The Long Plank



Between 1957 and 1972, gravel excavations to the west of the River Great Ouse revealed a Roman Villa. It is believed this site was occupied between the first and third centuries AD. of two Iron Age settlements (East Ashalls Coppice and West Ashalls Coppice). meets the footpath to Passenham. Evidence has been found in Passenham The footbridge over the River Great Ouse, known as the Long Plank,



Historic St Guthlac's Church



The original church on this site was mentioned in the Saxon Chronicles, written in 921,20. The first reference to a stone church dates back to the reign of Henry I, when a grant was made by the King for the building of a house of worship in Passenham. The nave contans 18th century wooden box paws and a splendidly carved Jacobean pulpit. According to local folklore, it was taken from Calverton Church in 1800.

The chancel contains remarkable 17th century wall paintings of the prophets and evangelists. These arrattributed to the

head-dresses and a number of bronze and silver plaques dedicated to Mars, Mercury and various other gods. The head-The presence of a temple in this area was first suggested by the discovery, in 1789, of a hoard of religious objects. These included two bronze The Stratford Treasure

is in the British Museum. dresses were probably part of the uniform of a priest. One head-dress, as well as the plaques











Flora & Fauna around the River Great Ouse

A wide range of traditional wildflowers including yarrow, oxeye dalsy, birdsfoot trefoil and ragged robin have been seeded at Millfield by the Riverside Parks Group and The Parks Trust.



