



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Evaluation Report

65 St Johns Road
Moggerhanger
Bedfordshire



Quality Check

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Summary

In March 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at 65 St Johns Road, Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire prior to the construction of a single detached dwelling. The trench was situated within the grounds of the former Gardener's House and the excavation revealed several features, probably of post-medieval date. A line of three stake holes orientated east-west, a wide shallow drainage ditch and a square pit were exposed as well as four natural features caused by the presence of trees. The majority of features produced a large quantity of post-medieval artefacts; however, two sherds of late St Neots ware (AD1000-1150) were found among the assemblage.

1 Introduction

1.1 In March 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at 65 St Johns Road, Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Geoff Mead, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Dodd 2019), and approved by Slawek Utrata, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Central Bedfordshire Council. The relevant planning application reference is CB/18/01173/FULL.

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

Moggerhanger is a small village and parish in Central Bedfordshire. The site is situated at National Grid Reference TL 13926 48801 (Fig. 1).

Description

The site is located to the east of St Johns Road in the south end of the village and is situated just outside the boundaries of Moggerhanger Park which lies to the west. The house that currently stands at 65 St Johns Road is a brick and slate former Gardener's House (www.bedford.gov.uk). Agricultural buildings and fields are situated to the west the road and the former mansion of William Thornton which was built in the 1850s is situated immediately east of the development area. The lodge was sold to the Sue Ryder Foundation in 1977 and the building now serves as a hospice and fundraising centre (*ibid*). Beyond the lodge are open fields. To the north of the development site lies residential dwellings (Fig. 2).

Geology & Topography

The superficial geology comprises glacial till deposits, which is underlain by the Oxford Clay Formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The site lies at approximately 49m AOD.

Development

The development consists of the construction of a single detached dwelling and associated works (Fig. 3).

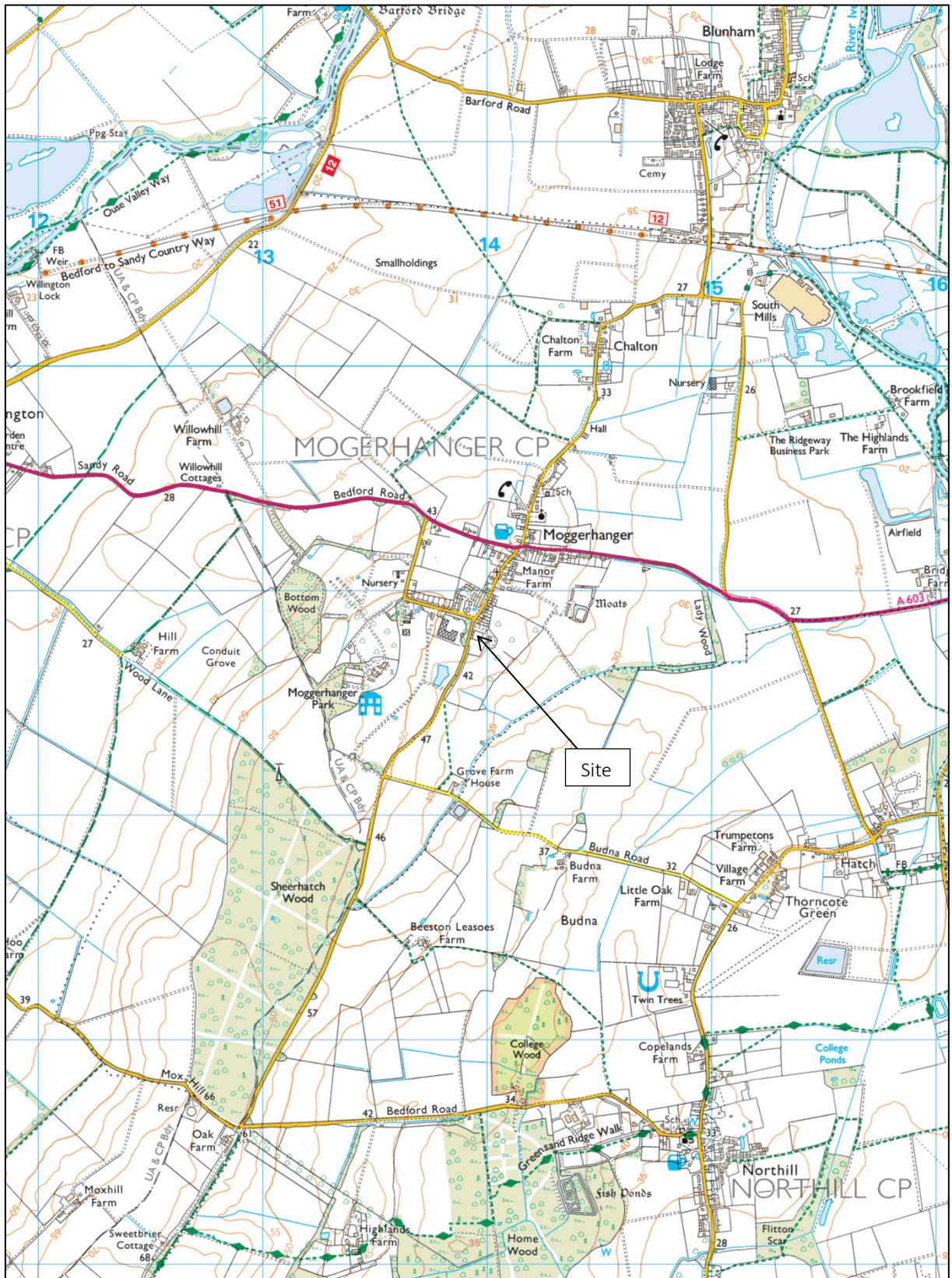


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

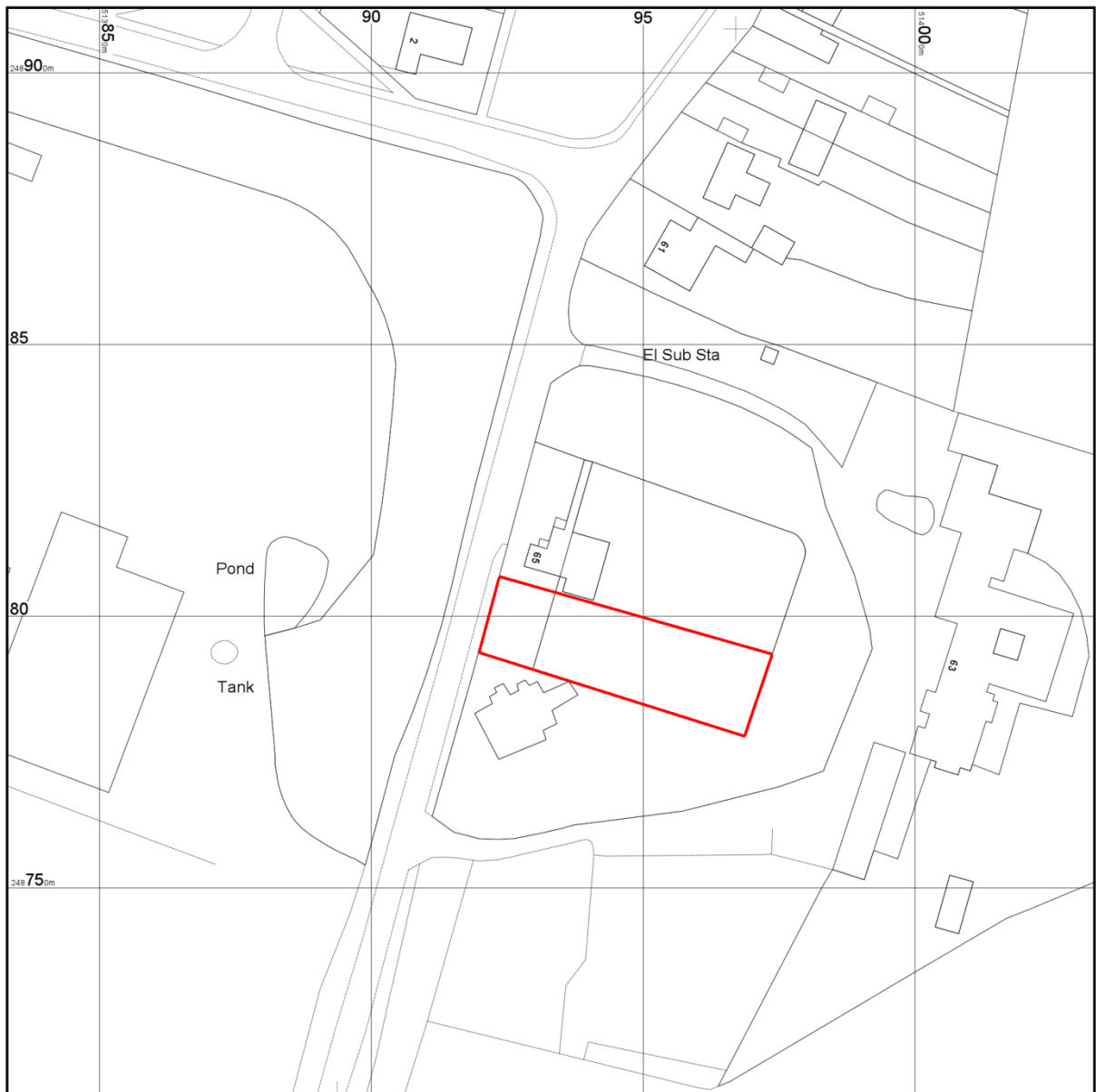


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

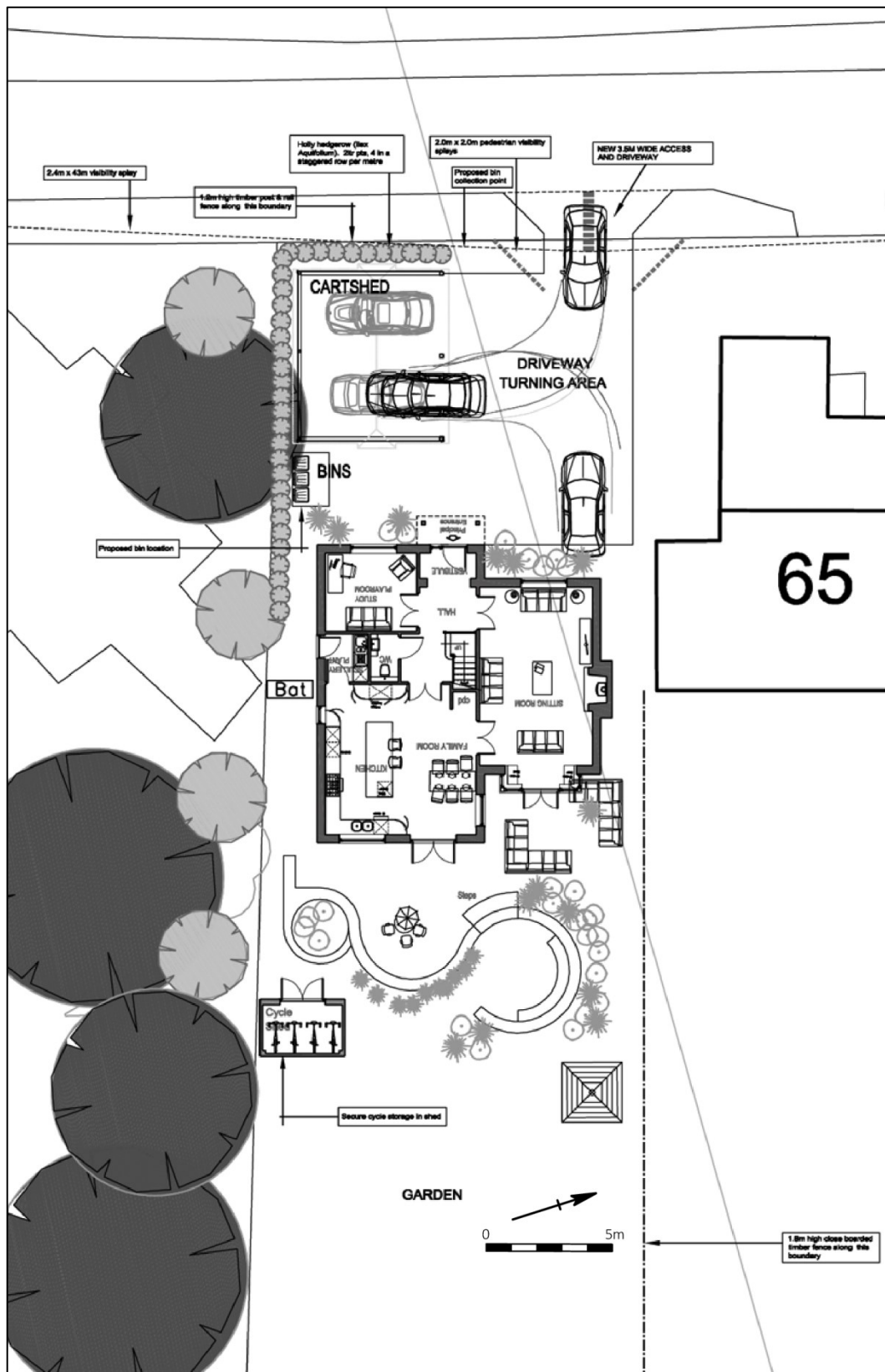


Figure 3: Development plan (scale 1:250)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Dodd 2019) were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

In addition, the research aims will *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 agreed WSI, this is the first part of a staged investigation whereby the results of this stage will be assessed to determine the need and extent of further stages of archaeological investigation. The methods used were as follows:

- An archaeological field evaluation of the site consisting of a single trench 15 metres in length and at least 2m in width was dug within the footprint of the development (Fig. 4).

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)



3 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The name of Moggerhanger, which was first recorded in 1216 as Mogarhangre, derives in part from the Old English *hangar* meaning wood. Whether Mogar or Mogger has its origins in a personal name is unclear. Although the spelling of Moggerhanger with a single g was adopted by the former Rural District Council it is still commonly spelt with two, as is the case here (*cf.* www.bedfordshire.gov.uk).

The present village appears to have its origins in the mid-late Saxon period, but there is evidence for Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity close by. The development site is located within the core of the medieval settlement and as such may contain evidence for the development of the settlement from the Saxon period onwards

The following section has been compiled with Information from Central Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER search No. 2018/19/244) previous KDK reports (Kaye 2015) and reputable online sources. The location of known heritage assets recorded within a 1km radius is shown in Fig. 5.

Prehistoric (before 600BC)

Despite the discovery of stone axes in local gravels and the oral tradition of the former presence of Neolithic long barrows near Chalton Farm (Allden 1979), the earliest surviving archaeological features within the study area are a curvilinear enclosure and trackway to the east of the site, which are visible as cropmarks [HER 16771]. Further afield a number of Bronze Age ring ditches have been noted north of Bedford Road and east of the track leading to Willow Hill Farm [HER 14031] as well as near the old railway line in the north-west of the parish, north of Barford Road and south of the River Great Ouse [HER 7810]. An armlet from this era was found at Willow Hill Farm, scene of later settlement [HER 15989] (www.bedfordshire.gov.uk).

Iron Age - Roman (600BC – AD450)

Iron Age and Roman settlement activity appears to have been largely focussed around Willow Hill Farm where Iron Age and Roman field systems are visible as cropmarks [HER 6091].

Further settlement evidence in this area has been found since 1860 and includes Roman pottery, two quern stones, a burial and a coin (*ibid*). Also just south of the development site was the Roman road revealed during excavations in 2007 [HER 738] (Carlyle). An additional find of a 4th century coin of nummus of Fausta, Wife of Constatine [HER 18386] was discovered in close proximity to the development site to the west of St Johns Road.

Saxon (c.450-1066)

The present settlement is likely to have originated in the Saxon period, although the precise date is not known. A 6th century cremation urn [HER 423] was found c.250m northwest of the site in 1934, but this was an isolated burial and need not be indicative of settlement within the area.

At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) Moggerhanger was part of Chalton, a 10 hide estate held by Hugh de Grentmeisnil's wife, Adeliza. Before the Norman Conquest it appears to have been a berewick or outlying holding of Potton, a possible royal estate held by Earl Tosti (Williams & Martin 2002: 585; www.bedfordshire.gov.uk).

Medieval (1066-1500)

Moggerhanger was first documented in the 13th century when it was tenanted by Sir Roger de Trumpington who died in 1289 (VCH online). It stayed within the Trumpington family until 1457, when Sir Walter gave it to Maud Enderby in trust for her life, as her son, Richard, was



pledged to marry his daughter, Eleanor. Richard Enderby held the manor from 1474 and, after he died only 13 years later, his son, John, transferred ownership to William Gascoigne (www.bedfordshire.gov.uk).

The location of the medieval manor is uncertain, but c. 500m to the northeast of the development site is a moated enclosure, which may have been the focus for it [HER 424]. Another interpretation of the moated site is that, due to the lack of evidence for buildings within it, the moats may have been fishponds. The present Grade II listed farmhouse [HER 2080] dates from the 17th century.

Medieval artefacts have been found including an inscribed finger ring discovered opposite Manor Farm to the west of St Johns Road [HER 20530]. Ridge and furrow, which is indicative of medieval farming systems, have been recorded in various locations within the Blunham and Moggerhanger parishes [HER 4495] including Moggerhanger Park [HER 18329, 18330 & 18331].

The medieval core of Moggerhanger [HER 17120] was on either side of St Johns Road and it is likely that the weekly market granted in 1314 and the annual fair that took place in July would have been held close by. Neither the market nor the fair survived the 15th century.

Post-Medieval (1500-1900)

In 1860 Moggerhanger, which had been part of the parish of Blunham, became a separate parish. Six years later it became a separate civil parish that included Chalton and South Mills (www.bedfordshire.gov.uk). To the south of the village ran a series of complex roads which were altered and simplified around the time of enclosure [HER 9797]. Excavations undertaken in 2008 in the immediate vicinity did not reveal a road system predating the post-medieval period [HER EBD987].

The post-medieval entries in the Historic Environment Record are predominantly buildings including the late 18th century Moggerhanger House [HER 1094] and 17th century Manor Farmhouse [HER 2079]; the remaining three entries are for Moggerhanger Park [HER 6994], St Johns Churchyard [HER 8939] and the now demolished pound and stocks [HER 9785].

The post-medieval history of Moggerhanger appears to be dominated by the Thornton family who acquired Moggerhanger in the late 18th century. Godfrey Thornton inherited Moggerhanger Lodge from his brother in the late 1780s and had it completely remodelled by James Soane between 1790 and 1799 [DBD4532]. At the same time Humphrey Repton was commissioned to landscape the gardens [HER 6994].

Modern (1900-present)

The house became Godwin College in the 1920s and was subsequently an isolation and then an orthopaedic hospital. Park Hospital closed in 1987. There are no HER entries for this period within the study area.



4 Results

4.1 Introduction

A single trench was excavated in the footprint of the new development, to the south of the 19th century Gardener's House (Fig. 6; Plate 1-2). The trench measured 15 x 2m, was orientated east-west and was excavated using a 2.5 tonne machine fitted with a 1.20m toothless ditching bucket.

The stratigraphy encountered comprised:

- Topsoil (001). A dark brownish grey, friable, very silty sand which contained occasional sub-angular stones as well as small flint pieces. Red and white bricks were also visible in this layer. The topsoil reached a depth of 0.30m
- Subsoil (002). A mid brownish grey, fairly firm, very clayey silty sand. This layer was 0.18m thick, but was not present in the far west end of the trench.
- Interface (003). Just above the natural geology was a mixed brown-orange clayey silty sand which reached a depth of 0.24m. This layer had been heavily affected by rooting and animal activity. Archaeological features were observed cutting into this layer.
- Natural geology (023). Although observed intermittently throughout the trench, it is to the east that the natural strata was completely visible. The natural geology comprised a vivid brownish orange silty sand which was very loose. No inclusions were visible within this layer.

A total of five archaeological features and five naturally formed features were exposed during this investigation (Fig. 6-7).

4.2 Recorded features

Ditch [012] and Pit [014] (Figs. 7-8; Plate 4-5): Close to the east of the trench was a wide, but shallow ditch, [012]. This feature was orientated north-south and measured 2.17m wide and 0.25m deep. The ditch continued to the north and south beyond the limit of excavation. Along the eastern extent of the ditch was a ceramic service pipe, although a separate cut was not visible. It is likely that the ditch was for land drainage purposes and was re-used for the route of pipe when the system was upgraded. It is also possible that the Ditch is the remains of a furrow as ridge and furrow has been noted within the village. A high proportion of post-medieval material was recovered from the fill (013) of the ditch along with a single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery. Cut through that single fill was Pit [014] whose sole fill also contained a high proportion of artefacts. The pottery included, tin glazed earthenware and red earthenware pottery, sherds of a stoneware bottle, all of which appear to be Victorian in date. In addition, brick, iron nails, clay pipe and bottle glass were recovered from the fill. The area had been considerably affected by animal activity but a large portion of the feature was visible in plan. The pit measured 1.11m wide and reached a depth of 0.60m. A total length of 0.50m was observed; however, the features full extent continued beyond the excavated section and was not visible in plan.

Stakeholes [004], [006] and [008] (Figs. 7 & 9; Plate 6-8): At the western end of the trench were three stakeholes aligned roughly east-west. They were spaced apart at regular intervals but could not be observed beyond [008]. This may be due to the level of bioturbation towards the centre of the trench. The stakeholes measured c.0.17m in width, between 0.13m - 0.28m in length and between 0.04m - 0.24m in depth and probably represented part of a fence line.



Natural forming features [010], [016], [018], [021] and layer (020) (Figs. 7; Plate 9 & 10): The final features exposed comprised large irregular disturbances caused by rooting and animal action. Artefacts were present in the majority of these features which would have been dragged down or fallen in as a result of these activities. These artefacts were all post-medieval in date with the exception of a sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery which was recovered from the base of tree throw [010]. The other vessels were probably Victorian in date and comprised sherds of red earthenware and tin glazed earthenware. Layer (020) appears to be the extent of another tree throw as which covered rooting [021]. Close to [021] was a roughly square shaped feature which is also believe to be the result of bioturbation.



Plate 1: Trench, looking east



Plate 2: Trench, looking west



Plate 3: Trench stratigraphy, looking north

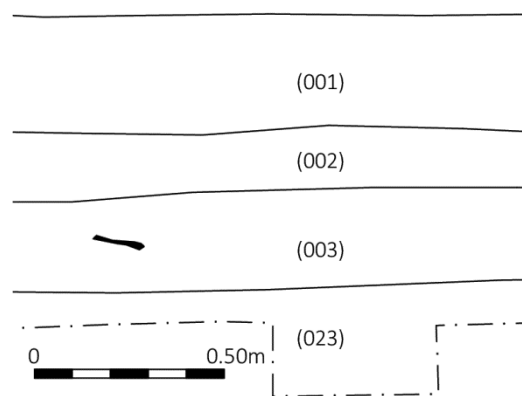


Figure 5: Representative site stratigraphy (scale 1:20)



Plate 4: North facing section of Ditch [012] and Pit [014]



Plate 5: South facing section of Ditch [012] and Pit [014]



Plate 6: Stakehole [004], looking south



Plate 7: Stakehole [006], looking south southeast



Plate 8: Stakehole [008], looking south



Plate 9: Rooting [010], looking south southeast



Plate 10: Rooting [021], looking west

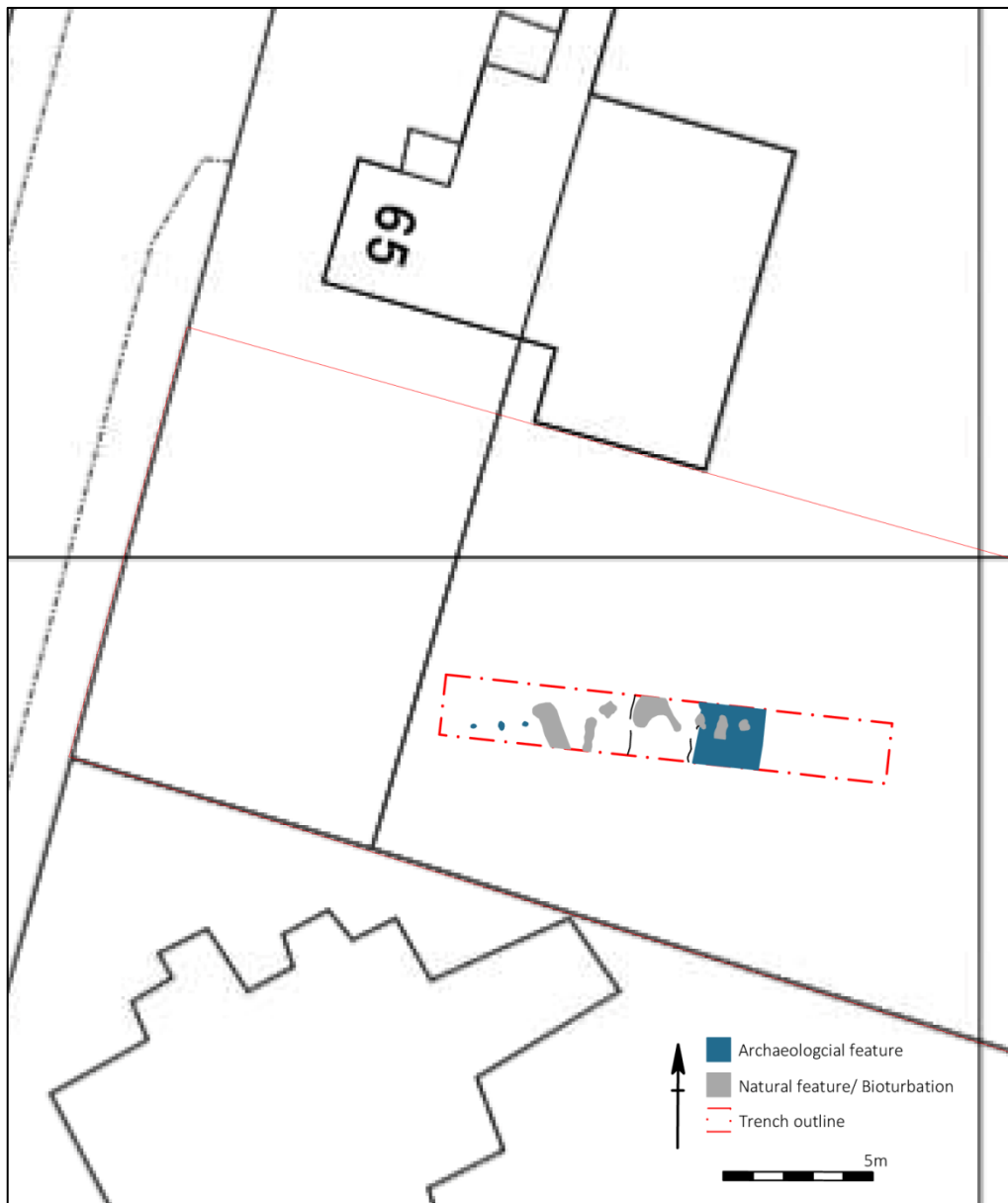


Figure 6: Trench location plan (scale 1:250)

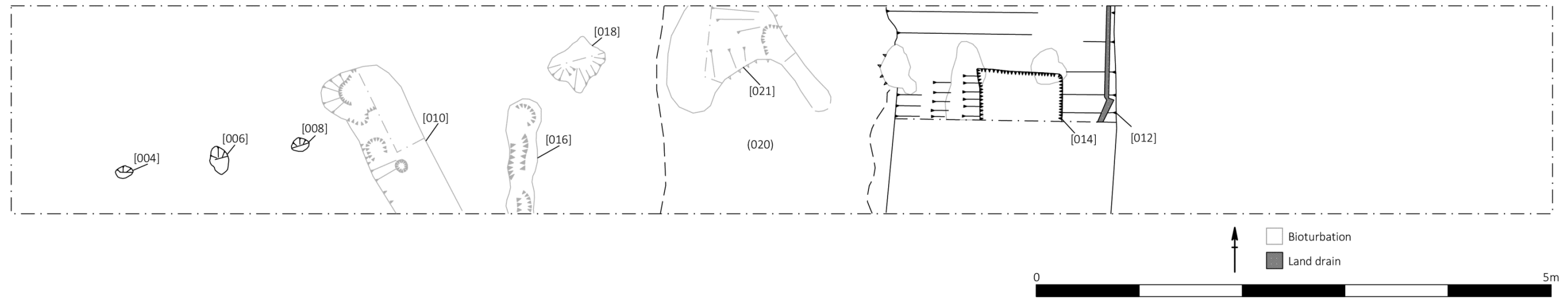


Figure 7: Plan of all features (scale 1:40)

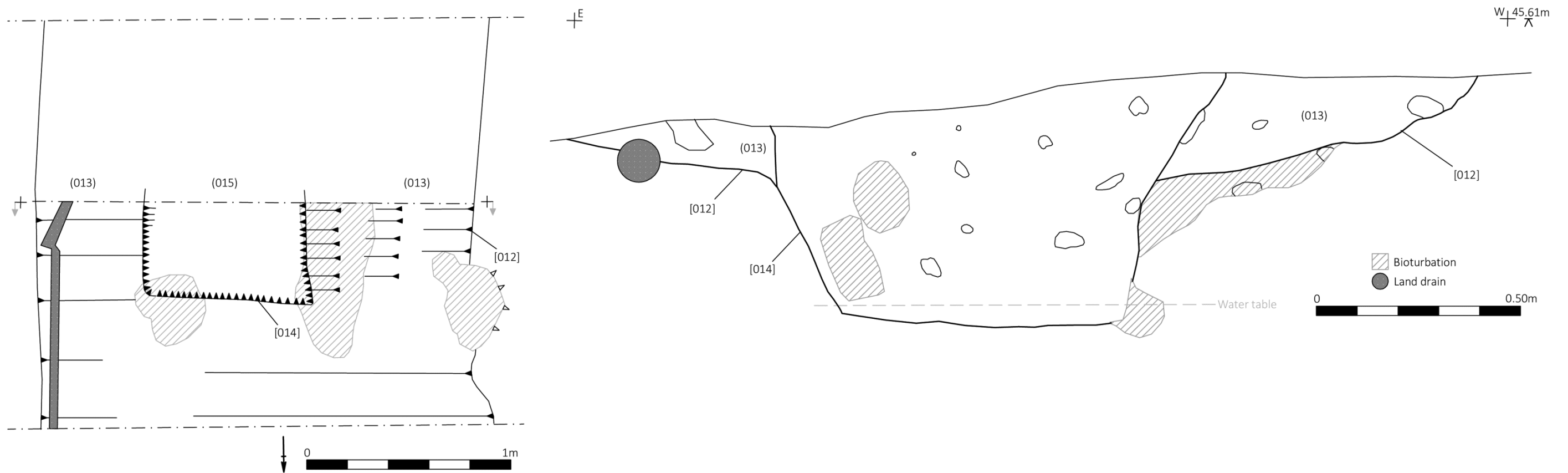


Figure 8: Plan (scale 1:20) and north facing section (scale 1:10) of Ditch [012] and Pit [014].

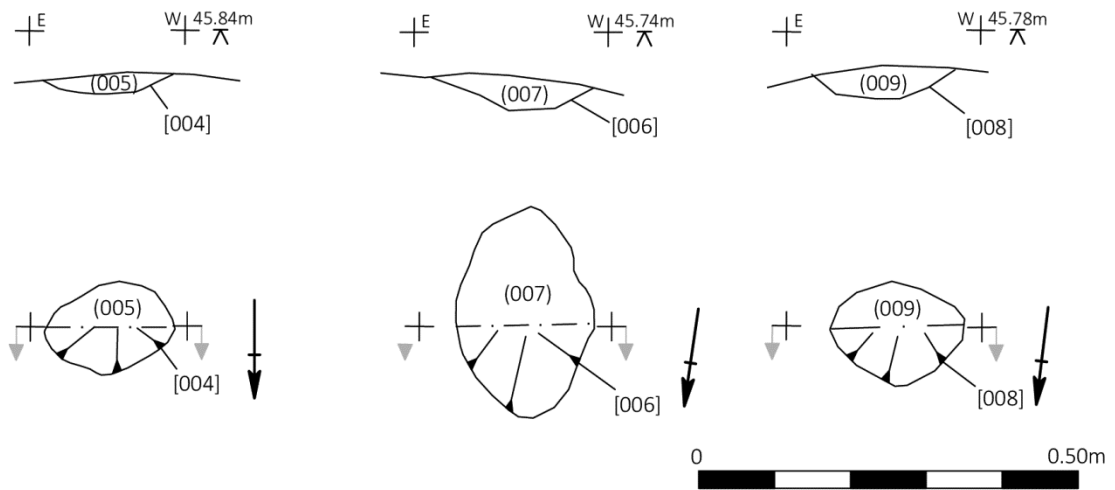


Figure 9: Plans and sections of Stake holes [004], [006], and [008] (scale 1:10)



5 Conclusions

The archaeological features recorded on the site were probably all post-medieval in date and are probably associated with the Gardner's House which was constructed in the mid-19th century, or agricultural activity nearby. It is likely that function of the largest of these features, Ditch [012], is related to drainage. The feature was shallow, relatively wide, with a single fill and the presence of the service pipe to the east of the ditch with no visible cut suggests the feature was backfilled once the pipe was laid, probably superseding the ditch's drainage function. High concentrations of artefacts were recovered from the fill, enough to suggest that the ditch was used to purposely dispose of unwanted detritus. Square Pit [014] was dug into the ditch. This also contained a high proportion of post-medieval artefacts and was almost certainly used as a rubbish pit.

The row of stake holes situated to the west of the trench did not produce datable material. Maps dating to the late 19th century show a rectangular structure in the close to the location of the stakeholes but is no longer recorded in the Ordnance Survey map of 1974. Although not big enough to support a large structure, the stakeholes may well have formed a boundary fence or animal pen in the southwest corner of the site.

Although the investigation within the development area failed to produce evidence for human interaction earlier than the post-medieval, it has shown that there was an abundance of activity occurring during the Victorian period within this site. It is likely that at this time, trees were cleared in order to facilitate the new house and the gardener's needs.

Earlier material was found, i.e. two sherds of late Saxon pottery, although not enough exists on site to suggest that activity was taking place in the immediate vicinity of the development site.

As there was only a single trench excavated, and the features within it were probably all post-medieval, nothing could be added to the research aims of the project relating to earlier settlement, on this occasion. It is possible that the trench fell between widely dispersed features, or alternatively there has never been sustained or intensive occupation on the site.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Geoff Mead for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Stephen Coleman of Central Bedfordshire Council for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents and to Slawek Utrara of Central Bedfordshire Council for monitoring the project. We would also like to thank the contractors who were present on site for their assistance.

The fieldwork was carried out by Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA and Barney King. The report was written by Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

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

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Higgins Art Gallery & Museum (Accession number BEDFM 2019.01)



8 References

Standards & Specifications

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Appendix 1: Photograph List

Shot	Digital	B&W	View	Subject
1	X	X	E	Trench 1
2	X		W	Trench 1
3	X		S	004 Pre excavation
4	X		S	006 Pre excavation
5	X		SSE	008 Pre excavation
6	X		S	010 Pre excavation
7	X	X	S	008 north facing section
8	X	X	SSE	006 north northwest facing section
9	X	X	S	004 north facing section
10	X	X	E	010 west facing section
11	X	X	SSE	010 bioturbation
12	X	X	S	Linear 012 and square feature 014
13	X		S	North facing section of 012 and 014
14	X	X	N	South facing section of 012 and 014
15	X	X	N	South facing section of 018
16	X	X	W	Bioturbation 021
17	X		N	Stratigraphy
18	X	X	S	004 fully excavated
19	X	X	SSE	006 fully excavated
20	X	X	SSE	008 fully excavated



Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context Numbers		Pot		Bone		CBM		Fe objects		Glass		Other		
Fill	Cut	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	Object
007	006	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
011	010	1	5	2	16	2	27	-	-	-	-	1	1	Clay pipe
013	012	17	113	7	69	36	1925	5	69	2	14	3	8	Clay pipe Charcoal
015	014	9	111	-	-	5	802	1	9	1	28	1	3	Clay pipe Slag
019	018	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020	-	10	140	-	-	8	142	1	10	1	1	2	3	Clay pipe Charcoal
022	021	7	72	3	22	9	865	-	-	8	30	2	14	Clay pipe Charcoal
Totals		45	442	12	107	61	3762	7	88	12	73	9	29	



Appendix 3: Excavation Summary Tables

Context Register

Context	Type	Measurements (m)			Description			Orientation	Cut of/ Filled by	Interpretation
		W	L	D	Colour/ Shape	Texture/ Sides	Consistency/ Base			
001	Layer	2	15	0.30	Dark brownish grey	Very silty sand	Very Friable	-	-	Topsoil which covers the whole site. This was deeper to the east of the trench
002	Layer	2	15	0.18	Mid brownish grey	Very clayey silty sand	Very Friable	-	-	Subsoil. Not visible at the far west part of the trench
003	Layer	2	15	0.24	Mixed brown orange	Fairly clayey silty sand	Fairly Firm	-	-	Mottled interface above natural. Highly affected by bioturbation, both animal activity and rooting
004	Cut	0.17	0.13	0.24	Circular	Concave	U-shaped	-	005	One of three shallow stakeholes located towards the western end of the trench. Very shallow in section. The line of stake holes was orientated roughly east-west
005	Fill	0.17	0.13	0.24	Mottled orange brown	Slightly silty clayey sand	Slightly Friable	-	004	Fill of stakehole [004]. The fill was identical to the fills of neighbouring postholes. No datable material was recovered
006	Cut	0.18	0.28	0.05	Circular	Convex	V-shaped	-	007	Second stakehole 0.75m to the east of [004]. More irregular in shape and larger than the other two stakeholes.
007	Fill	0.18	0.28	0.05	Mottled orange brown	Slightly silty clayey sand	Slightly Friable	-	006	Fill of stakehole [006]. Contained a single worn fragment of CBM
008	Cut	0.18	0.14	0.04	Circular	Concave	V-shaped	-	009	Third stakehole 0.63m to the east of [006]. No further stakeholes visible to the east; however, area became heavily disturbed by rooting
009	Fill	0.18	0.14	0.04	Mottled orange brown	Slightly silty clayey sand	Slightly Friable	-	008	Fill of stakehole [008]. Identical to (007) and (005). No datable material recovered from the fill
010	Cut	0.74	1.06	<0.54	Irregular	Steep	Irregular	NW-SE	011	Cut of tree throw. Looked in plan as if it could be a linear feature however too irregular in section after excavation. Contained fill (011)
011	Fill	0.74	1.06	<0.54	Dark brownish grey	Slightly silty clayey sand	Fairly Firm	NW-SE	010	Fill of tree throw. Contained pottery, animal bone, CBM, AND clay pipe. The artefacts were mostly post-medieval; however a single sherd of late St Neot's ware (Anglo-Saxon 1000-1100) was also recovered



Context	Type	Measurements (m)			Description			Orientation	Cut of/ Filled by	Interpretation
		W	L	D	Colour/ Shape	Texture/ Sides	Consistency/ Base			
012	Cut	2.17	>2	0.25	Linear	<45 degrees	Irregular	N-S	013	Cut of shallow but wide Ditch located to the east of the trench. True shape to the west obscured by animal and rooting activity
013	Fill	2.17	>2	0.25	Dark greyish brown	Slightly silty sandy clay	Fairly Firm	N-S	012	Fill of Ditch [013]. Land drain installed to the eastern side (no separate cut visible). Cut by [014]. Contained CBM Including tile. Pottery including blue and white and St Neots ware
014	Cut	1.11	>0.50	0.60	Square	Steep	Flat	-	015	Cut of square feature which cuts fill of 012. Heavily disturbed by mole activity
015	Fill	1.11	>0.50	0.60	Mottled orangey brown	Slightly silty sandy clay	Fairly Firm	-	014	Fill of square feature. Darker than that of (013). Contained pottery, slag, brick, iron nails, clay pipe and glass dating to the post-medieval period
016	Cut	0.34	>1.11	0.15	Irregular	Concave	Irregular	N-S	-	Rooting extending north from the southern baulk. Appeared pre-ex to be a patchy linear feature.
017	Fill	0.34	>1.11	0.15	Mixed orange brown	Slightly silty sandy clay	Fairly Firm	N-S	-	Fill of [016]. No datable material was recovered from the fill
018	Cut	0.57	0.54	0.09	Irregular	Concave	Irregular	-	019	Cut of natural feature possibly associated with [021] to the east. Tree root
019	Fill	0.57	0.54	0.09	Mid brownish grey	Very silty clay	Slightly Plastic	-	018	Fill of [018]. A single sherd of Blue and white pottery found
020	Layer	c.2.26	>2	0.23	Mid brownish grey	Very silty clay	Slightly Plastic	-	-	Layer of dark soil to the west of Ditch [012]. Contained a high proportion of post-medieval artefacts including, tile, CBM, pottery including blue and white, iron nails, mortar and clay pipe.
021	Cut	1.16	>1.38	0.65	Irregular	Irregular continues beneath natural in places	Irregular	-	022	Tree throw and heavy rooting found beneath layer (020)
022	Fill	1.16	>1.38	0.65	Mid brownish grey	Very silty clay	Slightly Plastic	-	021	Fill of tree throw rich in post medieval material including brick, tile, pottery, glass, clay pipe and animal bone
023	Layer	>2	>15	-	Mid brownish orange	Fairly silty sand	Very loose	-	-	Natural geology



Plan Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
1	2	1:20	Plan of [012] and [014]
1	4	1:10	Plan of [018]
1	6	1:10	Plan of [008]
1	8	1:10	Plan of [006]
1	10	1:10	Plan of [004]
1	12	1:20	Plan of [010]
1	13	1:20	Plan of rooting [021]
1	14	1:50	Plan of Trench 1

Section Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
1	1	1:10	South facing section of [012] and [014]
1	3	1:10	North facing section of rooting
1	5	1:10	North facing section of [008]
1	7	1:10	North facing section of [006]
1	9	1:10	North facing section of [004]
1	11	1:10	Running section of rooting [010]



Appendix 4: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	65 St Johns Road, Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire	Project Site Code	433/MSJ
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-339498	Event/Accession no	BEDFM 2019.01
OS reference	TL 13926 48801	Study area size	30 sq m
Project Type	Evaluation	Height (mAOD)	49
Short Description	In March 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at 65 St Johns Road, Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire prior to the construction of a single detached dwelling. The trench was situated within the grounds of the former Gardener's House and the excavation revealed several features, probably of post-medieval date. A line of three stake holes orientated east-west, a wide shallow drainage ditch and a square pit were exposed as well as four natural features caused by the presence of trees. The majority of features produced a large quantity of post-medieval artefacts; however, two sherds of late St Neots ware (AD1000-1150) were found among the assemblage.		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	Construction of a single detached dwelling and associated works	Current land use	Garden
Local Planning Authority	Central Bedfordshire Council	Planning application ref.	CB/18/01173/FULL
Monument type	Stake holes, tree throws, ditch, pit	Monument period	Victorian
Significant finds	None	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	-	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Laura Dodd
Sponsor/funding body	Mead Estates Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	11.03.2019	End date	12.03.2019
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Higgins Art Gallery & Museum (BEDFM 2019.01)	Pottery, animal bone, glass, iron objects, clay pipe, CBM, slag	
Paper		Report, WSI, site paperwork and drawings, B&W Photographs and negatives	
Digital		CD-ROM containing all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: 65 St Johns Road, Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume	433/MSJ/2.1		
Author(s)	Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA		
Page no's	25	Date	21.03.2019