

Archaeological Topographical Survey:

Land off Clapham Road, Bedford,
Bedfordshire, MK41 6EL

(NGR 503919, 251706)

Souterrain Project SOU21-781

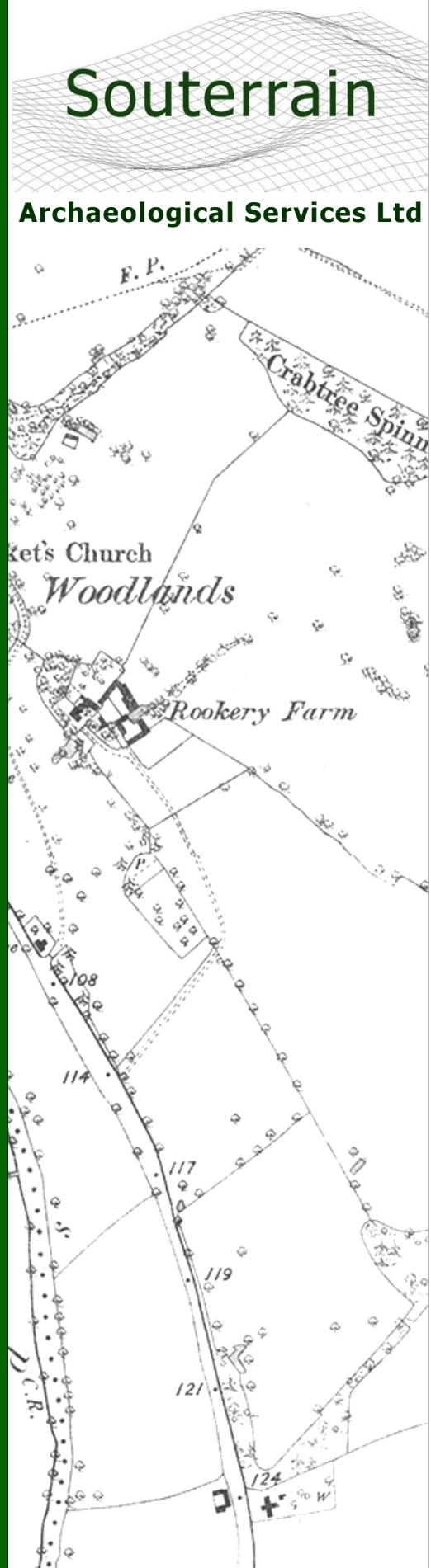


December 2021

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd

for

Albion Archaeology



Archaeological Services Ltd

Archaeological Topographical Survey:

Land off Clapham Road, Bedford Bedfordshire, MK41 6EL

NGR 503919, 251706 (centre)

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(cover map: reproduced from the 1884 Ordnance Survey 6" map of Bedfordshire
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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

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Report: *Mercedes Planas & Martin Wilson*

Summary

In November 2021 an Archaeological Topographical Survey was undertaken within a field of pasture southeast of the village of Clapham, Bedfordshire. The purpose of the survey was to obtain an accurate measured record of historic earthworks derived from the medieval agrarian landscape, prior to their loss or damage in the course of development. The earthworks comprised the partial remains of two medieval furlong fields containing visually distinct cultivation strips.

The earthworks were surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and orthometric heights using RTK Differential GNSS.

The report provides an illustrative and descriptive account of the earthworks, using a combination of computer-generated graphics and conventional survey drawings (hachure plan), supported by digital photography.

The report discusses the significance of the survival of earthworks of this type within Bedfordshire, describes the characteristics of the earthworks within the Survey Area and considers the context of their survival in the post-medieval landscape.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 On the 11th and 12th of November 2021 Souterrain conducted an Archaeological Topographical Survey of a field in the parish of Clapham, on the north-western outskirts of the town of Bedford, Bedfordshire. The reason for the survey was to record earthworks pertaining to the medieval to post-medieval agrarian landscape, prior to development. The survey was carried on behalf of Albion Archaeology in part-fulfilment of their client's planning condition.

2. PLANNING CONTEXT

- 2.1 Bedford Borough Council (BBC) outline planning permission 18/00027/REF was granted on appeal with Conditions on the 10th April 2019, for the 'construction of school buildings; indoor tennis courts and pavilion building; outdoor tennis courts; and rugby pitches'.
- 2.2 Consulted by the planning officer, Geoff Saunders, Archaeological Officer for the council's Historic Environment Team also noted that a part of the application area contains well preserved ridge and furrow earthworks (BBHER3921) which are part of a relatively large surviving block between the edge of Bedford and the village of Clapham. The historic earthworks are a non-designated heritage asset.
- 2.3 Condition 16 of the Appeal Decision (APP/K0235/W/18/3203051) requires an archaeological mitigation strategy to be implemented prior to the commencement of development. Fundamental to the mitigation of impact on the heritage interest of the historic earthworks is the execution of an accurate measured archaeological topographical survey and record. This is consistent with paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021) which requires the developer to record, and to advance understanding of the significance of heritage assets that may be lost (wholly or in part) due to development.

3. LOCATION & ASPECT OF THE SURVEY AREA

- 3.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies on the north-western periphery of Bedford, southeast of the village of Clapham (Fig. 1), on a west-facing slope of the Great Ouse River Valley.
The Survey Area is located in the extreme south-western corner of the PDA, on the east side of Clapham Road (Fig. 2), centred at NGR 503919, 251706. It comprises an irregular polygon plot of pasture amounting to approximately 1.7 hectares. The ground height is of c. 37 m OD at its southwest corner, rising to c. 47 m OD at its northeast corner.
- 3.2 The underlying geology consists of Peterborough member mudstone with superficial deposits of Oadby Member Diamicton (silty clay, with chalk and flint fragments and sand lenses [BGS 2021]).

4. OUTLINE HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The earliest mention of the ancient manor of Clapham is in a late 10th century Saxon document [Page, 1912]. The nucleated settlement of *Clopeham* is also likely to have been formed in the same era, during a phase of widespread landscape reorganization, wherein dispersed settlements and farmsteads were brought together to be centralized around

church and manor house and surrounded by a planned, strip-cultivated open field system [c.f., Lewis 2006, 191, Edgeworth 2007, 93]. The purpose was most probably to improve social cohesion and increase productivity.

- 4.2 The Domesday Survey of 1086 is a reasonable indicator of the size of the late Saxon to early Norman *vill*, at which time there were thirty households, a fairly large population of about 150 to 180. But nothing is known of the layout of the *vill*, or of the demesne, and negligible archaeology of the period has been found [c.f. Meckseper, 2015]. It is however, quite possible that the cultivation earthworks at the Survey Area originated around this time.
- 4.3 The descent of the manor of Ashton and its tenants-in-chief has been traced as far as reasonably possible by *Victoria History of the Counties*, down to the 19th century. At some juncture prior to the 13th century the manor of Clapham was split in two, but was reunited in 1564 under the Rowe family. In the early 17th century it was acquired by the Taylor family and subsequently descended, in 1702, to Catherine Taylor who became Lady Ashburnham through marriage to William, 2nd Baron Ashburnham. By the 19th century the Ashburnhams had begun to sell off parts of the Clapham estate. An early sale, in 1812, was Rookery Farm, bought by John Thomas Dawson, mayor of Bedford. The farmland included the Survey Area.

5. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EARTHWORKS

Note: the numbers in bold refer to photographs at Section 12.

Monument Type

- 5.1 Ridge and furrow earthworks were once ubiquitous as visual surface remains across the East Midlands of England. It is understood that the English medieval open field system of three field rotation predominated [Yelling 1977; Rackham 1986, 172-5]. This comprised three great unenclosed fields¹ which were divided into furlong fields (also unenclosed), the latter separated by headlands and tracks.
- 5.2 The development of the open fields has been described as a social revolution, from its introduction in the early medieval period, continuing until the mid 14th century [Rackham 1986 178]. Moreover, it involved the transformation of large existing tracts of enclosed cultivated land (of pre-Roman to early medieval date) throughout the region, which were de-hedged by communal effort and re-arranged in strips, or ridges. Each furlong field contained numerous parallel ridged cultivation strips (*selions*), the width of strips varying according to customary measurement, but frequently in the Midlands between 5 m and 8 m.
- 5.3 The chronology of the open fields throughout the region is unclear. The dating of its origin in the context of late Anglo-Saxon settlement re-organisation, and its subsequent development, is a high priority of regional archaeological research agenda for the East Midlands [Medlycott 2011, 59; Knight, Vyner, & Allen 2012, obj. 7i, 104].

Monument Type Significance

- 5.4 In the late 20th century the increasing loss of ridge and furrow earthworks to development and agriculture became a heritage concern at national level. A number of projects were subsequently instigated by the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme in the 1990s to investigate the state and extent of medieval and post-medieval agricultural earthworks throughout the English Midlands, culminating in an overall assessment report in

¹ four and five fields are known to have existed

1999 [Hall 2001]. A follow-up assessment was commissioned by the government a decade later which concluded that 76.6% of all ridge and furrow recorded is in good (well-preserved and slightly degraded) condition and thus worthy of consideration for preservation [Catchpole & Priest 2012].

- 5.5 It has long been recognized that the East Midlands region possesses “some of the best-preserved areas of ridge and furrow field system in the country, which represent a nationally important resource” [Lewis 2006, 207], while regional archaeological research agenda emphasises that the earthwork phenomena of the open fields is an important element of the East Midlands’ landscape character [*op. cit.* Knight, Vyner, & Allen 2012].
- 5.6 In Bedfordshire, open field farmland is understood to have accounted for about 50% of medieval countryside [Edgeworth, 2007, 103], the rest comprising woodland and meadowland. It has further been estimated that less than 2% of the medieval cultivation strips showing as earthworks on RAF aerial photographs taken in the 1940s and 1950s survive today; since removed by development and modern ploughing [LUC, 2014, 12]. At Clapham only a small relict portion of the open field system survives as visible surface phenomena. In view of this, the quality of the earthworks within the Survey Area may be regarded as a heritage asset of both local and regional significance. The comments of the Bedford Borough Historic Environment Officer are pertinent with regard to the earthworks of the Survey Area:

“Part of the application area contains well preserved ridge and furrow earthworks (BBHER3921), these form part of a relatively large surviving block between the edge of Bedford and the village of Clapham... ..The percentage of ridge and furrow survival in Bedfordshire is very low and as such where it survives it should ideally be preserved as it is one of the few traditional landscapes that survive into the 21st century. The earthworks at this location represent part of one of the better preserved and more extensive examples surviving within Bedford Borough and show some diversity including changes in orientation and variable ridge profiles” [Saunders, 2020).

Characteristics of the Earthworks within the Survey Area

- 5.7 The Survey Area contains the remains of two medieval furlong fields, in the form of earthworks. Although the earthworks survive as distinct visual surface phenomena their spatial extent suffered extensive curtailment in the post-medieval period. The two (unenclosed) furlong fields were once situated within one of Clapham’s great, open common fields (of which there were probably three). The names of the furlongs are long forgotten. For ease of description here they are termed Furlong Fields F1 and F2.

Furlong Field 1

- 5.8 Furlong Field 1 is orientated northeast/southwest and occupies a hill slope in the northeast part of the Survey Area (Fig. 7). It is probably half of its original length, its north-eastern extent curtailed by a post-medieval plantation (Fig. 3), the latter bounded by a drainage ditch with internal bank. Little of the plantation survives today. In order to get a more comprehensive representation of the earthworks the topographical survey was extended beyond the proposed development boundary and up to the former plantation boundary ditch, thus taking in all surviving elements of the furlong field (Figs. 7 - 9). There was no clear sign of cultivation strips beyond the ditch and bank, and little trace visible on available LIDAR² and recent aerial imagery³.

² Environmental Agency. DSM 1m. <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>

- 5.9 The furlong field slopes down north to south, from c. 44.62 m OD to c. 42.67 m OD, and northeast to southwest c. 48.79 m OD to c. 41.29 m OD. There are 9 *selions* (cultivation strips) (**1 & 2**), each approximately 97 m (106 yards) in length. The original length of the furlong field is unknown, but it is likely to have been at least twice as much. A furlong was customarily the distance that a plough team could cover without stopping for rest. As a later standardised measurement a furlong represented 220 yards (c. 201 m), but in reality it was variable, due to either the nature of the terrain or to local custom [Coleman & Wood, 1988]. The distance between *selions* (ridge to ridge) is variable, between 5.5 and 6.9 m. They survive to a relative height of 0.25 to 0.35 m (e.g. **3 – 5**). There is no distinctive *headland* or track at the south-western end of the furlong field where it meets the perpendicular *selions* of Furlong Field 2. This indicates that the last (i.e. north-eastern) *selion* of Furlong Field 2 most likely served as a headland during the ploughing regime; known as a *forera* (**6, 7 & 9**).

Furlong Field 2

- 5.10 The Furlong Field 2 is situated near to the foot of the hill-slope and has a much gentler gradient: c. 40.82 m OD at its north corner, falling to 38.53 m OD at its south corner. The remains of the furlong field are extremely ragged (Figs. 7 & 8). Its western to north-western extents were eaten away by post-medieval excavation works – either quarrying, or attempts at field drainage, and pond creation (**16 -17**). Its south-eastern extent was consumed by a post-medieval plantation (**18**), while near to the south-western corner of the field an embankment of uncertain function overlies four *selions* (**15**). Available Environment Agency LIDAR and recent aerial imagery reveal no trace of a continuation of the cultivation strips beyond the field boundary to the southeast.
- 5.11 In total, there are remains of 17 *selions*, surviving to lengths between c. 40 and c. 45 m. These are less well defined than in Furlong Field 1. Ridge to ridge they measure generally 4.8 to 5 m, while the relative height of each is between c. 0.18 and 0.25 m (**8 - 14**). Nine *selions* terminate at a broad headland, or *major baulk*, the latter which continues north-eastwards where it flanks the northwest side of Furlong Field 1. The majority of *selions* are broadly aligned northwest/southeast and have a distinctive curve (Figs, 7 & 8; **10**), which is a part of the shape of an elongated inverted 'S', a characteristic of cultivation strips formed by ploughing using a team of oxen. The elongated curve denotes the gradual turn of the plough team as it neared the end of the furlong.

Historic Context of the Survey Area & Survival of the Earthworks

- 5.12 The earliest available detailed map of the Survey Area was made in 1839 for the commutation of tithes⁴ (Fig. 3, A), at which time the parish of Clapham was already wholly enclosed. The Survey Area was a part of an enclosed field of just over nine acres of grassland (presumably permanent) known as Far Road Close, bordering Clapham Road to the west. It was a part of Rookery Farm, the farmstead of which was located about 620 m to the north-northwest⁵. It was in the tenancy of William Loxley, who is known to have been a sheep farmer⁶, though perhaps also operated a mixed livestock farm. The farm formed a part of the Woodlands estate created by John Thomas Dawson (*ante*, 4.3), who in 1816/17 built a mansion residence, known as Woodlands, c. 100 m northwest of Rookery Farm (Figs. 3 A & 4).

³ Google Historic Imagery

⁴ Bedfordshire Archives MAT10/1

⁵ Now a caravan storage site

⁶ Assize Intelligence, Bedfordshire, Cambridge Independent Press - 22 March 1845

- 5.13 In 1850 the estate passed to Dawson's son, Rev John Frederick Dawson, after whose death, in 1870, it was let by the trustees. Loxley was the tenant farmer of Rookery Farm until at least 1847⁷. By 1871 the farm was worked and occupied by Mr George Ballingall, and from 1881 to 1899 Edward Joseph Stratford operated a dairy farm there⁸. In 1898, former lessee of the Woodlands, William Long Fitzpatrick, purchased the estate and revamped the mansion house, then known as Woodlands Manor. Yet by the time of the revised Ordnance Survey in 1900 the farmhouse and outbuildings of Rookery Farm were no longer in existence. The 6" map produced in 1902 (Fig. 5) depicts the three former enclosures bordering the road (i.e. Acres Close, Middle Road Close and Far Road Close) as parkland, with one of the field divisions having been grubbed out. The following year 83 acres of 'highly valuable grass keeping in two enclosures (mostly rich feeding)... to be grazed by beasts and sheep only', were advertised to let at Rookery Farm, the deal inclusive of a stockman. The land appears to have included the Survey Area⁹.
- 5.14 In 1794, agriculturalist Thomas Stone observed that ancient strip cultivation was still widely practised in Bedfordshire [Stone 1794], and particularly surrounding the town where it provided horticultural needs [c.f. Yelling, 197]; the Survey Area would have been less than a mile from the town. No mention was made of Clapham, but it may be inferred from later agricultural accounts that Stone's observations did not apply to the former Ashburnham estate. In 1862, the Earl of Ashburnham sold off the last part of his Clapham estate to local industrialists and agricultural entrepreneurs Messrs Howard. It amounted to 525 acres and adjoined the northern boundary of the Rookery Farm land. A decade later, an article in an agricultural journal recounted the transformation of the Howard estate to a model farm via steam cultivation. It emphasised that very little, if anything, had been done to improve the land during the Ashburnham's ownership and that the Howards' purchase had largely been pasture¹⁰. Sale particulars for the same estate in 1898 show that even after land improvement the principal portion still comprised 'old pasture'¹¹. From this, it may be reasonably deduced that the pasture at Rookery Farm was no different to the rest of the Ashburnham lands and had been in existence for a considerable length of time.
- 5.15 In view of their relative proximity to the village the ridge and furrow earthworks in the Survey Area most probably originated in the medieval period, and quite possibly in the late Saxon era: it is not possible to be more precise. Equally, it is not known whether the land comprised part of the cultivated demesne, or was a part of the common fields. Similarly, it is difficult to closely define the period in which the cultivation strips became redundant and were ultimately set to pasture. However, a single enclosure boundary shown on the 1839 tithe commutation map offers a clue. This is found between field 147 (Middle Road Close) and 148 (Far Road Close) on Figure 3, A. The boundary follows the course of the *selions* and has a discernible curve towards its north end, where it preserves the characteristic inverted 'S' of the medieval furlong. This form of field boundary is frequently found to be a hallmark of pre-Parliamentary (i.e. pre-mid 18th century) enclosures, and may therefore easily date from the late medieval or Tudor period (late 15th to early 17th century) [c.f. Rackham 1986, 179]. This type of close is characteristic of piecemeal enclosure. Given that an Act of 1515 forbade the conversion of tillage to pasture it is therefore possible that tracts of cultivable land at Clapham had long been abandoned as a result of depopulation [c.f. Yelling, 1977, 23-5]. It is known that many Bedfordshire villages contracted in the 14th century. A study has

⁷ Kelly's Directory of Bedfordshire, 1847

⁸ c.f. Bedfordshire Times and Independent - 06 June 1913; Bedfordshire Times and Independent - 10 December 1887

⁹ Bed Now Woodlands Manor Hotel, HER 1432

fordshire Times and Independent - 10 April 1903

¹⁰ Oxford Journal - Saturday 25 October 1873

¹¹ Northampton Mercury - Saturday 20 July 1889

shown that by 1341 there were extensive tracts of abandoned arable land in parishes throughout the county, the root causes being repeated failing harvests, plague, an acute shortage of seed corn and thus, population decline (Baker, 1970, 16).

- 5.16 It is therefore probable that the earthworks of the Survey Area and those adjoining it to the northwest were set to pasture from a very early date – the late medieval or the Tudor period seems likely. During the post-medieval to early modern period it would seem that the earthworks owed their survival, initially to the lack of enthusiasm for arable land improvement on the part of the Ashburnhams, and latterly to their conversion to parkland of the Woodlands estate.
- 5.17 The Survey Area has witnessed little observable change or disturbance since Far Road Close was surveyed in 1839 (compare Figs. 3 B & 6). At that time the existing peripheral plantations of mixed coniferous and deciduous trees were already established. The ‘quarry’ in the southwest of the Survey Area was also in existence, a part of it forming an L-shaped pond. It is indeed possible that the purpose of the excavation works in this area were to serve a dual function, that of drainage at the foot of the slope alongside the main road and the provision of water for livestock.

6. PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

- 6.1 The purpose of the Archaeological Topographical Survey is to provide a comprehensive record of the earthworks prior to their change or loss in the course of the proposed development. To this end, a detailed and metrically accurate topographical survey has been undertaken, enabling the production of a series of illustrations that best represent the form of any earthworks. These are accompanied by a photographic, descriptive and interpretative record.

7. SURVEY METHOD

- 7.3 The survey was undertaken in accordance with current best practice and guidance for archaeological landscape surveys of this type (RCHME, 1999; English Heritage 2007, rev. Historic England 2017).
- 7.2 The earthworks were surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and orthometric heights. Data was recorded using RTK Differential GNSS, taking readings at intervals of c. 2 m, with plan precision generally from 6 mm to 39 mm, and height precision between 10 mm to 50 mm. Profile data was recorded at intervals of c. 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Consistent precision was maintained throughout the survey.

8. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

- 8.1 The results of the field survey are depicted in a series of scaled plans which are considered to best portray the archaeological topography and aid comprehension. Figure 7 is an overall interpretative plan of the Survey Area, while Figure 8 employs hachured conventions to represent earthwork features. Figure 9 is an orthographic view of the computer-generated 3D Terrain Model (DTM), while Figures 10 and 11 give two perspective views of the DTM, one to the north, the other to the southeast. Figure 12 shows the direction of photographs (at Section 12) and the location of two representative ground profiles (Figure 13).

- 8.2 The ground profiles (Fig. 13) represent salient vertical and horizontal differences in the ground surface. Profiles are also shown using an exaggerated vertical scale (i.e. at x 2).

9. ARCHIVE & REPORT

- 9.1 The archive is intended as a public-accessible record, to be housed in the Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Record. Copyright is retained by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd from whom permission may be sought for reproduction.
- 9.2 The archive comprises a CD containing survey data imagery, illustrations, digital photographs with index and a copy of the report.
- 9.3 The archive is to be integrated with the wider project archive (i.e. from the invasive investigation) generated by Albion Archaeology.
- 9.5 The OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations: www.oasis.ac.uk) identification number for this project is **souterra1- 503460**

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Historic documents and maps:

- 1839** Bedfordshire Archives MAT10/1 CLAPHAM: 'No 1 Plan of the parish of Clapham in the C of B. Surveyed under the Tithe Commutation A'. Map of parish for Tithe Apportionment of 1843 M Reynolds, surveyor, Bedford. 26.6" = 1 mile
- 1884** Ordnance Survey Bedfordshire 6" Sheet XI.NE, Surveyed: 1882
- 1884** Ordnance Survey Bedfordshire 6" Sheet XI.SE, Surveyed: 1881-82
- 1902** Ordnance Survey Bedfordshire 6" Sheet XI.NE, Revised: 1900
- 1902** Ordnance Survey Bedfordshire 6" Sheet XI.SE, Revised: 1900
- 1926** Ordnance Survey Bedfordshire 25" XI.11, Surveyed: 1924

12. PHOTOGRAPHS



1. Overview of selions in the northeast part of Furlong Field 1. Facing WSW



2. Overview of selions in Furlong Field 1. Facing WSW



3. Typical aspect of selions in Furlong Field 1. Facing SW



4. Typical aspect of selions in Furlong Field 1. Facing NE



5. Overview of selions in Furlong Field 1. Facing NE



6. Overview of selions in the northeast part of Furlong Field 2. Forera strip in foreground. Facing ENE



7. Forera at the north-east end of Furlong Field 2. Facing SE



8. Overview of selions in the northeast part of Furlong Field 2. Facing ESE



9. Junction of Furlong Fields 1 and 2; forera strip to right. Facing ENE



10. Typical aspect of curving selions in Furlong Field 2. Facing ESE



11. Overview of selions in Furlong Field 2. Facing NNE



12. Typical aspect of selions in Furlong Field 2. Facing W



13. Overview of selions in the southern part of Furlong Field 2. Facing S



14 . Overview of Furlong Field 2 from the southwest



15. Bank overlying selions in the southwest part of Furlong Field 2. Facing W



16. Quarry upcast mounds overlying selions in the northwest part of Furlong Field 2. Facing WNW



17. Selions curtailed by quarry in the northwest part of Furlong Field 2. Facing WNW



18. Selions curtailed by plantation in the southeast part of Furlong Field 2. Facing E

Photographic Index

(REPORT & ARCHIVE)

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX			
Project: Land off Clapham Road, Bedford, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Topographical Survey			Date: 21.11.2021
No. in report	Image No.	Direction (facing)	Description
1	1-IMG_2357	WSW	Overview of selions in the northeast part of Furlong Field 1
2	2-IMG_2364	WSW	Overview of selions in Furlong Field 1
3	3-IMG_2376	SW	Typical aspect of selions in Furlong Field 1
4	4-IMG_2378	NE	Typical aspect of selions in Furlong Field 1
5	5-IMG_2381	NE	Overview of selions in Furlong Field 1
6	6-IMG_2388	ENE	Overview of selions in the northeast part of Furlong Field 2. Forera strip in foreground
7	7-IMG_2392	SE	Forera at the north-east end of Furlong Field 2
8	8-IMG_2396	ESE	Overview of selions in the northeast part of Furlong Field 2
9	9-IMG_2397	ENE	Junction of Furlong Fields 1 and 2; forera strip to right
10	10-IMG_2407	ESE	Typical aspect of curving selions in Furlong Field 2
11	11-IMG_2410	NNE	Overview of selions in Furlong Field 2
12	12-IMG_2411	W	Typical aspect of selions in Furlong Field 2
13	13-IMG_2413	S	Overview of selions in the southern part of Furlong Field 2
14	14-IMG_2421	NE	Overview of Furlong Field 2 from the southwest
15	15-IMG_2432	W	Bank overlying selions in the southwest part of Furlong Field 2
16	16-IMG_2433	WNW	Quarry upcast mounds overlying selions in the northwest part of Furlong Field 2
17	17-IMG_2442	WNW	Selions curtailed by quarry in the northwest part of Furlong Field 2
18	18-IMG_2451	E	Selions curtailed by plantation in the southeast part of Furlong Field 2

13. FIGURES

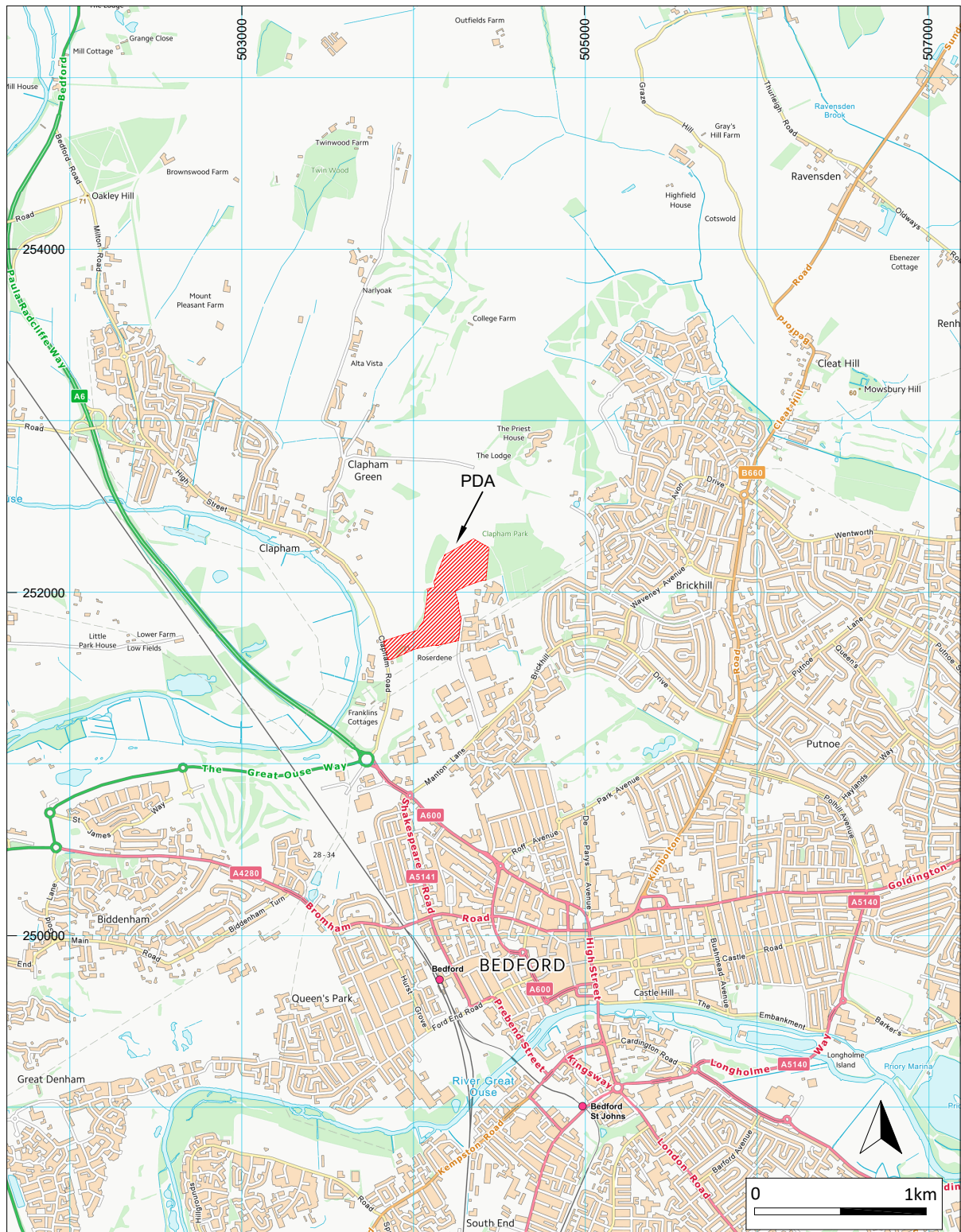


Figure 1: Location of Proposed Development Area (PDA)

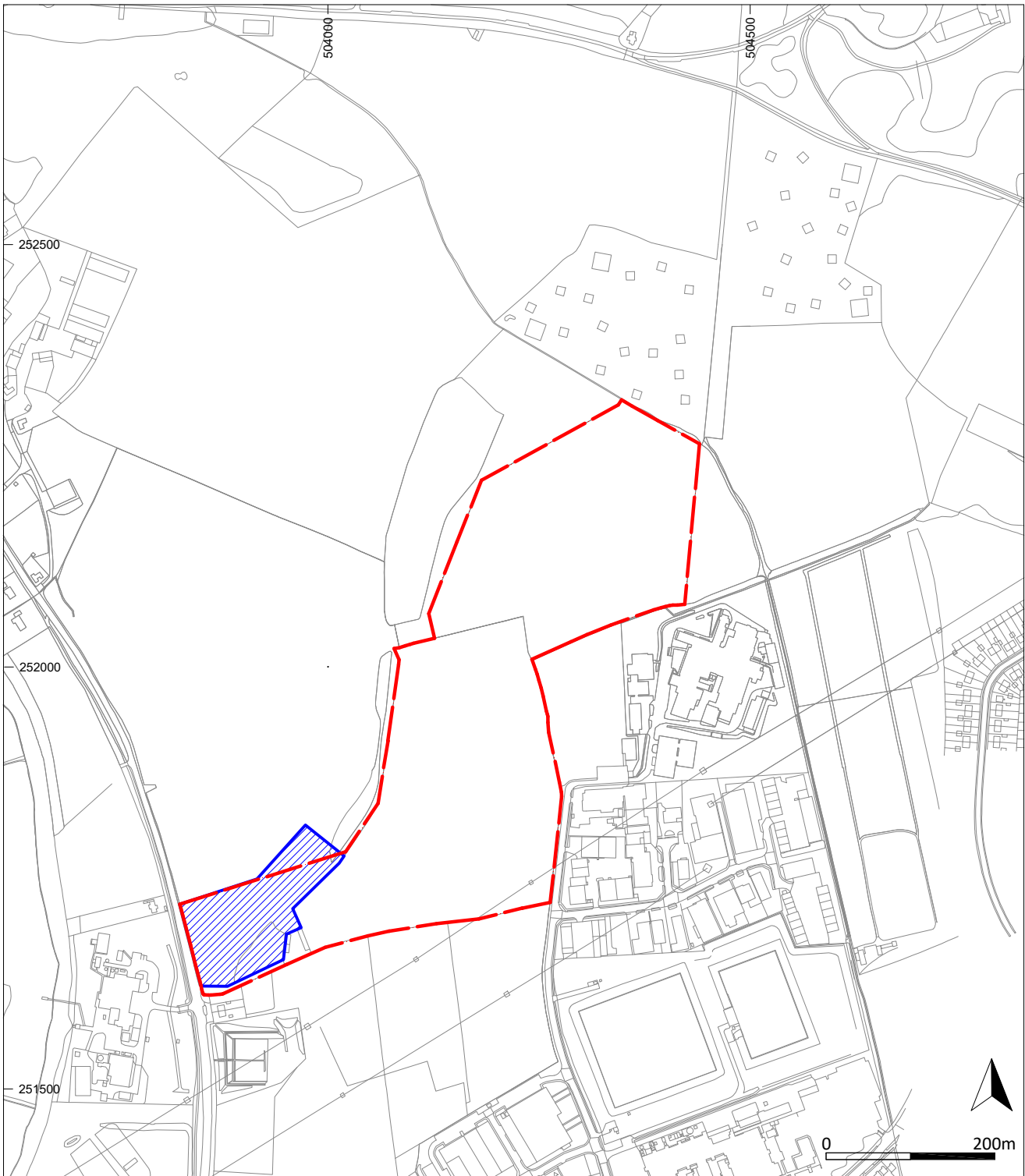


Figure 2: Location of Survey Area (in blue)

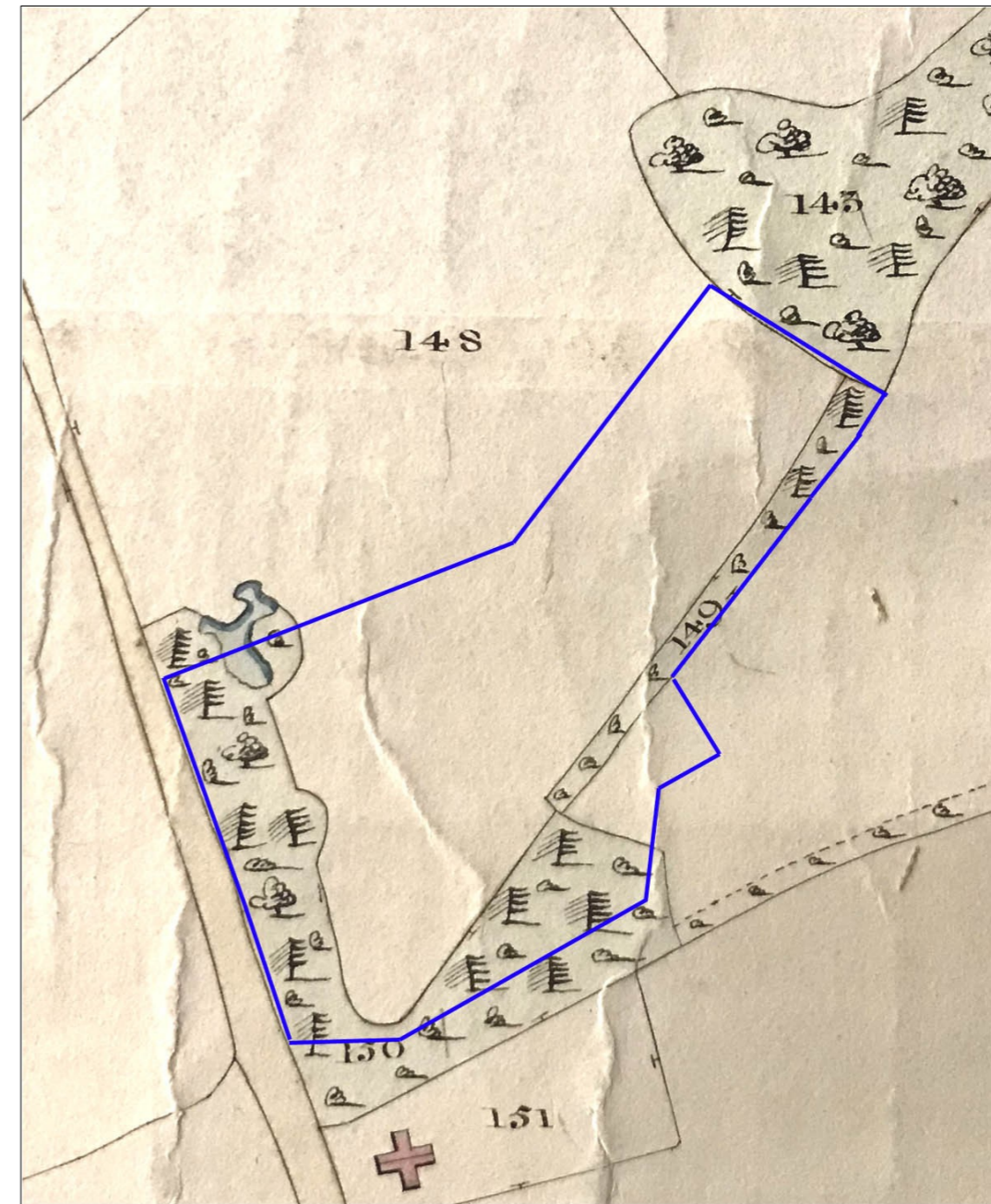
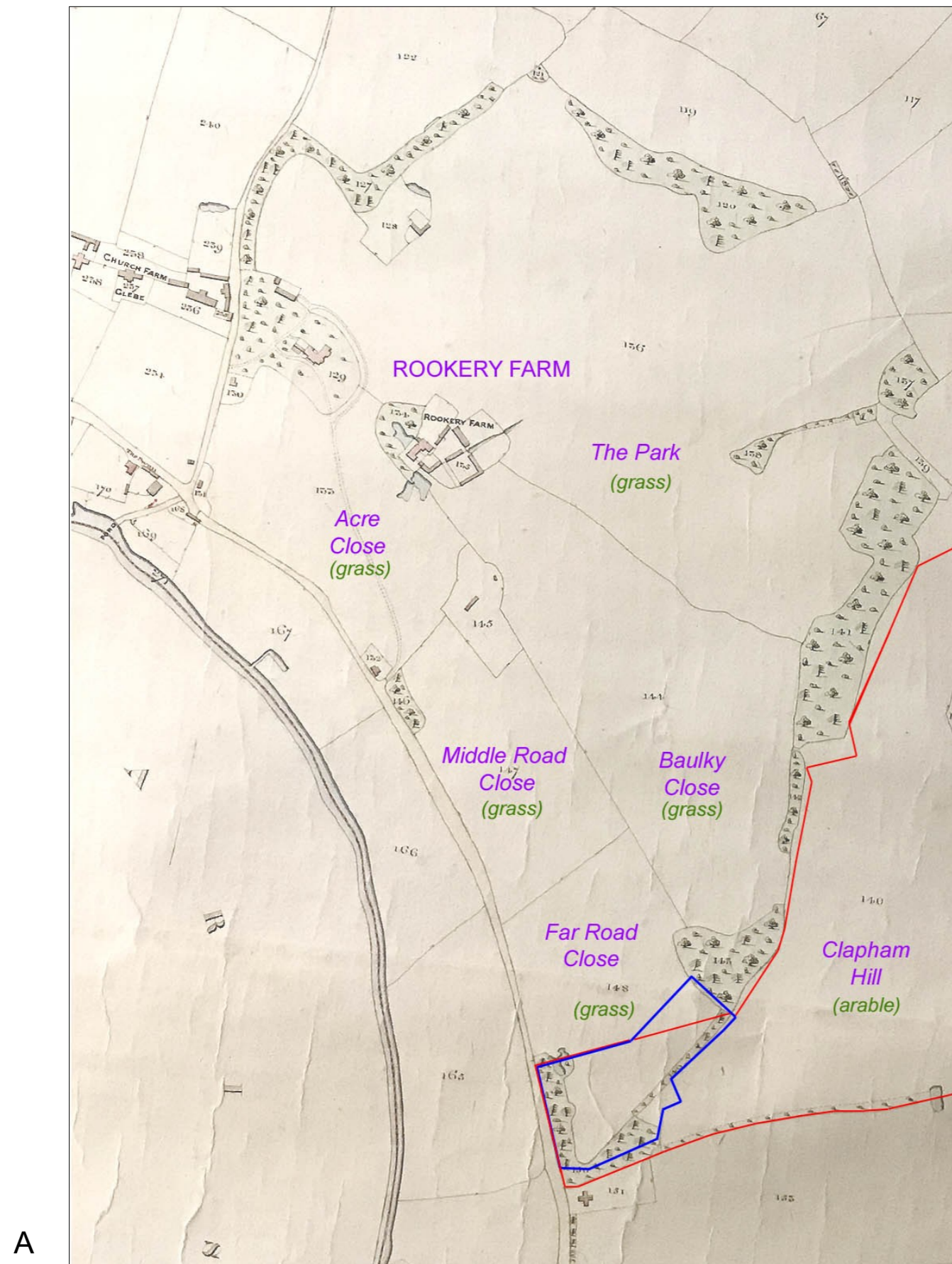


Figure 3.

A: Extract of tithe commutation map of 1839 with field names and land usage at Rookery Farm superimposed. The Survey Area is shown in blue outline, the proposed development area in red outline

B: Map detail in the area of survey

Map reproduction courtesy of Bedfordshire Archives

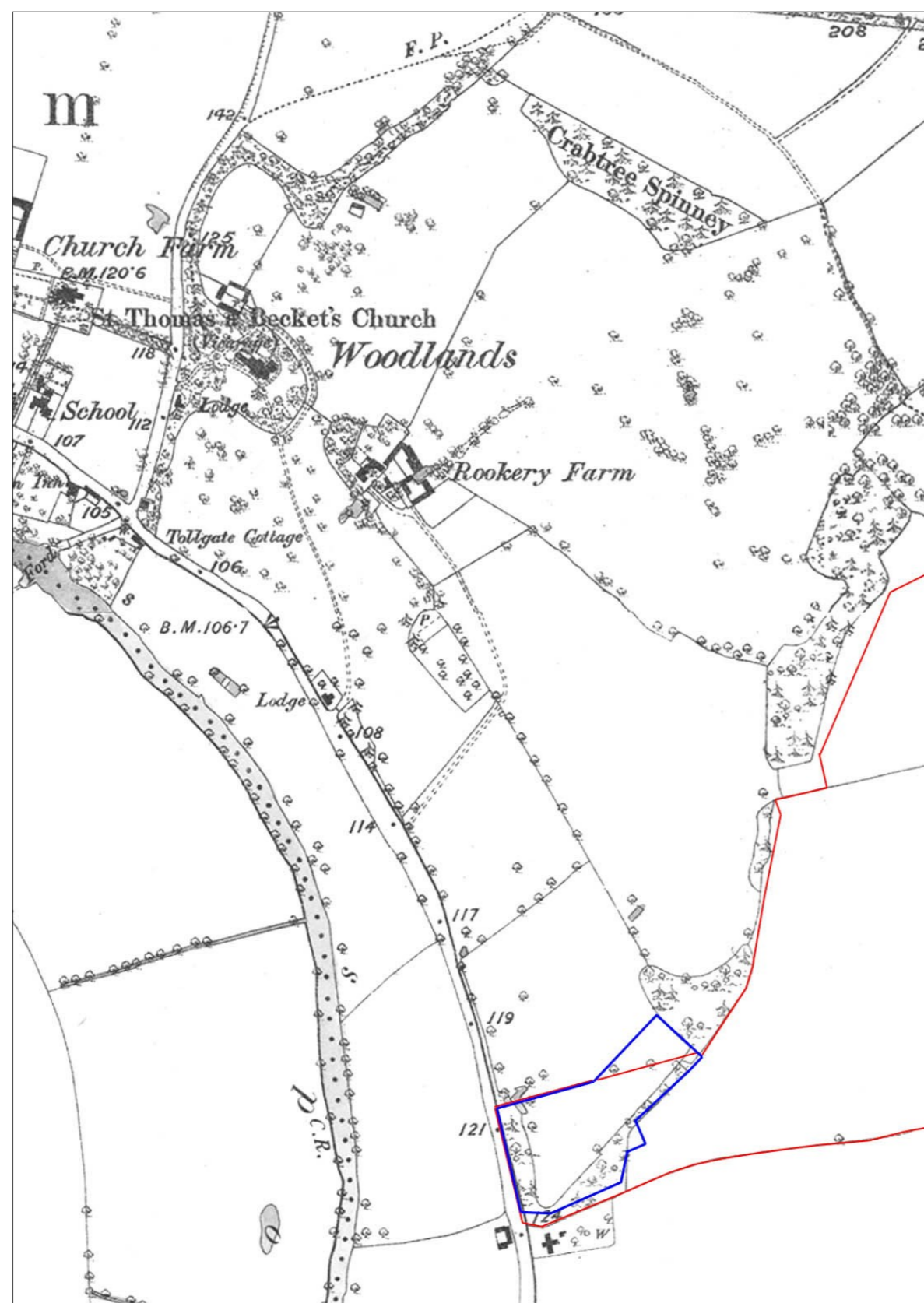


Figure 4. Extract of OS first edition 25" map of 1884 (surveyed 1881-2) showing the location of Rookery Farm. Survey Area: blue outline. Proposed development area: red outline

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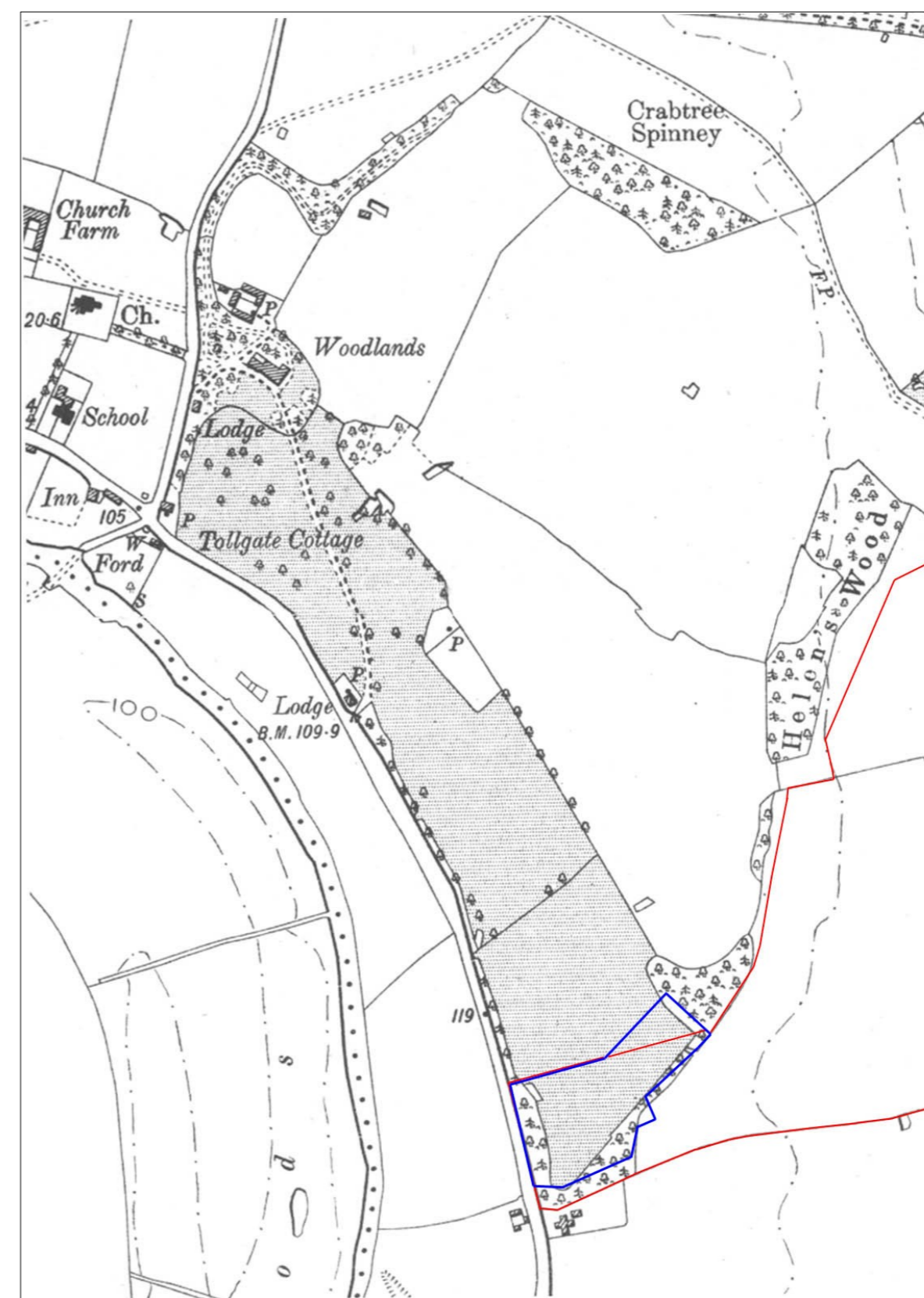


Figure 5. Extract of OS 2nd edition 6" map of 1902 (surveyed 1900) showing the extent of parkland at the Woodlands. Survey Area: blue outline. Proposed development area: red outline

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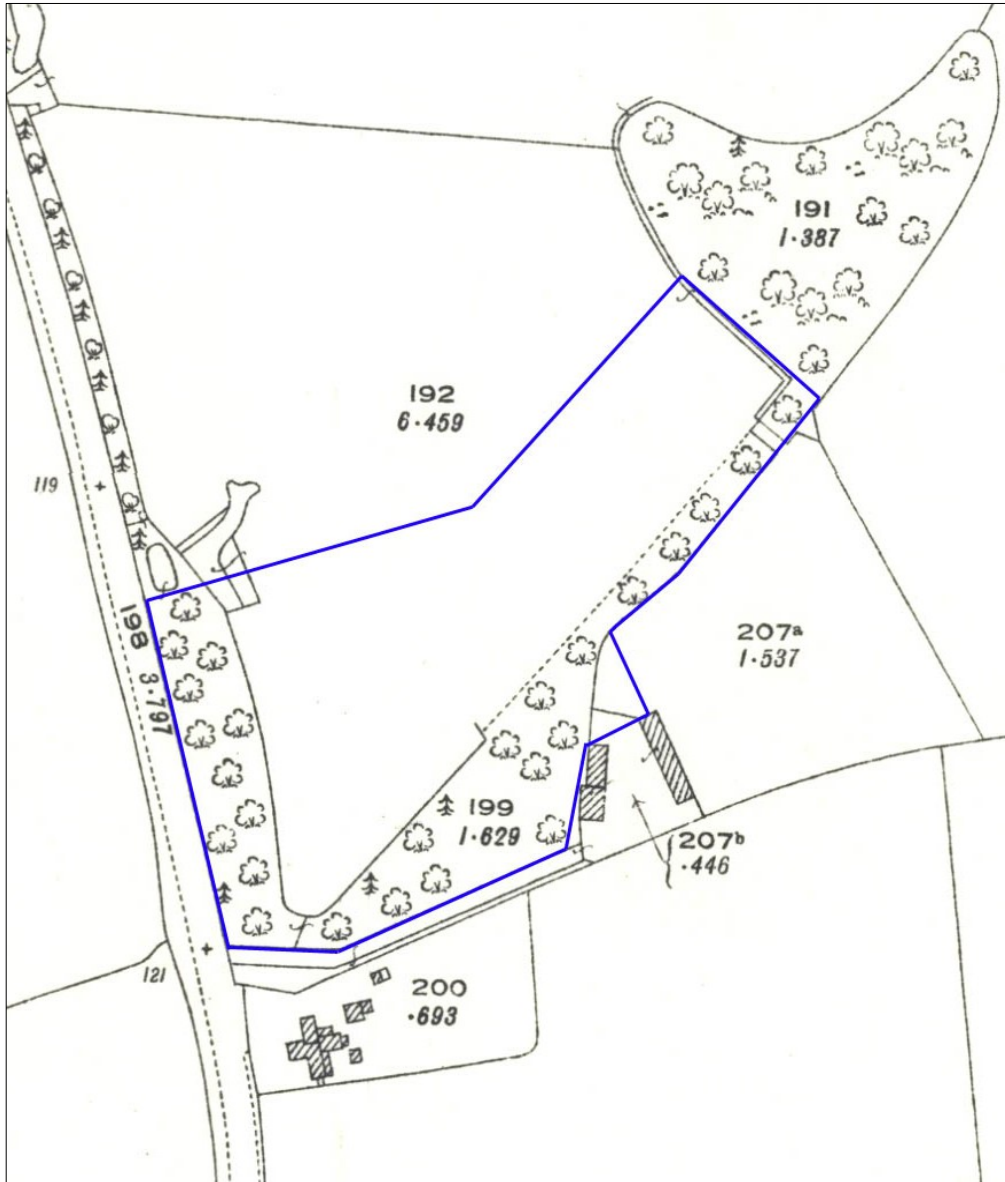


Figure 6. Detail of OS 2nd edition 6" map of 1926 (surveyed 1924) with Survey Area (blue) superimposed

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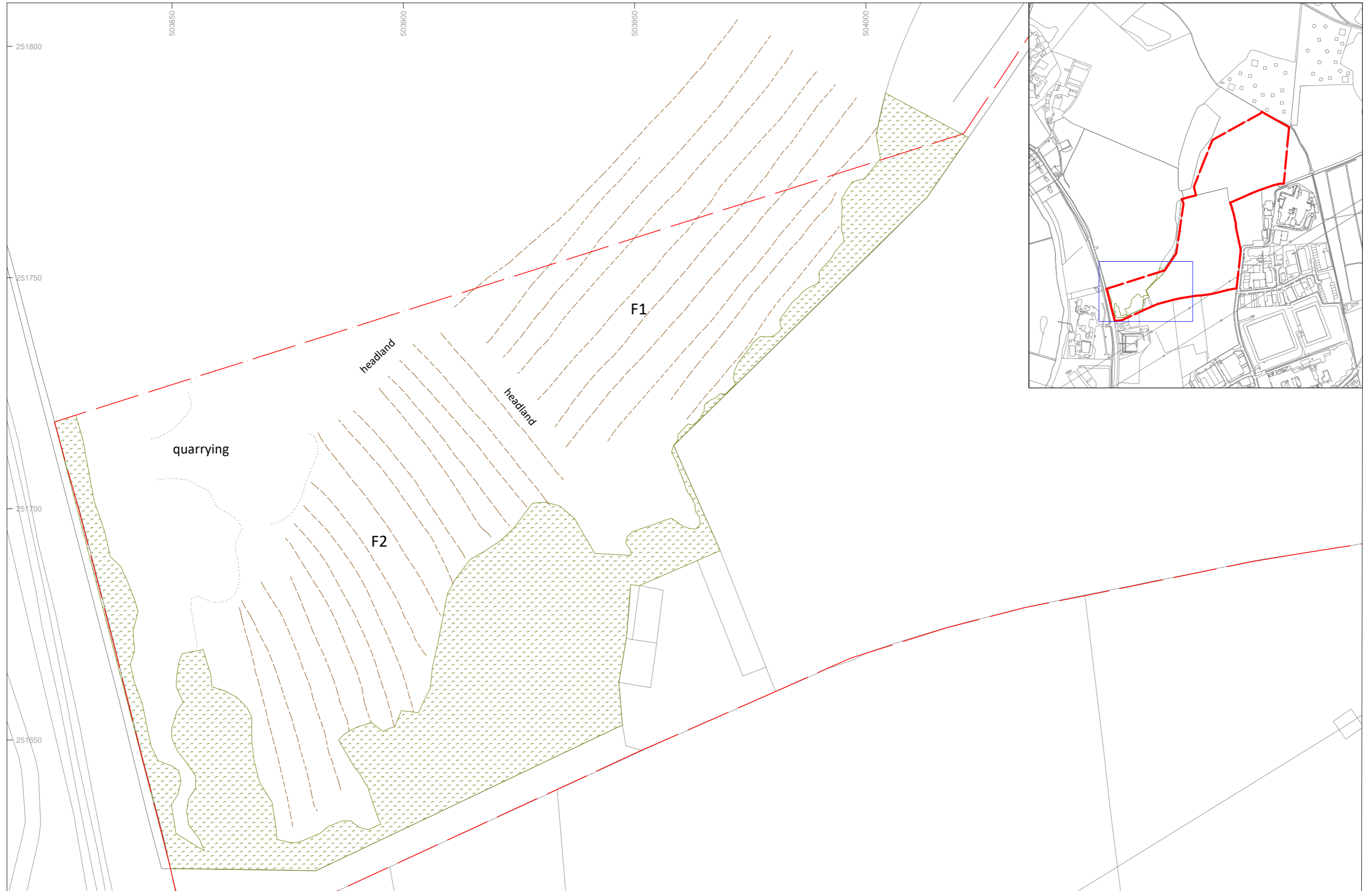


Figure 7: Plan of earthworks and furrows

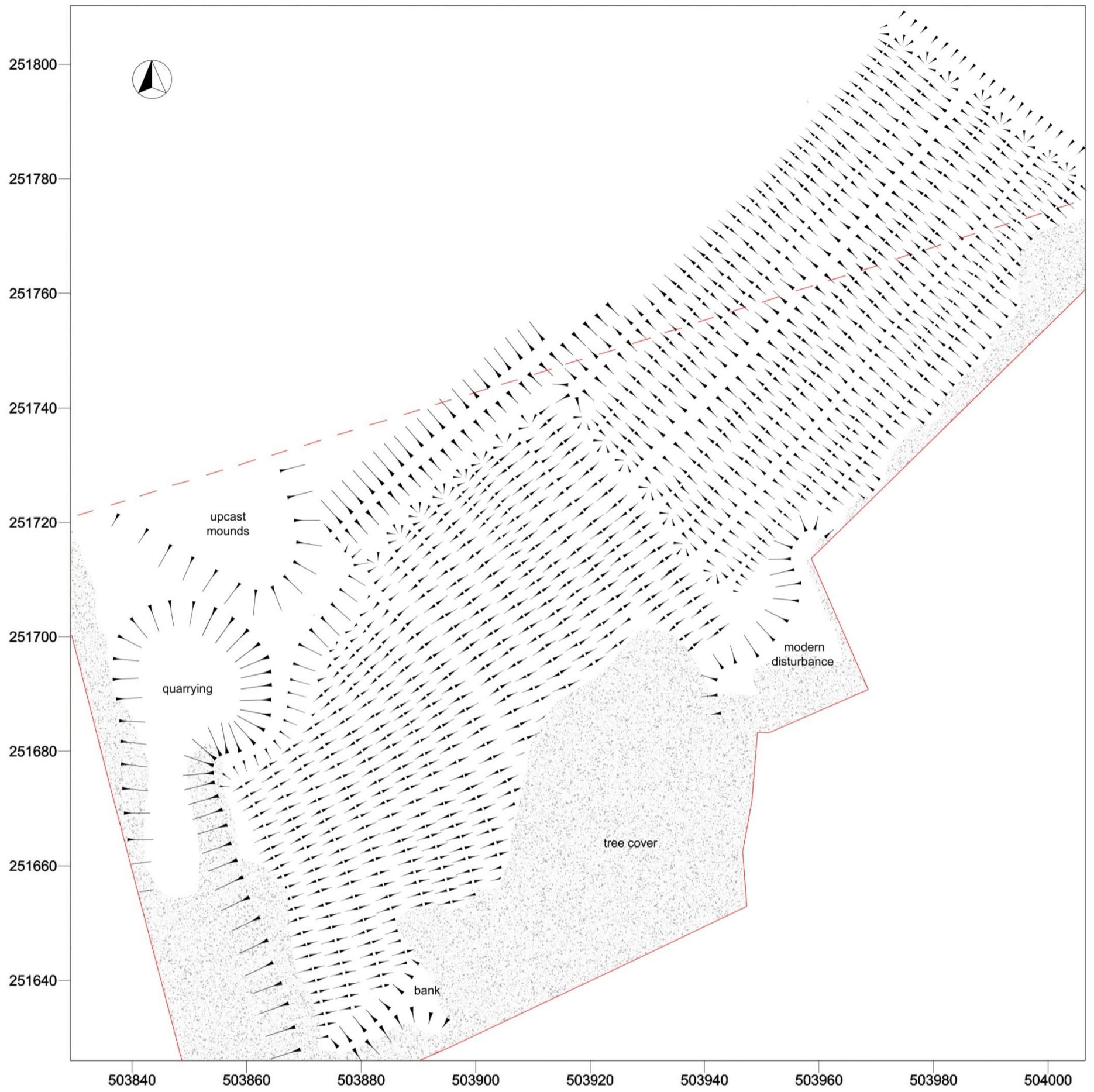


Figure 8. Hachure plan

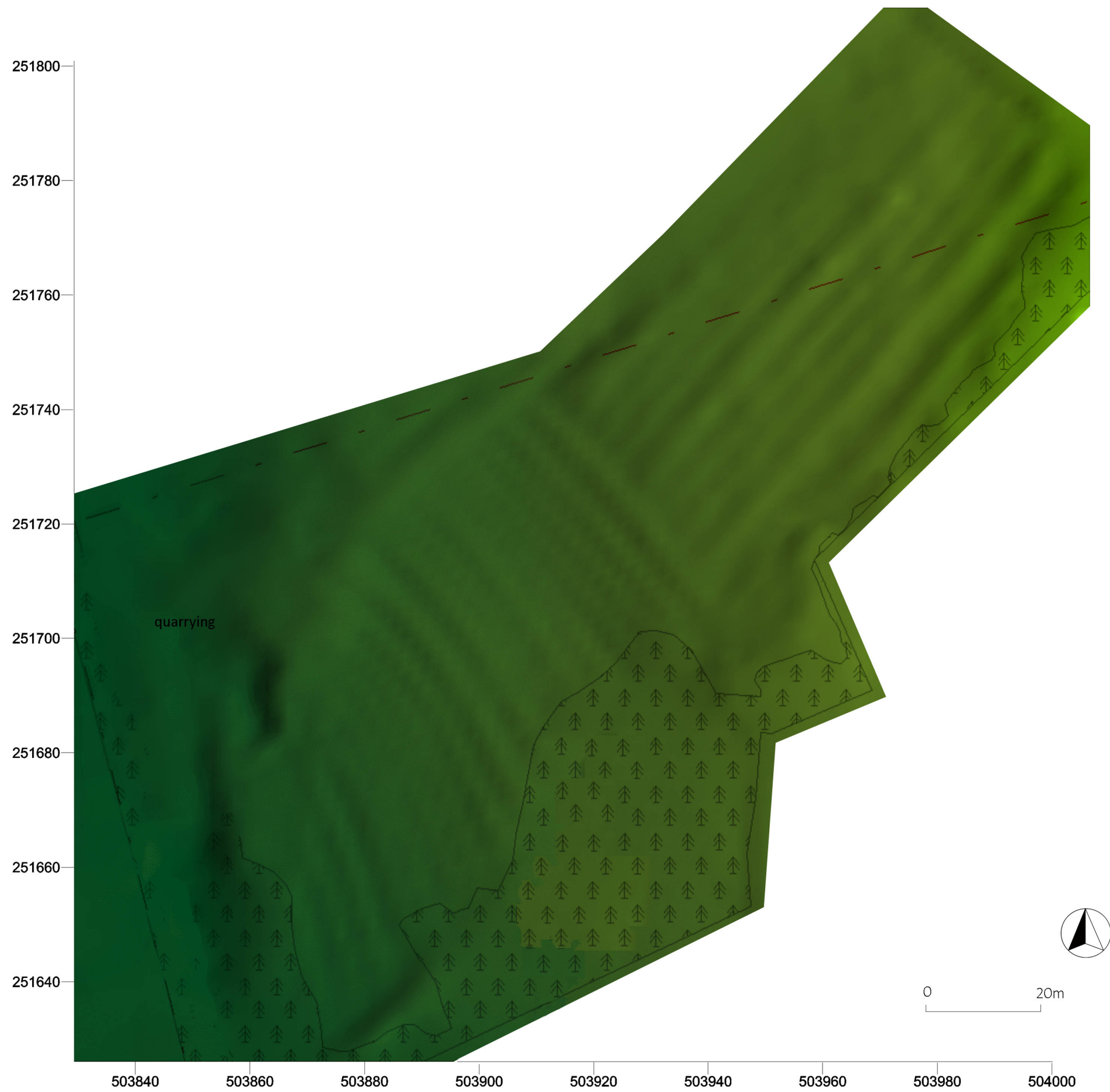


Figure 9: Digital Terrain Model of the Survey Area. Orthographic view. Vertical exaggeration (x2)

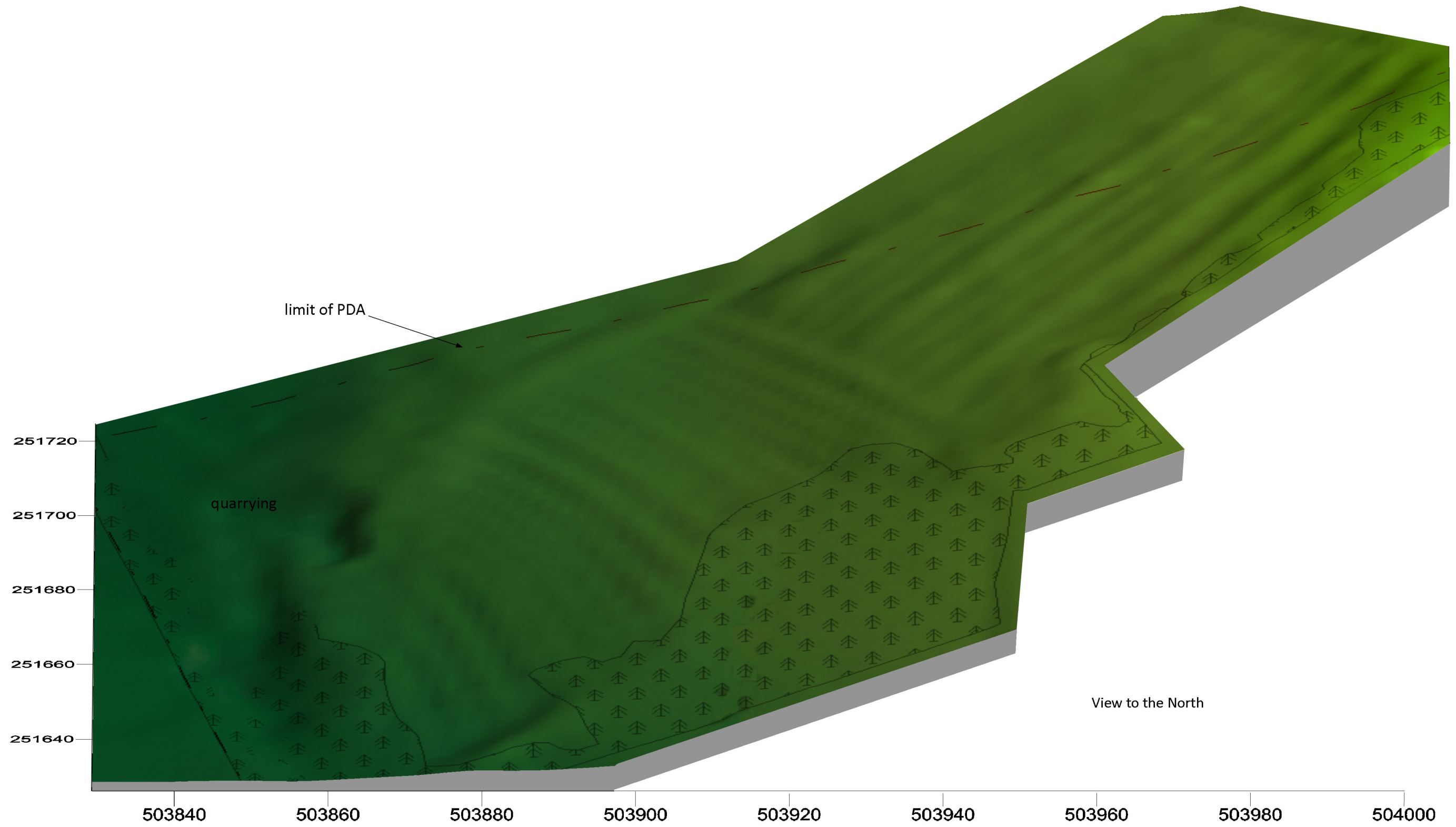


Figure 10: Digital Terrain Model of the Survey Area. Perspective view. Vertical exaggeration (x2)

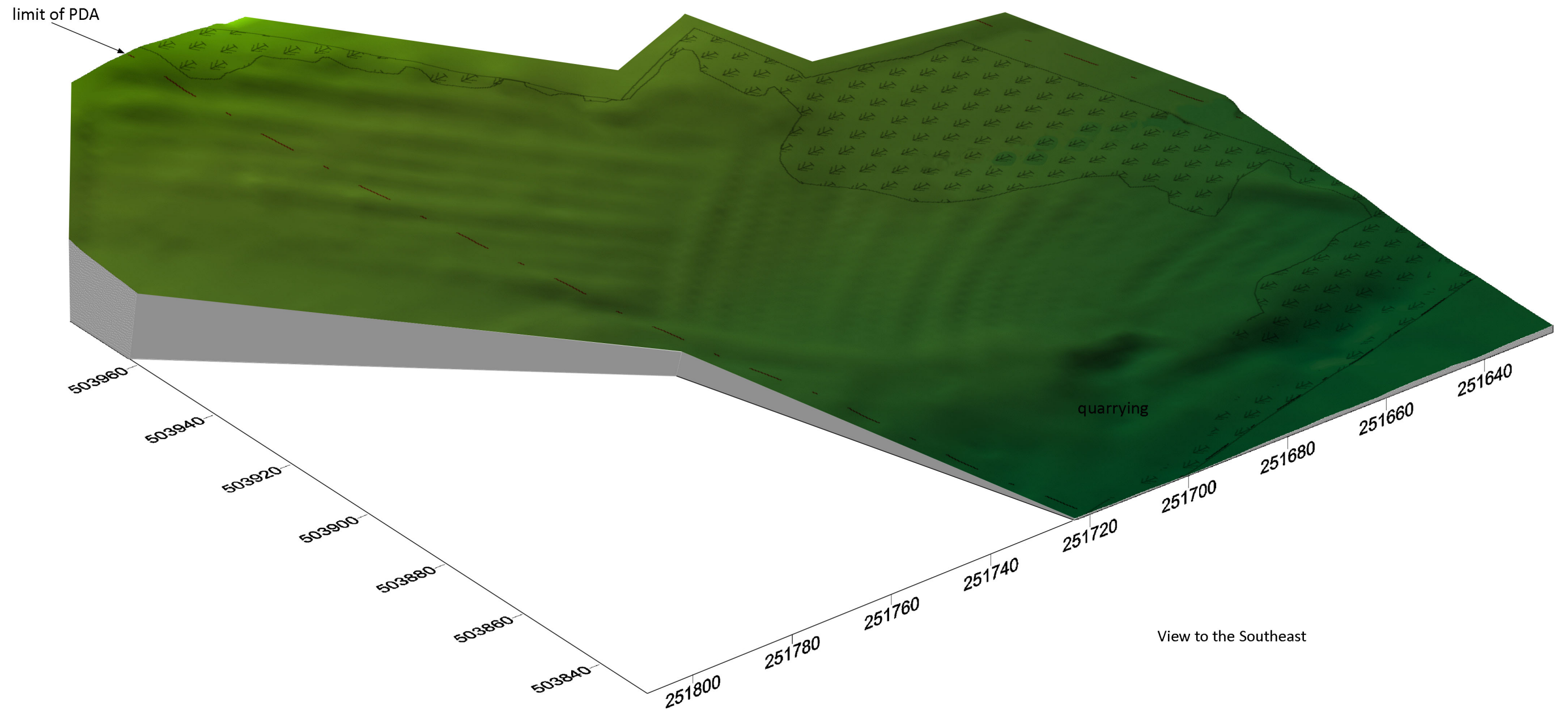


Figure 11: Digital Terrain Model of the Survey Area. Perspective view. Vertical exaggeration (x2)

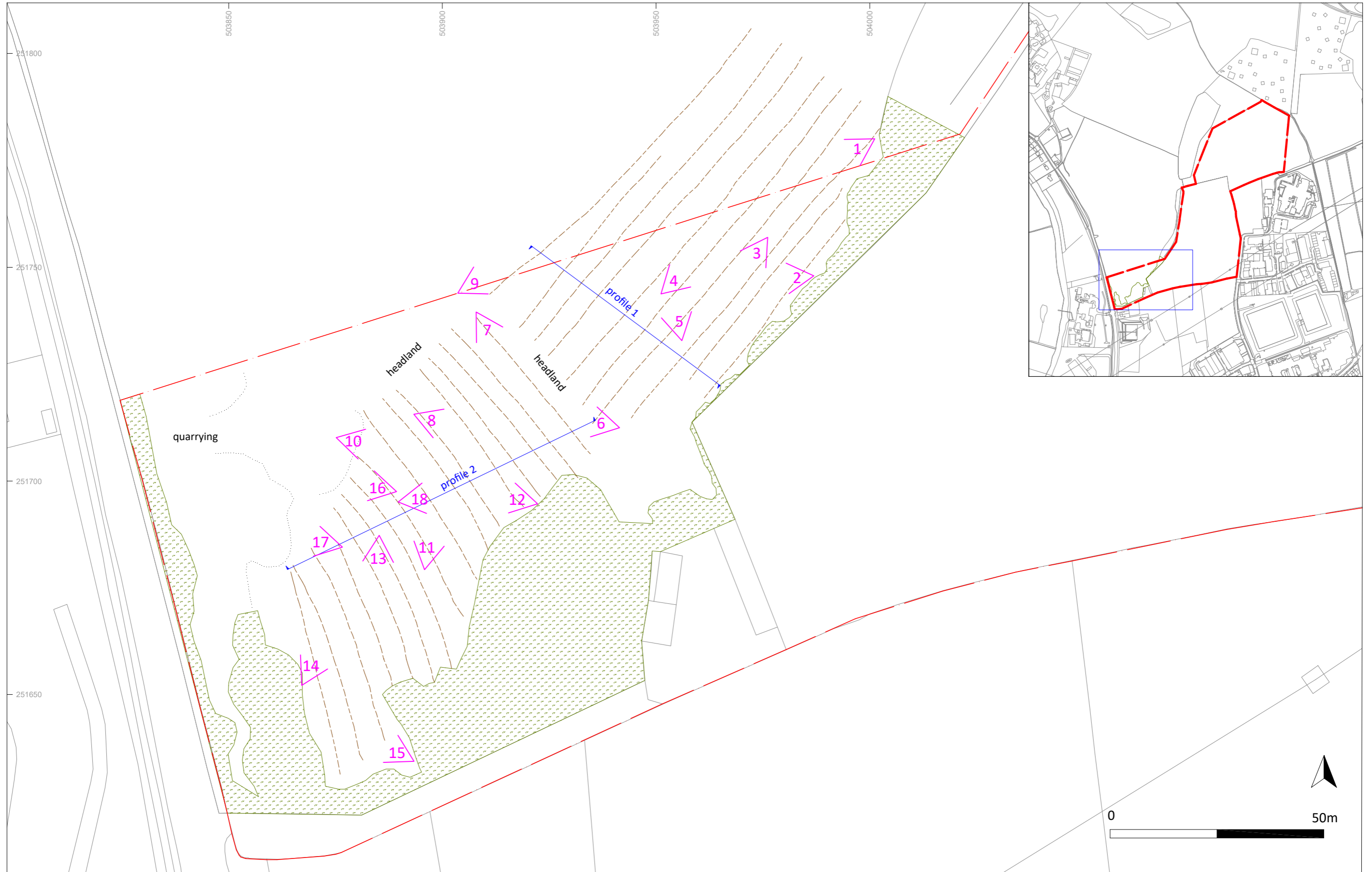


Figure 12: Direction of photographs and location of profiles

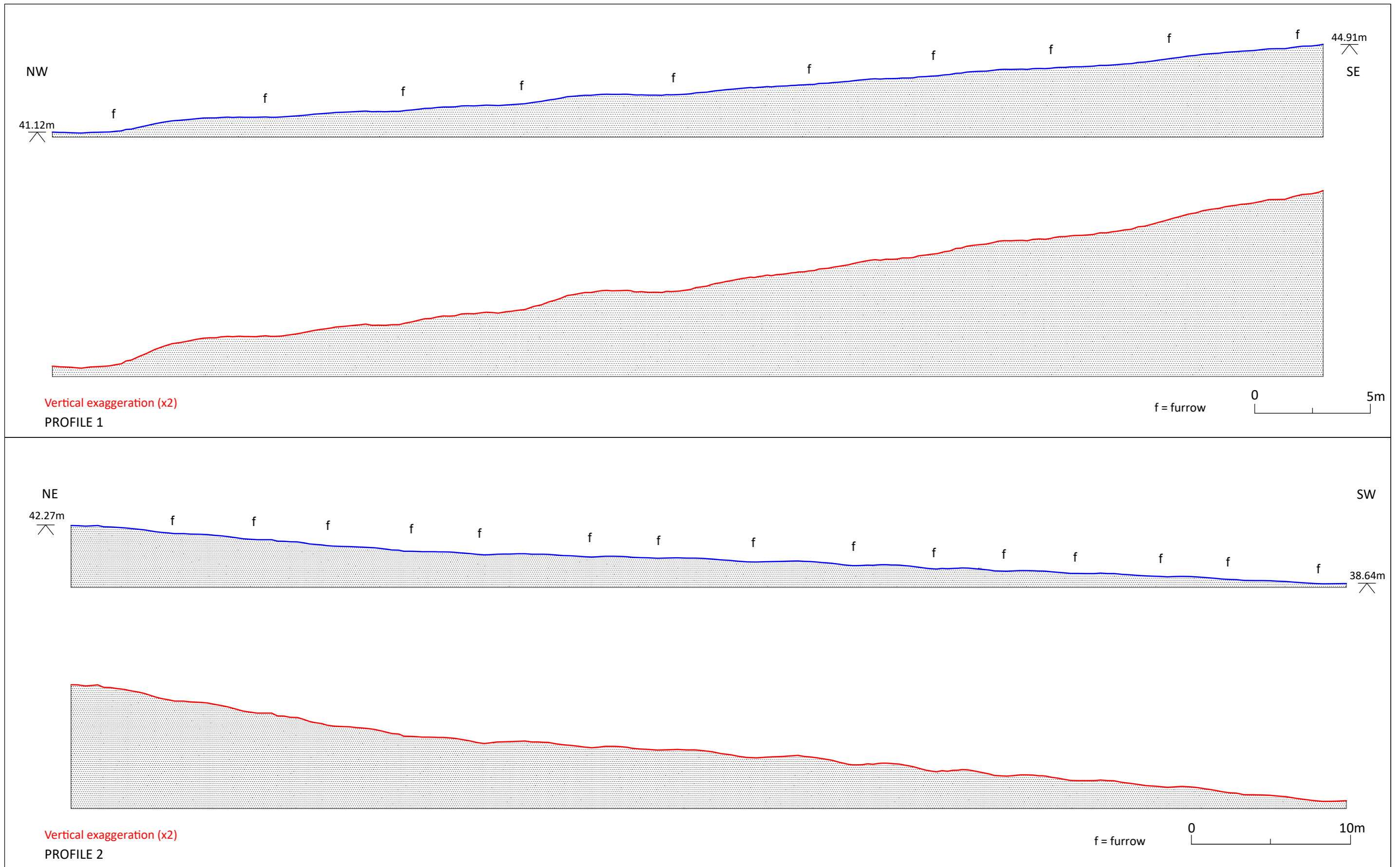


Figure 13: Profiles 1 & 2