

KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:

7 WOODFIELD LANE

RENHOLD

BEDFORDSHIRE

on behalf of Aragon Land & Planning Ltd



NGR: 510213 252379

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KDK: 097/RWL/2.2

February 2015

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Site Data

<i>KDK project code:</i>	097/RWL		
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	kdkarcha1-197281	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	BEDFM2014.84
<i>County:</i>	Bedfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Renhold		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Renhold		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	510213 252379		
<i>Present use:</i>	Dwelling and outbuildings		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Demolition of existing structures and erection of two detached dwellings		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Bedford Borough Council		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	12/00530/FUL		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	13 th - 15 th January 2015		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Aragon Land & Planning Ltd The Old Coalhouse 28a Rosamund Road Bedford MK40 3SS		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Andrew Polson		

Quality Check

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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



Summary

In January 2015 KDK Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation at 7 Woodfield Lane, Renhold, Bedfordshire in advance of the demolition of existing structures and the construction of two detached dwellings. The evaluation uncovered a number of features; pits, a ditch and a gully that contained evidence of 11th-12th century pottery and animal bone. A rat's nest was also excavated, the date of which was undetermined.

1 Introduction

1.1 In January 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation of 7 Woodfield Lane, Renhold, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Aragon Land & Planning Ltd, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Barclay Jones 2014), and approved by Geoff Saunders (Historic Environment Team Officer, Bedford Borough Council), archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), Bedford Borough Council. The relevant planning application reference is 12/00530/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

The development site lies within Workhouse End, on the eastern edge of the village of Renhold, which is in the civil parish of Renhold and the administrative district of Bedford Borough. It is centred at National Grid Reference 510213 252379 (Fig. 1).

Description

A bungalow and its associated outbuildings currently occupy the development site, which is accessed by a drive from Woodfield Lane. The site is bounded to the north, west and south by other properties and to the east by agricultural land (Fig. 2).

Geology & Topography

The development area is fairly level, and lies at a height on 45m AOD. The sedimentary deposits are Oadby Member Diamicton (chalky boulder clay), which are underlain by mudstone bedrock, which is part of the Peterborough formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Development

The development entailed the demolition of the existing buildings on the site, and the construction of two new-detached houses (Fig. 3).

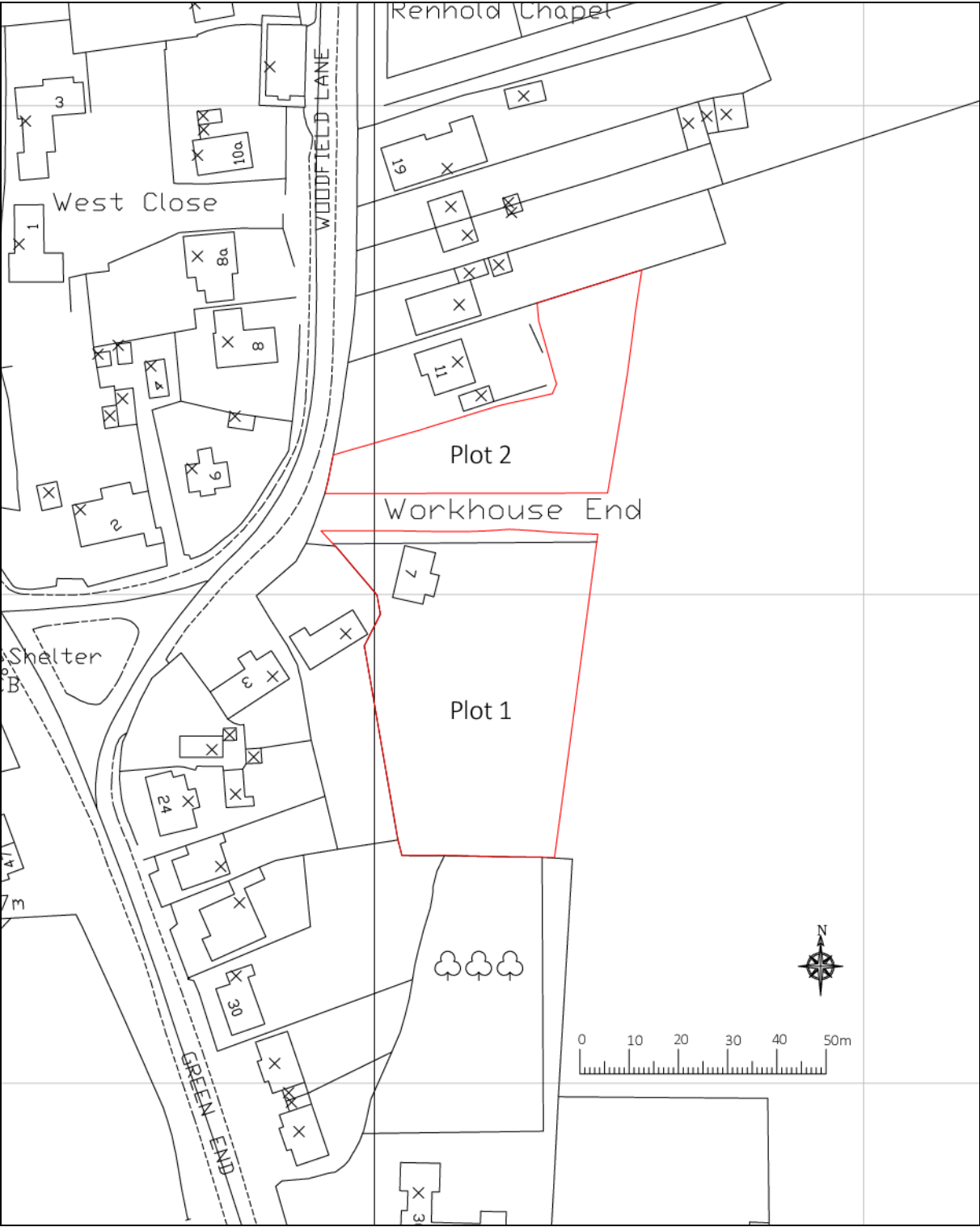


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

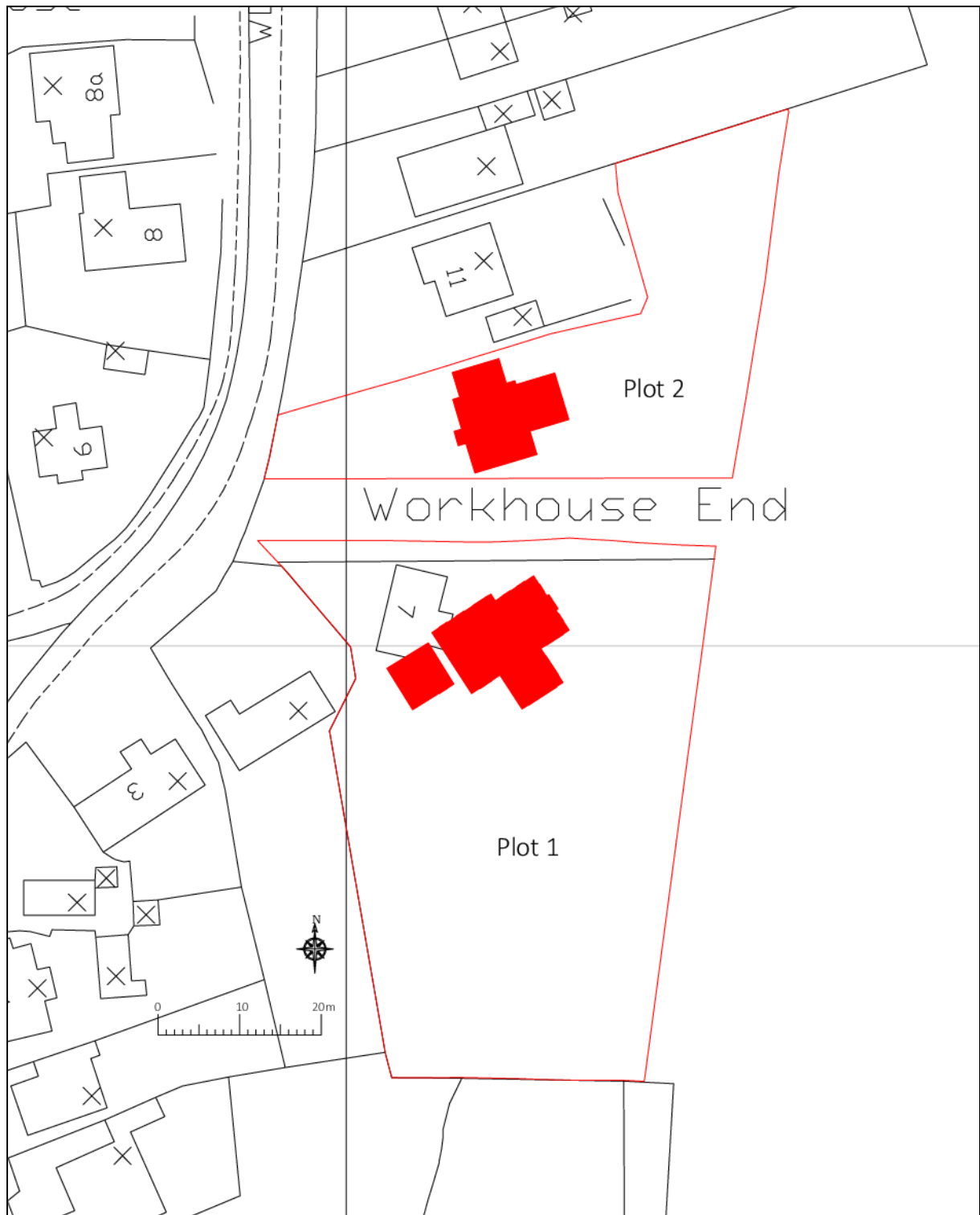


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale 1:750)

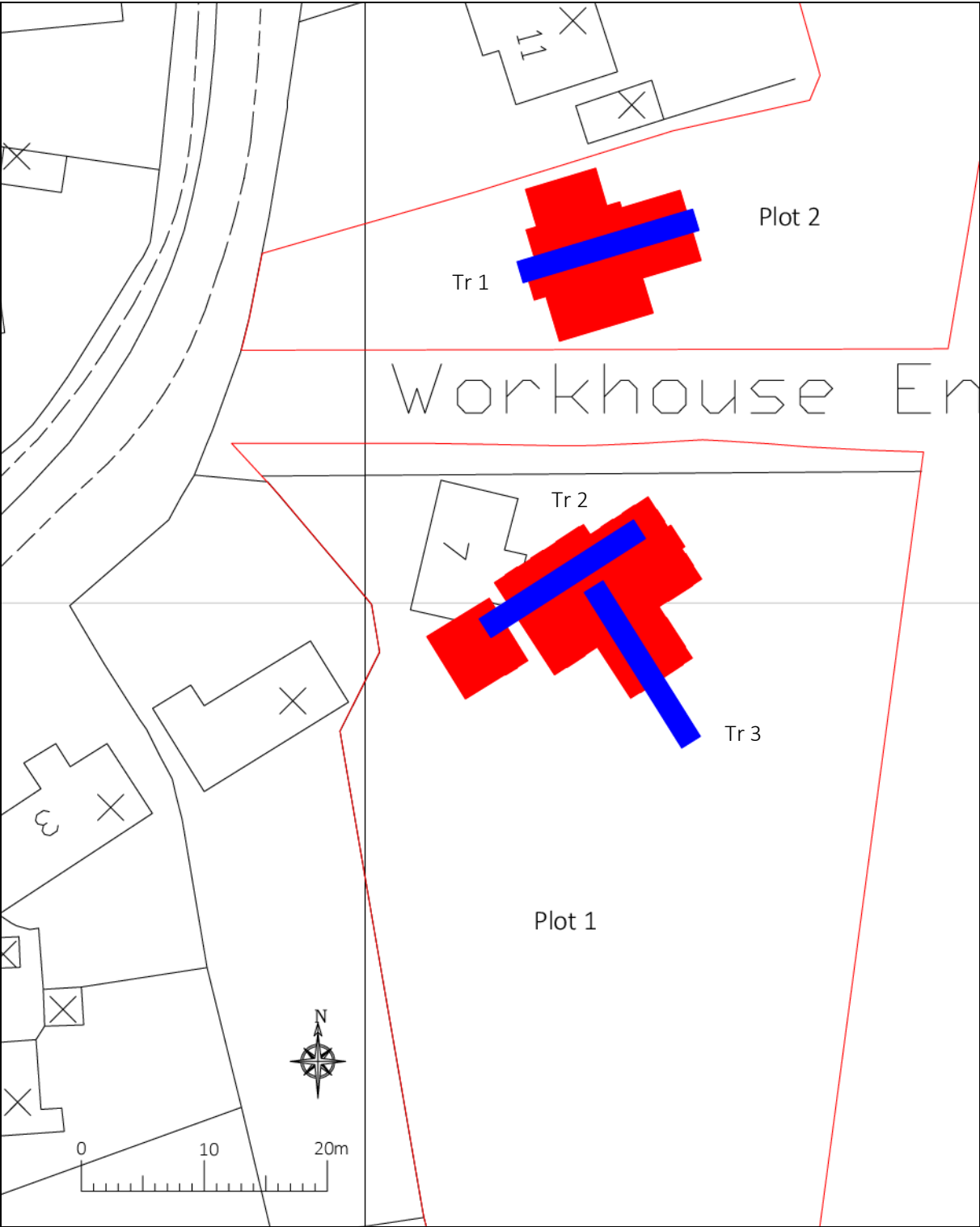


Figure 4: Proposed trench layout (scale 1:500)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this evaluation as defined in the approved WSI (Barclay Jones 2015) were:

- To record the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development.

In addition, the research aims include *inter alia* consider various aspects of the development of rural Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements, their origins, morphology, diversity and ultimate success or failure (Wade 2000: 24-25; Oake 2007: 14; Medlycott 2011: 70 and Edgeworth 2007: 121-123).

2.2 Methods

In line with the requirements of the brief, the methods used were as follows:

- A total of 45m of linear trenching, 1.8m in width, equivalent to three 15m long trenches were excavated.

2.3 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- The relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2008a)
- The Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2013)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006,2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)

2.4 Constraints

At the time of the fieldwork the house and outbuildings to be demolished were still standing. As a result the location of Trenches 2 and 3 were relocated (see actual trench location plan Fig. 5).

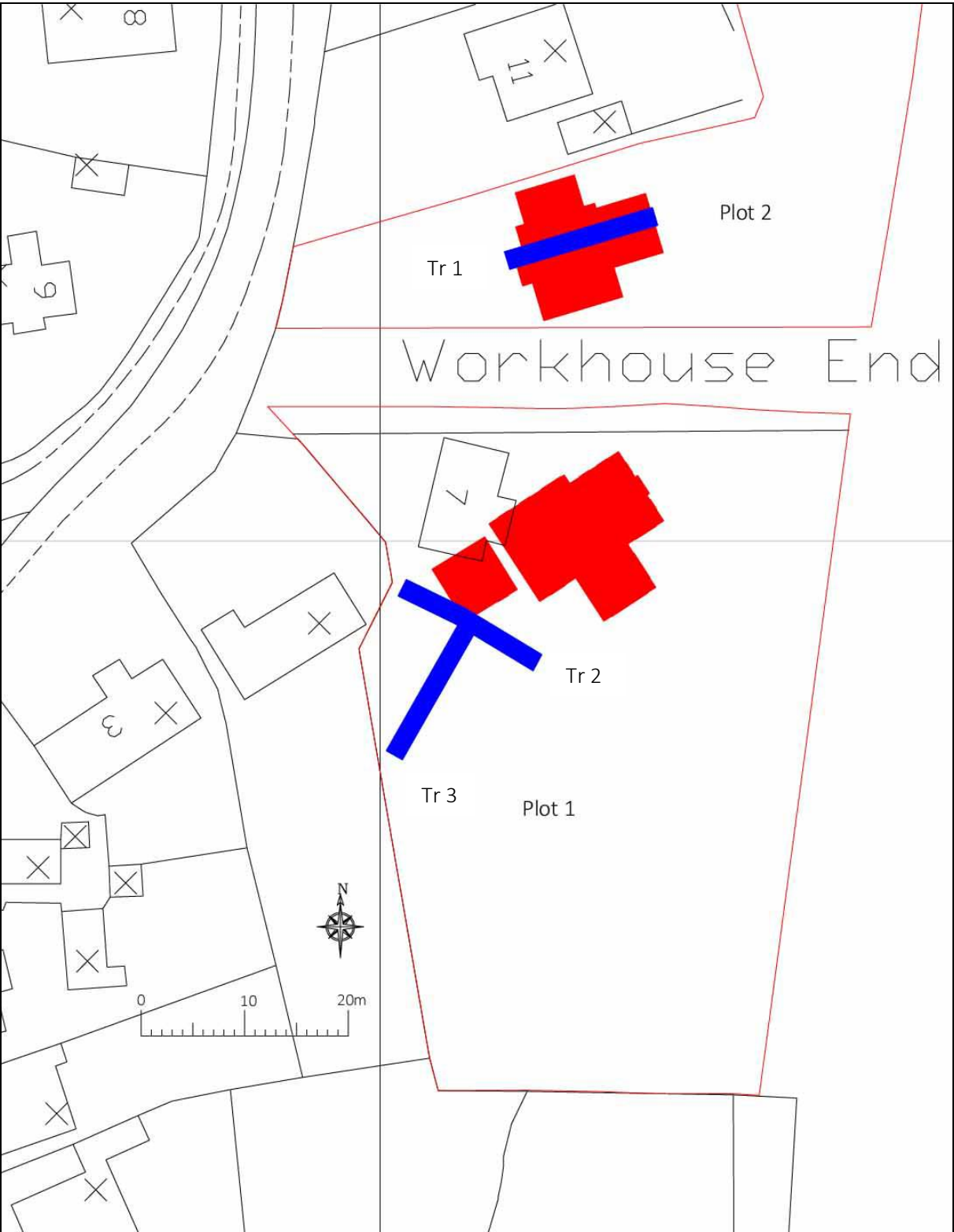


Figure 5: Actual trench layout (scale 1:500)



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Renhold is a small parish, consisting of several hamlets or 'Ends' rather than being one nucleated village, which is a settlement pattern that is not uncommon in Bedfordshire (Saunders 2014). Workhouse End, where the site is located, has also been known as Green End, but it is thought that the settlement predates either of these names, and could be of medieval origin, if not earlier.

Although there have been excavations and archaeological investigations in the area around Renhold, very little has taken place within the village itself, so little is known about its origins and development.

This section has been compiled with information from Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (the search radius being 1km around the site), reliable Internet sources, and KDK's own library.

3.2 ***Prehistoric to Roman*** (before 600BC-ADc.450)

There is very little evidence of activity or occupation in the immediate vicinity of the development site from the prehistoric period, with the exception of a dispersed spread of cropmarks of linears and enclosures to the northeast (SMR 1632), and a small D-shaped enclosure to the southwest (SMR16700). Further cropmarks to the southeast of the site, showing a complex system of irregular enclosures (SMR 1800) are also thought to be prehistoric in date.

An Iron Age farmstead (SMR 18224) was excavated in 2001 to the northwest of Brewers Hall Farm, which lies outside the immediate study area. The settlement included a roundhouse, ditches, pits and postholes. A single Iron Age pit was revealed during the excavation of an early Roman site (SMR 15340) to the west Brewers Hall Farm in 2005.

3.3 ***Saxon*** (c.450-1066)

The evidence for Saxon occupation comes mainly from a settlement at Water End (SMR 13409), to the south of the development area, which was settled from the mid Saxon period through to the 12th century.

Further evidence of Saxon activity was revealed during excavations for the A421 Great Barford Bypass, when a small amount of pottery and a late Saxon pit were discovered (EBB 688).

3.4 ***Medieval*** (1066-1500)

The Domesday Survey of 1086 contains no mention of Renhold, but 'Renhold Manor' appears later as part of the barony of Bedford (www.british-history.ac.uk). The name of Renhold – known as *Ranhale* in 1220 – probably derives from the Old English *rā + halh*, for 'nook of land frequented by roe deer' (Mills 1991: 271). It does not appear as Renhold until 1227-8, when Sybil de Renhold (with others) 'were seized of some land in this parish' (www.british-history.ac.uk).

To the north of the main road through Renhold are earthworks, often considered to be the remains of Danish occupation. The first Danish pottery found in the county came from the Ouse (Godber & Dickinson 1973: 104), which forms the southern boundary of the parish. However, some sources believe that the earthworks are the remains of medieval ringworks or a motte-and-bailey castle, as there is no proof of it having been built by the Danes in defence of the Danelaw (www.gatehouse-gazetteer.info; www.pastscape.org.uk).



The Saxon settlement at Water End continued into the early medieval period and structural evidence as well as ridge and furrow indicates the re-use of the Iron Age site near Brewers Hall Farm (MBD 18224). The settlement at Top End, to the west of the development site, is also medieval in origin, and still remains within the original medieval boundaries (SMR 17074). The ancient woodland next to it also dates from this period. The moated medieval manor house of Creakers and the associated rabbit warren (SMR 12182 & 818 respectively) were located to the north of the development area.

3.5 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

Renhold has several notable or listed buildings including Howbury Hall, which was built in the 17th century and then was restored and altered in the Victorian period, following a fire (Godber & Dickinson 1973: 105). Top End also has some Grade II listed buildings, which are 17th-18th century cottages, clustered together at numbers 56-58 and 57-57a (SMR 1724 & 9481). Top End also had a smithy (SMR 12892), although it is no longer in existence; it was last shown on a map in 1882.

The development area is located within Workhouse End, a hamlet that contains several notable post-medieval buildings, including White House on Woodfield Lane, a Grade II listed 17th century building, although with 18th and 20th century alterations (SMR 5888). Green End, which is the area along the bottom of Woodfield Lane, also contains various Grade II listed buildings from the 17th and 18th centuries.

A number of timber framed buildings survive on Woodfield Lane including Noah's Cottage (SMR 9479), to the north of the site, a barn at Woodfield Farm (SMR 9483), Woodfield Farm (SMR 5889), and number 1 Woodfield Lane, which is an 18th century thatched cottage (SMR 5886).

Workhouse End has also been known as Green End, but both of these names only occur from the later 19th century. The name Workhouse End would suggest the presence of a Workhouse in the area from the 19th century.

It is clear from the structures that remain that there was occupation here prior to that time, and the hamlet has origins in the post-medieval period, if not earlier (Saunders 2014).

3.6 *Modern* (1900-present)

Renhold continued to develop in the 20th century, and Woodfield Lane became more populated during this time. There are few notable features for the area, with the exception of a wind pump at Green End (SMR 18318) that survived until 1926, but which has now been demolished.



4 Results

Introduction

Three trenches were mechanically excavated with a tracked excavator fitted with 1.6m toothless ditching bucket. Archaeological remains were found in Trench 2 consisting of pits, a ditch and a gully, containing 11th-12th century pottery (see Appendix 3 for pottery report). A rats nest was also excavated, the date of which was undetermined.

Trench 1 (Fig. 5: Plates 1-2)

Trench 1 was orientated NE-SW and measured 15m long, 1.8m wide and 0.61m deep (Plate 1).

Trench stratigraphy comprised (Plate 2):

0.3m of Topsoil (100): Mid-dark brown, friable, silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones and frequent rooting

0.18m of Sub-soil (101): Mid brown, friable silty clay with moderate small-medium sub-angular stones

0.13m+ of Natural (102): Light brownish yellow soft/malleable clay with frequent small-large chalk nodules

Two sherds of residual 11th century pottery were found within the sub-soil.

No archaeological features or deposits were found within Trench 1

Trench 2 (Fig. 5-7; Plates 3-11)

Trench 2 was orientated NW-SE and measured 15m long, 1.8m wide and 0.7m deep (Plate 3).

Trench stratigraphy comprised (Plate 4; see Trench 1 for full descriptions):

0.3m of Topsoil (200)

0.13m of Sub-soil (201)

0.27m+ of Natural (202)

Trench 2 contained a number of Saxo-Norman to early medieval features described as follows:

Pit [207]: A sub-circular pit with a U-shaped profile (Plate 5). It measured 0.79m wide and 0.53m deep and contained fill (208) which consisted of mid-darker brown, soft/malleable silty clay with moderate flecks and small sized chalk and sub-angular stone inclusions. Fill (208) contained no finds and was backfill material. Pit [207] was found underlying and cut by Ditch [203]. The latter contained early medieval pottery, and therefore, it is most likely that Pit [207] is also of early medieval date or earlier.

Ditch [203]: A linear ditch orientated N-S with gradual to moderate sloping sides and a flattish base. It measured 1.67 max wide and 0.26 max deep and contained four backfilled deposits, fills (204-206 & 214). Fills (204-206) were found in the south facing section (Plate 5) whilst fill (214) was seen in the north facing section (Plate 6). The south facing section was made up of primary fill (206). It was 0.74m wide and 0.24m max deep, and consisted of mid brown, friable clay with moderate flecks of chalk and occasional small sized sub-angular and rounded stone, containing no finds. Overlying this was fill (205). It measured 1.13m wide and 0.15m max deep, and consisted of mottled light brown and yellow, soft clay with frequent flecks and small sized chalk. This fill was redeposited natural that contained no finds. Overlying this was fill (204). It measured 1.22m wide and 0.2m deep, and comprised mid brown, friable clay with moderate flecks of chalk and rare small sized sub-angular, rounded stones. It contained a rim sherd of 12th century date and animal bone. The north facing section consisted of fill (214). It was 1.15m wide and 0.23m deep, and comprised mid-dark brown, soft clay with moderate



flecks and small sized chalk and sub-angular stones, containing no finds. Ditch [203] was found cutting underlying Pit [207].

Pit [209]: A sub-oval shaped pit with steep-sheer sloping sides and a flat base orientated E-W (Plate 7). It measured 0.45m wide and 0.65m deep and contained two fills (210) and (211). Primary fill (210) comprised mid greyish brown, plastic/sticky silty clay with occasional small-medium sized flint and flecks of charcoal. It contained finds of 12th century pottery and animal bone. Fill (210) was thought to be backfill containing a mixture of materials including some redeposited natural lenses. Overlying this was fill (211). It measured 0.3m deep and consisted of mid greyish brown, plastic silty clay with frequent small sized flint and occasional small sized chalk, and contained 12th century pottery and one fragment of ceramic building material. Fill (211) was also a result of backfilling and was indistinguishable from the fill of Gully [212] found to be cutting through Pit [209].

Gully [212]: A linear shaped gully orientated E-W with a U-shaped profile (Plate 8). It measured 0.8m wide and 0.29m deep, and contained a single fill (213) that consisted of mid greyish brown, plastic silty clay with occasional small sized angular flint. It contained 11th century pottery and animal bone. Fill (213) was made-up of mixed backfill material comparable to fill (211) of Pit [209]. Gully [212] was found cutting Pit [209].

Rats Nest [215]: A sub-circular shaped pit with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.24 × 0.3m in diameter, and 0.2m deep (Plate 9-11). It contained the partially articulated remains of several rats (Plate 10) within backfill material (216). The surrounding backfill (216) consisted of dark brown/black, soft clay with frequent charcoal and moderate small sized chalk inclusions. It contained no finds and therefore the date of the nest was not determined.

Trench 3 (Fig. 5; Plates 12)

Trench 3 was orientated NNE-SSW, and measured 14m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep (Plate 12).

Trench stratigraphy comprised (see Trench 1 for full descriptions):

- 0.35m of Topsoil (300)
- 0.1m of Sub-soil (301)
- 0.05m+ of Natural (302)

It contained a post-medieval/modern brick built manhole and cess tank and associated ceramic service pipe deemed to be of little archaeological significance.

Trench 3 contained no archaeological finds, features or deposits.



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking NE (1m scale)



Plate 2: Trench 1, stratigraphy, looking S (1m scale)



Plate 3: Trench 2, looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 4: Trench 2, stratigraphy, looking NNE (1m scale)



Plate 5: Trench 2, Ditch [203] & Pit [207], looking N (1m scale)



Plate 6: Trench 2, Ditch [203], looking S (1m scale)



Plate 7: Trench 2, Pit [209], looking SE (1m scale)



Plate 8: Trench 2, Gully [212], looking NE (50cm scale)



Plate 9: Trench 2, mid-ex rats nest [215], looking SE (100mm scale)



Plate 10: Trench 2, mid-ex rats nest [215], looking SE (100mm scale)



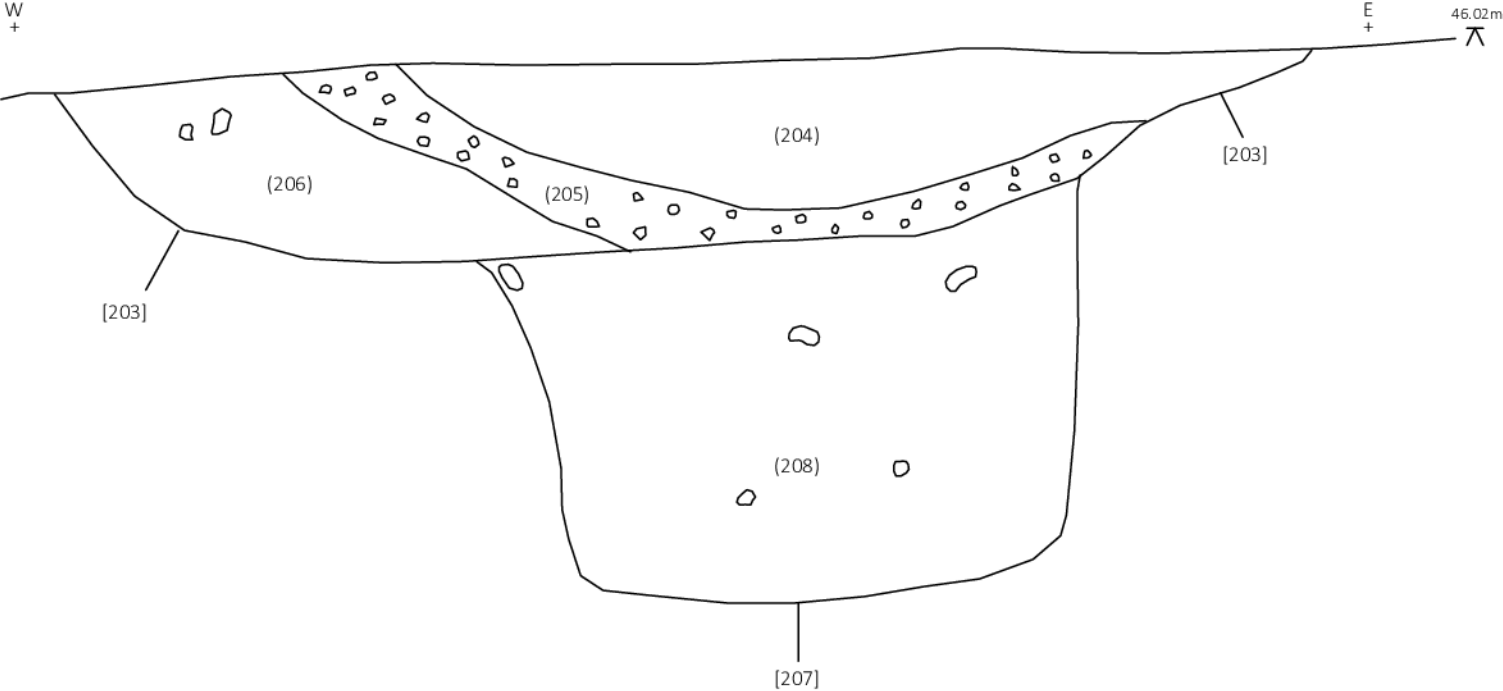
Plate 11: Trench 2, post-ex rats nest [215], looking SE (500mm scale)



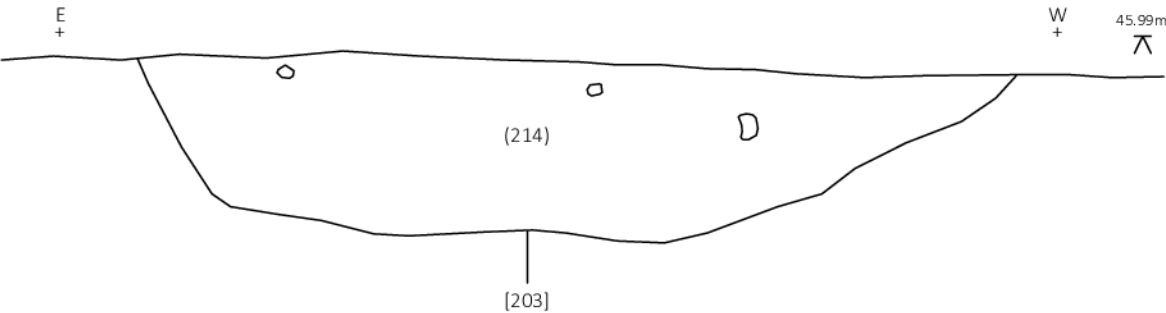
Plate 12: Trench 3, looking NW (1m scale)



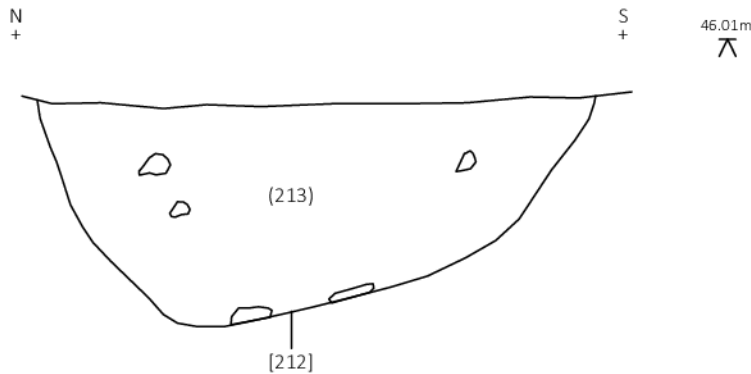
South Facing Section of Ditch [203] & Pit [207]



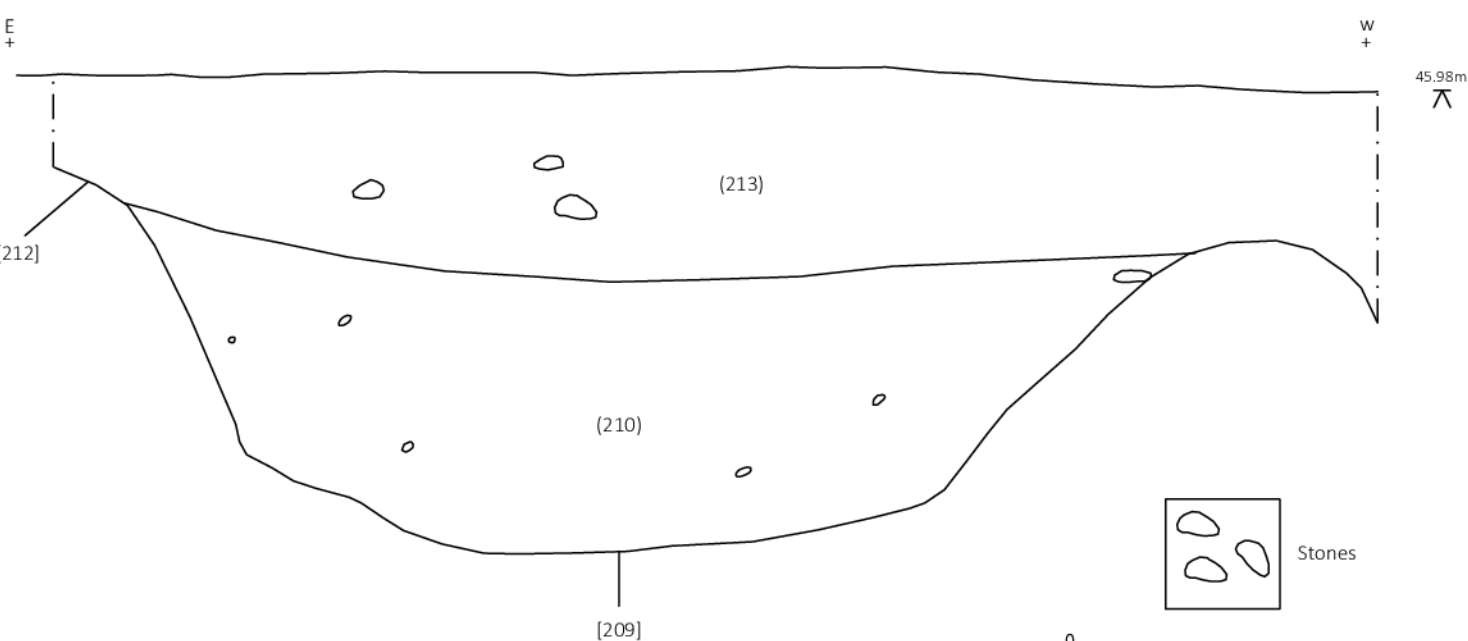
North Facing Section of Ditch [203]



West Facing Section of Gully [212]



North Facing Section of Pit [209]



Profile of Rats Nest [215]

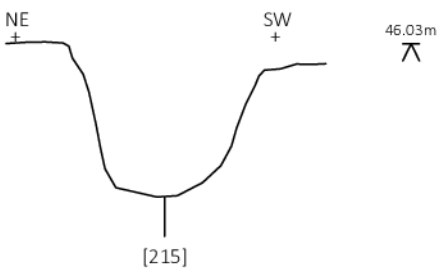


Figure 6: Trench 2 section drawings (scale 1:10)

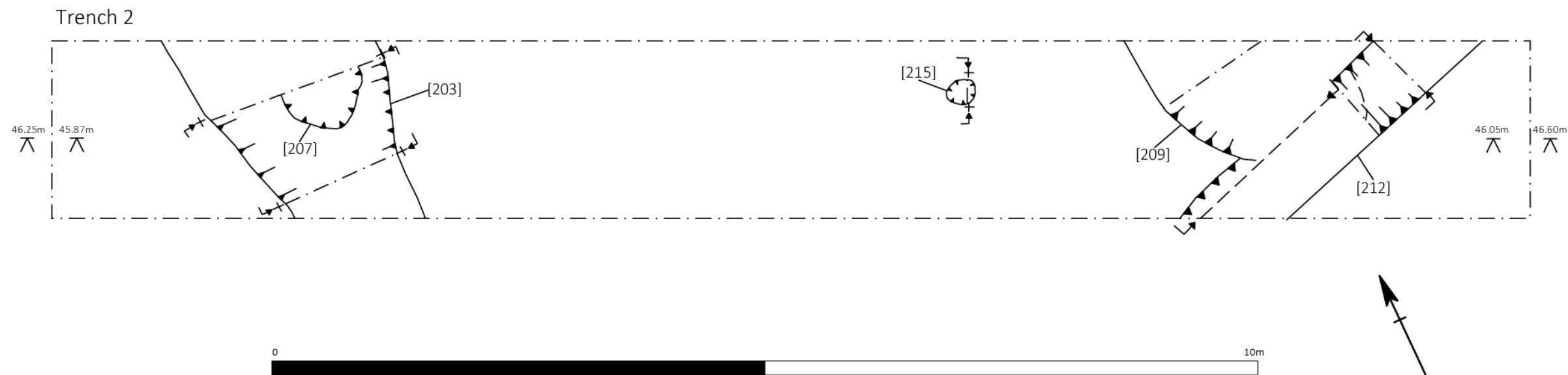


Figure 7: Trench 2 archaeology plan (scale 1:50)



5 Conclusions

The evaluation uncovered the remains of a number of features: two pits, a ditch and a gully containing 11th-12th century pottery comprising fragments of jars and bowls. A rat's nest was also excavated, the date of which was not determined. Overall the archaeological features are related to Saxo-Norman / early medieval occupation activity.

Although excavations have taken place in the surrounding area, few investigations have taken place within the village itself, and as such little is known about Renhold's origins and development. Renhold consists of several 'Ends', and it is thought that the earliest settlement was at Water End, to the south of the development area, dating from the mid Saxon period. The settlement at Top End, to the west of the development site, is medieval in origin and remains within the original medieval boundaries. In comparison little is confirmed regarding the origins of Workhouse End, the site location. It has been suggested that Workhouse End also had medieval origins or earlier, but until now this has not been proven. The results of the evaluation therefore are of local archaeological interest as the features excavated date to the 11th-12th century, the earliest evidence found in the immediate area. The pottery evidence provides a wider context for the origin and development of Workhouse End, as the range of fabric types was found to be typical of the sites in the region (Blinkhorn 2005). Tempsford, which lies to the west of Renhold, was cited as an example, and is also polyfocal in that it comprises Church End and Langford End. It is first mentioned in the Saxon Chronicles in AD 921.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Andrew Polson of Aragon Land & Planning Ltd for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record Office for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents, and Geoff Saunders (Historic Environment Team Officer) for monitoring the project. Finally our thanks to all onsite contractors for their full co-operation throughout the fieldwork, and to Paul Blinkhorn for the pottery analysis.

The fieldwork was carried out by David Kaye BA ACIfA and Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA. The report was written by Carina Summerfield-Hill, and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCIIfA.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial report
4. Trench recording sheets
5. Sample records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Site drawings
9. Client's site plans
10. List of photographs
11. B/W prints & negatives
12. Specialist reports
13. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum (BEDFM2014.84).



8 References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
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http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=362997 - accessed 08.12.14

'Parishes: Renhold', *A History of the County of Bedford: Volume 3* (1912), pp. 214-218. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42417> Date accessed: 04 December 2014.



Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 097/RWL			Site Name: 7 Woodfield Lane, Renhold, Bedfordshire
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	X	X	General shot of Trench 1, looking NE (1m scale)
2		X	Trench 1 pre-ex of possible feature – non archaeological upon investigation, looking N (1m scale)
3		X	Trench 1 pre-ex of possible feature – non archaeological upon investigation, looking N (1m scale)
4	X	X	Trench 1 stratigraphy, looking S (1m scale)
5	X	X	General shot of Trench 2, looking SW (1m scale)
6	X	X	General shot of Trench 3, looking NW (1m scale)
7	X	X	General shot of Trench 3, looking NW (1m scale)
8		X	Trench 2, pre-ex of Ditch [203], looking SE (1m scale)
9	X	X	Trench 2, south facing section of Ditch [203] & Pit [207], looking N (1m scale)
10	X	X	Trench 2, north facing section of Ditch [203], looking S (1m scale)
11	X	X	Trench 2 stratigraphy, looking NNE (1m scale)
12	X	X	Trench 2, SW facing section of Pit [209], looking NE (1m scale)
13	X	X	Trench 2, SW facing section of Pit [209], looking NE (1m scale)
14	X	X	Trench 2, SW facing section of Pit [209], looking NE (1m scale)
15	X	X	Trench 2, SW facing section of Pit [209], looking NE (1m scale)
16		X	Trench 2, pre-ex of possible gully – none archaeological upon investigation, looking W (1m scale)
17		X	Trench 2, pre-ex of small pit [215], looking E (100mm scale)
18	X	X	Trench 2, south facing section of Gully [212], looking N (500mm scale)
19	X	X	Trench 2, south facing section of Gully [212], looking N (500mm scale)
20	X	X	Trench 2, south facing section of Gully [212], looking N (500mm scale)
21	X	X	Trench 2, NW facing section of rats nest [215], looking SE (100mm scale)
22		X	Trench 2, mid-ex partially articulated rats, looking SE (100mm scale)
23		X	Trench 2, mid-ex partially articulated rats, looking SE (100mm scale)
24		X	Trench 2, mid-ex partially articulated rats, looking SE
25		X	Trench 2, mid-ex partially articulated rats, looking SE (100mm scale)
26	X	X	Trench 2, post-ex of rats nest [215], looking SE (500mm scale)



Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Site code: 097/RWL		7 Woodfield Lane, Renhold, Beds		Accession no. BEDFM2014.84	
Context Number	Pottery	Animal Bone	CBM	Notes	
Fill cut	No. gms	No. gms	No. gms		
204	1 98g	6 (1 tooth) 103g			
213	5 36g	1 2g			
101	1 <1g				
211	4 25g	3 34g	1 15g		
210	22 214g	15 145g			
217		Many tiny 23g		Several prob. rats	



Appendix 3: Pottery Report

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 34 sherds with a total weight of 412g. It was all Saxo-Norman and early medieval. It was recorded using the conventions of the Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service type-series (Baker and Hassall 1977), as follows:

- B01:** T1 (1) type St Neots Ware, c. AD900-1100. 3 sherds, 19g,
B01A: T1 (2) type St. Neots Ware, c. AD1000-1200. 27 sherds, 264g
B07: Medieval Shelly Ware, AD1100-1400. 1 sherd, 7g.
C03: Fine sandy reduced ware, 12-13th C. 1 sherd, 6g.
C59a: Coarse sandy ware, 12-13th C. 1 sherd, 4g.
C59b: Sandy ware, 12-13th C. 1 sherd, 110g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region, such as that at nearby Tempsford (Blinkhorn 2005). The assemblage is generally in good condition, and many of the sherds are large and fresh, indicating that they are reliably stratified. It comprises fragments of jars and bowls, which is also typical of the pottery of the period in the region, and includes a large fragment of a bowl rim in fabric 59b and another, from context 210, of a rather unusual B01A flanged bowl with an upright, hand-finished profile.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	B01		B01A		B07		C03		C59a		C59b		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
101			2	2									11thC
204											1	110	12thC
210			20	217	1	9	1	6					12thC
211	1	15	2	10					1	4			12thC
213	2	4	3	35									11thC
Total	3	19	27	264	1	9	1	6	1	4	1	110	

Bibliography

Baker, E and Hassall, E 1979 The Pottery in D Baker, E Baker, J Hassall and A Simco Excavations in Bedford 1967-1977 *Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal* 13, 147 – 239

Blinkhorn, P 2005 The Saxon and Medieval Pottery in A Maull and A Chapman 2005, *A Medieval Moated Enclosure in Tempsford Park Bedfordshire Archaeol Monog* 5, 53 – 70



Appendix 4: KDK OASIS Sheet

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	7 Woodfield Lane, Renhold, Bedfordshire	OASIS reference:	kdkarcha1-197281
Short Description:	In January 2015 KDK Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation at 7 Woodfield Lane, Renhold, Bedfordshire in advance of the demolition of existing structures and the construction of two detached dwellings. The evaluation uncovered a number of features; pits, a ditch and a gully that contained evidence of 11 th -12 th century pottery and animal bone. A rat's nest was also excavated, the date of which was undetermined.		
Project Type:	Evaluation		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	None
Current land use:	Residential dwelling with out building and garden	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Yes
Monument type:	Pits, ditch, gully	Monument period:	11-12 th century
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	11 th -12 th century pottery and animal bone		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Bedfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	510213 252379
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	7 Woodfield Lane, Renhold, Bedfordshire		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	81 sq. m	Height OD: (metres)	45 AOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Geoff Saunders Bedford Borough Council	Project design originator:	Caroline Barclay Jones MA
Project Manager:	David Kaye BA ACIFA	Director/Supervisor:	David Kaye BA ACIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Aragon Land & Planning Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	13/01/15	End date:	15/01/15
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Bedford Museum (BEDFM2014.84)	Pottery and animal bone	
Paper:		Brief, WSI, report, maps, plans, site records, b & w photographs and negatives	
Digital:		CD containing all digital data	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: 7 Woodfield Lane, Renhold, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume:	KDK Archaeology Ltd Report ref. 097/RWL/2		
Author(s):	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIFA		
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