

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
1-2 THE GREEN
BROMHAM
BEDFORDSHIRE**

NGR: TL 0086 5129

on behalf of Mr Andrew Ryan



David Kaye BA AIFA

June 2009

ASC: 1180/BTG/2



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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	BTG	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1180
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-60410	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	BEDFM 2009.44
<i>County:</i>	Bedfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Bromham		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Bromham		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 0086 5129		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.1600 sq m		
<i>Present use:</i>	Disused houses and garden		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of a row of four terraced houses		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	07/00647/FUL		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Bedford Borough Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	26.05.09-27.05.09		
<i>Client:</i>	Andrew Ryan PAR Refurbishments Ltd 215 Goldington Road Bedford MK41 9PH		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Andrew Ryan		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	David Kaye BA AIFA	<i>Date:</i>	9.06.09
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CONTENTS

Summary.....	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Aims & Methods	8
3. Archaeological & Historical Background.....	9
4. Results.	11
5. Conclusions	16
6. Acknowledgements	17
7. Archive	17
8. References	18

Appendices:

1. Trench Summary Tables.....	19
2. List of Photographs.....	21
3. ASC OASIS Form	22

Figures:

1. General location	3
2. Site plan	6
3. Proposed development and trench location	7
4. Location of archaeology	13
5. Trench plans and feature section	14

Plates:

Cover: 1-2 The Green, Bromham, facing northwest

1. Stratigraphy of Trench 1	15
2. Gully or ditch cut [107]	15
3. Stratigraphy of Trench 2	15
4. Stratigraphy of Trench 3	15
5. Pit or ditch cut [306].....	15

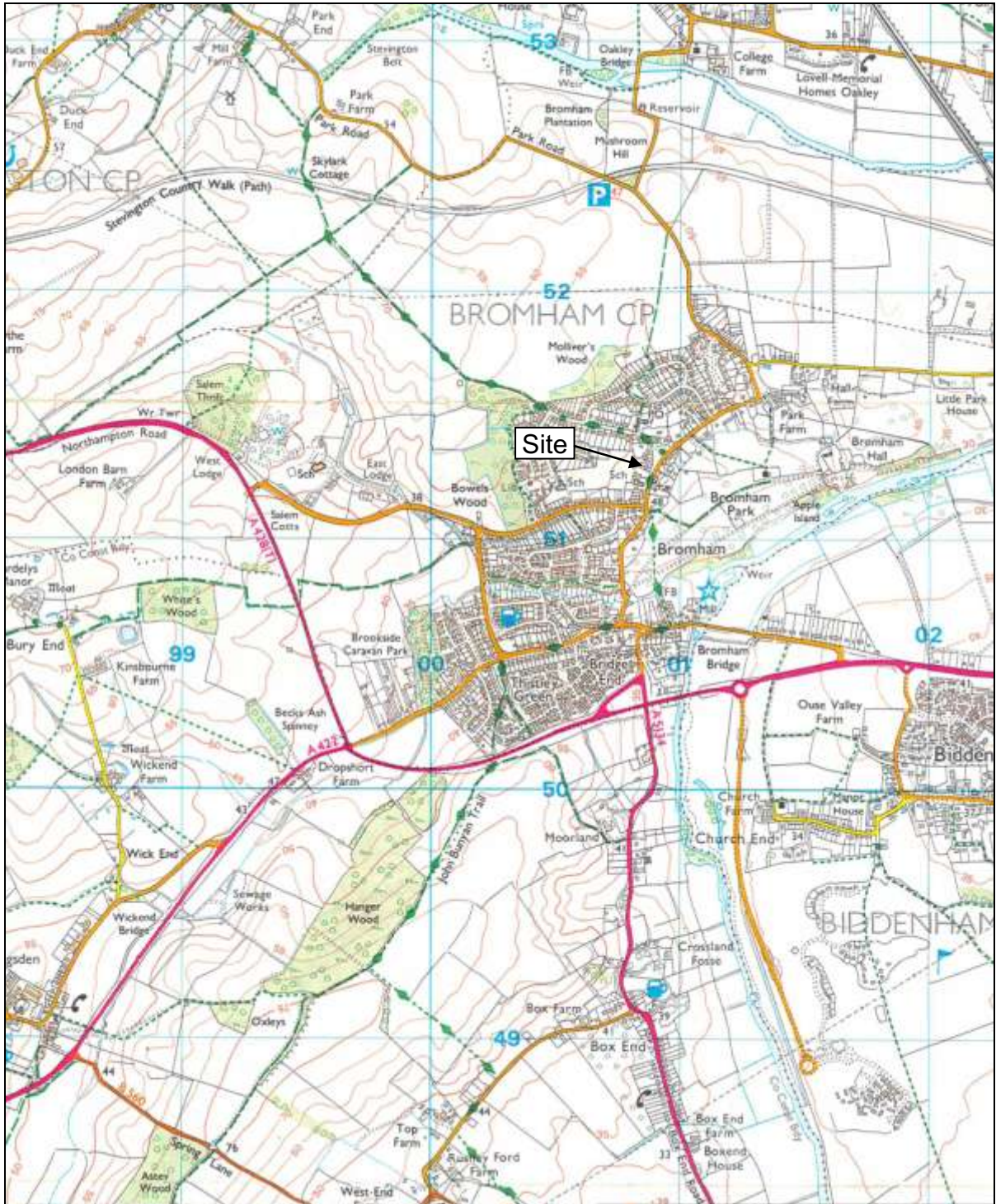


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In May 2009 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out a programme of archaeological trial trenching at 1-2 The Green, Bromham, Bedfordshire.

Three trenches, totalling 15 linear meters were opened within the footprint of the proposed housing, and its associated access road and car park.

A shallow ditch or gully containing post-medieval pottery was present in Trench 1, and a 19th or early 20th century pit or ditch was revealed in Trench 3.

1. Introduction

1.1 In May 2009 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at 1-2 The Green, Bromham, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Andrew Ryan, and was carried out according to a brief (Mather 2008) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), Bedford Borough Council, and a project design prepared by ASC (Fell 2009). The relevant planning application reference is 07/0064/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 *The Site*

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The site is situated in Bromham, in the borough of Bedford (Fig. 1). It lies in the historic core of the village, on the west side of The Green and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TL 0086 5129.

The site comprises an approximately rectangular area of land, of c.1600 sq m, and is currently occupied by disused two semi detached cottages, with outbuildings to the rear (Fig. 2).

1.5.2 *Geology & Topography*

The natural soils of the area comprise the Moreton Association, namely well drained calcareous clayey soils (Soil Survey 1983, 511b) over Boulder Clay (BGS, Sheet 203). The natural drainage of the area is dominated by the river Great Ouse which flows from west to east *c.*0.5km to the east of the site. The site is flat and lies at an elevation of *c.*50.42m OD.

1.5.3 *Proposed Development*

The development proposal comprises the demolition of the existing buildings on the site and the construction of a row of four terraced houses (Fig. 3).



Figure 2: Site plan (Scale 1:1,250)

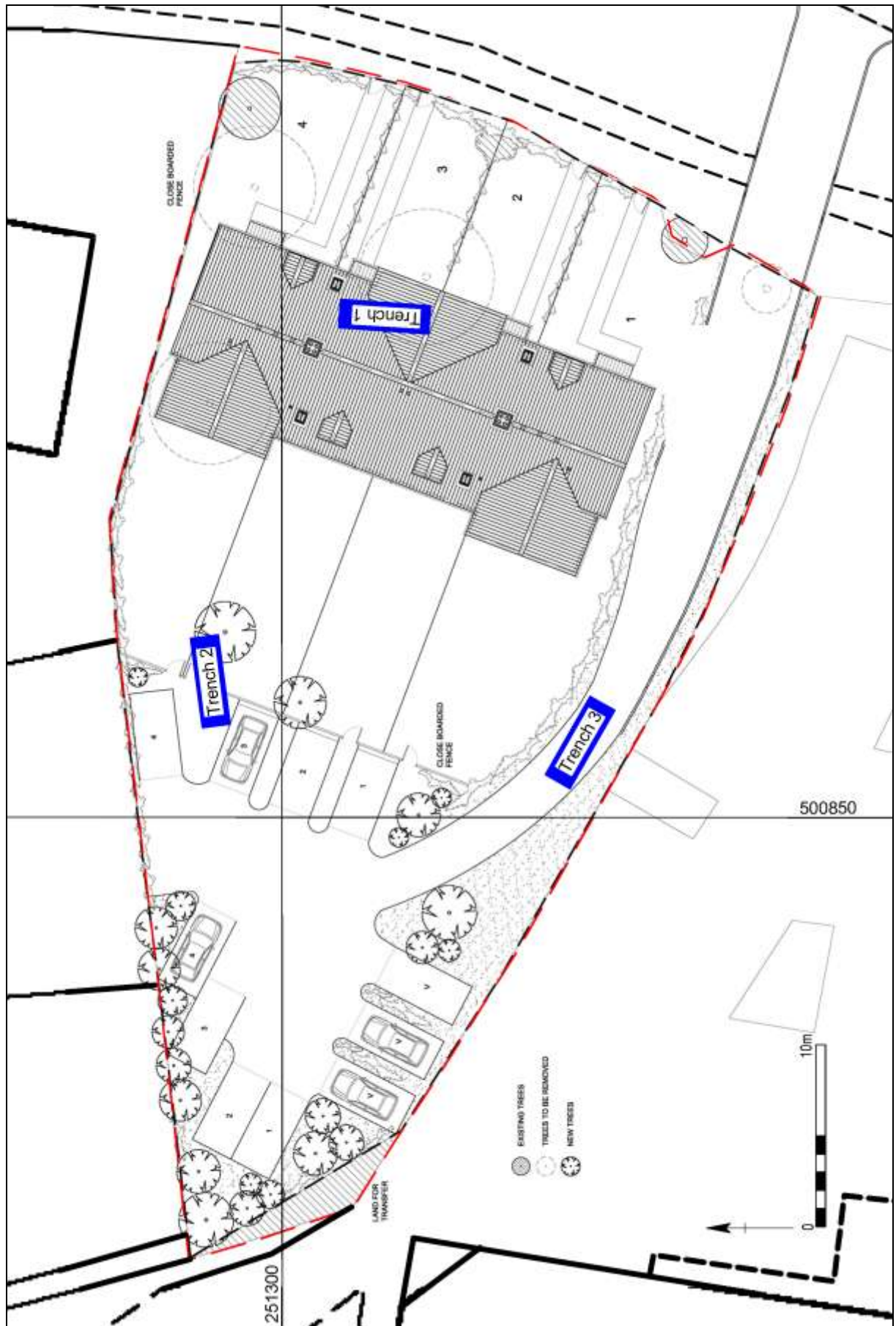


Figure 3: Proposed development and trench location (scale 1:300)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

In line with the requirements of the *brief* (Section 4), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To establish the nature, function and character of any archaeological remains on the site
- To establish the date, nature and extent of any activity or occupation on the site
- To recover artefacts to assist in the development of the type series within the region
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the requirements of the *brief*, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000a), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), to English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991, EH 2006), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the *brief* (Section 3.7.2), the methods adopted for this project were:

- Excavation of *c.*24 sq metres of trial trenches. Three trenches, each *c.*5m long and *c.*1.6m wide were excavated. Trench locations are shown in Fig. 3.
- A contingency had been allowed for an additional 4 sq metres of trenching, in order to investigate further any significant archaeological features or deposits which may be present

ASC's general methodology for the works required in the *brief* is described in detail in Sections 2.4 *et seq.*

2.4 *Constraints*

Due to the presence of an electricity cable, Trench 1 had to be relocated 5m north of its initially proposed location.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

HER = Historic Environment Record number

3.1 *Introduction*

The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and the focus of interest is likely to lie in the Saxon and medieval periods.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before AD43)

Little is known of Bromham during the prehistoric periods. The village lies in the valley of the river Great Ouse and recent work has indicated that there is good potential for the discovery of remains of this period (e.g. Luke 2008). Excavations south of Bromham at Gold Lane, Biddenham revealed an enclosure of two separate phases dating from the late Bronze Age to The early Iron Age (Dawson 2004, 9-12), but there is currently no evidence for prehistoric activity within Bromham.

3.3 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

There is currently only very limited evidence for the pattern of Roman settlement and activity in Bromham, but the river valley was probably of importance during this period (Luke 2008). Evidence from the village is restricted to chance finds of artefacts, including sherds of Roman pottery, recorded from Park Farm, to the east of the site (HER 599) and from 16 Grange Lane, to the south (HER 16182). A ring of this period has also been recorded northeast of the village (Johns & Wingfield 1991).

3.4 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

The origin of Bromham is not fully understood, but a settlement may have developed during the Saxon period. The location of the early settlement has not been established but the village church stands in an isolated position, to the east of the present settlement and it is possible that the settlement may have developed around the church, in what is now Bromham Park. Earthworks have been recorded to the south of the church (HER 7346) and the HER records the presence of a deserted medieval village (7265) between the church and Village Road. Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation strips are present on the south side of the church, and also within the cricket pitch to the west.

3.5 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

Bromham was included in the Domesday Survey (1086), where it is referred to as *Brimeham* and *Bruneham* (Williams & Martin 2003). The area was held by three different landholders, namely Count Eustace, Hugh de Beauchamp and Countess Judith. Land was also held by a number of reeves and almsmen of the king. The former presence of a moated site site, to the west of The Green, at the end of what is now Tudor Close is noted in the HER (HER 3385). This has been associated with *Bowells Manor*, and linked with the Domesday holdings of Countess Judith, but the reasoning behind this is uncertain.

The Domesday survey refers to the presence of a mill, within the land held by Hugh de Beauchamp (Williams & Martin 2003, 573). A building now known as *Bromham Mill* is situated on the southeast side of the present village (HER 1029). The building dates from the 18th or 19th centuries, but may have earlier origins and may perhaps be linked with the mill referred to in the Domesday survey.

The medieval church of St Luke occupies a relatively isolated position, between the village and the river. The earliest surviving elements of the building date from the 14th century (Pevsner 1997, 59), but the church may have earlier origins (above, section 3.4). The church is situated adjacent to Bromham Hill, which also dates from the 14th century (*ibid*, 61).

3.6 *Post-medieval and modern* (1500-present)

The present layout of the village had been established by the late 18th century and an estate map, dated 1798, shows the system of roads and paths in the village (BLARS x 152). Village Road features prominently on the map and a path is shown, following the approximate course of the west side of the Green, and the present Molivers Lane. This route is also shown on the 1834 edition Ordnance Survey map, where the triangular shape of the Green appears as a prominent feature in the centre of the village.

A number of 17th and 18th century cottages are present around the Green and the majority of the buildings in the area are included in the HER. Notable examples include numbers 45, 47 and 49 Village Road, which comprise 16th or 17th century cottages, with later additions (HER 1554). Also of note is Greenwood Cottage (14 The Green), which is a 17th Thatched cottage (HER 1552). The buildings opposite the site, on the east side of Village Road (nos. 62, 64 and 66) The Green) date to the 17th century and are Grade II listed.

The building currently standing within the site is also included in the HER, where it is described thus:

Nineteenth century coursed limestone rubble, clay tile roof, square brick ridge stack with six square shafts set diagonally. Symmetrical façade with large central gabled wing and two other wings. Doors and windows to south and centre wings have wider stone cutter, flat arches over, lattice casement windows. One storey plus attic. Two gabled dormers (HER 10147).

It is not a listed building.

4 Results

4.1 General

Three trenches were opened using a wheeled excavator (JCB) with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. The stratigraphy observed in Trench 1 consisted of topsoil overlying up to 0.8m of made ground. Similarly, in Trench 2 the topsoil overlay up to 0.5m of made ground. Trench 3 had topsoil containing 19th and 20th century debris, overlying a brown to olive green subsoil. The natural geology on the site varied from a firm, olive green/grey clay, to yellowish brown clay with grey mottling. Occasional angular flint inclusions <100mm in diameter, were present across the site.

Archaeology was encountered in two of the three trenches.

Detailed information regarding the trial trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figs. 3, 4 & 5: Plates 1 & 2)

Trench 1 was located within the footprint of the proposed building, on the western side of the site, and was orientated north to south (Fig. 3). Due to the presence of an electricity cable, it had to be relocated 5m further north than was originally proposed.

The dark brown silty clay topsoil overlay four distinct layers of made ground, the lowest containing large stones and numerous fragments of post-medieval brick and tile (Plate 1).

Below this layer, cut into the olive green/grey clay natural, was a linear feature [107], U-shaped in profile, measuring at least 4.4m in length, 0.7m in width, and 0.23m in depth (Fig. 4, Plate 2). It contained a single, fairly firm, dark grey with brown mottling, clay fill (108) which appears to be the product of back-filling (Fig. 5). Occasional limestone fragments, and sub-oval flint inclusions, less than 90mm in diameter were noted with the fill, together with pottery sherds, animal bone and oyster shell.

A total of 13 sherds were recovered, weighing 501g. Eleven appear to be of the same buff or orange, sandy ware fabric, type E02, and ten appear to be from the same vessel. One sherd was a variant of E02, and one was black glazed ware, type PO3. All were assessed to date from the 16th century. A single oyster shell and four pieces of cattle bone were also recovered, though there were no clear indications of butchery marks on any of the bone.

A shallow sondage was machined into the natural geology to a depth of 1.75m below the existing surface level, which readily filled with ground water.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3: Plate 3)

Trench 2 was located within the footprint of the proposed car park, on the northern side of the site, and was orientated approximately northeast to southwest (Fig. 3). The dark brown topsoil overlay 0.5m of made ground containing 19th and 20th century building debris, and firm yellowish brown with grey mottling, clay natural (Plate 3).

No archaeological cut features, deposits or artefacts were noted within the trench or the spoil.

Trench 3 (Figs. 3,4 & 5: Plates 4 & 5)

Trench 3 was located within the footprint of the proposed access road, on the southern side of the site, and was orientated approximately northwest to southeast (Fig. 3). The topsoil in this area of the site overlay a firm, mid brown, silty clay subsoil, and a yellowish brown with grey mottling clay natural (Plate 4).

At the northwest end of the trench was a cut feature which may have been a pit, gully or ditch [304] (Plate 5). Its full extent could not be ascertained in any dimension, but it was at least 1.27m in width, 1.6m in length, and 0.28m in depth. If the feature is linear it is orientated north to south.

The single fill (303) consisted of a mixed orange and grey, fairly firm, silty clay which became softer and more waterlogged deeper in the cut. It also contained 19th or 20th century pottery fragments, and appears the result of back-filling rather than silting-up over a period of time.

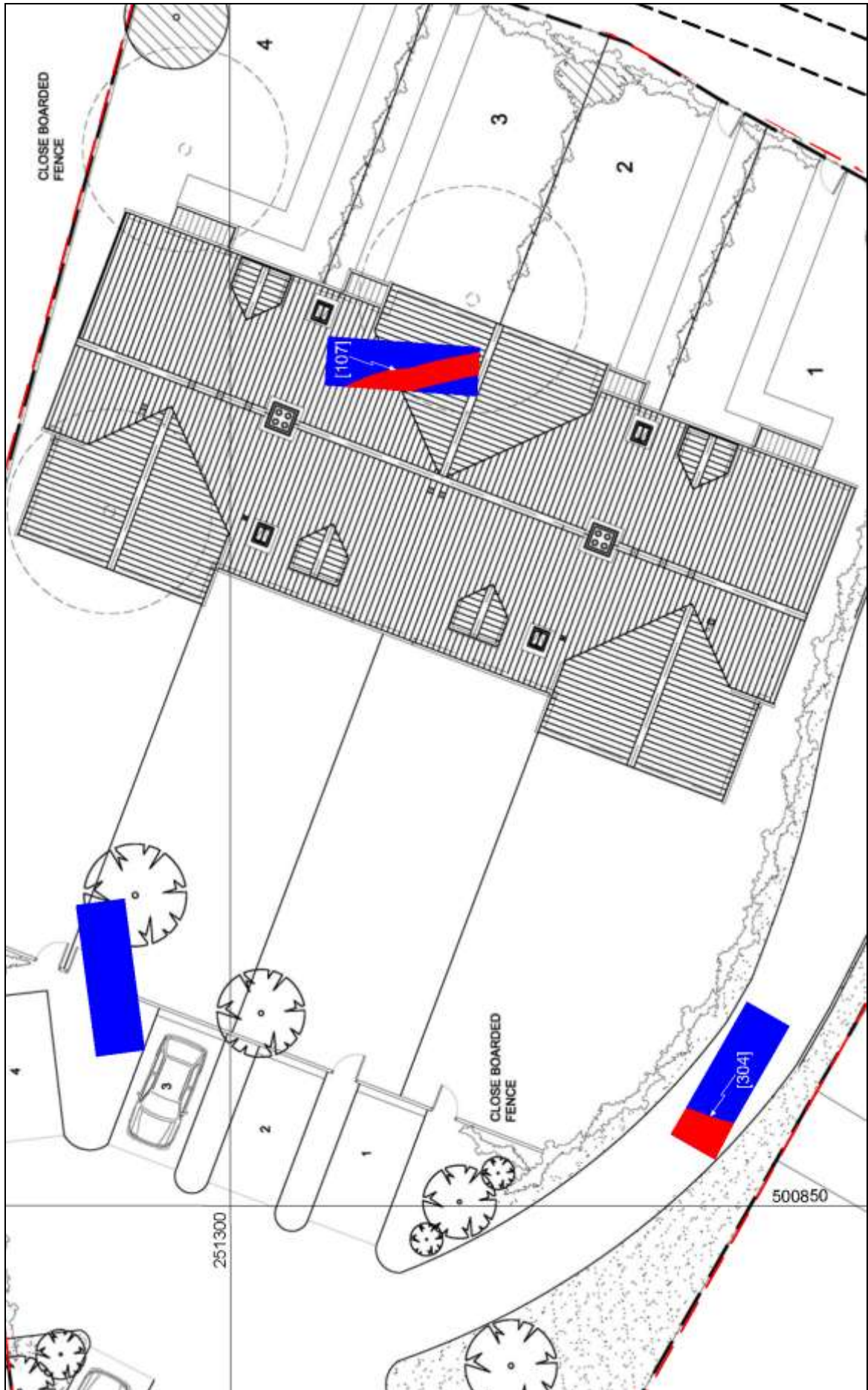


Figure 4: Location of archaeology, indicated in red. (scale 1:150)

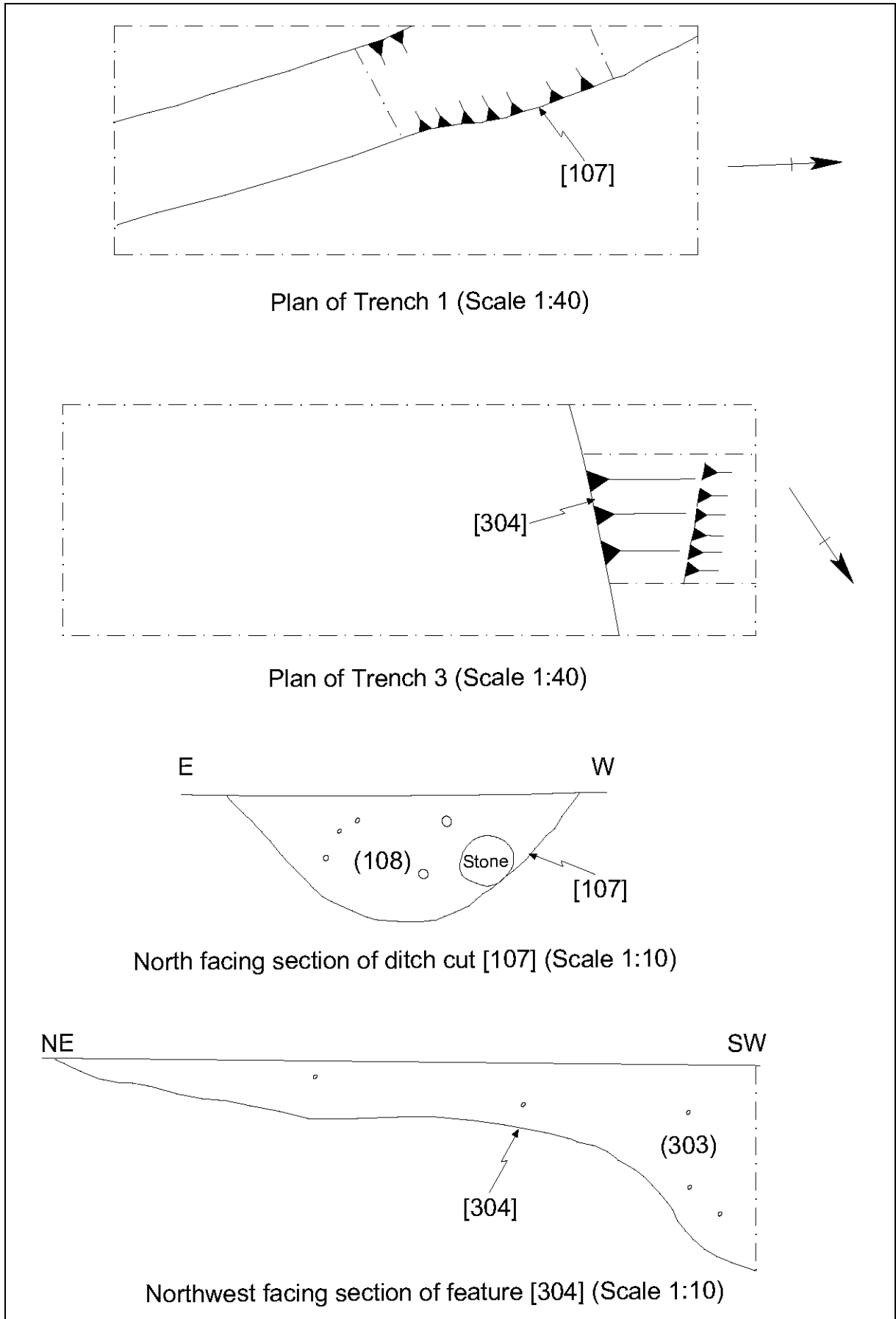


Figure 5: Trench plans and feature sections



Plate 1: Stratigraphy of Trench 1



Plate 2: Gully or ditch cut [107]



Plate 3: Stratigraphy of Trench 2



Plate 4: Stratigraphy of Trench 3



Plate 5: Pit or ditch cut [304]

5. Conclusions

The site appears to have been landscaped in the 19th century, probably when the extant cottages were erected. The made ground is deepest on the northern and eastern side, probably filling a hollow or slope in natural topography.

The sondage in Trench 1 and the base of the feature in Trench 3 were both affected by rising ground water, and it is likely that the function of the linear feature in Trench 1 was related to water management and drainage of the site during the post-medieval period. As the exact nature of the feature in Trench 3 could not be ascertained it is impossible to assign a specific function to it. However, if it is linear, then it could reasonably be assumed that the site has required some form of drainage for a number of centuries.

The relatively small quantity of domestic debris recovered from ditch [107], and the absence of additional archaeological features from the period, suggests the site is on the fringe of the post-medieval settlement. The back-filling of the feature may have been a result of a change in land use.

Significant archaeological features were not observed in the trenches. While the existence of individual isolated archaeological features away from the trenches cannot be specifically excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features were present on the site. It is unlikely that the proposed development will have a significant impact on archaeological remains.

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Andrew Ryan, and the writer is grateful to Mr Ryan for his assistance. The project was monitored by Isobel Lisboa on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to Nigel Herbert Plant Hire.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by David Kaye BA AIFA and Martin Cuthbert BA. The report was prepared by David Kaye and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds
7. Site record drawings
8. List of photographs
9. B/W prints & negatives
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum (BEDFM 2009.44).

8. References


Standards & Specifications


- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.
- BCC 2008 *Brief for a programme of Archaeological Investigation of Land at 1-2 The Green, Bromham, Bedfordshire*. Culture and Environment Group, Bedfordshire County Council
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition*. English Heritage (London).
- Fell 2009 *Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation: 1-2 The Green, Bromham, Bedfordshire* (ASC Ltd)
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.


Secondary Sources

- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Dawson M, 2004 *Archaeology in the Bedford Region*. British Archaeological Reports, British Series, **373**. Hadrian Books
- Johns C & Wingfield C, 1991 'A Roman Gold Ring from Bromham, Bedfordshire' in *Bedfordshire Archaeology*, **19**, 108-111
- Luke M, 2008 *Life in the Loop: Investigation of a prehistoric and Romano-British landscape at Biddenham Loop, Bedfordshire*. East Anglian Archaeology, **125**
- Oake M, Luke M, Dawson M, Edgeworth M & Murphy P, 2007 *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy*. Bedfordshire Archaeology Monograph **9**
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpندن).
- Tilson P., 1973 'A Belgic and Romano-British Site at Bromham' in *Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal*, **8**, 23-66
- Williams A & Martin G.H., 2003 *Domesday Book. A Complete Translation*. Penguin

Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	4.6	Width	1.6	Depth	1.3
	Levels					
	Trench base north		46.69m OD			
	Trench top north		47.99m OD			
	Trench base south		46.65m OD			
	Trench top south		47.94m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	TL	00877 51291		TL	00877 51296	
	Orientation			N-S		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: m)	Length (max: m)	Thickness (max: m)	
101	Layer	Dark brown, silty clay. Topsoil.	>1.6	>4.6	0.2	
102	Layer	Mid brown, silty clay. Made ground.	>1.6	>4.6	0.4	
103	Layer	Yellowish, mid brown, firm clay. Made ground.	>1.6	>4.6	0.2	
104	Layer	Mid brown, grey silty clay with brick and tile inclusions. Made ground.	>1.6	>4.6	0.2	
105	Layer	Mid brown, olive green clay. Subsoil.	>1.6	>4.6	0.3	
106	Layer	Olive green, mid brown firm clay. Natural.	>1.6	>4.6	-	
107	Cut	Linear. Gully or ditch.	0.7	>4.4	0.23	
108	Fill	Sole fill of gully or ditch [107]	0.7	>1.5	0.23	

Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	5	Width	1.6	Depth	0.8
	Levels					
	Trench base northeast		46.83m OD			
	Trench top northeast		47.52m OD			
	Trench base southwest		46.83m OD			
	Trench top southwest		47.53m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	TL	008760 51304		TL	00855 51303	
	Orientation			NE-SW		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: m)	Length (max: m)	Thickness (max: m)	
201	Layer	Dark brown, silty clay. Topsoil.	>1.6	>5.0	0.2	
202	Layer	Mixture of mid brown and grey material with brick and tile inclusions. Made ground	>1.6	>5.0	0.5	
203	Layer	Yellowish-brown with grey mottling, clay. Natural	>1.6	>5.0	-	

Trench 3						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	5	Width	1.6	Depth	0.6-0.8
	Levels					
	Trench base northwest		47.76m OD			
	Trench top northwest		48.43m OD			
	Trench base southeast		48.07m OD			
	Trench top southeast		48.49m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	TL	00856 51282		TL	00852 51284	
	Orientation			NW-SE		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: m)	Length (max: m)	Thickness (max: m)	
301	Layer	Dark brown, silty clay. Topsoil	>1.6	>5.0	0.4	
302	Layer	Mid brown, firm, silty clay. Subsoil.	>1.6	>5.0	0.3	
303	Fill	Grey with orange mottling, silty clay. Occasional sub oval flint inclusions <2mm. Primary fill of [304]	>0.27	>0.7	>0.24	
304	Cut	Edge of feature. Possible pit, ditch or gully.	>1.27	>1.6	>0.38	
305	Layer	Yellowish brown with grey mottling, clay. Natural.	>1.6	>5.0	-	

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: 1-2 The Green, Bromham, Bedfordshire			SITE NO/CODE: 1180/BTG
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
001	√	√	Trench 1, facing north
002		√	Trench 1, facing north
003		√	Trench 1, facing north
004	√	√	East facing section of Trench 1
005		√	East facing section of Trench 1
006	√	√	Trench 2, facing northeast
007	√	√	Trench 2, facing northeast
008	√	√	Southeast facing section of Trench 1
009	√	√	Trench 3, facing southeast
010	√	√	Trench 3, facing southeast
011	√	√	Northeast facing section of Trench 3
012	√	√	Northeast facing section of Trench 3
013		√	Northwest facing section of ditch cut [107]
014		√	Northwest facing section of ditch cut [107]
015		√	Northwest facing section of ditch cut [107]
016	√	√	Northeast facing section of feature [304]
017	√	√	Northeast facing section of feature [304]
018		√	Northeast facing section of feature [304]
019		√	Extant buildings, facing northwest

Appendix 1: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	1-2 The Green, Bromham, Bedfordshire		
Short Description:	In May 2009 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out a programme of archaeological trial trenching at 1-2 The Green, Bromham, Bedfordshire. Three trenches, totalling 15 linear meters were opened within the footprint of the proposed housing, and its associated access road and car park. A shallow ditch or gully containing late medieval pottery was present in Trench 1, and a 19th or early 20 th century pit or ditch was revealed in Trench 3.		
Project Type:	Trial Trenching		
Site status:	None	Previous work:	None
Current land use:	Garden	Future work:	Not known
Monument type:		Monument period:	
Significant finds:	Post medieval pottery		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Bedfordshire	OS reference:	TL 0086 5129
Site address:	1-2 The Green, Bromham, Bedfordshire		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	1600 sq.m	Height OD:	c.50.42mOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Bedfordshire County Council	Project design originator:	ASC Ltd
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	David Kaye BA AIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Andrew Ryan		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	26.05.09	End date:	27.05.09
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Bedford Museum (BEDFM 2009.44)	Pottery, animal bone, shell	
Paper:		Site plans, site records, site record drawings, context sheets	
Digital:		CD containing digital images, list of photographs, B/W prints & negatives, project design, report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: 1-2 The Green, Bromham, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1180/BTG/2		
Author(s):	David Kaye BA AIFA		
Page nos	22	Date:	5.06.09