professional Judgement: Slight Adverse Effect</p>
		<p>Significance: National significance.</p>		<p>Negligible effect on the contribution that the setting provides to the significance of the Monument</p>	
<p>Ringwork at The Round House, Brogborough Park Farm SM11</p>	<p>4. km to the south west</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>No architectural interest</p>	<p>No effect</p>	<p>Methodology: High Sensitivity + Negligible impact = Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Cumulative: There will be a cumulative effect arising from the Power Generation Plant stacks and Covanta in the view from the house. Covanta will be more visible than the Project. The combined and cumulative effects are considered to be Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Professional Judgement:</p>
		<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>The monument has been identified as 'Rugemont Castle', stronghold of the Wahull family and their successors the de Greys.</p>	<p>There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of the monument.</p>	
		<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>Ringwork castle 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. The castle is oval in plan measuring and comprises a central stronghold, the ringwork, with an outer defended court, or bailey, to the north, and is further defended to the south and west by a ditch and outer bank. The remains of the ringwork are visible to the south-east of The Round House as a pair of mounds which have been altered by quarrying but which were originally linked to form a full circuit. The outer ditch is clearly visible south of the ringwork. The ditch and bank are considered to continue around the west side of the house, beneath the existing driveway.</p>	<p>No effect</p>	
		<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>No know artistic interest.</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
		Character:	Earthwork of a ringwork castle	There will be no effect on character.	Slight Adverse Effect Mitigation: None
		Views:	No designed views. The monument is on a north east facing slope and has views in the direction. However, they are restricted as the monument is located within woodland.	Although theoretically visible, the blocking effect of the trees means that the Project will not be visible from the monument.	
		Setting: The monument is located in woodland with views through the trees over lower land to the north east. The woodland restricts the contribution that the setting has to its immediate surroundings		Setting: The Project will be partially visible in the distance to the north east through the trees. However, due to the distance, there will be no effect on its setting.	
		Significance: National significance.		Negligible effect on the contribution that the setting provides to the significance of the Monument	

Table 2 presents the assessment of the setting, significance and impact of the Project on registered parks and gardens and conservation areas. Ampthill Park and Ampthill Conservation Area have been assessed together. The reason for this is that the only part of the conservation area that is within the ZTV of the Project lies within the Registered Park and Garden which extends further into the ZTV than the conservation area does.

Table 2 Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas Within the ZTV

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
Ampthill Park II & Ampthill Conservation	1.4 km to the south east 1.8 km	Architectural interest:	None	No effect	Methodology: High Sensitivity + Minor impact = Moderate Adverse Effect
		Historic interest:	Landscape park by Lancelot Brown, c. 1771-2. Ampthill Great Park, originally a deer park, surrounded Ampthill Castle, which was built in the	There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
Area	to the south east		early 15 th century by Sir John Cornwall, lord of Ampthill Manor; Ampthill Little Park, lay south of the Ampthill to Woburn road. Having become royal property, the castle and parks were used by Henry VIII, who paid frequent visits between 1524 and 1532, and by Katherine of Aragon in the early 1530s during the divorce proceedings with Henry. The castle was ruinous by the end of the 16 th century and the present Park House was built in the late 17 th century. Lancelot Brown was employed to landscape the park from 1771-2. Horace Walpole visited Ampthill, corresponding regularly with Lady Ossory, and advised on the erection of the Katherine Cross in 1773, contributing the inscription. The second Earl lived at Park House until his death in 1818. In 1837 it was leased to Sir James Parke, later Lord Wensleydale, whose family remained as tenants until his widow's death in 1879, the estate having been bought by the Duke of Bedford during this period. The house was occupied by the army during World War II, following which it was sold to Bovril Limited, in 1955 becoming a Cheshire Home.	the park and conservation area.	<p>Cumulative: Covanta will have a similar effect as the Project. The combined and cumulative effects are considered to be Moderate Adverse Effect</p> <p>Professional Judgement: Moderate Adverse Effect</p> <p>Mitigation: None</p>
		Archaeological interest:	The park contains the scheduled remains of Ampthill Castle.	No effect.	
		Artistic interest:	No known artistic interest	No effect.	
		Character:	A good example of an 18 th century landscaped park.	There will be no effect on character of the park.	
		Views:	No designed views. However, Park House can be viewed from south and south west from within the park from the Ampthill Ridge. The Katherine Cross (listed grade II) stands in a prominent ridge-top position 700 m south of the house within the park and forms a prominent visual foci and has views north towards the house and Bedford Plain beyond.	The Power Generation Plant stacks will be visible in the distance from the northern half of the park from the top of the Ampthill Ridge and down the slope as it dips down on to the Bedford Plain. In these views, the stacks will be experienced in the context of other tall industrial structures such as Marston Vale wind turbine, the Stewartby	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
				chimneys and the electricity pylons that are located to the south of the Power Generation Plant, all of which will be at an apparent similar distance to the north west of the park and the northern edge of the conservation area.	
		Context:	18 th century landscaped country parks.	No effect	
		<p>Setting: In the direction of the Project, the setting of the park and the north eastern edge of the conservation area comprises extensive views over the countryside to the north west, west and north. These views extend as far as the higher ground to the north west of Marston Moretaine and the A421 c. 5 km away.</p> <p>As with Park House, the views over the countryside of the Bedford Plain to the north west of the house have a positive contribution to the significance of the house as it was built, in part, for this view. However, this view contains a significant quantity of modern industrial and transport related structures within it, such as the two railways along which trains can be seen and heard passing by the house, Marston Vale wind turbine, Stewartby chimneys and electricity pylons.</p>		The stacks of Power Generation Plant will be visible in the distance to the north west of the park and the north eastern edge of the conservation area. They will form a new element within the setting. However, they are located at nearly 2 km distance and will be experienced within the context of other tall industrial structures in the same part of the periphery of the setting. The other existing industrial structures will appear significantly taller than the Power Generation Plant's stacks. Consequently, due to the stacks being experienced as part of, and a subservient element of, industrial structures located towards the periphery of the setting, the presence of the stacks will not dominate the views or setting which provides only a limited contribution to the significance of the park and conservation area. Therefore, as the Power Generation Plant will result in a minor magnitude of change and be of a similar nature to existing structures in the same	

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
				<p>peripheral part of the setting which has a limited contribution to the significance of the park and conservation area.</p> <p>The Gas and Electrical Connections will have no effects on the setting of the park and conservation area.</p>	
<p>Significance: National significance.</p>		<p>Minor effect on the contribution that the setting provides to the significance of the park and conservation area. However, there will be no material effect on the significance of the assets.</p>			
<p>Millbrook Conservation Area</p> <p>CA2</p>	<p>1.6 km to the south east</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>Predominantly Victorian Estate cottage architecture</p>	<p>There will be no effect on the ability to appreciate the architectural interest or the architectural elements of the conservation area.</p>	<p>Methodology: High Sensitivity + Negligible impact = Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Cumulative: Covanta will have a similar effect as the Project. The combined and cumulative effects are considered to be Slight Adverse Effect</p> <p>Professional Judgement:</p>
<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>The earliest reference to Millbrook is Doomsday when the manors of Millbrook and Ampthill were held by the d'Albini family. The first owners of the Manor of Millbrook were the Norman Barons of Cainhoe Castle, the De Albinis, later known as D'Albini and Daubeney. They were followed by a St. Croix and after him came the St Amands, great Crusaders. The Beauchamps who followed, sold the manor to the renowned Knight of Agincourt fame, Sir John Cornwall, who married the sister of King Henry IV, and became Lord Fanhope, Baron Millbrook, held the Order of the Garter, and built Ampthill Castle in the 15th century. The Earls of Kent of Wrest Park followed, and eventually the Manor passed into the possession of King Henry VIII, and was annexed to the Royal Honour of Ampthill. The Bruce family, Earls of Elgin and of Ailesbury, were Seneschals of the Honour in the 17th century and Lords of the Manor until the time of the Earl of Upper Ossory in late 18th</p>	<p>There will be no effect on the ability to understand or appreciate the historic interest of the conservation area</p>			

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance		Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
			and early 19th centuries. In 1818 Lord Holland succeeded his uncle, Lord Upper Ossory. The manor was purchased by the Duke of Bedford after the death of Lord Holland in 1840 and the lordship of the manor has remained in his family since then.		Negligible Effect Mitigation: None
Archaeological interest:	The village has Saxon and Medieval origins and has potential for remains of these periods.	No effect.			
Artistic interest:	No known artistic interest.	No effect.			
Character:	A good example of an essentially Victorian estate cottage village	No effect			
Views:	There are no designed views. As the village is largely contained within a steep wood lined valley which prevents views in and out of the village. The character of the village changes at its northern end changes from enclosure and shadow of the valley to one of openness where views out across the countryside to the north are possible.	The majority of the Conservation Area lies outside of the ZTV and so will not be visible from the vast majority of the area. The stacks of the Power Generation Plant will be visible in the distance to the north of this small section of the conservation area.			
Setting:	The setting of the Conservation area in the direction of the Project comprises agricultural fields. The way that views open up at the northern part of the conservation area is an important aspect of its setting.		The stacks of the Power Generation Plant will be visible in a small part of the northern eastern portion of the conservation area in the distance to the north. They will form a new element within this part of the setting. However, they are located at nearly 2 km distance and will be experienced within the context of other tall industrial structures in the same part of the periphery of the setting. The other existing industrial structures will appear significantly taller than the Power Generation Plant's stacks. Consequently, due to the stacks being experienced as part of, and a subservient		

Heritage asset & No. on Fig. 13.1	Distance to turbine	Description, observation and assessment, setting, and significance	Assessment of Effects	Summary of Effects
			<p>element of, industrial structures located towards the periphery of the setting, the presence of the stacks will not dominate the views or setting which provides only a limited contribution to the significance of the conservation area, especially as the stacks will not be experienced from within the majority of the area at all. Therefore, the Power Generation Plant will result in a minor magnitude of change of a similar nature to existing structures in a peripheral part of the setting which has a limited contribution to the significance of the conservation area.</p> <p>The Gas and Electrical Connections will have no effects on the setting of the house.</p>	
		<p>Significance: Regional, possibly national significance.</p>	<p>Minor effect on the contribution that a small and peripheral part of the setting provides to the significance of the conservation area. Therefore, there will be a negligible impact on the significance of the conservation area.</p>	

3.3 - Consultation with CBC

From: Martin Oake [<mailto:Martin.Oake@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk>]
Sent: 29 January 2015 11:33
To: Rob Bourn
Subject: RE: Millbrook Power

Hi Rob

Thanks for your emails and apologies for not replying earlier.

Having thought about both your proposals and given the acknowledged issues with identifying the route of the gas pipeline connections I am not sure that doing geophysics of the whole corridors will be worth the effort. Although there has been some success using geophysical survey to detect sites within the clay vale, conditions are such that geophysics alone is not a sound basis for identifying archaeological remains. Geophysics would need to be complimented by a programme of trial trenching to be confident of the results. On that basis I think that the your original proposal for doing strip map and sample of the selected pipeline routes ahead of construction may be the most effective way of dealing with the archaeological impact of the pipeline, and indeed the pylon bases.

Regards

Martin

Martin Oake
Archaeologist
Development Management
Regeneration and Business Directorate

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