THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP

SITE 883 LAND AT TWINWOODS

BEDFORDSHIRE

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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CONTENTS PAGE

1.0 Introduction 4
2.0 Legislation, Policy and Guidance 6
3.0 Method 11
4.0 Baseline Conditions 15
5.0 Known Heritage Assets within the Area of Search 33
6.0 Assessment and Recommendations 40
References 45

TABLES PAGE

Table 1: Criteria for Determining Heritage Significance 12
Table 2: Magnitude of Effect 13
Table 3: Significance of Effect 14

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Gazetteer of Known Heritage Assets
APPENDIX B: Location of Known Heritage Assets

FIGURES

Figure 1: Milton Ernest (Twinwood Farm) airfield looking north, the control tower and airfield code are beneath the runway intersection, 28 March 1948. Photograph taken by No. 541 Squadron, sortie number RAF/CPE/UK/2546. © Historic England 22

Figure 2: Extract of the inclosure map for Milton Ernest [MA16/2] showing the edge of the village fields within the north-west edge of the site boundary © Bedfordshire Archives 24

Figure 3: Extract of the inclosure map for Thurleigh dated to 1808 [WG954 (MA47/3) showing the north-east edge of the site boundary. Rutter's Farm is in the lower centre of the image, Romp Hall is seen to the western edge and Waterfall Farm and 8 Mill Road are to the east side. © Bedfordshire Archives 24

Figure 4: William Hyett's Map of Lancashire 1815 © The British Library 25

Figure 5: Possible prehistoric enclosure cropmark, east of Rutter's Farm © Getmapping Plc 27

Figure 6: Possible prehistoric enclosure cropmark, west of Rutter's Farm © Getmapping Plc 27

Figure 7: Medieval to post medieval village cropmarks north of Milton Ernest © Getmapping Plc 27

Figure 8: Palaeochannel cropmarks north of Clapham, 1996 © NCAP 27

1.0 Introduction

1.1 In March 2021 TEP was commissioned by Lichfields on behalf of iSec / Bedfordia to produce a Heritage Impact Assessment to support the site promotion of Site 883 Land at Twinwoods, as part of the call for sites process and site promotion for development in the new Bedford Borough Local Plan.

1.2 The proposed development at Twinwoods comprises residential development of up to between 6,000 dwellings (without a potential new train station) or up to 7,500 dwellings (with a potential new train station). These will comprise both market and affordable housing and a number of community and commercial uses to support this new development. This includes a mix of E-Class Uses, comprising a business park, light industrial, and commercial activities, local retail facilities and town centre and a range of smaller local centres, as well as a range of leisure, recreational and community uses. Site access would primarily be through the construction of a new A6 bypass, but access improvements would also be proposed with new cycleway and footpaths.

1.3 The assessment is required in order to understand the possible impact on the historic environment by future development at this site and has been requested by Bedford Borough Council. This assessment is also required in order to address Paragraph 189 and 190 of the revised National Planning Policy Framework (2019) and Policy 41S - Historic environment and heritage assets, of the Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030.

1.4 The Heritage Impact Assessment has been undertaken in accordance the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (CIfA 2020) and 'Brief for a statement of heritage significance and impact assessment' (Bedford Borough Council 2020)

Site Location and Topography

1.5 The site of Twinwoods is located approximately 5km to the north-west of Bedford and east of the A6. The site is also close to the principal rural settlements of Clapham and Sharnbrook and the smaller settlements of Milton Ernest, Thurleigh and Bletsoe.

1.6 The site spans a number of parishes comprising Milton Ernest, Thurleigh, Bletsoe, Clapham, Ravensden, and Brickhill. The local planning authority is Bedford Borough Council. The historic environment record (HER) relevant to this site is held by the Bedford Borough Council.

1.7 The site comprises a total area of 860.5 ha, centred at National Grid Reference TL 03752 55872. The topography is relatively flat to gently undulating plateau, varying from 75 to 85m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) with the western and eastern edges sloping down from 75 to 40m aOD.

1.8 The character of the site is presently mainly agricultural, incorporating land which formerly comprised RAF Twinwood Farm, a Second World War airfield. Extant built form within the site includes Twinwoods Business Park (comprising 67 ha), Yarl's Wood Immigration Detention Centre (IDC), and a number of farmsteads with associated houses including Bedfordia Farms, Twinwood Farm, Outfields Farm, and Highfield Farm.

Aims and Objectives

1.9 The aim of this assessment is to provide:

- A description of the baseline historic environment conditions of the site,
- A description of the archaeological potential of the site,
- An assessment of the significance of the designated and non-designated heritage assets at the site and within the 500m study area, considering the contribution made by setting to that significance

1.10 This report also provides an assessment of the likely effects of future development on the known and potential heritage assets.

1.11 This report includes conclusions and recommendations. The recommendations consider strategies to avoid, reduce or mitigate effects on the designated and non-designated heritage assets that could arise from alteration or destruction of these heritage assets, or development within their setting.

2.0 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

Statutory Legislation

2.1 The statutory legislation most relevant to this report comprises;

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979: It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or adjacent to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. This Act makes no reference to the setting of Scheduled Monuments.
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990: In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the decision maker shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting (section 66). Special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area (section 72).
- Hedgerow Regulations 1997: A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association.

National Planning Policy

2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has three overarching objectives in order to achieve its aim of sustainable development. This includes an **environmental** objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment (Chapter 2, paragraph 8).

2.3 Chapter 16 of the NPPF (2019) then goes on to describe provisions specifically relating to conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

2.4 Paragraph 189 advises local planning authorities to require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by their proposal, including any contribution made by their setting. It states that *"the level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance".*

2.5 The glossary to the NPPF describes significance in relation to heritage policy as *"The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting".*

2.6 The setting of a heritage asset is defined as *"the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of the asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral".*

Local Planning Policy

2.7 The local planning policy relevant to this report is set out within the Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030 which was formally adopted in January 2020.

Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030

2.8 Policy 41S - Historic environment and heritage assets covers all elements of the historic environment including designated and non-designated heritage assets, and provides a framework for managing change to the historic environment. This policy replaces all other relevant historic environment polices previously set out in the Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan Policies (2005), Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan Policies (2008) and Saved Policies from the 2002 Local Plan.

2.9 The adopted policy follows the revised NPPF more closely, and is set out in full below:

> *Policy 41S - Historic environment and heritage assets*
>
> *i. Where a proposal would affect a heritage asset the applicant will be required to describe:*
>
> *a. The significance of the asset including any contribution made by its setting and impacts of the proposal on this significance, and*
>
> *b. The justification for the proposal, how it seeks to preserve or enhance the asset/setting or where this is not possible, how it seeks to minimise the harm.*
>
> *ii. This description must be in the form of one or a combination of: a desk based assessment; heritage statement; heritage impact assessment; and/or archaeological field evaluation. Further information will be requested where applicants have failed to provide assessment proportionate to the significance of the assets affected and sufficient to inform the decision-making process.*
>
> *iii. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset or non-designated heritage asset of archaeological interest of demonstrably equivalent significance to a scheduled monument, consent will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*
>
> *iv. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.*

v. In considering proposals affecting designated heritage assets or a non-designated heritage asset of archaeological interest of demonstrably equivalent significance to a scheduled monument, involving their alteration, extension, demolition, change of use and/or development in their setting, the Council will include in their consideration as appropriate:

a. The asset's archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest and any contribution to its significance from setting (including the wider historic landscape)

b. scale, form, layout, density, design, quality and type of materials, and architectural detailing

c. boundary treatments and means of enclosure

d. implications of associated car parking, services and other environmental factors

e. effect on streetscape, roofscape and skyline including important views within, into or out of heritage assets

f. impact on open space which contributes positively to the character and/or appearance of heritage assets

g. the positive benefits of the proposal in addressing heritage at risk.

vi. Where heritage assets are included on a Local List and are affected by development proposals the Council will afford weight proportionate to their heritage significance in the decision-making process to protect and conserve the significance which underpins their inclusion. Partial or total loss adversely impacting this significance will require clear and convincing justification.

vii. The effect of proposals on the significance of non-designated heritage assets will be taken into account in determining applications for development. Applications which result in harm or loss of significance to non-designated heritage assets will only be supported if clear and convincing justification has been demonstrated. In making a decision, the Council will weigh the significance of the heritage asset affected against the scale of any harm or loss to it.

viii. Where applications are permitted which will result in (total or partial) loss to a heritage asset's significance (including where preservation in situ of buried archaeological remains is not necessary or feasible), applicants will be required to arrange for further assessment of and recording of this significance in advance of, and where required, during development/works. This assessment and recording must be undertaken by a suitably qualified specialist in accordance with a design brief set by the Council's Historic Environment Team. The work might include:

- archaeological and/or historic building fieldwork,

- post-excavation/recording assessment, analysis, interpretation,

- archiving with the local depository, and

- presentation to the public of the results and finds in a form to be agreed with the Council.

As a minimum, presentation of the results should be submitted to the Bedford Borough Historic Environment Record and where appropriate, will be required at the asset itself through on-site interpretation

2.10 The council is also expected to produce a local list of heritage assets, however this was not yet available at the time of this assessment report..

Guidance

2.11 Best practice guidance notes and standards relevant to the historic environment, and consulted in the production of this report comprise:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance documents;
- National Planning Practice Guidance (2019);
- Historic England, Conservation Principles; Policy and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (HE, 2008);
- Historic England, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment" (HE 2015);
- Historic England, Historic Environment Advice Note 2 Making Changes to Heritage Assets (HE 2016);
- Historic England, Historic Environment Advice Note 3, 2nd Ed. The Setting of Heritage Assets (HE 2017); and
- Historic England, Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (HE 2019).

2.12 Conservation Principles (HE 2008) sets out Historic England's approach to understanding heritage significance, and describes four groups of heritage 'values', which are referred to below:

- Evidential value: the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- Historical value: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative.
- Aesthetic value: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal value: the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

2.13 Historic England's Advice Note 3, 2nd Ed. (HE 2017) provides specific guidance on identifying setting and its impact on heritage significance and recommend a staged approach to assessing effects on setting comprising the following steps:

- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;

- Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
- Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or the ability to appreciate it;
- Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm, and;
- Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

3.0 Method

Areas of Search

3.1 Data was gathered for all designated heritage assets within 500m of the site boundary. This allowed for the identification of the heritage assets where the development could affect the contribution of the heritage asset's setting to its significance. This study area is proportionate to the scale of the site, and was informed by a preliminary appraisal of baseline data.

3.2 Data has also been gathered for all non-designated heritage assets within the site boundary and a 500m buffer from the site boundary. The area of search has been designed to be fully inclusive of the site boundary to ensure that assets adjacent to the development site but with the potential to extend into are captured in baseline data. The area of search also allows for assets with archaeological interest within or adjacent to the site to be placed in context, and for the identification of trends that may help to predict archaeological potential within the site.

Data Sources

3.3 The following sources were consulted:

- The National Heritage List for current data on designated heritage assets;
- The Historic Environment Records (HER) held by Bedfordshire Borough Council;
- Ordnance Survey historic mapping;
- Archaeological Data Service;
- Aerial photographs and satellite images;
- British Geological Survey mapping; and
- Other online sources for historic mapping and information.

Assessing Heritage Significance

3.4 The significance of a heritage asset is described in terms of the value of the heritage asset because of its heritage interest (architectural, archaeological, artistic or historic) and is also described in relation to the asset's heritage values (evidential, historical, communal, and aesthetic).

3.5 For designated assets (Listed Buildings (LB), Scheduled Monuments (SM), Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas), the importance is 'high' or 'very high' as these assets meet the national criteria for designation under the relevant legislation. Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens are graded (I, II* and II) according to relative significance.

3.6 The relative significance of each non-designated heritage asset within the historic environment baseline has also been determined to provide a framework for comparison. These categories do not reflect a definitive level of significance or value of a heritage asset, but a provisional one based on the asset's heritage values to provide an analytical tool that can inform later stages of assessment and the development of appropriate mitigation, where needed. Some non-designated assets can be of equivalent importance to designated heritage assets. In these cases, their relative importance means that they are treated as if they are designated assets.

Table 1: Criteria for Determining Heritage Significance

Significance	Description
Very High	Internationally and nationally important resources: World Heritage Sites, Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Some Scheduled Monuments, especially those associated with a World Heritage Site.
High	Nationally important resources: Grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefield.
Moderate	Regionally important resources: Non-designated heritage assets and landscape features with high or moderate evidential, historical, aesthetic and/or communal values
Low	Locally important resources: Non-designated heritage assets and landscape features with low evidential, historical, aesthetic and/or communal values.
Negligible	Assets with very low or no evidential, historical, aesthetic and/ or communal values, or where remains are known to have been significantly altered or destroyed.
Unknown	Assets with very low or no evidential, historical, aesthetic and/ or communal values, or where remains are known to have been significantly altered or destroyed.

Assessing the Effects of the Proposed Development

3.7 The effects of future development have been determined by comparing the significance of the known heritage assets (or potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest) against the magnitude of likely effect. The significance of a heritage asset can be harmed or lost by alteration or destruction of the asset or development within its setting.

3.8 In policy terms (NPPF paragraph 195 and 196), harm to the significance of a heritage asset can be substantial or less than substantial. Planning practice guidance identifies that substantial harm is a high test. This is normally associated with total loss of a heritage asset's significance. Major adverse effects on heritage assets of moderate or high heritage significance are equivalent to substantial harm.

3.9 Less than substantial harm is a broader bandwidth and the degree of less than substantial harm is a professional judgement encompassing minor changes through to more significant effects. The conclusions in this report identify the overall significant effects of the proposed future development on heritage assets in accordance with the following scale:

- None: no discernible change to any heritage asset, of any significance
- Minor: minor adverse changes to the significance of a heritage asset of moderate or high heritage significance, or significant adverse changes or total loss of significance to a heritage asset of low or negligible heritage significance
- Moderate: moderate adverse changes to the significance of a heritage asset of low or moderate heritage significance.

Magnitude of Change

3.10 Assessing the effect of the proposed future development in relation to the historic environment baseline is then considered by comparing the relative significance of the heritage asset against the predicted magnitude of change. This includes the assessment of effects on the setting of heritage assets to determine whether, and to what degree, the heritage significance of an asset may be harmed by development within its setting.

3.11 The descriptions of magnitude of change, provided in the following table, relate to harm to or loss of significance of the asset (and not, where development only affects its setting, the degree of change within that setting).

Table 2: Magnitude of Effect

Magnitude	Definition
High	Total loss or substantial harm to key elements, or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that post development character or composition or attributes of baseline will be fundamentally lost or changed.
Moderate	Partial loss or harm to one or more important elements or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that post development character or composition or attributes of baseline will be partially changed.
Low	Minor loss. Change arising from the loss or alteration will be discernible but underlying character or composition or attributes of the baseline condition will be similar to pre-development circumstances or patterns.
Negligible/ None	No loss or harm to heritage significance. Change barely distinguishable.

Significance of Effect

3.12 Determining the overall significance of effect is then a professional judgement that compares the magnitude of effect against the relative sensitivity of the heritage assets affected.

Table 3: Significance of Effect

Magnitude	Importance of Receptor				
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
High	Major	Major or Moderate	Moderate	Low	Negligible
Moderate	Major or Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low or Negligible	Negligible or None
Low	Moderate or Low	Low	Low or Negligible	Negligible	None
Negligible/ None	Negligible or None	None	None	None	None

3.13 Heritage policy makes a distinction between substantial and less than substantial harm (NPPF, paragraphs 195 - 196). For the purpose of this assessment, major adverse effects are equivalent to substantial harm. Moderate and low effects are equivalent to less than substantial harm. Effects that are negligible are less than substantial and are also not significant.

Limitations of this Assessment

3.14 A research visit to the Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service could not be undertaken due to the closure of the service during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021.

3.15 Monument data from the HER consists of secondary information derived from varied sources. This data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is generally accurate. There are however several limitations to the data set, generic to any historic environment assessment. For example, where the known archaeological data relates to chance finds, or cropmark evidence, the full extent, date and nature of the asset is often uncertain. Also, a number of records, especially older records such as antiquarian finds, excavations or observations often fail to accurately locate assets.

3.16 Due to these limitations, it is possible that previously unrecorded heritage assets with archaeological interest could survive within the proposed area of development. Additionally, due to the buried and invisible nature of archaeological assets, there is often an element of uncertainty regarding the survival, condition, nature and extent of any such assets.

4.0 Baseline Conditions

Introduction

4.1 Figures provided in support of the description of baseline conditions comprise:

- Figure 1: Milton Ernest (Twinwood Farm) airfield looking north
- Figure 2: Extract of the inclosure map for Milton Ernest
- Figure 3: Extract of the inclosure map for Thurleigh
- Figure 4: William Hyett's Map of Lancashire 1815
- Figure 5: Possible prehistoric enclosure cropmark, east of Rutter's Farm
- Figure 6: Possible prehistoric enclosure cropmark, west of Rutter's Farm
- Figure 7: Medieval to post medieval village cropmarks north of Milton Ernest
- Figure 8: Palaeochannel cropmarks north of Clapham

4.2 Time periods referenced in the text are as follows:

- Prehistoric: 500,000 BC - AD 43
  - Palaeolithic: 500,000 -10,000 BC
  - Mesolithic: 10,000 – 4,000 BC
  - Neolithic: 4,000 – 2,500 BC
  - Bronze Age: 2,500 - 800 BC
  - Iron Age: 800 BC – AD 43
- Roman: 43 – 410
- Early Medieval and Saxon: 410 - 1066
- Medieval: 1066 – 1540
- Post Medieval: 1540 - 1901
- Modern: 1901 - present

4.3 Abbreviations used are as follows:

- AOD - Above Ordnance Datum
- CA - Conservation Area
- HER - Historic Environment Record
- LB - Listed Building
- SM - Scheduled Monument

4.4 Bracketed number (e.g. NDHA1) reference the unique identifying number allocated to heritage assets in the Gazetteer (Appendix A) and the location figures (Appendix B)..

Historic Background and Context

Site Geology and Topography

4.5 The solid geology of the site is recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as primarily Peterborough Member - Mudstone, formed in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. This is overlain by Oadby Member - Diamicton, formed in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacigenic in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary period. Historic boreholes within the site include evidence of sand, clay, chalk, flint and gravel.

4.6 At the western edge of the site, associated with the River Great Ouse, the BGS records underlying geology of Oxford Clay Formation - Mudstone, Kellaways Clay Member - Mudstone, Kellaways Sand Member - Sandstone And Siltstone and Blisworth Limestone Formation - Limestone. In some parts the BGS records the geology to be overlain by areas of Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel, a sedimentary deposit formed of down-slope layers and accumulated materials and also Alluvium - Clay And Silt, a sedimentary deposit reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river or estuary. These superficial deposits of Head and Alluvium are also seen in the centre of the site at a small watercourse and to the east at Ravensden Brook. The recorded geology reflects the historic setting of the site within and adjacent to a riverine environment, providing a suitable location for settlement and agriculture from the prehistoric period through to the present day.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic

4.7 During this period the climate of the British Isles was subject to a number of Ice Ages. At this time groups of hunter-gatherers would have travelled across the country during the warmer periods, making the most of any resources.

4.8 Stone tools, especially flint, are usually the only evidence which survives from this period. There is one find spot of a flint handaxe (**NDHA1**) dated to this period within the area of study.

Mesolithic

4.9 The climatic changes at the end of the last Ice Age meant that communities could recolonise Britain. The sea levels rose with the melting of the glaciers, separating Britain from the continent.

4.10 The communities which lived here were still following a hunter-gatherer lifestyle, moving around the landscape as the seasons changed to utilise the wider resources which were now available. The improving climate allowed for extensive woodland cover to grow. Settlements were temporary and/or seasonal, and evidence in the wider area has shown that people returned to preferred locations on a seasonal basis. These preferred locations would have had abundant resources, an example would be at a riverside environment with adjacent woodland, such as may have been present in the study area during this period.

4.11 The evidence for this period continues to be largely stone or flint tools. Within the site boundary a flint core (**NDHA2**) was found which appears to have had two flakes struck from it which is dated to this period. A Mesolithic to Neolithic scraper (**NDHA4**) was also found within the site boundary.

Neolithic

4.12 During the Neolithic period, nomadic hunter-gathering gave way to more settled forms of living and agriculture. Domesticated plants and animals were introduced, pottery began to be used, and the first more permanent settlements appeared. Woodland clearance began predominately within the river valleys, the effects of which can still be seen today, resulting in an open, permanently cultivated or grazed landscape with little woodland cover. The earliest areas to be farmed tend to be on the river valley sands and gravels, which are known to be present within the study area to the west at the River Great Ouse. Flint and stone were still used for tool making. There is also increased evidence for funerary and ritual monuments from this period. Within the wider area, there is evidence for possible ritual or community significance attributed to open areas above or at a confluence of watercourses. This has been seen in the archaeological record with inhumation sites, ditched enclosures and hengi-form monuments, which also tend to be recorded on sand and gravels.

4.13 The evidence for this period within the study area continues to be flint tools, which included a blade, two flakes and a core within the site boundary (**NDHA8**).

Bronze Age

4.14 Copper and bronze weapons and tools began to appear during this period, and there is evidence for further woodland clearance, more intensive use of the land and increased population. The heavier claylands are thought to have retained their woodland cover into the Bronze Age period, due to the unsuitability of the soils for farming, but the woodlands were likely still managed. Settlements from this period are also predominately located near rivers.

4.15 Within the site boundary, evidence that flint tools were still predominantly used is seen at Highfield Farm where a flint end scraper and a flint knife were found (**NDHA8**). A flint arrowhead was also found at Highfield House (**NDHA10**).

4.16 Within the area of study, there is evidence for settlements and enclosures, usually in the form of cropmarks. There is also evidence from cropmarks for possible funerary monuments. These monuments tend to be on seasonally flooded land near the river, whereas settlement areas were on the higher terraces, although these later also appeared in a riverine setting. The settlement areas identified from cropmarks are difficult to date precisely, so the forms of cropmarks in the HER are compared against excavated and dateable examples.

4.17 Within the site boundary a possible oval enclosure is interpreted as either a Bronze Age round barrow or an Iron Age enclosure (**NDHA12**). A further six cropmark locations of a possible Bronze Age or Iron Age enclosures (**NDHA15-16, NDHA18-21**) are also recorded within the site boundary.

4.18 An excavation at the Yarls Wood Immigration Detention Centre also recorded evidence for later prehistoric occupation of the site in the form of roundhouses, rectangular buildings and pits (**NDHA9**).

Iron Age

4.19 In the Iron Age period settlement density increased in the wider area, with expansion away from the river valleys onto the higher claylands, meaning that woodland clearance is likely to have again taken place in this period. These settlements were located on high elevations along ridge tops, and the associated farmland enclosures were connected by trackways and routeways. Routeways across the study area and site are seen on 18th century mapping which may have had their earlier origins in this period.

4.20 The general increase in settlement density is reflected in the recorded archaeological evidence within the study area and site. There are fifteen areas of cropmarks which indicate may Iron Age to Roman settlements (**NDHA24**-**25**, **NDHA27**, **NDHA34**-**36**, **NDHA40**-**42**, **NDHA45**, **NDHA47**-**49**, **NDHA54** and **NDHA58**).

4.21 Within the study area there is also abundant evidence for ironworking and smelting (**NDHA28, NDHA30** and **NDHA50**). Large areas of slag patches are seen across the site and study area in areas mostly under plough, and can be found in association with enclosures of uncertain date.

4.22 The development of coinage also begins in the later Iron Age. Coinage in Britain was first imported from the continent and then minted locally across southern Britain. With the study area a gold Atrebatic abstract quarter stater, dates from 55-45 BC is recorded within the HER (**NDHA31**).

Roman

4.23 As the Roman occupation of Britain expanded from the military base at Colchester, the Romans constructed a network of roads to facilitate the transportation of supplies and troops. There is some indication of Roman activity within the study area, including evidence of possible Roman roads (**NDHA60-63**), a cemetery (**NDHA66**) and occasional field systems and enclosures. It is possible that cropmarks which dated to the Iron Age period are the remains of field systems and associated features which continued in use into the Roman period.

4.24 By the time of the Roman invasion, it is likely that the wider landscape of the study area was characterised by individual farmsteads and small hamlets, with enclosed fields, open grazing and woodland. Further clearance of woodland in river valleys may have led to increased water run-off of rainfall into the nearby watercourses which in turn would have led to wetland areas at the bottom of the river valleys. In keeping with the agricultural character of the area at this time, it is likely that the site itself was located within a rural region of dispersed farmsteads. There is evidence for a possible large rectilinear enclosure (**NDHA67**), and a cropmark of a square enclosure in the area where a lead coffin was found in the 19th century (**NDHA177**). In addition within the site an extensive pottery scatter with iron slag suggests a possible Roman iron working site near Yarlswood (**NDHA68**), which is likely to have utilised the local charcoal available form woodland in the nearby area.

4.25 There are a large number of Roman coins mainly dating from the late 3rd to early 5th century found near Bletsoe. It is possible that these indicate an area of Roman activity, or they may be evidence of a hoard. They are all of a similar date and denomination which gives credence to a hoard interpretation.

Early Medieval and Saxon

4.26 Bedfordshire had a tumultuous early medieval history. The county was forcibly sequestered as Danish territory following the Treaty of Wedmore, with a fortified settlement lining the River Great Ouse. It was reclaimed by King Edward a few decades later, but faced the threat of Danish invasion or attack throughout the next century.

4.27 Throughout this period, it is highly unlikely that the rural character of the study area was considerably altered, and agricultural occupation was sustained from the early medieval period onwards. Settlement again appeared to be concentrated at river valleys, likely exploiting already cultivated farmland, and the archaeological record appears to demonstrate a move away from the heavy claylands again, which led to some areas of woodland regeneration in this period.

4.28 The reorganisation of estates from the 9th century into nucleated settlements with strip fields is evidenced within the wider area of study. To the north the village of Bletsoe has early medieval origins (**CA1**), with the place name deriving from the Old English meaning *'hillspur of a man called Blecci'* (Mills 2011). The site of a possible Anglo-Saxon barrow is suggested by placename evidence near Oakley (**NDHA178**) and to the south of the study area at North Brickhills, a Saxon building and cremation burial were recorded during excavations in 2006 - 2007.

Medieval

4.29 The site boundary is situated directly east and north of the village of Milton Ernest, the medieval extent of which extends into the site boundary (**NDHA184**, **NDHA190**). The earthworks associated with the shrunken medieval village at Milton Ernest are also a Scheduled Monument (**SM3**). The village was twice its present size in the 14th century, and was at the centre of an extensive agricultural area.

4.30 Milton Ernest is first referenced in the Domesday Book (1086) as Middletone. Milton is a common name that originates from the Old English for '*middle farmstead or estate'* (Mills 2011). The manorial affix Ernest is first referenced in 1430 in the Plea Rolls of the Court of Common Pleas, as Erneis. It indicates the name of the main manor of the village (Mills 2011). The village appears on Speed's map of Bedfordshire in 1610 in an agricultural landscape, noted as Mylton (Hawkyard 1988). The church at Milton Ernest (**LB1**) has Norman origins, and was continually redeveloped throughout the medieval period.

4.31 Yarl's Wood (or Yarlswood) hermitage and moated site (**SM2**/**NDHA182**) was occupied from the 12th century and destroyed by fire in the 16th century. Moated sites in the wider area may have been created in the medieval period from newly enclosed woodland areas. The hermitage was associated with Cauldwell Priory, located to the south-east of Bedford, which also held the right to nominate a vicar or rector to a church (advowson) at Oakley and the chapel at Clapham, along with three other Bedfordshire churches.

4.32 Population growth in the 12th and 13th centuries led to settlement expansion at the edge of parishes in the form of rows of dwellings within the former open fields, as seen to the east of the site Boundary at Scald End **(NDHA187**). At various points intersecting and beyond the site boundary the remains of deserted medieval villages (DMVs) are present, such as the settlements at Milton Ernest, and Rutter's End (**NDHA189**). These rural settlements probably made use of the favourable farming conditions of the area: primarily agricultural, Bedfordshire was ideal for producing barley and for pasture (Hawkyard 1988). The medieval settlements also closely follow the topography of these areas, chosen for their soils and proximity to watercourses.

4.33 From this period within the site boundary there are also find spots of a coin (**NDHA212**), a buckle (**NDHA220**), pottery (**NDHA208**) and tile in association with slag (**NDHA225**-**6**). The coin and buckle are likely to be from casual loss, with the tile, pottery and slag possibly indicating the practice of manuring – spreading waste material over the open fields.

4.34 Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation is recorded across the site and study area (**NDHA196** and **NDHA200**) as well as likely medieval to post medieval field boundaries (**NDHA230**-**1**, **NDHA233**-**6**). During the medieval period, and continuing until enclosure during the post medieval period, villages were usually set within an open field system with commons. An open field system is composed of unenclosed cultivation strips arranged within a number of 'great fields', usually two or three, which were used in rotation so that the unused portion could recoup nutrients through pasturing. The practice of ploughing these individual strips resulted in the recognisable ridge and furrow earthworks. However due to modern intensive farming practices, it is estimated that less than 2% of ridge and furrow recorded in 1950s aerial photographs still survives, and truncation of these landscape features by modern farming techniques has been recorded by archaeological investigations in recent years within the study area

4.35 In order to support an expanding population at the beginning of the medieval period, these strip fields were recorded to have been expanded up the valley slopes and woodland clearance is thought to have taken place to make more room for arable cultivation This is seen in the study area at Judge's Spinney, Highfield Road (**NDHA226**) which prior to enclosure in 1804 was part of a furlong in Oakley's arable common field, and ridge and furrow remains can still be seen here. After the mid-14th century the population was seen to decline and piecemeal enclosure occurred in the study area into the post medieval period.

Post Medieval

4.36 Bedfordshire remained a primarily agricultural county until at least the late-19th century, and this is reflected in the historic mapping relevant to the study area. The predominant industries of the county during this period were lace manufacture and wool production. Within the study area and site there are records for small scale industry in this period including some minor quarrying and a clay pit, recorded in 1708 (**NDHA300**).

4.37 In the 18th and 19th centuries enclosure began to be implemented by act of parliament across the wider area. The introduction of large areas of hedgerow and new straight roads can still be seen in part across the site, although the post medieval field system has been subject to expansion and large scale removal of areas of hedgerow in the modern period. There are however below-ground traces of the change in the post medieval landscape here, which can be seen in cropmark evidence, with field boundary cropmarks and earthworks within the site boundary (**NDHA277**-**8**) recorded by aerial and LiDAR imagery.

4.38 One of the main landowners of the area was the Duke of Bedford who made use of the enclosure acts to consolidate his land holdings and by 1795 the duke had bought land within the site and planted areas of woodland including Brown's Wood (**NDHA274**).

4.39 Within the site post medieval activity is indicated by a number of extant buildings, agricultural buildings, and woodland, revealing the rural character of the landscape at this time. There are two Listed Buildings within the site boundary dating to this period, Highfield House (**LB9**) and Stone Cottage (**LB18**) which have their origins in the 16th and 17th centuries. Another building from this period is Outfields Farm (**NDHA249**), which was built later following parliamentary enclosure in the 19th century, and Twinwood Farm which is seen on historic mapping from 1815. There are also two landscaped parks within the site boundary, Milton Ernest Grange grounds (**NDHA271**) and Milton House grounds (**NDHA272**) which were also designed in the 19th century. These gardens are evidence of the reduction in the extensive agricultural fields and the introduction of a more private and enclosed landscape.

Modern

4.40 There is evidence for agriculture continuing in the study area into the early modern period with the construction of brick agricultural buildings at Highfields Farm (**NDHA311**).

4.41 During the modern period the central area of the site underwent considerable change when a number of acres of Twinwood Farm were requisitioned for an airfield during the Second World War (**NDHA310**). Throughout this time the airfield was mostly the base of the RAF Night Fighters, until 1944 when it was transferred to the U.S. Eighth Air Force. It is most famously known as the base from which the musician Glenn Miller disappeared in 1944, having departed from the airfield on 15th December, but the plane and its passengers were not seen from again. The night before Miller had stayed at Milton Ernest Hall.

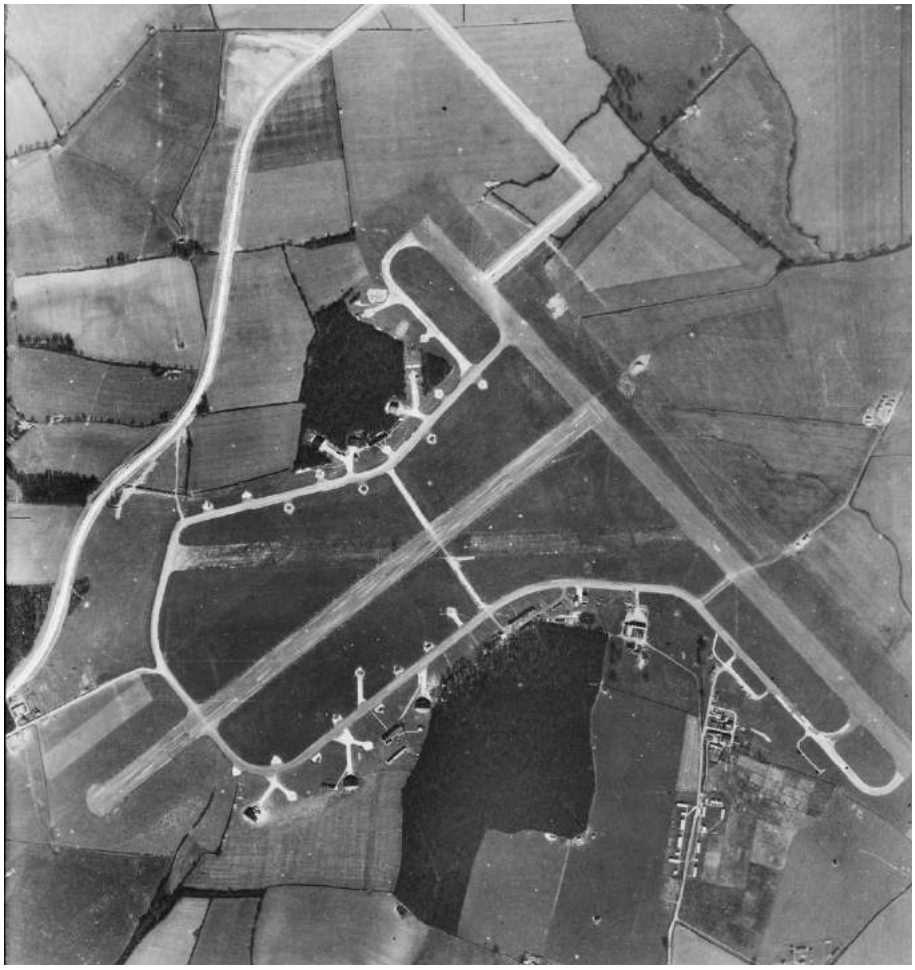

Figure 1: Milton Ernest (Twinwood Farm) airfield looking north, the control tower and airfield code are beneath the runway intersection, 28 March 1948. Photograph taken by No. 541 Squadron, sortie number RAF/CPE/UK/2546. © Historic England

4.42 There are a number of non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER for buildings associated with the airfield, with the dispersed site no. 4 (**NDHA317**) which included barracks, an ablutions block and air raid shelters. The buildings have all been demolished but the shelters are still visible as cropmarks on aerial photos. Defences for the airfield are evidenced by records for cantilevered pillboxes (**NDHA319** and **NDHA331**). The site of a radar station built for RAF Twinwood Farm is also within the site boundary (**NDHA336**). However it was demolished by 1968.

4.43 The airfield closed in 1945 and much of the land was returned to agricultural use. The cropmark remains of the SW-NE runway, E-W runway are evident in modern aerial photography. The airfield taxiway is still in use as a road and the control tower was restored to be used as the Glenn Miller Museum.

4.44 Part of the site was identified as appropriate for a military aeronautical research station comprising four wind tunnels, and construction began here in 1947. The Vertical Spinning Tunnel at the site was designated as a Grade II Listed Building in 2019 (**LB56**). It was built between 1948 and 1955, constructed of pre-formed steel plates and still stands at approximately 24.4m high. The main purpose of the VST was to enable the behaviour of free-fall aircraft models in spinning flight to be observed and to investigate methods of recovery from a spin (Historic England 2019). It is the only one of its kind, and the VST construction pioneered the technique of the welding on site of per-formed plates.

4.45 It was not until 1994 that the wind tunnel site was decommissioned, and some of the buildings of the Royal Aircraft Establishment (RAE) site are still extant. It is currently the site of Twinwoods Business Park, comprising some buildings of commercial use and Yarl's Wood Immigration Removal Centre, built in 2001. Despite this, the character of the site and study area remains predominantly agricultural into the present day.

Historic Map Regression

18th Century Map Evidence

4.46 Early maps held at the Bedfordshire Archives which show the study area in any detail were not available to be consulted due to archive closure, however a number of pre-OS maps were available online and have been referred to here.

4.47 The Jeffery's map of Bedfordshire dated to 1771 records the site and wider area in some detail. The map shows route ways which cross the site between the main settlement areas and woodland areas at Yarl's Wood and Twinwood which are larger than their present size. Some buildings are marked up with names such as Rutter's Farm (named Rutters) and Romp Hall (named Flitters End), however others are not named.

19th Century Map Evidence

4.48 The inclosure map for Milton Ernest dated to 1803 (Figure 2) records the earlier settlement to be clustered around Radwell Road, Bedford Road and Rushden Road. Within the boundary of the site to the north of Milton Ernest, there are a number of enclosures to the north side of Rushden Road which are no longer extant, but can be partly seen as cropmarks on aerial imagery. The Grade II Listed Building of Stone Cottage can be seen on the map within the site boundary, as well as a number of enclosures containing buildings no longer extant in this area, most of which are now part of the Scheduled Monument of the Shrunken medieval village at Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire

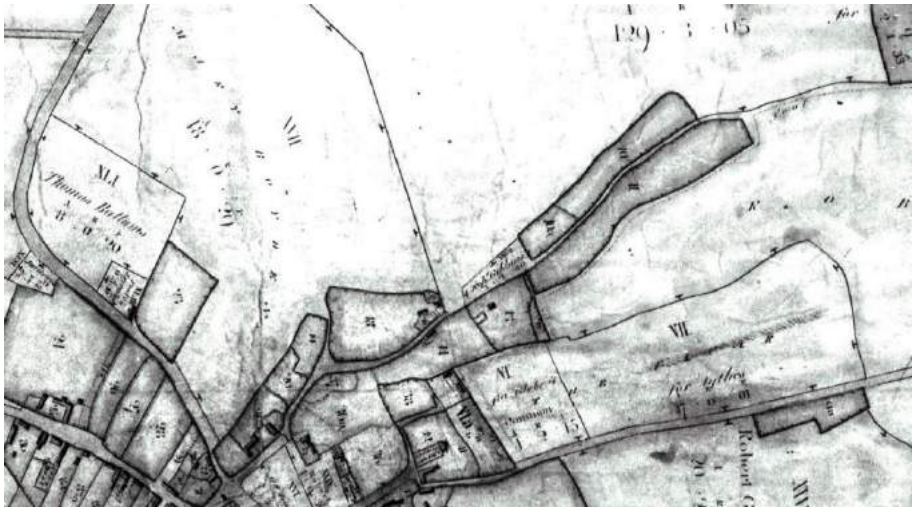

Figure 2: Extract of the inclosure map for Milton Ernest [MA16/2] showing the edge of the village fields within the north-west edge of the site boundary © Bedfordshire Archives

4.49 The inclosure map for Thurleigh dated to 1808 (Figure 3) [WG954 (MA47/3)] records the field pattern at the north-east edge of the site boundary close to Thurleigh. Farmstead settlement along Mill Road, including the Grade II Listed Buildings of Waterfall Farm, 8 Mill Road is seen to the east, the barns at Rutter's Farm are seen to the southern edge and Romp Hall to the western edge. The north-east site boundary edge which is aligned with Mill Lane is seen to be extant on this map forming the edge of the enclosures marked in green along this road. Waterfall Farm is shown to be in the ownership of Thomas Howkins, who also utilised the fields to the south-west of the farm within the site boundary. Some of the field boundaries here are still extant and most likely have survived where they follow natural features such as the watercourse which crosses or are still mark out property boundaries where the dwellings or farm are still in use.

Figure 3: Extract of the inclosure map for Thurleigh dated to 1808 [WG954 (MA47/3) showing the north-east edge of the site boundary. Rutter's Farm is in the lower centre of the image, Romp Hall is seen to the western edge and Waterfall Farm and 8 Mill Road are to the east side. © Bedfordshire Archives

4.50 William Hyett's Map of Lancashire 1815 (Figure 4) records the site as within a landscape of regular and irregular fields interspersed with parcels of woodland. Wigney Wood is present in the north, however it was at this time within a large square enclosure, since bisected by Thurleigh Road. To the south-west of Rutter's Farm are two square parcels of woodland named Lawn Wood and Earl Wood which are now much reduced and named Yarl's Wood. A number of farmsteads are also shown to be extant by this time including Rutter's Farm, those along Mill Road, Wood End and Graze Hill to the east and south-east and Twinwoods Farm, adjacent to Twin Wood. Only the northern and southern extent of Twin Wood now survives. The hand drawn map contour lines demonstrate that the pattern of settlements, including isolated farmsteads tend at this time to follow higher elevations above valleys with a river or stream.

Figure 4: William Hyett's Map of Lancashire 1815 © The British Library

4.51 The OS County Series: Bedfordshire 1884 1:2,500 continues to record the site and study area as primarily agricultural fields. The road pattern is different to the present arrangement, with the road leading east from Milton Ernest cutting through what is today Twinwoods Business Park. Woodland areas seen today are extant within and beyond the site boundary, such as Yarl's Wood, Little Oakly Wood, Long Spinney, Twin Wood, Brown's Wood and Wigney Wood. Outfield Farm is in the same location as it is today, south-east within the site boundary, as is Traylesfields Farm. Littlewood Farm is shown to the west of Twin Wood. There is a building indicated on the site of Fairfield Farm. A brook runs through the site, joining with a moat at Yarl's Wood. There are two moats beyond the site boundary, to the north, adjacent to Manor Farm and Blackburn Hall respectively. Bletsoe Castle lies adjacent to the north of the site boundary.

4.52 The OS County Series: Bedfordshire 1886-1892 1:10,560 records little change, however the moat next to Manor Farm is no longer indicated.

4.53 The OS County Series: Bedfordshire 1901 1:2,500 records little change, however some of the fields south of Rutter's Farm have been divided up, making smaller fields. A group of rectangular fields on the site of Twinwoods Business Park are marked as allotments.

4.54 The OS County Series: Bedfordshire 1902 1:10,560 records no change to the site.

4.55 The OS County Series: Bedfordshire (partial) 1927 1:10,560 records only the south side of the potential development site. There is now a hospital for infectious diseases south of the potential development site, bounded by the road to Clapham. There is a new building to the north of Brown's Wood, marked The Grange. It is just north of the southern road site boundary line

4.56 The OS County Series (partial) 1938-1952 1:10,560 records a new road to the north of the potential development site that cuts through the centre of Wigney Wood. Within the potential development site, a water tower is now present north of the allotments. By this time the airfield is likely to be built, however the maps show that the field pattern remains largely unchanged. This is possibly a security measure as Britain was at war at this time.

4.57 The OS Plan (partial) 1960 1:10,560 records that the airfield is located within the site, truncating the field pattern. Oakly Wood and Yarl's Wood are not indicated.

4.58 The OS Plan 1969 1:2,500 records a complex of buildings on the site of the airfield, bounded by Thurleigh Road, labelled Royal Aircraft Establishment Tunnel Site. Twinwood Road cuts through Brown's Wood leading towards the site. The eastern part of Wigney Wood is no longer present. Rutter's Farm has expanded, with Rutter's Farm Cottages to the west. Outfield's Farm has also expanded. The farm north of The Grange is labelled Mead Farm. There are a series of earthworks marked east of Milton Ernest. Sun Valley Poultry Farm now lies south of the potential development site boundary. West of this lies a disused camp, labelled Narlyoak. Long Spinney has been significantly reduced in size. There is a tree-lined path leading from Bedford Road to Twinwood Road.

4.59 The OS Plan (partial) 1970 1:10,560 records only the northern section of the site. The field pattern and road layout that can be seen on the map is largely unchanged.

4.60 The OS Plan 1979 1:2,500 records a series of unmarked buildings that roughly follow the boundary of Twin Wood. There are more tracks leading into Oakley Little Wood.

4.61 The OS Plan (partial) 1981 1:10,000 records no change at the site.

4.62 Aerial photography from 2002 - 2009 records the contraction of the Royal Aircraft Establishment (RAE) site and construction of Twinwoods Business Park and the Yarl's Wood Immigration Centre which was built in 2001 on the former RAE site. In 2006 some agricultural development had taken place east of Twinwood Road and at Bedfordia Farm to the west.

4.63 Available aerial imagery also records cropmarks within the site and study area, including the remains of the former Twinwood Farm Airfield, earlier field boundaries to the north of Milton Ernest, possible prehistoric enclosure cropmarks east and west of Rutter's Farm, areas of ridge and furrow remains at Milton Ernest and a number of palaeochannels across the site, which represent the remains of historic watercourses, no longer extant.

Figure 5: Possible prehistoric enclosure cropmark, east of Rutter's Farm © Getmapping Plc

Figure 6: Possible prehistoric enclosure cropmark, west of Rutter's Farm © Getmapping Plc

Figure 7: Medieval to post medieval village cropmarks north of Milton Ernest © Getmapping Plc

Figure 8: Palaeochannel cropmarks north of Clapham, 1996 © NCAP

Previous Archaeological Events

4.64 The following archaeological interventions relevant to the archaeological potential and history of the site have been undertaken within the study area;

Bletsoe Castle Watching Brief

4.65 In 1986, Bedfordshire County Archaeological Service undertook a short watching brief at the moated enclosure of Bletsoe Castle which indicated that the site may have been levelled in the post medieval period. The service recorded a post or late medieval wall which predates the current house, a substantial ditch which ran adjacent to the north-west side of the moat and a substantial robber trench full of large limestone blocks and coarse yellow mortar.

Land Adjacent to Pendle, Thurleigh Road, Milton Ernest: archaeological evaluation

4.66 In 1997, Bedfordshire County Archaeological Service excavated two trenches in advance of building work within the medieval village, however these revealed no archaeological features.

Yarl's Wood, Clapham: Excavation

4.67 During 2000 Bedfordshire County Council Archaeology Service (now known as Albion Archaeology) under-took archaeological investigations in advance of the construction of the Yarl's Wood Immigration Detention Centre on the outskirts of Clapham. These revealed a prehistoric settlement along with elements of a medieval field system.

Capham Bypass A6: Archaeological Field Evaluation Non-intrusive Survey

4.68 In 2000 a non-intrusive survey was carried out along the proposed route of the A6 Clapham Bypass. The work comprised a desk-based assessment, surface artefact collection and geophysical survey.

4.69 Extensive quarrying of gravel and clay, both on and near the southern half of the route, has revealed considerable evidence for former settlement, particularly for the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. However, much of the route crosses previously quarried land where it is highly unlikely that there will be any archaeological impact. Fieldwork was very limited on this part of the route and did not identify any archaeological sites.

DERA (Tunnel Site), Twinwood Road, Clapham: Archaeological Field Evaluation

4.70 In 2000, in advance of the construction of the Yarl's Wood Immigration Detention Centre, Bedfordshire County Archaeological Services revealed a prehistoric system along with elements of a medieval field system. To the west and north of the site possible buildings were identified by posthole arrangements suggesting a number of buildings, some of which appear to be Bronze Age roundhouses, while others have a rectilinear form.

4.71 Ditches were investigated that form part of a field system predating the 19th century historical maps for this area. Given the absence of ridge and furrow along with the relationship of one of the ditches with the Yarl's Wood moated site, it is possible they have their origins as woodland boundaries in the medieval period.

Land At North Brickhill, Bedford: Archaeological Evaluation

4.72 Following geophysical survey, in 2003 Albion Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation of 80ha of land at North Brickhill, Bedford, located on the northern outskirts of Bedford occupying a south-facing slope descending to the centre of the area. The trial trenching revealed that there were areas of disturbed ground, likely as a result of deep ploughing. In the southern field only a single ditch and truncated cultivation furrow were recorded. In the northern field a portion of undated pit and a tree throw were recorded, and the surviving features had been severely truncated by recent agricultural activity. It was also concluded that medieval cultivation of the area had resulted in soil erosion form the upper slopes, however there was also an absence of artefacts in the ploughsoil which suggested this area was not a focus for past human activity.

Land At North Brickhill, Bedford: Trial Trenching

4.73 In 2004 Albion Archaeology undertook excavation of 17 trial trenches in this area, which revealed ten features of archaeological origin. These included pits and ditches, one of which contained part of an early-middle Iron Age storage vessel, and medieval to post medieval field boundaries.

Bedford Medium Secure Unit, Thurleigh Road, Milton Ernest: Archaeological Evaluation

4.74 In 2004 an intrusive evaluation was undertaken in response to a planning application for the construction of a Medium Secure Unit on the north-west of the Quinetiq site. This followed an earlier desk-based assessment in 2000 ahead of the construction of the Yarl's Wood Immigration Detention Centre.

4.75 Six trenches were opened. The majority of archaeological remains they contained were interpreted as ditches, although a pit, a possible hearth and a stone 'structure' were also identified. The settlement-type features were associated with late Saxo-Norman/ early medieval pottery. The distribution and nature of these remains suggest that the site represents Saxo-Norman/ early medieval settlement-type activity and undated field systems, clearly not all contemporary. In addition, a post-medieval ditch was identified.

Land At North Brickhill, Bedford: Trial Trenching

4.76 In 2006 to 2007 Albion Archaeology undertook further at North Brickhill as part of residential development and parkland creation in this area. The areas evaluated at this provided evidence of flints from at least the Mesolithic period, early to middle Iron Age unenclosed settlement, ditched enclosures including a roundhouse, part of a Roman field system, a droveway, a Saxon building and cremation burial. It concluded that the site had been utilised for arable cultivation from at least the medieval period.

Rutters Farm, Old Milton Road, Thurleigh, Bedfordshire Archaeological Monitoring And Historic Building Recording

4.77 In 2007 Albion Archaeology undertook a watching brief and historic buildings recording at Rutters Farm. Despite the location of the farm within the supposed medieval settlement of Rutters End, no features were recorded that pre-dated the present farm, built in the post medieval period. Several archaeological features were identified, but all were of relatively modern origin. Topsoil and subsoil within the farmyard had been extensively removed down to the level of the geological boulder clay and replaced by rubble in order to create hard surfaces. No construction-related disturbance was evident in the area beyond the farmyard and its associated farm tracks, although only the trench to the north of the farm offered a significant opportunity to examine this area.

The Anglian Water pipeline from Clapham to Ravensden; archaeological watching brief and excavation

4.78 In 2007 Northamptonshire Archaeology undertook a watching brief during the construction of the Clapham to Racevnsden pipeline. As a result two previously undiscovered sites, one late Iron Age, the other Romano-British, were excavated and recorded. There was no overt evidence for structures but modest assemblages of pottery were indicative of nearby domestic activity. At the Roman site, evidence for gravel extraction was found in the form of a series of closely spaced ditches or elongated pits where small quantities of later 3rd to 4th century coins were found. A few isolated pockets of archaeological features were also recorded along the route.

Land Adjacent to Twinwoods Business Park, Thurleigh Road, Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Field Evaluation

4.79 In 2008 Albion Archaeology undertook an archaeological field evaluation of land adjacent to Twinwoods Business Park, which is situated within the potential development site. The evaluation revealed the remains of early to middle Iron Age trackside ditches and a gully, a post-medieval boundary ditch and pit, and a number of undated but possibly Iron Age features.

4.80 The evidence for activity during the early to middle Iron Age is thought to be of regional significance. The post medieval ditch could provide physical evidence of a boundary previously known only from historical evidence, and is thus perceived to be of local significance.

Land at Twinwoods Business Park: Archaeological Field Evaluation

4.81 In 2008 Albion Archaeology undertook another archaeological field evaluation of land at Twinwoods Business Park. A post-medieval ditch was recorded, with a contemporary ceramic land drain at the base, and modern pits were also found. No significant archaeological remains were identified by the trial trenching.

Romp Hall, Thurleigh: Archaeological Observation

4.82 Archaeological observation and recording was undertaken by Albion Archaeology during 2009 on works associated with extensions and alterations to the 17th-19th century barn at Romp Hall.

4.83 The work revealed evidence of the barns past use for both wood storage and as a stables and for its construction indicating that ground reduction had taken place prior to the erection of the 17th-18th century part of the barn. Foundation remains and artefactual material recovered suggest continuity of activity in the grounds of Romp Hall from the 12th century onwards.

Clapham Solar Farm, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation Interim Assessment Report

4.84 Archaeology Wales was commissioned in 2014 by Stratus Environmental Ltd to carry out a trenched evaluation on land adjacent to Fairfield Farm, Clapham, Bedford, prior to the construction of a proposed solar farm. The work followed a previous Desk-based Assessment and Geophysical Survey of the site, both of which indicated a potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

4.85 Forty-three, 20.0m long, trenches were excavated across the field. The majority of the 43 trenches contained no archaeological features, with evidence being confined to the western, south-eastern, and eastern-central parts of the site. Despite a relative lack of recovered artefactual material, four periods of occupation were identified: late Neolithic or early Bronze Age, mid to late Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval.

Twinwood Airfield, Bedfordia Farm, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, and Analysis.

4.86 Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) undertook an archaeological watching brief on land at the former Twinwood Airfield, Milton Ernest, between January and February 2016. The archaeological monitoring of works associated with the construction of a single wind turbine and associated works was carried out by MOLA on behalf of The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd. Two parallel ditches and six pits/postholes were present, all of which were undated.

Land At Graze Hill, Bedford; Evaluation

4.87 In 2019 MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) carried out a trial trench evaluation on land at Graze Hill, Bedford, Bedfordshire, in advance of residential development. Thirty-three trenches were excavated. Archaeological remains included one possible Iron Age ditch, a Saxon pit, several medieval ditches and a 19th-century brick kiln. In addition, three ditches and a pit of unidentified date were recorded. Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation on the site was limited to only surviving in a couple of places. Due to the presence of a steep hill in the east and stream in the west the low ground had accumulated build-up of both alluvium and colluvium.

LiDAR

4.88 The available online LiDAR data indicates that in the north of the site, the former field boundaries, possible faint ridge and furrow cultivation remains, and earlier settlement evidence are seen in the fields north of Milton Ernest. To the south of Bletsoe, possible medieval to post medieval settlement remains and field boundaries are seen in the very north area of the site boundary. To the north of Clapham further faint former field boundaries can be seen with possible ridge and furrow remains. To the south-east near Highfields Farm, earlier footpath or route ways are indicated as well as the site of a former farmstead at Goldington Highfields at the southern side of the site boundary. The central portion of the site is not covered by available LiDAR data.

Historic Landscape Character

4.89 There is no Historic Landscape Characterisation project for Bedford Borough. However, the field pattern evident in the potential development site is typical of that of post medieval and modern enclosure.

4.90 The development of the airfield has removed the previous field pattern in this area.

5.0 Known Heritage Assets within the Area of Search

Designated heritage assets within area of search

5.1 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites within the site or the 500m study area.

5.2 There are 61 designated heritage assets within the 500m area of search. These comprise two Grade I Listed Buildings, two Grade II* Listed Buildings, four Scheduled Monuments, one Conservation Area and 52 Grade II Listed Buildings. As the site boundary borders the two historic villages of Milton Ernest and Bletsoe, the most important assets which are adjacent to the site are discussed in further detail below.

Milton Ernest

5.3 Parish Church Of All Saints (**LB1**) (List entry number: 1159815). As a Grade I Listed parish church with origins in the 11th century, this asset built of coursed limestone rubble is of very high heritage significance. The church was developed and rebuilt in the medieval period (12th to 15th century), and was later renovated in the mid-19th century renovation by prolific Victorian architect William Butterfield, who also built Milton Ernest Hall (**LB2**). The setting of the church includes a number of modern dwellings in the village along Thurleigh Road which make a neutral contribution to its heritage significance. To the south is Church Green and the Grade II Listed Manor Farmhouse (**LB22**), and to the north-east is the Grade II Listed Woodlands (**LB20**) (formerly the vicarage built in 1694) which make a positive contribution to the church's heritage significance. Set to the east of the main post medieval area of the village, the surrounding agricultural fields, which include the Scheduled remains of the shrunken medieval village (**SM3**) to the east are the key elements which provide a positive contribution to the setting of the church.

5.4 Milton Ernest Hall (**LB2**) (List entry number: 1159806). As William Butterfield's only complete country house built in 1853-58 in a confident Gothic Revival design, this Grade I asset is of very high heritage significance. Built of coursed local limestone rubble with ashlar dressings, the building also has some chequer brick and stone work with clay tile roofs. The landscaped grounds (**NDHA273**) are shown on the 1803 enclosure map as is a large manor house which was replaced by the current hall building. The setting of this asset includes the grounds, the Grade II Listed dovecot (**LB53**) and stable block (**LB52**) to the north which were also present on the 1803 map and have been rebuilt, with the River Great Ouse to the south-west and present village of Milton Ernest to the north. Along with the wider landscape of agricultural fields these elements provide a positive contribution to the significance and setting of this heritage asset, however the well-wooded boundary along the river and A6 Bedford Road mean that the hall is largely screened in views from outside the private enclosed space, including from the site boundary.

5.5 Shrunken medieval village at Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire (**SM3**) (List entry number: 1009554). The monument is composed of two areas of earthworks including house platforms and holloway which lie on the eastern side of the village of Milton Ernest. These two sites formed part of the original medieval village of Milton Ernest which stood at the centre of an extensive agricultural area, and was twice its present size in 14th century. As a Scheduled Monument, this asset is of very high heritage significance and it provides an important contribution to the setting of the historic settlement of Milton Ernest and the listed buildings contained within. The surrounding agricultural fields make a positive contribution to the setting of this asset, as do the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation to the east and the public footpath to the north-east which would have been the road into the village here before the construction of Thurleigh Road. The site boundary includes the north side of this asset and follows the north side of Milton Ernest, therefore the site is within the setting of this asset, and indeed contains part of the Scheduled Monument.

Bletsoe

5.6 The Conservation Area of Bletsoe (**CA1**) is of high heritage significance and covers the main historic village centre, which is a few hundred metres from the turn off the A6 trunk road towards Riseley and Kimbolton. The settlement at Bletsoe probably originated as a late Saxon manor reorganised in the mid-11th century by its Norman conquerors. Five hundred years later it had become an estate village which endured until the middle of the 20th century. The Conservation Area contains the Scheduled moated site (**SM4**) and a large number of listed and locally important buildings, including the Grade II* Listed Buildings of the Church of St Mary (**LB3**) and Bletsoe Castle (**LB4**) on the south side of the village. The setting of the Conservation Area north-east of the River Great Ouse mainly comprises the surrounding agricultural fields, including the north of the site, which make a positive contribution to its heritage significance.

5.7 The Church Of St Mary The Virgin (**LB3**) (List entry number: 1158715) is of very high heritage significance as a Grade II* medieval parish church, whose form suggests Saxo-Norman origins built of coursed limestone rubble, however it was much restored in mid-19th century. Parts of the church date to the 13th and 14th century, including the aisleless nave which contains the Sir John St John (d. 1559) memorial. The setting of the church comprises the Conservation Area of Bletsoe (**CA1**), Bletsoe Castle (**LB4**) and its Scheduled moated site (**SM4**) the present village of Bletsoe and surrounding agricultural fields, including the north of the site, of all which make a positive contribution to its heritage significance.

5.8 Bletsoe Castle (**LB4**) (List entry number: 1114219) is of very high heritage significance as a Grade II* late-16th century mansion, built of coursed limestone rubble with old clay tiles on a hipped roof. The building was reduced from three to two storeys in the 19th century and subsequently modernised. This asset sits upon the Scheduled moated site (**SM4**), with the 16th century Grade II Listed bridge over the moat (**LB6**) to the south, later farm buildings to the east (including the 17th century Grade II Listed threshing barn (**LB33**)) and Church Of St Mary The Virgin (**LB3**) to the south-west. These buildings along with the Conservation Area (**CA1**) provide a positive contribution to the setting of Bletsoe Castle in the north of the village near the church. This setting also includes trees to the north which mark the moat here and surrounding agricultural fields, including the north of the site, which also make a positive contribution to its heritage significance.

5.9 Moated site with garden earthworks at Bletsoe Castle (**SM4**) (List entry number: 1012365). As a Scheduled Monument, this medieval moated site with garden enclosure and landscape earthworks is of very high heritage significance. The moat itself is almost square in plan and is partly surrounded by a waterfilled ditch measuring up to 25m wide by 3.5m deep with an outer bank 2m high and 5m wide. The ground beneath the buildings that are on the site is included within the scheduling, but the buildings and driveways are not. The castle is one of several medieval defensive sites located on the northern slopes of the Ouse valley, however there is no evidence of a castle on the site until 1327, when John de Pateshull obtained the King's licence to crenellate the manor house. Bletsoe is also said to be the birthplace of the mother of Henry VII. The moated site contains the Grade II* Listed Bletsoe Castle, the 16th century Grade II Listed bridge over the moat (**LB6**) to the south, later farm buildings to the east (including the 17th century Grade II Listed threshing barn (**LB33**)) which provide a positive contribution to the history and development of this asset. This asset's location adjacent to the medieval Church Of St Mary The Virgin (**LB3**) within the Conservation Area (**CA1**) provides a positive contribution to the setting of the moated site at Bletsoe Castle. Its setting also includes surrounding agricultural fields, including the north of the site, which also make a positive contribution to its heritage significance.

Designated heritage assets within the site boundary

5.10 There are five designated heritage assets comprising two Scheduled Monuments and three Grade II Listed Buildings within the site boundary. One of these is the Shrunken medieval village at Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire (**SM3**) (List entry number: 1009554) which has already been discussed in further detail above.

5.11 The second Scheduled Monument in the site is Yarl's Wood hermitage and moated site (**SM2**) (List entry number: 1012057). The monument includes a 12th to 16th century moated site and hermitage situated on fairly level ground at the head of the valley of a small stream, which feeds the moat and thence flows south to the River Great Ouse. The moated site is roughly rectangular in plan and the building remains of a former hall or manor house were exposed by partial excavation in 1961. The Scheduled Monument is of very high heritage significance and its immediate setting comprises the woodland in which it sits, as well as the small watercourse to the south and remaining fields which provide a rural element to the setting of this asset and make a positive contribution to it heritage significance. The woodland provides screening and a sense of enclosure to the asset from the north where modern development is sited close to Yarl's Wood and makes a neutral contribution to its heritage significance.

5.12 Highfield House (**LB9**) (List entry number: 1138018). A late-16th to early-17th century timber framed farmhouse with colour washed rough cast exterior and a 20th century tils rood. As a Grade II Listed Building it is of high heritage significance and sits within a small farmstead site near the bottom of the valley slope above a small watercourse, and its site may have originated at the time of early piecemeal enclosure in the area. The setting of this asset comprises the other farm buildings and a well-wooded boundary with hedgerow which mostly screen the main area of the asset from views into the former farmstead area. The wider setting includes agricultural fields which make a positive contribution to the heritage significance of this asset.

5.13 Stone Cottage (**LB18**) (List entry number: 1159800). A coursed limestone rubble Cottage of 17th century origins which has been somewhat modernised and extended. The gable end date-stone records the initials of RTM 1669. As a Grade II Listed Building it is of high heritage significance and sits adjacent to the shrunken medieval village at Milton Ernest (**SM3**), and cropmarks of the earlier village to the north of Milton Ernest. Slightly set apart from the rest of the village, the Scheduled remains of the medieval village and agricultural land to the north are key contributors to the heritage significance of this asset, which serves as a visual reminder of the former position and extent of the village in the 14th century.

5.14 Vertical Spinning Tunnel (**LB56**) (List entry number: 1457464). The vertical spinning tunnel, built between 1948 and 1955, and located on Thurleigh Road, Milton Ernest, is a well preserved example of a very rare building type which retains its structural integrity and survives in a form that directly illustrates its original use. As a Grade II Listed Building it is of high heritage significance and its setting, which comprises the remaining buildings of the Royal Aircraft Establishment (RAE) site (although there has been some loss, modernisation and change of use), make a positive contribution to the heritage significance of this asset.

5.15 There are also six Grade II Listed Building of high heritage significance which are located directly adjacent to the site boundary in the east and south, therefore their setting includes the site. These comprise;

- Northern Barn At Rutters Farm (**LB26**) (List entry number: 1159823);
- Eastern Barn At Rutters Farm (**LB27**) (List entry number: 1158026);
- Waterfall Farmhouse (**LB56**) (List entry number: 1457464);

- 8, Mill Road (**LB56**) (List entry number: 1457464);
- Grays Hill Farmhouse (**LB56**) (List entry number: 1457464); and
- Graze Hill House (**LB56**) (List entry number: 1457464).

5.16 The six Grade II Listed Buildings all date from the 17th century and the rural, agricultural nature of their setting provides a positive contribution to their heritage significance. Barns of the 17th century and earlier are of particular rarity in a national context, and the number of pre-1750 farmstead buildings in the study area attests to earlier piecemeal enclosure of the landscape here.

Non-designated Heritage Assets within area of search

5.17 There are 362 non-designated heritage assets within the 500m area of search. These are included within the Gazetteer of Known Heritage Assets (Appendix A) and are discussed briefly by period below:

5.18 Prehistoric: There are 59 non-designated heritage assets dating to the prehistoric period including Palaeolithic to Neolithic flint tool find spots, Bronze Age to Iron Age enclosures or settlements, and Iron Age to Romano-British cropmarks enclosures, trackways, field boundaries, ditches, and slag patches. These assets have either been already excavated or are noted as cropmarks on aerial survey and are of negligible to low (local) heritage significance.

5.19 Roman; There are 118 non-designated heritage assets dating to the Roman period including possible Roman roads to the south-west of the site, excavated evidence of small occupation sites, slag patches, and a large number of find spots of coins dating to the 3rd to 5th century and scatters of pottery sherds. These assets have either been already excavated or are noted as cropmarks on aerial survey and are of negligible to low (local) heritage significance.

5.20 Early Medieval and Saxon; There are two non-designated heritage assets dating to the early medieval period comprising a possible Anglo-Saxon barrow, suggested by placename evidence and a find spot of an Anglo Saxon To Post-Medieval Cu Alloy Vessel Repair. These assets have either been already excavated or exist as documentary evidence only, and are of negligible heritage significance

5.21 Medieval; There are 59 non-designated heritage assets dating to the medieval period including the churchyards of St Mary's and All Saints, Bletsoe and Milton Ernest medieval villages and an HER reference to Yarl's Wood and Bletsoe Castle moated sites. As non-designated heritage assets with close associations with Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, a Conservation Area and Scheduled Monuments, these assets are of moderate (regional) heritage significance. The other assets include possible deserted medieval settlement remains, ridge and furrow earthwork remains, woodland, ditches, pits and field boundaries, as well as a large number of find spots. These assets have either been already excavated or are noted as cropmarks on aerial survey and are of negligible to low (local) heritage significance.

5.22 Post Medieval; There are 71 non-designated heritage assets relating to the post medieval period which include the 19th century model farm buildings at Bletsoe Farm which are assessed to be of moderate (regional) heritage significance. The other assets mainly include 17th - 19th century houses, barns, farmhouses, agricultural buildings, woodland plantations, somewhat degraded landscape parks, as well as former field boundaries, sites of quarries and sandpits and a small number of find spots. The post medieval buildings, woodland and parkland are assessed to hold low (local) heritage significance. Those further assets which have either been already excavated or are noted as cropmarks on aerial survey and are of negligible heritage significance and the extent of their survival is not known.

5.23 Modern: There are 28 non-designated heritage assets which date to the modern period which include Twinwood Airfield, which is known to survive at least in part and is assessed to be of moderate (regional) heritage significance. The other assets primarily relate to the dispersed site of the WW2 airfield and include earthworks, remains of military buildings, a finding station, an aircraft crash site and extant pillbox. Where these features are known to survive at least in part they are of low (local) heritage significance, where they been removed or demolished or the extent of their survival is not known, they are of negligible heritage significance.

5.24 Uncertain: There are nine non-designated heritage assets which are of an unknown date. A large proportion of these are slag scatters which may be medieval or earlier in date. There are also three areas of cropmarks of unknown date for a group of small conjoined enclosures, a rectilinear enclosure and a possible trackway.

Non-designated heritage assets within the site boundary

5.25 Of the 362 non-designated heritage assets, 72 are located within the site boundary and are of moderate (regional) to negligible heritage significance. These comprise;

- 34 non-designated heritage assets dating to the prehistoric period comprising four flint find spots, as well as Bronze Age, Iron Age to Romano-British enclosures and associated ditches and features.
- Three non-designated heritage assets dating to the Roman period which also include small enclosures and settlement remains, with evidence for ironworking and a cremation burial.
- Twelve non-designated heritage assets dating to the medieval period including deserted settlement and ridge and furrow remains, and a small number of find spots.
- Six non-designated heritage assets dating to the medieval to post medieval period comprising field boundaries, trackways and woodland.
- Nine non-designated heritage assets dating to the post medieval period including field boundaries, woodland, landscape parks and the 19th century buildings at Outfields Farm.
- Six non-designated heritage assets dating to the modern period including Twinwood Airfield and associated WW2 buildings and features.
- Nine non-designated heritage assets of an unknown date including slag scatters which may be medieval or earlier in date. There are also three areas of cropmarks of unknown date for a group of small conjoined enclosures, a rectilinear enclosure and a possible trackway.

5.26 The non-designated heritage assets recorded within the Bedfordshire HER located within the study area and site reflect continuous settlement activity from the prehistoric period as well as primary industries (agriculture) in a largely rural setting. The introduction of Twinwood Airfield in the modern period and the years of WW2 are primarily responsible for the modern assets in the site which are concentrated on the former airfield and RAE site.

Archaeological Potential

5.27 Baseline data from historical sources, past archaeological interventions and aerial survey have indicated that there is a high potential for archaeological remains to survive with the site boundary dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post medieval period. It has also indicated that there is a moderate potential for archaeological remains to survive with the site boundary dating to the early medieval and modern periods.

5.28 Any archaeological remains which survive on the site are likely to be of low (local) heritage significance as indicated by the baseline conditions, and nearby archaeological excavation has indicated that in some areas subject to intensive modern agricultural activity these remains may be partly or several truncated. However any remains associated with the Scheduled Monuments within the site or well-preserved prehistoric settlement may to be of moderate (regional) to high heritage significance.

6.0 Assessment and Recommendations

Summary of Baseline Conditions

6.1 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites within the site or the 500m study area.

6.2 There are 61 designated heritage assets within the 500m study area. These comprise two Grade I Listed Buildings, two Grade II* Listed Buildings, four Scheduled Monuments, one Conservation Area and 52 Grade II Listed Buildings. Of these there are five designated heritage assets comprising two Scheduled Monuments and three Grade II Listed Buildings within the site boundary which are of very high to high heritage significance

6.3 There are 362 non-designated heritage assets within the 500m area of search. Of these there are 72 assets located within the site boundary which are of moderate (regional) to negligible heritage significance.

6.4 Review of baseline data has indicated that heritage assets in the study area and site reflect continuous settlement, farming and small scale industrial activity from the prehistoric to modern periods in a largely rural setting. The river valley setting of the recorded heritage assets has gone through a number of important changes in the landscape from the earliest time, one of which is the cyclical nature of woodland removal and reintroduction, and the distribution of resources provided by the woodland and watercourses to the peoples of the study area. The introduction of Twinwood Airfield in the modern period and the years of the second world war are primarily responsible for the modern assets in the site which are concentrated within centre of the site, with the pattern of small nucleated settlements at Milton Ernest and Bletsoe, connected via routeways with isolated farmsteads in strategic points in the landscape is still legible.

Assessment of heritage significance

6.5 The criteria for determining relative heritage significance is set out within Table 1 of this assessment report (page 12), and within Historic England guidance (page 9). This has been applied in Section 5.0 of this report which discusses the known heritage assets in the study area and site and their setting. The relative heritage significance for designated heritage assets discussed in the Section 5.0 follows the method set out in paragraph 3.5 and Table 1 and designated heritage assets within this assessment report hold very high to high heritage significance. In summary, where the assets are associated with below ground remains, such as at the village of Milton Ernest, their high or very high heritage significance is primarily derived from their archaeological and historic interest. Where the built assets are rare early post medieval buildings or particular examples of William Butterfield's work, they will also hold additional architectural and artistic interest alongside their historic interest.

6.6 The relative significance of each non-designated heritage asset has also been determined by the criteria within set out within Table 1. The significance attributed to the non-designated heritage assets is a provisional one based on the asset's heritage values and has been determined by evaluation against Historic England guidance on heritage values (interest). In summary, where the assets are associated with any nationally important designated heritage assets, such as the 19th century model farm at Bletsoe Castle or Twinwoods Airfield with the later Grade II listed VST, these assets have been assessed to hold moderate heritage values, relating to their historic interest. Where the assets are historic buildings, but remain unlisted, these are assessed to hold locally important heritage values relating to their architectural and historic interest. The assets which survive as below ground remains are generally assessed to hold a local level of archaeological and historic interest or where they have been excavated, this is likely to be negligible.

6.7 In addition, for key designated heritage assets of the highest importance close to or within the site boundary, the setting has also been reviewed for its contribution to their heritage significance or ability to appreciate it as per the relevant Historic England guidance (page 9). This is set out per heritage asset in Section 5.0, but in summary, it can be concluded that the elements of the setting of these heritage assets which provides a positive contribution to their significance comprises the green agricultural fields, woodland parcels, historic route ways across the site, as well as the river valley setting with undulating topography and location of these assets either close to watercourses, or in the case of Twinwoods Airfield and farmstead sites, on elevated ridges above the sloping valleys. The nucleated settlements at Milton Ernest and Bletsoe tend to have an enclosed feeling to the villages, provided by the close street layouts and by woodland and hedgerow, with important views within the villages themselves. The views out towards the countryside do also provide an understanding of context for the historic development of these villages. Similarly the historic farmstead sites tend to be bounded by trees and hedgerow which again give a sense of private enclosure at these sites, with the extant field systems and woodland plantations providing a historical and aesthetic backdrop to the farmsteads.

Assessment of effects and recommendations

6.8 Available indicative masterplans have been referred to within this assessment which indicate how future development at Site 883 Land at Twinwoods may proceed, however they are subject to review and are likely to be further refined. The proposed development of the site involving the construction of residential buildings and associated infrastructure may have an adverse impact upon the historic environment. The loss of heritage significance can arise from effects through a direct physical impact during the construction phase, or as a result of development within the setting of a heritage asset during the operation phase.

Built Heritage

6.9 In order to avoid adverse impacts or harm to built designated heritage assets such as at the historic nucleated settlements of Milton and Bletsoe, it will be important to retain the sense of enclosure of the village and its setting of the surrounding countryside, which is key to understanding the development of these settlements and the heritage assets contained within. This assessment therefore recommends that an appropriate buffer zone of no development to these villages and their Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and the Conservation Area is agreed with the conservation officer for Bedford Borough Council. A green buffer will allow the rural setting of these assets to be appreciated and therefore the heritage significance would not be affected by new development on the site, away from these distinct historic settlements. Similarly it is also recommended that this green buffer is applied at isolated listed farmstead sites such as Rutter's Farm, for which the understanding of their historic rural context, and heritage significance is appreciated from the extant fields and hedgerows in their immediate setting. Where possible, extant hedgerows which appear on historic mapping from at least the early-19th century should be retained, and enhanced where appropriate. It is noted that on the available indicative masterplans for the site, development is shown to be set back, with green buffers in the form of open space, sports pitches and allotments present in areas closest to nationally important heritage assets.

6.10 The screening of new development from historic built form could be achieved by a number of new woodland plantations. This is put forward here as an appropriate mitigation measure, in an area which has historically seen woodland removal and regeneration over a considerable length of time, and so would be an historically appropriate screening measure for long views towards new development from sites at Milton Ernest and Bletsoe. The introduction of woodland as part of any future residential development may also provide opportunities for a better understanding of the history of the site with woodland walks for future residents that connect with new footpaths and cycleway. Additionally if historic route ways across the site are to be used as new footpath or cycle routes, this provides an opportunity to better reveal the historic connections between isolated farmsteads and nucleated villages. This could be achieved by a green heritage trail though new community or publically accessible areas, with key viewpoints highlighted. It is noted that on the available indicative masterplans for the site, a central section of 'connecting woodland' is shown within the centre of the site which links the remaining woodland parcels at Yarl's Wood and Twin Wood and in part runs along the stream which may have once fed into the moated site at Yarl's Wood.

6.11 It is further considered that there is an opportunity to create a sympathetic and sensitive development on the site which draws inspiration from the local vernacular building materials and also to utilise the local farmstead courtyard style arrangements, seen at historic farmstead in the area to better reflect the long agricultural history of the site.

6.12 Finally it is recommended that the use of the former Twinwoods Airfield should continue as an open space with a community use, as it currently allows appreciation of the former use of this site which was important in recent history. It is also considered that the site of the former RAE compound of which the VST is now a Grade II Listed Building, should continue on in an commercial or industrial use, which would reflect the history of the RAE site and Listed Building here. Should this area be developed, mitigation measures in the form of historic building recording and archaeological evaluation and excavation may be required to reduce possible harm to the locally important assets in this area.

Archaeology

6.13 In order to avoid adverse impacts or harm to any buried remains within the site it is recommended that an appropriate buffer zone of no development should be agreed with the Senior Archaeological Officer at Bedford Borough Council at the site of the two Scheduled Monuments that are included within the site boundary. This is in order to protect any associated buried remains and respect their historic rural setting.

6.14 For the rest of the site, it is recommended that that a full geophysical survey should be undertaken using an appropriate technique, possibly supplemented by a fieldwalking exercise, to better evaluate and understand the archaeological potential of the site as a whole, and to inform any forthcoming masterplan. Where possible any areas of archaeology that may be of local to regional importance should be avoided through sensitive masterplan design, in order to provide preservation in-situ for below ground remains. If it is not possible to avoid impact to below ground remains, these areas should be subject to targeted further evaluation to better understand the extent, nature and level of survival in order to design an appropriate programme of mitigation for the below ground remains. This should be undertaken before any construction takes place. It is recommended that a phased Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is developed for the site, providing a detailed description of the proposed evaluation and programme of archaeological mitigation to be linked to the local and regional research frameworks where appropriate. Approval for the WSI should be obtained from the Senior Archaeological Officer at Bedford Borough Council prior to any works commencing on site.

6.15 Archiving the record of any archaeological evaluation and mitigation with the local HER, OASIS and any other relevant and proportionate source (for example a regional or period journal, or if appropriate onsite interpretation) would then place that record in the public domain.

Conclusion

6.16 This heritage impact assessment concludes that it has been demonstrated though the historic and archaeological background of this report that human activity and settlement have been undertaken across the site and the study area since the prehistoric period. Proposed future development on Site 883 Land at Twinwoods can be seen as a continuation of this long history of human settlement and activity in the landscape here. It has been set out in the recommendations above that there are appropriate mitigation measures which will preserve the setting and heritage significance of nationally important assets in the site and study area, and also that the site provides a number of opportunities to connect the future residents of the Land at Twinwoods with the historic and natural history of the site, and those who came before them.

Archive

6.17 This report will be archived with the Bedford Historic Environment Record and/ or OASIS within 6 months of completion, unless otherwise instructed by the client.

References

Data Sources

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Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Record

British Geological Survey https://www.bgs.ac.uk/

Historic Ordnance Survey Maps: http://www.old-maps.co.uk and https://maps.nls.uk/

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Magic Maps: http://magic.defra.gov.uk/

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Legislation and Policy

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The British Library Ordnance Survey Drawings

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APPENDIX A: Gazetteer of Known Heritage Assets

Designated Heritage Assets

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB1	298260	1159815	Parish Church Of All Saints. Norman origins, medieval development, mid-19th century renovation by Butterfield. Coursed limestone rubble. 12th century chancel extended east in 14th century and interior redesigned by Butterfield. 14th century chancel arch. Three bay nave with arcades to aisles each with four 3-light clerestory windows over. Four bay 15th century nave roof with moulded beams and foliated bosses. 14th century south aisle rebuilt in 15th century; piscina; 14th century north aisle with crocketed tomb recess and relocated 15th century rood screen. 15th century south porch with parvis over. 13th century west tower, much restored. 15th century font.	Listed Building	I	Medieval	Very High
LB2	287700	1159806	Milton Ernest Hall. William Butterfield's only complete country house, 1853-58, a confident Gothic Revival design. Coursed local limestone rubble with ashlar dressings, red brick relieving arches over windows, some chequer brick and stone work, clay tile roofs. Part of garden area (now Garden Centre) defined by stone walls attached to house.	Listed Building	I	Post Medieval	Very High
LB3	136381	1158715	Church Of St Mary The Virgin. Medieval parish church, much restored in mid-19th century. Coursed limestone rubble. Irregular cruciform plan with central tower, whose form suggests Saxo-Norman origins, though details at top, corner gargoyles and double trefoiled lights in each side, are 14th century. The aisleless nave, heavily restored but probably of late 13th century origins, now contains the Sir John St John (d. 1559) memorial, moved in 1978 from the north transept. It is in alabaster and shows his family under a canopy supported by columns.	Listed Building	II*	Medieval	Very High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB4	92201	1114219	Bletsoe Castle. Late 16th century mansion, reduced from three to two storeys in the 19th century and subsequently modernised. Coursed limestone rubble, old clay tiles on hipped roof. Original chimneys attached to the rear elevation have been retained at reduced heights. There are also some rear windows with original hood moulds, and indications of attachments for demolished buildings at the south east end of the main range.	Listed Building	II*	Post Medieval	Very High
SM1	3630	1005401	Enclosures E of East End Farm. An area of enclosures of probable Iron Age or Roman date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on the eastern side of the Great Ouse. A double rectangular enclosure bounded by a broad ditch is visible as cropmarks. The outer enclosure measures approximately 162 metres east - west and 134 metres north-south. A small quantity of Romano-British pottery was found here in 1974. The date of the features is assumed to be Roman and may indicate the possible site of a building or villa. Aerial photographs taken in 2011 show a second, possibly earlier phase of occupation, more irregular ditched enclosure with a line of pits and one large incomplete ring ditch and a smaller rectilinear enclosure.	Scheduled Monument		Romano-British	Very High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
SM2	8074	1012057	Yarl's Wood hermitage and moated site. The monument includes a moated site and hermitage situated on fairly level ground at the head of the valley of a small stream which feeds the moat and thence flows south to the River Great Ouse. The moated site is roughly rectangular in plan, measuring a maximum of 65m by 75m, and is defined by a ditch up to 8m wide and 1.5m deep. This building, exposed by partial excavation in 1961, comprises the dry-bonded foundations of a rectangular hall measuring at least 10m long by 6m wide; finds of pottery and ironwork showed that the building was occupied from the 12th century and was destroyed by fire in the 16th century. Remains of walling have also been observed 10m to the north-west of the main building. The moated site is documented as the site of a hermitage associated with Cauldwell Priory and the name `Yarl's Wood' survives as a field name: The island later became the site of a manor house; one John Fitzjeffrey is recorded as the tenant of the `Armytage' in 1536, shortly before the archaeologically attested fire.	Scheduled Monument		Medieval	Very High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
SM3	8298	1009554	Shrunken medieval village at Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire. The monument is composed of two areas of earthworks which lie on the eastern side of the village of Milton Ernest. At Flewton End a holloway 10m wide and over 1.5m deep runs north-west for 420m and remains of house platforms can be clearly identified to the west of the roadway. This is part of the remains of the shrunken medieval village, and medieval pottery can be found in the ploughed areas to the east of the holloway. Around the area of the original village the remains of the extensive ridge and furrow field system which surrounded the village are still apparent over large areas particularly to the east. These two sites formed part of the original medieval village of Milton Ernest which stood at the centre of an extensive agricultural area, and was twice its present size in 14th century. Changes in agricultural activity and population decline caused the village to shrink in later periods.	Scheduled Monument		Medieval	Very High
SM4	10747	1012365	Moated site with garden earthworks at Bletsoe Castle. Bletsoe Castle is a medieval moated manor house with associated 16th-17th century garden enclosure and landscape earthworks. The moat itself is almost square in plan and is partly surrounded by a water-filled ditch measuring up to 25m wide by 3.5m deep with an outer bank 2m high and 5m wide. The southern corner of the moat lies beneath a group of farm buildings which include a Grade II listed 17th-18th century barn, and a metalled driveway. The central island measures at least 70m across and is the site of Bletsoe Castle, a Grade II* Listed Elizabethan manor house. Crossing the moat in front of the house is a Grade II Listed, 16th century stone bridge.	Scheduled Monument		Medieval	Very High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
CA1			Bletsoe Conservation Area. The Conservation Area covers the main historic village centre, which is a few hundred metres from the turn off the A6 trunk road towards Riseley and Kimbolton. It excludes a small cluster of buildings around the A6 turn because they are clearly separated from the main village by land outside the main part of the village. It also excludes the shrunken hamlet of North End on the other side of the Sharnbrook – Thurleigh road. The settlement at Bletsoe probably originated as a late Saxon manor re-organised in the mid-11th century by its Norman conquerors. Five hundred years later it had become an estate village which endured until the middle of the 20th century. Contains the scheduled moated site and a large number of listed and locally important buildings.	Conservation Area		Early Medieval to Post Medieval	High
LB5	298295	1159817	2 And 3, Oldway. House of c.1500 origins with several later building periods up to late 17th century, and small 19th century rear extension. Coursed limestone rubble partly replacing timber framing, timber frame with colour-washed plaster infill, ironstone quoins and coping on gable end to the Avenue. Old clay tile roof, thatch on small extension. Plan develops in at least five phases commencing with an open hall. Within this one side of a smoke bay survives having had a one sided stone chimney inserted, later this was given a second side back-to-back, and early red brick ridge stack. Two storeys. Several old casements.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB6	288167	1159807	Bridge Over Bletsoe Castle Moat. Late 16th century bridge. Limestone rubble, with two pointed arches and parapets splayed out at approaches. Laid over partially filled moat at probable original entrance to mansion.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB7	92198	1114216	36, The Avenue. Cottage of 16th or 17th century origins, modernised and extended to rear. Colour-washed plaster over timber frame, thatch, and two external gable end chimneys in colour-washed limestone rubble. Three room plan, central having one-sided hearth inserted into earlier smoke bay partly surviving in roof structure. One storey and attics. Included for group value.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB8	92203	1114221	The Falcon Inn. 16th or 17th century inn with modern extensions. Timber frame, colour-washed plaster infilling, new clay tile roof. Original four bay plan extended to right hand and with modern wing to left. Central double sided limestone chimney, with grouped stacks on roof.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB9	115835	1138018	Highfield House. Farmhouse. Late 16th or early 17th century, with later 17th century projecting wing to NW with one storey lean-to to SW gable end. Timber framed with colour washed rough cast exterior. 20th century tile roof, half-hipped to SE, hipped to NW. L-plan, one storey and attics.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB10	298257	1159812	Home Farmhouse. Farmhouse of late 16th or 17th century origins, renovated in 1730s (date stone on street gable end), altered and extended by Sir Albert Richardson. Coursed limestone rubble, old clay tile roof. 2 storeys and attics. Original building L-plan; main wing parallel to road has tall broad slim ridge stack in red brick for back-to-back hearth, gable wing added towards road at north east end. Richardson's work involved the further extension of this north-eastwards and the provision of an elevated first floor balcony entrance, with staircase on the south-west front; also a large square flat-roofed bay.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB11	92286	1114304	Barn Adjacent To Home Farmhouse. Large threshing barn with gable end date stone 1666 between Home Farmhouse and the Queens Head. Coursed limestone rubble, old clay tile roof, patterned on south-west. Central doors, stone coped gable ends, four slits each side.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB12	298259	1159814	Lindham Court. Late 17th or early 16th century farmhouse, modernised and extended. Coursed limestone rubble, thatched roof, red brick stacks. L-plan, with modern extensions to right hand side and left hand front. Two storeys. Front elevation has right hand gable, three first floor and three ground floor windows. The front door is central in the main wing.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB13	92289	1114307	Barn And Outhouse At Lindham Court. 17th century barn remodelled and heightened in the 19th century. Coursed limestone rubble, brick gable apex and banding to east elevation. Modern clay tile roof: now stable. Small 17th century stone and thatch outhouse attached to east end, making L-plan.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB14	115891	1138075	Manor Farmhouse. Farmhouse. Early and late 17th century. Timber framed with colour washed rough cast exterior, weatherboarding to S gable end. 20th century tile roof. T-plan, storeyed original wing, 2 storeys and attics to S wing. S elevation of earlier wing has 2-light horizontal sash with glazing bars to each floor. Later wing has sash with glazing bars to ground and first floors and casement to attic. Red brick double ridge stack to S wing	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB15	115906	1138090	Traylesfield Farmhouse. Farmhouse. Early and late 17th century. Timber framed with colour washed rough cast exterior, weatherboarding to S gable end. 20th century tile roof. T-plan, storeyed original wing, 2 storeys and attics to S wing. S elevation of earlier wing has 2-light horizontal sash with glazing bars to each floor. Later wing has sash with glazing bars to ground and first floors and casement to attic. Red brick double ridge stack to S wing	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB16	92285	1114303	Manor Farmhouse. Farmhouse of 17th century origins, altered and extended in 19th century. Coursed limestone rubble, old clay tile roof, with early brick ridge stack. Front door of one present dwelling is opposite side of back-to-back hearth. South elevation has two late 19th century gabled door hoods on straight bracket supports. Large 19th century bay window on west gable end to road. North elevation has external stone stack and several modern extensions	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB17	92202	1114220	Pixie Cottage. 17th century cottage. Timber framed with colour washed plaster infill, and limestone rubble chimney. Thatch. Two-room plan divided by chimney, but with right- hand room demolished. One storey and attics, one leaded casement window. Square stack set diagonally on square chimney.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB18	137458	1159800	Stone Cottage. Cottage of 17th century origins, modernised and extended; gable end date-stone RTM 1669. Coursed limestone rubble, modern clay tile roof, stone stack with brick top. Three room plan and modern flat-roofed rear extension; back-to-back hearth. One storey and attics. Modern door and windows. Original rafters. Good axial beams with moulded chamfers and stops.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB19	92284	1114302	Village Farmhouse. Substantial farmhouse, gable end to the street, with datestone RTM 1670 on central stack. Coursed limestone rubble, modern tile roof. Three room plan with back-to-back hearth serving further two rooms from road, and with front door opposite its side. Two storeys and attics.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB20	137491	1159804	Woodlands. Former vicarage, originally built 1694 (datestone and motto on north east elevation) and extended 1836 to the south (datestone and motto on south east gable). Coursed rubble limestone with some ashlar and brick dressings, some brick walling and tile hanging. Welsh slate roofs with red brick neo-Tudor chimney stacks. Complex rambling plan. Two storeys. Present main entrance into 19th century part through two storey porch with room over. Large external stack on earlier part. Garden front has two gables and two storey bay window. Windows generally are sashes with glazing bars under cambered heads. Brick and limestone and slate roofed stables at rear.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB21	92288	1114306	7, Rushden Road. Large 17th century farmhouse. Coursed limestone rubble, old clay tile roof, substantial brick stack. Three room plan with back-to-back hearth, side opposite front entrance. Front elevation has three modern windows to each of two storeys. Four panelled front door.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB22	92290	1114308	Manor Farmhouse. Former farmhouse 17th to 19th century development, in L-plan. Coursed limestone rubble, red brick, old clay tiles. West wing is earliest part: north end two storeys;	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB23	92876	1114900	Manor Farm Cottage. Cottage. 17th century. Timber-framed with colour washed rough cast exterior. Corrugated asbestos roof. T-plan, one storey and attics. Front elevation: 3 3-light casements with glazing bars to ground floor, 2 sloping-roofed dormers with 20th century casements. 20th century gabled porch in line with red brick double ridge stack. Red brick integral gable end stack to W	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB24	92875	1114899	Grays Hill Farmhouse. Farmhouse. 17th century. Colour-washed rough cast over timber frame. Part old part new clay tile roof. 2 bays, one storey and attics. NW elevation: one ground floor casement, doorway to R, one gabled dormer with casement. Later 17th century one storey bay to NE with one casement to NW elevation. 20th century one storey and attics addition projects to SE.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB25	135675	1158001	8, Mill Road. Cottage. 17th century. Colour-washed plaster over timber frame. Half-hipped thatched roof. 3-room plan, one storey and attics. Ground floor has 2 2-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars and 2 single-light casements, one dormer with 2-light horizontal sash with glazing bars. 4 fielded panel door in line with red brick ridge stack. Single storey weather-boarded and thatched addition to S gable end. Also external red brick stack to S gable end.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB26	298359	1159823	Northern Barn At Rutters Farm. Threshing barn. 17th century. Timber-framed and weather-boarded 20th century roof structure. 3-bay plan, with projecting central bay providing threshing floor/entrance. Framing detail similar to that in Eastern barn, but 2 central trusses have double knee braces.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB27	135700	1158026	Eastern Barn At Rutters Farm. Threshing barn. 17th century. Timber framed and weather boarded, with 20th century roof covering. 5-bay plan, with gabled entrance/threshing floor projecting W from 2nd bay from N. Main trusses have curved braces between main beams and wall posts and between main beams and principal rafters just above lower purlin level.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB28	135879	1158206	44, The Avenue. 17th century cottage. Colour-washed plaster over timber frame partly replaced by some stone and brick. Thatch. One storey and attics	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB29	288498	1159808	Scald End Farmhouse. Farmhouse. 17th century with 19th century alterations and additions. Colour-washed plaster over timber frame and some brick, with brick wing. Old clay tile roof. Original block probably 2-room plan of one storey and attics, raised to 2 storeys in 19th century, when N bay and brick rear wing also added, making L-plan.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB30	297981	1159809	Graze Hill House. Former farmhouse. 17th century. Colour-washed rough cast over timber frame. Thatched roof with plain bargeboards. L-plan, 2 storeys. Substantial 4-stage stone chimney stack to S gable end. E elevation: various 20th century 2-light horizontal sashes with glazing bars, 5 to ground floor, 4 to first floor. C20 glazed door. One storey lean-to additions within W angle.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB31	298358	1159822	Waterfall Farmhouse. Farmhouse. 17th century origins, altered and extended 19th century. S wing colour washed plaster over timber frame, N wing of colour-washed plastered brick. 20th century tile roofs. Double pile plan of two parallel blocks, rear block of one storey and attics, front block of 2 storeys. N elevation: symmetrical, central front door under blind first floor window. Other windows, 2 to each floor, are sashes with glazing bars.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB32	298293	1159816	Bletsoe Cottage. Late 17th or early 18th century main house, altered in 19th century. Coursed limestone rubble, old clay tile roof. Two storeys and attics. Ground floor has two modern French windows and central 19th century porch with heavy square moulded hood. First floor has two sash windows with glazing bars, and central square-headed dormer breaking eaves line.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB33	298330	1159820	Barn At Bletsoe Castle Farm, Adjacent To Drive. Threshing barn of 17th or 18th century origins. Limestone rubble walls and old clay tile roof. 4 bays with large central north entrance. Each gable end has three narrow lancet windows deeply splayed internally. Three similar windows to each side elevation. Double purlin roof structure.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB34	92111	1114129	Romp Hall. Large farmhouse. 17th and 18th century. Timber-framed, on brick and stone plinth, mainly rough cast and colour washed, but with timbering exposed and colour washed brick infill to NE gable end. Old clay tile roof. L-plan, main block of one storey and attics, cross-wing of 2 storeys (probably of later date)	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB35	298331	1159821	15 And 17, Memorial Lane. 17th or 18th century terrace of cottages, modernised. Colour-washed plaster over timber frame, modern tile roof, brick stacks. Two storeys.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB36	298328	1159818	38 And 42, The Avenue. 17th and 18th century cottage. Colour-washed plaster over timber frame, thatch. L-plan with 18th century gabled wing on left hand towards street. One storey and attics, one dormer. Nos. 40 and 42 have three 2-light windows with leaded panes. Two double-sided chimneys.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB37	136369	1158703	Old Pear Tree Cottage. 17th or 18th century modernised cottage with large modern rear extension. Colour-washed plaster and exposed surviving timber frame. Thatch. One sided central chimney with front door opposite side. One storey and attics, two eyebrow dormers.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB38	92283	1114301	3, Radwell Road. 17th and 18th century house. Coursed limestone rubble, thatched roof. T-plan. One storey and attics. Gable end to road has ground floor late 18th century bow window with glazing bars, slim pilasters and simplified entablature.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB39	298256	1159811	15, Radwell Road. 17th and 18th century house. Coursed limestone rubble and timber-framed east gable, new tile roof. L-plan. Two storeys. Elevation to Radwell Road has two first floor casements with glazing bars, and two similar on the ground floor, with a third having a side sliding sash. Elevation to River Lane has three casements with glazing bars and modern brick buttress.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB40	92206	1114224	1, Oldway. 18th century cottage, modernised and extended in 20th century. Coursed limestone rubble, with small rendered framed section in rear wall. Two gable end stacks. Originally one storey and attics, but roof reconstructed to give two storeys in front elevation. Modern windows.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB41	298258	1159813	Queens Head Public House. 18th century pair of cottages converted into single unit as public house. Colour-washed coursed limestone rubble, old clay tile roof. Two storeys. Each floor has four modern casements in original openings. Original front doors now blocked. 19th century gabled door hood on elongated brackets.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB42	287684	1159805	25, Radwell Road. 18th century house in red brick with colour-washed roughcast front and old clay tile roof. Two storeys and attics, symmetrical front elevation: two gabled dormers, three first floor and two ground floor sashes with glazing bars, the latter either side of the front door which has moulded surrounds and a moulded door hood on cut brackets, and a cast iron lamp on an iron bracket over.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB43	92287	1114305	Forge Cottage. 18th century former smithy. Colour-washed plaster over timber frame on brick plinth, old clay tile roof. Two gable end brick stacks. Two storeys. First floor has three side sliding sashes with glazing bars; ground floor has three modern windows in enlarged openings. Small brick extension, colour-washed, old clay tile roof, to left hand side	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB44	135899	1158226	54-62, The Avenue. Late 18th century terrace of six (arranged as five) estate cottages. Colour-washed plaster over light timber frame on brick plinth. Old clay tile roof. Plan arranged in three pairs, each around double sided hearth, two rooms downstairs, two upstairs. Two storeys. A few casements with two leaded lights survive.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB45	136468	1158805	1-6, Top Row. Late 18th century terrace of six estate cottages. Fully rendered light timber frame on brick plinth, thatch. Plan arranged in three pairs, each around double sided hearth, two rooms downstairs, two upstairs. Two storeys. Most cottages have plain doors and casements with glazing bars.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB46	298255	1159810	Milton Mill. Late 18th or early 19th century mill renovated 1857 by William Butterfield. Red brick, clay tile roof. Basically T-plan, two storeys and attics; and later two storey extension at rear. Double apex gable end to road, with two windows at each of first and second floors, double wooden doors at first and ground floors. Eastern elevation has one half hipped dormer centrally, and gables of cross-wing are also half-hipped. Mill stream runs under cross-wing which has Gothic arch over the ground floor stream opening. Most windows have cambered heads and are a mixture of sashes and casements with mullions and transoms.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB47	92199	1114217	46-52, The Avenue. Terrace of four early 19th century cottages in local chequered brick with light headers and Welsh slate roof. Plan arranged in two pairs each around double sided hearth, two rooms downstairs, two upstairs. Two storeys. Each cottage except No. 52 has door and ground floor window under slightly cambered heads, and two first floor windows. Windows have Yorkshire casements with glazing bars. Included for group value.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB48	135664	1157990	9 And 11, Mill Road. Pair of cottages. 19th century (post 1805). Colour washed rough cast over timber frame on high brick plinth. Thatched roof, half-hipped. 4-room plan overall, gable end to road, one storey and attics.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB49	92110	1114128	52 And 54, Mill Road. Cottages. 19th century (post 1805). Colour washed rough cast over timber frame, thatched roof. Originally 2-room cottage of one storey and attics with central back-to-back fireplace.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB50	298329	1159819	Old Rectory. Rectory of 1833, renovated and extended 1875 (interior date plaque). Main house and rear wing limestone and brick with render partly removed from front elevation. Hipped roofs with Welsh slates. 3 sashes with glazing bars to each of two storeys on front elevation. Slightly projecting porch between right-hand pair. Storey band. Right-hand extension in limestone rubble with Welsh slated roof. Two storeys, windows have neo-Gothic details.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB51	92200	1114218	The Old School And School House. Built as a National School and dated 1852. Two storey school house of coursed limestone rubble. Three bay front with gabled stone porch. Gable end roof with fishscale tiles. Small bargeboarded gables over first floor windows. 2- light casements.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB52	92281	1114299	House, Formerly Stable Block, At Milton Ernest Hall. Stable block immediately north of the Hall and designed by William Butterfield. Coursed limestone rubble and red brick decorative details, old clay tile roofs. Several units form L-plan with ranges on north and east sides. East range is one storey and attics, now converted to dwelling. Stone coped gable end to south, three gabled dormers, modern windows. Lower range of several units on north side, terminating in tall square storehouse in limestone with red brick dressings. This has upper and lower doors with two- centred arched heads on west side, linked by stairs, cambered headed window with quatrefoil above on south; ornate wrought iron pinnacle on hipped clay tile roof.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB53	137447	1159789	Dovecote At Milton Ernest Hall. Dovecote immediately north of the Hall and designed by William Butterfield. Red brick with an old clay tile roof. It has a hexagonal plan, small clasping corner buttresses and a plinth. Plain wooden door with two light window over, wrought iron sundial on top of hexagonal pigeon entry on roof apex. Wrought iron bracket on east side.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High
LB54	137461	1159803	13, Radwell Road. House of 1859 by William Butterfield. One storey and attics in red brick with diaper decoration in blue brick on upper floor. Clay tile roof with two half- hipped side gables. Casement windows with glazing bars under cambered heads. Lean-to porch with decorated door.	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	High

TEP ID	HER ID	List Entry No	Name/Description	Type	Grade	Period	Heritage Significance
LB55	92282	1114300	Wall To Grounds Of Milton Ernest Hall On Eastern Side Bordering A6 Trunk Road. Eastern boundary wall to grounds of Milton Ernest Hall. Built by local craftsman in 1920s and 1930s to design of Sir Albert Richardson. Exterior face roughly finished small ashlar blocks, interior face part common bricks. Moulded coping at top. Square piers with stepped tops at gate entrances: the southern was inserted in the 1970s. Included for group value.	Listed Building	II	Modern	High
LB56	377966	1457464	Vertical Spinning Tunnel. The vertical spinning tunnel, built between 1948 and 1955, and located on Thurleigh Road, Milton Ernest, the tunnel is constructed of pre-formed steel plates. the VST consists of a vertical steel pressure-shell in the form of a cylinder approximately 24.4m high and 13.7m in diameter It is a well preserved example of a very rare building type which retains its structural integrity and survives in a form that directly illustrates its original use; * it was the only steel pressurised VST ever made, and its construction pioneered the technique of welding on site of pre-formed plates for the assembly of large pressure vessels. it was part of the largest post-war development by the RAE and was one of the most advanced aviation research facilities in Europe; * it is illustrative of the new specialised facilities to investigate aerodynamics and flight systems which became centres of post-war scientific and technological excellence; * it was a significant element in a post-war research establishment which reflected Britain's aspiration to remain as a global superpower, with the independent capability to develop and manufacture complex weapons systems	Listed Building	II	Modern	High

Prehistoric Heritage Assets

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA1	610	Palaeolithic Handaxe. A flint handaxe found at "The Folly".	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Negligible
NDHA2	15884	Mesolithic Flint, Highfield Farm. A core which appears to have had 2 large flakes struck from it.	Findspot	Mesolithic	Negligible
NDHA3	15885	Prehistoric Flint, Highfield Farm. A Mesolithic to Neolithic flint flake.	Findspot	Prehistoric	Negligible
NDHA4	15887	Prehistoric Flint, Highfield Farm. A Mesolithic to Neolithic scraper.	Findspot	Prehistoric	Negligible
NDHA5	15881	Neolithic Flint, Highfield Farm. A Neolithic flake found during fieldwalking.	Findspot	Neolithic	Negligible
NDHA6	15882	Neolithic Flint, West Of Brickworks, Highfield Farm. A Neolithic cutting flake found during fieldwalking.	Findspot	Neolithic	Negligible
NDHA7	15908	Neolithic Flint, Highfield Farm. A retouched flake and a gunflint.	Findspot	Neolithic	Negligible
NDHA8	15907	Neolithic/ Bronze Age Flints and Medieval Pot, Highfield Farm. At Highfield Farm a group of Neolithic to Bronze Age flints and some medieval pottery were collected when a field walking survey occurred. The flints included 1 blade, 2 flakes, and a core, all of which were of a Neolithic date, while an end scraper and a knife dated into the Bronze Age.	Flint Scatter	Neolithic to Bronze Age	Negligible
NDHA9	17742	Late Bronze Age And Iron Age Occupation And Medieval Ditch; Immigration Centre. Excavations at the Yarls Wood Immigration Detention Centre have recovered evidence for prehistoric occupation of the site, in the form of roundhouses, rectangular buildings and pits.	Pit; Post Hole; Round House (Domestic); Boundary Ditch; Ditch; Gully	Neolithic to Bronze Age	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA10	15997	Bronze Age Arrowhead, Highfield House. An early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead.	Findspot	Bronze Age	Negligible
NDHA11	MBB21888	Two Curvilinear Ditched Enclosures; E Of Fairfield Farm, Clapham. Two curvilinear ditched enclosures, probably a settlement site of Bronze Age or Iron Age in date, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the east of Fairfield Farm, north-west of Bedford.	Curvilinear Enclosure; Settlement; Settlement; Curvilinear Enclosure	Bronze Age or Iron Age	Low
NDHA12	MBB22318	Oval Enclosure; N Of Milton Ernest. A possible oval enclosure, interpreted as a possible Bronze Age round barrow, but may also be an Iron Age enclosure, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the north of Milton Ernest.	Oval Enclosure; Round Barrow; Curvilinear Enclosure	Bronze Age or Iron Age	Low
NDHA13	16598	Cropmark, SE Of College Farm. A possible Bronze Age or Iron Age curvilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The possible settlement enclosure is located southeast of College Farm. It forms a U-shape with a gap on its west side and measures about 27metres by 39metres across.	Enclosure	Bronze Age or Iron Age	Low
NDHA14	16601	Bronze Age/Iron Age Curvilinear Enclosure, North Of College Farm. A possible Bronze Age or Iron Age curvilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The possible settlement enclosure is located north of College Farm and centred at TL 04540 54249. It measures about 42metres by 31metres across.	Curvilinear Enclosure; Settlement	Bronze Age to Iron Age	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA15	16602	Cropmark, In West Of Ravensden Parish. Small irregular enclosure cropmark on the spur end of slight ridge. Identified by the National Mapping Programme as a possible Bronze Age or Iron Age curvilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The possible settlement enclosure is located south of Outfields Farm. It forms a U-shape with a small gap on its east side and measures about 28metres by 24metres across	Curvilinear Enclosure; Settlement	Bronze Age to Iron Age	Low
NDHA16	16603	Cropmarks, South Of Outfields Farm. Two curvilinear ditched enclosures, probably Bronze Age or Iron Age in date, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the south of Outfield Farm, north-west of Bedford.	Curvilinear Enclosure; Settlement	Bronze Age to Iron Age	Low
NDHA17	1797	Ring-Ditches/Iron Age & Roman Occupation, Radwell. A gravel quarry site monitored in 1972. Recorded features included a Bronze Age ring ditch, Iron Age burials and Roman occupation and burials.	Ring Ditch; Cremation; Field System; Cemetery; Inhumation; Coffin; Occupation Site; Building; Pit; Furnace; Villa	Bronze Age to Iron Age	Low
NDHA18	2039	Enclosure Cropmarks; SW Of Waterfall Farm. Faint cropmark remains of two conjoined rectilinear and sub-rectangular enclosures probably of Later Prehistoric date are visible on aerial photographs taken in 2006.	Curvilinear Enclosure; Circular Enclosure; Rectilinear Enclosure	Late Prehistoric	Low
NDHA19	16604	Cropmarks, NW Of Highfield Farm. Possible cropmark of 2 small irregular conjoined enclosures.	Enclosure	Late Prehistoric	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA20	16610	Late Prehistoric Enclosure Cropmarks; E Of Rae Tunnel Site. The cropmarks of three possible Late Prehistoric enclosures to the east of the Royal Aircraft Establishment Tunnel Site can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 2004. The largest enclosure and possible annex overlies the third.	Enclosure; Enclosure	Late Prehistoric	Low
NDHA21	2788	Cropmarks, North Of Outfields Farm. An isolated cropmark of a D-shaped enclosure on a north-facing spur of land. Thought to be prehistoric.	Enclosure	Late Prehistoric	Low
NDHA22	16584	Cropmark, Se Of Bletsoe Cottage. Rather indistinct cropmark, possibly representing a sub-rectangular enclosure	Enclosure	Late Prehistoric	Negligible
NDHA23	4483	Linear Cropmarks, W Of Clapham Park Wood. Linear cropmarks. Also roughly parallel marks which may be natural or ploughmarks.	Linear Feature	Late Prehistoric	Negligible
NDHA24	911	Iron Age Site With Medieval Earthworks And Ditches; N Of Twinwoods Business Park, Milton Ernest. Early Iron Age occupation site, located by field-walking.	Occupation Site; Pit Cluster; Post Built Structure; Ditch; Gully; Pit; Trackway; Unenclosed Settlement; Ridge And Furrow; Boundary Ditch; Boundary Ditch; Beam Slot	Iron Age	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA25	18264	Late Iron Age Occupation, North East Of College Farm. Archaeological investigations revealed features and finds indicative of Iron Age occupation. The National Mapping Programme identified an Iron Age to Roman settlement visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The cropmarks form a complex of overlapping and conjoined rectilinear enclosures, a curvilinear enclosure and possibly ring ditch, and possibly later Medieval to Post field boundaries north of Claphampark Wood. Archaeological investigations in advance of the construction of the water pipeline from Clapham to Ravensden revealed features and finds indicating a former late Iron Age occupation site. A series of pits, ditches and gullies were revealed along with a significant quantity of pottery. Lack of Roman material found at the site indicates the site went out of use at some point in the 1st century AD	Boundary; Banjo Enclosure; Building; Curvilinear Enclosure; Extractive Pit; Rectilinear Enclosure; Ring Ditch; Settlement; Boundary Ditch; Enclosure; Ditch; Gully; Pit; Building; Extractive Pit; Farm; Farm	Iron Age	Low
NDHA26	MBB22396	Rectilinear Enclosure; E Of The Great Ouse. A large incomplete rectilinear enclosure probably of later prehistoric date seen as a cropmark on the eastern side of the Great Ouse. This is one of two adjacent enclosures identified from aerial photographs taken in 2011.	Rectilinear Enclosure	Iron Age	Low
NDHA27	MBB22317	Later Prehistoric Settlement; N Of Milton Ernest. A possible area of later prehistoric settlement is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the north of Milton Ernest.	Settlement; Enclosure	Iron Age	Low
NDHA28	913	Cropmarks, Slag & Iron Age Pottery; N Of Oakley Little Wood. A small area of possible faint irregular enclosures or one enclosure of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs located north of Oakley Little Wood. These cropmarks are in an area where slag & Iron Age pottery previously reported from fieldwalking	Enclosure	Iron Age	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA29	9827	Belgic Cremation. Butt beaker found in Clapham, containing cremated bones, pair of tweezers and fibular at some time in early part of 20th century, now in St. Ives Museum.	Findspot	Iron Age	Negligible
NDHA30	MBB22512	Iron Age Smelting Site/Pottery Finds. Iron Age smelting site and pottery finds. Nothing visible on air photographs.	Findspot; Smeltery	Iron Age	Negligible
NDHA31	MBB21262	Iron Age Coin. A gold Atrebatic abstract quarter stater, dates from 55-45 BC.	Findspot	Iron Age	Negligible
NDHA32	1819	Romano-British Site; East End. A double rectangular enclosure bounded by a broad ditch is visible as cropmarks. The outer enclosure measures approximately 162 metres east - west and 134 metres north-south. A small quantity of Romano-British pottery was found here in 1974. The date of the features is assumed to be Roman and may indicate the possible site of a building or villa. Aerial photographs taken in 2011 show a second, possibly earlier phase of occupation, more irregular ditched enclosure with a line of pits and one large incomplete ring ditch and a smaller rectilinear enclosure.	Boundary Ditch; Linear Feature; Pit Alignment; Subrectangular Enclosure; Building; Curvilinear Enclosure; Linear Feature; Villa; Rectangular Enclosure; Building	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA33	16600	Iron Age/Roman Settlement Site, South East Of Fairfield Farm. A probable multiphase Iron Age to Roman settlement site is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site has a banjo type enclosure as its central feature. This enclosure is sub-rectilinear in shape with a broad double-ditched trackway extending to the north from its entrance. Rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures underlie or cut through the banjo-type enclosure probably representing other phases of use.	Rectilinear Enclosure; Banjo Enclosure; Ditch; Settlement; Trackway; Banjo Enclosure; Ditch; Rectilinear Enclosure; Settlement; Trackway	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA34	MBB22321	Settlement Enclosure Cropmarks; S Of Bletsoe. A possible settlement enclosure of Iron Age or Roman date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs south of Bletsoe.	Polygonal Enclosure; Settlement	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA35	MBB22315	Later Prehistoric Settlement Cropmarks; N Of Milton Ernest. A possible area of later prehistoric settlement is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the north of Milton Ernest.	Enclosure; Settlement	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA36	MBB22316	Prehistoric Settlement Cropmarks; N Of Milton Ernest. A possible area of later prehistoric settlement is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the north of Milton Ernest.	Enclosure; Settlement	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA37	MBB22320	Late Prehistoric Enclosures; NE Of Bletsoe. The cropmarks of a group of Late Prehistoric enclosures are visible on aerial photographs taken in 2005. These are situated to the north east of Bletsoe at TL 0307 5864. The linear cropmarks within the field relate to field boundaries depicted on the 1902 Ordnance Survey map.	Curvilinear Enclosure; Settlement	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA38	MBB22254	Sub-Square Ditched Enclosure; E Of Traylesfield Farm. A sub-square ditched enclosure, possibly an Iron Age to Roman settlement is visible as cropmark on aerial photographs to the east of Traylesfields Farm, north of Wood End.	Settlement; Square Enclosure	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA39	MBB22642	Iron Age And Romano-British Slag Patches; Thurleigh Parish. Grouped asset representing concentrated scatters of Iron Age/Roman bloomery slag with traces of Iron Age/Roman pottery at TL 053 567, TL 050 569, TL 056 567, TL 059 563, TL 063 565, TL 063 569, TL 061 571, TL 062 574, TL 066 572, TL 064 577, TL 062 579, TL 063 582 and TL 068 581. Apart from isolated single finds of slag of Iron Age/Roman character no concentrations were found or locally reported. In areas mostly under plough. In addition to the above noted sites, some already recorded (3), are the following, TL 0520685, TL 05335696, TL 05585667, TL 06255620, TL 06375769, TL 06615706, TL 06605774, TL 06655742 and TL 06725734 - all slag . All the sites fall on undulating arable land all at present under crop, mostly standing corn. Very little perambulation was possible and nothing of interest was found. Local enquiries produced no information. Some of those sites marked as georeferenced points already exist as separate monuments, however this larger group monument has been marked in accordance with the carrying out of the HIAS project.	Slag Patches	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA40	MBB21890	Iron Age/Romano-British Rectilinear Enclosures; E Of Twinwood, Clapham. A possible rectilinear enclosure and linear feature are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The almost east-west orientated linear feature is likely a medieval to post-medieval field boundary shown on the 1834-35 OS map. The rectilinear enclosure may also date to that time but the proximity of the Iron Age to Roman settlement enclosures to the east could indicate an earlier date, possibly Roman.	Rectilinear Enclosure; Rectilinear Enclosure; Field Boundary; Rectilinear Enclosure; Field Boundary	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA41	MBB21892	Iron Age/Romano-British Settlement Enclosure; N Of Claphampark Wood. A probable Iron Age or Roman settlement enclosure and field boundary is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the north of Claphampark Wood. To the south and south-west further enclosures and boundary ditches have also been recorded as Monument Number 1497170 and are likely associated.	Building; Extractive Pit; Rectilinear Enclosure; Settlement	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA42	MBB21896	Iron Age/Romano-British Rectilinear Enclosure; NW Of Highfield Farm. A rectilinear ditched enclosure, possibly an Iron Age to Roman settlement is visible as cropmark on aerial photographs to the north west of Highfield Farm, north-west of Bedford.	Ditched Enclosure; Linear Feature; Pit; Rectilinear Enclosure; Settlement	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA43	MBB22253	Iron Age Settlement Cropmarks; S Of Traylesfields Farm. A possible Iron Age settlement is visible as ditched cropmarks on aerial photographs to the south of Traylesfields Farm, northwest of Bedford.	Curvilinear Enclosure; Polygonal Enclosure; Rectilinear Enclosure; Settlement; Trackway	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA44	MBB22395	Iron Age/Romano-British Enclosures; E Of The Great Ouse. An area of enclosures of probable Iron Age or Roman date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on the eastern side of the Great Ouse.	Curvilinear Enclosure; Linear Feature; Rectilinear Enclosure	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA45	14023	Cropmarks; E Of Yarlswood, Thurleigh Parish. The faint cropmarks of a possible complex of Prehistoric or Roman curvilinear enclosures situated to the south west of Scald End are visible on aerial photographs taken in 2003 and 2011.	Circular Enclosure; Curvilinear Enclosure; Linear Feature; Settlement	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA46	16562	Cropmarks, SE Of Judges Spinney. SE of Judge's Spinney in Clapham is the cropmark of a large rectilinear enclosure with possible internal features. The enclosure abuts a linear feature to the E. In 2003 the site was fieldwalked and along with prehistoric flints, pottery and building material was recovered that dated from the Roman through to the post medieval periods.	Rectilinear Enclosure; Linear Feature; Macula; Settlement	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA47	16605	Enclosure Cropmarks; W Of Outfield Farm. A small area of conjoined curvilinear enclosures is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs west of Outfield Farm. They comprise a large curvilinear enclosure, with a conjoined enclosure to the west. An internal subdivision is also visible, almost forming another curvilinear enclosure. The features could represent Iron Age to Roman in date settlement enclosures.	Curvilinear Enclosure; Settlement	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA48	16606	Cropmarks, North East Of Oakley Little Wood. A possible rectilinear enclosure and linear feature are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs north of Twinwood Airfield. The features could be related to a possible Iron Age to Roman settlement recorded to the south and may date to the same periods.	Rectilinear Enclosure; Linear Feature	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA49	16607	Settlement Cropmarks; SE Of Outfields Farm. An area of possible Iron Age to Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs southeast of Outfield Farm.	Boundary Ditch; Linear Feature; Macula; Rectilinear Enclosure; Ring Ditch; Settlement	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA50	16608	Romano-British Iron Smelting Site; S Of Yarlswood. A possible Romano-British site identified from a wide scatter of sherds and large amount of iron slag suggesting a possible iron smelting site. Cropmarks of possible enclosures are also visible at this location on aerial photographs and may be associated.	Smeltery	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA51	16638	Cropmarks, E Of Graze Hill. Probable Iron Age and/or Roman sub circular settlement enclosures are visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs. Located in a field on a ridgetop about 75 metres east of 'Cotswold' opposite Graze Hill, fragments of linear and curvilinear cropmarks suggest at least four accreted sub circular enclosures covering and area over 143 metres N-S and 164 metres EW.	Rectilinear Enclosure	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA52	2724	Cropmarks & Slag; SE Of Red Gate Farm. An area of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures of uncertain date but may be Iron Age to Roman, visible on aerial photographs at Ashwood House, Scald End. The enclosures appear to possibly form a settlement, and seem to underlie medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow. Lines up with an area of undated slag.	Curvilinear Enclosure; Linear Feature; Rectilinear Enclosure; Settlement	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA53	576	Enclosure Cropmarks; W Of A6. The possible Iron Age and/or Roman rectilinear enclosures described above (Source 1-2) were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project from aerial photographs in Source 2 and 3. The settlement is multi-phase but it is difficult to be sure what enclosures are contemporaneous.	Enclosure	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA54	8764	Iron Age/Romano-British Settlement Cropmark; SE Of Bletsoe. A possible Iron Age to Roman settlement is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the south east of Bletsoe.	Enclosure; Settlement	Iron Age to Romano-British	Low
NDHA55	MBB19186	Iron Age To Roman Coin. An Iron Age bronze unit or Roman nummus.	Findspot	Iron Age to Roman	Negligible
NDHA56	17184	Roman And Anglo-Saxon Settlement; S Of Oakley. The site of an extensive Iron Age to Romano-British settlement, located to the south of Oakley Road. The site has produced evidence for a number of ditches and pits, as well as a single cremation and a T shaped oven.	Post Hole; Storage Pit; Round House (Domestic); Oven; Trackway; Enclosure; Ditch; Rectilinear Enclosure; Pit; Grubenhaus; Pit; Cremation	Iron Age to Early Medieval	Low
NDHA57	MBB21884	Cropmarks Of Two Parallel Ditches; N Of Narly Oak, Clapham. Two roughly parallel ditches in a large V shape is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The ditches may form a Prehistoric, possibly Iron Age settlement enclosure, but they may also represent a Medieval woodland or copse boundary. The ditches can only be traced as far as the modern hedge line, beyond which lies the dispersed section of Twinwood Farm Airfield.	Enclosure; Settlement; Boundary; Coppice	Iron Age or Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA58	14022	Iron Age And Medieval Cropmarks; SE Of Rutter's Farm. A possible rectilinear enclosure and linear features probably of Later Prehistoric date seen as cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs. A north-south orientated medieval/post-medieval field boundary cuts across the southern linear ditch.	Boundary Ditch; Linear Feature; Rectilinear Enclosure; Field Boundary	Iron Age to Medieval	Low
NDHA59	MBB18894	Iron Age And Medieval Activity, Land At North Brickhill, Bedford. Grouped asset representing the relatively scattered archaeological remains, which were truncated by later activity, probably associated with cultivation of the area. The majority of the features are situated in the south-western part of the field (Archaeological Zone 4). This zone contained evidence of activity in the early-middle Iron Age and medieval to post-medieval periods. .The relatively low intensity of archaeological features may suggest that this area is at the margin of the archaeological activity. The surviving archaeological deposits are of low intensity and relatively truncated, probably being of local significance. Although this area would appear to define the extent of previously recognised foci of Iron Age and medieval activity identified in Claphampark Wood to the west, the relatively poorly preserved remains reduce their potential to address relevant regional and national research themes. Due to these factors the identified remains cannot be considered of regional significance.	Pit; Pit; Ditch; Ridge And Furrow; Pit	Iron Age to Medieval	Low

Roman Assets

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA60	10459	Agger, Roman Road No. 210 (see also HER 10480) runs on footpath between Clapham and Oakley. 1795 Oakley map shows it as "Knaves Bush Way", interrupted by 4 strip holdings. Part appears as agger.	Road	Roman	Low
NDHA61	10480	Roman Road, Viatores No 210. Supposed Ickleford to Bedford Roman Road suggested by the Viatores.	Road	Roman	Low
NDHA62	485	Possible Roman Road (Viatores No 173). The suggested line of a Roman road from Dorchester-on-Thames to Alconbury House passes through several Bedfordshire parishes	Road	Roman	Low
NDHA63	728	Roman Road (Viatores No. 225). The suggested line of a Roman road from Sandy to Sharnbrook, and possibly on to Irchester, but much of it is conjectory.	Road	Roman	Low
NDHA64	16127	Roman Occupation, South East Of Manor Farm Earthworks. At Milton Ernest to the SE of the Manor Farm earthworks, a watching brief occurred while a water pumping main was constructed. To the W of the construction area 3 possible Roman features were visible. They comprised of a possible ditch and 2 patchy spreads, a few fragments of burnt possibly Roman brick were found nearby.	Ditch	Roman	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA65	2637	Roman Occupation, North Of Bletsoe Castle. A record of field walking in the early 1970s producing evidence for a large area of Roman occupation. The nature of the finds retrieved is not stated. Later examination of the site has produced no further evidence.	Occupation Site	Roman	Negligible
NDHA66	307	Roman Occupation, NW Of Bletsoe Village. The presence of a Roman site was first recognised during building works for a new rectory in 1936AD, when inhumations were found, along with pottery, coins and a penannular ornament. Further burials were found in 1966AD, and road widening in 1967AD allowed nearby structural remains to be recorded. Excavations in 1967-1970 AD uncovered more of the cemetery. The presence of a stone column fragment (now lost) does indicate a substantial building, and it has been interpreted as a villa. One of the structures was a corn drying oven. The cemetery lay to the east of the proposed area of the villa, and surrounding the corn drying oven. Few had grave goods, although pottery sherds were found in the fills. Some had stones placed around the heads or partly covering the skeletons.	Mosaic; Occupation Site; Pit; Ditch; Villa; Hearth; Cist; Coffin; Cemetery; Building; Inhumation	Roman	Negligible
NDHA67	3309	Cropmarks, North Of Milton Ernest Village. Somewhat indistinct cropmarks, possibly a large rectilinear enclosure	Rectilinear Enclosure	Roman	Negligible
NDHA68	6749	Roman Occupation, Yarlswood. Extensive pottery scatter, with iron slag suggesting iron working site, located by fieldwalking.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA69	15879	Roman Pottery, North Of Brickhill, Ravensden Parish. Roman and medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA70	11263	Roman Coin, Bletsoe Rectory. Council meeting c.1863; Secretary laid on table a Roman copper coin found in garden of Bletsoe Rectory.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA71	MBB19170	Roman Strap End. An incomplete copper-alloy nail-cleaner strap-end, dating from the late Roman period.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA72	MBB19188	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus probably minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA73	MBB19189	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus probably minted AD 388-402	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA74	MBB19190	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus of 4th to early 5th century.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA75	MBB19191	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus probably minted AD 383-388	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA76	MBB19192	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 330-335	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA77	MBB19193	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 330-335	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA78	MBB19194	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 337-340	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA79	MBB19195	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 367-375	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA80	MBB19196	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus minted AD 335-341	Findspot	Roman	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA81	MBB19197	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 337-340	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA82	MBB19198	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus of 4th to early 5th century	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA83	MBB19199	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus probably minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA84	MBB19200	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus probably minted AD 347-348	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA85	MBB19201	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 317-337	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA86	MBB19202	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 337-340	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA87	MBB19203	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus of 4th to early 5th century.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA88	MBB19204	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA89	MBB19205	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus of 4th to early 5th century	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA90	MBB19206	Roman Coin. A pierced copper-alloy coin, probably a 4th century nummus	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA91	MBB19207	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 332-333	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA92	MBB19208	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA93	MBB19209	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA94	MBB19210	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus probably minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA95	MBB19211	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus of 4th to early 5th century	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA96	MBB19212	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 330-335	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA97	MBB19213	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus or barbarous radiate struck AD 275-402	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA98	MBB19214	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy coin, probably a barbarous radiate struck AD 275-285	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA99	MBB19215	Roman Coin. A probably contemporary copy of a copper-alloy radiate or nummus minted AD 275-402	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA100	MBB19216	Roman Coin. A probably contemporary copy of a copper-alloy radiate or nummus minted AD 275-402	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA101	MBB19217	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus probably minted AD 337-340	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA102	MBB19218	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus or barbarous radiate struck AD 275-402	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA103	MBB19219	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus probably minted AD 355-361	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA104	MBB19220	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy radiate or nummus minted AD 260-402	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA105	MBB19221	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 347-348	Findspot	Roman	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA106	MBB19222	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 330-335	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA107	MBB19223	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 330-335	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA108	MBB19224	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus probably minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA109	MBB19225	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus of 4th to early 5th century	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA110	MBB19226	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA111	MBB19227	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy barbarous radiate struck AD 275-285	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA112	MBB19228	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 387-388	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA113	MBB19229	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA114	MBB19230	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA115	MBB19231	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus probably minted AD 379-387	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA116	MBB19232	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus minted AD 367-375	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA117	MBB19233	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy contemporary copy of a nummus, minted AD 355-361	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA118	MBB19234	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 367-375	Findspot	Roman	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA119	MBB19235	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy contemporary copy of a nummus, minted AD 355-361	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA120	MBB19236	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA121	MBB19237	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 347-348	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA122	MBB19238	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 337-340	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA123	MBB19239	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 330-335	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA124	MBB19240	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA125	MBB19241	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 337-340	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA126	MBB19242	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus of 4th to early 5th century	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA127	MBB19243	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA128	MBB19244	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA129	MBB19245	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 355-360	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA130	MBB19246	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA131	MBB19247	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA132	MBB19248	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA133	MBB19249	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 367-375	Findspot	Roman	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA134	MBB19250	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA135	MBB19251	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA136	MBB19252	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 323-324	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA137	MBB19253	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 323-324	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA138	MBB19254	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 330-331	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA139	MBB19255	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy radiate probably minted AD 286-293	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA140	MBB19256	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy radiate minted AD 260-275	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA141	MBB19257	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy dupondius of probable late 1st to early 2nd century	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA142	MBB19258	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 355-360	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA143	MBB19259	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 330-331	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA144	MBB19260	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 352	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA145	MBB19261	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus minted AD 351-353	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA146	MBB19262	Roman Coin. A silver-washed radiate minted AD 270-275	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA147	MBB19263	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 367-375	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA148	MBB19264	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy radiate minted AD 270-271	Findspot	Roman	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA149	MBB19265	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 326	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA150	MBB19266	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy sestertius minted AD 175-192. Reverse bears deliberate scratches.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA151	MBB19307	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA152	MBB19308	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA153	MBB19309	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA154	MBB19310	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA155	MBB19311	Roman Coin. An incomplete copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA156	MBB19312	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 364-378	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA157	MBB19315	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 330-335	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA158	MBB19317	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 330-331	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA159	MBB19320	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 350-353	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA160	MBB19751	Roman Coin. A copper-alloy nummus minted AD 331 or AD 333-334	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA161	MBB20548	Roman Steelyard Weight. A roughly bi-conical lead steelyard weight.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA162	MBB20549	Roman Brooch. A copper-alloy brooch, circular in plan. Appears to have a high lead content.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA163	MBB20550	Roman Or Medieval Brooch. A copper-alloy annular brooch.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA164	MBB21229	Roman Brooch. An incomplete copper-alloy Colchester type two-piece brooch of 1st century date.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA165	MBB21231	Roman Coin. An incomplete silver Denarius minted AD 156-157	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA166	MBB21535	Roman Finger Ring. A silver finger ring inset with engraved gem stone of dark orangey red colour.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA167	1325	Roman Ford & Coins. Local reports of Roman coins and large paving slabs from a ford during pipe laying work.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA168	15236	Inscribed Brooch, Ravensden. A copper alloy hinged brooch with the pin missing. The type dates to the middle of the 1st century AD.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA169	15981	Roman Pottery. 2 grey wares potsherds, one of which is a rim sherd. Indicative location only.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA170	1937	Roman Pottery, Bedford Road. A dense scatter of Roman pottery.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA171	1978	Roman Coins. A number of coins found at Milton Ernest, but no exact findspot. Includes coin of Constantine I	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA172	2713	Slag, Iron Age & Roman Pottery, South West Of Red Gate Farm. Slag patch located by fieldwalking, with associated Iron Age and Roman pottery.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA173	2722	Roman Pottery, South East Of Red Gate Farm. Scatter of Roman pottery, located by fieldwalking.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA174	2729	Slag & Roman Pottery, Mill Road. A thin scatter of slag and Roman pottery.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA175	2736	Roman Pottery, North Of Red Gate Farm. Wide distribution of Roman pottery.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA176	2844	Roman Quern, Vicarage. A fragment of Herts conglomerate (puddingstone) quern found in 19th century.	Findspot	Roman	Negligible
NDHA177	1318	Cropmarks And Romano-British/Anglo-Saxon Inhumation; W Of Mount Pleasant Farm. Regular square enclosure (c.70m) in area where lead coffin found in 1853. In the approximate location of the findspot an aerial photograph taken in 1996 showed a cropmark of a regular square enclosure, the date of which is not known. The possible Roman square enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs on a ridge of high ground east of Peak Hill Farm.	Coffin; Inhumation; Square Enclosure; Settlement	Romano-British to Early Medieval	Low

Early Medieval Assets

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA178	786	Possible Anglo-Saxon Barrow. The site of a possible Anglo-Saxon barrow is suggested by place name evidence. The name Bucklow, occurring near Oakley, is suggested as derived from Bucca's Hlaw, meaning barrow of an Anglo-Saxon named Bucca. The crown of Oakley Hill is suggested as a possible location.	Round Barrow	Early Medieval	Negligible
NDHA179	MBB20544	Anglo Saxon To Post-Medieval Cu Alloy Vessel Repair. A copper-alloy sheet-metal rivet which would have been used to mend a vessel such as a cauldron.	Findspot	Early Medieval	Negligible

Medieval Assets

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA180	8863	St Mary's Parish Churchyard. Medieval Parish Churchyard.	Churchyard	Medieval	Moderate
NDHA181	8938	All Saints' Parish Churchyard. Medieval Parish Churchyard.	Churchyard	Medieval	Moderate
NDHA182	912	Medieval Moat And Site Of Hermitage; Yarlswood. Sub-square moat, the site of a medieval hermitage and grange of Cauldwell Priory. The moated site is documented as the site of a hermitage associated with Cauldwell Priory and the name "Yarl's Wood" survives as a field name. The island later became the site of a manor house; one John Fitzjeffrey is recorded as the tenant of the "Armytage" in 1536, shortly before the archaeologically attested fire.	Building; Hearth; Moat; Hermitage (Religious); Manor; Grange	Medieval	Moderate
NDHA183	17054	Bletsoe Medieval Village. The village of Bletsoe is still located within its medieval boundaries and to the NE of the village is the earthworks of Bletsoe Castle.	Village	Medieval	Moderate

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA184	17057	Milton Ernest Medieval Village. Milton Ernest was recorded in the Domesday Book and is believed to have its origin in the late Saxon period and the parish church dates to the Norman period. There are extensive earthworks of the deserted parts of the village still visible (HER1323), although parts of the medieval village are included within the modern village.	Village	Medieval	Moderate
NDHA185	17058	Coplar Green Medieval Settlement. The deserted medieval settlement of Coplar Green is located within the parish of Thurleigh. The green itself appears to have been roughly triangular based upon the historic mapping available, and is set on the top of the narrow part of the plateau between the headwaters of the Ravensden Brook in Thurleigh and the Great Ouse valley at Bletsoe. This is a prominent position set above the lower ground in the valleys on either side, and is notable for its name, Coplowe, apparently containing the place-name component 'hlaewe', which refers to a mound and is often used in reference to sites used as Hundred moots. A similar speculative site associated with the Half-Hundred of Bucklowe is roughly located in Oakley in a similarly prominent position (MBD786).	Deserted Settlement	Medieval	Low
NDHA186	17061	Wood End Medieval Settlement. Wood End in Ravensden is the site of a medieval linear settlement that has shrunk.	Deserted Settlement	Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA187	1849	Scald End Deserted Medieval Settlement. Linear medieval settlement laid out over former open field land in the 12th century. Largely deserted by the 14th century but partly survives as earthworks.	Moat; Ridge And Furrow; Earthwork; Deserted Settlement	Medieval	Low
NDHA188	93	Moat, Grays Hill Farm. Partial remains of a possible medieval moat is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data. Located in a field about 46 metres NW of Gray's Hill Farm, the possible moat remnant comprises a linear water-filled ditch on the edge of Graze Hill at 65 metres OD. The ditch is about 35 metres long and 9 metres wide aligned NW-SE, on the SE end of which is a 90 degrees turn NE and the ditch extends for about 8 metres. Remote sensing data and aerial photographs taken in 2009 show that the earthworks remain extant.	Moat	Medieval	Low
NDHA189	2708	Rutters End Medieval Settlement. Rutters Farm is located at a nodal point of a number of historic routeways, suggesting a settlement of some importance. Substantial stonework found in area of farm.	Deserted Settlement; Moat	Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA190	1323	Medieval Settlement Earthworks And Romano-British Ditch; Flewton End, Milton Ernest. Extensive area of earthworks SE of Milton Ernest village, including holloway, closes, house sites and ridge & furrow, and to the north remains of a holloway to the north of Flewton End. These two sites formed part of the original medieval village of Milton Ernest which stood at the centre of an extensive agricultural area, and was twice its present size in the 14th century. Changes in agricultural activity and population decline caused the village to shrink in later periods.	Ditch; Building; Deserted Settlement; Road	Medieval	Low
NDHA191	11551	Medieval Occupation, West Of Romp Hall. Complex rectilinear cropmarks, related to old enclosures shown on 1805 Enclosure Map. Slag and medieval pottery found during field walking	Occupation Site	Medieval	Low
NDHA192	2725	Medieval Occupation, Romp Hall. Historic map evidence suggests medieval settlement location. Some earthwork evidence. Saxo-Norman to post-medieval artefactual assemblage from Watching Brief 2009 (EBD543)	Deserted Settlement; Occupation Site; Pond	Medieval	Low
NDHA193	2643	Medieval Occupation & Slag, South West Of Coplar Farm. An isolated medieval site and slag patch identified during field walking.	Occupation Site	Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA194	16563	Medieval Field Boundary Cropmarks And Prehistoric Trackway; W Of Clapham Hospital. Possible Medieval field boundaries or cultivation furrows are visible as cropmark on aerial photographs. They are located west of Milton Road and Twinwood Road and are defined by five sections of ditch, aligned on the same, roughly east-west orientation. The ditches are possibly levelled remains of the medieval open field system, pre enclosure.	Trackway; Field Boundary; Field System	Medieval	Low
NDHA195	3647	Ridge And Furrow, Bletsoe Parish. Areas of ridge and furrow recorded from aerial photographs. Much has been ploughed but is still visible on the ground.	Ridge And Furrow	Medieval	Low
NDHA196	3921	Ridge And Furrow, Clapham Parish. Grouped asset representing areas of ridge and furrow observed in and to the west of Clapham Park Wood. This record was updated in 2018 to reflect the surviving earthworks, based upon the work of the National Mapping Programme.	Ridge And Furrow	Medieval	Low
NDHA197	3925	Medieval Earthworks And Iron Age Ditch; Clapham Park Wood. Areas of ridge and furrow observed in and to the west of Clapham Park Wood. This record was updated in 2018 to reflect the surviving earthworks, based upon the work of the National Mapping Programme.	Ditch; Wood; Ridge And Furrow	Medieval	Low
NDHA198	2715	Moat With Medieval, Iron Age & Roman Pottery, Wiseman's End. A rectilinear cropmark, of which the southern arm is an extant pond. Iron Age, Roman & medieval sherds, and slag, have been found in the area during field-walking	Moat; Rectilinear Enclosure	Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA199	3271	Moat, Traylesfield Farm. A possible moated site, on top of a ridge. Suggested as a manor site, but it may be the remains of a moated windmill mound. There is no surface evidence for occupation and no archaeological investigation has been carried out.	Moat; Windmill; Manor House; Fishpond	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA200	3297	Ridge And Furrow; Milton Ernest Parish. An area of scattered and isolated blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and associated earthworks, remnants of the former common open-field system, are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. Located within Milton Ernest parish, the parish's field boundaries reflect the linear reorganisation associated with parliamentary inclosure. Recent aerial photographs and remote sensing data show that most of the ridge and furrow cultivation blocks have been plough levelled since the middle of the 20th century.	Ridge And Furrow; Field Boundary; Plough Headland	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA201	3119	Ridge And Furrow, Oakley Parish. Grouped asset representing areas of ridge and furrow recorded in Oakley, now largely ploughed out but surviving well in some areas. This record was updated in 2018 to reflect the surviving earthworks, based upon the work of the National Mapping Programme. Now mostly ploughed out.	Ridge And Furrow	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA202	3648	Hermitage. A reference to the site of a hermitage, the location is unknown.	Hermitage (Religious)	Medieval	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA203	9892	Warren. Site of former medieval rabbit warrens indicated by place names on 1803 map.	Rabbit Warren	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA204	583	Moat, Manor Farm. A possible moated site, suggested by the slope of the land from the barns of Manor Farm down towards the road.	Moat	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA205	715	Ridge And Furrow, Ravensden Historic Parish. Grouped asset representing areas of ridge and furrow in Ravensden, now largely ploughed out. This record was updated in 2018 to reflect the surviving earthworks, based upon the work of the National Mapping Programme.	Ridge And Furrow; Ditch; Plough Headland	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA206	908	Isolated Medieval Site. Identified as an isolated medieval site, and suggested as a suitable site for a windmill, but there is little evidence for this.	Windmill	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA207	MBB22659 / 13494	Oven/Kiln And Gully; Land To Rear Of The Strawberry Tree Restaurant. Prior to development a small excavation occurred to the rear of The Strawberry Tree Restaurant on Radwell Road in Milton Ernest. Of the 4 trenches excavated one produced a small stone lined oven or kiln. It was not fully excavated and so its date and precise function are uncertain, however, it is thought that it is of a medieval date. The site also contained an area of burning and an E-W gully.	Gully; Kiln; Oven; Pit; Wall	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA208	15886	Medieval Pot, Highfield Farm. 4 medieval sherds recovered whilst fieldwalking, 3 of hard sandy ware with a pale red exterior, 1 glazed sherd.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA209	MBB19180	Medieval Buckle. A copper-alloy single-loop buckle.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA210	MBB19181	Medieval Buckle. A copper-alloy single-loop buckle with integral plate.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA211	MBB20551	Medieval Seal Matrix. Corroded lead personal seal, circular in plan.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA212	MBB20884	Medieval Coin. A silver coin of 13th-14th century date	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA213	MBB21198	Late Medieval Pilgrims Badge. A cast lead-alloy badge. Appears to be a pilgrim relic associated with a shrine of St. George.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA214	MBB21224	Medieval Pin. A cast copper-alloy object, a flat underside and a concave upper which holds a dark blue glass enamel inset. Probably a pin head.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA215	MBB21228	Late Medieval Thimble. A cast copper-alloy thimble of probable 15th century	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA216	MBB21230	Medieval Mount. A copper-alloy mount, probably from a harness strap or a casket dating from 13th or 14th century.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA217	MBB21334	Medieval Coin. A hammered silver penny of Henry V minted 1413-1422. The coin is heavily worn, corroded and incomplete.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA218	MBB21335	Medieval Mount. A slightly bent and corroded copper-alloy hooked belt mount, probably AD 1230-1260.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA219	1319	Medieval Pottery. A large quantity of St Neots Ware found over a small area.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA220	16022	Late Medieval Buckle, Yarlswood. A bronze buckle, circular in shape with projecting wings, 15th to 16th century in date.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA221	16031	Medieval Papal Bull, 42 Radwell Road. A lead papal bull of Clement V (1305-1314). Bears the portraits of Saint Paul and Saint Peter.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA222	16052	Medieval Seal. A bronze seal die with a handle, bearing an image of a stag at bay. Dated to 14th to 15th century.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA223	18200	Medieval Pottery, East Of Judge's Spinney. A single potsherd of late medieval pottery found during excavations.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA224	10187	Slag Patch. Four areas of iron slag, one also contains burnt undressed stone with a few sherds of medieval pottery. The fields are named Upper and Lower Collins on the Enclosure Map of 1783.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA225	2710	Slag & Medieval Tile. Iron slag found in association with 3 fragments of medieval tile.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA226	4453	Slag & Medieval Tile. Scatter of bloomery slag mixed with burnt undressed stone and three small fragments of possibly late medieval tile.	Findspot	Medieval	Negligible
NDHA227	12132	Medieval Watermill (Site Of), West Of The Falcon Inn. Island in River Ouse has produced evidence of limestone footings in area where Bletsoe Mill recorded in 1862. Domesday mill site.	Watermill	Medieval	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA228	308	Moated Site, Bletsoe Castle. Bletsoe Castle is a medieval moated manor house with associated 16th-17th century garden enclosure and landscape earthworks. The manor of Bletsoe is mentioned in Domesday but there is no evidence for a castle before 1327, when a licence to crenellate was given. Ruins of a fortified house were observed on the site on 1837, and the castle was said to be the birthplace of the mother of Henry VII. The earthworks are a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 20409) but this does not include the house, bridge or farm buildings, which are listed separately.	Gatehouse; Moat; Castle; Manor House; Pond; Landscape Park; Bridge	Medieval to Post Medieval	Moderate
NDHA229	16130	Judge's Spinney, Highfield Road. Prior to enclosure in 1804 the land that is now Judges Spinney was part of a furlong in Oakley's arable common fields, hence the ridge and furrow still visible. In 1737 part of the central area of the current Spinney did exist and was known as Judge's Spinney, the area had the shape of an arable field and was probably deliberately planted. By 1895 Judge's Spinney was present in its current form.	Ridge And Furrow; Wood	Medieval to Post Medieval	Low
NDHA230	MBB21889	Medieval/Post-Medieval Field Boundary; E Of Fairfield Farm, Clapham. A probable Medieval to Post-medieval field boundary is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The field boundary is defined by a narrow ditch which is aligned roughly northeast-southwest and located east of Fairfield Farm.	Field Boundary	Medieval to Post Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA231	MBB22271	Medieval/Post-Medieval Field Boundaries; N Of Yarl's Wood. Medieval/post-medieval field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs located north of Yarls Wood. The field boundary orientated north-south is shown on the 1st edition OS map (1884) with the parish boundary following its course for the most part. Another east-west field boundary is not shown, but a short section of ditch looks to be a continuation with a boundary within Yarls Wood.	Field Boundary; Linear Feature	Medieval to Post Medieval	Low
NDHA232	MBB21885	Medieval/Post-Medieval Field Boundaries; S Of Twin Wood, Clapham. Possible Medieval to Post-medieval field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The boundaries are located south of Twinwoods and are defined by five linear ditches. One appears to cross a possible Medieval enclosure (MBB21884).	Field Boundary	Medieval to Post Medieval	Low
NDHA233	16583	Medieval/Post-Medieval Field Boundaries; W Of Greenfields. A possible medieval/post-medieval boundary ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Boundary Ditch; Field Boundary	Medieval to Post Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA234	16599	Former Woodland Boundary, North East Of Clapham Park Wood. Medieval to Post-medieval woodland boundary ditches and field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Two parallel ditches, orientated roughly northeast-southwest and measure about 18metres apart, coincides with boundaries of strip woodland shown on OS1815 map. A footpath is also shown along this orientation on the OS 1883 map.	Wood; Field Boundary	Medieval to Post Medieval	Low
NDHA235	1938	Cropmarks/Field Boundaries; E Of Yarl's Wood. Cropmarks on aerial photographs correspond to field boundaries shown on an early 19th century map.	Field Boundary; Site	Medieval to Post Medieval	Low
NDHA236	3311	Area Of Cropmarks Of Medieval/Post-Medieval Field And Woodland Boundaries And Tracks; N Of Twinwood Farm. An area of Medieval to Post-Medieval field boundaries, woodland boundaries, and trackways are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The boundaries and trackways are located within the boundary of the Second World War airfield RAF Twinwood Farm and most are marked on the OS maps from 1834-35 and 1887.	Field Boundary; Trackway; Boundary Ditch	Medieval to Post Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA237	MBB21883	Medieval/Post-Medieval Stream; W Of College Farm, Clapham. A probable Medieval to Post-medieval stream is visible as a cropmark and earthwork on aerial photographs. The stream is defined by a sinuous narrow ditch which extends from west of Clapham Park Wood, through the Bedford & County Golf Course and north of College Farm. It may also have formed a natural field boundary. A section of this ditch was excavated in 2007 where it crossed a water mains pipeline but no dating evidence was identified.	Field Boundary; Stream	Medieval to Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA238	MBB21886	Medieval/Post-Medieval Stream; S Of Twinwoods, Clapham. A probable Medieval to Post-medieval stream and trackway are visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The stream is defined by a narrow ditch, located south of Twinwoods and is likely the stream adjoining a trackway marked on the OS 1834- 35 map.	Stream	Medieval to Post Medieval	Negligible

Post-Medieval Assets

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA239	15349	Bletsoe Castle Farm - Central Range Farm Buildings. A range of 19th century farm buildings on a U shape plan. The model farm buildings are brick constructions with a slate roof. Some of the barns still have parts of a stone structure surviving. At least 2 of the doors have been bricked up and there are a number of loading doors in the elevations of the barns. Cartsheds with metal supports and stables are also included in the complex. Adjoining the stables is a former Smithy which still includes the furnace, chimney/flue and a stone anvil.	Model Farm; Barn; U Shape Plan; Stable; Blacksmiths Workshop; Flue	Post Medieval	Moderate
NDHA240	5780	1-3 Thurleigh Road. The row of dwellings dates from the 17th century. They are built of coursed limestone rubble and comprised two storeys beneath a thatched roof.	Building; Storey; Casement Window	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA241	7350	Wayside Cottage, Old Milton Road. 17th or 18th century cottage, some alterations. Colour-washed plaster over timber frame.	House; Door; Attic; Chimney Stack	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA242	9872	Barn, Castle Farm. Gable end to Coplowe Lane. 18th century altered barn with limestone rubble walls. Hipped roof with pantiles.	Barn; Hipped Roof	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA243	7740	Haydons, Milton Road. 18th/19th century colour-washed rubble (with rounded front elevation. Double pile plan with central roof valley. Front portion possibly gabled. 2 storeys and attics. Front block has Gable end stacks. Modern tile roof. Building almost totally renovated obscuring most features of architectural interest.	House; Gabled Roof; Storey; Attic; Chimney Stack; Bay Window; Porch; Sash Window; Casement Window	Post Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA244	9564	Barn & Cowshed, Traylesfield Farm, Wood End. Late 18th century or early 19th century timber-framed threshing barn with weatherboarding. Projecting porch. Gabled roof. Late 18th or 19th century timber framed and weather-boaded cowsheds to the North of the Barn. Gabled old tile roof, repaired.	Barn; Cow House; Gabled Roof; Gabled Roof	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA245	9565	Barn & Loose Boxes, Traylesfield Farm, Wood End. Late 18th or early 19th century timber-framed with exterior weatherboarding. Gabled old tile roof, repaired. Lower ridge to loose boxes.	Agricultural Building	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA246	883	Barn At Romp Hall. An 18th or 19th century barn, weather-boarded, with corrugated iron roof. Encloses a 17th or 18th century building which is timber framed with wattle and daub infill.	Construction Trench; Floor; Floor; Floor; Floor; Barn	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA247	16390	6 - 8 River Lane. Pair of post medieval houses with a tile roof. One of the buildings has a cast iron cooking range present in the hearth.	Building; Hearth	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA248	13888	The Barn, Thurleigh Road. A post medieval barn located on Thurleigh Road, Milton Ernest.	Barn	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA249	15785	Outfields Farm. The post medieval farm buildings at Outfield Farm are arranged on a U shape plan and probably date to the 19th century, as suggested by the date of the farmhouse. They are brick constructions on a plinth with a slate roof. Some of the barns have eaves cornices and ventilation holes created by the brickwork. To either side of the main barn on the NW range is a small shelter shed, with the roof supported by iron posts.	Barn; U Shape Plan; Plinth (Wall); Eave; Cornice; Shelter Shed; Post	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA250	197	Lychgate To All Saints' Church. A timber framed lych gate with tiled roof surmounted by a cross, abutting stone churchyard wall.	Lych Gate	Post Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA251	1403	Twinwood Farm. The site of a large farm, 330 acres of which were requisitioned in 1939 to build Twinwoods Airfield. The farmhouse was not requisitioned, and is extant.	Building	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA252	10176	Barns, South End Of Home Farm, Rushden Road. 19th century brick barn with gabled tile roof.	Barn; Gabled Roof	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA253	11196	Barns, South Of South East End Of Home Farm, Rushden Road. 19th century one storeyed barns, of stone construction with tiled roofs.	Barn	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA254	9111	College Farmhouse. Mid-19th century Bedford Estate farm cottage. Dark red brick with old clay tile roof. Two storey. Cast iron casement windows.	Estate Cottage; Storey; Casement Window	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA255	9255	The Lodge, Milton House Farm, Bedford Road. Mid-19th century Lodge House. Red brick with yellow two course band, slate roof. Irregular cruciform plan with modern extension.	Lodge; Storey; Sash Window	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA256	7164	Milton Ernest V County Primary School. Mixed National School, built in 1872 for 100 children.	National School	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA257	6544	Milton House. 1874. Red brick with stone detailing. 2 storey, slate roof, bracketed eaves. Left hand side gable has central stack, central ground floor sash window with stone surround and segmental arch with keystone and flat bracketed hood. First floor double sash windows, arcaded heads with Neo-Norman applied detail. Central hipped tower with dated weathervane. Ground floor integral porch with Corinthian caprals and rusticated surrounds. 1st floor single round headed window.	Manor House; Storey; Segmental Arch; Sash Window; Tower; Bay Window	Post Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA258	8846	Coplar Farmhouse. 19th century Farmhouse (datestone, shield in rectangular stone "BT Vicar 1882" In upper gable end.) B.T = Benjamin Trapp, vicar of Thurleigh. Situated on old Bletsoe - Thurleigh Road. Red brick old clay tile roof with some lines of fishscale on main roof slopes. L-plan, 2 gable end chimney stacks, slightly projecting from gable ends. 2 storey. Ground floor windows under slightly cambered heads with brick at ends. One gabled dormer.	Farmhouse; Storey; Chimney Stack; Attic	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA259	7744	Stables To Old Rectory. Now dwelling, with modern extension. Later 19th century L-plan building with limestone rubble walls with old clay tile roof and three side sliding sash windows.	House; Sash Window	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA260	5088	2 London End. 19th century stone and red brick cottage with slate roof. 2 storeys. Road face mainly brick with stone panel to ground floor RH side. Single casement window to each floor, ground floor one under timber lintel, first floor one was slightly cambered brick arch.	Building; Storey; Casement Window; Arch; Panel	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA261	7738	11-13 Memorial Lane. 19th century Local brick with chequer pattern.	House; Storey; Window	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA262	9250	7 Bedford Road. 19th century partly rendered, timber-framed brick building.	House	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA263	9253	3 Bedford Road. Large 19th century house, red brick, slate roof, dressed stone classical style porch.	House; Storey; Hipped Roof; Sash Window	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA264	8843	1-6 Rutters Farm Cottages. Two sets of 19th century cottages each arranged as 3 dwellings, with scratched date brick of 1876 on northern set. Brick with tile roof.	Estate Cottage; Cross Wing; Storey; Door	Post Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA265	6753	Barn At Home Farm, South Of Queen's Head, Rushden Road. 19th century barn. Brick built with steeply pitched gabled tile roof.	Barn; Gabled Roof	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA266	7741	Outbuildings To Bletsoe Cottage. 19th century red brick, one storey structure with slate hipped roof. Arched windows, used as a stable for part of its lifespan.	Stable; Hipped Roof; Window	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA267	9549	Shelter Shed To Grays Hill Farm, Graze Hill. 19th century timber-framed 9 bay shelter shed with weather-boarded exterior. Pantiled roof.	Agricultural Building	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA268	6751	Kiosk, Home Farm. Hexagonal, timber-framed, one roomed, thatched roof, of 19th century date.	Garden Feature; Thatched Roof	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA269	6752	Covered Well, Home Farm. Well with 19th century timber-framed structure capped with a thatched roof covering.	Well Cover; Thatched Roof	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA270	7008	Clapham Park. 19th century landscape park. This is a degraded park, the park area has some belts and the occasional clump, some trees remain around the house, but much has been lost. Not shown on map of 1826AD, shown on map of 1881AD. Medieval and/or Post-medieval ridge and furrow and field boundaries are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The earthworks are located within the southern part Clapham Park Wood, centred at TL 04853 52262, and likely predate the landscape park. The earthworks comprise a block of ridge and furrow with two east-west orientated field boundaries. The north field boundary ditch and the ridge and furrow are now levelled but the south boundary is still visible as an earthwork on recent LIDAR imagery.	Landscape Park	Post Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA271	7033	Milton Ernest, Grange Grounds. Mid-19th century landscaped garden/park. This is a small park with about half of its pasture remaining, interesting trees around the house, some single trees in the park, and belts. Not shown on map of 1826 but included on map of 1881.	Landscape Park	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA272	7034	Milton House Grounds. 19th century landscape park. Not shown on map of 1826.	Landscape Park	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA273	7032	Milton Ernest, Hall Grounds. 19th century landscaped park. It is not known who laid out the Grounds, but it is possible that they pre-date Butterfield's house.	Landscape Park	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA274	16129	Brown's Wood, East Of A6. An 18th century woodland that was owned by the Duke of Bedford. Map evidence shows in 1734 the land was used for agricultural purposes and by 1795 the Duke of Bedford had bought the land and the wood was planted.	Wood	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA275	9889	Wigney Wood. Post Medieval Woodland planted following Medieval Occupation.	Wood	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA276	9890	Yarlswood. Area of early post medieval woodland with medieval earthworks.	Wood	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA277	MBB22496	Post Medieval Field Boundary Cropmarks And Earthworks. Grouped asset representing post medieval field boundaries are visible as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs. The field boundaries are defined by a narrow linear ditches which are aligned roughly northeast-southwest and are located either side of the site of a Post-medieval farmstead. The field boundaries are shown on the OS maps of 1883 and 1834-35.	Field Boundary	Post Medieval	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA278	MBB22507	Medieval/Post-Medieval Field Boundary; N Of College Farm. A probable Medieval to Post-medieval field boundary is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The field boundary is defined by a narrow ditch which is aligned roughly northeast-southwest and located north of College Farm.	Field Boundary	Post Medieval	Low
NDHA279	5559	34 The Avenue (Formerly 22 High Street). 16-17th century former grade III listed building in Bletsoe Conservation Area, demolished in the 1960s.	Building; Attic; Casement Window	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA280	5555	40, 41 & 42 High Street, Bletsoe (Old Numbering). 17th century former grade III listed building in Bletsoe Conservation Area, demolished in the 1960s.	Building; Storey; Casement Window	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA281	5781	Turner Almshouses, The Green. 17th century former grade III listed almshouses, demolished in 1964 and replaced with modern version bearing the original inscription.	Almshouse; Dormer Window; Gable; Pediment; Quoin; Eave; Archway; Bracket; Dripstone; Casement Window	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA282	9649	Brick Kiln (Between High Street & A6). Site of demolished 17th century Brickworks. Exact position uncertain.	Brickworks	Post Medieval	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA283	8	Pound (Former Structure). The pound is known only from documentary sources. It was referred to in 1741 in an indictment against Thomas Serjeant, who was driving sheep to the pound when they caused damage in another man's field (BHRS 1936). The enclosure award of 1803 refers to a cottage by the pound and indicates that the pound was on the west side of the Bedford Road close to the mill.	Pound	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA284	1884	Workhouse (Site Of). A workhouse, recorded in documentary sources between 1783 and 1812. Overseers' accounts are extant for 1783 to 1796, and other sources record payments for mending and thatching in 1783, suggesting that the building was already in use by that date. It is also recorded in the 1803 Enclosure Award, enabling its location to be determined. A letter of 1812 describes the building as not fit for human habitation, but no later evidence survives and its date of demolition is unknown.	Building; Workhouse	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA285	9563	Barn, Manor Farm, Wood End. Site of late 18th century barn, formerly Grade II listed, now demolished	Barn; Bay	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA286	5252	Building (Site Of). Site of former building shown on 1803 Enclosure map.	Building	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA287	5253	Building (Site Of). Site of former building shown on 1803 Enclosure map.	Building	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA288	9254	The Maltings; 5 Bedford Road. A mid-19th century Malting, perhaps on earlier foundations, and with subsequent alterations. It is thought to have continued in its original use until the 1930's and to have been used for light metal fabrication during the Second World War. For the last thirty years it has been used for the storage of office supplies, however in 2017 was approved for demolition and replacement with six residential units.	Brewery; Maltings	Post Medieval	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA289	2564	Methodist Chapel (Site Of). A Methodist chapel, built in 1839 and demolished in 1973.	Methodist Chapel	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA290	1502	Cottages (Site Of Present Village Hall). An unspecified number of cottages previously stood on the site of the village hall. The construction and demolition dates are not recorded.	Building	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA291	2546	Oakley Hunt Kennels, Near Manor Farm. The Oakley Hunt moved its kennels to Milton Ernest in 1850 to premises owned by the Duke of Bedford. The Duke presented the kennels to the Hunt in 1903. The Hunt moved to Melchbourne at a later date and the site was redeveloped as a housing estate.	Kennels	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA292	5	Boathouse, Milton Ernest Hall. A boathouse at Milton Ernest Hall was shown on the 1960 OS map. It had been demolished by 1971.	Boat House	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA293	9540	Barn To Rear Of Graze Hill Farmhouse, Graze Hill. 19th century four-bay barn. Demolished between 1991 and 1996.	Barn	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA294	16128	Post Medieval Finds, South Of Thurleigh Road. To the S of Thurleigh Road in Milton Ernest the construction of water pumping main saw a number of post medieval finds recovered. The finds included tile, brick, clay pipe fragments and glass as well as 18th century pottery.	Findspot	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA295	MBB21740	Post-Medieval Farmyard Surface, Castle Barn, Bletsoe. An archaeological evaluation ahead of the construction of a new garage and garden shed, revealed the remains of a former farmyard stone courtyard surface or access track.	Hard Standing	Post Medieval	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA296	MBB21880	Gravel And Sand Quarries; Clapham. An area of late 19th century to early 20th century gravel and sand extraction was visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. Housing and A6 road development, now occupy the extraction pits.	Gravel Pit; Sand Pit	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA297	2981	Sand Pit. The site of a sand pit shown on the 1880s Ordnance Survey	Sand Pit	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA298	2983	Brickworks, North End Of Milton Ernest Village. A brickyard known to have been in operation between at least 1847 and 1869.	Brickworks; Clay Pit	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA299	3014	Brickworks, West Of Grange Hill. The site of brickworks, known to have begun operations between 1894 and 1898; disused by 1917. No longer extant.	Brickworks; Clay Pit	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA300	9891	Clay Pit. Place name evidence for presence of Post Medieval Clay pit, recorded in 1708.	Clay Pit	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA301	9905	Quarry. Site of former Post Medieval quarry.	Quarry	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA302	9906	Quarry. Site of former Post Medieval quarry.	Quarry	Post Medieval	Negligible
NDHA303	MBB19177	Post-Medieval Mount. A copper-alloy mount in the form of an acorn.	Findspot	Post-Medieval	Negligible
NDHA304	MBB19178	Post-Medieval Buckle. One half of a copper-alloy double-loop buckle.	Findspot	Post-Medieval	Negligible
NDHA305	MBB19179	Post-Medieval Buckle. A copper-alloy double-loop asymmetrical buckle.	Findspot	Post-Medieval	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA306	MBB19182	Post-Medieval Token. A copper-alloy token farthing of Thomas Cooper of Northampton.	Findspot	Post-Medieval	Negligible
NDHA307	MBB19184	Post-Medieval Coin. A silver halfgroat of James I (1603-1625), second coinage tower mintmark 1604-1619.	Findspot	Post-Medieval	Negligible
NDHA308	MBB20552	Post-Medieval Buckle. A copper-alloy double-loop buckle.	Findspot	Post-Medieval	Negligible
NDHA309	MBB20553	Post-Medieval Coin. A worn and bent silver halfgroat of Charles I, minted AD 1635-6.	Findspot	Post-Medieval	Negligible

Modern Assets

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA310	9274	Twinwood Airfield. A former World War Two military airfield, opened in 1941 and closed in 1945. The wartime airfield originally was a grass landing ground but three concrete runways were soon laid and it was equipped with six Blister aircraft hangars. There was temporary accommodation for 928 and 150 female personnel. The airfield was protected by defensive installations. It functioned as a satellite airfield for Cranfield and was mainly used by training units such as Number 14 Flying Training School and Operational Training Units attached to Fighter Command. Twinwood is famous as being the departure point for Glen Miller's ill-fated flight to Paris on 15th December 1944: the American UC-64 Norseman aircraft went missing along with its crew. In June 2002 a museum in the renovated wartime control tower was opened with a display of military aviation artefacts and particularly artefacts relating to the life and disappearance of Glen Miller. Part of the airfield is also an arena which is a venue for concerts.	Military Airfield; Research Station; Wind Tunnel	Modern	Moderate
NDHA311	9546	Agricultural Building, Highfields Farm, Graze Hill. Early 20th century red, yellow and mottled brick. Stone plinth. Framing to gable end with brick infill. Gabled red tile roof.	Agricultural Building; Gabled Roof; Casement Window	Modern	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA312	MBB21881	Clapham Isolation Hospital. Former Bedford RDC Isolation Hospital, built 1900-1902 to designs by H Young. One of the original wards has been replaced and two wards built 1902-1924 have been demolished.	Hospital Laundry; Infectious Diseases Hospital; Mortuary; Infectious Diseases Hospital; Infectious Diseases Hospital; Ward Block; Infectious Diseases Hospital; Lodge; Nurses Hostel; Ward Block	Modern	Low
NDHA313	9994	War Memorial. 20th century war memorial.	War Memorial	Modern	Low
NDHA314	9888	World War II Earthworks And Site Of Military Buildings. The site of a Second World War military camp and temporary airfield is visible on historical aerial photographs at Milton Ernest Hall. It was the Head Quarters of the USAAF 8th Air Force Service Command 608 between 1943 and 1945. The camp comprised huts within the grounds to the south and east of the Hall. A sewage works was constructed further to the south and a small temporary airfield was constructed on the opposite bank of the River Great Ouse, which comprised one grass runway and one blister hanger. Access was via a bridge, linking the camp and airfield.	Earthwork; Officers Quarters; Recreation Hut; Ablutions Block; Post Office; Dispensary; Refectory; Sewage Works; Fuel Store; Office; Hangar; Runway	Modern	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA315	MBB22502	RAF Twinwood Farm Dispersed Site No. 2. The site of the Second World War dispersed site No. 2 for RAF Twinwood Farm is visible on aerial photographs. The dispersed communal site was located, south of Fairfield Farm and west of the road, known as The Baulk. The site is marked on the drawing plan of the airfield and comprised mess halls, a shop, a YMCA and an airmen's institute, blast shelters. The communal site provided welfare and entertainment facilities for the airmen and airwomen at the airfield. Some of the buildings remain extant though in various states of preservation. The former officer's mess, is now converted into a Bed & Breakfast, Narlyoak.	Airmens Institute; Blast Shelter; Christian Association Hostel; Dispersed Site; Mess; Shop; Holiday Accommodation	Modern	Low
NDHA316	MBB22504	RAF Twinwood Farm Dispersed Site No. 3. The site of the Second World War dispersed site No. 3 for RAF Twinwood Farm is visible on aerial photographs. The dispersed accommodation site was located southeast of Fairfield Farm, to the east the road, known as The Baulk. The site is marked on the drawing plan of the airfield and comprised airmen's, sergeants and officers' quarters, latrines (ablutions block), a picket post, a circular emergency water supply, as well as three air raid shelters. All the buildings have been on recent aerial photographs.	Air Raid Shelter; Barracks; Dispersed Site; Emergency Water Supply	Modern	Low

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA317	MBB22505	RAF Twinwood Farm Dispersed Site No. 4. The site of the Second World War dispersed site No. 4 for RAF Twinwood Farm is visible on aerial photographs. The dispersed accommodation site was located south of Fairfield Farm, either side of the road, known as The Baulk. The site is marked on the drawing plan of the airfield and comprised airmen's, sergeants and officers' quarters, latrines (ablutions block), a picket post, as well as three air raid shelters. All the buildings have now been demolished but the air raid shelters are still visible as cropmarks on recent aerial photographs.	Ablutions Block; Air Raid Shelter; Barracks; Domestic Site	Modern	Low
NDHA318	MBB22508	Crash Site Of Douglas Havoc Mark 1 Nightfighter; NNW Of The Fox And Hounds Pub. Aircraft BB898 was Douglas Havoc Mark I British nightfighter, modified as a Turbinlite. This was part of a batch of Douglas Havoc Mark Is delivered in September of 1940. This aircraft was part of 1451 flight, 1554 flight, 533 squadron, and lastly 51 Operational Training Unit, based at Twinwoods Airfield. On the 25th of October 1942, the aircraft flew into the ground on a night exercise, killing the crew. The crash occurred about 250 yards North North West of the Fox and Hounds Pub in Milton Road.	Aircraft; Douglas; Fighter; Havoc; Nightfighter	Modern	Low
NDHA319	MBB22509	Second World War Cantilevered Pillbox; Twinwood Farm. A Second World War cantilevered pillbox located at Twinwood Farm, Milton Ernest. The pillbox was constructed in 1940-41 and formed part of the defences to RAF Twinwood Farm. A field visit in 1998 found the structure extant.	Pillbox; Pillbox (Cantilevered)	Modern	Low
NDHA320	MBB22716	Blast Shelter; The Baulk, Clapham. Visible on a 1948 vertical AP. Now demolished.	Blast Shelter	Modern	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA321	MBB22717	Blast Shelter; The Baulk, Clapham. Visible on a 1948 vertical AP. Now demolished.	Blast Shelter	Modern	Negligible
NDHA322	MBB22718	Stanton Shelter; The Baulk, Clapham. Visible on a 1948 vertical AP. Now demolished.	Stanton Shelter	Modern	Negligible
NDHA323	MBB22719	Stanton Shelter; E Of The Baulk, Clapham. Visible on a 1948 vertical AP. Now demolished.	Stanton Shelter	Modern	Negligible
NDHA324	MBB22720	Stanton Shelter; E Of The Baulk, Clapham. Visible on a 1948 vertical AP. Now demolished.	Stanton Shelter	Modern	Negligible
NDHA325	MBB22721	Stanton Shelter; The Baulk, Clapham. Visible on a 1948 vertical AP. Now demolished.	Stanton Shelter	Modern	Negligible
NDHA326	MBB22722	Stanton Shelter; W Of The Baulk, Clapham. Visible on a 1948 vertical AP. Now demolished.	Stanton Shelter	Modern	Negligible
NDHA327	MBB22723	Stanton Shelter; W Of The Baulk, Clapham. Visible on a 1948 vertical AP. Now demolished.	Stanton Shelter	Modern	Negligible
NDHA328	MBB22724	Pillbox; W Of The Baulk, Clapham. Visible on a 1948 vertical AP. Now demolished.	Pillbox	Modern	Negligible
NDHA329	MBB22725	Blast Shelter; Fairfield Farm, Clapham. Visible on a 1948 vertical AP. Now demolished.	Blast Shelter	Modern	Negligible
NDHA330	MBB22726	Blast Shelter; N Of Twinwood, Clapham. Visible on a 1948 vertical AP. Now demolished.	Blast Shelter	Modern	Negligible
NDHA331	MBB22727	Pillbox (Cantilevered); S Of Oakley Little Wood, Clapham. Visible on a 1948 vertical AP. Now demolished.	Pillbox (Cantilevered)	Modern	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA332	17863	Ww2 Tank Trap (Demolished). On Milton Road in Clapham, angle iron type anti-tank blocks were located. They were constructed between 1940 and 1941 and were demolished prior to 1999.	Tank Trap	Modern	Negligible
NDHA333	18244	Women's Land Army Hostel. A Second World War Women's Land Army Hostel (the first in the north of Bedfordshire) is located northwest of Milton Ernest and is visible on historical aerial photographs and were mapped as part of the Bedford Borough NMP project. The Hostel was opened in 1942 and closed in 1950. The buildings were demolished by 1976.	Women's Land Army Hostel	Modern	Negligible
NDHA334	MBB22501	RAF Twinwood Farm Dispersed Site No. 6. The site of the Second World War dispersed Women's Royal Auxiliary Airforce (W.A.A.F) site No. 6 for RAF Twinwood Farm is visible on aerial photographs. The dispersed accommodation site was located southeast of Narlyoak, east side of the road, known as The Baulk. The site is marked on the drawing plan of the airfield and comprised airwomen's, sergeants and officers' quarters, latrines (ablutions block), a picket post, a mess hall, a square emergency water supply, as well as an air raid shelter. Recent aerial photographs show that all the buildings have been demolished.	Ablutions Block; Air Raid Shelter; Barracks; Emergency Water Supply; Mess	Modern	Negligible
NDHA335	MBB22503	Second World War Very High Frequency Transmitting Station. The site of a Second World War RAF very high frequency transmitting station for RAF Twinwood Farm is visible on aerial photographs. The early station is recognisable by the aerial transmitter mast but it is marked on the drawing plan of the airfield as a 'V.H.F Transmitting Station' brick based structure built to a 16571/41 design. The station was demolished or removed by 1968.	Radar Station	Modern	Negligible

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA336	MBB21879	Site Of Very High Frequency Receiving Station; Se Of Milton House, Milton Ernest. The site of a Second World War RAF very high frequency receiving station is visible on aerial photographs and was mapped as part of the Severn Vale NMP project. The early station built for RAF Twinwood Farm is recognisable by the aerial receiver mast. It is marked on the drawing plan of the airfield as a 'V.H.F Receiving Station' brick based structure built to a 16572/41 design. The station was demolished or removed by 1968.	Radar Station	Modern	Negligible
NDHA337	MBB22506	Second World War RAF Direction Finding Station. The site of a Second World War RAF direction finding station for RAF Twinwood Farm is visible on aerial photographs. The early station is recognisable by its polygonal timber tower but it is marked on the drawing plan of the airfield as a 'D/F (Direction Finding) timber tower built to a 505/40 design. Direction finding stations allowed aircraft to get a bearing on an airfield until within visual range and they were also used to help direct fighter planes towards incoming enemy aircraft. The station remained extant in 1986 but was demolished or removed by 1991.	Direction Finding Station	Modern	Negligible

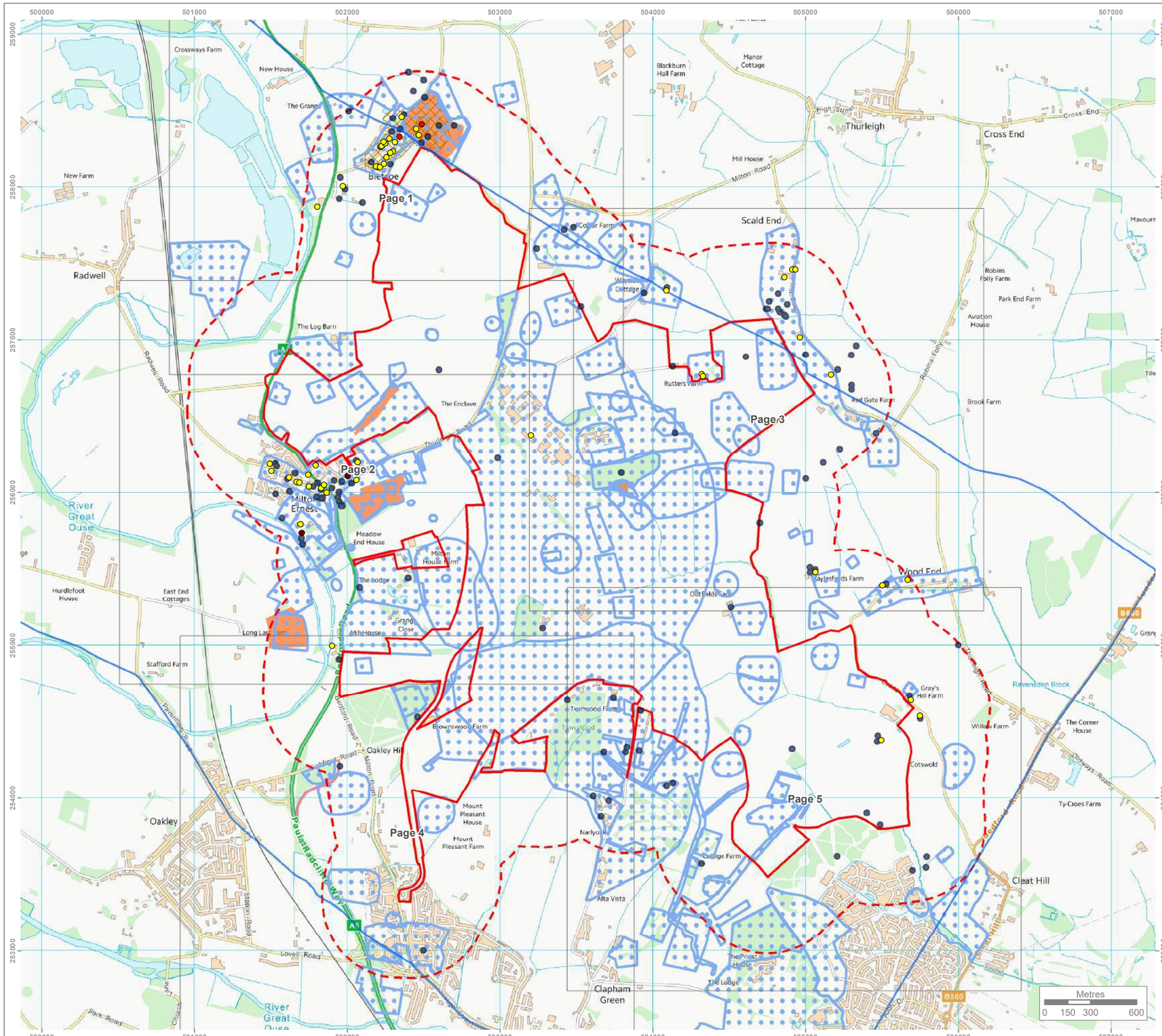
Undated Assets

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA338	16585	Enclosure Cropmarks; NW Of Browns Wood. A group of small conjoined enclosures, at the end of slight spur of higher ground. A possible Iron Age or Roman subrectangular enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The enclosure is located north of Highfield Road and northwest of Judge's Spinney. It is defined by a narrow ditch on three sides, with a gap, or open south side measures about 41metres by 33metres across.	Enclosure; Natural Feature	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA339	2751	Small Concentrated Slag Patch. A small concentrated area of slag, located by fieldwalking.	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA340	MBB22301	Curvilinear Enclosures; NW Of Traylesfields Farm. Faint but possible curvilinear enclosures of uncertain date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Curvilinear Enclosure	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA341	MBB22302	Faint Enclosure Cropmark; N Of Traylesfields Farm. A faint but possible linear feature and possible enclosure of uncertain date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	Enclosure; Linear Feature	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA342	MBB22322	Possible Enclosure; S Of Poultry Houses. An undated possible enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs south of Poultry Houses.	Linear Feature; Rectilinear Enclosure	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA343	14024	Enclosure Cropmarks; SW Of Rutter's Farm. A possible rectilinear enclosure of Unknown date is seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs southwest of Rutter's Farm.	Rectilinear Enclosure	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA344	16612	Polygonal Enclosure; NW Of Coplar Farm. A possible polygonal enclosure of uncertain date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs northwest of Coplar Farm.	Polygonal Enclosure	Unknown	Unknown

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA345	16613	Cropmarks, South East Of Coplar Farm. An area of undated linear ditches are visible on aerial photographs south east of Coplar Farm. Some of the linear ditches may form enclosures.	Enclosure; Linear Feature	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA346	3310	Trackway Cropmark; S Of Yarl's Wood. A possible trackway of unknown date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs located south of Yarl's Wood. The possible trackway is visible as two linear parallel linear ditches between 5-6metres apart.	Trackway; Linear Feature	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA347	5192	Slag. Area of iron slag.	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA348	8548	Iron Slag, North East Of RAE. Undated area of slag	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA349	907	Large Area Of Slag, East Of Milton House. Extensive area overlooking Ouse valley to E, with 9 or more undated slag patches or scatters	Slag Scatters	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA350	2750	Large Concentrated Slag Patch. An area of dark earth and bloomery slag discovered during field investigation. The site lies on level plough. No finds of pottery.	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA351	MBB19174	Copper Alloy Vessel. The form of this artefact suggests it may be a mend for a thin-sided copper-alloy vessel.	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA352	MBB20545	Undated Lead Weight. A cast lead weight, shaped like a disc with a flat upper surface and slightly concave underside.	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA353	MBB20546	Undated Lead Weight. A corroded crudely-made lead object, probably a weight.	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown

TEP ID	HER ID	Name/Description	Type	Period	Heritage Significance
NDHA354	MBB20547	Undated Lead Weight. A corroded lead weight, roughly flattened-conical in form.	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA355	2711	Slag Patch, South West Of Red Gate Farm. Moderate density slag patch, thought to be Iron Age or Roman	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA356	2712	Concentrated Slag Patch, South West Of Red Gate Farm. Concentrated area of undated slag.	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA357	2730	Slag Patch, North East Of Mill Road. Undated slag patch, possibly Iron Age or Roman	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA358	904	Slag Patch, near Wigney Wood. Undated, concentrated slag patch	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA359	905	Slag Patch. Indicates smelting industry. Thought to be medieval or earlier, dug out by rabbit activity.	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA360	910	Slag Scatter, North of RAE. Iron slag indicating smelting, thought to be medieval or earlier.	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA361	2723	Slag, West Of Red Gate Farm. Slight scatter of bloomery slag.	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown
NDHA362	7276	Slag Scatter, North East Of Mead Farm. Scattered iron slag.	Findspot	Unknown	Unknown

APPENDIX B: Location of Known Heritage Assets



KEY

- Site boundary
- Site boundary 500m buffer

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- NDHA Points
- NDHA Polylines
- NDHA Polygons

Designated Heritage Assets

- Conservation Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building

Note

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Site Map

Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP
The Reynard Suite - First Floor Offices,
Bowden Inn Farm, Market Harborough, LE16 7SA
Tel 01858 353120 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project
Twinwoods, Bedford - Heritage

Title
Location of Known Heritage Assets - **Overview**

Drawing Number
G8699.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
SA	MK	SHB	1:25,000 @ A3	26/03/2021

501000 502000 503000

259000 258000 257000

NDHA193 Crossways Farm Crossways Farm House BOURNE END LANE New House TEMPLE ROAD The Grange Bletsoe

NDHA158 NDHA214 NDHA215 NDHA164 NDHA167 NDHA213 NDHA211 NDHA212 NDHA163 NDHA162 NDHA210 NDHA65 NDHA256 NDHA68 NDHA219 NDHA53 NDHA277 NDHA276 NDHA309 NDHA279 NDHA263 NDHA240 NDHA157 NDHA347 NDHA258 NDHA34 NDHA287 NDHA69 NDHA299 NDHA338 NDHA17 NDHA298 NDHA198 NDHA27 NDHA31 NDHA12 NDHA236 NDHA239 NDHA200 NDHA340 NDHA255 NDHA191 NDHA335 NDHA346 NDHA341 NDHA221 NDHA230 NDHA272 NDHA24

LB50 LB44 LB47 LB28 LB36 LB7 LB17 LB32 LB8 LB35 LB37 LB45 LB40 LB5 LB51 LB33 LB4 LB3 LB6 SM4 CA1

NDHA 70-156

A6 A428 A421 A5

Coploe Lane Coplar Farm Vigney Wood The Log Barn

Metres 0 150 300 600

KEY

- Site boundary
- Site boundary 500m buffer

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- NDHA Points
- NDHA Polylines
- NDHA Polygons

Designated Heritage Assets

- Conservation Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building

Note

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Site Map

UK Location Map

1:30,000,000

1:200,000

Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

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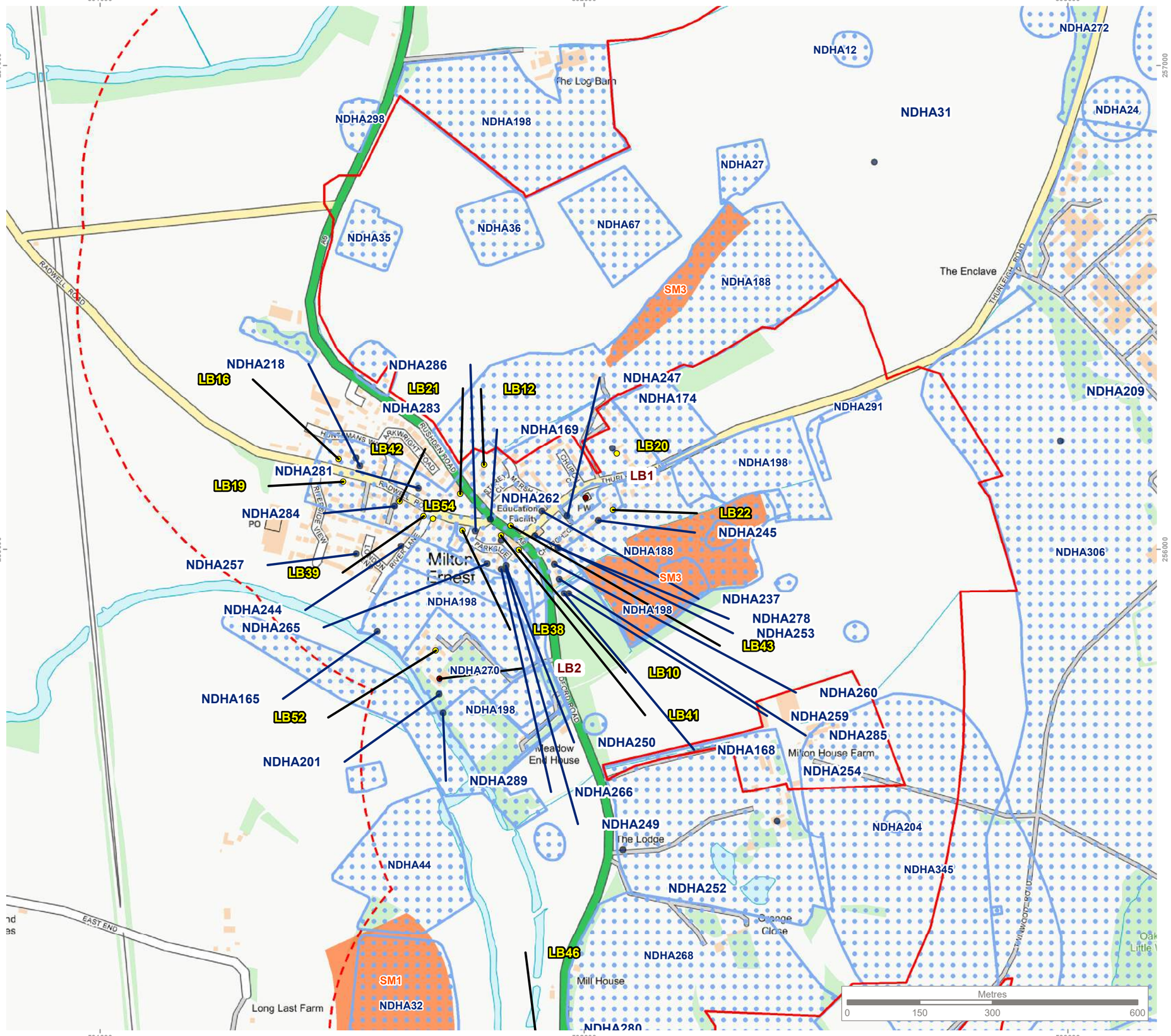
Project
Twinwoods, Bedford - Heritage

Title
Location of Known Heritage Assets - **Page 1**

Drawing Number
G8699.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
SA	MK	SHB	1:10,000 @ A3	26/03/2021



KEY

- Site boundary
- Site boundary 500m buffer

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- NDHA Points
- NDHA Polygons

Designated Heritage Assets

- Conservation Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building

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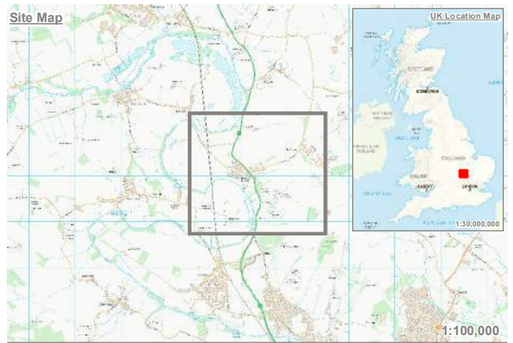
Site Map



Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

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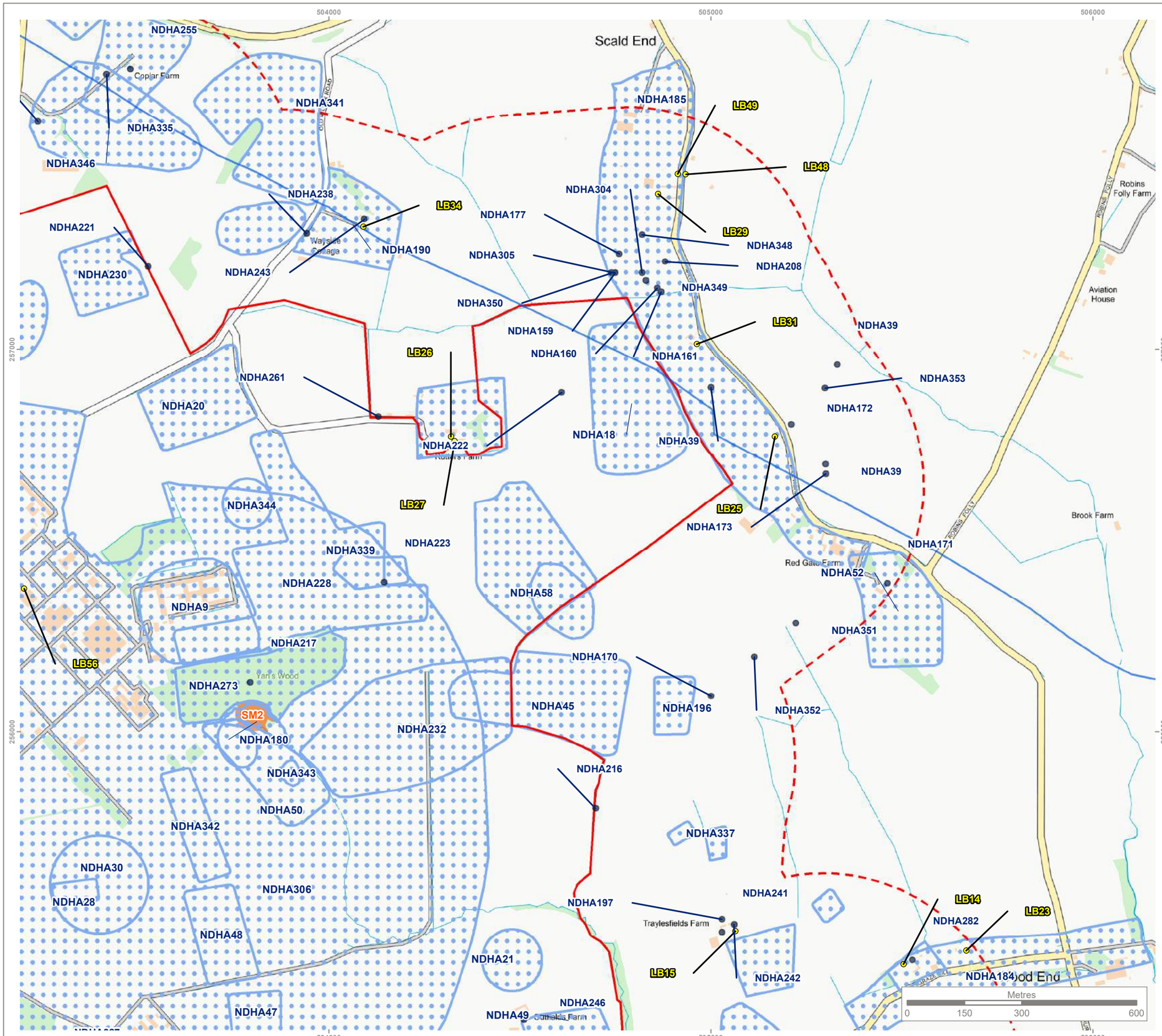
Project
Twinwoods, Bedford - Heritage

Title
Location of Known Heritage Assets - **Page 2**

Drawing Number
G8699.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
SA	MK	SHB	1:8,000 @ A3	26/03/2021



KEY

- Site boundary
- Site boundary 500m buffer

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- NDHA Points
- NDHA Polylines
- NDHA Polygons

Designated Heritage Assets

- Conservation Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building

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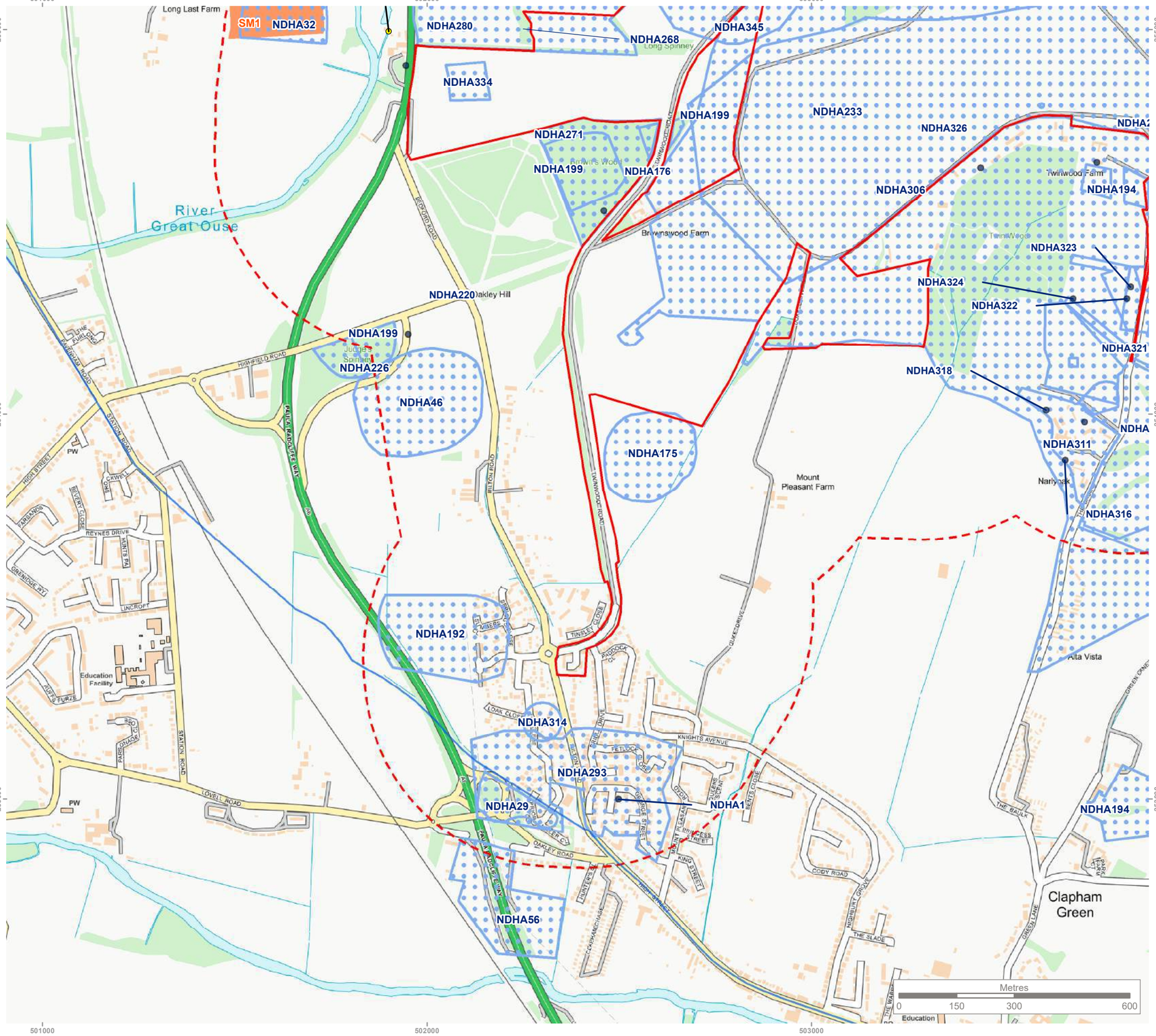
Project
Twinwoods, Bedford - Heritage

Title
Location of Known Heritage Assets - **Page 3**

Drawing Number
G8699.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
SA	MK	SHB	1:10,000 @ A3	26/03/2021



KEY

- Site boundary
- Site boundary 500m buffer

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- NDHA Points
- NDHA Polylines
- NDHA Polygons

Designated Heritage Assets

- Conservation Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building

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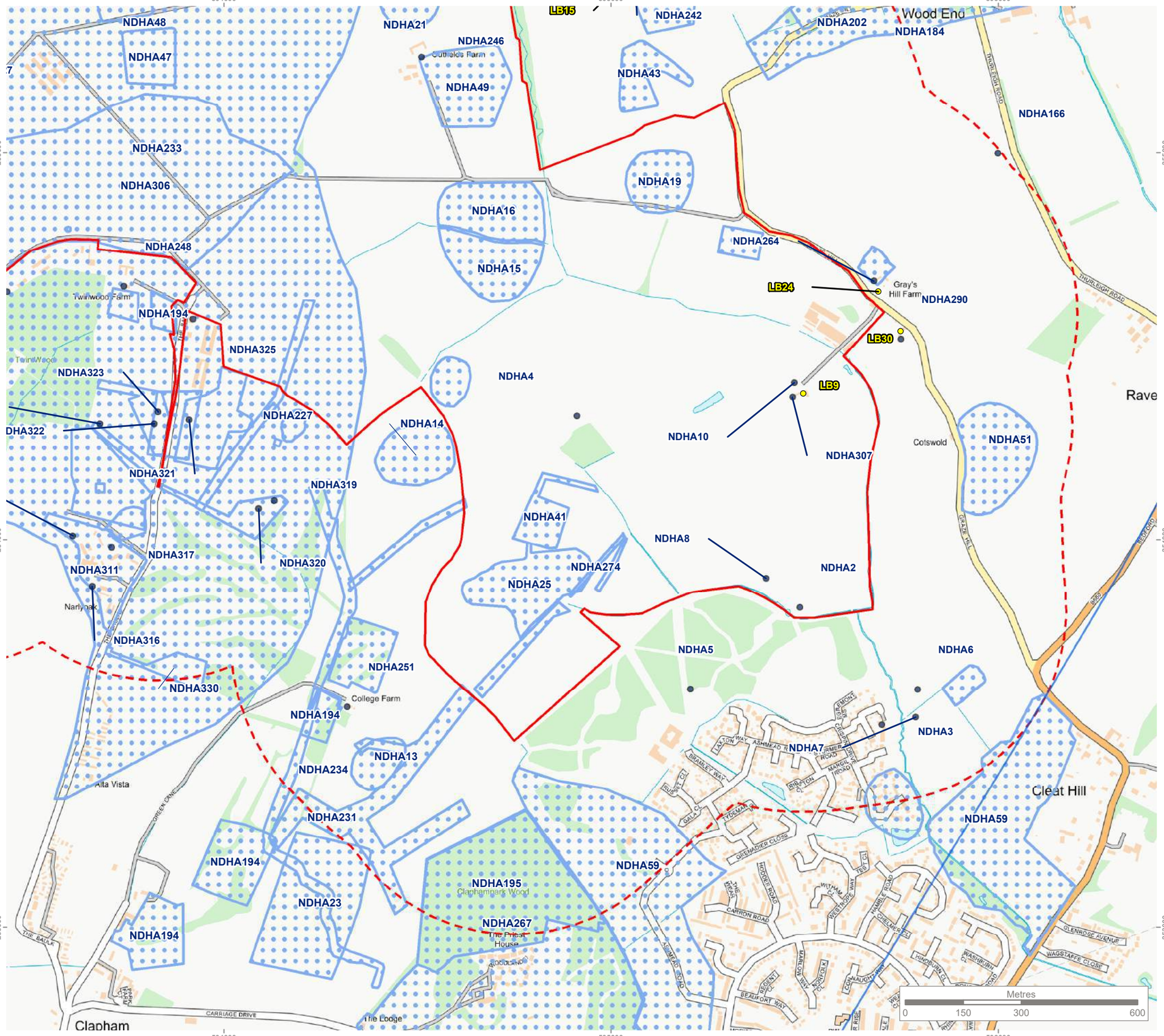
Project
Twinwoods, Bedford - Heritage

Title
Location of Known Heritage Assets - **Page 4**

Drawing Number
G8699.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
SA	MK	SHB	1:10,000 @ A3	26/03/2021



KEY

- Site boundary
- Site boundary 500m buffer

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- NDHA Points
- NDHA Polylines
- NDHA Polygons

Designated Heritage Assets

- Conservation Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Grade I Listed Building
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Project
Twinwoods, Bedford - Heritage

Title
Location of Known Heritage Assets - **Page 5**

Drawing Number
G8699.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
SA	MK	SHB	1:10,000 @ A3	26/03/2021

THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP

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