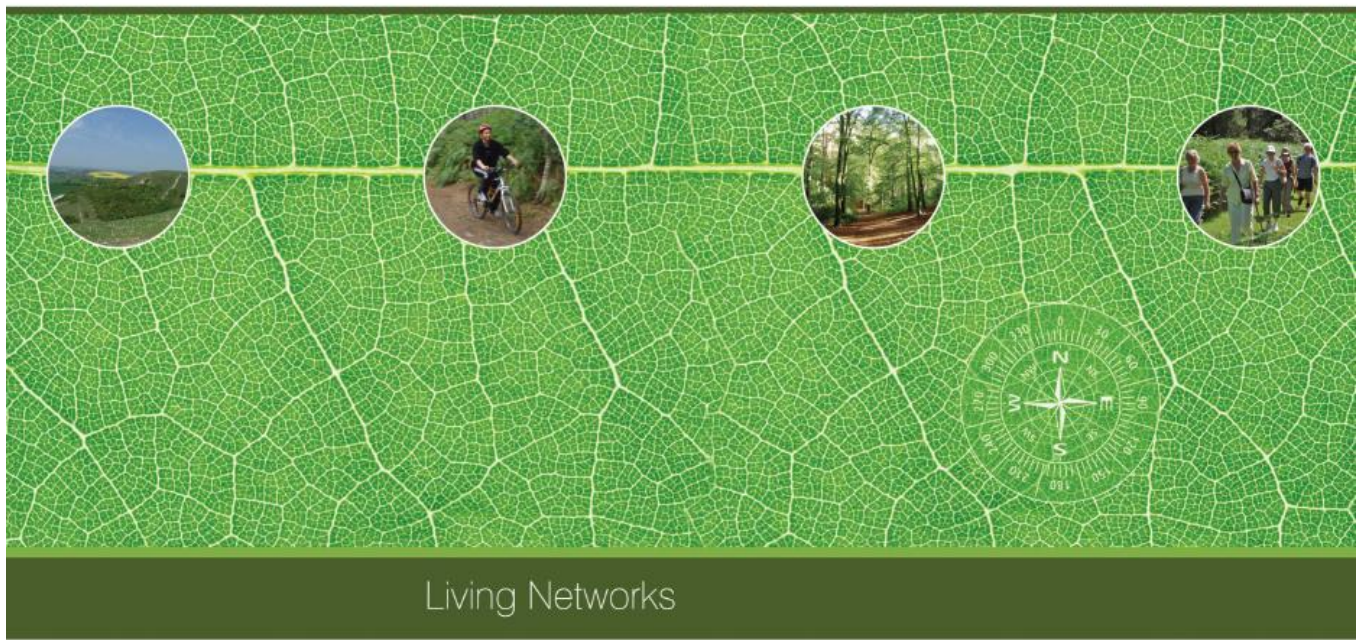




Living Networks

Clophill

Parish Green Infrastructure Plan

June 2010



The Greensand Trust



Clophill Parish Council



Working in partnership



Introduction:

Clophill's Green Infrastructure (GI) Plan is part of a programme of parish and town GI plans across the area funded by Central Bedfordshire Council and facilitated by the Greensand Trust, the Bedfordshire Rural Communities Charity and the Martson Vale Trust.

The Greensand Trust was asked by Central Bedfordshire Council to assist in the production of the GI plans as it is an environmental charity that works with local communities and landowners to conserve and enhance the landscape, wildlife and history in this area. At the heart of the Trust's work is the belief that the best results are achieved by empowering local communities, giving them a say in issues that affect them. The Greensand Trust has a wealth of experience in facilitating community consultation and significant knowledge of the area.

What the plan shows

The community green infrastructure plan shows information about the existing environment, and identifies aspirations and proposals from community members to enhance the local green infrastructure of Clophill parish. These aspirations and proposals include priorities to maintain existing assets, enhance or restore existing assets, and create new green infrastructure. The information is shown on a map, which identifies both existing green infrastructure, and aspirations for improving the green infrastructure network. The plan as a whole is based on a robust approach to making and implementing a high quality green infrastructure network for the existing and future residents of Clophill. It should be acknowledged that not all of the aspirations identified will be delivered, because there are many other influencing factors, such as the views of landowners, existing planning permissions and allocations, potential future land use allocations and the cost of enhancements. The value of the plan lies in the fact that it has been produced by local residents for their own community.

How the plan fits with other green infrastructure plans

The plan can be used for individual towns or parishes, to show the local communities views on their local environment, and how they would like to see it enhanced. However, the plan has been produced as part of a programme of parish and town green infrastructure plans across Central Bedfordshire. In addition, there are other green infrastructure plans at different scales, namely a county level green infrastructure plan covering Bedfordshire and Luton and 'district' level plans Mid Bedfordshire and Luton and Southern Bedfordshire.

How the community green infrastructure plans fit with the strategic and district green infrastructure plans

The community green infrastructure plans complement, but do not necessarily completely reflect the strategic and district green infrastructure plans. All GI planning is derived from the same GIS-based information, albeit at different scales. The important difference is that district and strategic GI plan aspirations are drawn from a process of integrating multiple aspirations from different professional stakeholders, while community GI plans reflect purely the aspirations of the relevant community. Much of the time the local aspirations fit within the broader, more strategic aspirations of other GI plans, but occasionally they will not – often because the local community are not aware of broader strategic aspirations. This is neither a problem nor a flaw, but does point to the importance of dialogue between the strategic and local levels.

How the plan fits with other community green infrastructure plans

The spatial scope of the plan broadly covers the administrative area of Clophill Parish Council. However, the way that the local environment is used is not bounded by these administrative delineations, and in some cases, important aspirations and assets have been identified by communities outside their own administrative boundary. These aspirations may or may not be

shared by communities from the adjacent town or parish. In parishes without a community GI plan, assets or aspirations may have been identified by an adjacent parish. These cannot be considered comprehensive, and have not necessarily been endorsed or agreed. Neither can a lack of assets or aspirations identified through an adjoining plan be implied to suggest that there are no important assets or aspirations to improve the local area.

How the plan can be used...

By the community

The plan identifies what is important to the community, and what they would like to see improved to enhance the green infrastructure network. The plan can be used to support funding bids, to help communities make important improvements to their local environment. They can also provide a snapshot of the local environment.

By the Local Planning Authority

The plan is not a tool to prevent development, but it can inform planning decisions. The plan identifies what the community values in the local environment, and how it can be improved. This information can be used in pre-application discussions with developers, and to help evaluate submitted planning applications. The plan can also identify where financial benefits from development could be directed.

By developers

The plan identifies what is important in the local environment, and aspirations that the community has to improve the environment. Developers can use this information to identify important assets and aspirations for improvement, and consider how these could be integrated with, and delivered through, development proposals.

Endorsement by Clophill Parish Council:

Clophill Parish Council is happy to endorse this Green Infrastructure Plan, which has been produced by current residents of Clophill, for this and future generations. In endorsing this Plan, the Parish Council confirms its support for the concept of GI Planning and the methodology used to produce the Plan. In addition, the Parish Council will seek to be an active partner in the delivery of this Plan, leading and assisting the implementation of those actions which fall into the remit and plans of the Council. The Parish Council will regularly review the Plan, reporting to the community activity undertaken and planned, both by the Council and others, towards implementing the Plan.

Endorsement by Central Bedfordshire Council:

Central Bedfordshire Council recognises the need to provide a framework for green infrastructure provision in the District to meet the needs of existing and new residents and help create sustainable communities. In 2008, Mid Beds District Council produced a district-wide GI plan which has informed the Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy and other Local Development Documents. The production of this parish-level GI Plan for Clophill gives added detail and together with the views of local people adds value to, and compliments, the Mid Beds District GI Plan and the Strategic GI Plan for Bedfordshire and Luton which was produced in 2007. All levels of GI Plan, including this Clophill GI Plan, will be used by the Authority in considering development proposals and assisting with the creation of green infrastructure assets.

Support from the Greensand Trust:

The Greensand Trust will support the community of Clophill, as much as resources and capacity allow, in implementing this Plan.

Definition of Green Infrastructure

Green Infrastructure is the network of green spaces, access routes, wildlife habitats, landscapes and historic features which provide:

- a healthy and diverse environment
- attractive places to live and visit
- a good quality of life
- a sustainable future

Green infrastructure assets include:

- Accessible Greenspace
- Country parks
- Green corridors
- Urban parks and gardens
- Habitats for wildlife including nature reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and County Wildlife Sites.
- Historic parks and gardens and historic landscapes
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Waterways and water bodies, including flooded quarries
- Public rights of way and cycleways
- Allotments
- Children's play space
- Formal sports facilities
- Cemeteries

It is important to plan the green infrastructure network in the same way that we plan other networks and facilities, so that we can safeguard and enhance the environment and meet the needs of a wide range of people, both now and in the future. Green infrastructure also provides social and economic benefits, including:

- Places that can be used as a focus for community activity and events
- Opportunities to keep fit and healthy
- Helps support the local economy, including village shops, pubs and B&Bs
- Links between town and country helping people in rural areas access facilities
- Helps reduce the use of cars

Aim of this Plan:

To identify the key existing natural, historic, cultural and landscape assets, accessible greenspace and rights of way and to plan new features that will provide a connected network of green infrastructure for the benefit of present and future generations.

Objectives

To create a comprehensive document that will assist the local community to:

- Protect and where possible enhance the landscape, biodiversity and the historic environment
- Improve access and links for people and wildlife
- Provide a multi functional green infrastructure network
- Provide a source of information and guidance for planners, landowners and developers in formulating land use plans
- Promote community involvement
- Identify projects and produce an action plan to implement projects.

Methodology & Community Involvement

A methodology for the production of Parish Green Infrastructure Plans was developed in 2007 and 2008 by the PGIP Working Group and endorsed by the Bedfordshire & Luton Green Infrastructure Consortium. This standard methodology was adopted by Central Bedfordshire Council to produce their 20 commissioned GI Plans.

A workshop open to all residents was held on 30th September 2009 in Clophill Village Hall and 8 residents attended (attendees information in appendix). At the workshop we introduced the concept of Green Infrastructure and gave residents the opportunity to put forward ideas for inclusion in the parish's GI Plan. A series of themed maps (landscape, biodiversity, heritage, open space, recreation and access) were produced by the BRMC to show the different components of green infrastructure.

People worked in groups using large maps of the local area, and added missing information, noted areas of interest, likes or dislikes and potential new GI ideas. This information was then used to form a draft GI plan, which was presented at a drop-in session on December 15th 2009 for the community to pass comment and add in other GI aspirations. The Rights of Way Officer from Central Bedfordshire Council also attended to discuss issues and aspirations relating to the rights of way network. 35 residents attended (attendees information in appendix).

Green Infrastructure Themes:

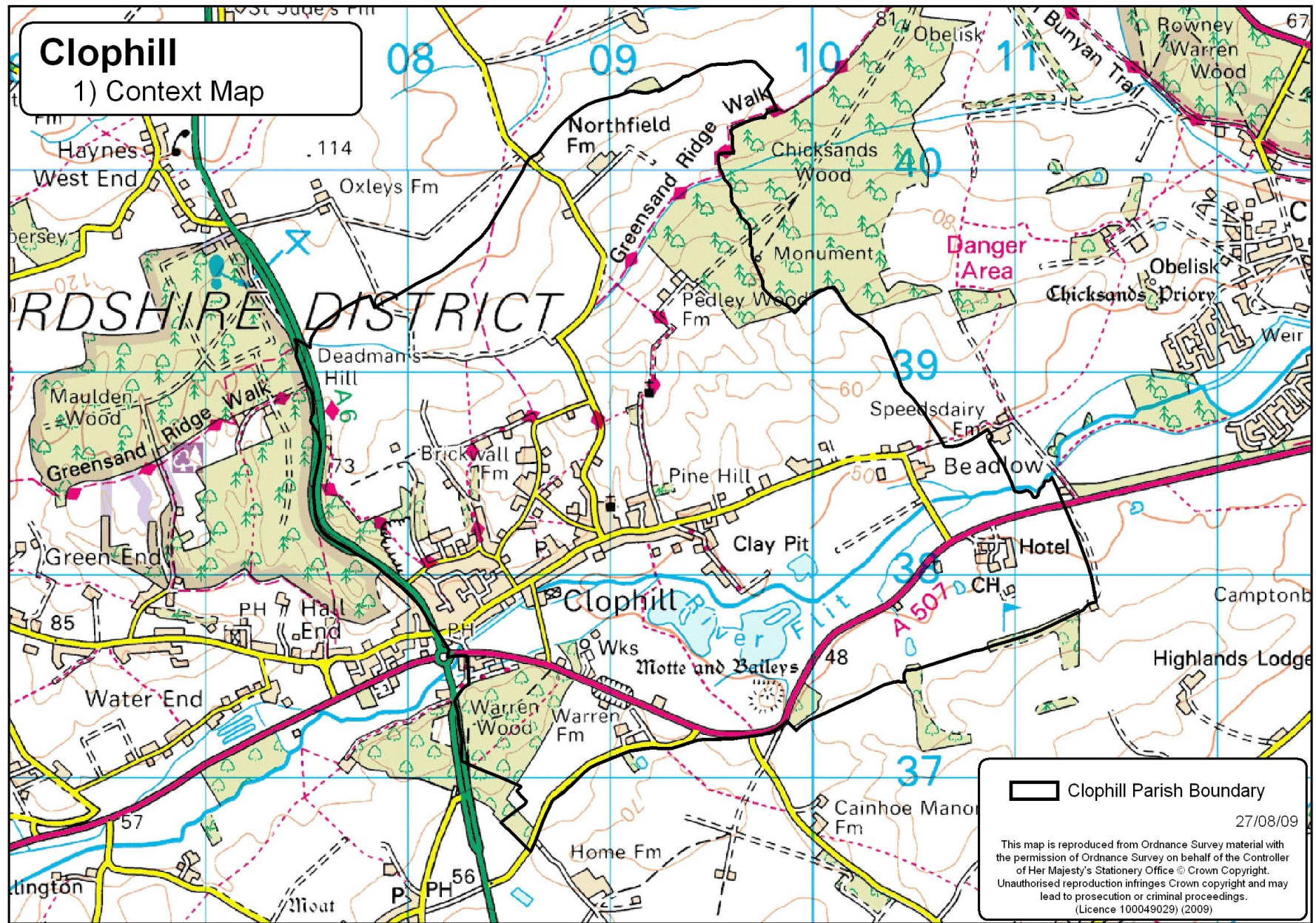
Green Infrastructure has been divided into 4 themes; landscape, history, biodiversity and access, open space and recreation. This is so the different elements of GI can be considered individually in detail as well as part of the integrated GI network.

Context:

The location and parish boundary are shown in the Context Map (Figure 1) below.

Clophill

1) Context Map



Landscape (Figure 2):

Clophill lies in the valley of the River Flit with the Greensand Ridge to the north. The parish covers 2,425 acres (981 hectares) and varies in height between 152 and 323 feet above sea level. The general slope of the land is from north-west to south-east. The soil is predominantly greensand overlying gravel and sand with some pockets of clay. Consequently there are many old sand and gravel pits scattered over the parish.

Clophill has a generally linear historic core. In the conservation area the buildings are predominantly red brick and white painted plaster is the second most common walling material. The roof styles vary and include thatched.

The streetscape is greatly enhanced and defined by the presence of boundary walls on the back edge of footpaths and lanes, mainly sandstone. They create a feeling of enclosure and continuity and their loss would have a serious negative impact on the village character.

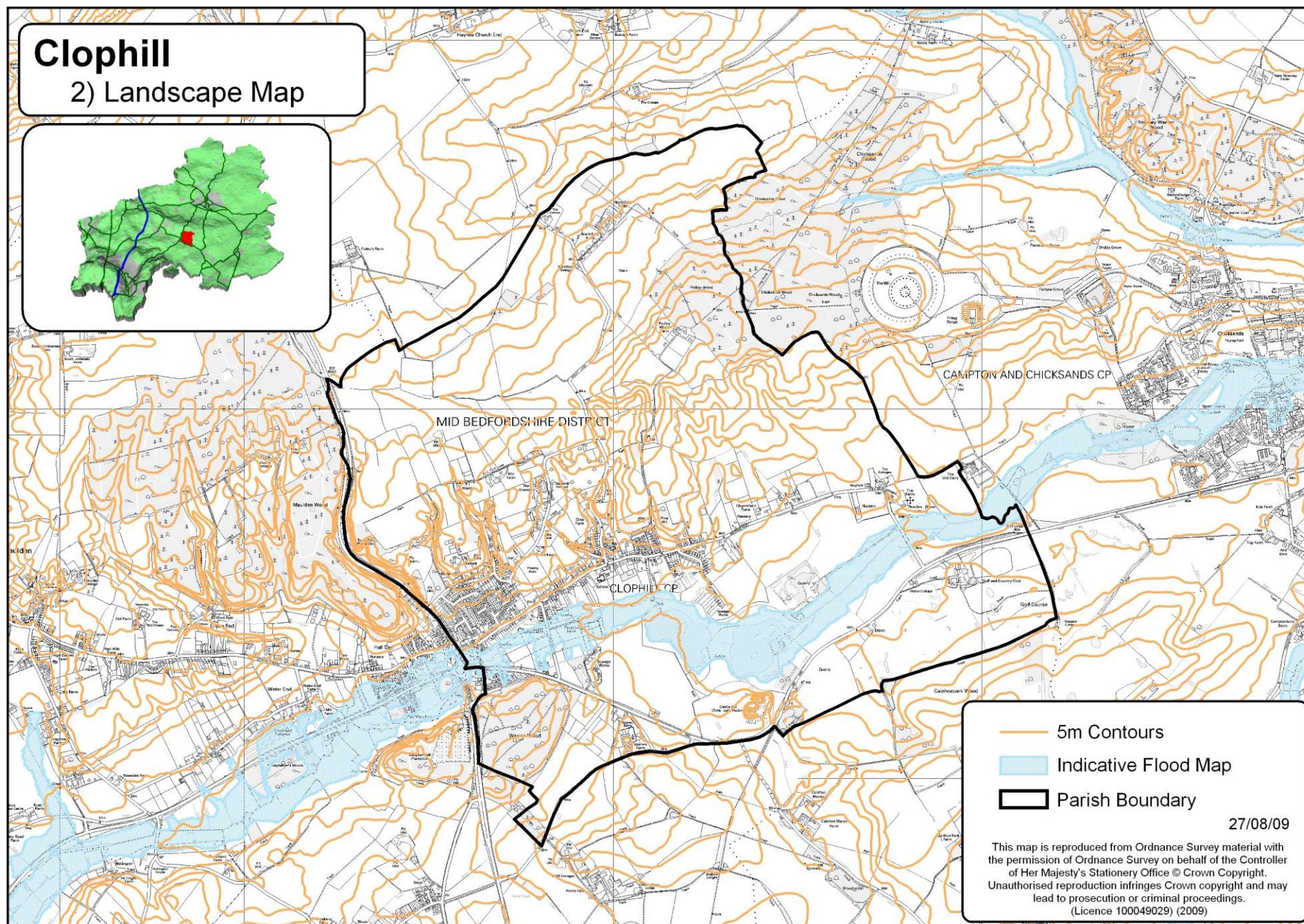
The presence of sandstone in buildings and walls reflects the fact that the material was easy and conveniently worked from the small quarries on the northern edge of the village. The Stone Jug pub (in the adjacent picture) and St Mary's Church are beautiful examples of sandstone buildings.

**Biodiversity**

The parish of Clophill is rich in wildlife with several areas designated as County Wildlife Sites, as illustrated by **Figure 3**.

Clophill

2) Landscape Map



- 5m Contours
- Indicative Flood Map
- Parish Boundary

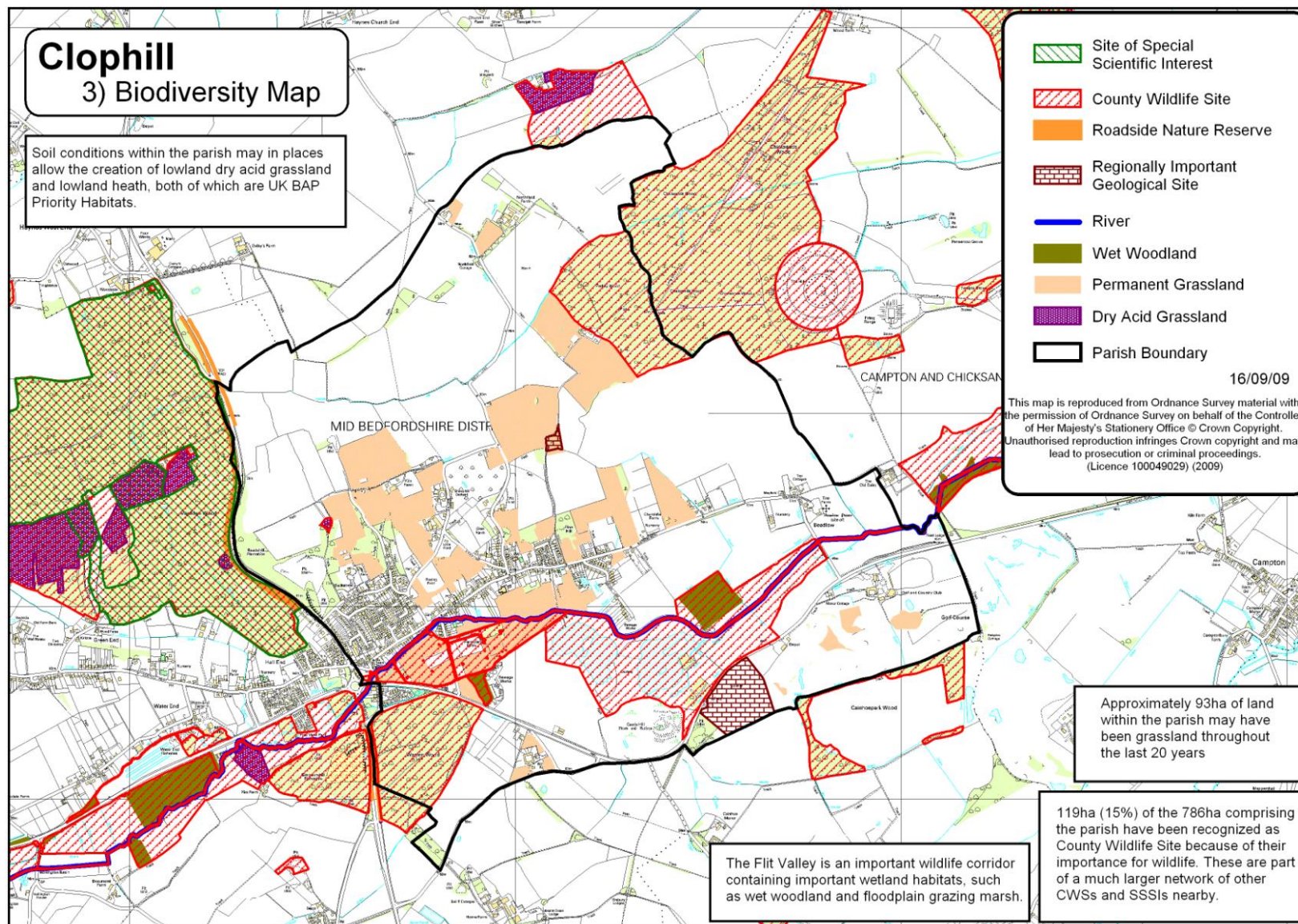
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Clophill

3) Biodiversity Map

Soil conditions within the parish may in places allow the creation of lowland dry acid grassland and lowland heath, both of which are UK BAP Priority Habitats.



Readshill Grassland is a small County Wildlife Site covering 0.2ha and owned by the Parish Council. The site formerly consisted of important acid grassland species but over the last 10 years has been almost completely invaded by a mixture of trees and scrub with areas of dense bracken. The Greensand Trust, with help from local volunteers, are restoring this grassland site and have already made considerable progress.

The Clophill Lakes area is 53.1ha site created by fullers earth extraction. It provides a habitat mosaic of semi-improved acid and neutral grassland, woodland, scrub, hedgerows, marshy grassland, swamp, ditches, ponds and lakes. The accessibility of this site is currently undetermined.

Sandy Smith Nature Reserve is situated to the east falling just outside the parish boundary. It is a relatively new 93ha site, owned and managed by the Greensand Trust, who are developing it for wildlife. It is an interesting and varied site containing Upper Alders wet woodland and marsh County Wildlife Site on peaty soil overlying Greensand and valley gravels and an extensive area of ex-arable farmland on sand and clay soils stretching up the valley sides.

Clophill has woodland to both sides. In the east there is Chicksands Wood an ancient semi-natural woodland, managed by Forestry Commission. It is a County Wildlife Site that is rich in woodland flora, including bluebells, and one of the few woodlands in Bedfordshire containing small leaved lime. The site is exceptionally good for butterflies, the most notable of which are white letter hairstreaks, white admirals, silver washed fratillerys and purple hairstreaks. The wood also contains a well preserved wood bank along Clophill's parish boundary.

On the other side of Clophill is Maulden Wood which is another ancient semi-natural woodland. It is owned and managed by the Forestry Commission. The wood is a County Wildlife Site and the northern section of the wood is a Site of Special Scientific interest (SSSI) as it is one of the largest remnant ancient woodlands in Bedfordshire. There are grassland areas in the centre of the wood that are managed by the Greensand Trust and these are also designated SSSI for their acid grassland and heathland interest.

The River Flit runs through the parish and it is a CWS. Otters are known to have returned to this stretch of the Flit, with sightings at Sandy Smith Nature Reserve. Clophill is part of the wider Flit Valley CWS which is a complex of wet woodland, floodplain grazing marsh, ditches, neutral grassland and fen, marsh and swamp habitats, together with old willows which form rich habitats in their own right.

In addition to designated wildlife sites in Clophill there is a considerable amount of permanent grassland, mainly concentrated on the valley slope north of the settlement. The soil conditions within the parish provide the opportunity in certain areas for lowland dry acid grassland and lowland heath creation.

Historic Environment:

Clophill was originally called Clopelle which means *tree-stump Hill* in old English and contained two or three hamlets; Beadlow, Cainhoe and possibly Moddry. The earliest evidence of settlement in the parish was Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age (12000-3000 BC). Flint tools were found east of Beadlow Manor when the road was widened. An Iron Age hut was excavated just south of Cainhoe Castle in 1973 which was radio-carbon dated to around 500 BC.

Roman remains were found on the parish boundary at the south edge of Pedley Wood and cropmarks suggest the presence of a small settlement here. The A6 is not a Roman road, but probably existed during the Dark Ages or at least in the early medieval period as it forms the western boundary of the parish.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Nigel d'Albini held the manor of Cainhoe and Clophill. It was passed on to following generations and in 1272 was divided between three heirs. It was not until 1373 when the manor was eventually reunited under the Dakeney family. In the early 15th Century

the manor passed to the de Grey family who sold it to Lord Daubeny, who in turn conveyed it to Sir William Compton. On his death in 1528 it reverted to the King, becoming part of the Honour of Ampthill in 1542.



A picture of Clophill in the early 20th Century

Today Clophill contains a wealth of historical buildings, with 23 listed buildings in the conservation area. The village has retained much of its heritage features which give the village its distinctive character.

The parish lock-up and pound have been preserved as they are of socio-historic interest.

Old St Mary's Church is another important historical site in the parish. It stands on high ground to the north of the village, with commanding views of the surrounding area. It was the parish church until 1849, when a new, larger church was built at a more convenient site in the village. From 1849 the church was used as a mortuary chapel for the adjoining graveyard until the theft of the roof in 1956. From then on it suffered gradual decline until it was declared redundant in 1972. The Church became a ruin and in 1977 was acquired by Bedfordshire County Council. Unfortunately over the years the site has built up an unsavoury reputation and attracts anti-social behaviour and those interested in the supernatural. Residents are keen to protect the feature and a group of interested partners are working to solve the anti-social issues at the site so the building can be restored and enjoyed as it should be.



To the south of the parish is Cainhoe Castle which was an 11th Century Norman motte and bailey castle. It was the seat of the Barony of Cainhoe under Nigel de Albini.

The castle was occupied until the time of the Black Death in 1348, when all the inhabitants died of the disease. By 1374 the castle was a ruin. Today it remains as a prominent earthwork on the north side of the road from Clophill to Shefford and is a Scheduled Monument.

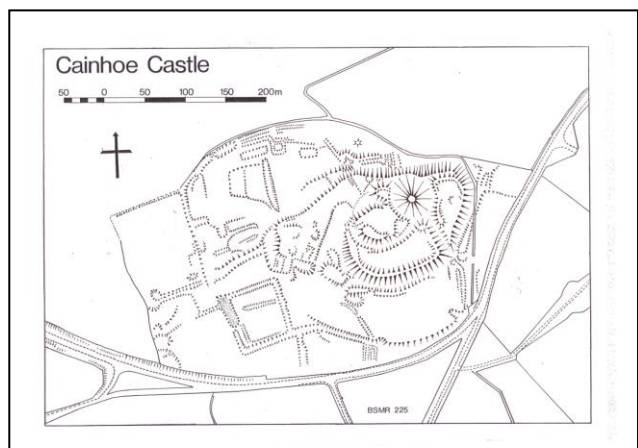
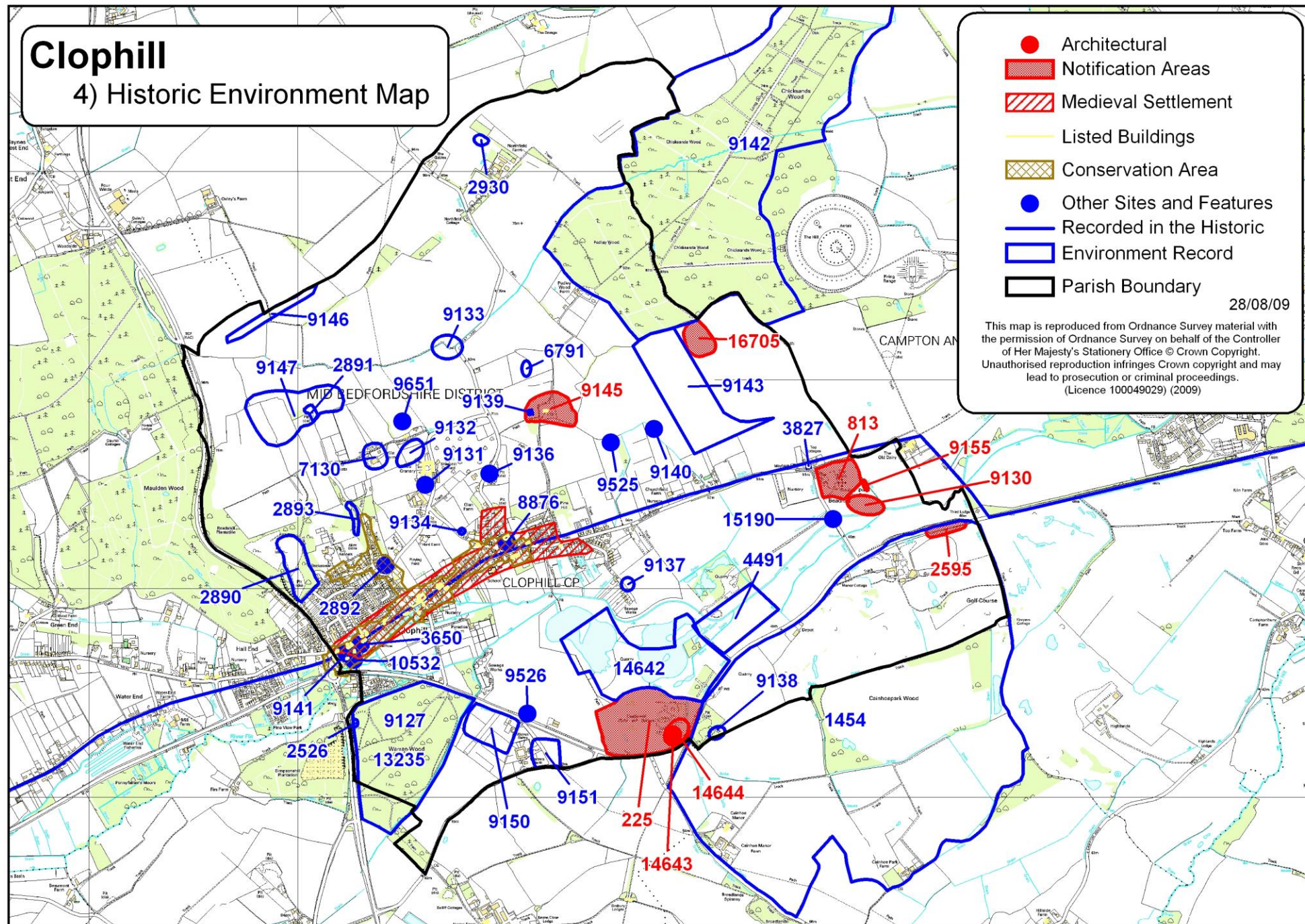


Figure 4 shows all of the sites/features recorded in the Historic Environment Record, and **Appendix 2** summarises all of these sites.

Clophill

4) Historic Environment Map



Open Space, Access and Recreation:

As **Figure 5** illustrates, the main area of accessible greenspace in the area is Maulden Woods of which 150 hectares are accessible. The wood is extremely popular with walkers and has numerous footpaths throughout. It also has a good bridleway network frequently enjoyed by local horse riders.

There is open access at the Cainhoe Castle site and from the top of the motte you can get excellent views of the Clophill Lakes area. Access does not extend to the Lakes area at present. The Lakes site, a former Fuller's Earth quarry, has been subject to two Public Inquiries relating to access issues, and the situation has still not been resolved. It is felt that access to the Lakes area would greatly benefit the village. The footpaths would provide residents with access to a large area of greenspace with varied habitats and wildlife interest.

Clophill has a recreation ground opposite the village hall which is mainly used as an open space for sport.

Sandy Smith Nature Reserve covers a large area but access is restricted to Public Rights of Way to protect the species that live there, especially breeding birds. Additional permissive paths have been implemented to ensure residents can come and enjoy the site and view some of its diverse wildlife. The Greensand Trust also organise events and guided walks to give visitors a greater insight into the area and the wildlife that inhabits it.

Access is also restricted at Chicksands Wood, where there is a permissive path which many residents use regularly to enjoy the area.

The Greensand Ridge Walk, Bedfordshire's flagship long distance route (40miles), runs through the parish. A local volunteer surveys this section of the walk to ensure it is properly maintained.

Clophill is fortunate to have a P3 group who assist with surveying, reporting problems and maintaining the rights of way network, as well as negotiating new permissive paths.

PPG17 Study:

In 2008 Ashley Godfrey Associates carried out an assessment of the open space, sport and recreational needs of the former Mid Bedfordshire district, following guidelines set out by the Government in Planning Policy and Guidance note 17 (PPG17). This study looked at where existing open spaces are located and where deficiencies exist. It will help inform future decisions on the location, size and type of open spaces provided. Within the 'open space' category, the following types are relevant to this study in terms of needs and deficiencies:

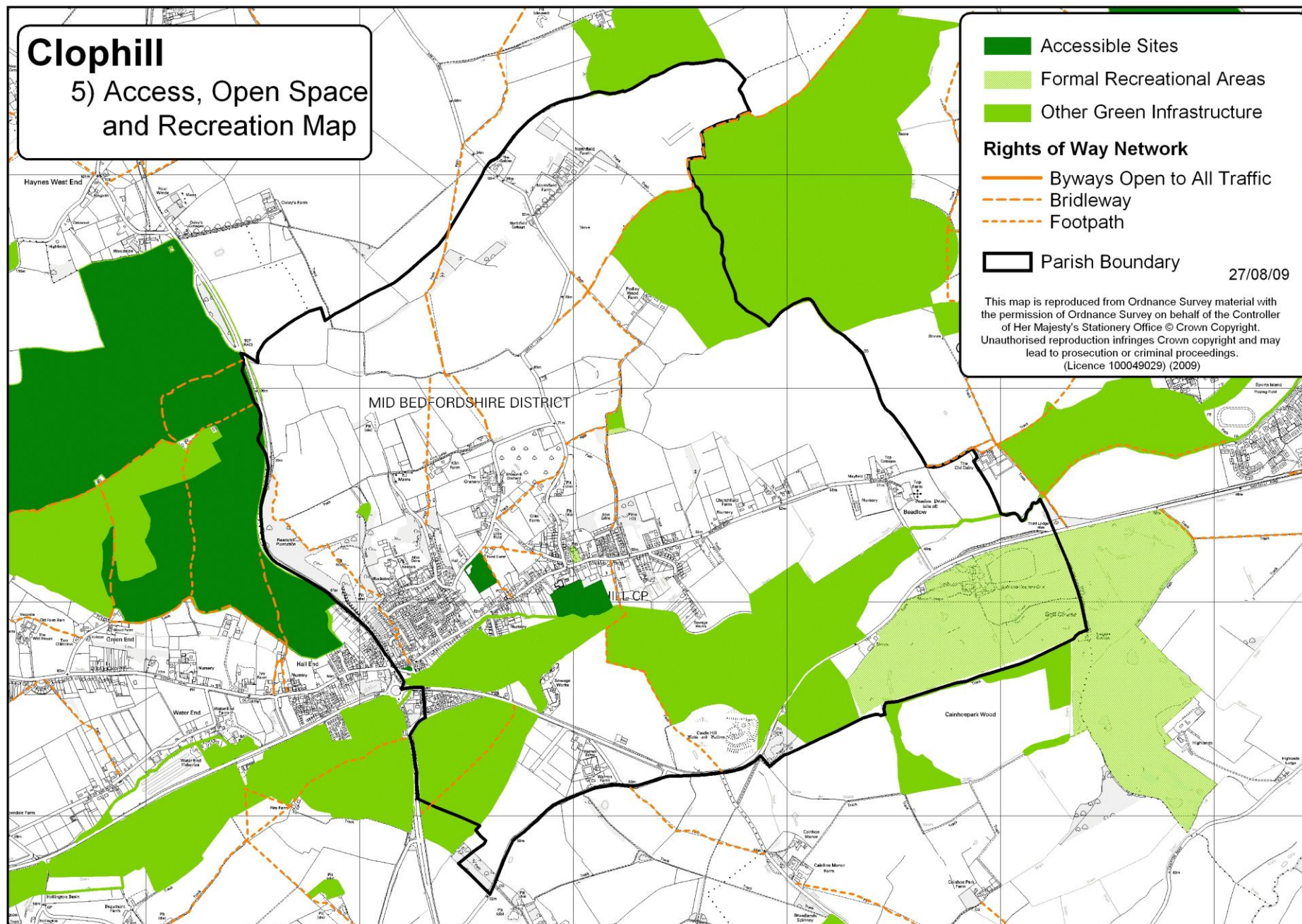
- Country Parks – typically comprise a large area of land providing a mix of habitats and settings. Less formal than an urban park, but typically including facilities such as car parking, visitor centre, toilets, cafe, interpretation and signage;
- Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspaces – areas of woodland, heathland, meadows, marsh, ponds & lakes, chalk grassland managed for their nature conservation value and benefits;
- Amenity Greenspace – landscaped areas with no designated specific use, providing visual amenity or separating buildings or land uses;
- Informal Recreation Space – areas providing opportunities for people to engage in activities such as walking, cycling, horse riding, dog walking, enjoying nature and informal play.

Clophill is located within an area considered to have adequate Country Park provision. However, it was acknowledged within the study that Ampthill Park (the nearest site to Clophill considered to be a Country Park) is at or over-capacity in terms of visitor impact. The area was considered to be deficient in terms of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace and Amenity Greenspace.

In terms of Informal Recreation Space, Clophill was considered to be deficient by over 3ha. The study recommended provision of at least one new Informal Recreation Space for Clophill.

Clophill
5) Access, Open Space
and Recreation Map

Clophill
5) Access, Open Space
and Recreation Map



The Mid Bedfordshire GI Plan:

The Mid Bedfordshire GI Plan identifies a network for protecting and enhancing GI across the whole of the former Mid Beds District. This Network is broken down into a series of 'areas', each with an 'Action List' of potential projects to help deliver the Network. Much of Clophill is within the Flit Valley area of the Green Infrastructure Network identified in the Mid Beds GI Plan, while the northernmost part of the village is within the Greensand Ridge' area.

The Mid Beds GI Plan includes aspirations for habitat extensions and linkages on the Greensand Ridge north of Clophill, improvements at Clophill Old Church, aspirations for access at Clophill Lakes and habitat creation and access links at the nearby Sandy Smith Nature Reserve.

The Mid Beds GI Plan will be reviewed in late 2011. This Parish GI Plan, along with the range of others commissioned at the same time across the former Mid and South Beds areas over the last few years, will be used to inform any future revision.

Green Infrastructure Network and Proposals:

Figure 6 shows the proposed GI Network for Clophill, along with the GI project proposals that resulted from the workshop and drop-in sessions. These proposals are also listed in the table below. The identified GI network illustrates the areas where it is considered attention should be focused on creating a multi-functional network of routes and greenspaces. **Appendix 3** is an Action Plan for delivering these projects, with potential leads, partners and timescales indicated. This Action Plan is intended to be an 'active' document, reviewed annually between Clophill Parish Council and the Greensand Trust to assess progress and steer delivery. As part of the process discussions with Central Bedfordshire Council (Highways, Countryside Access and Cycling/Walking) have been held to identify how community priorities fit with their own aspirations and programmes.

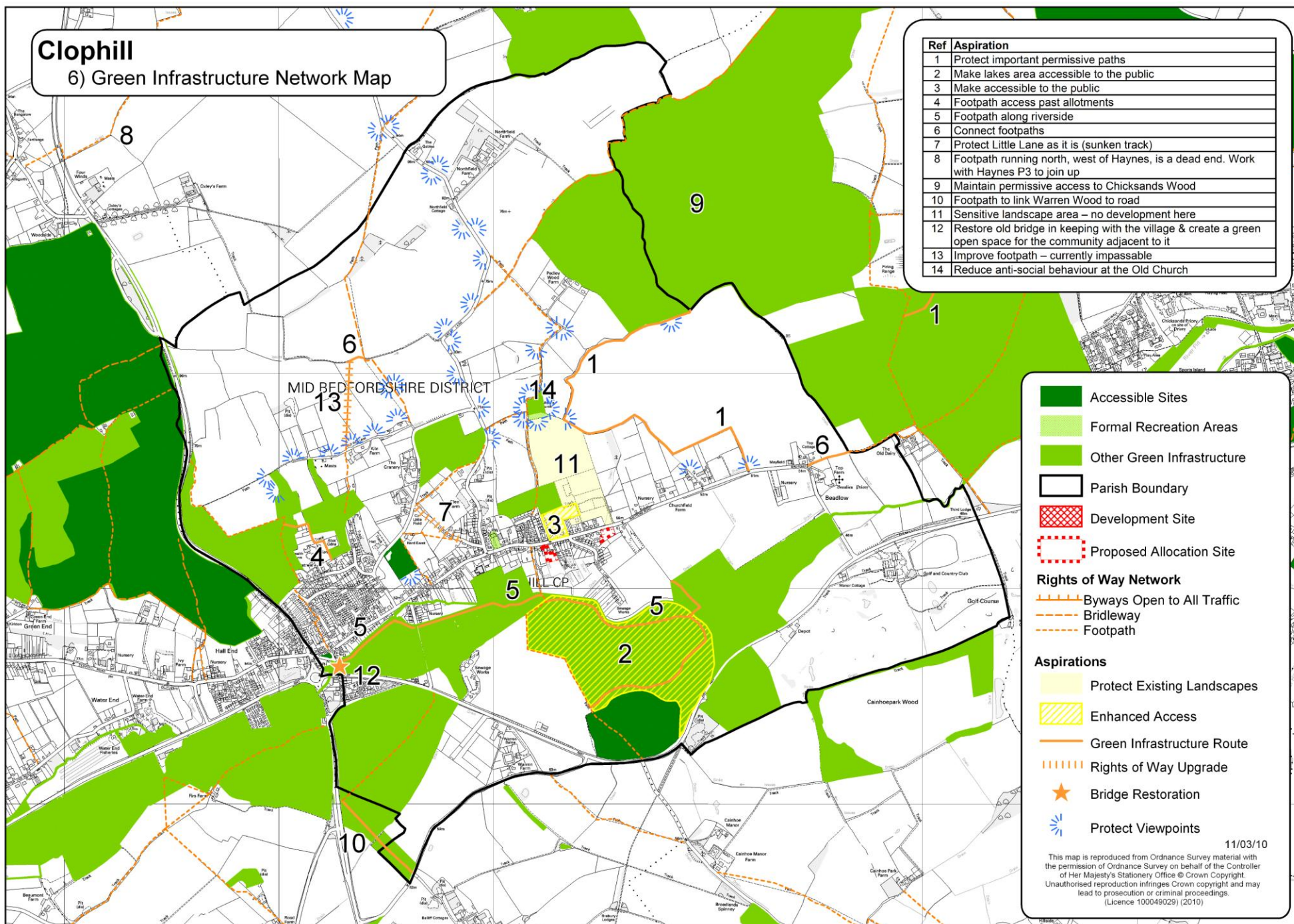
'Proposed Allocation Sites' identify where future development (housing and/ or employment) has been proposed through the Local Development Framework (LDF) process. Where such sites overlap with identified GI aspirations, consideration should be given to a) whether the aspiration(s) can be delivered as part of a potential built development, or b) whether an alternative location for the aspiration(s) can be found. Such developments may contribute, either financially or through direct works, to the implementation of GI aspirations.

Clophill

6) Green Infrastructure Network Map

Clophill

6) Green Infrastructure Network Map



GI Project Proposals:

1.	Protect important permissive paths from Shefford Road to Chicksands Wood and at Sandy Smith Nature Reserve
2.	Make the lakes area accessible to the public
3.	Make the area at Pine Hill accessible to the public
4.	Footpath access past allotments
5.	Footpath along Riverside
6.	Connect footpaths
7.	Protect Little Lane as it is (Sunken Track)
8.	Footpath running north, west of Haynes, is a dead end. Work with Haynes P3 to join it up to their rights of way network
9.	Maintain permissive access in Chicksands Wood
10.	Footpath to link Warren Wood to Road
11.	Sensitive landscape area – no development here
12.	Restore Old Bridge in keeping with the village & create a green open space for the community adjacent to it.
13.	Improve footpath going north from the track at Kiln Farm
14.	Solve the anti-social behaviour and vandalism problems at Old St Mary's Church

Planning or action to achieve a number of these proposals is already in train (see Action Plan, Appendix 3).

Prioritisation of Aspirations:

Participants were asked to prioritise these projects at the workshop, their top four projects are listed below in order of priority:

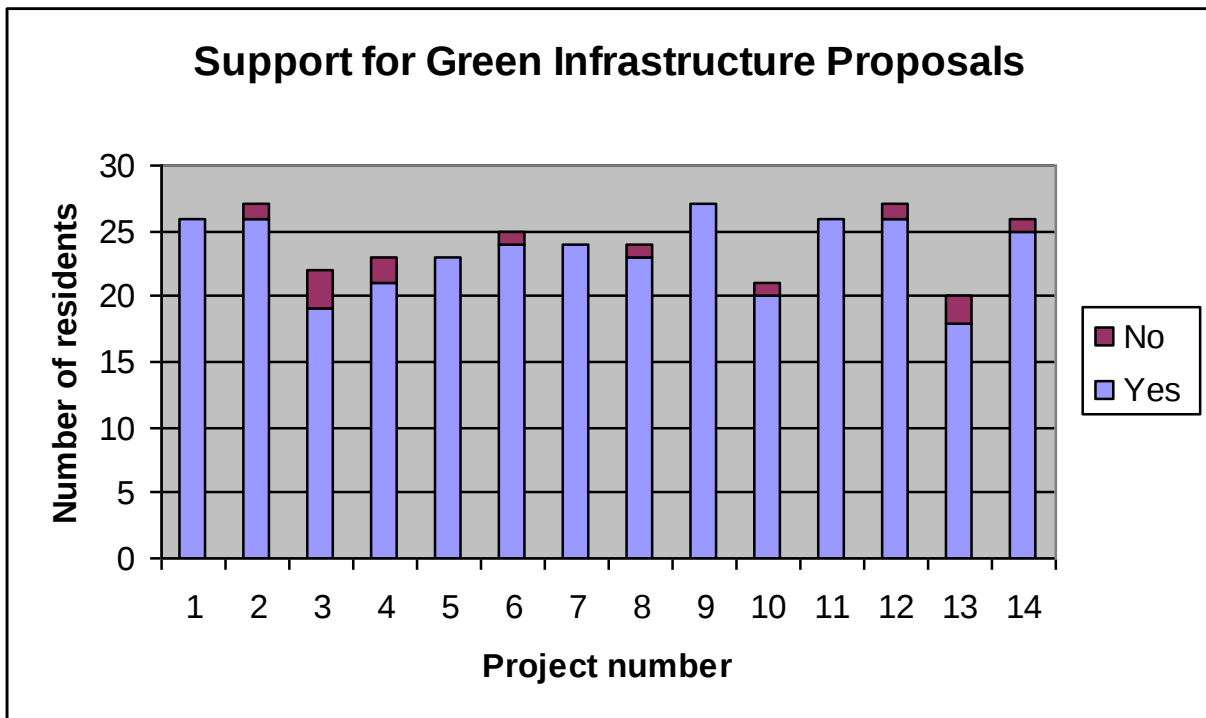
2.	Make the Lakes area more accessible
11.	Protect the high ground and northern approaches to Clophill from development as these are sensitive landscape areas and are essential to retain the rural village character
14.	Solve the antisocial problems at Clophill Old Church and restore the ruin
12.	Renovate the old bridge

It was also felt that it was important to retain Clophill's village status and Green Spaces, and to improve the footpath network, ensuring permissive paths are retained.

The residents that attended the drop in session strongly corroborated these priorities. An additional 3 projects have been added to the list as a result of the drop-in session:

15.	Support the natural and historical legacy of the village and help protect it
16.	Preserve and restore the sandstone walls throughout the village
17.	Replant or restore the five trees on amenity/lawn in Mendham Way

The Graph below illustrates the results from the green infrastructure proposals comments sheets completed by 28 (of the 35) residents that attended the drop-in session.



APPENDIX 1

Attendees at the Green Infrastructure Workshop held at Clophill Village Hall on 30th September 2009:

Number of years lived in the parish	1-5	6-10	11-25	Over 25
Male			1	2
Female	1		3	1

Age (years)	18-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	Over 75
Male				2	1
Female	1		1	3	

Attendees at the Green Infrastructure Drop-in Session on 15th December 2009: Total attendance: 35 (20 men and 15 women).

Appendix 2: Historic Environment Record Information

A variety of historic sites are shown on this map. Integrating these sites into Green Infrastructure plans can help to preserve parish history. The numbers next to most of the site boundaries represent locations in the Historic Environment Record (HER), which is kept at Borough Hall in Bedford. The table below gives a brief summary of each numbered site; more details are available from the HER, along with historic maps of the parish. Due to the scale of Figure 4 above, only Listed Buildings are shown, however, there are many other historically important buildings recorded. For advice or further information about historic areas in your parish please contact the Historic Environment Information Officer at Central Bedfordshire Council (01234 228072 or Stephen.coleman@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk).

225	CAINHOE CASTLE
813	BEAULIEU PRIORY (site of) Beadlow
1454	DEER PARK, Cainhoe
2526	OLD SAND PIT West Warren Wood
2595	MESOLITHIC FLINTS
2890	2 OLD SAND PITS, Back St
2891	OLD SAND PIT, NW Clophill
2892	OLD SAND PIT, North Mill Lane
2893	OLD QUARRY, N of Back St
2930	OLD GRAVEL PIT N of Northfield Farm
3650	ROMAN COIN (4th century radiate)
3827	BEADLOW COTTAGE Beadlow
4491	CROPMARKS E Cainhoe Castle
5342	'ROMAN ROAD', Viatores no. 176
6791	CLAY PIT N of Old Church
7130	TILE KILNS AND BRICKMAKING
8876	ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCHYARD
9127	WARREN
9130	MILL SITE Beadlow
9131	MANOR (site of)/CLOPHILL HALL & MOAT
9132	CLAY PITS N of Brickwall Farm
9133	MALTINGS N of Clophill
9134	OLD SAND PITS Little Lane
9136	OLD SAND PIT Great Lane
9137	GRAVEL PIT SE Clophill
9138	OLD SAND PIT E of Cainhoe Castle
9139	MARL PIT Old Church
9140	MARL PIT SE of Old Church
9141	THE GREEN
9142	PEDLEY WOOD & CHICKSANDS WOOD Ancient Woodland
9143	BEADLOW WOOD Ancient Wood
9145	BUILDINGS (site of) Church Orchard & W of Church
9146	OLD BARNS N of parish boundary
9147	CROPMARKS NW of Clophill
9150	DOGKENNEL FIELD
9151	WARREN FARM BUILDINGS
9155	GRAVEL PIT E of Top Farm (formerly Beadlow Farm)
9525	STUMP CROSS PIECE (field name)
9526	OLD ROAD
9651	TILE & POSSIBLE BRICK KILN north of village to north of Kiln
10532	CLOPHILL BRIDGE SE of The Green
13235	WARREN WOOD
14642	CROPMARKS NORTH OF CAINHOE CASTLE
14643	IRON AGE/ROMAN POTTERY, Cainhoe Castle
14644	PREHISTORIC FLINTS Cainhoe Castle
15190	BEADLOW BRIDGE
16705	?CROPMARK, SE of Pedley Wood

Appendix 3: Action Plan

Green shading indicates the parish priorities.

Green Infrastructure Proposals	Possible lead	Other Possible Partners	Timescale	Comments
2. Make the lakes area accessible to the public	CBC Minerals & Waste	CBC CAS, CPC & GST		Dependent upon outcome of Inquiry process
11. Sensitive landscape area – no development here	CPC	CBC Heritage, CPRE		Including the southern side of the High Street behind the current building line.
14. Solve the anti-social behaviour and vandalism problems at Old St Mary's Church	CHT	EH, CBC CAS, GST	3 years	Subject to funding bids
12. Restore Old Bridge in keeping with the village & create a green open space for the community adjacent to it	CPA	CPC, GST, CHT, CBC CAS		
1. Protect important permissive paths from Shefford Road to Chicksands Wood and at Sandy Smith Nature Reserve	GST	CBC CAS	Ongoing	
3. Make the area at Pine Hill accessible to the public				
4. Footpath access past allotments	P3	Allotment Holders, CPC, CBC CAS		
5. Footpath along Riverside	P3	CBC CAS, CPC		
6. Connect footpaths	P3	CBC CAS, CBC		
7. Protect Little Lane as it is (Sunken Track)	CPC	CBC Highways		
8. Footpath running north, west of Haynes, is a dead end. Work with Haynes P3 to join it up to their rights of way network	P3	CBC Highways, CPC Haynes P3		
9. Maintain permissive access in Chicksands Wood	FC	P3, CPC, CBC CAS, GST		
10. Footpath to link Warren Wood to Road	P3	CBC CAS, CPC		
13. Improve footpath going north from the track at Kiln Farm	P3	CBC CAS, CPC		
15. Support the natural and historical legacy of the village and help protect it	CHT, CNG	EH, CBC, GST, CPC		
16. Preserve and restore the sandstone walls throughout the village	CHT	EH, CBC, GST, CPC		
17. Replant or restore the five trees on amenity/lawn in Mendham Way	CPC	CNG		

CBC = Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC CAS = CBC Countryside Access Service)

CPC = Clophill Parish Council

CPRE = Campaign to Protect Rural England

CPA = Clophill Parish Action

GST = Greensand Trust

CHT = Clophill Heritage Trust

CNG = Clophill Nature Group