

**Land to the south of Bedford Road  
Moggerhanger  
Bedfordshire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*



*for:*  
Hayfield Homes Ltd

Site Code: LSBR 20

Accession No: BEDFM 2020.02

CA Project: MK0183  
CA Report: MK0183\_2

March 2020

# Land to the south of Bedford Road Moggerhanger Bedfordshire

## *Archaeological Evaluation*

CA Project: MK0183  
CA Report: MK0183\_1

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## SUMMARY

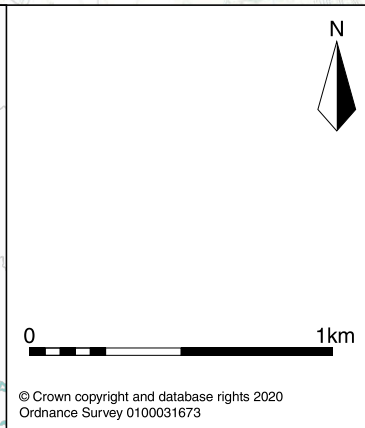
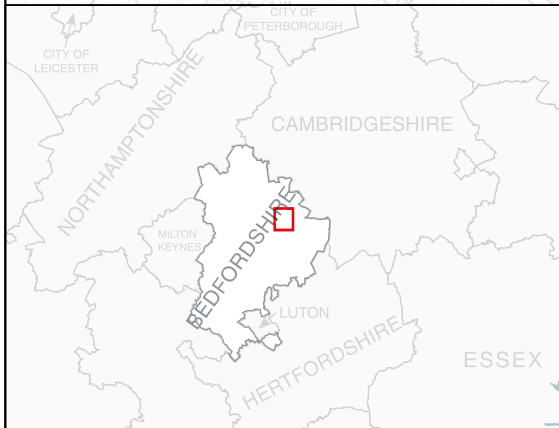
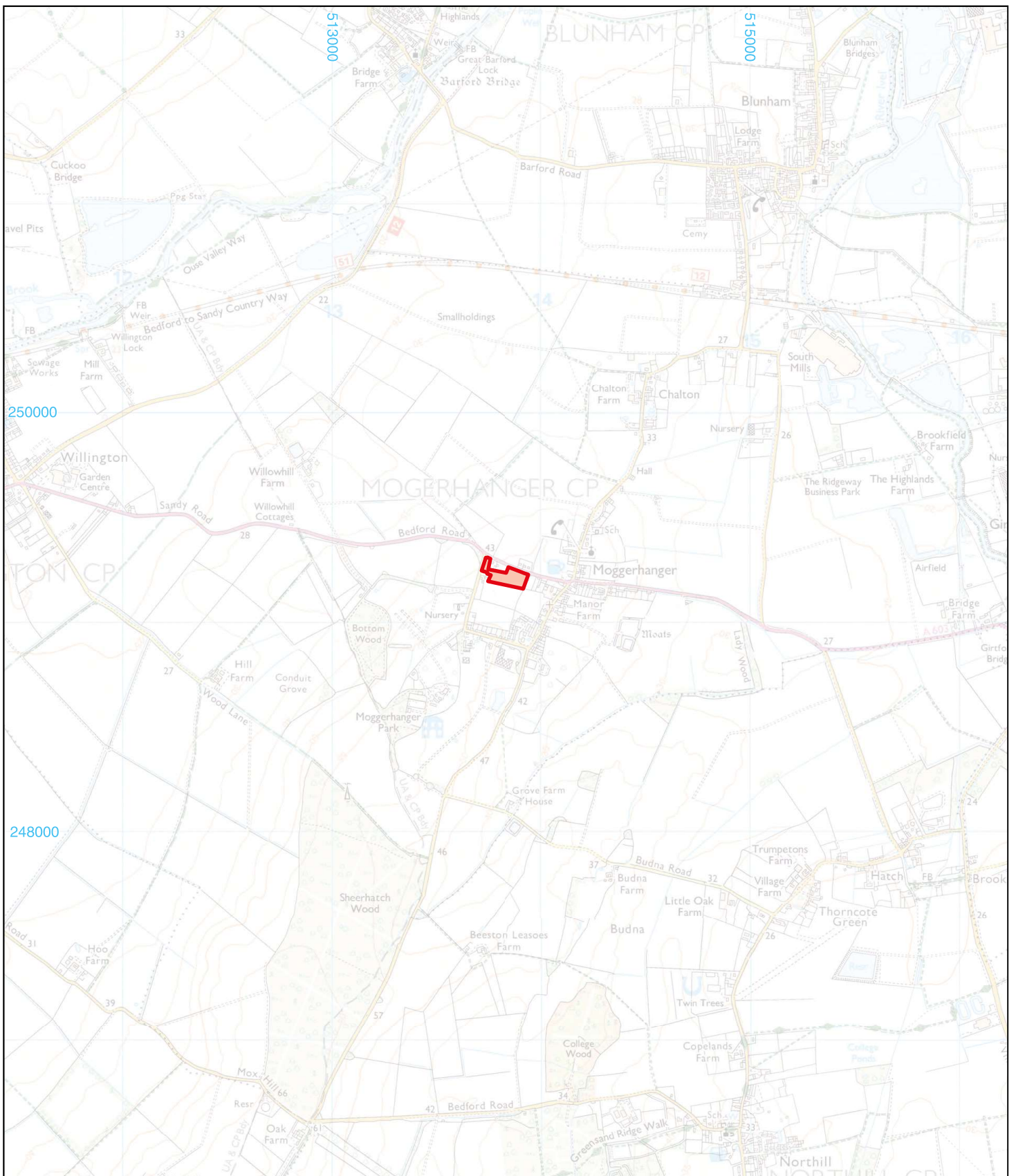
<b>Project name:</b>	Land to the south of Bedford Road
<b>Location:</b>	Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire
<b>NGR:</b>	513820 249220
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	02–05 March 2020
<b>Planning reference:</b>	Central Bedfordshire Council CB/19/02133/FULL
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum, Bedford and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
<b>Accession Number:</b>	BEDFM 2020.02
<b>Site Code:</b>	LSBR20

In March 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the south of Bedford Road, Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire. The evaluation, which comprised the excavation of eight trenches, was carried out to fulfil a condition attached to the granting of planning permission for the residential development of the site.

Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its location to the west of the town of Moggerhanger, which has its origins in the medieval period, and its proximity to known archaeological sites of prehistoric to modern date. A previous geophysical survey of the site did not identify any definite archaeological anomalies, although an anomaly representing a modern field boundary, anomalies indicative of ploughing and a number of areas of ferrous disturbance and uncertain responses were identified.

There was a moderate correlation between the evaluation results and those of the geophysical survey. The predicted geophysical anomaly was present, although additional features not identified by the geophysical survey were also recorded.

The evaluation identified five ditches, exposed in four trenches. Four of the ditches are depicted on historic mapping, representing elements of a post-medieval field system, with two of these ditches containing brick and/or tile dating to the post-medieval period. A further ditch remained undated, but likely represents a further element of the identified post-medieval field system.





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**PROJECT TITLE**

Land to the South of Bedford Road,  
Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire

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**FIGURE TITLE**

**Site location plan**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	18/03/20	
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	<b>1</b>

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In March 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the south of Bedford Road, Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire (centred at NGR: 513820 249220; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Hayfield Homes Ltd.
- 1.2. The evaluation was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition attached to the granting of planning permission (planning ref: CB/19/02133/FULL) for the residential development of the site by Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC; the local planning authority).
- 1.3. The scope of the evaluation, which comprised the excavation of eight trenches (Fig. 2), was defined during discussions between CA and Central Bedfordshire Council's Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA, the archaeological advisors to CBC). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2019) and approved by CBCAA.
- 1.4. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

### The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 1.5ha in extent. It lies on the southern side of Bedford Road, on the western outskirts of Moggerhanger. The site comprises part of a single field currently utilised as pasture (Fig. 3). It is bounded to the north by Bedford Road and associated residential properties, to the east by residential properties, to the south by agricultural land comprising the remainder of the evaluation field and to the west by Park Road. The site is on the whole level and lies at approximately 48m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Stewartby Member and Weymouth Member mudstone formed during the Jurassic Period. This is overlain by superficial Quaternary deposits of Oadby Member diamicton (BGS 2020). This evaluation encountered natural geology comprising mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and sub rounded stones.

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## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The archaeological and historical background of the site has been presented in an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) prepared by CgMs (2019). The following section provides a summary of this information.
- 2.2. There are no recorded previous archaeological investigations within the site, though a number of investigations have taken place in the wider vicinity of the site including a negative archaeological evaluation in 2013 approximately 100m to the south-east of the site, adjacent to St John's Road (EBD1099).

### *Prehistoric (Palaeolithic – Iron Age) period (pre-AD 43)*

- 2.3. The earliest evidence for human activity within the local area relates to the identification of a possible Bronze Age ring ditch c. 425m to the north-west of the site, while a broadly contemporary isolated Bronze Age axe head was found c. 750m to the north-east of the site.
- 2.4. Aerial photographic analysis has identified a series of cropmarks approximately 1km to the north of the site which may represent an Iron Age or Roman enclosure and trackway.
- 2.5. Further cropmarks recorded within the wider environs of the site appear to represent possible enclosures, field systems and other forms of occupation which are likely to be dated to the Later Prehistoric periods in general. The closest of the cropmarks are located c. 200m to the north-west of the site.

### *Roman and early medieval periods (AD 43 – AD 1066)*

- 2.6. The previously unknown site of an Iron Age to Roman settlement has very recently been identified and excavated in Moggerhanger, adjacent to Blunham Road (Albion Archaeology forthcoming).
- 2.7. The suggested route of a Roman road from Bedford to Wimpole crosses the area east to west approximately 500m to the south of the site. There is reasonable archaeological evidence for the course of the road further to the east at Sandy, but elsewhere the road alignment is speculative.
- 2.8. Find spots of coins and tesserae; two Roman brooches, a belt fitting and a copper-alloy key have also been recovered from the wider area surrounding the site.

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2.9. Cropmarks representing enclosures and related occupation are recorded approximately 1km to the west of the site, while drainage works have also found a burial in the same area dated to the 4th century AD.

2.10. The BHER contains a record of an Anglo-Saxon cremation urn being found at Moggerhanger in 1934, c. 150m to the south of the site boundary. The name of the village appears to derive from the Old English hangar meaning wooded slope (Mills 2011).

#### ***Medieval period (AD 1066 – 1539)***

2.11. The Domesday Survey of 1086 does not contain a record of the settlement at Moggerhanger, with the closest recorded settlement located at Chalton (17119) approximately 1.5km to the north of the site. The first documented reference to the Manor of Moggerhanger derives from the 13th century (Page 1912). The BHER indicates the eastern boundary of the site lies approximately 100m from the core of the Late medieval settlement of Moggerhanger.

2.12. During the Late medieval period it is likely that the site was located in the immediate agricultural hinterland of the settlement at Moggerhanger. Possible Late medieval road alignments have been recorded c. 250m to the north-west of the site and c. 700m to the south-east, in addition to a large moated enclosure, located c. 375m east of the site, also thought to be associated with this period. A small number of isolated Late medieval finds have been recovered within the wider area, consisting of a pendent, coins and a finger ring.

#### ***Post-medieval and Modern periods (1539 – present)***

2.13. The Grade II Listed 57 & 59 Bedford Road and Willow Cottage are located immediately to the north of the site boundary. The setting of the houses is primarily focused on Bedford Road to the north and their immediate grounds. Map evidence suggests the buildings were originally constructed as distinct entities from the land that surrounds them.

2.14. The Grade II Listed Registered Park and Garden of Moggerhanger Park is located approximately 80m to the south-west of the site on the opposite side of Park Road. The park is centred around the Grade I Moggerhanger House and accompanying group of ancillary Listed Buildings approximately 500m to the south-west of the site. The park landscape has been significantly altered over time and the current



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condition of the landscape is poor. There is no historical association between the site and Moggerhanger Park and therefore does not lend any significance to the Registered Park and Garden.

2.15. Jeffrey's map of 1765 shows the site located within open ground/agricultural land but by 1799 map evidence shows the site as occupied by multiple field plots. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1882 depicts the site as formed of three different field plots. The layout of the site remains unaltered as depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1901. By 1978 the Ordnance Survey Map shows the internal field boundaries have been removed. The layout of the site remains unaltered up to the present.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Central Bedfordshire Council, acting on the advice of their Archaeological Advisor, to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

### 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of eight 50m by 1.8m trenches (Fig. 2). The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site.

4.2. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.

4.3. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records

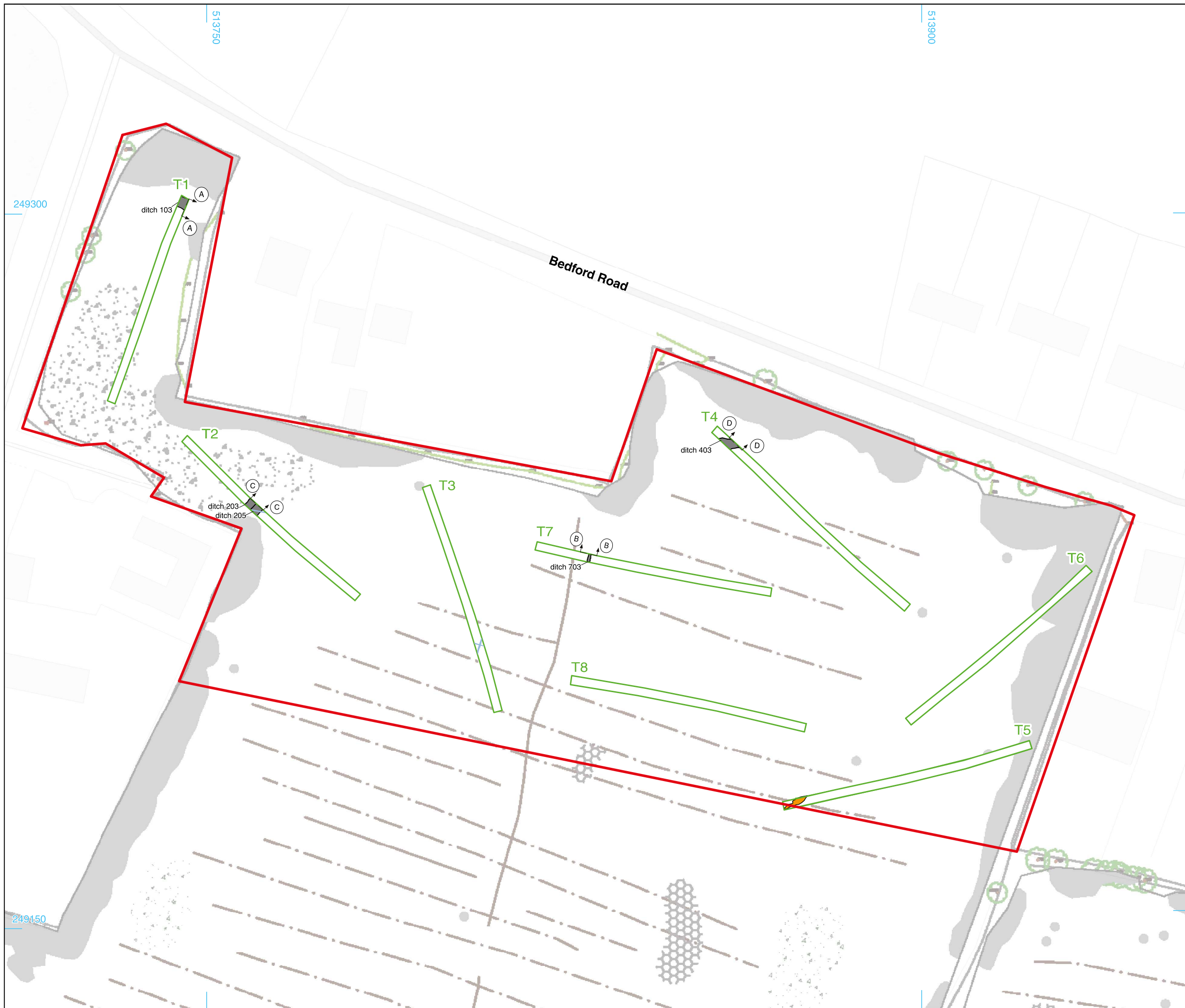
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were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.4. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.5. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.6. CA will make arrangements with The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum, Bedford (BEDFM2020.02) for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 4.7. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS

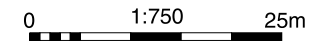
- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.
- 5.2. The natural geological substrate, which comprised mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and sub rounded stones, was encountered at an average depth of 0.64m below the present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by a layer of subsoil comprising mid orange brown silty clay which averaged 0.24m in thickness across the majority of the site. This subsoil thickened towards the edges of the field in Trenches 1, 5 and 6 where it was 0.51m thick on average. The subsoil was sealed by a 0.29m thick layer of topsoil comprising mid brown grey silty loam (Plate 1).



- Site boundary
- Evaluation Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Drain
- Natural
- Section Location
- Fig. 4
- Direction of photograph

Cgms Heritage Archaeological DBA 28.06.19

- Former Field Boundary (Corroborated)
- Ridge and Furrow
- Fence
- Natural (e.g. geological or pedological)
- Magnetic disturbance
- Ferrous
- Uncertain (Areas of increased response)



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land to the South of Bedford Road,  
 Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench plan including archaeological  
 features and geophysical survey  
 results

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Site shot looking south



Site shot looking west



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PROJECT TITLE

Land to the South of Bedford Road,  
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FIGURE TITLE

Site photographs pre-excavation

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FIGURE NO.

3





**Plate 1 Trench 6: Representative section**

- 5.3. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified within Trenches 3, 5, 6 and 8.
- 5.4. Five ditches in total were exposed within four trenches, two of the ditches contained material dating to the post-medieval/modern period while the other three did not contain any artefactual material.

#### **Trench 1 (Fig. 4)**

- 5.5. Ditch 103 was identified at the northern end of Trench 1 on an east/west alignment (Fig. 4; section AA). It measured 3.3m wide with moderately sloping concave sides and was excavated to a depth of 0.85m without the base being encountered. It contained three successive fills comprising an initial sand silt (104), deposited by natural silting, which contained a fragment of post-medieval CBM and a small assemblage of animal bone. This was overlain by a lens of dark brown grey sandy silt (106), possibly deriving from a deliberate deposition of material. This was in turn overlain by a further episode of silting (107). The ditch is parallel with Bedford Road, which lies approximately 15m to the north.





**Plate 2 Trench 1 looking north**



**Plate 3 Trench 2 looking north-west**



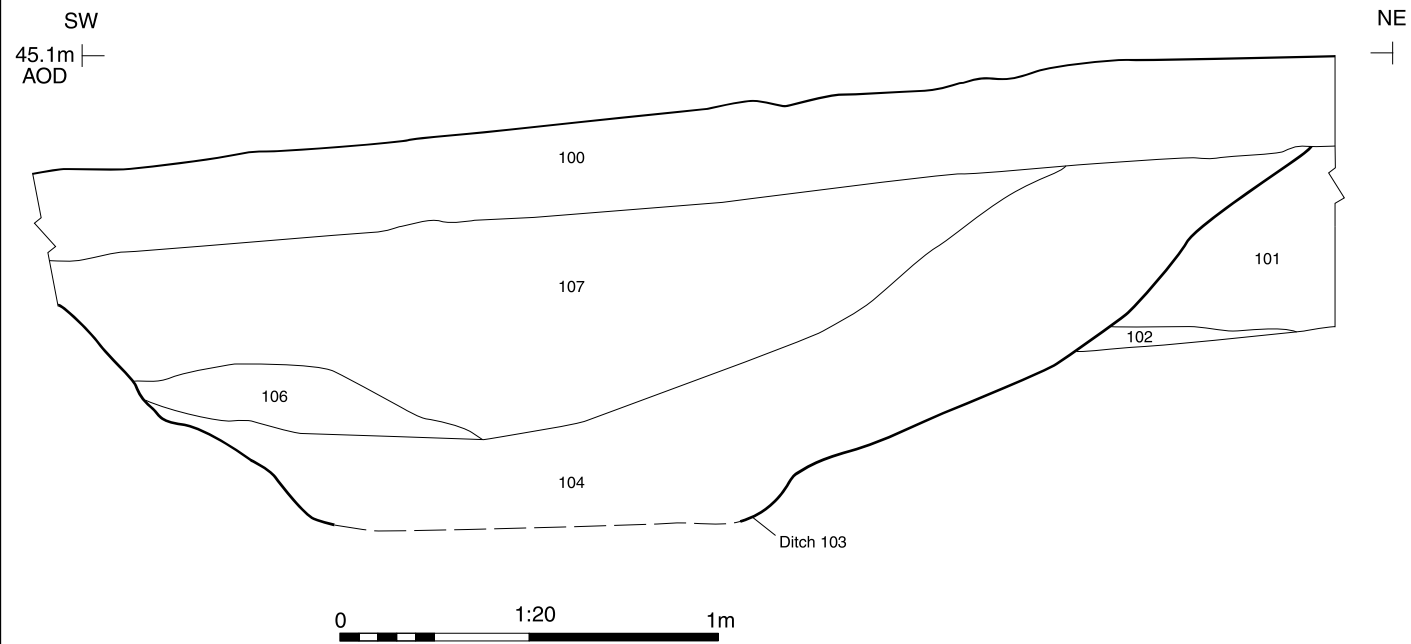


Ditch 103, looking east (1m scale)

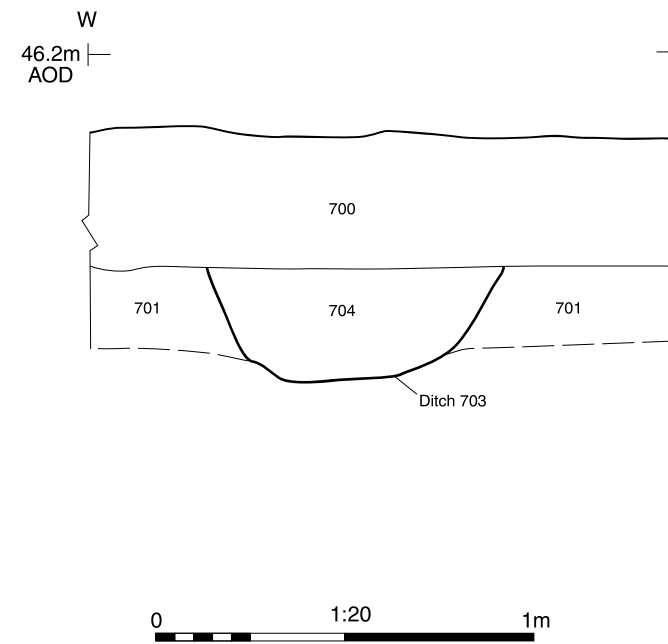


Ditch 703, looking south (0.4m scale)

Section AA



Section BB



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PROJECT TITLE  
 Land to the South of Bedford Road,  
 Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trenches 1 and 7 :Sections AA and BB  
 with photographs**

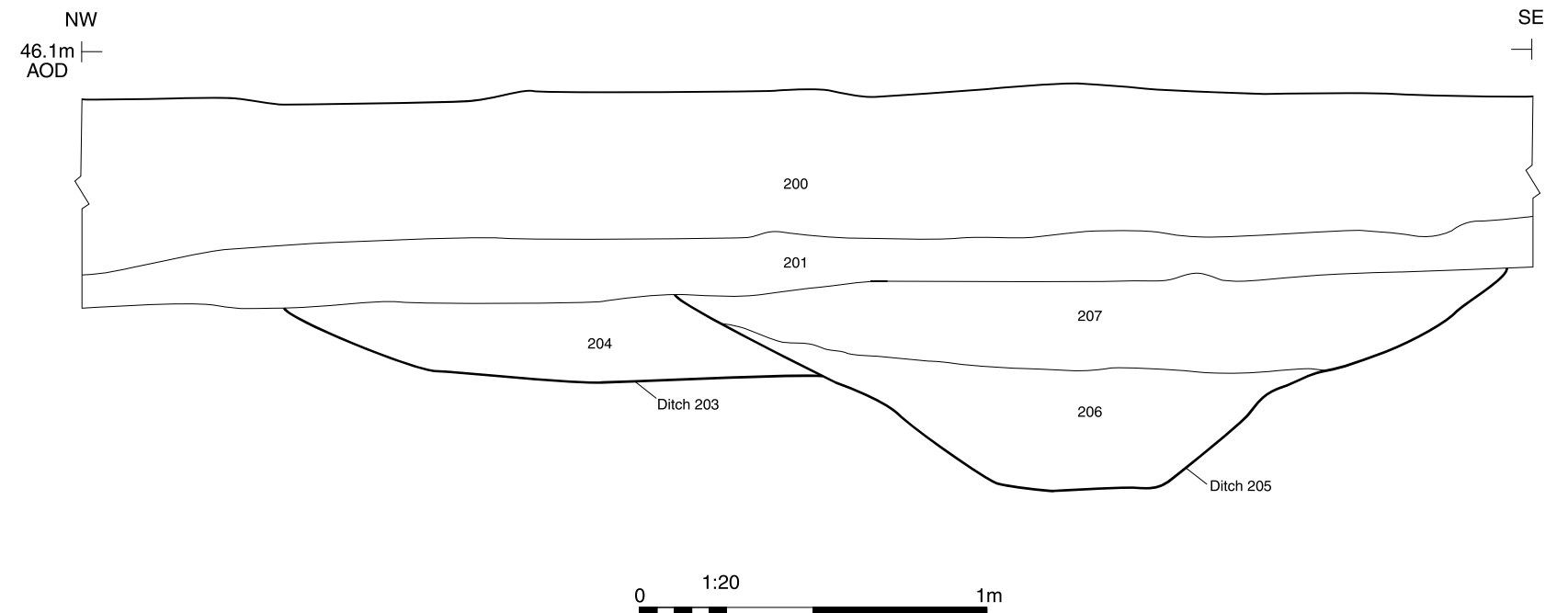
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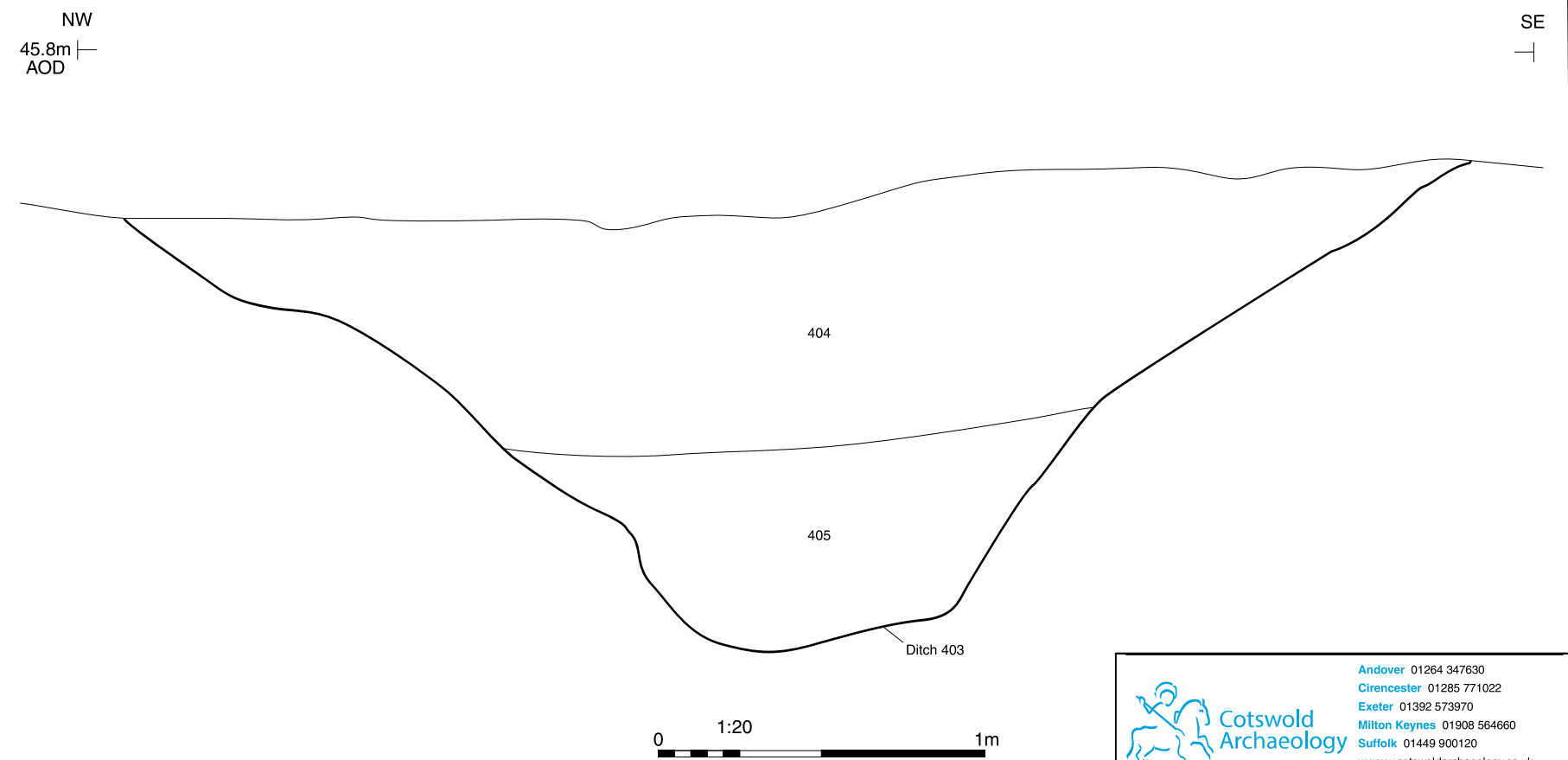


Ditches 203 and 205, looking north-east (1m scale)

Section CC



Section DD



Ditch 403, looking north-east (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trenches 2 and 4 : Sections CC and DD  
 with photographs**

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- 
- 5.6. Ditch 103 broadly correlates with a slightly curving tree plantation boundary first depicted on the 1882 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map.

#### **Trench 2 (Fig. 5)**

- 5.7. Intercutting ditches 203 and 205 were identified within the centre of Trench 2 on a north-east/south-west alignment. Ditch 203 had a shallow straight north-western side with a flat base and was recut by ditch 205 on its south-eastern side. It measured in excess of 1.52m wide and 0.24m deep. No finds were recovered from its sandy silt fill (204). Ditch 205 had moderate convex sides with a flat base and measured 2.4m wide by 0.6m deep. It contained two fills of secondary silting, (206) and (207), both comprising sandy silt from which no finds were recovered.
- 5.8. Ditches 203 and 205 correspond with a boundary first depicted on the 1799 Blunham and Moggerhanger Enclosure Map and subsequently on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1882, which depicts a property boundary in this area running between buildings to the south and to the north.

#### **Trench 3 (Fig. 6)**

- 5.9. North/south linear feature 303 was excavated in Trench 3. It measured 0.45m wide by 0.46m deep with vertical straight sides and was interpreted as a field drain.

#### **Trench 4 (Fig. 5)**

- 5.10. Trench 4 was extended north west by 5.5 m to expose the full width of east/west orientated ditch 403. It measured 2.04m wide by 0.75m deep, with moderately sloping convex sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its successive fills; comprising mid orange brown sandy silt (405), sealed by mid yellow brown clay silt (404).

#### **Trench 7 (Fig. 4)**

- 5.11. Ditch 703 ran through the western half of Trench 7 on a north/south orientation. It measured 0.77m wide by 0.31m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a concave base. One sherd of heavily abraded Roman pottery, which is considered to be residual within this context, as well as a fragment of post-medieval CBM was recovered from its mid brown grey clay silt fill (704). Ditch 703 corresponds with a field boundary first depicted on the 1799 Blunham and Moggerhanger Enclosure Map and correlates with an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.





**Plate 4 Trench 3 looking north**



**Plate 5 Trench 4 looking north-west**





**Plate 6 Trench 5 looking north-east**



**Plate 7 Trench 6 looking north east**





*Drain 303, looking north (0.4m scale)*



*Oblique of Trench 5, looking south-west (1m scale)*



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*PROJECT TITLE*

Land to the South of Bedford Road,  
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*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trenches 3 and 5 photographs**

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 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **19/03/20**  
 APPROVED BY **RB** SCALE@A4 **NA**

*FIGURE NO.*

**6**





**Plate 8 Trench 7 looking west**



**Plate 9 Trench 8 looking west**



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## 6. THE FINDS

Artefactual material is recorded from two deposits (Appendix B). The material was recovered by hand.

### Pottery

- 6.1. The pottery recovered from the evaluation is recorded in Appendix B and discussed below. Recording of the find's assemblage was direct to an Excel spreadsheet; this now forms the basis of Appendix B. The pottery was examined by context, using a x40 hand lens and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and the Bedfordshire type series (Parminter and Slowikowski 2004).
- 6.2. One sherd (6g) of pottery made in a sandy oxidised fabric (UNS OX) is recorded from ditch fill 704. The sherd is in poor condition but can be assigned a broadly Roman date. It has no diagnostic features. The assemblage provides limited evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity of the site but overall it is too small to draw any meaningful conclusions from.

### Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Four fragments (1612g) of ceramic building material are recorded from two deposits. The material is entirely made in a medium sandy fabric (ms) some with ferrous inclusions (fe) within the matrix. One fragment of roof tile is recorded from ditch fill 104. Ditch 704 produced a large fragment of brick and two fragments of roof tile. Based on their fabric, form and thickness the fragments can be ascribed a post-medieval or modern date.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### Animal bone

- 7.1. Three fragments of animal bone (216g) were recovered from deposit 104, the fill of ditch 103. Artefactual material dating to the post-medieval period was also recovered from this feature (Appendix C). The bone was fragmentary but well preserved enough to identify the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*) from a distal humerus and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) from a partial pelvis and a tibia shaft. No evidence of butchery practice was observed but as each were commonly exploited domestic animals in this period, their presence on site is to be expected.

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## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its location to the west of the town of Moggerhanger, which has its origins in the medieval period, and its proximity to known archaeological sites of prehistoric to modern date. A previous geophysical survey of the site did not identify any definite archaeological anomalies, although an anomaly representing a modern field boundary, anomalies indicative of ploughing and a number of areas of ferrous disturbance and uncertain responses were identified.
- 8.2. There was a moderate correlation between the evaluation results and those of the geophysical survey. The predicted geophysical anomaly was present, although additional features not identified by the geophysical survey were also recorded. The areas of increased response (Fig.2) identified by the geophysical survey in the north-western part of the site correspond with an area of tree plantation depicted on the 1822 first edition Ordnance Survey Map. The ditch identified with Trench 1 broadly correspond with the northern boundary of this plantation.
- 8.3. The evaluation identified five ditches, exposed in four trenches located within the western part of the site. Four of the ditches are depicted on historic mapping, representing elements of a post-medieval field system, with two of the ditches containing brick and/or tile dating to the post-medieval period. A further ditch remained undated, but likely represents a further element of the identified post-medieval field system.

### *Post-medieval/modern*

- 8.4. Ditches 103, 203, 205 and 703 identified within Trenches 1, 2 and 7 correspond with former boundaries first depicted on the 1799 Blunham and Moggerhanger Enclosure Map (ditches 203, 205 and 703) or the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Mapp of 1822 (ditch 103). Ditch 103 was still extant in 1901 but was no longer depicted by the time of the 1960 Ordnance Survey Map. Ditches 203, 205 and 207 were still extant at the time of the 1960 Ordnance Survey Map, but the boundaries had been removed prior to the 1978 Ordnance Survey Map.

### *Undated*

- 8.5. Undated ditch 403 was revealed within Trench 4. Although undated artefactually it broadly corresponds with the alignment of the current post-medieval field system.



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- 8.6. Preservation of the archaeological features was good, and no evidence of truncation was observed. The large build-up of subsoil towards the eastern and western edges of site within Trenches 1, 5 and 6 may indicate headlands and thus may be the result of ploughing activities (Figure 6).
- 8.7. The geophysical survey results indicate an east/west orientated ridge and furrow ploughing regime; although no evidence of ridge and furrow was observed during this evaluation.
- 8.8. The majority of the ditches correspond identified with boundaries depicted on historic mapping. The remaining ditch and land drains (Figure 6) fit within the general alignment of the surrounding field systems depicted on historic and current Ordnance Survey mapping. Based on morphological characteristics these field systems predominantly relate to piece-meal and Parliamentary Enclosures of the post-medieval period, with partial surviving elements of earlier field systems.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Ralph Brown, assisted by Siobhan Bishop, Barbara Graham and Cloe Merrett. This report was written by Ralph Brown. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Peter Banks and Andrew Clarke, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Isobelle Ward. The project archive has been compiled by Emily Evans and prepared for deposition by Jessica Cook. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Joyce.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey friable silty loam with occasional stones	>50	>1.8	0.23
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown compact silty clay with occ. Sub-rounded stones	>50	>1.8	0.42
1	102	Layer		Natural	Soft mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and sub rounded stones.	>50	>1.8	-
1	103	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE Linear with moderate concave sides and the base not seen	>1.8	3.3	>0.85
1	104	Fill	103	Secondary silting	Mid yellow brown soft sandy silt with moderate angular flint inclusions 0.01-0.06m	>1	3.07	>0.4
1	105	Layer		Made ground	Soft dark brown grey sandy silt with frequent inclusions of pea gravel, rubble and metal	>13	>1.8	0.47
1	106	Fill	103	Deliberate deposition	Dark brown grey soft sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.07 and moderate charcoal flecks	>1	0.94	0.17
1	107	Fill	103	Secondary silting	Mid brown grey soft sandy silt with occasional angular flint inclusions 0.01-0.06m	>1	2.68	0.57
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey friable silty loam with occasional stones	>50	>1.8	0.24
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown compact silty clay with occ. Sub-rounded stones	>50	>1.8	0.29

2	202	Layer		Natural	Soft mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and sub rounded stones.	>50	>1.8	-
2	203	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW Linear with shallow straight sides and a flat base	>1	1.52	0.24
2	204	Fill		Secondary silting	Mid orange brown soft sandy silt with occasional flint inclusion 0.01-0.06m	>1	1.52	0.24
2	205	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW Linear with moderate convex sides and a flat base	>1	2.4	0.6
2	206	Fill		Secondary silting	Mid brown grey soft sandy silt with frequent rounded to angular flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>1	1.67	0.36
2	207	Fill		Secondary silting	Mid orange brown soft sandy silt with occasional flint inclusion 0.01-0.06m	>1	2.4	0.36
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey friable silty loam with occasional stones	>50	>1.8	0.25
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown compact silty clay with occ. Sub-rounded stones	>50	>1.8	0.26
3	302	Layer		Natural	Soft mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and sub rounded stones.	>50	>1.8	-
3	303	Cut		Land drain	N-S Linear with vertical straight sides and a concave base	>1	0.45	0.46
3	304	Fill		Deliberate deposition	Mid brown grey sandy silt with redeposit	>1	0.45	0.46
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey friable silty loam with occasional stones	>50	>1.8	0.28
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown compact silty clay with occ. Sub-rounded stones	>50	>1.8	0.19
4	402	Layer		Natural	Soft mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and sub rounded stones.	>50	>1.8	-
4	403	Cut		Ditch	NE-SE Linear with moderate convex sides and a concave base	>1	2.04	0.75
4	404	Fill		Secondary silting	Mid yellow brown firm clayey silt	>1	2.04	0.45
4	405	Fill		Secondary silting	Mid orange brown soft sandy silt	>1	0.89	0.37
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey friable silty loam with occasional stones	>50	>1.8	0.28
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown compact silty clay with occ. Sub-rounded stones	>50	>1.8	0.65
5	502	Layer		Natural	Soft mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and sub rounded stones.	>50	>1.8	-
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey friable silty loam with occasional stones	>50	>1.8	0.4
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown compact silty clay with occ. Sub-rounded stones	>50	>1.8	0.46
6	602	Layer		Natural	Soft mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and sub rounded stones.	>50	>1.8	-
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey friable silty loam with occasional stones	>50	>1.8	0.37
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown orange friable clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.25
7	702	Layer		Natural	Soft mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and sub rounded stones.	>50	>1.8	-



7	703	Cut		Ditch	N-S Linear with steep straight sides and a concave base	>1	0.77	0.31
7	704	Fill		Secondary silting	Mid brown orange friable clay silt	>1	0.77	0.31
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey friable silty loam with occasional stones	>50	>1.8	0.31
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Linear cut with irregular base	>50	>1.8	0.23
8	802	Layer		Natural	Soft mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and sub rounded stones.	>50	>1.8	-

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Beds Type Series*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
104	CBM	RT x 1	ms		1	65	POST-MED
704	CBM Roman Pottery	BR x 1, RT x 2	ms/msfe  UNS OX	RO5A	3  1	1547  6	POST-MED

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	Total	Weight (g)
103	104	1	2	3	216
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	
Weight		185	31	216	

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Land to the south of Bedford Road, Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	<p>In March 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the south of Bedford Road, Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire. The evaluation, which comprised the excavation of eight trenches, was carried out to fulfil a condition attached to the granting of planning permission for the residential development of the site.</p> <p>Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its location to the west of the town of Moggerhanger, which has its origins in the medieval period, and its proximity to known archaeological sites of prehistoric to modern date. A previous geophysical survey of the site did not identify any definite archaeological anomalies, although an anomaly representing a modern field boundary, anomalies indicative of ploughing and a number of areas of ferrous disturbance and uncertain responses were identified.</p> <p>There was a moderate correlation between the evaluation results and those of the geophysical survey. The predicted geophysical anomaly was present, although additional features not identified by the geophysical survey were also recorded.</p> <p>The evaluation identified five ditches, exposed in four trenches. Four of the ditches are depicted on historic mapping, representing elements of a post-medieval field system, with two of these ditches containing brick and/or tile dating to the post-medieval period. A further ditch remained undated, but likely represents a further element of the identified post-medieval field system.</p>	
Project dates	02/03/20 – 05/03/20	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2019)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Land to the south of Bedford Road, Moggerhanger	
Study area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	1.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	513820 249220	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	-	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Stuart Joyce	
Project Supervisor	Ralph Brown	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Post-medieval field system ditches	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	Post-medieval CBM and residual Roman pottery	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Intended final location of archive (BEDFM2020.02)</b>	<b>Content</b>
Physical	The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum	Pottery, CBM and animal bone
Paper	The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum	Context sheets, trench sheets, sections
Digital	The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum	Digital photos, report
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2020 Land to the South of Bedford Road, Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire: <i>Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report <b>MK0183_1</b>		



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