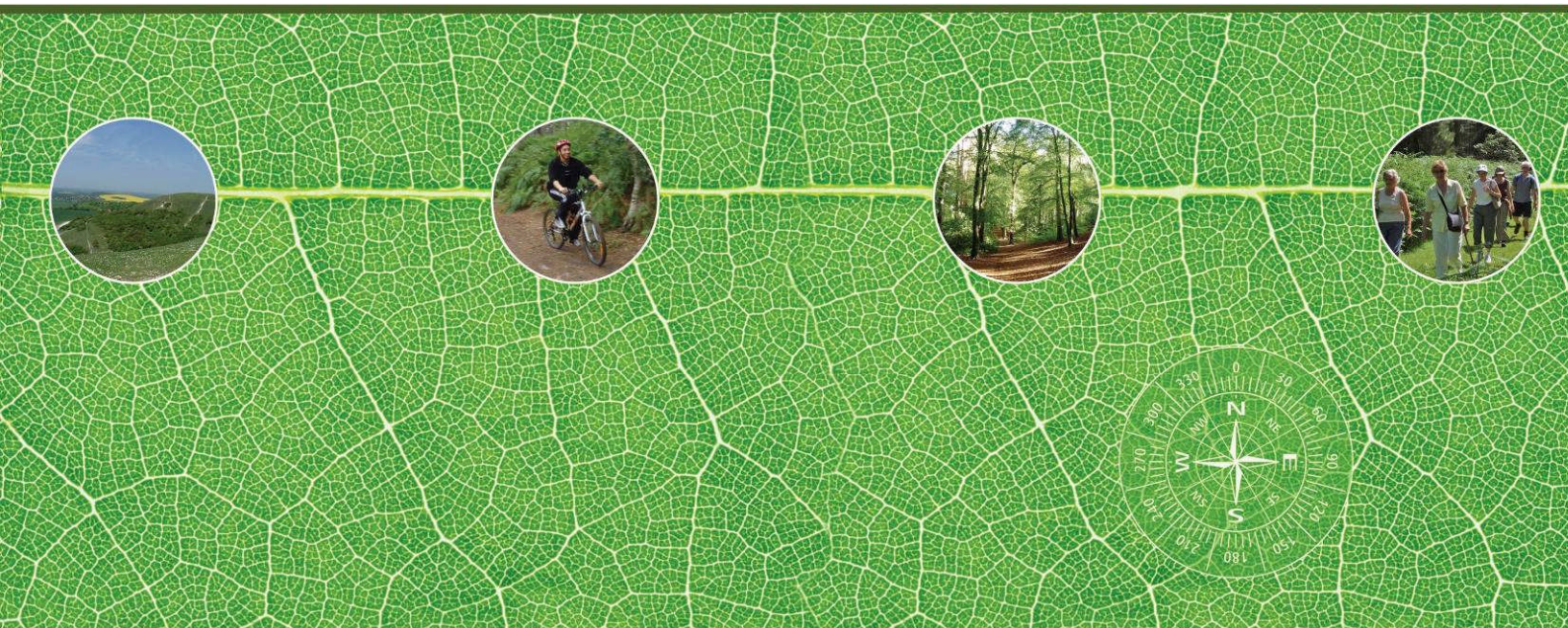




Living Networks

Houghton Conquest

Green Infrastructure Plan

2010



Houghton Conquest
Parish Council

Bedfordshire & Luton
Biodiversity
Recording &
Monitoring
Centre



HOUGHTON CONQUEST'S GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

Introduction

Houghton Conquest's Green Infrastructure (GI) Plan is part of a programme of 19 parish and town GI plans across the area funded by Central Bedfordshire Council and facilitated by Bedfordshire Rural Communities Charity, the Greensand Trust and the Marston Vale Trust.

The partnership of environmental charities was asked by Central Bedfordshire Council to assist in the production of GI plans as between them they have a strong track-record of work with local communities and landowners, to conserve and enhance landscapes, wildlife and history in Bedfordshire. Partners believe that best results are achieved by empowering local communities, giving them a say in issues that affect them. Together they have accrued many years experience of community development, support and facilitating community consultation; as well as planning and delivering green infrastructure projects in Bedfordshire.

What the plan shows

The community green infrastructure plan shows information about the existing environment, and identifies aspiration and proposals from community members to enhance the local green infrastructure. 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 [town or parish name]. 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 plans broadly covers the administrative area of one town or 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 Houghton Conquest Parish Council:

Houghton Conquest Parish Council is happy to endorse this Green Infrastructure Plan, which has been produced by current residents of Houghton Conquest, 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 Central Bedfordshire 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 Houghton Conquest adds detail and complements the Mid Beds District GI Plan and the Strategic GI Plan for Bedfordshire and Luton, produced in 2007. All levels of GI Plan, including this Houghton Conquest GI Plan, will be used by the Authority in considering development proposals and assisting with the creation of green infrastructure assets.

Support from the Marston Vale Trust:

Marston Vale Trust will support the community of Houghton Conquest in implementing this Plan where appropriate and feasible, providing for example, advice and support in securing funding.

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 Beds & Luton Green Infrastructure Consortium. This standard methodology was adopted by Central Bedfordshire Council to produce their 20 commissioned GI Plans.

Common to all 20 of the GI Plans were two community workshops, to which local stakeholders and the wider community were invited. At the first workshop (29 October 2009), a map pack summarising all of the information currently known about the parish's GI assets was presented; consultees were asked to use this information to identify aspirations for enhancing and adding to the existing local GI. At the second workshop (28 January 2010), these aspirations were reviewed, added to and prioritised.

In addition, the Forest Team held a public event at Conquest Wood (in the village) on 18 July 2009, to which all villagers were invited. Funded by the BBC's *Breathing Spaces* initiative, children's activities and refreshments were provided and the event was used as an opportunity to involve local people in the Green Infrastructure Planning process.

Sixty-five individual consultees, including members of fourteen community groups took part in at least one of the above activities. See Appendix 2-4 for full details of participation.

The consultation activities in Houghton Conquest were undertaken between June 2009 and March 2010. A draft of this plan was endorsed 'in-principle' by Houghton Conquest Parish Council in summer 2010.

Green Infrastructure Themes

Green Infrastructure is composed of 5 themes; landscape, history, biodiversity, access and open space. These themes are presented separately to enable the different elements of GI to be considered both individually in detail and as part of the integrated GI network.

The Living Networks pack of maps identifies the existing GI assets for each of the above themes. The Living Network maps for Houghton Conquest can be viewed at Appendix 1.

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG17) study¹:

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.

Houghton Conquest

Houghton Conquest is located within an area considered to have adequate country park provision. This is partly due to the proximity of the Millennium Country Park at Marston Moretaine. The area was considered to be deficient in terms of natural and semi-natural greenspace and amenity greenspace.

Houghton Conquest was considered to have a sufficient quantity of informal recreation space. However, due to the location of such spaces not everyone is within easy reach of them. The study therefore recommended provision of at least one new informal recreation space for Houghton Conquest.

The Mid Bedfordshire Green Infrastructure 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.

Houghton Conquest is in the Forest of Marston Vale area of the Green Infrastructure Network identified in the Mid Beds GI Plan. Below are the most relevant references from the Mid Beds GI Plan.

M.4. Millennium Country Park – New wetlands habitats are being provided with improved management of herb rich grassland. Enhanced visitor facilities and access improvements.

4a) Wetlands Nature Reserve – access, habitat and visitor infrastructure improvements to create exemplary 'safe and welcoming' nature reserve for all.

4b) Access 'hub' development – creation, upgrading and promotion of radial network of access routes from the Millennium Country Park into the wider Marston Vale, linking to other GI assets and communities.

4c) Expansion/Links: Rookery Pit North – proposed nature reserve 'extension' to the existing Park with wetlands, surrounding grasslands including great crested newt habitats, and new access links.

4d) Expansion/Links: Berry Wood – proposed linkage to nearby under-utilised Berry Wood site (in Bedford Borough) as part of B-MK Waterway GI corridor development and enhancement.

M.5. Wixams – Multi-functional woodlands and greenspace buffering the new 4,500 home development, providing essential GI for the new community and preventing coalescence with Houghton Conquest. Improved off road links are proposed to the Millennium Country Park, Houghton Conquest and Wilstead.

5a) Wixam Woods – proposed large new community woodland providing access, landscape and biodiversity benefits to existing and future residents.

5b) Conquest Wood – expansion and linkages with Wixams site and access improvements.

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.

Houghton conquest's Green Infrastructure Plan results

GI Plan Map

The map that follows illustrates the aspirations identified by the community of Houghton Conquest for the future provision and enhancement of their Green Infrastructure.

'Proposed Allocation Sites' identify where future development (housing and/or employment) is considered appropriate. 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.

The table in the map is shown below for clarity, with each numbered aspiration relating to a point on the map.

Houghton Conquest

6) Green Infrastructure Network Map

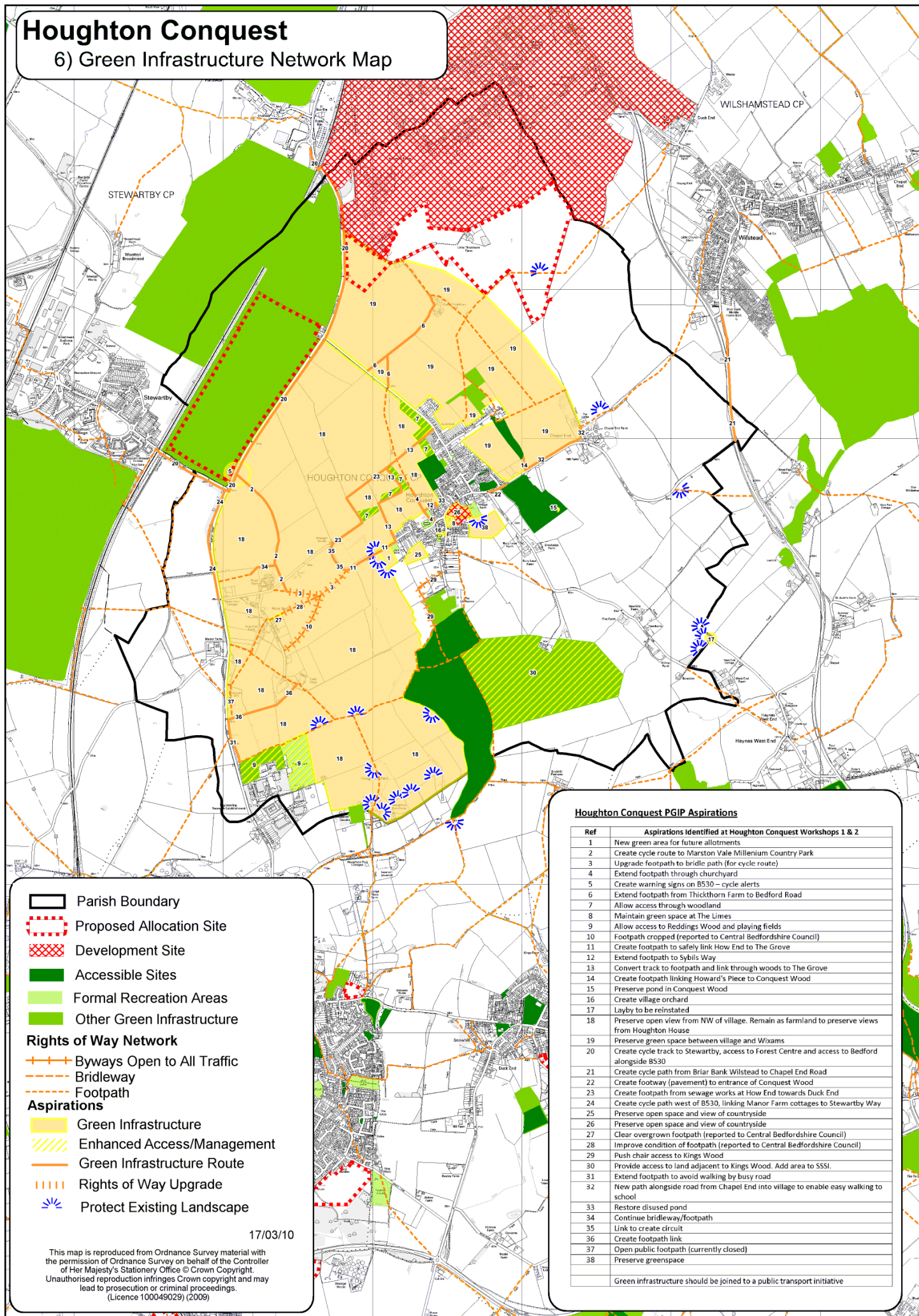


Table (i) Green Infrastructure Plan Aspirations

Ref	Aspirations Identified at Houghton Conquest Workshops 1 & 2
1	New green area for future allotments
2	Create cycle route to Marston Vale Millenium Country Park
3	Upgrade footpath to bridle path (for cycle route)
4	Extend footpath through churchyard
5	Create warning signs on B530 – cycle alerts
6	Extend footpath from Thickthorn Farm to Bedford Road
7	Allow access through woodland
8	Maintain green space at The Limes
9	Allow access to Reddings Wood and playing fields
10	Footpath cropped (reported to Central Bedfordshire Council)
11	Create footpath to safely link How End to The Grove
12	Extend footpath to Sybils Way
13	Convert track to footpath and link through woods to The Grove
14	Create footpath linking Howard's Piece to Conquest Wood
15	Preserve pond in Conquest Wood
16	Create village orchard
17	Layby to be reinstated
18	Preserve open view from NW of village. Remain as farmland to preserve views from Houghton House
19	Preserve green space between village and Wixams
20	Create cycle track to Stewartby, access to Forest Centre and access to Bedford alongside B530
21	Create cycle path from Briar Bank Wilstead to Chapel End Road
22	Create footway (pavement) to entrance of Conquest Wood
23	Create footpath from sewage works at How End towards Duck End
24	Create cycle path west of B530, linking Manor Farm cottages to Stewartby Way
25	Preserve open space and view of countryside
26	Preserve open space and view of countryside
27	Clear overgrown footpath (reported to Central Bedfordshire Council)
28	Improve condition of footpath (reported to Central Bedfordshire Council)
29	Push chair access to Kings Wood
30	Provide access to land adjacent to Kings Wood
31	Extend footpath to avoid walking by busy road
32	New path alongside road from Chapel End into village to enable easy walking to school
33	Restore disused pond
34	Continue bridleway/footpath
35	Link to create circuit
36	Create footpath link
37	Open public footpath (currently closed)
38	Add to Kings Wood County Wildlife Site / SSSI
39	Preserve greenspace
No number	Green infrastructure should be joined to a public transport initiative

Priorities:

At each of the consultation events, participants were asked to indicate which of the aspirations put forward they considered to be priorities. A summary of the initial priorities was presented to the final workshop, whose attendees then participated in a more formal prioritising exercise.

The following aspirations were identified as the priorities at the community workshops.

Table (ii) Priority aspirations, listed in order; highest priority first

ref	
	Priority 1
11	Create footpath to safely link <i>How End to the Grove</i>
	Priority 2
3	Upgrade footpath to cycle route to <i>How End</i>
	Priority 3
22	Create footway (pavement) to <i>Conquest Wood</i> entrance
	Priority 4
18	Preserve open view from north-west of village. Remain as farmland to preserve view from Houghton House.
19	Preserve greenspace between village and <i>Wixams</i>
	Priority 5
16	Create village orchard off <i>Rectory Lane</i>

Note

There was significant interest in preserving greenspace (aspiration No.26). However, since this site had received planning permission for development prior to the process, this hasn't been included in this prioritisation list.

Action Plan

Table (iii) Organisations to lead and support the implementation of aspirations with possible timescales (as where currently identified)

	Green Infrastructure Proposals	Possible lead partner	Other possible partners	Timescale	Additional comments
1	New green area for future allotments	HCPC			
2	Create cycle route to Marston Vale Millennium Country Park	RowC & B	MVT		
3	Upgrade footpath to cyclepath (for cycle route)	RoWC			Community priority
4	Extend footpath through church yard	RoWC			
5	Create warning signs on B530 (cycle alerts)	HwC & B			
6	Extend footpath from Thickthorn Farm to Bedford Road	RowC			
7	Allow access through woodland				
8	Maintain greenspace at the Limes				
9	Allow access to Reddings Wood and playing field				
10	Footpath cropped (reported to Central Beds Council)	RowC			
11	Create footpath to safely link How End to the Grove	RowC			Community priority
12	Extend footpath to Sybils Way	RowC			
13	Convert track to footpath to link through to the Grove	RowC			
14	Create footpath to link Howard's Piece to Conquest Wood	RoWC	MVT		
15	Preserve pond in Conquest Wood	MVT			
16	Create village orchard		MVT		Community priority
17	Layby to be reinstated	HwC			
18	Preserve open view from NW of village. Remain as farmland to preserve open views from Houghton House				Community priority
19	Preserve greenspace between village and Wixams	CBC, BBC			Community priority

	Green Infrastructure Proposals	Possible lead partner	Other possible partners	Timescale	Additional comments
20	Create cycle track to Stewartby. Access to Forest Centre and Bedford alongside B530	HwB	RowC, RowB,HwC, MVT		s.106 agreement exists for cycleway creation
21	Create cycle path from Briar Bank, Wilstead to Chapel End Road	HwB	RowC, RowB,HwB,HwC		
22	Create footway (pavement) to entrance of Conquest Wood	HwC	MVT, HCPC		Community priority
23	Create footpath from sewage works at How End towards Duck End	RoWC			
24	Create cycle path west of B530, linking Manor Farm Cottages to Stewartby Way	HwC	RowC, RowB,HwB,HwC MVT		
25	Preserve open space and view of countryside				
26	Preserve open space and view of countryside	Planning permission already granted for housing			
27	Clear overgrown footpath (reported to Central Beds Council)	RoWC			
28	Improve condition of footpath (reported to Central Beds Council)	RoWC			
29	Pushchair access to Kings Wood	CBC	RoWC		
30	Provide access to area adjacent to Kings Wood. Add to SSSI	WT	NE		
31	Extend access to avoid walking by busy road	RoWC			
32	New path alongside road from Chapel End into village to enable easy walking to school	HwC			
33	Restore disused pond				
34	Continue bridleway/footpath	RoWC			
35	Link to create circuit	RoWC			
36	Create footpath link	BTC			
37	Open public footpath (currently closed)	RoWC			
38	Preserve greenspace				
HCPC	Houghton Conquest Parish Council		RoWC	Rights of Way (CBC)	
CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council		RoWB	Rights of way (BBC)	
BBC	Bedford Borough Council		HwC	Highways (CBC)	
MVT	Marston Vale Trust		HwB	Highways (BBC)	
NE	Natural England		Note – In all cases the landowner should be involved		
WT	Wildlife Trust				

Appendix 1 – Living Network Parish Map Pack: Background information on GI themes used at consultation workshops to inform discussion and aspiration identification.

1) Context Map

This map shows the parish boundary and how the parish relates to neighbouring communities.

2) Landscape Map

The landscape map shows the position of contours within your parish. It also has the areas at risk from a 1% chance flood from a river marked. Contours and flood zones can be useful when creating green infrastructure corridors. The small 3D map shows how the topography of Houghton Conquest relates to the rest of Bedfordshire.

3) Biodiversity Map

This map shows the location of designated sites, important habitats and opportunities to enhance wildlife in Houghton Conquest. County Wildlife Sites (CWS) are sites that have been recognized as important for wildlife when assessed against a set of criteria. The selection guidelines consider aspects of the site such as size, diversity, rarity, fragility, typicalness and recorded history. Designation as a CWS does not confer protection on the site, or right of access, however for any significant change of land use the planning authorities will expect the wildlife interest to be taken into account alongside other normal planning considerations. Local conservation organisations may comment on planning applications that could affect a CWS.

There are also other sites within the parish which are important for wildlife. Green infrastructure planning can help to link or buffer existing wildlife sites, providing them with increased protection from harmful activities and making their wildlife populations more sustainable. The Biodiversity Network suggests where this could be most beneficial. If you would like further information or advice about the wildlife in your parish, please contact either Central Bedfordshire Council Ecologist, Liz Anderson (Tel: 0300 300 4869 or Email: elizabeth.anderson@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk) or The Wildlife Trust (Tel: 01234 364213 or Email: bedfordshire@wildlifebcnp.org). The Bedfordshire and Luton Biodiversity Recording and Monitoring Centre (BRMC) has a wealth of records about the species seen in your parish and is beginning to compile habitat data. If you would like to access this resource please contact them (Tel: 01234 355435 or Email: brmc@bedsbionet.org.uk).

4) Historic Environment Map

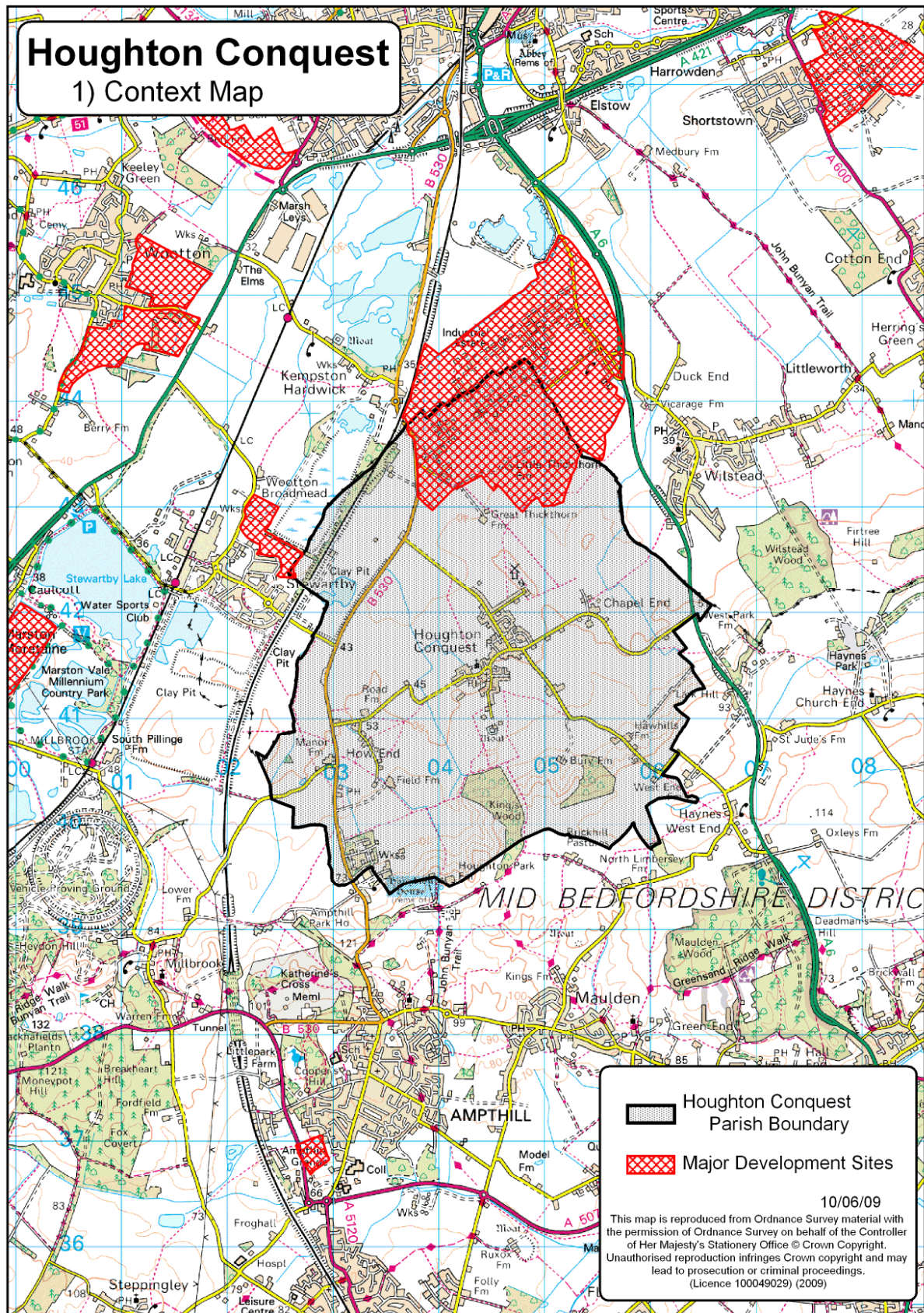
A variety of historic sites are shown on this map. Integrating these sites into green infrastructure plans can help to preserve parish history. The numbers next to most of the site boundaries represent locations in the Historic Environment Record (HER), which is kept at County Hall in Bedford. The table below gives a brief summary of each numbered site; more details are available from the HER, along with historic maps of your parish. Due to the scale of this map 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 (Tel: 0300 300 6027 or Email: stephen.coleman@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk).

HER Number	Feature	HER Number	Feature
653	Ridge & Furrow	9882	17th Century Pot & Tile Scatter
729	Houghton House	9883	Medieval Pottery
1369	Amptill Park	9884	Moated Cottage
1889	Earthworks	13240	Kings Wood, Ancient Woodland
2425	Roman pottery	13982	Chapel End Green
2933	Brickfield, close to Brook Farm	13983	Decoys by Kingswood
2934	Sand Pit	13984	Gravel Pit
2935	Sand Pit	13985	Dove House at Houghton Conquest
2936	Gravel Pit	13986	Dovehouse at Thickthorn
2937	Gravel Pit	13987	Dovehouse at Hill Farm
3236	Moat, The Rectory	13988	Barn Close, Houghton Park Farm
3280	Cropmarks	13990	Burnt Ground, near Chapel End Farm
3282	Moat, Great Thickthorn Farm	14004	Barn at How End
3390	Moat	14010	Banky Close near Great Thickthorn Farm
3391	Moat, The Limes	14755	Cropmarks
3392	Moat, Hill Farm	14759	Cropmarks
3393	Moat, Chapel End Farm	15140	B.A.N.D. Memorial, Entrance to C.E.G.B. storage depot
4465	Moated Grange, southeast of Chapel End	15803	Roman Finds, northeast of How End
5222	Pond	15866	Post-Medieval Pipe, Houghton Park
5223	Moat, How End	15892	Medieval Pottery, west of The Chequers Public House
5238	Pond	15975	Roman Pottery, The Chequers Public House
7469	Neolithic Blade	16155	Medieval Pottery, north of Mill Lane
7470	Pottery Scatter	16156	Roman Coin, near Windmill
7479	Tile & Pottery	16366	Earthworks
7481	Brick Kiln Debris	16470	Cropmarks, south of Field Farm, How End
7482	Ploughed Out Road or Trackway	16588	Former Spinney, west of The Chequers Public House
7487	Long Barrow, southeast of Bury Farm	16643	Cropmarks, southwest of Barnacles, London Lane
7488	Round Barrow, southeast of Bury Farm	17044	Chapel End Medieval Settlement
8474	Coronation Brickworks & Clay Pit	17908	Elstow Ammunition Factory, A6
9077	Cropmarks by Redding's Wood	18189	Flint Scatter

HER Number	Feature	HER Number	Feature
9079	Cropmarks adjoining Houghton House	18190	Ditches/Pits
9442	Houghton Park	18191	Iron Age Features, north of Hawhills Farm
9641	Cropmarks, Field Farm	18192	Romano-British Trackway

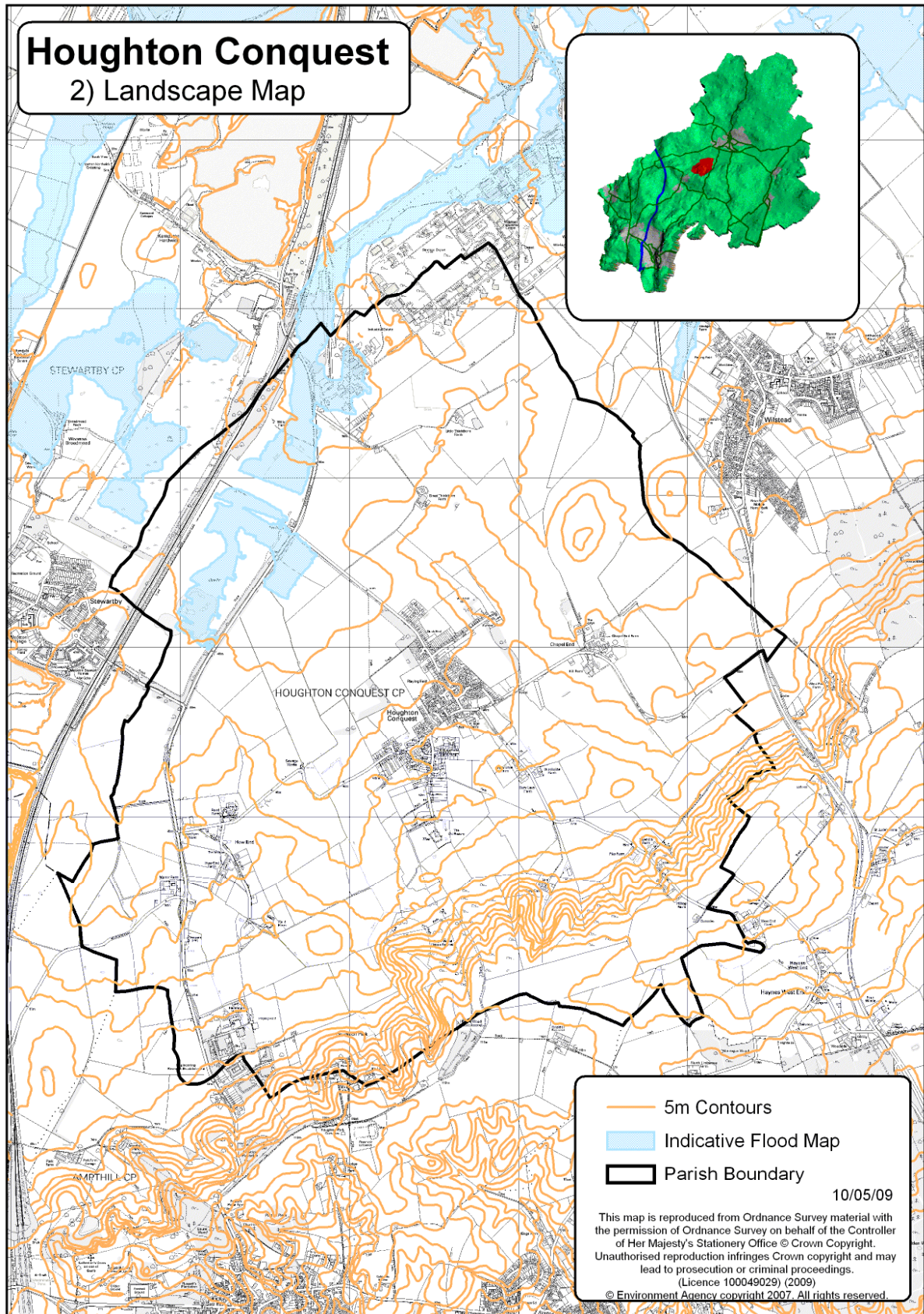
5) Access, Open Space and Recreation Map

This map shows the positions of open spaces (e.g. golf courses, recreation grounds or school playing fields) within your parish. Not all of them are accessible to the public. Rights of Way are key to providing access to open spaces within green infrastructure plans. When creating networks access barriers, such as busy roads, would need to be considered.



Houghton Conquest

2) Landscape Map

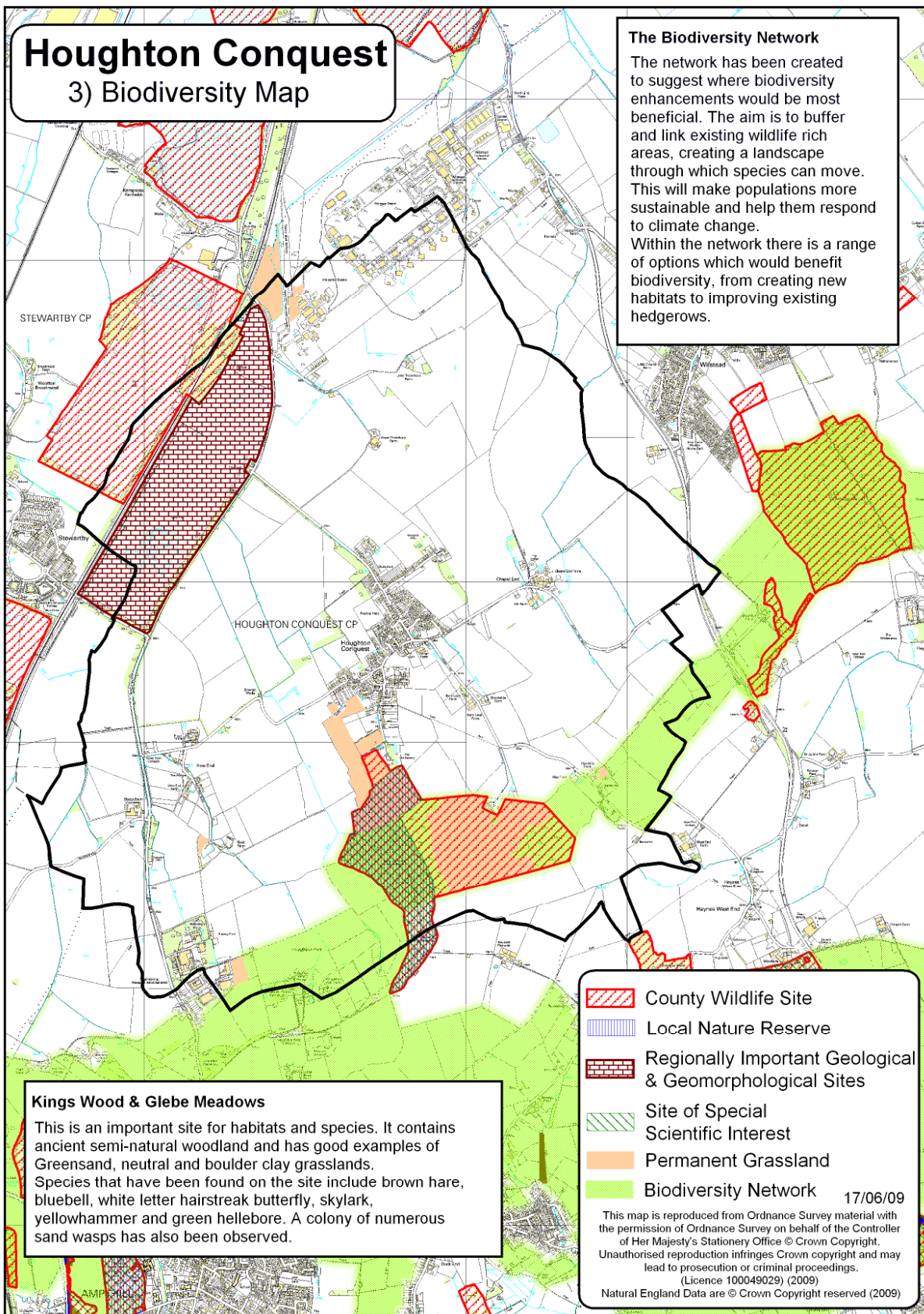


Houghton Conquest

3) Biodiversity Map

The Biodiversity Network

The network has been created to suggest where biodiversity enhancements would be most beneficial. The aim is to buffer and link existing wildlife rich areas, creating a landscape through which species can move. This will make populations more sustainable and help them respond to climate change. Within the network there is a range of options which would benefit biodiversity, from creating new habitats to improving existing hedgerows.



Kings Wood & Glebe Meadows

This is an important site for habitats and species. It contains ancient semi-natural woodland and has good examples of Greensand, neutral and boulder clay grasslands. Species that have been found on the site include brown hare, bluebell, white letter hairstreak butterfly, skylark, yellowhammer and green hellebore. A colony of numerous sand wasps has also been observed.

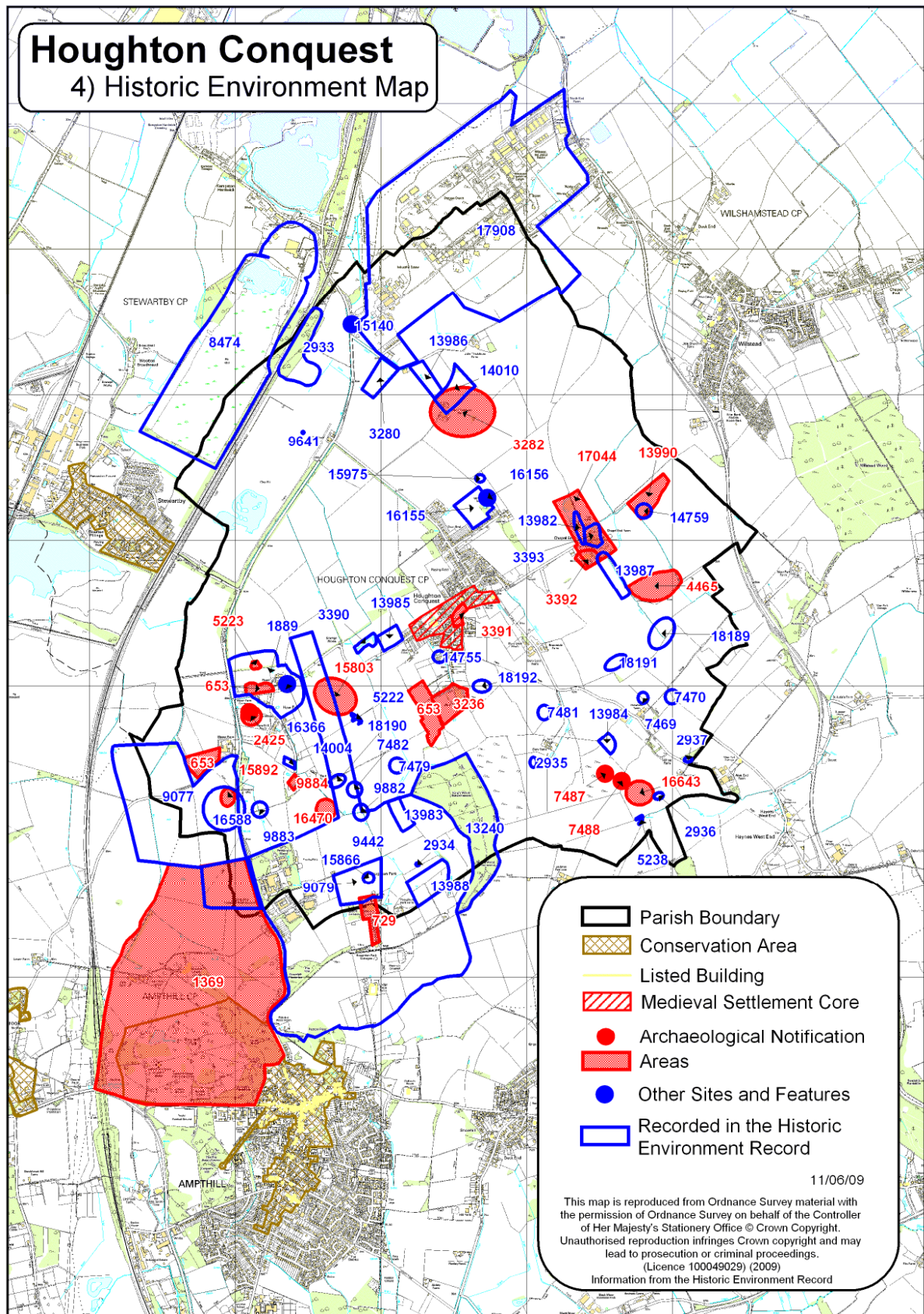
- County Wildlife Site
- Local Nature Reserve
- Regionally Important Geological & Geomorphological Sites
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Permanent Grassland
- Biodiversity Network

17/06/09

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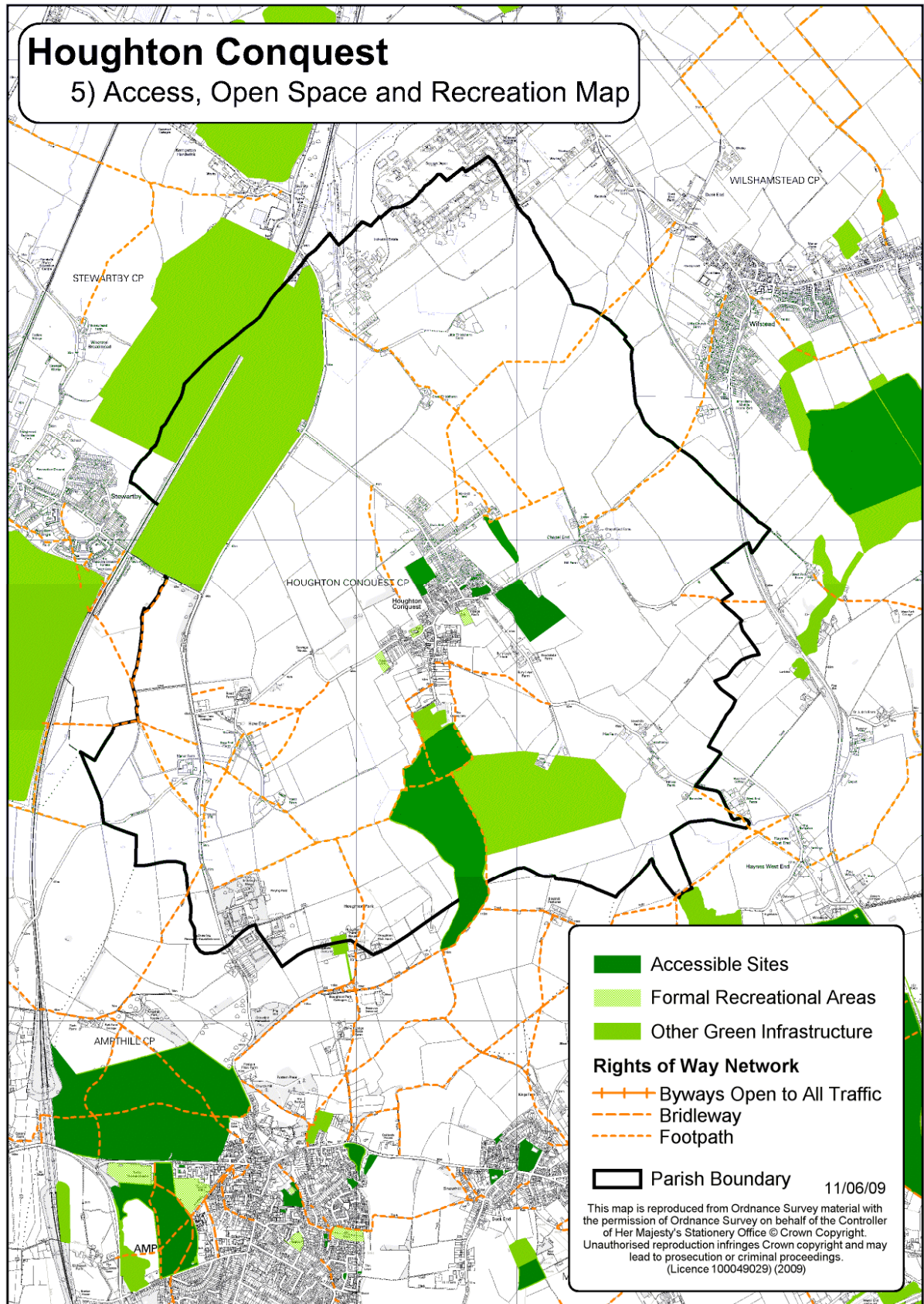
Houghton Conquest

4) Historic Environment Map



Houghton Conquest

5) Access, Open Space and Recreation Map



Appendix 2 – Numbers, age and gender of attendees - combined results (2 events)

Art Club	P3
Bowls Club	Parish Council
Conquest Players	Qui Kwan do
Cricket Club	Toddler Group
Horticultural Society	Village Hall Committee
Lower School PTA	Whist Club
Mothers Union	Women's Institute

Numbers, age and gender of attendees - combined results (3 events)

Age and gender

	Under 18	18-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	75+	Total
Male	3	0	5	4	11	5	28
Male (%)*	5%	0%	8%	6%	17%	8%	
Female	4	1	7	5	19	0	36
Female (%)*	6%	2%	11%	8%	30%	0%	
						Total	64

* % of total attendance

Length of time living in Houghton Conquest - combined results (3 events)

	Don't live here	<1yr	1-5 yr	6-10 yr	11-25yr	>25 yr	Total
Male	0	0	4	5	6	11	26
Male (%)*	0%	0%	7%	8%	10%	18%	
Female	2	0	6	4	12	10	34
Female (%)*	3%	0%	10%	7%	20%	17%	
						Total	60

* % of total attendance

Notes

1. Mid Beds District Council
Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Assessment Technical Report, Sept 2008
Prepared by:
Ashley Godfrey Associates. In association with Phil Back Associates and a2b Spatial Intelligence