

HERITAGE NETWORK

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**TOP FARM,
Beadlow, Bedfordshire**

HN1043

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT***

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

TOP FARM, Beadlow, Bedfordshire

Project ref.: HN1043
LPA ref.: CB/12/03659/FULL
Accession BEDFM 2013.05

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared on behalf of Thomas Bros (Luton) Ltd

by

James Snee, BSC (HONS) AIFA

Report no. 778

March 2013

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The front cover shows the site, looking west

Acknowledgements

The evaluation fieldwork for this project was carried out by Greg Jones and James Snee and the report text and illustrations were compiled by James Snee and edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Andrew Burton of Thomas Bros (Luton) Ltd, Peter Farmer, Chartered Architect, and Martin Oake, Archaeology Team (AT) of Central Bedfordshire Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	Top Farm, Beadlow, Shefford, Bedfordshire, SG17 5PL.		
County:	Bedfordshire	District:	Central Bedfordshire
Village/town:	Beadlow	Parish:	Clophill
Planning reference:	CB/12/03659/FUL	NGR:	TL 1053 3849
Client name and address:	Thomas Bros (Luton) Ltd, Top Farm, Beadlow, Shefford, SG17 5PL.		
Nature of work:	Commercial building	Current land use:	Commercial yard
Site Status:	None	Reason for investigation:	Direction of LPA (NPPF)
Position in planning process:	Pre-validation	Project brief originator:	Local Authority
Size of affected area:	c. 513m ²	Size of area investigated:	c. 100m ²
Site code:	HN1043	Alternate reference:	n/a
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc...	Trial trench evaluation	Archive recipient:	Bedford Museum
Start of work:	18/02/2013	Finish of work:	19/02/2013
Related HER nos:	n/a	Periods represented:	Modern
OASIS UID:	heritage1-142242	Significant finds:	Tile
Monument types:	Wall		
Physical archive:	Tile		
Previous summaries/reports:	None		

Synopsis:

In order to characterise the archaeological potential of the site of a proposed new development on land at Top Farm, Beadlow, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to undertake an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching in advance of an application for planning consent.

Four trial trenches were excavated revealing natural sand overlain by subsoil, and modern overburden and concrete. A single post-medieval/early modern wall was revealed in Trench 4. This was probably constructed within the 18th century barn that formerly occupied this part of the site, and may have been used for malting at some stage.

The absence of remains earlier than the post-medieval period, coupled with the lack of surface deposits such as topsoil and subsoil, suggest that the site has been terraced and that a significant quantity of material has been removed from the site.

On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might disturb further archaeological remains may be considered to be *Low* for all periods except the post-medieval period, where the risk should be considered *High*. The significance of such post-medieval remains may, however, be considered to be *Low*.

1 Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of Peter Farmer, Chartered Architect, acting on behalf of Thomas Bros (Luton) Ltd, as part of a programme of archaeological work to be carried out in advance of the validation of a planning application for proposed development at Top Farm, Beadlow, Bedfordshire.

1.2 An application for planning permission for the development (ref: CB/12/03659/FULL) has been submitted to Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC). On the advice of the Archaeology Team (AT) of Central Bedfordshire Council, and in line with paragraph 128 of the Department of Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), further information regarding the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment has been requested. A full specification for the work is contained in the Heritage Network's approved Project Design, dated January 2013.

1.3 The proposed development is located between Clophill and Chicksands in Central Bedfordshire and is centred on NGR TL 1053 3849. The site is bounded to the north by Top Cottages, to the west by Shefford Road and to the south and east by open fields.

1.4 The aim of the evaluation has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that are liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Oake *et al* 2007, Medlycott 2011), should they be discovered. It was considered that such investigation had the potential to identify archaeological deposits which might contribute to an understanding of the origins and development of the former medieval priory of Beaulieu.

1.5 The proposed development entails the demolition of an existing structure and the erection of a new office block and vehicle workshop.

2 Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Beadlow lies on the Mid Greensand Ridge (Central Bedfordshire Landscape Characterisation Area 6B) which is defined as a gently undulating ridge, forming part of the prominent band of Greensand running south-west to north-east across the county (www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/Images/Type%206_tcm6-26762.pdf#False).

2.2 The study area, centred at NGR TL 1053 3849, is located in the hamlet of Beadlow, between the villages of Clophill and Chicksands. It lies on the northern side of the valley of the River Flit at a height of approximately 50m AOD. The land slopes downwards to the south.

2.3 The underlying solid geology consists of Sandstone and loose sand of the Woburn Sands Formation (www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience) overlain by soils of the Frilford Association (544a). These are described as *Deep well drained sandy and coarse loamy soils. Some ferruginous sandy and some coarse loamy soils affected by groundwater. Risk of water erosion.* (SSEW 1983).

METHODOLOGY

2.4 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Design, current health and safety legislation, and the appropriate IfA and ALGAO guidance documents.

2.5 The overburden was removed, under close supervision, to the first significant archaeological horizon, or to the natural geological horizon, as appropriate using a 3-tonne tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket.

2.6 Spoil from the machining was scanned visually and using a metal detector for archaeological artefacts.

2.7 The exposed area was cleaned by hand, and potential archaeological features and deposits were sampled to ascertain their nature, depth, date, and quality of preservation.

2.8 All identified contexts were photographed and recorded using the appropriate pro-forma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on drafting film at scales of 1:10 and 1:20.

RESULTS

2.9 Four trial trenches were opened across the site. These were located within the footprint of the proposed new buildings and with reference to known constraints across the site, which included standing buildings and live services (Figure 2).

Trench 1

2.10 Trench 1 was located in the northwestern corner of the site and was oriented east-west. It measured 6m long by 4m wide (Figures 2 & 3).

Recorded data:

Length (m):	6.0	Width (m):	4.0	Maximum Depth (m):	c.0.55	Orientation	E-W	
Level at W End of Trench (mOD)			Top	48.64	Level at E End of Trench (mOD)		Top	48.57
			Base	48.13			Base	48.28
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)					
			Length	Width	Depth			
-	Layer	Black sand and gravel.	6.0	4.0	0.15			
-	Layer	Pales greyish brown sand with occasional brick and tile fragments.	6.0	4.0	0.30			
-	Layer	Yellowish brown sand with occasional angular pebbles.	6.0	4.0	> 0.10			

2.11 The stratigraphy in this area of the site comprised modern black sand and gravel over a pale greyish brown sandy subsoil layer. Below the subsoil was a yellowish brown natural sand layer.

2.12 The trench revealed a number of modern features including two modern walls and a service trench.

2.13 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered in Trench 1 (Plate 1).

Trench 2

2.14 Trench 2 was located in the southern half of the proposed development and measured 5m long by 5m wide (Figures 2 & 4).

Recorded Data

Length (m):	5.0	Width (m):	5.0	Maximum Depth (m):	0.50	Orientation	N-S	
Level at N End of Trench (mOD)			Top	47.05	Level at S End of Trench (mOD)		Top	47.00
			Base	46.75			Base	46.61
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)					
			Length	Width	Depth			
-	Layer	Grey concrete	5.0	5.0	0.15			
-	Layer	Black sand and gravel with fragments of concrete, brick and tile.	5.0	5.0	up to 0.20			
-	Layer	Yellow sand with occasional small pebbles.	5.0	5.0	> 0.20			

2.15 The stratigraphy in Trench 2 comprised modern concrete overlying a layer of overburden up to 0.20m thick. Below the overburden was natural sand.

2.16 In the centre of the trench were two modern concrete stanchions.

2.17 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered in Trench 2 (Plate 2).

Trench 3

2.18 Trench 3 was located in the northeast corner of the proposed development and measured 5m long by 5m wide and was excavated to a depth of c.0.3m (Figure 2).

Length (m):	5.0	Width (m):	5.0	Maximum Depth (m):	0.30	Orientation	E-W
Level at E End of Trench (mOD)		Top	48.87	Level at W End of Trench (mOD)		Top	48.80
		Base	48.38			Base	48.46
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
-	Layer	Grey concrete and hardcore.	5.0	5.0	0.20		
-	Layer	Yellowish brown sand and gravel	5.0	5.0	> 0.20		

2.19 The stratigraphy in Trench 3 consisted of concrete and hardcore over natural sand and sandstone gravel.

2.20 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered in Trench 3 (Plate 3).

Trench 4

2.21 Trench 4 was located on the east side of the proposed development and measured 6m in length by 4m wide and was excavated to a depth of c. 1.0m (Figure 2).

Length (m):	6.0	Width (m):	4.0	Maximum Depth (m):	1.0	Orientation	N-S
Level at N End of Trench (mOD)		Top	48.49	Level at S End of Trench (mOD)		Top	48.39
		Base	47.45			Base	47.29
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
-	Layer	Grey concrete	6.0	4.0	0.10		
-	Layer	Levelling deposit; grey rubble with moderate brick and tile	6.0	4.0	Up to 0.18		
401	Wall	North-south aligned brick wall	6.0	0.55	0.80		
402	Layer	Dark brown silty sand	6.0	1.9	0.05		
403	Layer	Backfill; brick and tile rubble	6.0	1.9	0.75		
-	Layer	Yellowish brown sand natural	6.0	5.0	> 0.20		

2.22 The stratigraphy in Trench 4 consisted of a concrete slab, over a rubble levelling deposit. The removal of the levelling deposit revealed a substantial north-south oriented wall (401). On the west side the ground level was lower than on the east and had been backfilled to a depth of 0.75m with brick and tile rubble (403) over a 0.05m thick dark brown soil layer (402). Below layer (402) was natural sand. On the west side of the wall, the natural sand was immediately below the levelling deposit.

2.23 No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered in Trench 4 (Plate 4).

FINDS ASSESSMENT

Finds Concordance

Context	Tile		Comments
	No	Wt	
403	1	1705	Malting tile
Totals	1	1705	

Ceramic Building Material

2.24 One broken fragment of a perforated malting tile, weighing 1705g, was recovered from the layer of backfill adjacent to wall [401]. The piece, which is made of white clay, measures 195mm in length, 145mm in width and 50mm in depth. The upper face is covered in a pattern of slightly raised perforations arranged in circles approximately 20mm in diameter, comprising seven small holes set around a central hole (Plate 5). The individual holes measure approximately 2mm in diameter. These are arranged in diagonal rows. The lower face consists of larger holes, approximately 21mm in diameter, made by the perforating tool (Plate 6).

2.25 Malting tiles were laid to form the floor of the drying kiln, with the green malt laid directly on the tiles.

Recommendations

2.26 No further work is proposed on this small assemblage.

3 Discussion

Archaeological Background

3.1 The Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record (HER) lists all documented heritage assets within the Central Bedfordshire and Luton Borough administrative districts, including evidence of archaeological activity, ranging from chance finds to full-scale excavations. The HER was consulted on 30th January 2013, covering a 500m radius from the site centre.

3.2 The earliest evidence of settlement in the immediate vicinity derives from finds of Mesolithic flints (HER 2595) recovered during road widening to the southeast of Top Farm.

3.3 Approximately 400m to the north east of Top Farm there are a number of undated cropmarks, most being likely to represent recent field boundaries, although two undated rectangular enclosures are also visible (HER 3521).

3.4 The possible line of a Roman road has been identified immediately to the north of Top Farm (HER 5342). However, subsequent research and analysis of the evidence has shown that this is probably an enclosure road and not the route of an authentic Roman road, which may lie further north (Fadden 1965, Simco 1984, 78-79).

3.5 The proposed development site lies within the former medieval manor of Beaulieu which held the priory of Beaulieu (HER 813).

3.6 The priory was founded as a house of Benedictine Monks between 1140 and 1146 by Henry d'Albini whose principal residence of Cainhoe Castle (HER 225) lies approximately 1.3km to the south west of Top Farm.

3.7 The new foundation was on the site of an existing hermitage, known as Moddry, and also merged with a small monastic cell at Millbrook. Henry's son, Robert d'Albini, later confirmed the grant of the priory to St Alban's Abbey.

3.8 The bulk of the priory's estate, the Manor of Beaulieu, lay in Clophill with a few other outlying properties.

3.9 Beaulieu Priory was never a large or wealthy house. An inquisition of 1433 records that its resources should have been able to support a community of five monks. It is doubtful whether the community ever exceeded this number.

3.10 During the 14th century the Priory was partially destroyed by fire. A visitation by the Abbot of St Albans found that the Priory was in a poverty stricken condition and barely able to support two monks. It was decided that the cell could not sustain an independent existence and that it should be joined to the mother house of St Albans Abbey. This process was completed in 1460 at which point the Priory ceased to exist and its estate reverted to St Albans Abbey.

3.11 Although the Priory ceased to exist as an institutional entity in the mid 15th century, the site continued in use as a farm, becoming Top Farm and the centre of the Manor of Beaulieu.

3.12 A lease of 1538 (BLARS: X4/1) records a number of buildings at the site, most of which would originally have formed part of the medieval priory. They include a hall with parlour and chamber above, kitchen, stable, mill, barn and chapel. The fate of these buildings, none of which now survive above ground, is not known although the chapel was still standing in 1621 when it was recorded in a will.

3.13 The site of the priory was still recognisable in the late 19th century when it was noted that foundations could be seen below ground (Foster 1889).

3.14 In the early 20th century earthworks were visible in a pasture field to the east of Top Farm and finds, including medieval glazed floor tiles and a 14th century coffin lid, were recorded (Page 1908, 321). The earthworks were flattened by ploughing during the first half of the 20th century.

3.15 Small scale archaeological excavation in 1963 and 1965 to the east of Top Farm produced evidence of stone buildings dating to the medieval period and contemporary finds of pottery, floor tiles and architectural fragments (Fadden 1966).

3.16 In 1990 unauthorised earth moving on the eastern side of the present transport depot revealed archaeological deposits including footings and floor layers forming the remains of a substantial medieval building. Walls were observed to survive up to a height of 500mm.

3.17 Trial trenching was undertaken in advance of landscaping along the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of the transport depot in 2005. Archaeological deposits of medieval date together with pottery and ceramic building material were found in these investigations (Kaye 2005).

3.18 It has been suggested that the site of the priory's mill is located on the banks of the River Flit (HER 9130) approximately 500m to the southeast of Top Farm.

3.19 A number of post-medieval farm buildings are noted in the area, including Top Farm barn and early 18th century barn which is no longer extant (HER 15261) and Speedsdairy farmhouse and barns (HER 13069, 15153 & 15152).

Research Design

3.20 The aims of the evaluation have been:

- to establish the likely presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, and characterise them in terms of location, depth, extent, date, character and condition should they be present;
- to consider the local and regional archaeological and historical context of such remains, and their significance and quality, in relation to the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Oake et al 2007, Medlycott & Brown 2008, Medlycott 2011);
- to provide sufficient information to ensure that an appropriate strategy for the mitigation of damage or destruction of such remains by the development is adopted.

3.21 It was considered that such an investigation had the potential to contribute to an understanding of the origins and development of the former medieval priory of Beaulieu, and to a number of specific research questions including the study of:

- the development of the medieval road system and its re-use of Roman precursors;
- the form and function of ancillary monastic buildings;
- medieval settlement, the agrarian economy and land use changes;
- the development of rural settlement in the county in the post-medieval period.

Collected Data

3.22 Four trenches were excavated within the footprints of the two new proposed buildings. These demonstrated that the site had been terraced and natural sand was encountered close to the existing surface.

3.23 The data collected from the trenches has been considered in the context of these research questions, as follows:

- The possible line of a Roman road has been identified immediately to the north of Top Farm, although this is now considered more likely to be a later enclosure road. No evidence for Roman activity was revealed during the investigation.
- The proposed development site lies within the former medieval manor of Beaulieu which held the priory of Beaulieu (HER 813). Despite this, no evidence of medieval monastic buildings was recovered during the investigation.
- The proposed development site lies within a former medieval manor and priory of Beaulieu, which would have been dependent on an agricultural estate with an associated mill. Despite this, no evidence of medieval agricultural buildings or other agricultural activity was recovered during the investigation.
- Top Farm is a known post-medieval farm with a number of post-medieval farm buildings, including a long threshing barn with a half-hipped roof (HER 15261) that is shown on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) and survived until at least the 1970s (Figure 8). A single post medieval/early modern wall was revealed in Trench 4, which lies in the footprint of this barn. On the west side the ground level was lower and a malting tile was found in the backfill. This may suggest that the building, or part of it, formerly housed a malting kiln.

Conclusion

3.24 Four trial trenches were excavated revealing natural sand overlain by subsoil, and modern overburden and concrete. A single post-medieval/early modern wall was revealed in Trench 4. This appears to be the eastern plinth for the 18th century barn (HER15261) that formerly occupied this part of the site, and may have been used for malting at some stage.

3.25 The absence of remains earlier than the post-medieval period, coupled with the lack of surface deposits such as topsoil and subsoil, suggest that the site has been terraced and that a significant quantity of material has been removed from the site.

3.26 On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might disturb further archaeological remains may be considered to be *Low* for all periods except the post-medieval period, where the risk should be considered *High*. The significance of such post-medieval remains may, however, be considered to be *Low*.

Confidence Rating

3.27 During the course of the fieldwork, the conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. There were no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which was less than *High*.

4 Heritage Asset Assessment

4.1 The proposed development site lies within the former medieval manor of Beaulieu, which held the priory of Beaulieu (HER 813). The priory is believed to have been centred immediately to the east of Top Farm and are likely to extend into the site, but no above ground remains survive (Figure 9).

- Remains associated with the priory of Beaulieu are considered to be of *Major* significance, in that they represent a site type that is less frequently found in the archaeological record, and that has the potential to contribute to both national and regional research agenda.

4.2 Part of the development lies within the footprint of an early 18th century barn (HER 15261) that is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 and remained extant until at least the 1970s (Figure 9).

- Post-medieval farm buildings face a high rate of attrition due to demolition and conversion. Extant buildings are increasingly considered to be of *Major* significance, in that they represent a site type that is less frequently found, and that has the potential to contribute to both national and regional research agenda. Buried remains of post-medieval farm buildings are considered to be of *Moderate* or *Minor* significance, in that they are more commonly found in the archaeological record and are unlikely to add significantly to our existing knowledge.

4.3 The development site also lies in an archaeological landscape which has the potential to preserve other heritage assets dating from the prehistoric period onwards.

- Potential remains of earlier prehistoric date are considered to be of national and regional importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Major*.
- Potential remains of later prehistoric date are considered to be of national and regional importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Major*.
- Potential remains of Iron Age date are considered to be of national and regional importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Major*.
- Potential remains of Roman date are considered to be of national and regional importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Major*.
- Potential remains of Saxon date are considered to be of national and regional importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Major*.
- Potential remains of medieval date are considered to be of regional and local importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Major*.

- Potential remains of post-medieval date are considered to be of regional interest and importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Moderate*.
- Potential remains of modern date are considered to be of local interest and importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Minor to Insignificant*.

4.4 The evaluation fieldwork has demonstrated that the site has been significantly truncated by later activity, probably dating to the post-medieval and modern periods. No remains associated with the priory of Beaulieu were uncovered. A wall and cellar exposed in Trench 4 may be late Victorian, and likely to be associated with the post-medieval barn that formerly occupied this part of the site. These remains are considered to be *Insignificant*, in that they have no archaeological value in the context of the present study. No other archaeological features or deposits were uncovered.

4.5 The proposed development will involve the further truncation of the site. On the basis of the results of the evaluation fieldwork, it is not considered that the development will have any impact on the significance of identified or potential heritage assets on or in the vicinity of the site.

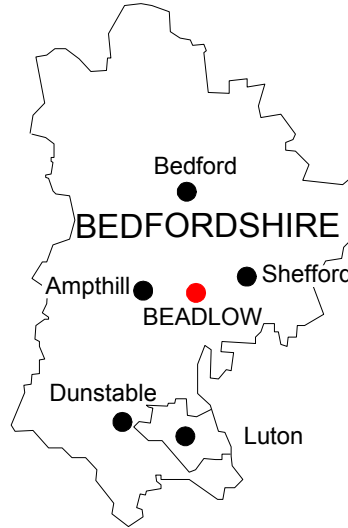
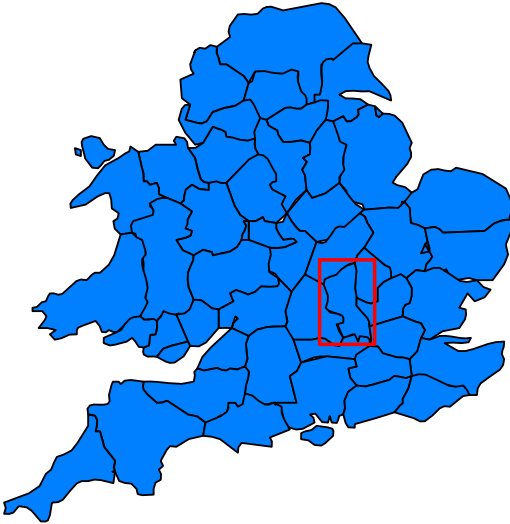
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6 Illustrations

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Figure 2	Trench location
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Figure 6	Trench 4
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Plate 2	Trench 2
Plate 3	Trench 3
Plate 4	Trench 4
Plate 5	Malting tile, upper face
Plate 6	Malting tile, lower face

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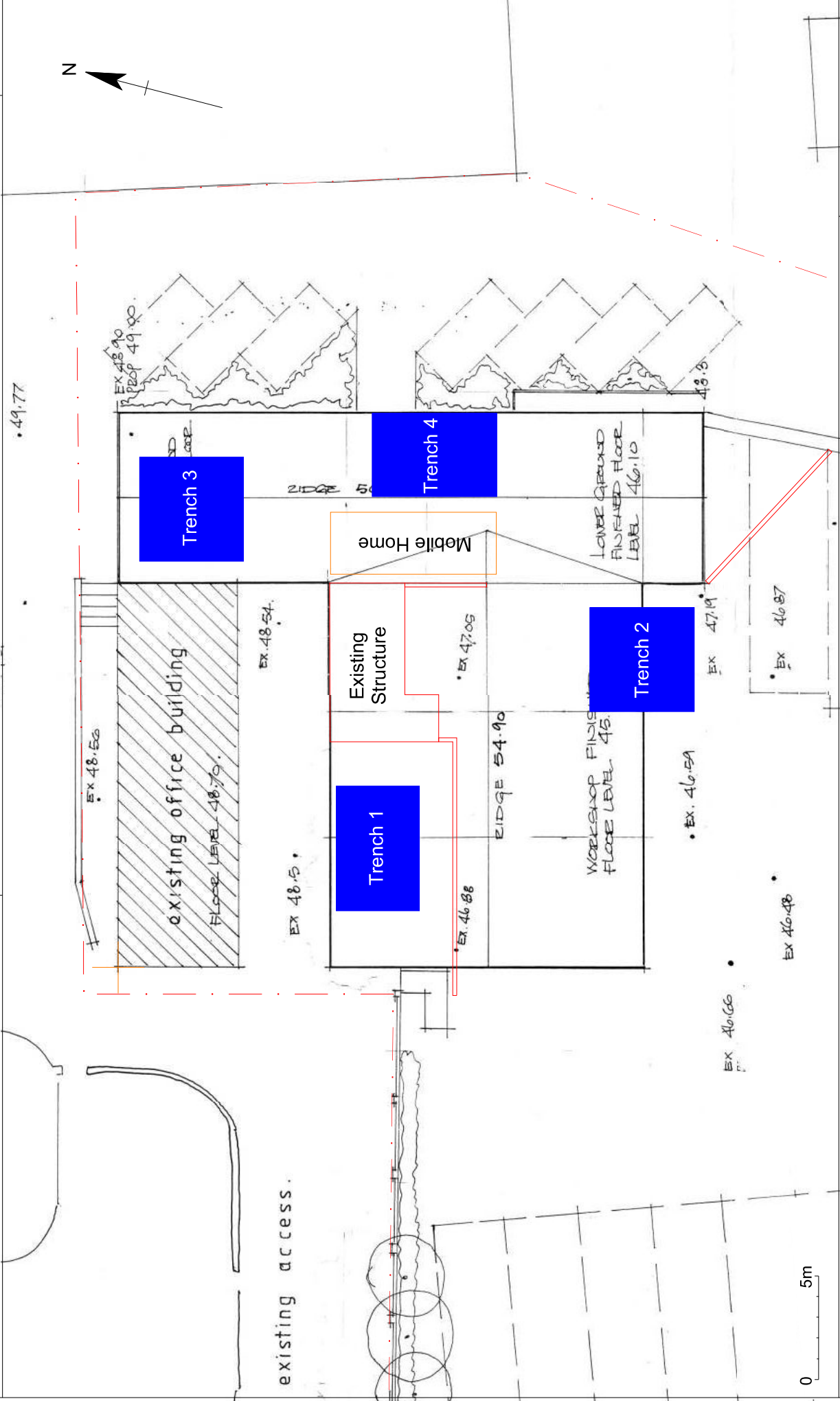
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Site Location

Scale 1:2000

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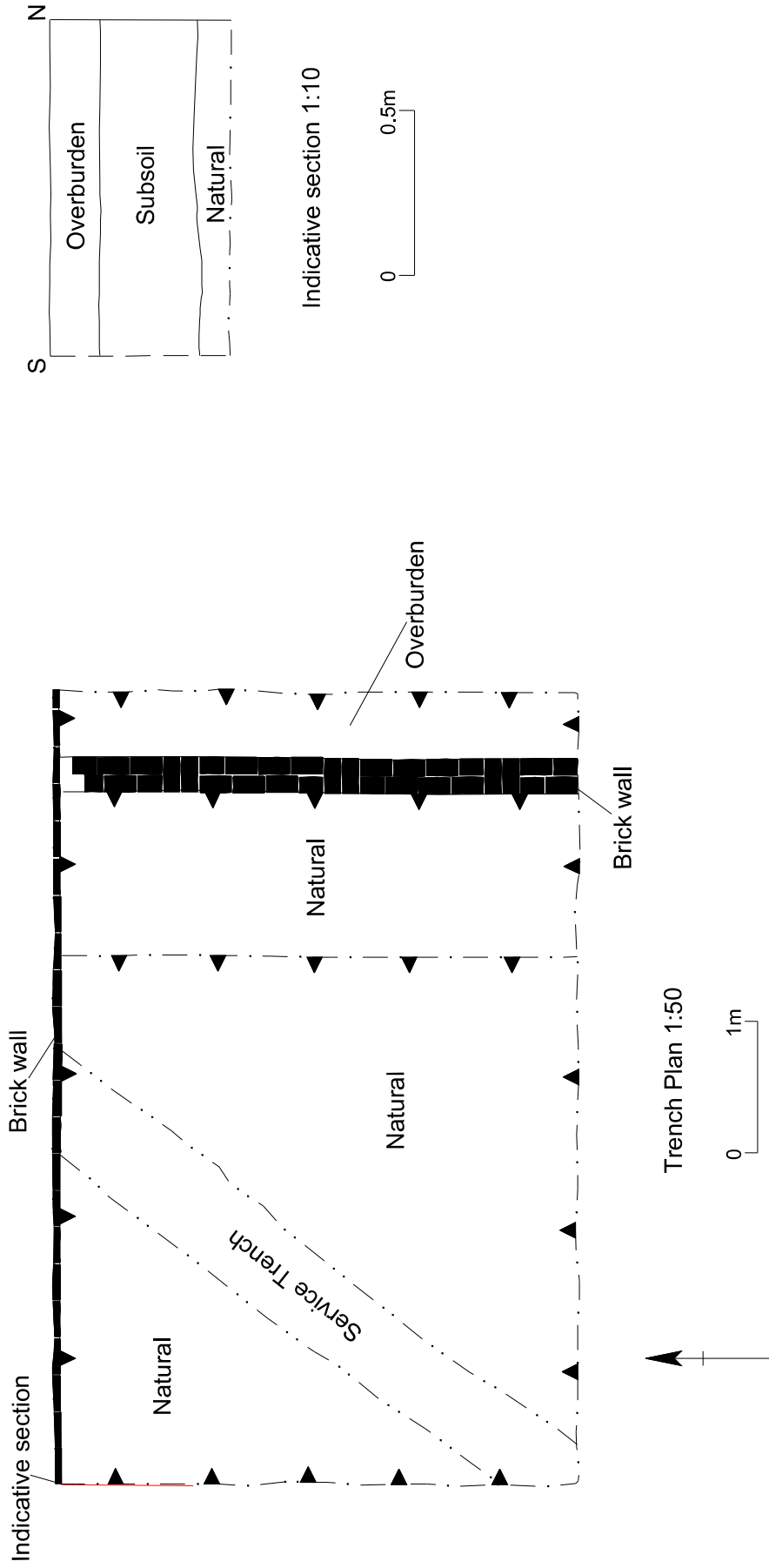
Figure 1



Trench Location

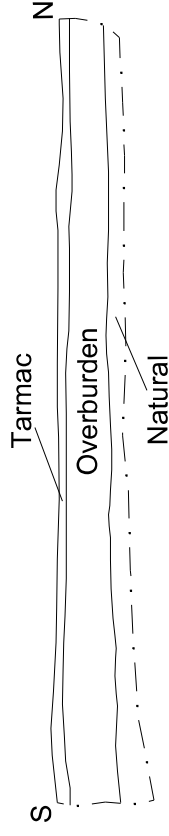
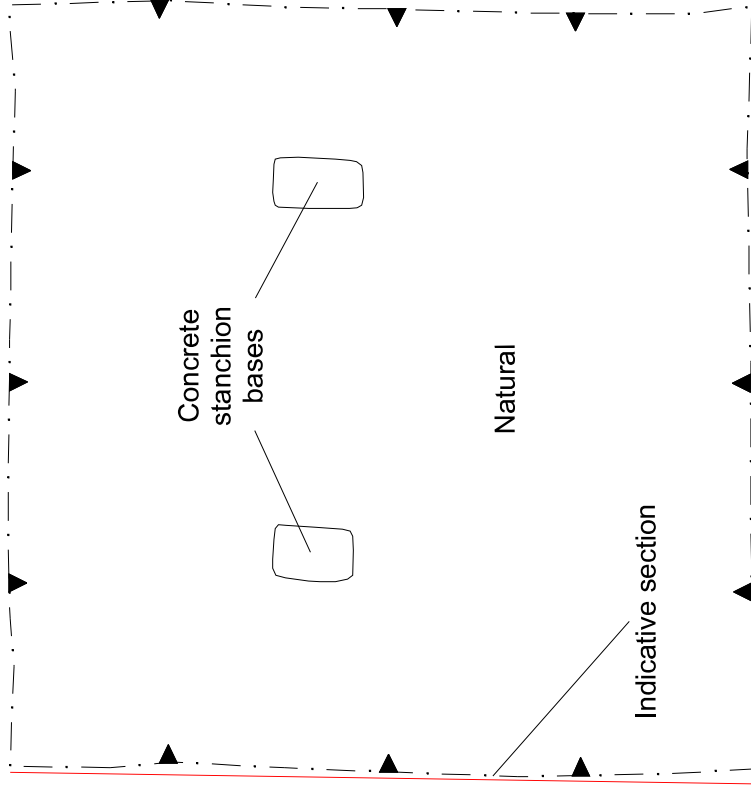
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Figure 2

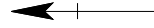


Trench 1

Figure 3

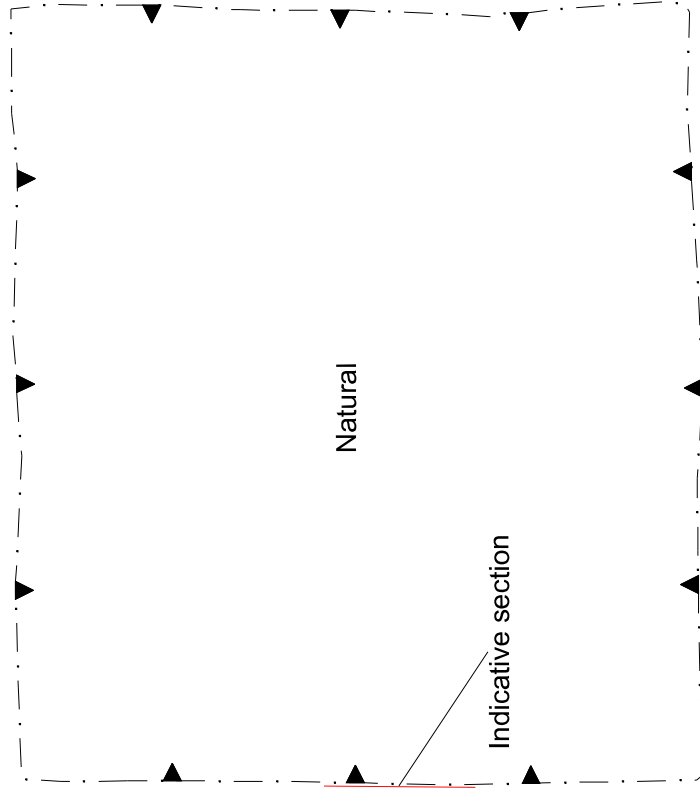


Trench Plan 1:50



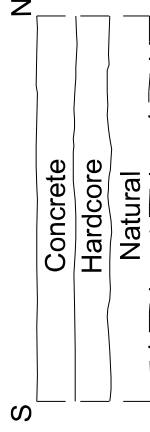
Trench 2

Figure 4



Trench Plan 1:50

A scale bar for the trench plan, showing a length of 1 meter. The bar is marked with '0' at the start and '1m' at the end.

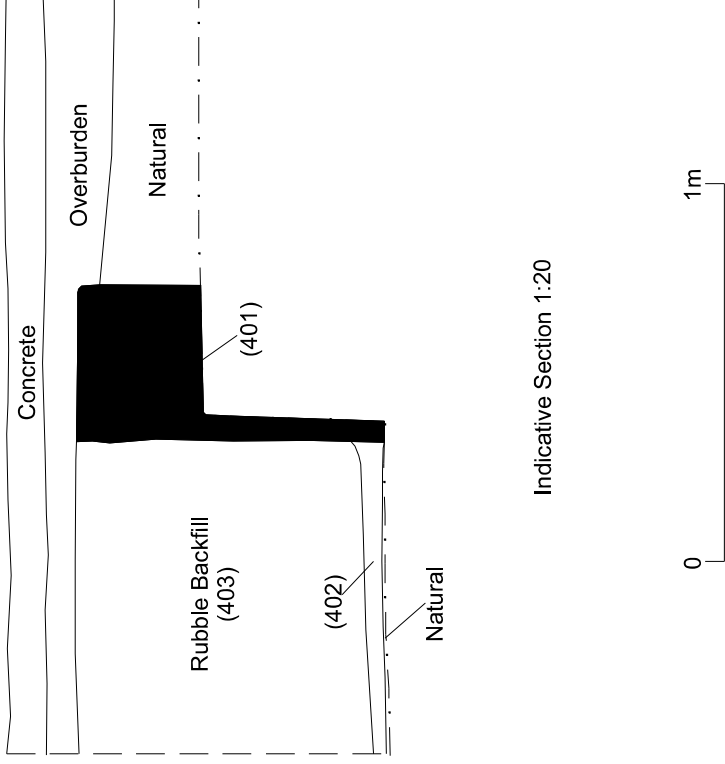
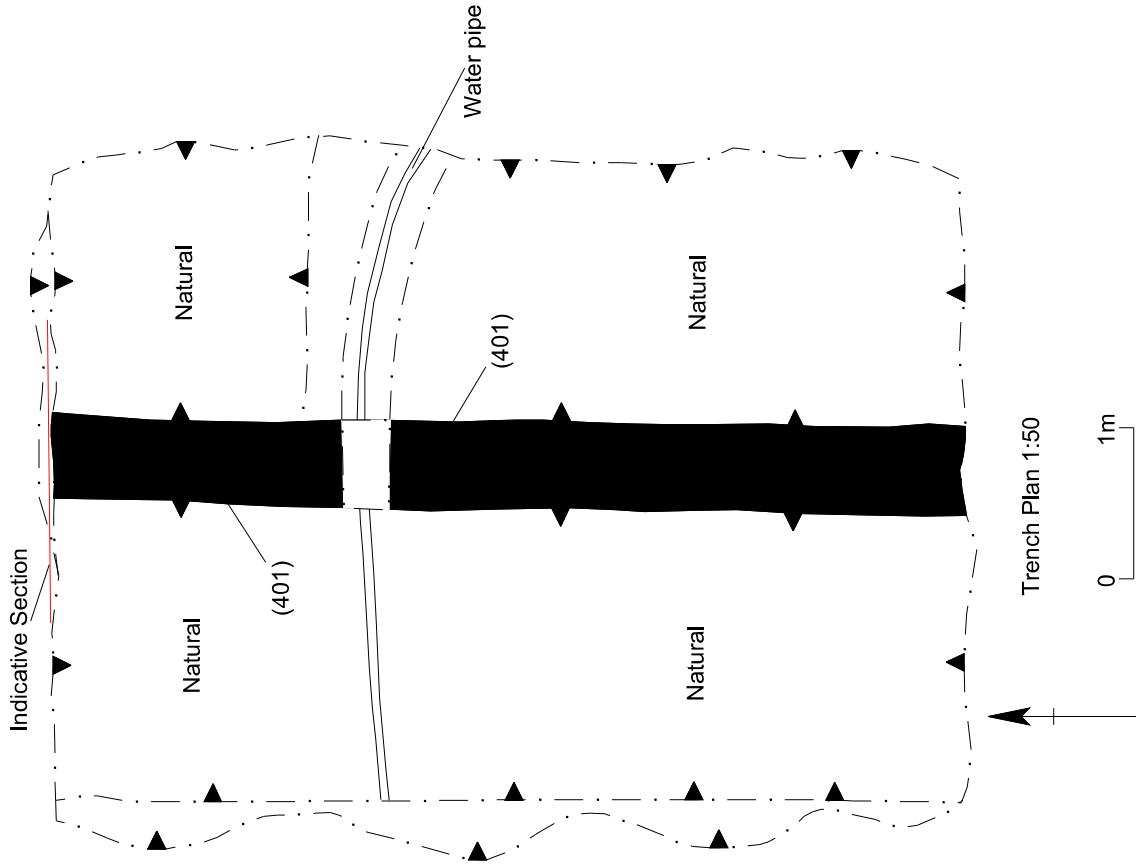


Indicative section 1:20

A scale bar for the indicative section, showing a length of 0.5 meters. The bar is marked with '0' at the start and '0.5m' at the end.

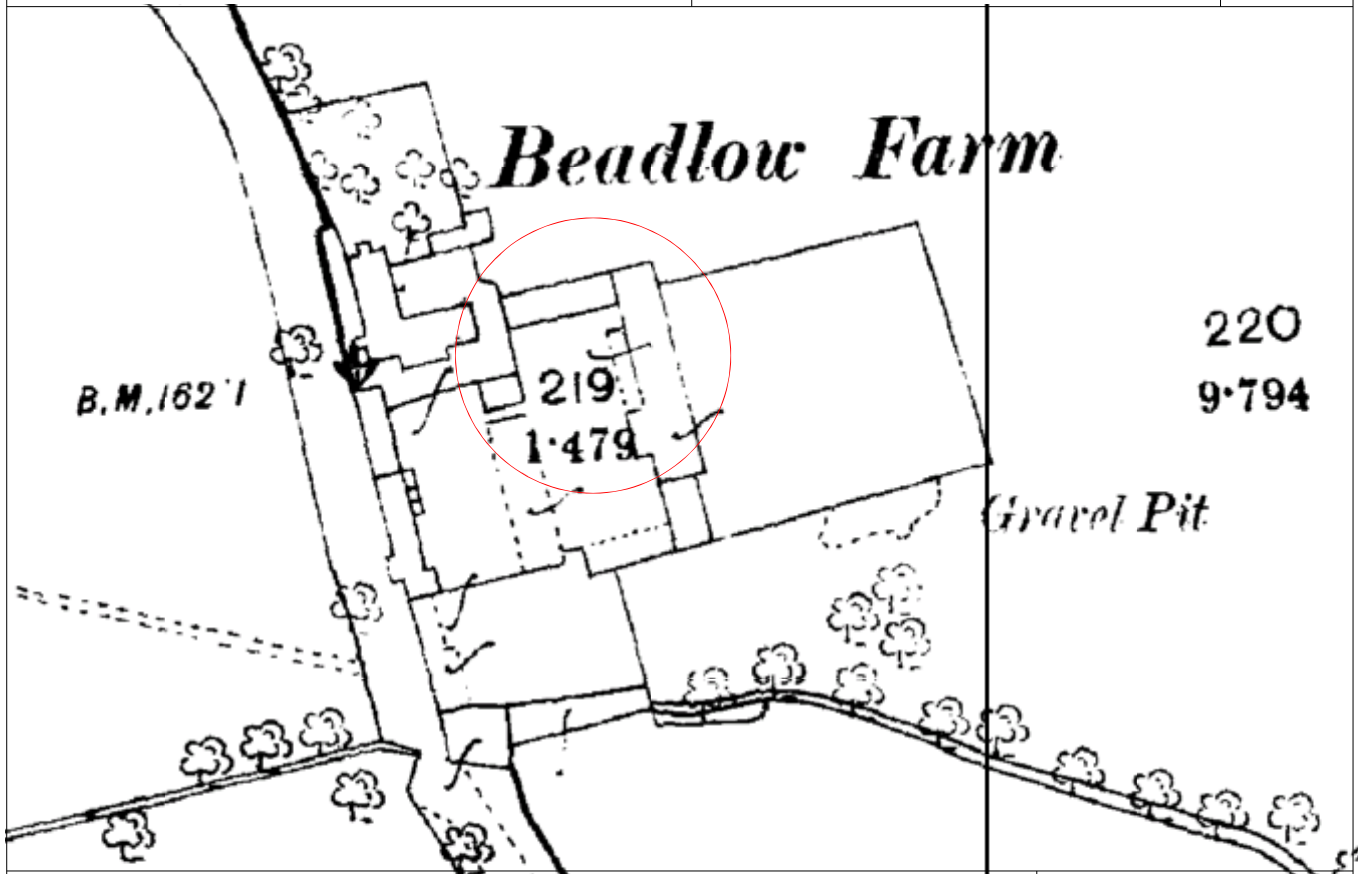
Trench 3

Figure 5



Trench 4

Figure 6



Ordnance Survey, 1883

Scale 1:1250

Figure 7



Aerial view of Top Farm in the 1970s

NTS

Figure 8

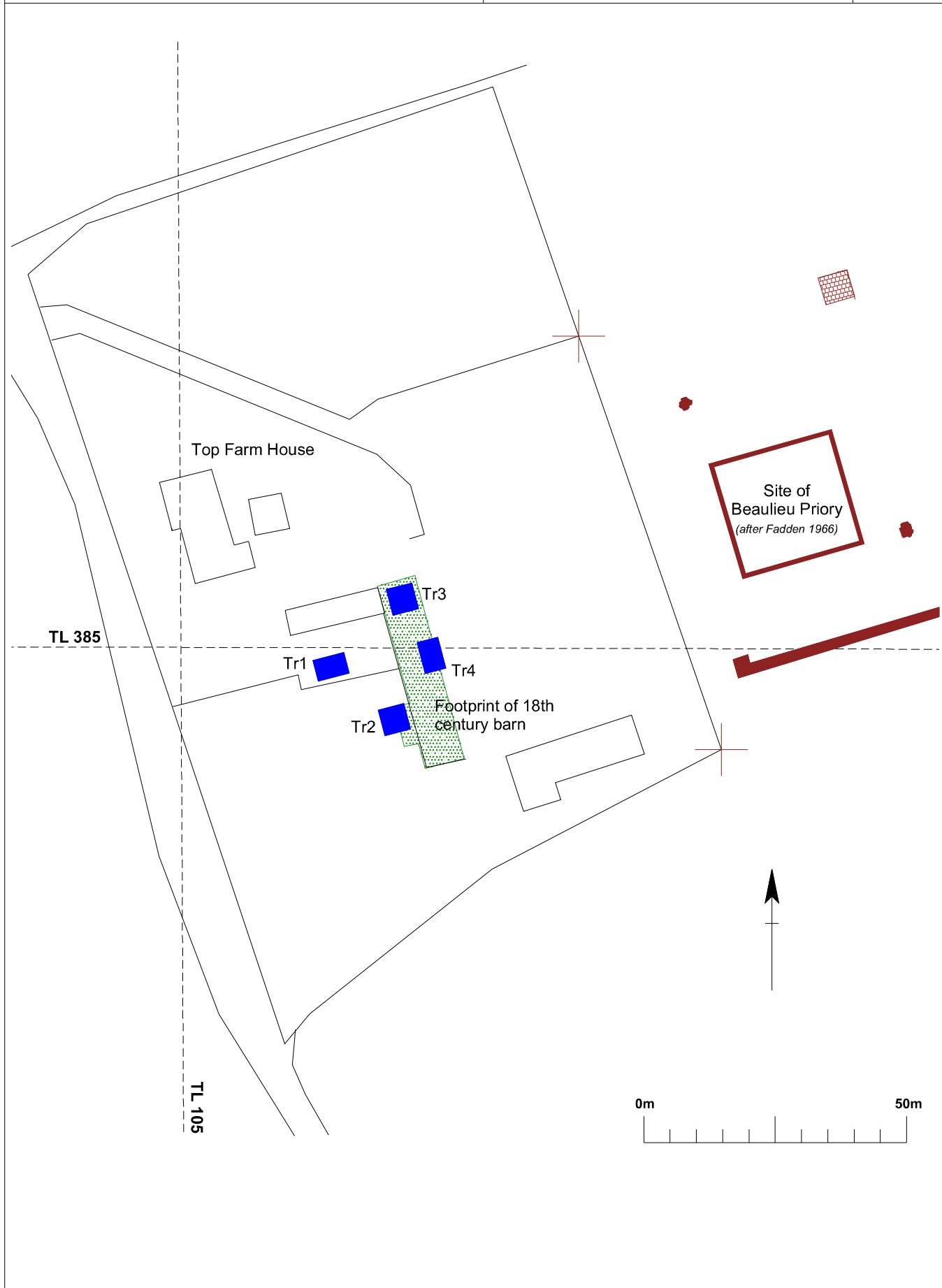




Plate 1: Trench 1, looking east



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking north-east



Plate 3: Trench 3, looking west



Plate 4: Trench 4, looking west



Plate 5: Malting tile from (403), upper face



Plate 6: Malting tile from (403), lower face

Appendix

Oasis Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: heritage1-142242	
Project details	
Project name	Beadlow, Top Farm
Short description of the project	<p>In order to characterise the archaeological potential of the site of a proposed new development on land at Top Farm, Beadlow, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to undertake an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching in advance of an application for planning consent.</p> <p>Four trial trenches were excavated revealing natural sand overlain by subsoil, and modern overburden and concrete. A single post-medieval/early modern wall was revealed in Trench 4. This was probably constructed within the 18th century barn that formerly occupied this part of the site, and may have been used for malting at some stage.</p> <p>The absence of remains earlier than the post-medieval period, coupled with the lack of surface deposits such as topsoil and subsoil, suggest that the site has been terraced and that a significant quantity of material has been removed from the site.</p> <p>On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might disturb further archaeological remains may be considered to be <i>Low</i> for all periods except the post-medieval period, where the risk should be considered <i>High</i>. The significance of such post-medieval remains may, however, be considered to be <i>Low</i>.</p>
Project dates	Start: 18-02-2013 End: 19-02-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HN1043 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BEDFM 2013.05 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MALTING TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	BEDFORDSHIRE MID BEDFORDSHIRE CLOPHILL Top Farm, Beadlow
Postcode	SG17 5PL

Study area	513.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 1053 3849 52 0 52 02 00 N 000 23 18 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Heritage Network
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	James Snee
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Bedford Museums
Physical Archive ID	BEDFM 2013.05
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Bedford Museum
Digital Archive ID	BEDFM 2013.05
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Bedford Museums
Paper Archive ID	BEDFM 2013.05
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Report"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Top Farm, Beadlow, Bedfordshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Snee, J.
Other bibliographic details	Report no.778
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth, Herts.
Description	A4 booklet, comb bound, green cover, 16 pages, 9 figures, 6 plates