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**LAND ADJACENT TO VILLAGE FARM, 47 RADWELL ROAD,  
MILTON ERNEST, BEDFORDSHIRE MK44 1SH**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors:	Thomas Muir (Fieldwork and report) Andrew Peachey (Research) Antony RR Mustchin (Editor)	
Illustrations:	Kathren Henry	
NGR: 501485 256140	Report No: 5346	
District: Bedford Borough	Site Code: AS1868	
Approved:	Project No: 7009	
Claire Halpin MCIfA	Date: 31 March 2017 Revised: 10/04/2017	

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,  
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ  
Tel 01284 765210**

**P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,  
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF  
Tel: 01462 850483**

**e-mail [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)  
[www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)**



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#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>Land adjacent to Village Farm, 47 Radwell Road, Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire MK44 1SH</i>		
<i>In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Village Farm, 47 Radwell Road, Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire MK44 1SH (NGR 501485 256140). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for a new dwelling with car port (BBC Planning Reference 13/02068/FUL). It was required based on advice from Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Team (BBC HET).</i>			
<i>Two trial trenches were excavated. Numerous features were revealed in both trenches (Trench 1: 8 and Trench 2: 7). The features comprised ditches (5), pits (5), postholes (3), a gully and a modern pathway.</i>			
<i>Three features were modern (Posthole F1005 and Brick Pathway M1010 (Trench 1), and Pit F1019 (Trench 2). The majority of features were undated but two features in Trench 2 contained medieval pottery. Pit F1017 contained nine sherds (mid 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) and Ditch F1021 contained five sherds (11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century).</i>			
<b>Project dates (fieldwork)</b>	<i>March 2017</i>		
<b>Previous work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>N</i>	<b>Future work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>TBC</i>
<b>P. number</b>	<i>7009</i>	<b>Site code</b>	<i>AS1868</i>
<b>Type of project</b>	<i>Trial trench evaluation</i>		
<b>Site status</b>	<i>Within an Area of Archaeological Interest</i>		
<b>Current land use</b>	<i>Garden</i>		
<b>Planned development</b>	<i>Residential</i>		
<b>Main features (+dates)</b>	<i>Ditches, pits, postholes, gully</i>		
<b>Significant finds (+dates)</b>	<i>Medieval 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup>C; Mid 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> C)</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
<b>County/ District/ Parish</b>	<i>Bedfordshire</i>	<i>Bedford Borough</i>	<i>Milton Ernest</i>
<b>HER/ SMR for area</b>	<i>HER</i>		
<b>Post code (if known)</b>	<i>MK44 1SH</i>		
<b>Area of site</b>	<i>c. 625m<sup>2</sup></i>		
<b>NGR</b>	<i>501485 256140</i>		
<b>Height AOD (min/max)</b>	<i>c. 43m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
<b>Brief issued by</b>	<i>BBC HET</i>		
<b>Project supervisor/s (PO)</b>	<i>Thomas Muir</i>		
<b>Funded by</b>	<i>Mr Ian Causton</i>		
<b>Full title</b>	<i>Land adjacent to Village Farm, 47 Radwell Road, Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire MK44 1SH. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<b>Authors</b>	<i>Muir, T.</i>		
<b>Report no.</b>	<i>5346</i>		
<b>Date (of report)</b>	<i>31 March 2017 (Revised 10/04/2017)</i>		

**LAND ADJACENT TO VILLAGE FARM, 47 RADWELL ROAD, MILTON ERNEST,  
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**SUMMARY**

*In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Village Farm, 47 Radwell Road, Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire MK44 1SH (NGR 501485 256140). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for a new dwelling with car port (BBC Planning Reference 13/02068/FUL). It was required based on advice from Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Team (BBC HET).*

*The village of Milton Ernest, situated approximately 5km north-west of Bedford, was recorded in the Domesday Book and is understood to have origins in the late Saxon period. The parish church dates back to the Norman period (HER MDB858). The site at Village Farm lies at the postulated western end of what would have been the nucleus of the medieval village (HER MDB17010).*

*The site is situated immediately adjacent to, and west of, Village Farm (HER MBD5782), a Grade II Listed substantial farmhouse with a date stone marked 'RTM 1670' on the central stack.*

*Numerous features were revealed in both trenches (Trench 1: 8 and Trench 2: 7). The features were varied and comprised ditches (5), pits (5), postholes (3), a gully and a modern pathway.*

*Three features were modern (Posthole F1005 and Brick Pathway M1010 (Trench 1), and Pit F1019 (Trench 2). The majority of features were undated but two features in Trench 2 contained medieval pottery. Pit F1017 contained nine sherds (mid 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) and Ditch F1021 contained five sherds (11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century).*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Village Farm, 47 Radwell Road, Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire MK44 1SH (NGR 501485 256140; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for a new dwelling with car port (BBC Planning Reference 13/02068/FUL). It was required based on advice from Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Team (BBC HET).

1.2 Following the completion of the evaluation, BBC may require further archaeological mitigation dependent on the results of the project, for which they would issue a further brief.

1.3 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by BBC HET, HET *Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation at Land Adjacent Village Farm, 47 Radwell Rd, Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire MK44 1SH* (dated December 2016; Vanessa Clarke). And a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 19/01/2017) and approved by BBC HET. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), and Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.4 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

### **Planning Policy Context**

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site lies on the southern side of Radwell Road in the core of the village of Milton Ernest. Riverside View bounds the site to the west. It is proposed to erect a new dwelling and car port in the garden to the west of the existing house. The latter (No. 47) is a Grade II listed building of 17<sup>th</sup> century date fronting the main village street.

### **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site lies at c. 43m AOD on sand and gravel deposits overlying Blisworth Limestone (British Geological Survey 1978), on higher ground above the valley of the River Great Ouse.

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 Archaeological evidence pre-dating the medieval period at Milton Ernest is limited to a probable Roman ford located at the southern end of River Lane, as it crosses the River Great Ouse, c.300m to the south (HER MBD1325). It was reported during pipe laying work that 'paving slabs' and Roman coins were found, and a photograph records two upright stones at the postulated crossing point.

4.2 The village of Milton Ernest, situated approximately 5km north-west of Bedford, was recorded in the Domesday Book and is understood to have origins in the late Saxon period. The parish church dates back to the Norman period (HER MDB858). The site at Village Farm lies at the postulated western end of what would have been the nucleus of the medieval village (HER MDB17010). It is within a locally identified Area of Archaeological Interest. In the 14<sup>th</sup> century it is estimated that the village was twice its present size, with significant earthworks to the east of the village around Flewton End representing house platforms, a hollow way and other components of the shrunken medieval settlement (HER MBD1323). Surviving areas of medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation are also visible in this area, and also to the north and south-west of the village (HER MBD3297 & MBD5104). Close to the site an early 14<sup>th</sup> century Papal Bull was found in the garden of 42 Radwell Road c.30m to the north-east (HER MBD15985). The site of the medieval manor is believed to be on that of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Manor Farm, opposite the site at 52-56 Radwell Road (HER MBD5777), but there have been no further archaeological investigations or evidence to confirm its presence.

4.3 The principal farm houses in the nucleus of Milton Ernest appear to share origins in the late 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, including Home Farmhouse, Lindham Court (HER MBD5779 & MBD5786). The site is situated immediately adjacent to, and west of, Village Farm (HER MBD5782), a Grade II Listed substantial farmhouse with a date stone marked 'RTM 1670' on the central stack. The farmhouse is gable end on to the main village street, Radwell Road. On the opposite side of Radwell Road is Manor Farmhouse (HER MBD5777), which also has origins in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Further east on Radwell Road are other broadly contemporary Grade II listed buildings, the closest of which are 25 and 15 Radwell Road (HER MBD5784 & MBD5783). A late 18<sup>th</sup> century workhouse was also once situated c.175m to the east (HER MBD1884), while the sites of former buildings close to the north-east and east are shown on the 1803 Enclosure map (HER MBD5252 & MBD5253). The extent of the village remained relatively unchanged through the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The country house and grounds of Milton Ernest Hall, the only complete country house designed by William Butterfield, were built in 1853-4 to the south of the village (HER MBD1093, MBD7032, MBD8367, MBD9248 & MBD15135). The grounds were used for temporary buildings in the Second World War (HER MBD9888).



## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Two trenches were excavated: Trench 1 was 17m x 1.60m. Trench 2 was 20.5m x 1.60m. The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Figs. 2-3). Trench 2 was L-shaped so as to fit within the available area of excavation within the site.

5.2 The topsoil and overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate.

5.3 The open trenches and excavated spoil were manually/ visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

### Trench 1 (Figs. 2 - 4)

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 42.77m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints.
0.20 – 0.33m	L1001	Subsoil. Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints.
0.33m +	L1002	Natural. Firm, light brown yellow sandy clay with small and medium sub-angular limestone.

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 42.91m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.26 – 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.43m +	L1002	Natural. As above.

*Description: Trench 1 revealed three postholes (F1005, F1007, and F1013), Pits F1015, and F1031, Ditch F1003, Gully F1028, and a modern brick pathway, F1011. Posthole F1005 contained modern glass and the other features contained no finds.*

Gully F1028 was linear in plan (5.0+ x 0.58+ x 0.20m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1029, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay. It contained no finds.

Pit F1031 was sub-circular (0.60 x 0.56 x 0.30m). It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1032, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay. It contained no finds.

Pit F1015 was sub-circular in plan (1.60 x 1.05 x 0.56m). It had moderately sloping sides and a small concave base. Its fill, L1016 was a firm, mid red-brown silty clay



with moderate small sub-rounded gravel. It contained no finds. Pit F1015 cut Posthole F1013.

Modern pathway F1011 was only visible in section. It was linear in plan (0.10+ x 1.27 x 0.24m), oriented NNE/SSW. It had gentle to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1012, was a firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent small to large angular limestone. It contained no finds. Above L1012 was brick Footing M1009 (0.05+ x 1.12 x 0.06m), constructed using frogged bricks laid flat with cement bonding. Above the bricks, M1010 (0.05+ x 1.18 x 0.12m), was a red frogged brick layer with cement bonding.

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan (1.60 x 0.90 x 0.21m), oriented NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was friable, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

The postholes are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Relationship	Finds
F1005	Sub-circular in plan (0.24 x 0.22 x 0.07m). Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1006: Firm, dark grey brown, sandy silt.	-	Modern glass (1; 6g)
F1007	Circular in plan (0.19 x 0.19 x 0.05m). Gently sloping sides and a concave base	L1008: Firm, dark grey brown, sandy silt.	-	-
F1013	Sub-circular in plan (0.30+ x 0.23 x 0.16m). Steep sides and a concave base.	L1014: Firm, mid brown grey, silty clay with small gravel patches.	Cut by Pit F1015	-

## Trench 2 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 5)

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 42.93m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.22 – 0.28m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.28m +	L1002	Natural. As above

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 42.86m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.24 – 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.42m +	L1002	Natural. As above

*Description: Trench 2 contained Ditches F1021, F1024, F1026, and F1037, and Pits F1017, F1019 and F1033. Ditch F1021 contained medieval (11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century) pottery, Pit F1017 contained medieval (mid 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery and Pit F1033 contained medieval (11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century) pottery. Pit F1019 was modern (20<sup>th</sup> century).*

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Relationship	Finds
F1021	Linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.74 x 0.81m), oriented NNE/SSW. Steep sides and a flattish base.	Basal fill L1022: Friable, mid grey brown, sandy clay with occasional small to large angular limestone.	Cut by Pit F1017	Medieval (11 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> C) pottery (5; 91g), animal bone (1g)
		Upper fill L1023: Firm, mid blue grey clay with occasional small to large angular limestone.		-
F1024	Linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.24 x 0.58m), oriented NNW/SSE. Moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	L1025: Friable, mid grey brown, sandy clay with occasional small, angular limestone.	Possibly = Ditch F1026	-
F1026	Linear in plan (0.80+ x 0.48 x 0.23m), oriented NNE/SSW. Steep sides and a concave base.	L1027: Firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small sub-angular limestone.	Cut by Ditch F1037. Possibly = Ditch F1024	-
F1037	Linear in plan (5.40+ x 0.81 x 0.18m), oriented NNE/SSW. Steep sides and a flattish base.	Basal fill L1039: Firm, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional small sub-rounded flints.	Cut Ditch F1026.	-
		Upper fill L1030.		-

The pits are tabulated below.

Feature	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Relationship	Finds
F1017	Sub-circular in plan (1.30+ x 0.99 x 0.26m). Gently sloping sides and a concave base.	L1018: Friable, mid orange brown, sandy clay with occasional small to large angular limestone.	Cut by Pit F1019. Cut Ditch F1021.	Medieval (mid 13 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> C) pottery (9; 56g), struck flint (1; 30g)
F1019	Sub-circular in plan (0.50+ x 0.70 x 0.11m). Gently sloping sides and a concave base.	L1020: Friable, dark grey brown, sandy clay with occasional small to large angular limestone, and small charcoal flecks.	Cut Pit F1017.	Modern brick (1937g), animal bone (187g).
F1033	Sub-circular in plan (1.50+ x 1.35 x 1.15m). Steep sides and the base was unseen.	L1034: Firm, dark grey brown, silty clay.	Cut by Ditch F1037.	-
		L1035: Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate, medium, sub-angular sandstone.		Medieval (11 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> C) pottery (6; 62g); animal bone (29g); burnt bone (<1g).
		L1036: Firm, dark blue grey, silty clay.		-

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost across the site was Topsoil L1000, a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint (0.20 - 0.26m thick). Below L1000 was Subsoil L1001, a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small, sub-rounded flint (0.06m to 0.18m thick). Below Subsoil L1001 was the natural, L1002, a firm, light brownish yellow, sandy clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular limestone. The natural was 0.28 - 0.43m deep below the current ground surface.

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1003	Ditch	-
	F1005	Posthole	Modern glass
	F1007	Posthole	-
	M1010	Brick pathway	Modern (20 <sup>th</sup> C)
	F1013	Posthole	-
	F1015	Pit	-
	F1028	Gully	-
	F1031	Pit	-
2	F1017	Pit	Medieval (mid 13 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> C) pottery
	F1019	Pit	Modern (20 <sup>th</sup> C)
	F1021	Ditch	Medieval (11 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> C) pottery
	F1024	Ditch	-
	F1026	Ditch	-
	F1033	Pit	Medieval (11 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> C) pottery
	F1037	Ditch	-

9.2 The village of Milton Ernest was recorded in Domesday Book and is understood to have origins in the late Saxon period. The parish church dates back to the Norman period (HER MDB858). The site at Village Farm lies at the postulated western end of what would have been the nucleus of the medieval village (HER MDB17010). The site is situated immediately adjacent to, and west of, Village Farm (HER MBD5782), a Grade II Listed substantial farmhouse with a date stone marked 'RTM 1670' on the central stack.

9.3 Numerous features were revealed in both trenches (Trench 1: 8 and Trench 2: 7). The features were varied and comprised ditches (5), pits (5), postholes (3), a gully and a modern pathway.

9.4 Three features were modern (Posthole F1005 and Brick Pathway M1010 (Trench 1), and Pit F1019 (Trench 2)). The majority of features were undated but three features in Trench 2 contained medieval pottery. Pit F1017 contained nine sherds (mid 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century), Pit F1033 contained six sherds (11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century) and Ditch F1021 contained five sherds (11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century) (See Appendix 2). The

most abundant fabrics by sherd count and weight are medieval shelly ware (7 sherds; 78g) and St Neots type ware (6 sherds; 92g).

## Research Potential

9.5 The primary research potential of this site relates to the medieval archaeology that was recorded during the evaluation and its potential to provide information regarding the origins and development of Milton Ernest. Oake *et al.* (2007, 14) indicate that the chronology, structure, and function of individual rural settlements or classes of settlement are an important area of research for medieval period in the county of Bedfordshire. The features recorded at the current site may be used in conjunction with known contemporary activity recorded elsewhere within Milton Ernest to build a composite picture of the medieval settlement that existed here. Work conducted in Leicestershire has demonstrated the value of synthesising the results of small-scale developer-funded archaeological interventions to establish such a picture and better understand the origins, form and development of medieval rural settlements (Thomas 2006).

## 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the Bedford Museum (under **Accession No BEDFM: 2017.01**). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Mr Ian Causton for funding the project and for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Vanessa Clarke and Mr Geoff Saunders of Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Team.

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**APPENDIX 1**

**CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pottery Only)	Pottery (Qty)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other (Qty)	Other (g)
1005	1006	1	Posthole						Glass - modern	1	6
1017	1018	2	Pit	Mid 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> C	9	54					
1010		1	Modern brick pathway				3868				
1019	1020	2	Pit				1937	187			
1021	1022	2	Ditch	11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> C	5	86		1			
1033	1035	2	Pit	11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> C	6	62		29	Burnt bone	1	<1

## APPENDIX 2

## SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 20 medieval sherds weighing 202g from three contexts. The sherds are quantified below by context in Table 1. Thirteen sherds are shell tempered comprising six St Neots ware, and 7 of medieval shelly ware. The St Neots ware includes an uneven rim with a slight external bead to a large bowl of between 36 and 40cm diameter from L1035. The medieval shelly ware includes a squared rim from L1022, probably also from a bowl. The other seven sherds are sand tempered wares consisting of a Thetford ware cooking pot body sherd, five medieval coarse wares, and a single sherd of Potterspurry ware with a splash of green glaze, which came from L1018.

### Methodology

The sherds were analysed and recorded in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001, Table 1). Relevant fabric codes are provided in brackets. The Bedfordshire fabric codes are included in the Key in italics and enclosed with square brackets.

#### KEY:

SNEOT:	St Neots type ware [B1] 10 <sup>th</sup> -mid 12 <sup>th</sup>
THET:	Thetford ware [C8] 10 <sup>th</sup> -mid 12 <sup>th</sup>
MSHW:	Medieval shelly ware [B2] 11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup>
MCW1:	Medieval Coarseware1 (moderate medium to coarse sub-rounded to rounded pinkish quartz. Grey surfaces and inner core with pale brown to orange brown margins) [C43] 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup>
MCW2:	Medieval Coarseware2 (moderate fine to coarse sub-rounded to rounded grey and pink quartz. Rare rounded red shiny iron mineral. Dark grey surfaces and core with orange-brown margins) [C5] 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup>
MCW3:	Medieval Coarseware3 (moderate well-sorted medium sub-rounded to rounded grey quartz. Dark grey surfaces and core, brown margins) [C6] 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup>
MCW4:	Medieval Coarseware4 (moderate to common fine to coarse sub-rounded to rounded grey and clear quartz. Occasional rounded red and sometimes black iron oxide. Grey outer surface, brown inner surface. Orange brown margins and pale grey core) [C51/52] 11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup>
POT:	Potterspurry ware [C10] mid 13 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
1017	1018	1x2g SNEOT 5x40g MSHW 1x5g MCW2 1x1g MCW2 1x6g POT	Mid 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup>	POT: splash of yellow-green glaze
1021	1022	2x38g SNEOT 2x38g MSHW 1x10g MCW3	11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup>	SNEOT: x1 base/body angle MSHW: x1 squared lid seated ?bowl rim w/m x1 base/body angle MCW1: shoulder and everted neck to jar
1036	1035	3x52g SNEOT 1x4g THET 2x6g MCW4	11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup>	SNEOT: x1 bowl rim THET: patch of external charcoal residue MCW4: conjoining sherds

Table 1: Quantification of sherds by context



## *Reference*

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001

*Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper No. 2

## **The Ceramic Building Materials**

*Andrew Peachey*

The evaluation sampled two complete modern bricks (3868g) from structure M1010, with a further fragment of modern brick contained in Pit F1019 L1020. The complete bricks were respectively red with a deep angled frog stamped by the London Brick Company, and yellow with a deep rounded frog stamped by the Kempston Brick Company (one of the founding works of the London Brick Company). Both bricks have dimensions of 210x100x60mm and were probably produced between the 1910s and 1950s. The brick fragment in L1020 is of the same type of red brick as in M1010.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
Trench 1 looking east



2  
Ditch 1003 in Trench 1 looking south-west



3  
Post holes 1005 & 1007 in Trench 1 looking south-east



4  
Modern pathway 1009, 1010 & 1011 looking south-west





5  
Post hole 1013 & pit 1015 in Trench 1 looking north



6  
Gully 1028 in Trench 1 looking north-west



7  
Pit 1031 in Trench 1 looking south



8  
Trench 2 looking south-west





9  
Trench 2 looking north-west



10  
Pits 1017 & 1019 with ditch 1021



11  
Ditch 1024 in Trench 2 looking north

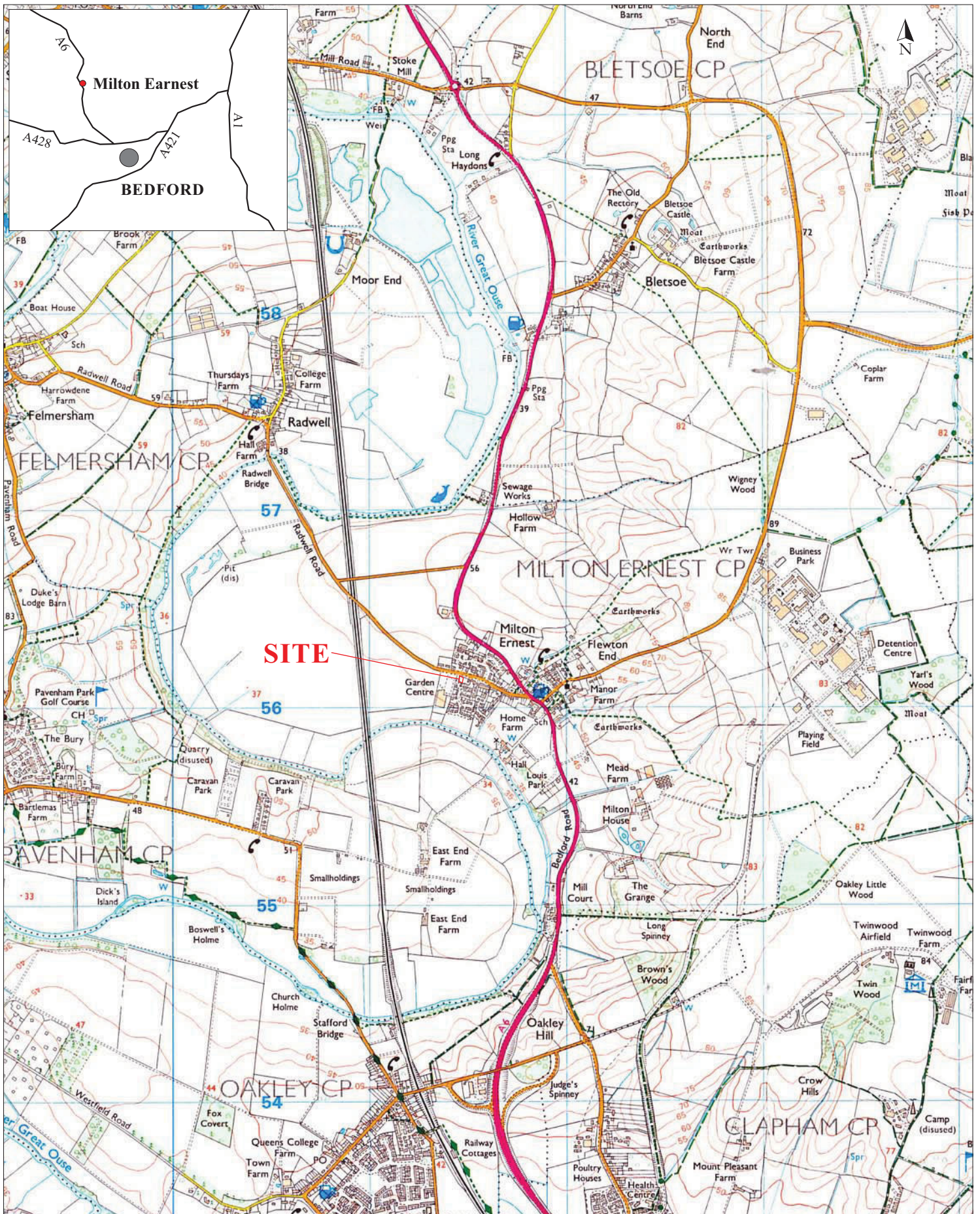


12  
Ditches 1026 & 1037 in Trench 2 looking south



13  
Pit 1033 in Trench 2 looking north

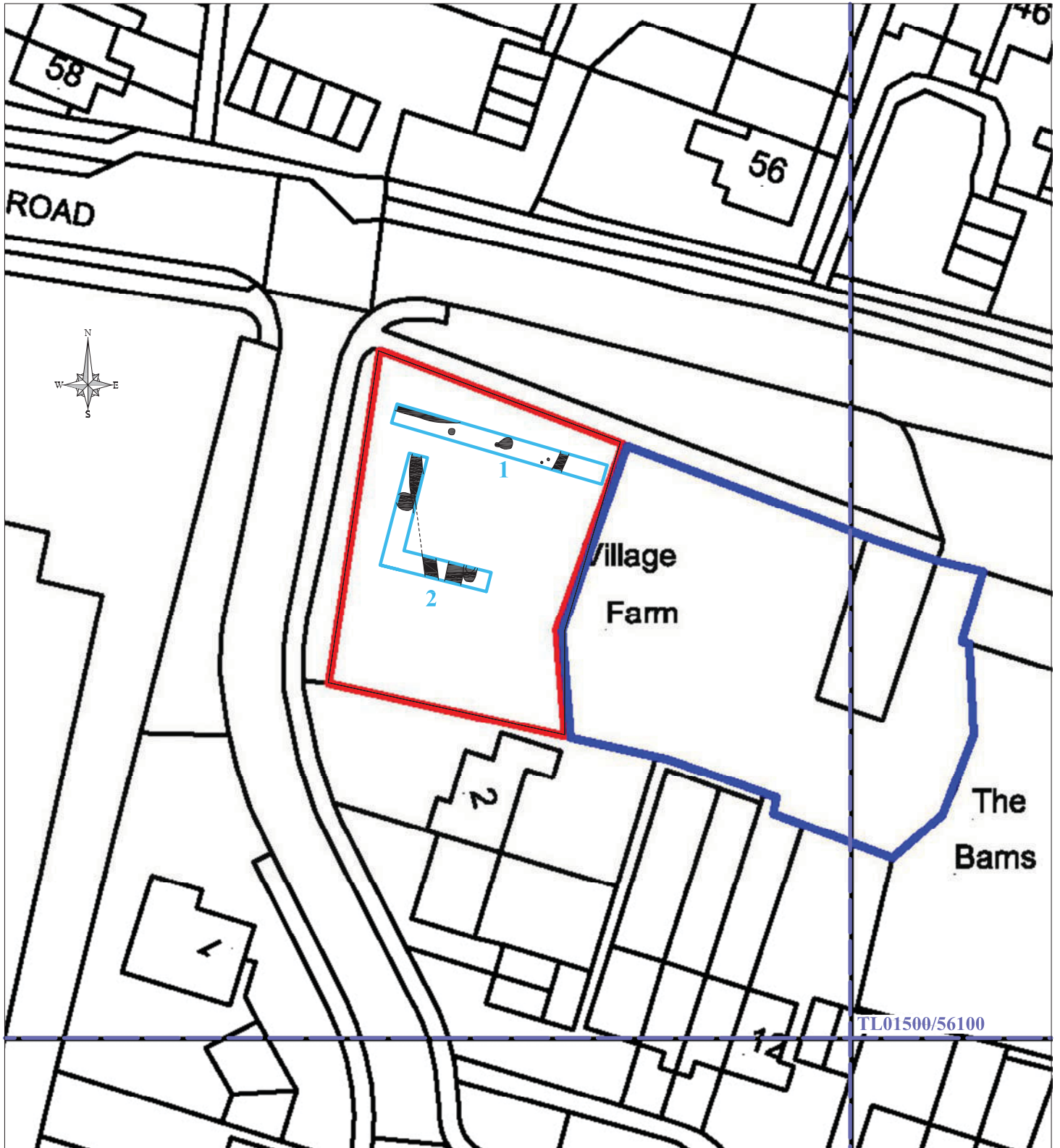




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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 Village Farmhouse, Milton Earnest, Bedfordshire (P7009)





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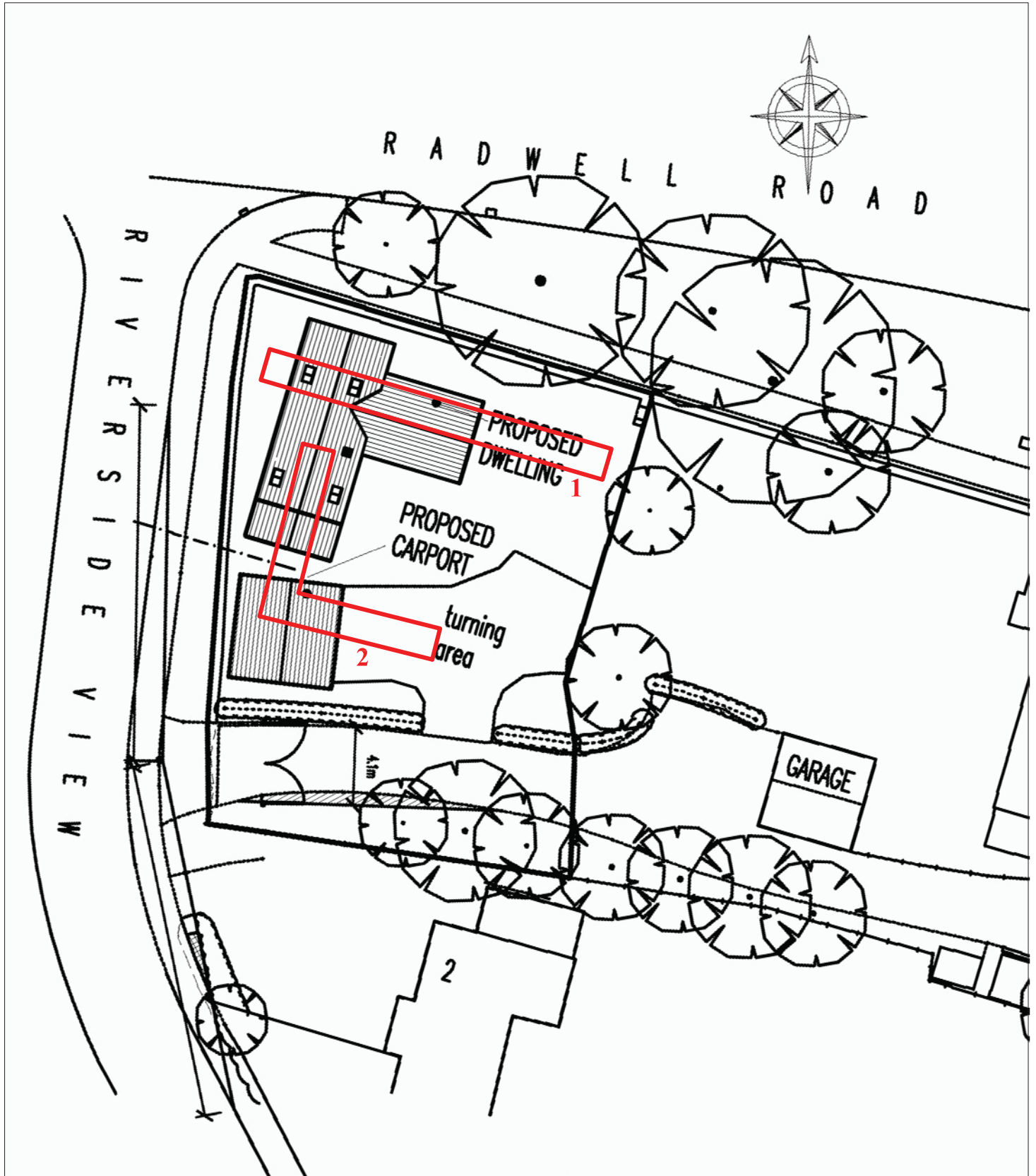
0 25m

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## Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:500 at A4

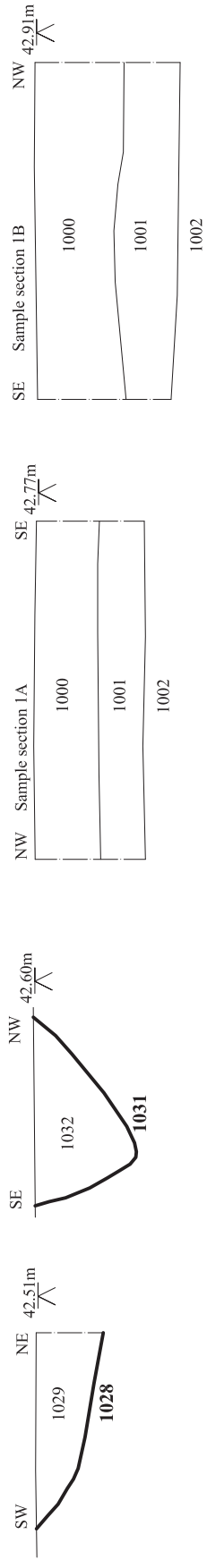
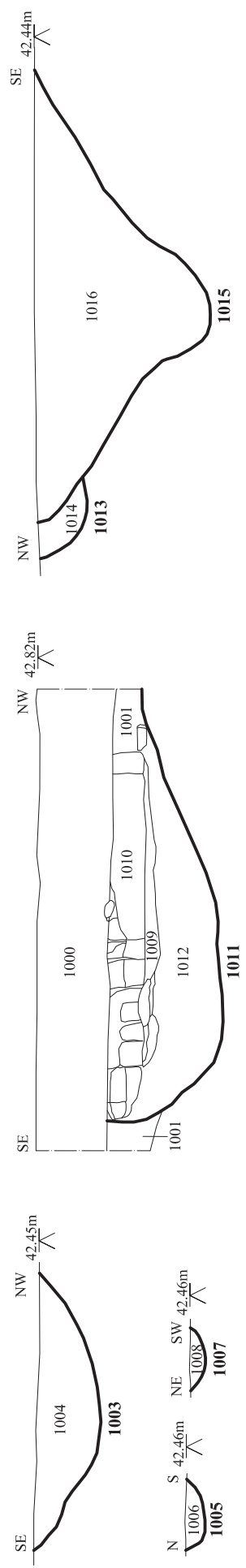
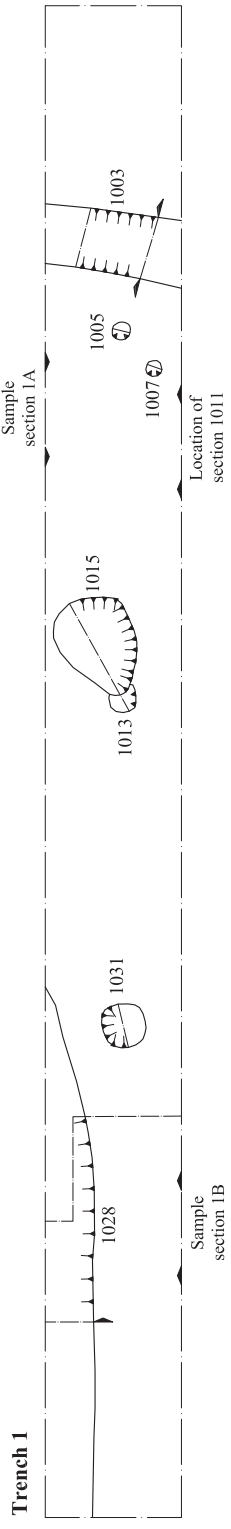
Village Farmhouse, Milton Earnest, Bedfordshire (P7009)



0 15m

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**Fig. 3 Proposed development plan**  
 Scale 1:300 at A4  
 Village Farmhouse, Milton Earnest, Bedfordshire (P7009)



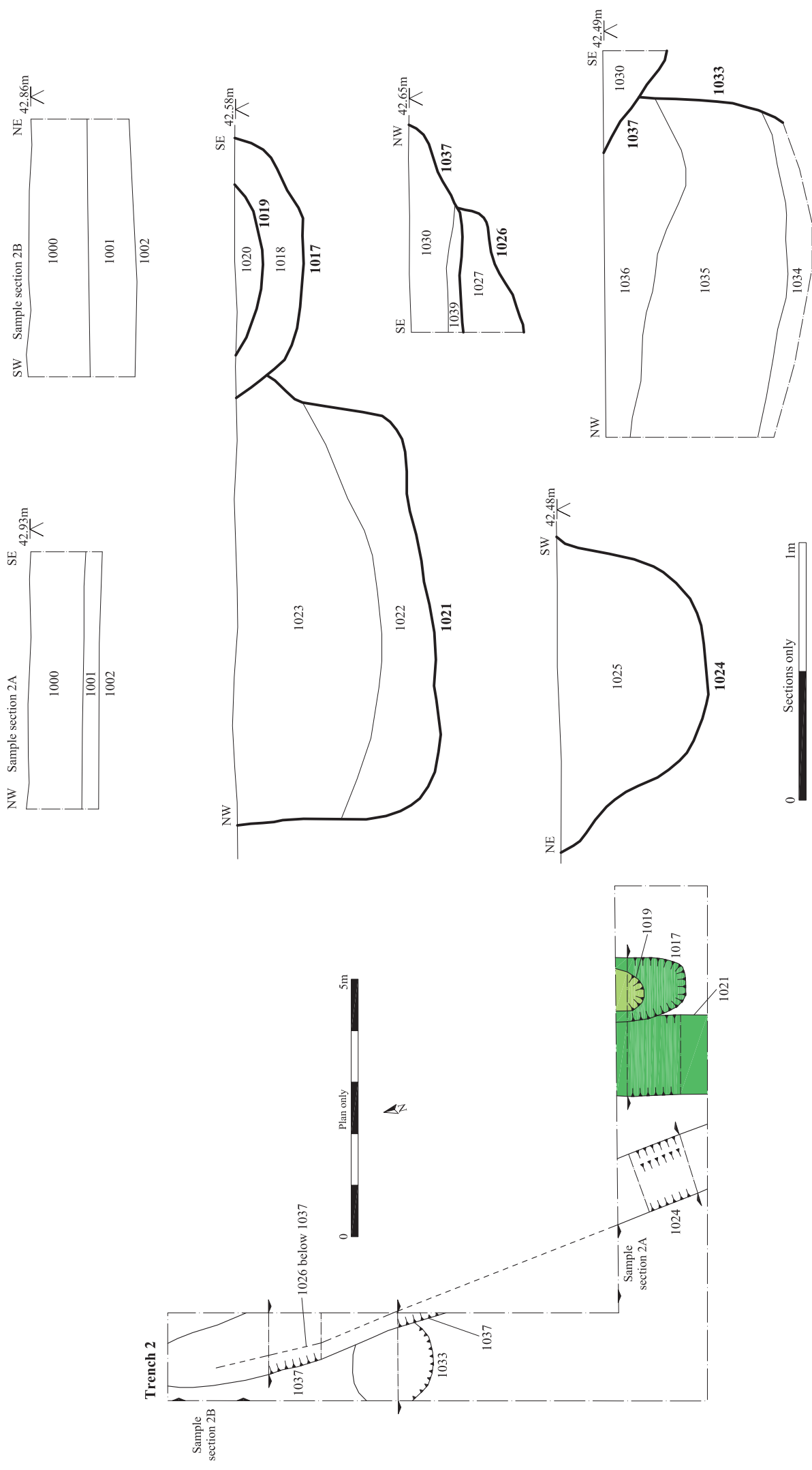


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**Fig. 4 Plans & sections - Trench 1**

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4

Village Farmhouse, Milton Earnest, Bedfordshire (P7009)



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## Fig. 5 Plans & sections - Trench 2

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4

Village Farmhouse, Milton Earnest, Bedfordshire (P7009)

Medieval

Modern