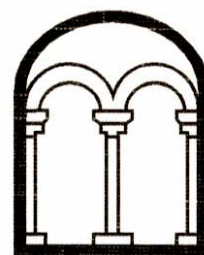


**THE END HOUSE  
CHURCH END  
EVERSHOLT  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION, RECORDING, ANALYSIS  
AND PUBLICATION**

**Albion**  
archaeology



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Compiled by	Approved by
Mark Phillips	Drew Shotliff

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Produced for:  
Mr Adrian Glew



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## **Preface**

*Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.*

*The project was commissioned by Mr Adrian Glew and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Hannah Firth, (Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist)*

*The fieldwork was undertaken by Slawomir Utrata (Assistant Supervisor). This report has been prepared by Mark Phillips (Project Officer) and Slawomir Utrata with illustrations by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Mark Phillips. All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).*

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## **Version History**

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<i>1.0</i>	<i>1st July 2014</i>	<i>n/a</i>



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Planning permission (CB/13/00996/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the construction of a detached double garage with office at The End House, Church End, Eversholt in Bedfordshire. The development lies within the medieval hamlet of Church End as defined in the Historic Environment Record and is, therefore, in an area with the potential for archaeological remains. A condition attached to the planning consent required the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation as a consequence of the development.*

*The End House lies at the southern end of Church End, a small hamlet in the parish of Eversholt in the south-west of Bedfordshire. Church End is also the name of the road leading southwards to the village of Milton Bryant and The End House lies on its western side.*

*Archaeological monitoring was undertaken whilst the building contractors opened the foundation trenches for the garage and a soakaway pit on 6th and 7th May 2014. The foundation trenches were 0.5m wide and 1m deep. The soakaway was located a short distance to the south-east; it measured 1.8m by 1.3m by 2m deep.*

*No archaeological features were observed during monitoring of the groundworks and no artefacts were recovered.*

*The soil profile within the area of the construction works comprised made ground above layers of buried topsoil, subsoil and undisturbed geological deposits. The made ground was modern and probably represents material imported to make hard standing for car parking. The geological deposits consisted of Woburn Sands formation (Greensand).*

*The project archive will be deposited with Luton Museum (accession no. LUTNM 2013/20). This report will be uploaded onto the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS website (OASIS ID no. albionar1-163630).*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Planning Background*

Planning permission (CB/13/00996/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the construction of a detached double garage with office at The End House, Church End, Eversholt in Bedfordshire.

The development lies within the area of the medieval hamlet of Church End as defined in the Historic Environment Record (HER). A condition attached to the planning consent (Condition 4) required the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation as a consequence of the development. This is in line with national planning guidelines in the form of Policy 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF)<sup>1</sup> and local Policy 45 of the *Development Strategy for Central Bedfordshire* (Pre-submission version January 2013).

After consulting the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) on the requirements for archaeological works Albion Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), (Albion 2013). The WSI detailed the methodology for a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording of any archaeological remains and post-excavation analysis and archiving.

### 1.2 *Site Location, Topography and Geology*

The End House lies at the southern end of Church End, a small hamlet in the parish of Eversholt in the south-west of Bedfordshire. Church End is also the name of the road leading southwards to the village of Milton Bryant and The End House lies on its western side.

The development site was located in the southern part of the rear garden belonging to the End House on the northern side of an access road leading off Church End (Figure 1). The garden is enclosed by a 2m-high brick wall. To the south and south-west of the property are mature trees and pasture land; to the immediate west and north lie further residential properties.

Eversholt lies to the north of the Greensand Ridge in an area of undulating ground. The underlying geology is Woburn Sands Formation (Greensand) with superficial deposits of Oadby Member Diamicton (glacial till) which is a brown to grey silty clay with chalk and flint fragments and lenses of sand and gravel<sup>2</sup>. The development site lies at *c.* 110m OD and is centred on grid reference SP 982 323.

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<sup>1</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (2012). Available at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/nppf>.

<sup>2</sup> Contains British Geological Survey materials © NERC [2013]."



### 1.3 **Archaeological Background**

The parish of Eversholt lies in the south-west of Bedfordshire. Settlement in the parish is dispersed, consisting of a number of small hamlets — Church End, Brook End, Wits End, Higher and Lower Rads End, Water End, Higher and Lower Hills End and Tyrells End (Page 1912).

A manor is recorded in Eversholt in the Domesday Survey of 1086, indicating settlement within the parish during the late Saxon period. A number of the hamlets within the parish are of medieval origin, in particular Potters End, Kettle End and Brook End (HER 16912, 16909 and 16903 respectively) which all lie within 500m of the development area (DA).

The DA lies within the area of the Church End medieval settlement (HER 16904) as defined by the HER. It also lies within the wider 18th–19th-century landscaped grounds of Linden House (HER 9432) and the Eversholt Conservation Area.

The parish church of St John (HER 5384), which lies 100m to the north of the DA, has 12th-century origins and was reworked and extended in the 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th centuries.

Church End also has a number of post-medieval heritage assets in the form of extant standing buildings. Many are Grade II listed 18th-century residential buildings. The Wakehams (HER 710), a cottage in Church End, dates to the 17th century.

Another such building is The End House itself, which is Grade II listed and dates from *c.* 1800 (HER 14080). It is built of red brick with vitrified headers and a clay tile roof. The End House lies adjacent to the School House, an 18th-century Grade II listed building (HER 5347). Both buildings may be reworkings of earlier structures.

Eversholt Lower School, housed in a 19th-century school building (HER 14335), lies to the north-west of the DA. An archaeological evaluation consisting of a single trench undertaken in 1998 in advance of the construction of a new classroom on the north-west side of the school revealed no archaeological remains.

### 1.4 **Project Objectives**

A number of possible research objectives were identified in the WSI. These were derived from local and regional research agendas (Medlycott 2011, Oake *et al* 2007) and based on the potential for medieval and post-medieval settlement remains within the DA.

However, the investigation did not produce any significant archaeological remains of relevance to the published local and regional archaeological research objectives. The results are presented below in the form of a summary description.

### 1.5 **Methodology**

The site was attended on 6th and 7th May 2014. During this time the foundation trenches for the garage and a soakaway pit were excavated under archaeological supervision. The foundation trenches were 0.5m wide and 1m deep and the



soakaway, located a short distance to the south-east, measured 1.8m by 1.3m by 2m deep (Figure 2). No significant archaeological remains were observed within these excavations. The remaining groundworks consisted of ground reduction for the floor slab. After consulting the CBCA archaeological monitoring was discontinued because the remaining works would only impact on modern make-up layers.





## 2. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

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### 2.1 *Introduction*

The deposits are summarised below in their stratigraphic order starting with the uppermost deposits.

### 2.2 *Modern Deposits and Features*

Modern deposits/features recorded in the area of the new garage consisted of layers of imported material (5) and a service trench [6].

The uppermost deposits consisted of three layers, which were recorded as context (5). The top layer was a thin gravel surface dressing. The middle layer was a mid red-brown mixed gravel-sand deposit, 60mm deep. The lower and thickest part of context (5) consisted of light grey-yellow clayey-sand with crushed stone. Overall deposit (5) had a combined depth of 0.25m. These layers consist of imported material that was spread over the north-west part of the plot in the modern period, presumably to form an area of hard standing for car parking. The layers were not seen in the soakaway trench located approximately 5m to the south-east.

A modern service trench [6] crossed the development area from north-east to south-west. It was 0.6m wide with vertical sides; the fill (7) in the upper part of the trench consisted of mid blue-grey clay.

### 2.3 *Topsoil*

A layer of garden topsoil (1), 0.2–0.4m deep, was buried beneath the imported material. It was a dark brownish-grey or black, sandy-silt with occasional small stones.

### 2.4 *Subsoil*

A layer of subsoil (2) was seen in the soakaway trench and the garage foundation trench, although it did not extend into the south-west part of the garage area. It was sealed beneath topsoil (1) and overlay the upper geological deposit (3). The subsoil was mid grey-brown, clayey-silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks; it was 0.1–0.15m thick.

### 2.5 *Geological Deposits*

Two slightly different geological deposits were observed. The upper part (3) consisted of firm, mid yellow-brown clayey coarse sand with occasional small to medium stones and ironstone fragments. This layer was 0.4–0.85m thick. A lower layer of geological material (4) consisted of loose, light reddish-yellow fine sand with ironstone inclusions.

The geological deposits form part of the Woburn Sands formation (Greensand). These characteristically consist of layered sands with bands containing Ironstone.

### 2.6 *Discussion and Conclusions*

No archaeological features were observed during monitoring of the groundworks and no artefacts were recovered.



The soil profile within the area of the construction works comprised made ground above layers of buried topsoil, subsoil and undisturbed geological deposits. The made ground was modern and probably represents material imported to make hard standing for car parking. The geological deposits consisted of Woburn Sands formation (Greensand) with no sign of the superficial deposits of glacial till which are recorded elsewhere in the locality.

The project archive will be deposited with Luton Museum (accession no. LUTNM 2013/20). This report will be uploaded onto the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS website (OASIS ID no. albionar1-163630).



### 3. BIBLIOGRAPHY

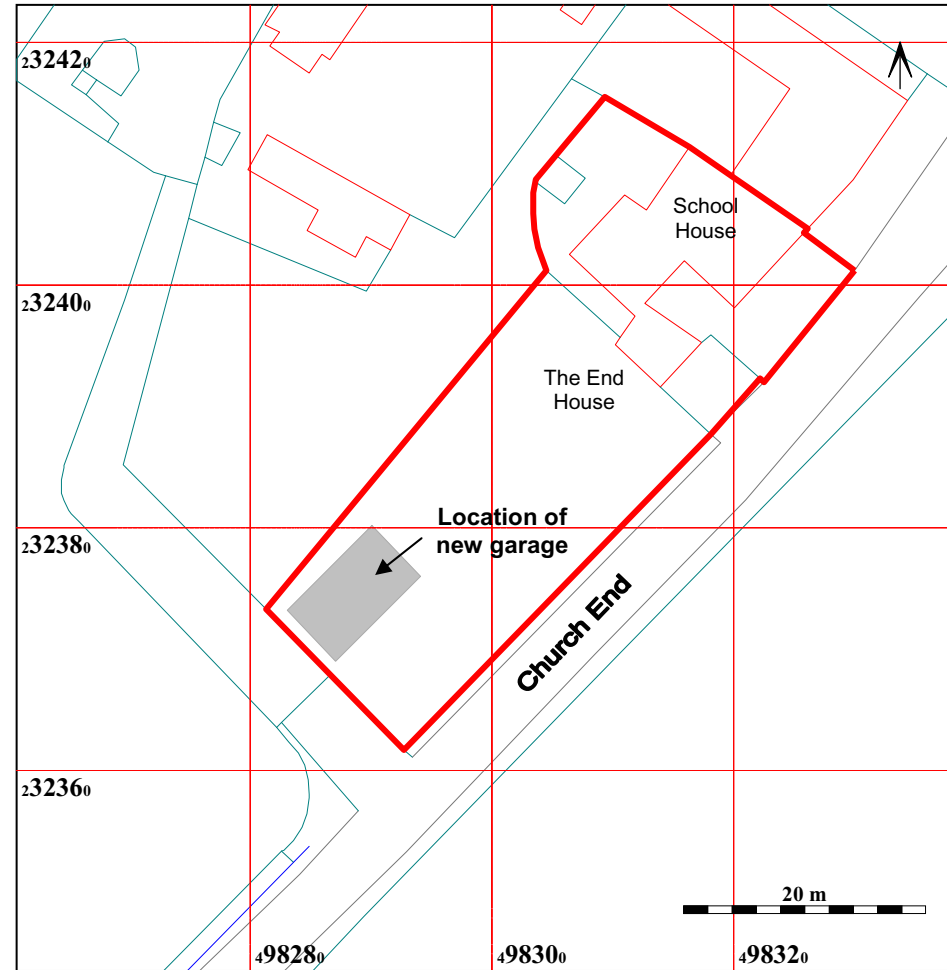
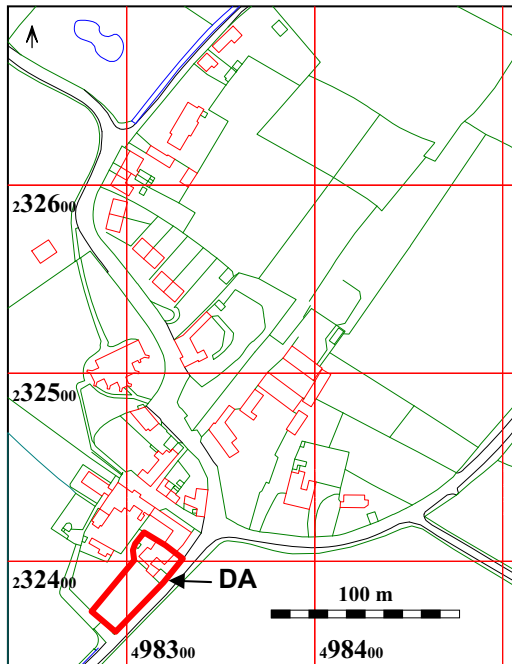
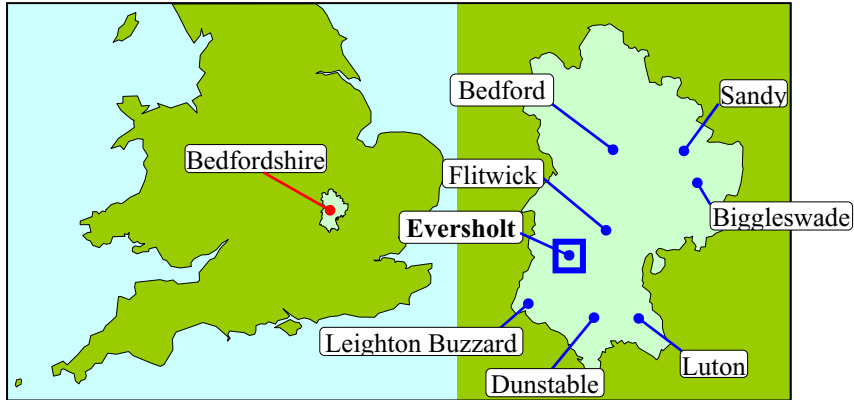
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## **4. FIGURES**

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**Figure 1: Site location plan**

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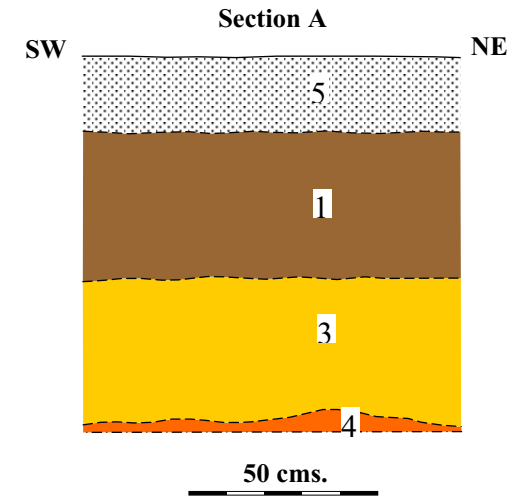
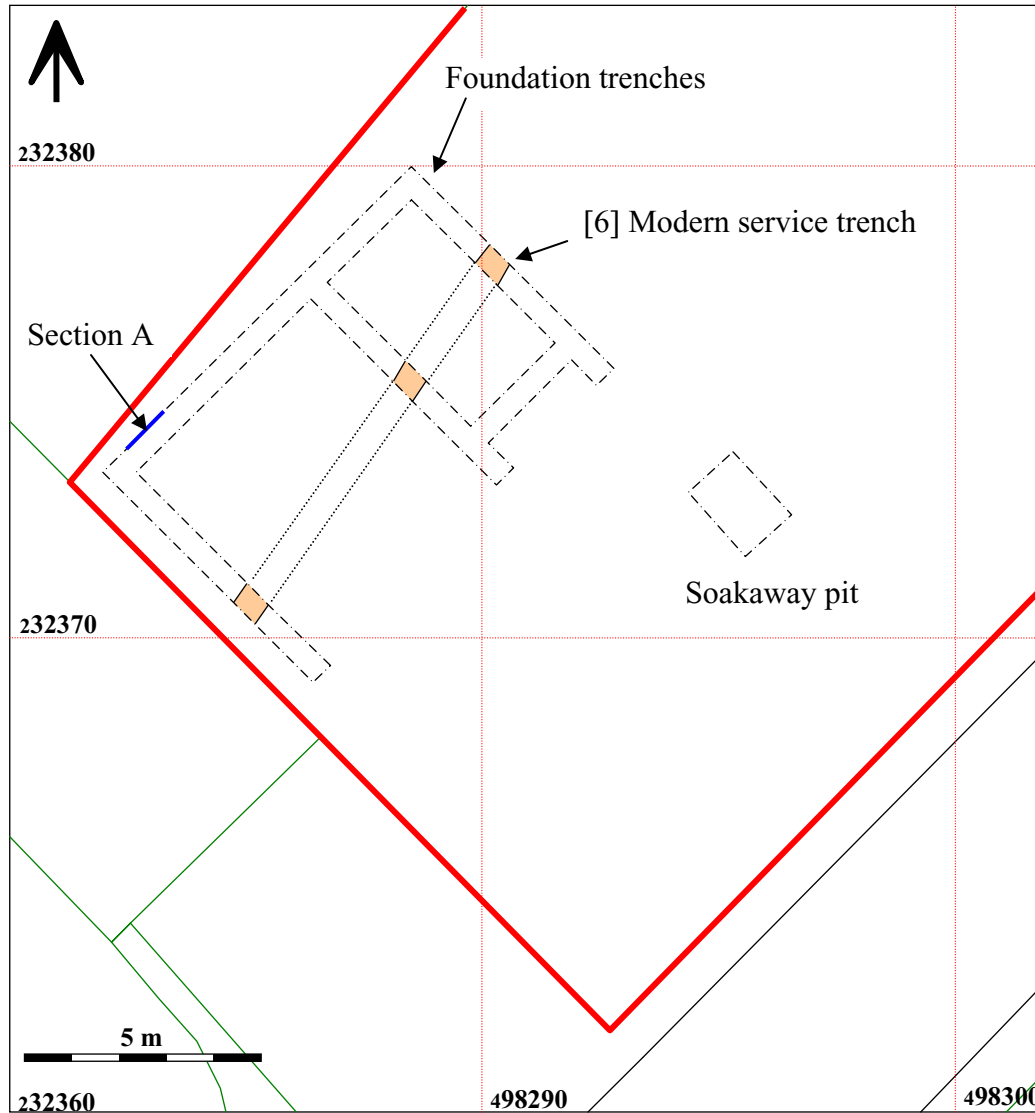


Figure 2: All features plan and section



**Figure 3:** Soil profile in foundation trench



**Figure 4:** Soil profile in soakaway pit



## 5. APPENDIX 2: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

### OASIS ID: albionar1-163630

#### Project details

Project name	The End House, Church End, Eversholt
Short description of the project	Planning permission was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the construction of a detached double garage with office at The End House, Church End, Eversholt in Bedfordshire. A condition attached to the planning consent required the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation as a consequence of the development. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken whilst the building contractors opened the foundation trenches for the garage and a soakaway pit. The foundation trenches were 0.5m wide and 1m deep. The soakaway was located a short distance to the south-east; it measured 1.8m by 1.3m by 2m deep. No archaeological features were observed during monitoring of the groundworks and no artefacts were recovered. The soil profile within the area of the construction works comprised made ground above layers of buried topsoil, subsoil and undisturbed geological deposits. The made ground was modern and probably represents material imported to make hard standing for car parking. The geological deposits consisted of Woburn Sands formation (Greensand). The project archive will be deposited with Luton Museum (accession no. LUTNM 2013/20). This report will be uploaded onto the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS website (OASIS ID no. albionar1-163630).
Project dates	Start: 06-05-2014 End: 07-08-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	EH2253 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	LUTNM 2013/20 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	CB/13/00996/FULL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	NONE
Significant Finds	NONE
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	BEDFORDSHIRE MID BEDFORDSHIRE EVERSOLT The End House, Church End, Eversholt
Study area	70.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 9820 3230





### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project brief originator	none
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Mark Phillips
Project supervisor	Slawomir Utrata

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Luton Museum
Paper Archive ID	LUTNM 2013/20
Paper Media available	"Correspondence", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", 'Photograph', 'Report'

### Project bibliography 1

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