



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Threeways

37 The Green

Beeston

Bedfordshire



## Site Data

KDK project code:	662/BTG		
OASIS ref:	kdkarcha1-504808	Event/Accession no:	N/A
County:	Bedfordshire		
Village/Town:	Beeston		
Civil Parish:	Sandy		
NGR (to 8 figs):	TL 1707 4803		
Present use:	Residential		
Planning proposal:	Prior Notification Householder Extension: Single storey rear extension 5.65m beyond the rear wall of the original dwelling, 3.8m maximum height, 2.45m to the eaves		
Local Planning Authority:	Central Bedfordshire Council		
Planning application ref/date:	Pre-planning		
Date of fieldwork:	9 <sup>th</sup> February 2022		
Commissioned by:	Marcus Wilson Threeways 37 The Green Beeston Bedfordshire		

## Quality Check

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## Summary

In February 2022, KDK Archaeology Ltd prepared an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Threeways, 37 The Green, Beeston, Bedfordshire in support of a planning application for the construction of a single dwelling with associated garage.

Threeways lies within an archaeologically rich environment, with remains from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval period within a 1km radius of the property. The area is most notable for its Iron Age and Roman remains; a Romano-British settlement and cemetery lies on the opposite side of the A1, which now forms the eastern boundary of the village. More significantly for the proposed development site, is the fact that Threeways is located along the northern edge of the medieval village green, and historic mapping shows two small buildings on the site as early as 1781. A small U-shaped farmstead occupied the site by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which survived until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Part of a floor surface, no doubt associated with these earlier buildings, was revealed on the site during garden clearance. Consequently, there is a high probability that groundworks will encounter further remains of the earlier farmstead, which, as is very often the case, may have its origins in the medieval period.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In February 2022, KDK Archaeology Ltd prepared an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of Threeways, 37 The Green, Beeston, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Marcus Wilson, and was carried out as part of the pre-planning application process.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This assessment has been required under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in order to inform development proposals.

### 1.3 *The Site*

#### *Location*

The application site is located in the village of Beeston and the civil parish of Sandy. It is situated within the administrative district of Central Bedfordshire at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 1707 4803 (Fig. 1).

#### *Description*

Threeways, 37 The Green, is bounded to the northwest and northeast by private residences, to the southeast by Orchard Road, and to the southwest by The Green (Fig. 2).

#### *Geology & Topography*

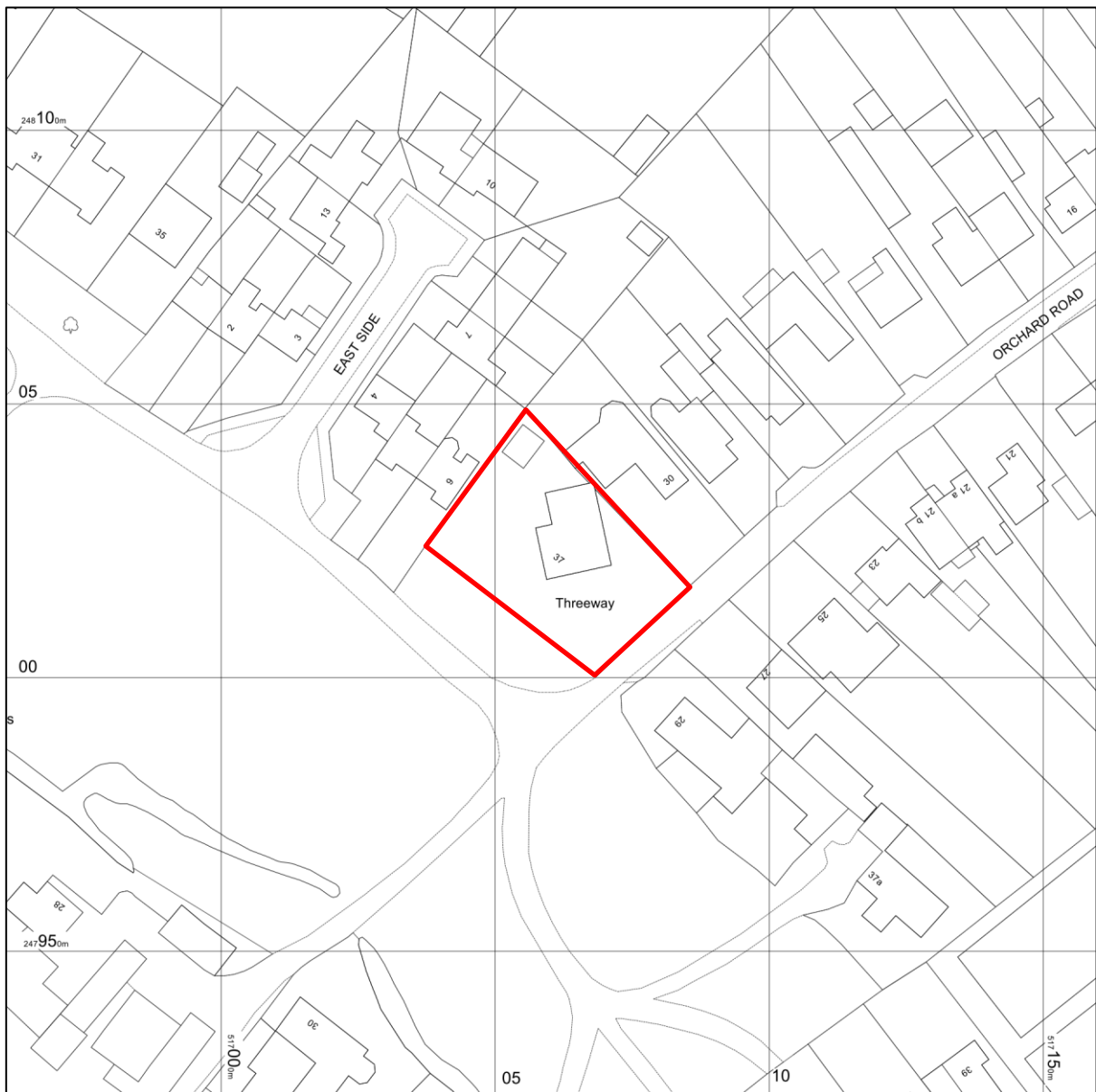
The bedrock geology is mudstone of the Stewartby and Weymouth Members (undifferentiated), formed approximately 157 to 166 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. It is overlain by sand and gravel, deposited up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The application site sits at an approximate elevation of 12m AOD.

#### *Proposed Development*

The proposed development calls for the construction of a single dwelling and associated garage (Fig. 3).



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



**Figure 1:** Site location (scale 1:1250)

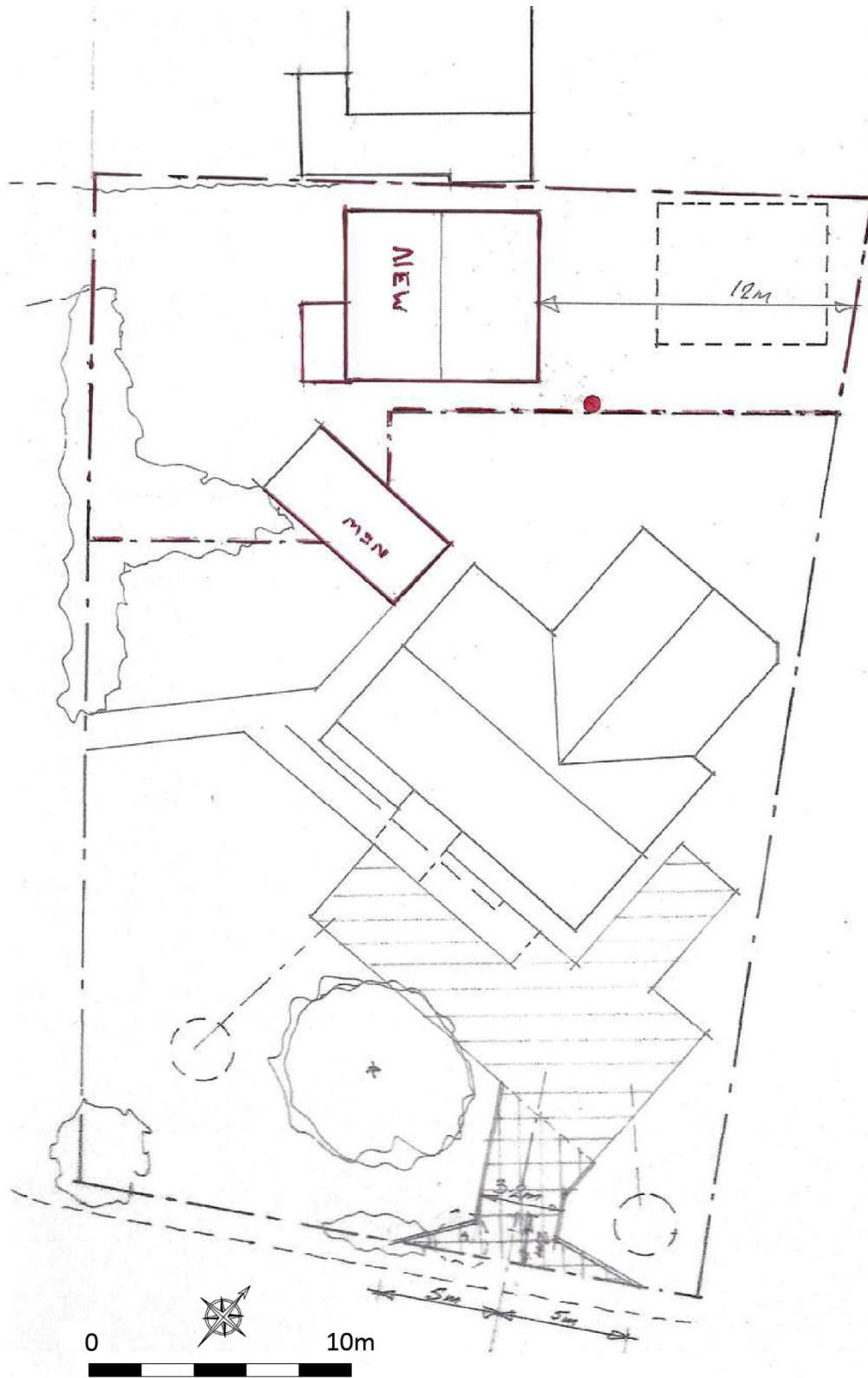


Figure 2: Proposed development (scale 1:200)



## 2 Aims & Methods

- 2.1 This Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in order to comply with Paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021), whereby the significance of the heritage asset(s) and the potential impacts of the proposed development are set out in order to inform the Planning Application.

This requires the collation of existing information in order to identify the likely extent, character and quality of the known or potential archaeological resources, in order that appropriate measures for mitigating the impact of development might be considered (ClfA 2020).

- 2.2 The assessment was carried out according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (ClfA 2020) with additional reference to Historic England Advice Note 12, *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2019b).

- 2.3 The following readily available sources of information were consulted for the assessment:

### *Archaeological Databases*

The principal archaeological database to the known archaeology of an area is the Historic Environment Record prepared largely on a county basis and available in limited form on the website Heritage Gateway. The data used in this report was sourced directly from Historic Environment Record for Central Bedfordshire Council. The study area employed in the HER search includes the site itself, and a surrounding area of approximately 1km radius.

### *Historic Documents*

Documentary research is essential to assess the history of a site, its context and significance. The principal source consulted was the Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service (BARS), Bedford.

### *Cartographic & Pictorial Documents*

Old maps and illustrations provide additional and often unique information to enhance the study of a site and its context. The principal sources consulted were BARS, and online sources such as promap.co.uk and lidarfinder.com.

### *Geotechnical Information*

A description of the topography and solid and surface geology of the site and its environs was compiled, so as to appreciate the potential condition of any archaeological remains, to assess the hydrological conditions, and to appraise the potential for the survival of buried waterlogged archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits.

## 2.4 **Survey**

As part of the assessment a survey of the site was undertaken on 9<sup>th</sup> February 2022, with the following aims:

- To examine any areas of archaeological potential identified during research for the assessment, in particular with a view to gauging the possible survival or condition of any heritage assets present.
- To consider the significance of any above-ground structures, historic buildings or historic landscape features present.





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- To assess the present site use and ground conditions, with a view to the appropriate deployment of fieldwork techniques, if required by the LPA.



### 3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Beeston is a small hamlet within the parish of Sandy, which lies adjacent to the Great North Road, the modern A1. The toponym derives from the Old English elements *beos* + *tun*, meaning 'farm where the bent-grass grows' (Mills 1991: 30). Historically, Beeston was divided between the parishes of Sandy and Northill, although the main part of the hamlet was in the parish of Northill at the time of the Domesday Survey. The economy of the hamlet was agricultural, and today a number of its remaining notable buildings are agriculture-related, including many onion-drying lofts and sheds. The study site lies within the historic medieval core of the settlement of Beeston (HER 17132), its medieval and post medieval settlement (HER 14862), and fronts onto Beeston Green (HER 16161).

This section has been compiled with information from the Bedfordshire Archives and Records Services (BARS), the Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER search reference: 202122/153), KDKs own library, and reliable online sources. The location of known heritage assets recorded in the HER, with a search radius of 1km, is shown in Fig. 4, and details appear in Section 7.

#### 3.2 Prehistoric (before 600BC)

The town of Sandy to the north of Beeston contains evidence of Mesolithic activity among the 'sand islands' that gave the town its name (BA 2022). However, the prehistoric sites/finds that are listed within the HER search area are later in date. A possible Neolithic oval barrow and several potentially Bronze Age ring ditches survive as cropmarks at nearby Beeston Berrys (HER 1495). Indeed, the majority of the heritage assets from this period are cropmarks identified from aerial photographs, which represent irregular/regular enclosures and linear features situated in the southern half of the study area (HER 624, 1499, 13724, 13725) and to the northwest (HER 625). Numerous other cropmarks around Beeston village (HER 13718, 13721-3, 13726, 13731-2), west of Chesterfield (HER 13719), and east of Brook End (HER 13720) are probably 'non archaeological in origin'.

A polished slate wrist guard (HER 1505), was found near the railway station c.850m northeast of Beeston. It has been described as a classic European Bell Beaker type, that may be late Neolithic rather than Bronze Age .

#### Iron Age (600BC – AD43)

Late Iron Age occupation in the form of several ditches, and a potential inhumation were revealed during an archaeological evaluation at Tesco, Station Road, Sandy (EBD1517). The available evidence suggested that the site continued in use in the Roman period. Between 1837 and 2003, seventeen Iron Age coins were found within Sandy parish (HER 18692, and a silver coin of *Cunobelin* (HER 20271) was also found c.300m northeast of Beeston. The only other potential Iron Age find is a copper-alloy bead (HER 20264), discovered c.400m northeast; though it may actually date from the Bronze Age.

#### Roman (AD43-c.450)

The remains of a Roman town (HER 444) underlie a large area southeast of Sandy, c.900m northeast of the proposed development site, and recent archaeological excavations have identified structures along the Roman road known as Akeman Street (*Viatores* no. 224; HER 738). The focus of the town appears to coincide with the site of the modern cemetery, with evidence of occupation decreasing further south towards Stratford. To the west is a large Roman cemetery (HER 11318) that produced numerous finds, including two inhumations in lead coffins. The site was originally recorded during construction of the Great Northern Railway, when a gravel pit at Tower Hill was quarried for ballast for the track, resulting in finds



of cremation urns and inhumation burials. Although the gravel pit is now quarried out, the full extent of the cemetery has not yet been ascertained and more recent investigations in the vicinity have revealed pottery and another inhumation (EBD1030). The nearby evaluation at Tesco (EBD1517) also discovered a series of Roman ditches and two burials, suggesting a continuous period of settlement activity from the Late Iron Age through to the Roman period.

Various Roman finds near the Roman town include coins, such as a 3<sup>rd</sup> century silver *denarius* (HER 19896), a *sestertius* of Antoninus Pius dated AD 147-149, a *nummus* of Valens dated AD 367-375 and a *nummus* of Gratian from AD 367-375 (HER 20265) as well as a 4<sup>th</sup> century pewter bowl (HER 548) and a silver finger ring (HER 19693).

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

The archaeological evidence suggests that the Roman buildings had fallen into disuse by the 5<sup>th</sup> century and, although there is no hard evidence for early Saxon settlement, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century finds, including urns found near the railway bridge (HER 432,9821), attest to some continuity.

Although there is little evidence for middle Saxon activity, an earthwork (HER 3033) on the southern side of the River Ivel, c.750m northeast of Threeways, was marked on the 1901 Ordnance Survey as site of a Danish camp, although it is thought that a more likely site for a Danish camp would have been Beeston Berrys. Indeed, features revealed during archaeological evaluations at New Road at Beeston Berrys, c.450m east of the proposed development site, include pits, substantial ditches, post-holes, gullies and a timber structure, all suggestive of a rural domestic site dating from the Saxon to the late medieval period (HER 22106; EDB79, EBD2127).

Beeston was a well-established settlement by the late Saxon period with a number of landholdings, a mill and a priest noted in the Domesday Survey of 1086.

### **Medieval (1066-1500)**

Beeston (or *Bistone*, as it was known in 1086; Mills 1991: 30) was in the hundred of Wichestanestou (later known as Wixamtree). It was a multi-focal settlement, where Eudo the Steward held an 8 hide estate; William Speke or Espec held 3½ virgates; Thurstan the Chamberlain held a half hide; Alwin, a royal official, held 1½ virgates and Godmund, one of the Burgesses of Bedford, held three virgates from King William I (BA 2022; Page 1908). The last was a native Anglo-Saxon, and was one of the few landowners to successfully hold his land from the reign of King Edward the Confessor (*ibid.*). The settlement had a large amount of ploughland and meadow, although no woodland is mentioned, and there was only one mill in the hamlet (Powell-Smith 2022). In the 13<sup>th</sup> century the manor was held by Drew de Sutton and later by William Dru, though by the 14<sup>th</sup> century it was held by Warden Abbey, which held the manor until it was dissolved in 1537 (BA 2022).

The proposed development lies within the historic core of Beeston village (HER 17132), which is centred around a rectangular green (HER 16161) that is probably medieval in date and possibly planned. However, few medieval remains have been discovered locally. A medieval potsherd (HER 16005) was found in the garden of 62 High Road Beeston and a copper-alloy frame from a medieval single-loop buckle (HER 20263) was discovered c.400m northeast.

The study of historic maps and documents has identified the moated site of the medieval manor house to the east of the study site at Beeston Berrys (HER 1495): a substantial rectangular moat survives at the southern end of the site, corresponding to a land parcel called Bury Hill on an estate map of 1748. A block of rectilinear enclosures adjacent to the



north side of the moat corresponds to the rest of Bury Hill. A second block of enclosures, to the north of the first, lies in an area named as Church Close on the 1748 map, probably indicating land belonging to the church and rented out to provide income. Other cropmarks at Beeston Berrys (HER 1495) represent medieval and later trackways.

#### **Post-Medieval (1500-1900) & Modern (1900-present)**

During the post-medieval period, the agrarian hamlet did not develop much beyond the extent of the medieval settlement, though there are indications of a gradual expansion towards the Great North Road (A1) during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (HER 14862, 17132). Moreover, the medieval manor was still inhabited in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The modern town of Sandy (HER 17131) expanded at this time as it developed out of the market gardening activity that had been recorded since the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. The commercial expansion of the town coincided with 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century developments in road, river and rail transport. These include the route of a former turnpike road, whose alignment is now mostly followed by the A1 (HER 20567); the former Great Northern Railway Line, now East Coast Mainline (HER 11862); and the former Sandy and Potton Railway (HER 20286).

A suggested moated site (HER 3429) is located northwest end of the Green, though there are no historic map references to a moat on the site and archaeological investigations in the vicinity did not reveal any evidence for a moat, encountering only post-medieval remains (EBD1706; Summerfield-Hill 2018). Moreover, a post-medieval well was found during the construction of a sewage pipe to the north-west of Beeston Green, as well as two ditches and two gravel spreads, which may have been surfaces (HER 16161). It is thought that these may be linked to the existing Manor Farm, possibly indicating a later reduction in size of the farm property. Another archaeological evaluation (EBD1766), c.150m northeast of the proposed development site, found ditches that were interpreted to represent post-medieval, post-enclosure field boundaries. The almost complete absence of cultural material in their fills demonstrates that they were some distance from any focus of human occupation or activity.

There are a number of notable post-medieval buildings within Beeston, many of which are related to agricultural activities. Of the 11 Grade II listed post-medieval buildings in the search area, the nearest are the late 16<sup>th</sup> century Elm Farmhouse (HER 7565; Grade II, NHLE: 1114508) and its double range of early 20<sup>th</sup> century barns, built using framework of 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century date (HER 7566; Grade II, NHLE: 1114509). These are situated c.100m southwest of Threeways. To the rear of the application site are the remains of a post-medieval onion shed (HER 13369), indicating farming activity. Indeed, further indications of such activity was provided by archaeological investigations at the BG Timber Yard, 64 High Road, which revealed three ditches corresponding to field boundaries depicted on 18<sup>th</sup> century maps. Two of the ditches contained '19<sup>th</sup> century material' (HER 20434; EBD1578).

### 3.3 ***Cartographic Evidence***

The 1781 Inclosure Award map for the Parish of Northill depicts two discrete buildings within the boundary of the study site (Fig. 5). Given their proximity to The Green, these may have been cottages rather than agricultural buildings. Unfortunately, the meaning of the red annotations shown on the map are unknown, as this version of the 1781 map is a 19<sup>th</sup> century reproduction and the key to these later annotations has been lost.

The 1883, 1901, and the 1926 OS maps show a large U-shaped building surrounding a courtyard on three sides on the site, and the earlier two maps show an orchard extending approximately halfway to the present A1 (Figs 6-8). In the 1901 OS map the south-eastern corner of the building appears to have been demolished, though by the 1926 OS map its morphology is similar to that depicted in the 1883 OS map.



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The study area is shown as an empty plot in the 1944 Parish of Northill map, but the 1950 OS map depicts a building that is similar in shape and location to that illustrated on the 1883 to 1926 OS maps (Figs 9-10). This may simply be an error of omission when the 1944 map was traced.

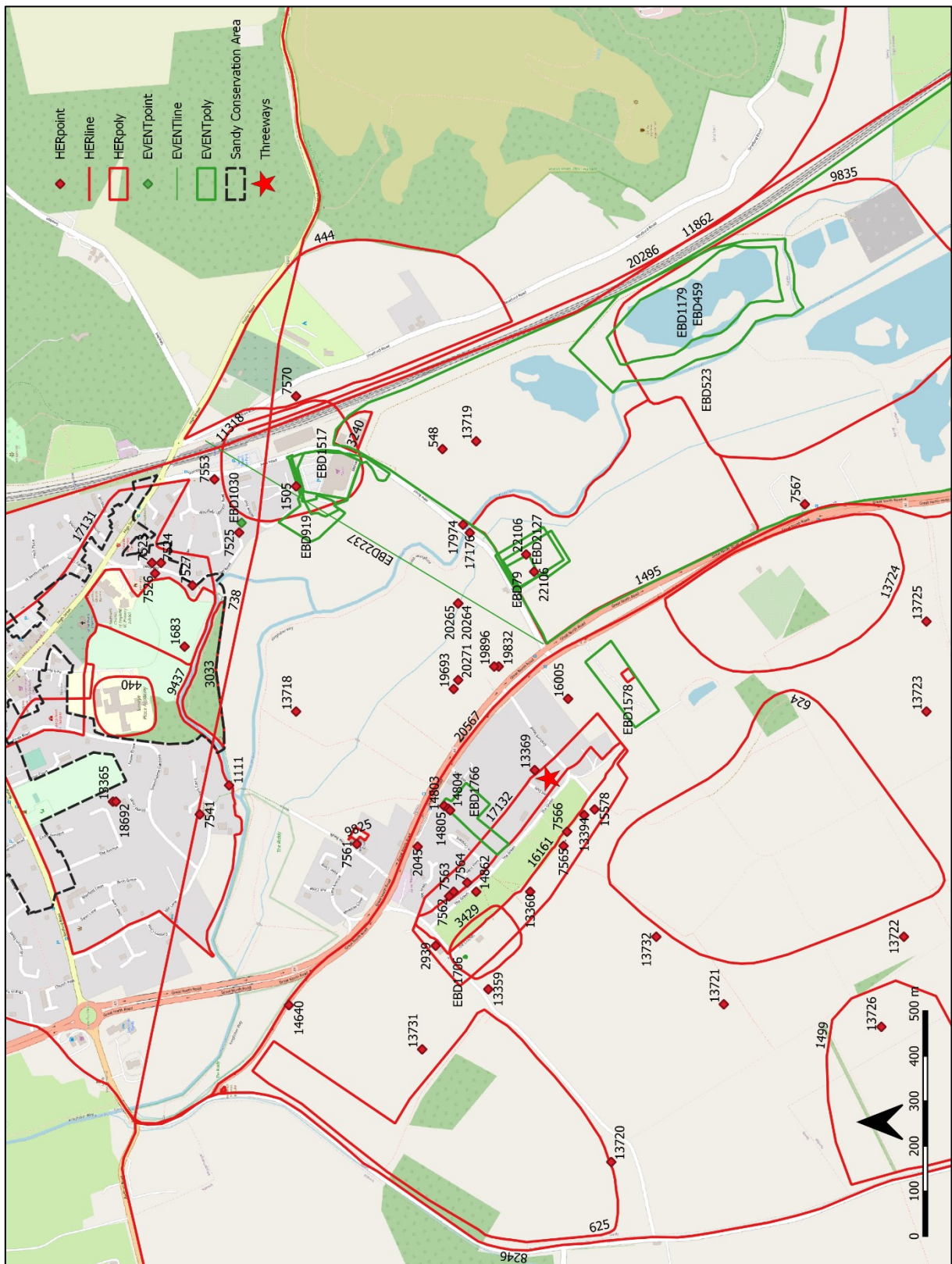


Figure 3: Heritage assets recorded in the Bedfordshire HER (scale 1:10,000)

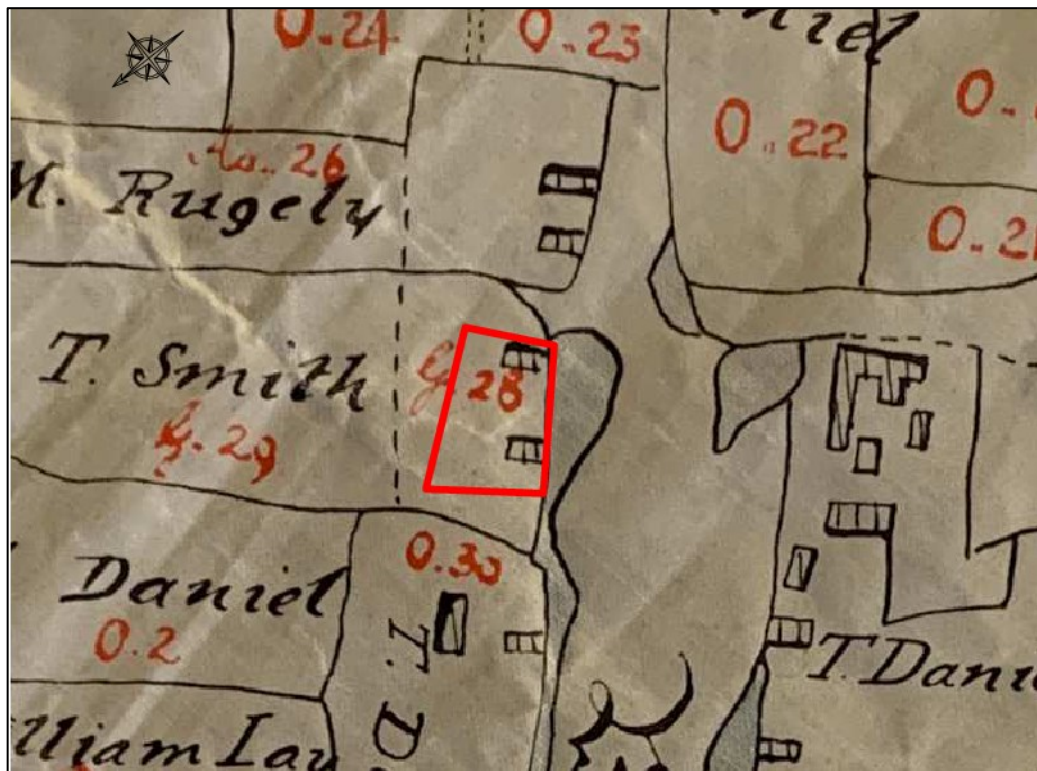


Figure 5: Inclosure Award map for the Parish of Northhill of 1781 (scale 1:2000)



Figure 6: 1884 OS map (scale 1:1250)

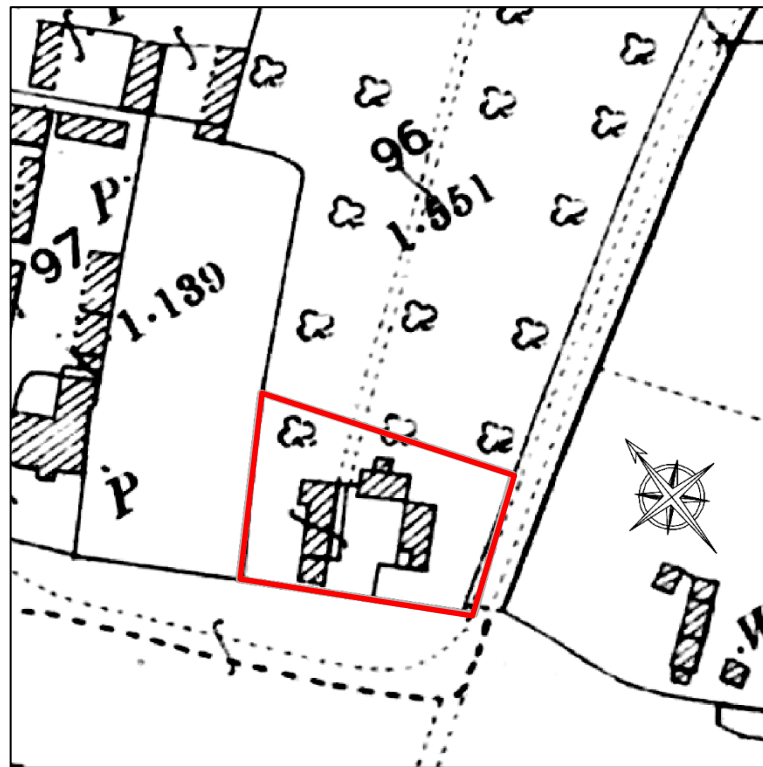


Figure 7: 1901 OS map (scale 1:1250)

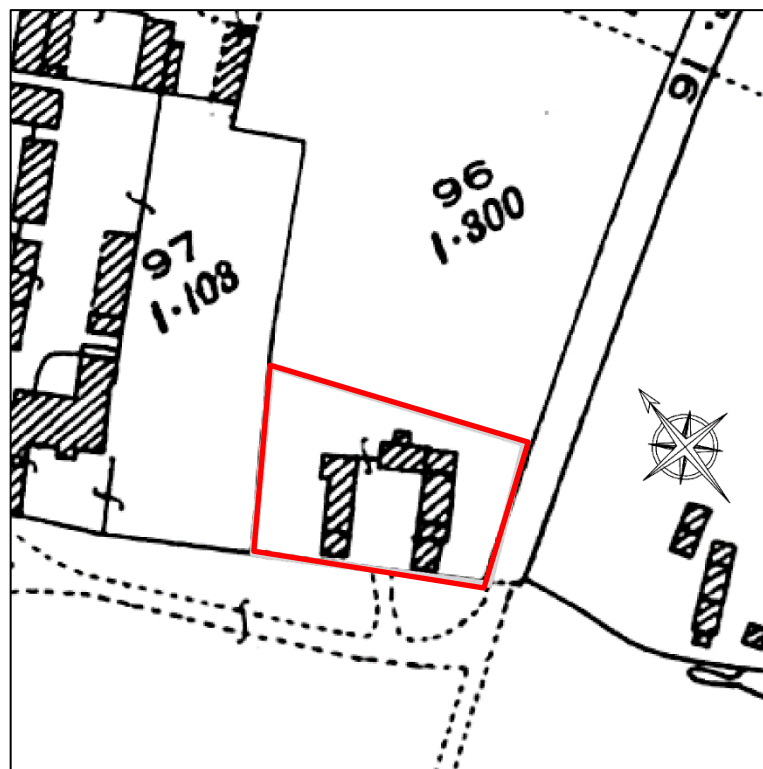
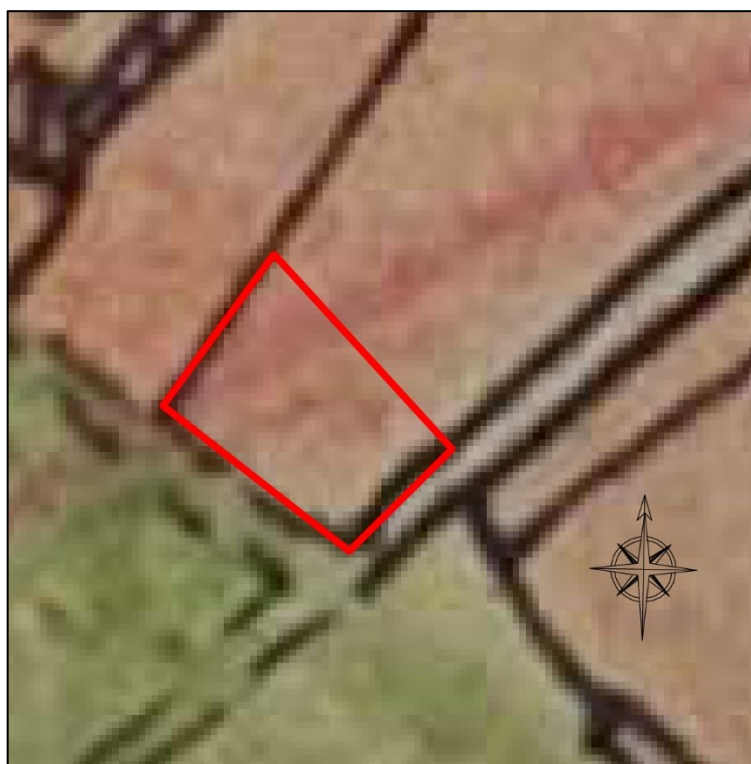
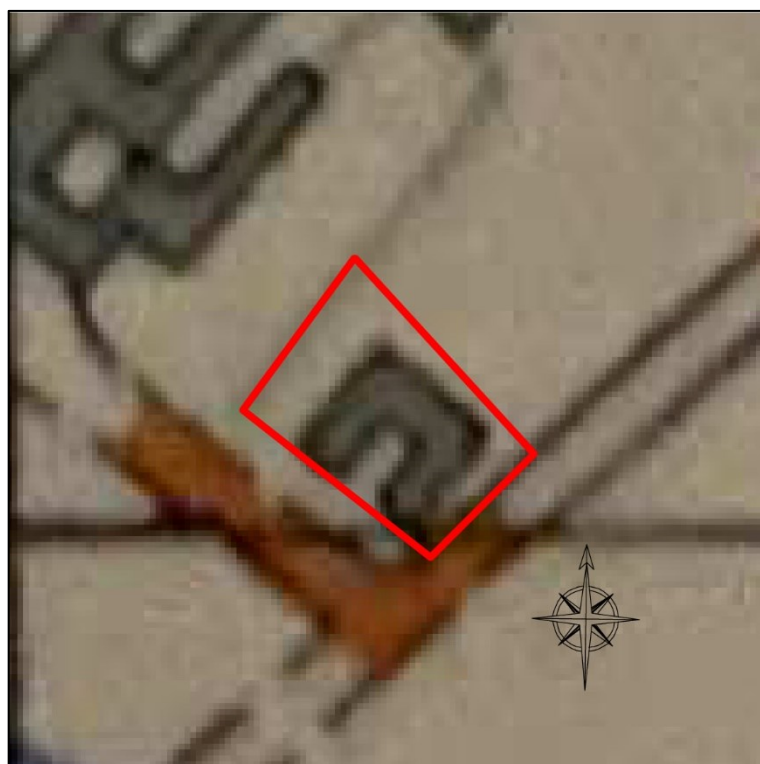


Figure 8: 1926 OS map (scale 1:1250)





**Figure 9:** The Parish of Northhill map 1944 (scale 1:1250)



**Figure 10:** 1950 OS map (scale 1:1250)



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## 4 Survey

### 4.1 *Description*

A walkover survey was undertaken on 9<sup>th</sup> February 2022. The proposed development site is located to the west of the existing bungalow, on what is currently the drive. Access would continue to be by the gated entrance in the western corner of the plot.

To the rear of the proposed development site is a brick built garage, and between the garage and the bungalow is a bed planted with shrubs. Between the bungalow and the front hedge is a lawned area, where the client found evidence for an earlier building when he was clearing the garden.

### 4.2 *Services*

Services run along the property boundary to number 6 The Green. No services are thought to run through the proposed development area itself.

### 4.3 *Setting*

The plot is located on the junction of The Green and Orchard Road, but is set back from the roadside on either side. Threeways, like the properties on either side and beyond, is a modern dwelling, probably built in the 1970s. Older buildings are located on the opposite side of the large, rectangular green. The rural aspect of the green has been largely retained despite the modern developments along its northeastern edge and the expansion and heavy use of the A1 along the eastern edge of the village.



**Plate 1:** Threeways, viewed from The Green



**Plate 2:** The present layout seen from the gate



**Plate 3:** View towards number 6 The Green



**Plate 4:** The western side of the bungalow



**Plate 5:** The lawn where remains of an earlier building were found



**Plate 6:** View towards The Green from the plot



**Plate 7:** Threeways at the junction of The Green and Orchard Road



**Plate 8:** View of the green to the southeast



**Plate 9:** View of the green to the northwest



Plate 10: Modern development fronting the Green to the northwest of Threeways



Figure 11: Photo plan (scale 1:1250)



## 5 Conclusions

Threeways is a late 20<sup>th</sup> century dwelling located on the junction of the medieval green with Orchard Road. There is considerable evidence for archaeological activity in the surrounding area with prehistoric enclosures identified in aerial photography, the excavated remains of an Iron age and Roman settlement beneath the modern town of Sandy and evidence for Saxon and later settlement at Beeston Berrys. Yet The Green appears to be liminal to this earlier activity, and the potential for encountering archaeological remains pre-dating the medieval period is low.

Historic mapping shows two small buildings were on the site in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, which had evolved into a brick-built farmstead with timber outbuildings by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. This formed a U-shaped complex with a central courtyard that appears to have survived until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Remains of an earlier floor surface was discovered beneath the lawn fronting the Green when the applicant was clearing the garden shortly after moving into the property.

Consequently, there is a high probability that the groundworks will encounter other remains of the earlier farmstead, which may even have its origins in the medieval period. Archaeological investigation will almost certainly be required, and, given the small size of the proposed new dwelling, may be in the form of an intensive watching brief.



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## 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Marcus Wilson for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Sam Mellonie of Central Bedfordshire Council for providing historic environment records and the staff of Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service for their assistance in the historic research.

The fieldwork was carried out by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA. The report was written by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA & Derek Watson PhD, and edited by David Kaye MA MCIfA.





## 7 Historic Environment Data

Heritage assets listed below are those within the study area, *i.e.* 1km radius of the study area

SMR no	NGR (TL)	Period	Type	Description	Proximity to site (m)
1111	17036 48748	Victorian	BLD	WATERMILL, Mill Lane	718
13359	16583 48173	19th Century	BLD	ONION LOFT & CARTSHED, Manor Farm, Beeston	507
13360	16799 48079	19th Century	BLD	ONION LOFT & CARTSHED, 16 The Green, Beeston	275
13365	16999 49006	Post Medieval	BLD	ONION LOFT, Pleasant Place	978
13369	17069 48069	Post Medieval	BLD	ONION SHEDS, adjacent to 9 East Side, Beeston	39
13394	16970 47960	Post Medieval	BLD	ONION DRYING SHED, Willow Farm, Beeston	122
13718	17199 48599	Unknown	MON	CROPMARKS, north of Beeston Village	583
13719	17799 48200	Unknown	MON	CROPMARKS, west of Chesterfield	748
13720	16199 47899	Unknown	MON	CROPMARKS, east of Brook End	880
13721	16549 47650	Unknown	MON	CROPMARKS, south west of Beeston Village	644
13722	16700 47250	Unknown	MON	CROPMARKS, south of Beeston Village	863
13723	17199 47199	Unknown	MON	CROPMARKS, south of Beeston Village	840
13725	17399 47199	Unknown	MON	CROPMARKS, South of Beeston Village	893
13726	16500 47300	Unknown	MON	CROPMARK south west of Beeston village	926
13731	16450 48319	Unknown	MON	CROPMARKS, north west of Beeston village	684
13732	16700 47799	Unknown	MON	CROPMARK, south west of Beeston village	436
14640	16548 48615	Post Medieval	MON	MILESTONE just off A.1 (west side) to north of Beeston	784
14803	16990 48271	Victorian	FBD	OUTBUILDING WITH ONION DRYING LOFT at Beeston	253
14804	16984 48262	Victorian	FBD	ONION DRYING SHED, Beeston (immediately south of HER 14803)	247
14805	16980 48257	Victorian	BLD	FIVE-TIERED ONION DRYING SHED, Beeston (to south of HER's 14803-14804)	244
14862	16799 48200	Medieval	BLD	BEESTON medieval and post medieval settlement	319
1505	17700 48599	Late Neolithic	FS	BEAKER WRIST-GUARD	848
15578	16982 47936	Post Medieval	BLD	OUTBUILDINGS off south west side of Beeston Green	128
16005	17228 47995	Medieval	FS	MEDIEVAL POTSHERD, 62 HIGH ROAD, Beeston	161



SMR no	NGR (TL)	Period	Type	Description	Proximity to site (m)
1683	17344 48847	Edwardian	LB	DOVECOTE, Sandye Place, Park Road	861
17176	17596 48214	Second World War	FBD	PILLBOX, New Road, Sandy	557
17974	17614 48229	Second World War	MON	WW2 TANK TRAP, New Road	579
18692	16999 49000	Late Bronze Age	PAS	IRON AGE COINS, Sandy Parish	972
19693	17249 48249	3rd Century	PAS	ROMAN FINGER RING, Beeston	282
19832	17300 48149	17th Century	PAS	POST MEDIEVAL FIGURINE, Beeston	258
19896	17300 48160	3rd Century	PAS	ROMAN COIN, Beeston	264
20263	17440 48240	13th Century	PAS	MEDIEVAL BUCKLE	425
20264	17440 48240	Early Bronze Age	PAS	BRONZE AGE/ IRON AGE BEAD	425
20265	17440 48240	2nd Century	PAS	THREE ROMAN COINS	425
20271	17269 48240	1st Century	PAS	IRON AGE COIN	289
2045	16900 48329	18th Century	LB	THE CROSS INN, 4 & 6 High Road, Beeston	343
22106	17510 48071	10th Century	MON	LATE SAXON FEATURES, Beeston Berrys	441
22106	17548 48088	10th Century	MON	LATE SAXON FEATURES, Beeston Berrys	481
2939	16679 48289	18th Century	LB	THE GRANGE, Beeston	469
548	17782 48274	Roman/Romano-British	FS	ROMAN FINDS, south of New Road	752
7523	17529 48919	19th Century	BLD	9 IVEL ROAD	1000
7524	17529 48900	19th Century	BLD	11 & 13 IVEL ROAD	983
7525	17597 48726	17th Century	LB	37 IVEL ROAD	873
7526	17506 48913	18th Century	BLD	14 IVEL ROAD	984
7527	17480 48830	19th Century	BLD	28 IVEL ROAD	898
7541	16971 48813	19th Century	LB	PARK HOUSE, Mill Lane	789
7553	17715 48781	19th Century	BLD	2 STATION ROAD	989
7561	16905 48465	19th Century	BLD	METHODIST CHURCH, The Baulk, Beeston	465
7562	16789 48259	17th Century	LB	1 BEESTON GREEN	362
7563	16799 48249	17th Century	LB	5 BEESTON GREEN, Magnolia Cottage, Beeston	348



SMR no	NGR (TL)	Period	Type	Description	Proximity to site (m)
7564	16819 48219	17th Century	LB	7 BEESTON GREEN, Beeston	314
7565	16901 48005	16th Century	LB	ELM FARMHOUSE, Beeston Green, Beeston	170
7566	16933 47998	18th Century	LB	DOUBLE RANGE OF BARNS TO ELM FARM, Beeston Green, Beeston	140
7567	17659 47470	18th Century	BLD	THE BUTTERY, High Road, Beeston	812
7570	17900 48599	19th Century	BLD	BARNS adjoining, 2 Stratford Road	1006



## 8 References

### *Standards & Specifications*

- ALGAO 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- CIfA 2019 *Standard & Guidance for the Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
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<https://opendomesday.org/place/TL1648/beeston/>
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## 9 Cartographic Sources

*The following maps and plans were consulted in the course of this assessment:*

Date	Reference	Description
1781	MA2	Inclosure Award map for the Parish of Northill of 1781. Plan of the parish of Northill and part of the parish of Sandy in the County of Bedford distinguishing the Estates thereon belonging to John Harvey Esq.
1884	MIC 232	Bedfordshire XVII.1 (25inch)
1901	OS 25" 146(2)	Bedfordshire XVII.1 (25inch)
1922	OS 25" 146(2)	Bedfordshire XVII.1 (25inch)
1944	X1/67	The parish of Northill, map with information collected by Frederick William Marsom (1905-1950), arranged by K. Rowell, traced by Winifred Harris. 6" to 1 m. 1944
1950	MC1/2/1/1/52/14	Bedfordshire XVII.NE (6inch)