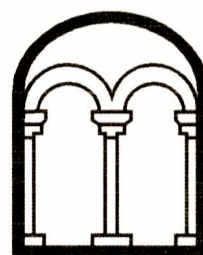


**WAKES END FARM
WAKES END
EVERSHOLT
BEDFORDSHIRE**

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

Albion
archaeology



**WAKES END FARM
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PUBLICATION**

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Produced for:
Charles Britton Equestrian Construction
On behalf of:
Mr and Mrs Kivlochan



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Preface

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.

This document has been prepared by Richard Gregson (Project Supervisor), Jackie Wells (Artefacts Officer) Holly Duncan (Artefacts Manager) and Gary Edmondson (Project Manager) approved by Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager). Albion would like to acknowledge the assistance of the staff of Charles Britton, particularly Julian Godfrey.

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Structure of this Report

Section 1 serves as an introduction to the project, describing the site's location, its archaeological background and the aims of the archaeological work. Section 2 describes the project methodology and Section 3 summarises the results of the archaeological works. Section 4 is a bibliography.

Albion	Albion Archaeology
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
Client	Charles Britton Equestrian Construction on behalf of Mr and Mrs Kivlochan
DA	Development Area
HER	Central Bedfordshire Council Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Procedures Manual	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2nd ed, 2001
WSI	Albion Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Charles Britton Equestrian Construction commissioned Albion Archaeology to undertake a programme of archaeological works associated with the construction of a horse-riding arena and associated parking at Wakes End Farm, Eversholt (CB/14/01650/FULL).

The site is located between the settlements of Eversholt and Ridgmont, with Wakes End Farm accessed from the north side of the Eversholt Road. The development area lies immediately to the SE of the farm complex, which occupies an elevated position (c. 115m OD) on the SW-NE aligned Greensand Ridge.

The archaeological works were undertaken in early February 2015, with an area extending some 60m by 30m being monitored. In summary the archaeological works have revealed evidence of the post-medieval land divisions of the area to the south of the farm, as well as traces of an earlier land division and associated activity, which date to the early Iron Age.

Investigation of the early remains at the southern margin of the site was limited in scope, as these deposits were only exposed at the formation level for the riding arena. The features were mapped and surface artefacts were collected. The remains indicate a focus of early Iron Age activity in the vicinity, including evidence for iron-working.

The post-medieval remains were in areas of greater ground reduction, which allowed fuller investigation. These ditches appear to define a series of enclosures, similar to those shown on historical maps, though extending further to the south, away from the farm. Finds recovered from these features include pottery associated with the settlement, such as a fragment of a large pancheon or bowl, designed to allow the cream to settle from the milk. Other finds include undecorated yellow Gault clay floor tiles which may have been associated with the former manor house situated on the moat to the east of the existing farm.

The results of the investigation have been fully analysed in this report. No additional analysis or publication is deemed necessary. This report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website, reference no. albionar1-190692. The project archive will be deposited with Luton Museum, entry no. LTNMG 1125.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

Planning permission (CB/14/01650/FULL) was granted for the construction of a manège with land drain system and associated parking area at Wakes End Farm, Wakes End, Eversholt, Bedfordshire.

A Heritage Statement (Webb 2014) was prepared to support the planning application. This concluded that there was a possibility that currently unknown archaeological remains might be affected by the development.

The development area (DA) lies within an area of former medieval settlement, Wakes End, recorded on the CBC Historic Environment Record (HER 16914). Accordingly, a condition was attached to the planning consent (Condition 7) requiring 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)¹ and local Policy 45 of the *Development Strategy for Central Bedfordshire* (Revised pre-submission version, June 2014).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Albion 2014) was prepared in response to a brief issued by the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) (CBC 2014), setting out the requirement for a programme of archaeological observation of the groundworks, investigation and recording of any archaeological remains that were revealed, and an appropriate programme of post-fieldwork analysis, reporting and archiving. The WSI was approved prior to commencement of construction.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

Wakes End Farm lies between the settlements of Eversholt and Ridgmont, centred on SP 9934 3462 (Figure 1). It is accessed from the south via a long track leading from Eversholt Road and lies between Birchall's Wood and Briars Stockings Copse.

The development area lies immediately to the SE of the farm complex, which occupies an elevated position (c. 115m OD) on the SW-NE aligned Greensand Ridge.

The underlying geology is Woburn Sands Formation with superficial deposits of Oadby Member Diamicton which is a brown to grey silty clay with chalk and flint fragments and lenses of sand and gravel².

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

² Contains British Geological Survey materials © NERC [2014]



1.3 **Archaeological Background**

The parish of Eversholt lies in the south-west of Bedfordshire. Its constituent settlements comprise a number of small hamlets connected by a system of roads. The hamlets are Church End, Brook End, Wits End, Higher and Lower Rads End, Water End, Higher and Lower Berry End, Hills End, Tyrells End, Potters End, Kettle End, Hunts End, Hunts End Green and Wakes End (Page 1912).

Three separate estates are recorded for Eversholt in the Domesday Survey of 1086, so there was settlement within the parish in the late Saxon period. The precise location of any of the late Saxon manorial centres is uncertain but it has been suggested that Wakes End is the location of one of the Domesday manors (Allden 1979).

The only buildings now at Wakes End are those of the farm complex itself. However, a scheduled medieval moated site (HER 41, NHLE 1012364) lies immediately to the east of the farm. The moat is likely to have been constructed in the 13th or 14th century and is associated with Wakes Manor, which belonged to Ralf de Wake in the 13th century. The buildings of the manor are shown on the moated island on the 1765 Eversholt parish map.

Another possible medieval hamlet, Hunts End and Hunts End Green (HER 3514) is known to the SE.

Wakes End Farm itself is a classical Victorian farm. The outbuildings to the north of the farmhouse are in the E-shaped layout, typical of the 19th-century Woburn Estate model farms (Webb 2014).

The 1765 map shows a large rectangular water-filled moat set back to the east of the track, north of a series of buildings. A single large building located roughly centrally extends almost the full width of the moat platform, with a shorter range extending eastwards. The western arm of the moat continues to the SE, to create a spur. A series of buildings occupy the area to the south of the moat. To the west of the track a series of buildings are depicted including a roughly east–west row, with another series of buildings aligned roughly north–south, a short distance to the north. Another cluster of buildings is shown further to the north, close to the woodland, corresponding to Birchall’s Wood.

The investigation area is located to the south of a series of small enclosures, which have been transcribed onto the all-features plan (Figure 3 – red pecked lines), with a gate shown at the junction of several land parcels, which roughly corresponds to the NW corner of the investigation area. Another enclosure has been added to the plan in ink, in the area immediately to the NE of the investigation area (Figure 3 – orange pecked lines). The track made a sharp turn to the SW, just beyond the southern margin of the investigation area.

By the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (Figure 2: Map 1), there had been significant changes — the farm track has been re-routed and a lot of the buildings shown on the previous map have gone. The moat is still clearly defined, though the interior building has gone. The buildings to the SE of the moat are



still present, though the area towards the trackway is devoid of buildings and has been planted with trees. To the east of the trackway the characteristic E-shaped form of the farm is clearly shown with a single building further south and a series of apparently small land parcels further to the south. Further south a roughly linear alignment of trees extends NE-SW across the large land parcel to the south of the farm. This may be a continuation of a footpath/boundary shown to the NE of the farm track — under the ‘W’ of Wakes End.

The second edition of the Ordnance Survey map in 1900 (Figure 2: Map 2) shows little change from the first edition map.

1.4 **Project Objectives**

The development area had the potential to contain sub-surface archaeological remains relating to late Saxon, medieval or post-medieval settlement associated with the hamlet of Wakes End. These are themes set out in the regional research frameworks: *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (ed. Medlycott 2011) and specifically for Bedfordshire: *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* (Oake et al 2007).

The general objectives of the investigation were to determine:

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

More specifically, the local research framework states that in general, few medieval rural settlements have been investigated in Bedfordshire and there is a need to study present-day settlements with Saxon or medieval origins — in particular settlements at the ‘lower end’ of the medieval settlement hierarchy like “Ends”, and those that serve to complement the picture of Bedfordshire’s varied settlement forms (Oake et al. 2007).

This would feed into regional research aims of the investigation of medieval settlements with Saxon origins in order to determine settlement origins, development, form and diversity (Medlycott 2011, 70; Oake 2007, 14).

Post-medieval rural settlement, including the development of model farms, has also been identified as a research topic for the county (Edgeworth 2007, 121–3).



2. METHOD STATEMENT

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2014).

2.1 Standards

Throughout the project the standards and requirements set out in the following documents were adhered to:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001).
• ALGAO	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. EAA Occasional Paper No. 14</i> (2003)
• Luton Culture	<i>Procedures for Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition with Luton Culture</i> (2013)
• English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2009)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, 2nd edition</i> (2011)
• CfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i> (2010)
	<i>Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief</i> (2008)

2.2 Archaeological Fieldwork

All groundworks associated with the construction of the manège and parking area that had the potential to reveal archaeological remains were observed.

All revealed archaeological deposits and features uncovered during the archaeological monitoring were investigated and recorded. Spoil heaps were scanned on a regular basis for archaeological artefacts.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Archaeological monitoring was conducted from 3rd to 10th February 2015. The area stripped formed a rectangle orientated NW to SE that measured some 60m by 30m. The north and west corners were higher than the south and east, with the eastern corner being the lowest point.

Initially, topsoil was stripped across the whole of the area under close archaeological observation; exposed surfaces were scanned visually for finds and metal-detected. Ground reduction in the north, west and south of the area was then undertaken to the undisturbed geological strata or to the formation level, whichever was higher. Material removed from the higher areas in the north and west was deposited in the east, to build up the level. In addition to visual scanning and metal detecting of exposed surfaces, spoil heaps were also scanned and metal-detected. The results of the evaluation are summarised below, integrating the finds data; however, little datable material was recovered from the features. More detailed information on artefacts is contained in Table 1.

In the following summary, context numbers in brackets refer to deposits recorded on site. Cut features are in square brackets, for example ditch [4]; deposits or layers are in curved brackets, for example associated ditch fill (5) or undisturbed geological strata (3).

Iron-working slag was recovered from ploughsoil, subsoil and several of the archaeological features. The variation in form of the slag suggests that it may have been produced at different periods from the early Iron Age onwards.

3.2 Overburden

Overburden consisted of a dark grey-brown sandy silt ploughsoil (1) and mid grey-brown sandy silt subsoil (2). The ploughsoil was up to 0.4m thick and was generally thicker on the higher, western side of the area and thinnest in the southern corner. Subsoil was generally thinner on the higher ground and thickest in the southern corner, at up to 0.4m.

3.3 Geological Deposits

The undisturbed geological deposit (3) comprised light yellow-orange silty or gravely sand and light grey clay, which was exposed in the higher, western corner.

3.4 Archaeological Features

Figure 3 shows an all-features plan of the area, with sections, whilst Figures 4–7 provide selected images of the features.

3.4.1 Early Iron Age activity

Ditch [31] and four, inter-cutting, elongated pits [33], [35], [37] and [39] were recorded towards the southern corner of the area (Figure 3 – brown features and Figure 4: images 1 and 2). The ditch was 2m wide and the elongated pits were at



least 3.75m long and 2m wide. The associated fills varied from mid brown-grey to mid orange-brown sandy silt. Artefacts recovered from the surface of these deposits included pottery sherds that dated to the early Iron Age and fragments of iron-working slag. Additional iron-working residues were recovered from the overburden in this area, including a furnace base (Figure 5: image 3), which may have been derived from these features.

3.4.2 Post-medieval activity

Two rectangular enclosures and two circular pits were recorded in the NW and southern parts of the site (Figure 3 – green features).

3.4.2.1 NW enclosure

This rectangular enclosure was defined by elements of three sides, extending some 18m NE-SW by at least 12m (Figure 3 and Figure 5: image 4). It comprised two ditches [4]/[20] and [10]/[22] defining elements of three sides of the enclosure. The ditches were up to 1.85m wide and 0.36m deep (Figure 3: sections 1 and 2), with the western side [4]/[20] having a land drain in its base, which followed the alignment of the ditch. These ditches were separated by a 2.5m-wide gap in the southern corner, defining a possible entrance. A much narrower feature [6] some 0.6m wide extended across the entrance. This would appear to have been a form of soakaway rather than a blocking of the entrance.

A second narrower ditch [8] continued the line of the south-western side of the enclosure, further to the ESE. Parallel and 1.6m to the SW was another narrow ditch [16], which may have defined a narrow track which shifted over time. Further to the south was another narrow ditch [27] which had a similar alignment, though displaced further to the SW, by some 4m, being traced for at least 5m. These may have been associated with a gate depicted on the 1765 map. These narrower ditches were up to 0.65m wide and 0.22m deep.

The deposits within all the ditches varied from mid brown-grey clay silt to dark grey-brown sandy silt, indicating material derived from an unstable upper soil profile. Artefacts recovered from them included pottery, ceramic bricks and tiles (Table 1); all of which dated to the post-medieval period.

A small undated area of root disturbance [14] was recorded on the SE edge of the ditch defining the NW enclosure (Figure 3). It was 0.85m long and 0.6m wide. This is likely to have been an associated boundary feature, possibly a tree or part of a hedge.

This enclosure is not shown on the 1765 map, though the eastern extent would appear to correlate with an enclosure on that map (Figure 3 – orange pecked boundary). This may have been a later addition to the original map, as the ink line is markedly fainter than other boundaries in the vicinity.

3.4.2.2 Southern enclosure

This rectangular enclosure comprised two ditches [29] and [44] (Figure 6: image 5) which defined the NW corner of an enclosure that extended at least 10m NNE-SSW by at least 4m; the continuation was obscure by subsoil. The western side of



the enclosure continued further north as narrow ditch [27]. The ditches were up to 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. Deposits within them varied from mid grey to mid grey-brown sandy silt. Although no datable artefacts were recovered from these ditches, it is reasonable to assume that they were post-medieval in date because of their shared orientations with the other rectangular enclosure that was dated to the post-medieval period. This enclosure is not shown on the 1765 map.

3.4.2.3 Pits

Two shallow, circular pits are also linked to the post-medieval period, though only one [18] contained datable artefacts. The smaller pit [18] was 1.1m in diameter and 0.2m deep; it was located within the NW enclosure. The associated fill (19) comprised mid grey-brown sandy silt that contained bricks and brick fragments. The larger pit [42] (Figure 6: image 6) was located to the SE of the enclosure. It was 2.1m in diameter and 0.15m deep (Figure 3: section 3) and was filled with mid orange-brown sandy silt (43).

3.4.3 Undated

A broad, shallow, roughly linear feature [25]/[46], aligned NE–SW was up to 12.5m wide and 0.35m deep (Figure 3 – yellow feature and Figure 7: image 7). Its fill varied from mid grey-brown sandy silt to dark brown grey silty clay. No datable artefacts were recovered. However, a baulk section [46] showed that it was sealed by subsoil, suggesting a post-medieval or earlier date. The original ground level of the field contained a slight depression that roughly coincided with this feature. This feature correlated with a line of trees shown on the 1881 map and may define an old boundary. It is also possible that this wide, shallow depression was a hollow-way that followed the old boundary. However, there is no correlation with any features shown on the 1765 map.

3.5 Artefacts

An assemblage comprising mainly brick, floor tile fragments and ferrous smelting slag was collected, the majority deriving from post-medieval ditches within the NW enclosure (Table 1).

	Feature	Description	Context	Date range	Finds Summary
	1	Ploughsoil	1	Modern	Pottery (40g); ceramic building material (743g); ferrous slag (261g); vitrified clay (9g)
	2	Subsoil	2	Post-medieval	Pottery (12g); ferrous slag (1.4kg)
	18	Pit	19	Post-medieval	Brick (2.5kg)
	31	Ditch	32	Early Iron Age	Pottery (2g); heat-affected iron ore (119g)
	33	Pit	34	Early Iron Age	Pottery (19g); ferrous slag (55g)
	35	Pit	36	Undated	Heat-affected iron ore (57g)
	37	Pit	38	Undated	Pottery (5g)
NW Enclosure	4	Ditch	5	Post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (128g); brick (2.5kg)
	6	Ditch	7	Post-medieval	Floor tile (2.1kg); brick (2.2kg)
	8	Ditch	9	Post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (71g)
	10	Ditch	11	Post-medieval	Brick (256g)
	16	Ditch	17	Post-medieval	Floor tile (44g)
	20	Ditch	21	Post-medieval	Brick (1.1kg)
	22	Ditch	23	Post-medieval	Pottery (235g)
Southern Enclosure	44	Ditch	45	Undated	Animal bone (1g)

Table 1: Artefact Summary



3.5.1 Pottery

A disparate group of eleven pottery sherds, representing ten vessels (313g) was collected from six deposits. Preservation and fragmentation are variable, with the smallest sherd weighing 2g and the largest 235g. Fabric types are identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 2).

Four hand-made sand-tempered sherds and a single grog-tempered example (21g), datable to the early Iron Age, were collected from ditch [31] and pit [33]. Three body sherds and a small rim, the latter with a flattened lip and slight internal ledge, are represented. An undiagnostic and highly abraded shelly sherd (5g) recovered from associated pit [37] may also be Iron Age in date.

Fabric Type	Common name	Sherd No.	Wt (g)	Fill / sherd No.
<i>Early Iron Age</i>				
F17	Grog	1	4	(34):1
F28	Fine sand	2	8	(32):1, (34):1
F29	Coarse sand	2	9	(34):2
<i>Early medieval</i>				
C59B	Coarse sand	1	8	(2):1
<i>Post-medieval</i>				
P01	Glazed red earthenware	2	273	(1):1, (23):1
P06	Slip-decorated earthenware	1	4	(2):1
<i>18th-century</i>				
P37	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	2	(1):1
UNID	Miscellaneous shelly ware	1	5	(38):1

Table 2: Pottery Type Series

A coarse sand-tempered sherd (8g) of 12th–13th-century date derived from subsoil (2). Part of a thumbled base is represented, which may derive from a jug. Seventeenth-century pottery, recovered from ploughsoil (1), subsoil (2) and enclosure ditch [22], comprises two glazed, and one slip-decorated earthenware sherds (277g), deriving from shallow bowls or pancheons typical of the period. An unstratified white salt-glazed earthenware sherd (2g), datable to the 18th century was collected from ploughsoil (1).

3.5.2 Ceramic building material

Nine stock-moulded bricks (8.8kg) derive mainly from the NW enclosure ditches: a complete example was collected from pit [18]. Most are well-made, although two are over-fired and partially vitrified. Dimensions are fairly uniform with measurements ranging from 100–110mm (width) and 60–70mm (thickness). The complete brick measures L220 x W105 x D60mm, suggesting a 17th-century or later date.

Enclosure ditches [4], [8] and ploughsoil (1) yielded five thin roof tile fragments (358g), ranging from 11–15mm in thickness. Their dimensions and slight curvature suggest they probably represent curved tiles, although the pieces are too fragmentary to be certain.

Five unglazed rectilinear paving or hearth tiles (2.5kg), including a complete example, were collected from enclosure ditches [6], [16] and ploughsoil (1). All



are hand-made from Gault clay, and have worn upper surfaces, indicating use. Examples range from 25–35mm in thickness; the complete tile measures L225 x W110 x D30mm.

3.5.3 Iron-working by-products

Heat-affected iron ore fragments (176g), possibly a result of roasting in preparation for smelting, were collected from Iron Age ditch [31] and nearby pit [35]. Ferrous smelting tap slag (316g), and a partial furnace bottom (1.4kg) were collected from Iron Age pit [33], subsoil (2), and ploughsoil (1). The latter also yielded a piece of vitrified fired clay (9g) with a sharp corner and one flat surface, possibly representing furnace structure.

3.5.4 Animal bone

The fill of undated ditch [44] yielded an abraded and fragmentary animal tooth (1g).

3.6 Summary

The investigation revealed a series of archaeological features across the development area where ground reduction was sufficiently deep to expose them. These ranged from early Iron Age features to post-medieval activity including ditches forming enclosures as well as associated pitting. The presence of prehistoric features within the site was unexpected and provides a tantalising glimpse into the former utilisation of this landscape.

In the SW of the area, the early Iron Age activity comprised a ditch aligned NE-SW and a series of four elongated inter-cutting features which are considered to be pits. As these were exposed at the formation level, investigation was limited to mapping and the recovery of artefacts from the exposed surface of the deposits. This comprised pottery dated to the early Iron Age as well as small quantities of iron-working slag. From the overburden in this area, a furnace base was recovered, which might have also derived from these deposits. As heat-affected iron ore was also recovered from the top of these features, it strongly suggests the possibility of iron-smelting in this area.

Recent research has indicated that the Greensand Ridge was fairly intensively settled and exploited in the Iron Age. For example, settlement remains have been found on the ridge in the Haynes area (Luke and Shotliff 2004).

The post-medieval remains were in areas of greater ground reduction, which allowed fuller investigation. These ditches appear to define a series of enclosures, similar to those shown on historical maps associated with Wakes End. Finds recovered from these features include pottery associated with the settlement, such as a fragment of a large pancheon or bowl, designed to allow the cream to settle from the milk. Other finds include undecorated yellow Gault clay floor tiles which may have been associated with the former manor house, situated on the moat platform to the east of the existing farm.



A shallow, irregular, NE-SW aligned depression to the SE of the post-medieval enclosure was undated, but may represent a hollow-way, following a former land division, the remnants of which can be seen on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map.

The results of the investigation have been fully analysed in this report. No additional analysis or publication is deemed necessary. This report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website, reference no. albionar1-190692. The project archive will be deposited with Luton Museum, entry no. LTNMG 1125.



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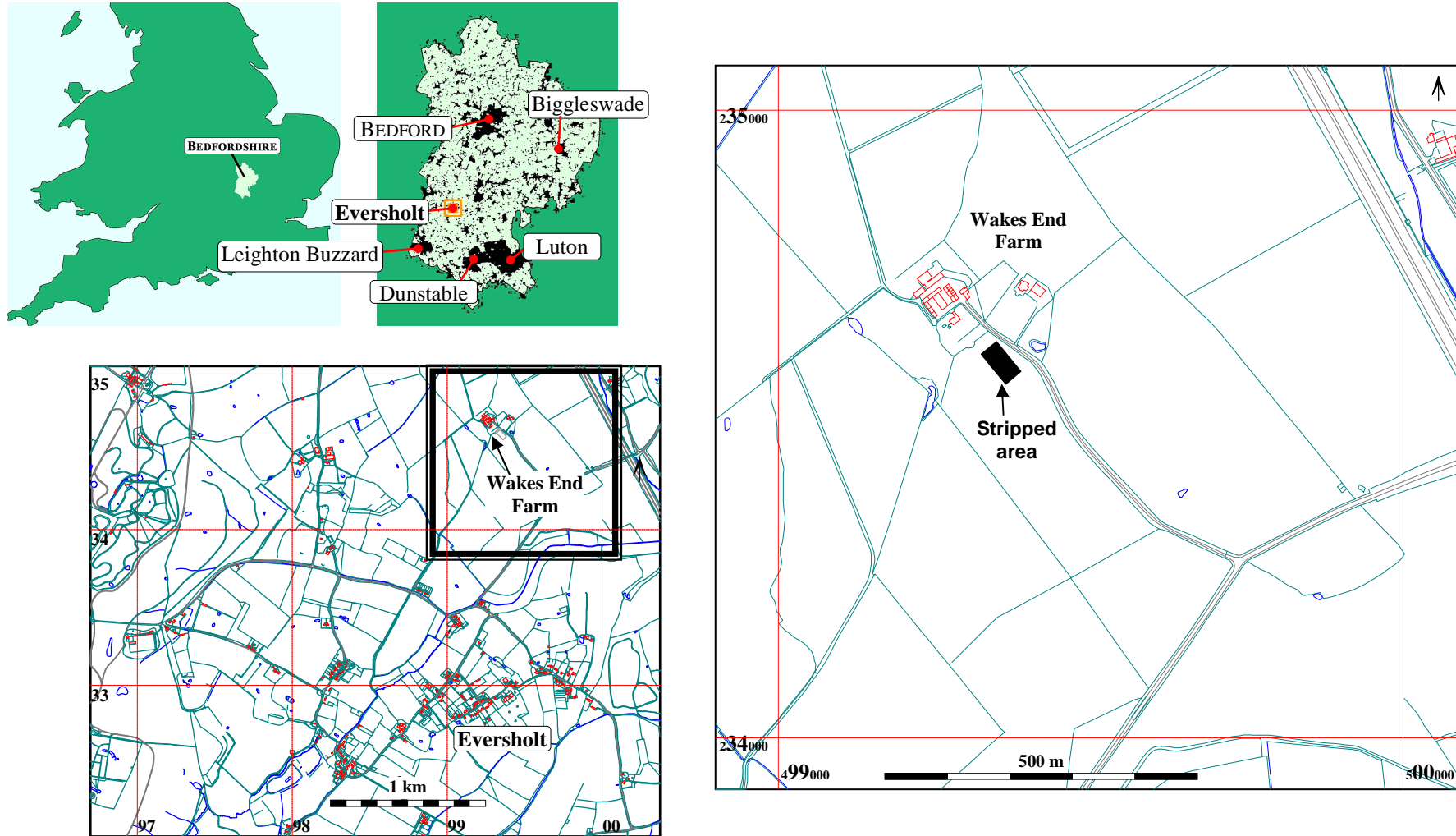


Figure 1: Site location

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Map 1: Detail of the 1881 First Edition Ordnance Survey map



Map 2: Detail of the 1900 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

Figure 2: Historical maps

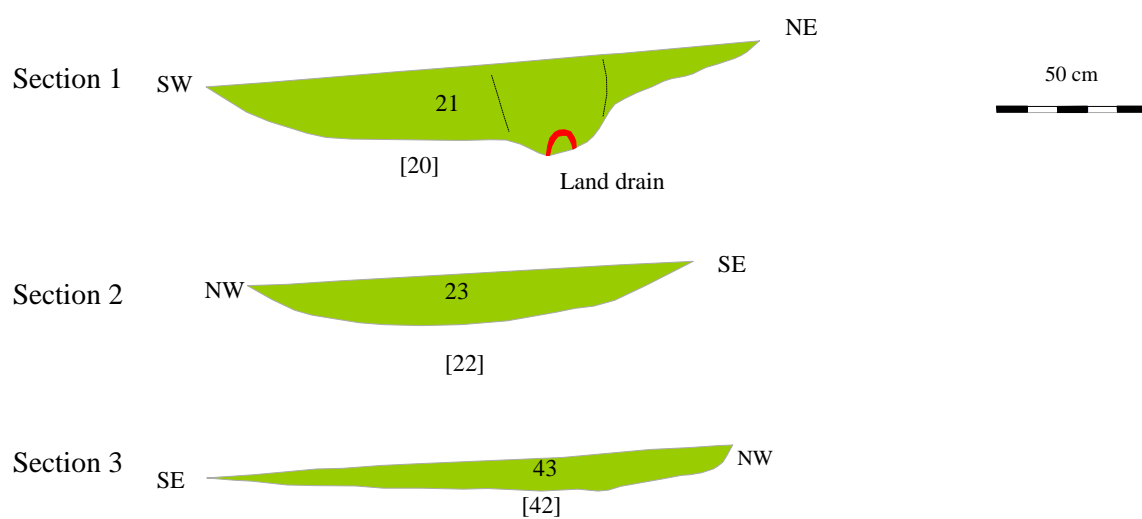
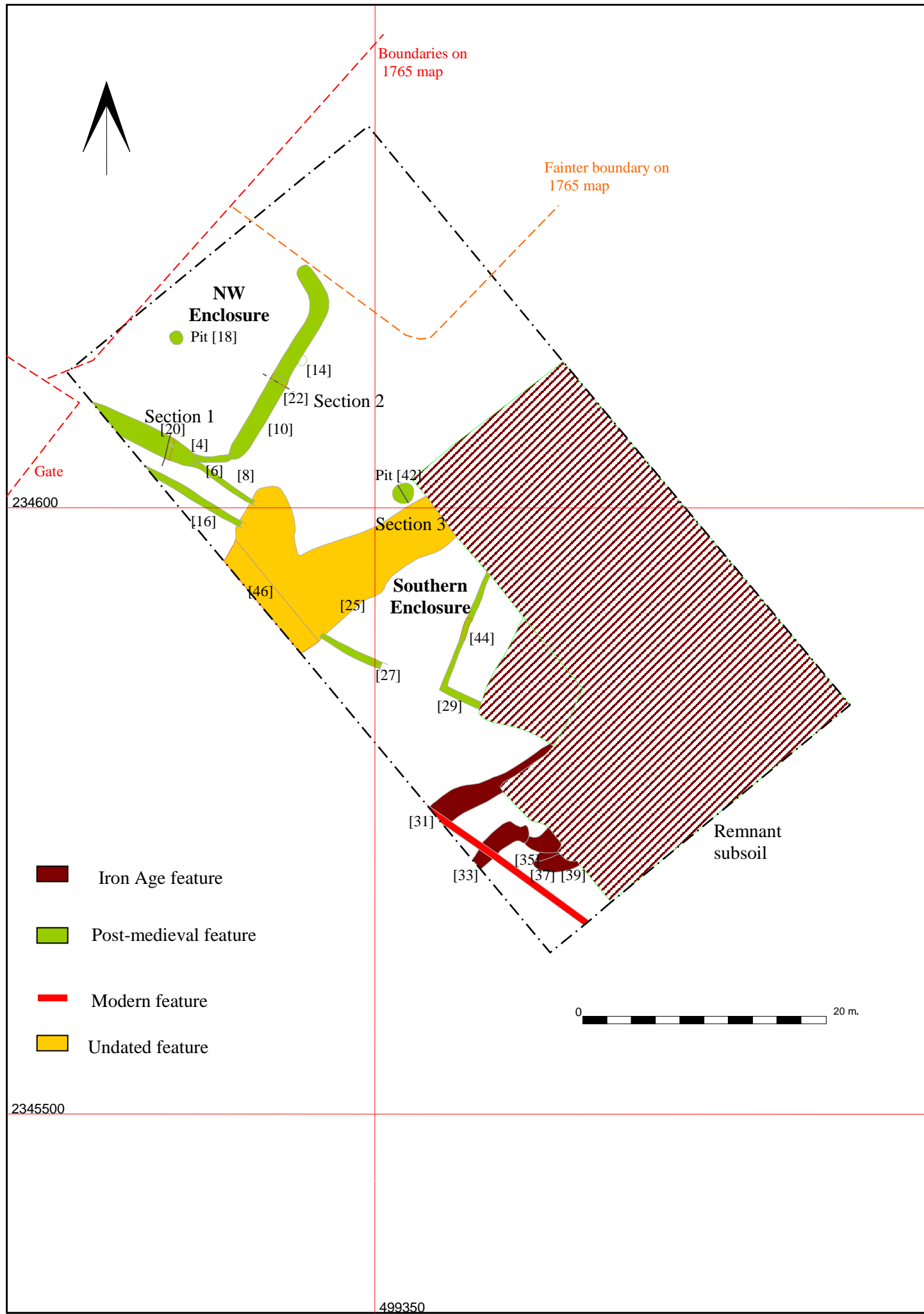


Figure 3: All-features plan and selected sections



Image 1: General view of early Iron Age features revealed in the southern part of the area.



Image 2: Looking to the NW along early Iron Age ditch [31]. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

Figure 4: Selected images 1 and 2

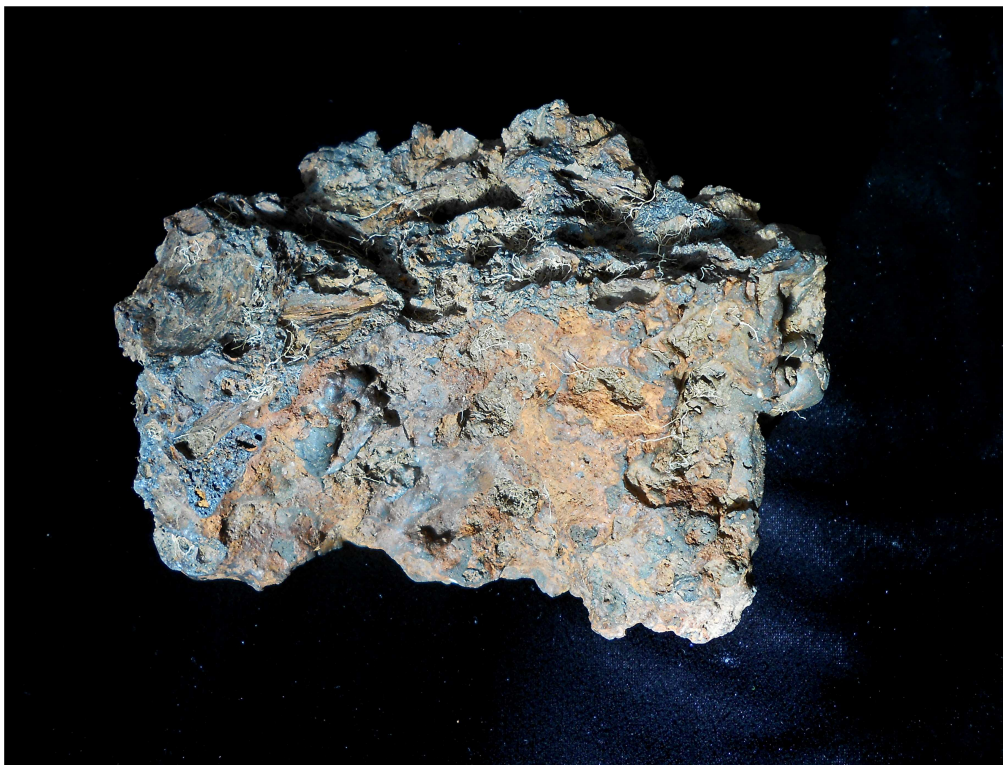


Image 3: Furnace base recovered from subsoil in southern part of the area, in the vicinity of the early Iron Age features. The base measures 139mm across and is up to 86mm thick.



Image 4: General view of the northern part of the area looking to the NE, showing the ditches as dark bands against the lighter-coloured geological strata. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

Figure 5: Selected images 3 and 4

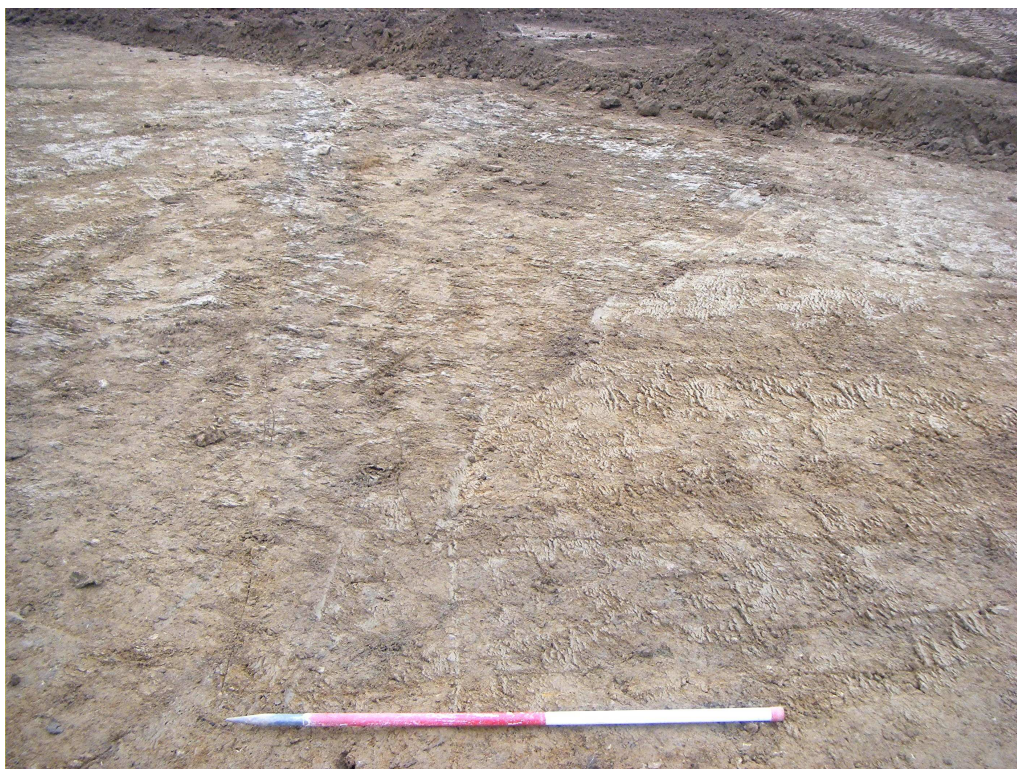


Image 5: Detail of the northern part of post-medieval enclosure [29]/[44], looking to the NW. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.



Image 6: Half section through large post-medieval pit [42]. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

Figure 6: Selected images 5 and 6



Image 7: Looking to the NE along undated linear feature [25]/[46]. This may be a hollow-way. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

Figure 7: Selected image 7

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