Archaeological Topographical Survey:

Land South of Rookery Farm High Road, Cotton End Bedfordshire

(NGR 508341, 245400)



July 2018

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd

for

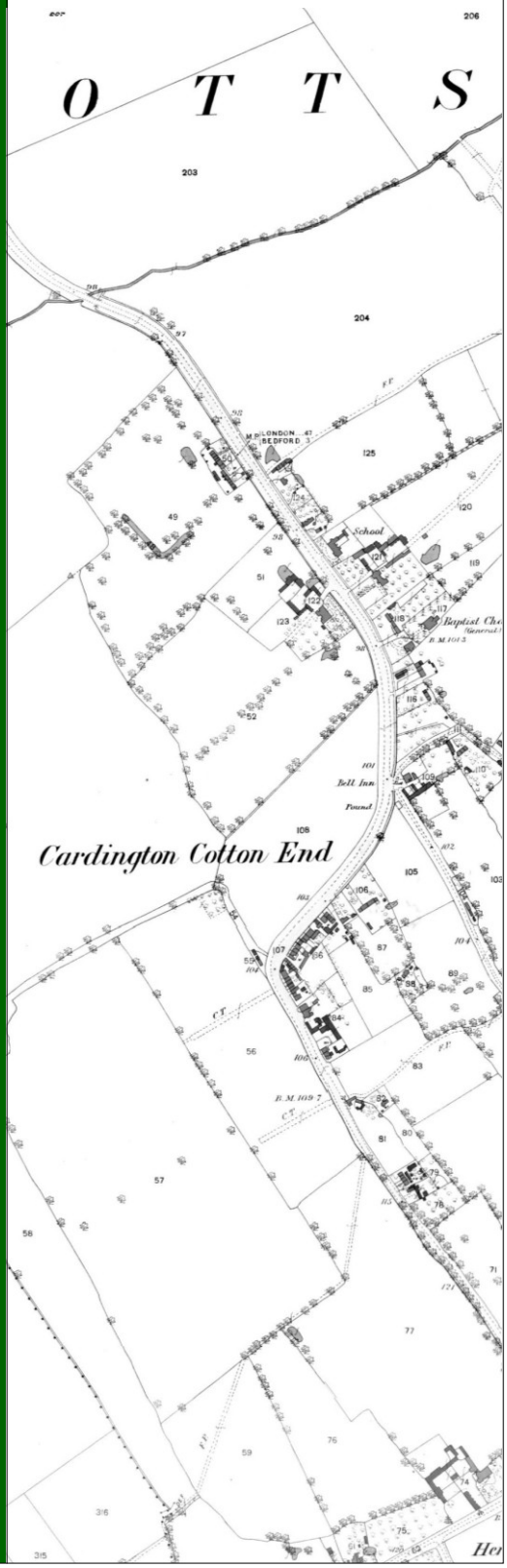
Albion Archaeology

on behalf of

Willmott Dixon

Souterrain

Archaeological Services Ltd



Archaeological Topographical Survey:

Land South of Rookery Farm
High Road, Cotton End
Bedfordshire, MK45 3AG

NGR 508341, 245400 (centre)

Bedford Borough Council Planning App. Ref. 17/01602/MDC3

Souterrain Project No. SOU18-598

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd

July 2018

for

Albion Archaeology

on behalf of

Willmott Dixon

(cover map: reproduced from the 1883 Ordnance Survey 25" map of Northamptonshire
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Preface

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Report: *Martin Wilson & Mercedes Planas*

Summary

In June 2018 an Archaeological Topographical Survey was undertaken of a part of an enclosed field to the southwest of Rookery Farm, Cotton End, Bedfordshire.

The purpose of the survey was to obtain an accurate measured record of historic earthworks derived from the medieval agrarian landscape, prior to their loss or damage in the course of development. The earthworks comprise a near-complete medieval furlong field in a reasonably good state of preservation.

The earthworks were surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and orthometric heights using RTK Differential GPS.

The report provides an illustrative and descriptive account of the earthworks, using a combination of computer-generated graphics and conventional survey drawings (hachure plan), supported by digital photography.

The report discusses the significance of the survival of earthworks of this type within Bedfordshire, describes the characteristics of the earthworks within the Survey Area and considers the context of their survival in the post-medieval landscape.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 On the 20th and 21st of June 2018 Souterrain conducted an Archaeological Topographical Survey of a field to the southwest of Rookery Farm, Cotton End, Bedfordshire (Fig. 1, the Survey Area). The reason for the survey was to record earthworks pertaining to the medieval to post-medieval agrarian landscape, prior to their change or loss. The survey was carried out for Albion Archaeology on behalf of Willmott Dixon (the Developer) in accordance with a condition attached to planning consent. This document is an illustrated archive report of the results of the survey.

2. PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1 Bedford Borough Council (BBC) planning permission 17/01602/MDC3 was granted subject to Conditions on the 23rd of June 2017, for the 'erection of new primary school, drop off and car park and associated landscaping works'. The initial development proposal concerned land to the south of the present survey area. At a pre-application planning consultation site visit Geoff Saunders, Archaeological Officer (AO) for Bedford Borough Historic Environment Team, noted the significance of well-preserved medieval settlement earthworks (BBHER 15818) to the immediate north of the proposed development site. The earthworks include ridge and furrow earthworks (BBHER3296), holloways, ponds and at least one possible moated site.

2.2 Planning permission has subsequently been granted for a revised scheme layout[1]. This includes a 260 space car park to be sited within an enclosed field of pasture to the north which contains reasonably well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks (BBHER3296). Because the construction design necessitates ground reduction of c. 0.3 m, a suitable scheme of archaeological mitigation has been agreed between the AO and the developer.

2.3 The mitigation proposal comprises *preservation by record* in the form of an Archaeological Topographical Record. This is consistent with paragraph 141 of National Planning Policy (DCLG, 2012) which requires the developer to record, and to advance understanding of the significance of heritage assets that may be lost (wholly or in part) due to development.

3. LOCATION & ASPECT OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1 The village of Cotton End is located in the parish of Eastcotts, c. 7 km southeast of Bedford town centre. The Survey Area is located within the historic core of the village, on the west side of High Road, centred at NGR 508341, 245400 (Fig. 1). It comprises a broadly rectangular plot of pasture c. 200 m by c. 92 m (c. 1.84 ha) with its long axis aligned northeast/southwest. Prior to the present development the land has been used for for grazing horses. The ground height is generally around 30.5 m OD. The underlying solid geology is the Stewartby Member and Weymouth Member (Undifferentiated) of Callovian - Oxfordian Age [BGS 2018].

[1] Liz Lake Associates, Proposed Site Plan, Cotton End Primary School, Bedford. Drawing No 1989 37 Rev.A, 19.09.2017

4. OUTLINE HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Cotton End does not appear as such in the Domesday Survey of 1086. However, it has been deduced from later historical records that the Harrowden estate held by Nigel de Aubigny in 1086 was mainly situated at Cotton End [Page, 1912]. In subsequent centuries the manor was variously referred to as *Cotes*, *Cotton*, *Eastcotts* and *Cardington Cotton End* [*ibid*.], the latter as it was known until the early 20th century. The earthworks at the Survey Area are thus considered to have belonged to the manor of Harrowden, a settlement in existence in the late Saxon period. Prior to the Norman Conquest the estate was inhabited by the households of 14 freemen. By 1086, this had expanded to 26 households: 14 *villeins* (villagers), 10 *bordars* (small holders) and 2 slaves. It was a population of perhaps over 200, but it is uncertain how many families of these inhabited Cotton End[2]. The arable land of Aubigny's estate was assessed at 8 *carucates*, or approximately 960 acres (388 hectares). A *caruate* was about 120 customary acres, or the amount an eight-oxen team was expected to work in a year. Seven plough teams were held by the men, and another was owned by the demesne farm. In addition to arable land, there was of meadowland reckoned at 2 *carucates* and woodland to sustain 50 pigs.

5. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EARTHWORKS

Note: the numbers in bold refer to photographs at Section 11.

Monument Type

5.1 Ridge and furrow earthworks were once ubiquitous as visual surface remains across the East Midlands of England. It is understood that the English medieval open field system of three field rotation predominated [Yelling 1977; Rackham 1986, 172-5]. This comprised three great unenclosed fields[3] which were divided into furlong fields (also unenclosed), the latter separated by headlands and tracks.

5.2 The development of the open fields has been described as a social revolution, from its introduction in the Early Medieval period, continuing until the mid 14th century [Rackham 1986 178]. Moreover, it involved the transformation of large existing tracts of enclosed cultivated land (of pre-Roman to early medieval date) throughout the region, which were de-hedged by communal effort and re-arranged in strips, or ridges. Each furlong field contained numerous parallel ridged cultivation strips (*selions*), the width of strips varying according to customary measurement, but frequently in the Midlands between 5 m and 8 m.

5.3 The chronology of the open fields throughout the region is unclear. The dating of its origin in the context of the late Anglo-Saxon settlement re-organisation, and its subsequent development, is a high priority of regional archaeological research agenda for the East Midlands [Medlycott 2011, 59; Knight, Vyner, & Allen 2012, obj. 7i, 104].

Monument Type Significance

5.4 In the late 20th century the increasing loss of ridge and furrow earthworks to development and agriculture became a heritage concern at national level. A number of projects were subsequently instigated by the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme in the 1990s to investigate the state and extent of medieval and post-medieval agricultural earthworks throughout the English Midlands, culminating in an overall assessment report in

[2] *c.f.* Harrowden Open Domesday, http://opendomesday.org/place/TL0647/harrowden/

[3] four and five fields are known to have existed

1999 [Hall 2001]. A follow-up assessment was commissioned by the government a decade later which concluded that 76.6% of all ridge and furrow recorded is in good (well-preserved and slightly degraded) condition and thus worthy of consideration for preservation [Catchpole & Priest 2012].

5.5 It has long been recognized that the East Midlands region possesses "some of the best-preserved areas of ridge and furrow field system in the country, which represent a nationally important resource" [Lewis 2006, 207], while regional archaeological research agenda emphasises that the earthwork phenomena of the open fields is an important element of the East Midlands' landscape character [*op. cit.* Knight, Vyner, & Allen 2012].

5.6 In Bedfordshire open field farmland is understood to have accounted for about 50% of medieval countryside [Edgeworth, 2007, 103], the rest comprising woodland and meadowland. It has further been estimated that less than 2% of the medieval cultivation strips showing as earthworks on RAF aerial photographs taken in the 1940s and 1950s survive today; since removed by development and modern ploughing [LUC, 2014, 12]. At Cotton End little of the open field system survives as visible surface phenomena. In view of this, the quality of the earthworks within the Survey Area is considered to be a heritage asset of both local and regional significance. Indeed, when viewed collectively with the other elements of Cotton End's medieval settlement, extant as earthworks, they have the potential to be of national significance [Saunders, 2016).

Characteristics of the Earthworks within the Survey Area

5.7 The Survey Area contains near-complete remains of a medieval furlong field, which survives as earthworks in reasonably good state of preservation (e.g. **6**, **7**, **10 - 12**). The (unenclosed) furlong field was once situated within Slowgap Field, one of Harrowden's great, open, common fields (which were probably three in all). In plan, the earthwork ridges have the shape of an elongated inverted 'S', a characteristic of cultivation strips formed by ploughing using a team of oxen. The elongated curve denotes the gradual turn of the plough team as it neared the end of the furlong. There are 12 identifiable ridges (Figs. 4, 6 and 7) with possible additional fragments along the northwest and southeast sides. The length of each *selion* is *c.* 180 m (197 yards). It is likely that these are quite close to their original length, each being a *furlong*, which was customarily the distance that a plough team could cover without stopping for rest. As a later standardised measurement, a *furlong* represented 220 yards (c. 201 m), but in reality it was variable, due to the nature of the terrain, or local custom.

5.8 Topographical definition of the earthworks is greater in the south-eastern half of the Survey Area, particularly the first five *selions*, which are between 5.5 m and 6 m wide (centre to centre) and survive generally to a height of c. 0.2 m (Figs. 4, 6 and 7; **1 – 9**, **13**, **14**). In the north-western half the *selions* are less distinct, often determinable only by differential vegetation. In this half they are c. 5 m – 5.2 m wide, generally with a maximum height of c. 0.15 m (Figs. 4, 6 and 7; **10 - 12**, **15 - 17**). At the northeast end of the field the *selions* terminate at a much deflated headland (Figs. 4, 6 and 7; **13 - 15**, **18 - 20**), beyond which appear to be settlement earthworks. A headland would have also existed at the southwest end of the field, but here the earthworks have been considerably eroded (e.g. Figs. 4 to 7; **21**, **23-25**), largely due to this area having been the winter feeding area for a large number of horses for many years[4].

[4] as evidenced by numerous circular feed stand scars, the ground surrounding them flattened by hooves

Historic Context of the Enclosed Field

5.9 On the first detailed map of Cotton End, created for the 1808 Inclosure Award[5], the Survey Area is shown as a part of a much larger, irregular tract of land on the west side of the turnpike road (now High Road), surrounding what is today Rookery Farm. No internal boundaries are shown and there is no annotation. The commissioner's text of the Award schedule identifies this tract as 'old enclosures' (i.e. pre-Parliamentary enclosures), which at that time belonged to Thomas Morgan of Cotton End. Figure 2 shows the extent of the old enclosures around Rookery Farm superimposed upon the first edition Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1883. The, rather mundane, names of these old enclosures are also to be found in the 1839 tithe award, at which time they were owned and occupied by Jonathan Cranfield: Home Close (272) Further Close (270), and South Close (273). The names of the furlong fields contained within these old enclosures have long been forgotten. Figure 3 shows the arrangement of the enclosures in 1839, again superimposed on the 1883 OS map. The present Survey Area approximates to the south-western half of Home Close, whilst South Close is the land-take of the new primary school. In 1839 all of the land was pasture.

5.10 The survey detail of the OS 25" map of 1883 is significant, as it shows that Home Close had formerly been subdivided into two enclosures, a dotted line of mature trees fossilising the ancient boundary (Figs. 2 & 3). This boundary approximates to the north-western limit of the present Survey Area, where just three ancient wide-girthed oaks survive today. It is evident from the tree lines, that the furlong field within the Survey Area was at one time completely enclosed (all but the hedge along the southwest boundary has endured).

5.11 Clues to the period in which this enclosure may belong are to be found elsewhere around the village of Cotton End. There are several relatively small, broadly rectangular closes. Some are long and narrow, whilst most have a discernible curve along one or both of their long sides. This type of boundary was more or less aligned with the course of the *selions* it contained and preserves the characteristic inverted 'S' of the medieval furlong. A few of these enclosures at Cotton End contain extant ridge and furrow earthworks, whilst in others it has been ploughed out, or built over. The form is frequently a hallmark of pre-Parliamentary (i.e. pre-mid 18th century) enclosures, and may easily date from the late medieval or Tudor period (late 15th to early 17th century) [*c.f.* Rackham 1986, 179]. This pattern of closes is characteristic of piecemeal enclosure. It was frequently the result of a certain number of proprietors, exchanging amongst themselves cultivation strips in order to acquire consolidated blocks of strips, or else an individual's accruement of strips over a period of time. Blocks of s*elions* were consolidated and enclosed by ditch and fence set with 'quicks', the latter, in time, developing into a hedge. It has been estimated that about 59% of the total area of common field in the East Midlands, was enclosed by non-Parliamentary means [Reed 1981, 62]. The reason for enclosure is uncertain though quite possibly for sheep farming.

5.12 It is very probable that the earthworks of the Survey Area, and those adjacent to it, owe their survival to having been set to pasture from a very early date. Bearing in mind the government Act of 1515 which made it illegal to convert tillage to pasture, it is likely that cultivable land at Cotton End had long gone been abandoned as a result of depopulation [*c.f.* Yelling, 1977, 23-5]. Many Bedfordshire villages contracted in the 14th century, the root causes frequently understood to have repeated failing harvests and plague. Documentary analysis has shown that already by 1341 there were extensive tracts of abandoned arable land in parishes throughout the county, the chief cause being population decline and a shortage of seed corn (Baker, 1970, 16).

[5] i.e. at Bedford & Luton Archives, Map 39, attached to the Cardington Parliamentary Enclosure Award of 1808

6. PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

6.1 The purpose of the Archaeological Topographical Survey is to provide a comprehensive record of the earthworks prior to their change or loss in the course of the proposed development.

6.2 To this end, a detailed and metrically accurate topographical survey has been undertaken, enabling the production of a series of illustrations that best represent the form of any earthworks. These are accompanied by a photographic, descriptive and interpretative record.

7. SURVEY METHOD

7.3 The survey was undertaken in accordance with current best practice and guidance for archaeological landscape surveys of this type (RCHME, 1999; English Heritage 2007, rev. Historic England 2017).

7.2 The earthworks were surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and orthometric heights. Data was recorded using RTK Differential GPS with points at intervals of c. 3 m, plan precision generally from to 6 mm to 20 mm, and height precision between 9 mm to 30 mm. Profile data was recorded at intervals of c. 0.30m to 0.35 m. Consistent precision was maintained throughout the survey.

8. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

8.1 The results of the field survey are depicted in a series of scaled plans which are considered to best portray the archaeological topography and aid comprehension. Figure 4 is an orthographic view of the computer-generated 3D Terrain Model (DTM), while Figure 5 shows the contours (at 0.1 m intervals) of the Study Area overlain to the DTM orthographic view. Figure 6 gives two perspective views of the DTM, one from the south, the other from the north. Figure 7 shows earthwork features using hachured conventions. The hachured base plan is used again in Figure 8 to show the direction of photographs (at Section 11) and the location of two representative ground profiles (Figures 9 & 10).

8.2 The profiles (Figs. 9 & 10) represent salient vertical and horizontal differences in the ground surface. Due to the constraints of producing the profiles in report format, profiles are also shown using an exaggerated vertical scale (i.e. at x 3).

9. ARCHIVE & REPORT

9.1 The archive is intended as a public-accessible record, to be housed in the Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Record. Copyright is retained by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd from whom permission may be sought for reproduction.

9.2 The archive comprises a CD containing survey data imagery, illustrations, digital photographs with index and a copy of the report.

9.3 The archive is to be integrated with the wider project archive (i.e. from the invasive investigation) generated by Albion Archaeology.

9.5 The OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations: www.oasis.ac.uk) identification number for this project is souterra1-321575

10. COPYRIGHT

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(Bedfordshire & Luton Archives)

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1808 Inclosure Award Book

1839 AT9/1: CARDINGTON: Tithe apportionment schedule

1839 MAT9/1: CARDINGTON: 'Plan of the parish of Cardington in the County of Bedford'. Map of parish for Tithe apportionment

1883 Ordnance Survey first edition 25" map of Bedfordshire, sheet XVII.9

11. PHOTOGRAPHS



1. Overview of ridges in the southeast part of the field. Facing N, towards Rookery Farm



2. Overview of ridges in the southwest part of the field. Facing WSW



3. Overview of ridges in the southwest part of the field. Facing SW



4. Overview of ridges in the southeast part of the field. Facing SW



5. Overview of ridges at the southeast end of the field. Facing NE



6. Overview of ridges in the central part of the field. Facing NE



7. Overview of ridges in the central part of the field. Facing N. Towards Rookery Farm



8. Overview of ridges in the northeast part of the field. Facing SW



9. Overview of ridges in the northeast part of the field. Facing SW



10. Overview of ridges in the central part of the field. Facing SW



11. Overview of ridges on the northwest side of the field. Facing SW



12. Overview of ridges in the northwest part of the field. Facing NE



13. Overview of furlong termini at the northeast end of the field**.** Facing SW



14 . Furlong terminus in the northeast end of the field**.** Facing SW



15. Furlong termini at the northeast end of the field**.** Facing SW



16. Overview of ridges on the northwest side of the field. Facing NE



17. Central area at the northeast end of the field. Facing NE



18. Deflated remains of headland at the northeast end of the field. Facing SE



19. Deflated remains of headland at the northeast end of the field. Facing NW



20. Deflated remains of headland at the northeast end of the field. Facing NW



21. Much eroded ridge and furrow at the southwest end of the field. Facing S



22. Overview of eroded ridge and furrow on the west side of the field. Facing E



23. Much eroded ridge and furrow at the southwest end of the field. Facing S



24. Much eroded ridge and furrow at the southwest end of the field. Facing NE



25. Much eroded ridge and furrow at the southwest end of the field. Facing SE

Photographic Index
(REPORT & ARCHIVE: CD)

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX			
PROJECT: **Archaeological Topographical Survey: Land South of Rookery Farm, High Road, Cotton End, Bedfordshire, MK45 3AG**			**Date:** 21.06.2018
No. in report	***Image No.***	***Direction (facing)***	***Description***
1	1_P1140409	N	Overview of ridges in the southeast part of the field. Looking towards Rookery Farm
2	2_P1140415	WSW	Overview of ridges in the southwest part of the field
3	3_P1140418	SW	Overview of ridges in the southwest part of the field
4	4_P1140422	SW	Overview of ridges in the southeast part of the field
5	5_P1140427	NE	Overview of ridges at the southeast end of the field
6	6_P1140433	NE	Overview of ridges in the central part of the field
7	7_P1140438	N	Overview of ridges in the central part of the field. Looking towards Rookery Farm
8	8_P1140442	SW	Overview of ridges in the northeast part of the field
9	9_P1140441	SW	Overview of ridges in the northeast part of the field
10	10_P1140445	SW	Overview of ridges in the central part of the field
11	11_P1140451	SW	Overview of ridges on the northwest side of the field
12	12_P1140453	NE	Overview of ridges in the northwest part of the field
13	13-P1140460	SW	Overview of furlong termini at the northeast end of the field
14	14_P1140461	SW	Furlong terminus in the northeast end of the field
15	15_P1140465	SW	Furlong termini at the northeast end of the field
16	16_P1140467	NE	Overview of ridges on the northwest side of the field
17	17_P1140469	NE	Central area at the northeast end of the field
18	18_P1140471	SE	Deflated remains of headland at the northeast end of the field
19	19_P1140474	NW	Deflated remains of headland at the northeast end of the field
20	20_P1140475	NW	Deflated remains of headland at the northeast end of the field
21	21_P1140402	S	Much eroded ridge and furrow at the southwest end of the field
22	22_P1140399	E	Overview of eroded ridge and furrow on the west side of the field
23	23_IMG_9450	S	Much eroded ridge and furrow at the southwest end of the field
24	24_P1140480	NE	Much eroded ridge and furrow at the southwest end of the field
25	25_P1140481	SE	Much eroded ridge and furrow at the southwest end of the field

12. FIGURES

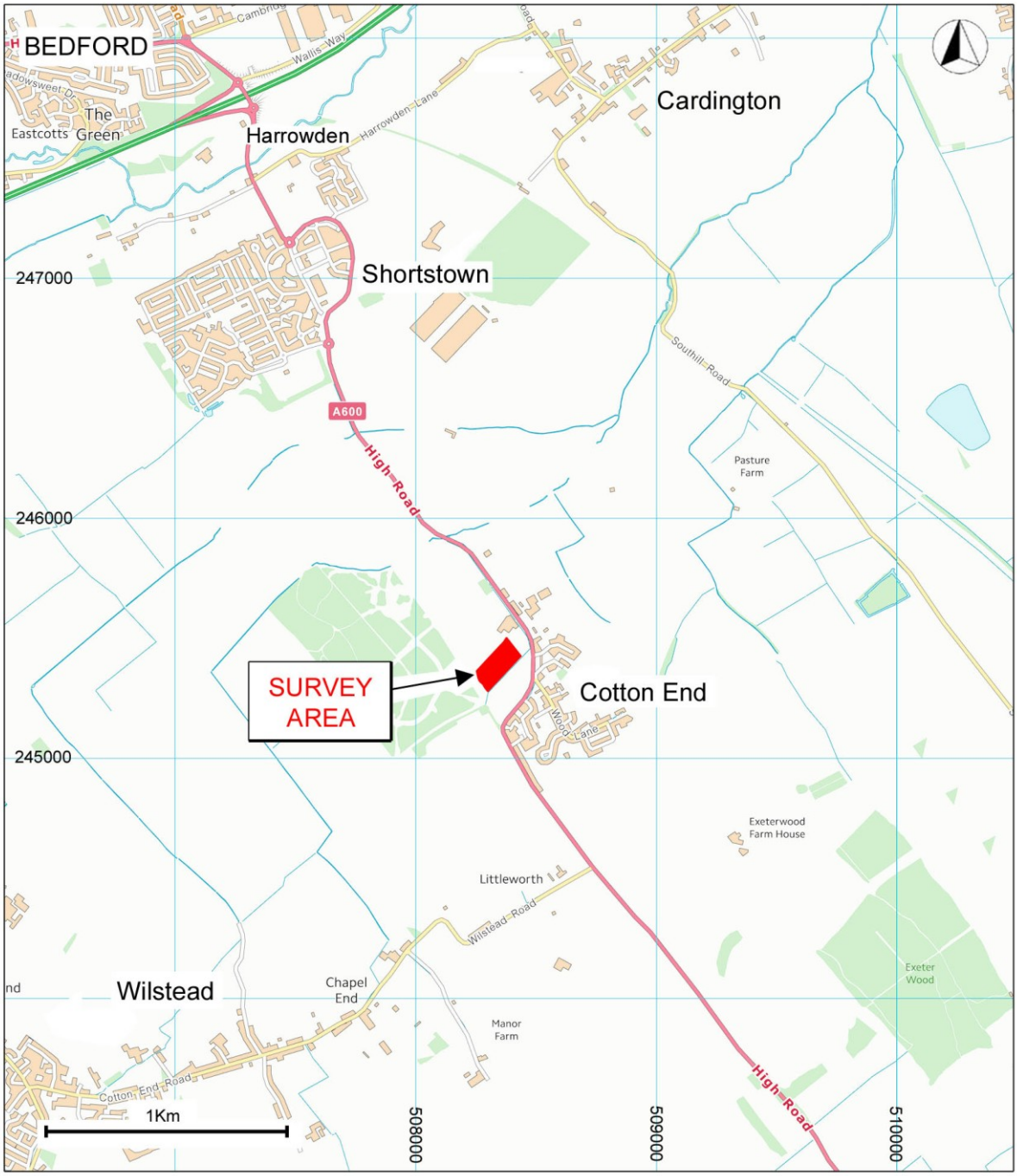


Figure 1. Location of Survey Area

(based on Ordnance Survey Open Data mapping , © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100015565)

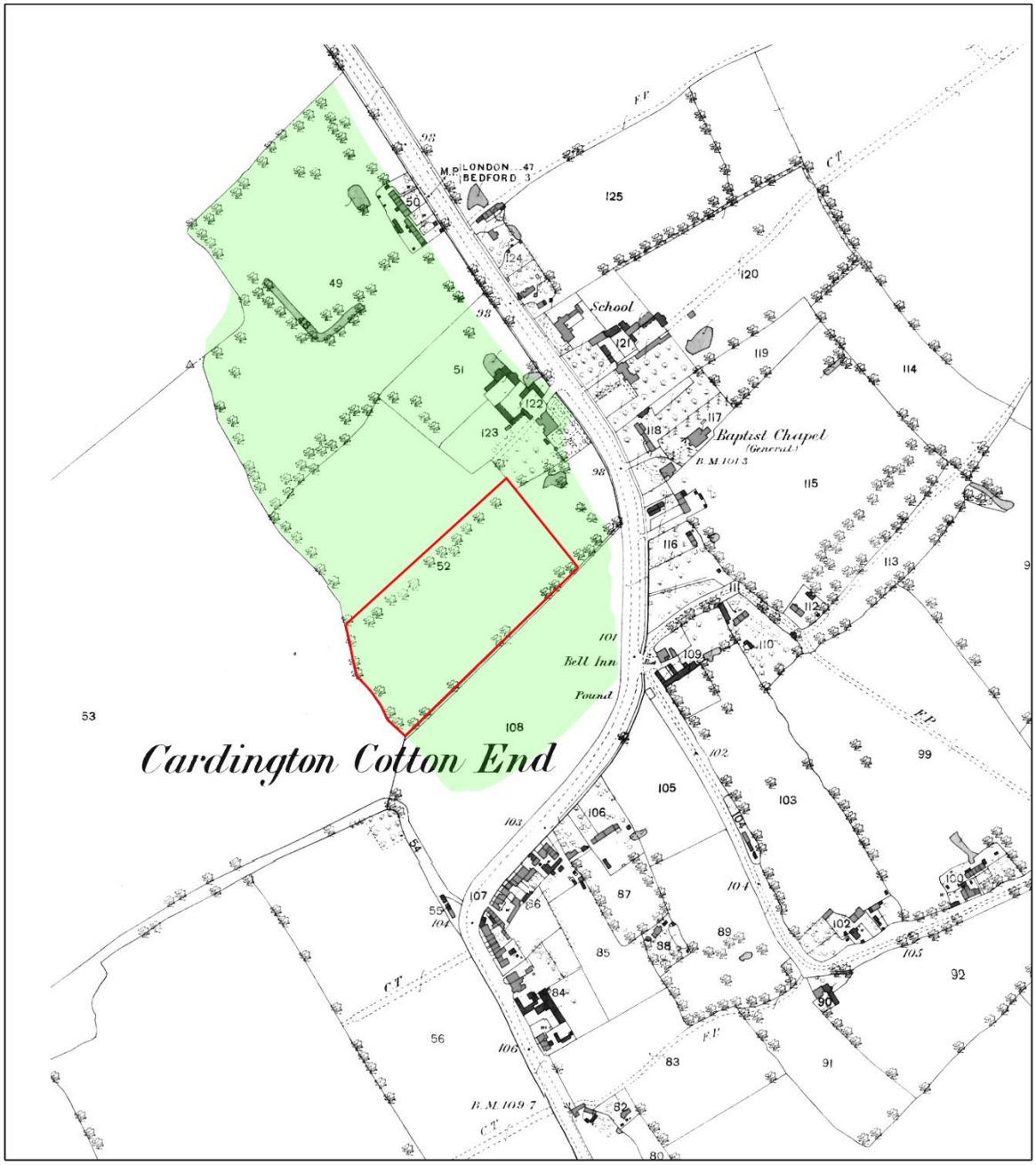


Figure 2. Extent of the 'old enclosures' (green) around Rookery Farm in 1808, superimposed upon OS first edition 25" map of 1883. Area of Survey in red.

(base map extract: Ordnance Survey 25" map 1883, © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100015565)

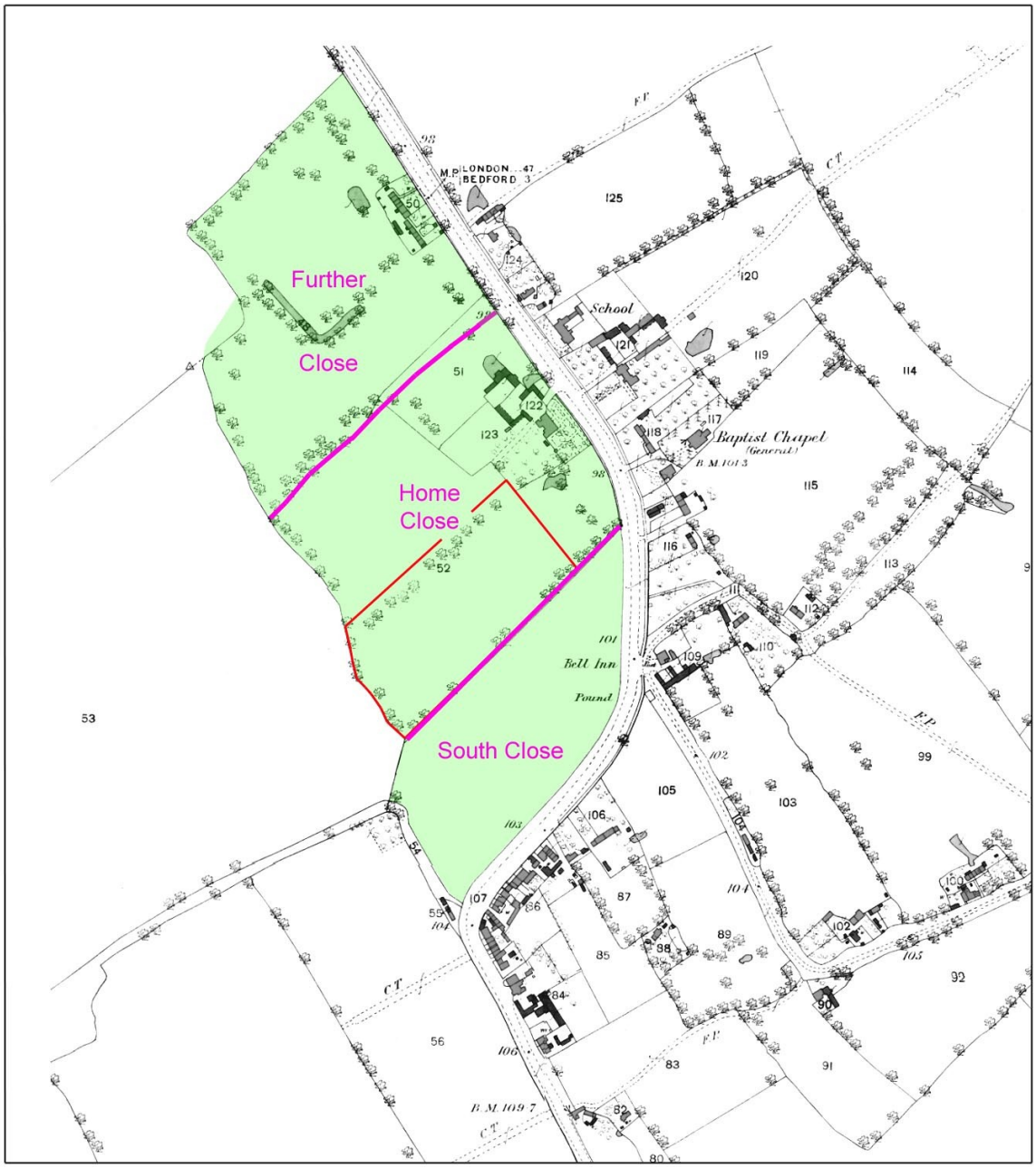


Figure 3. Layout of the old enclosures around Rookery Farm in 1839 superimposed upon OS first edition 25" map of 1883. The tree lines on the OS base map indicate earlier enclosures

(base map extract: Ordnance Survey 25" map 1883, © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100015565)

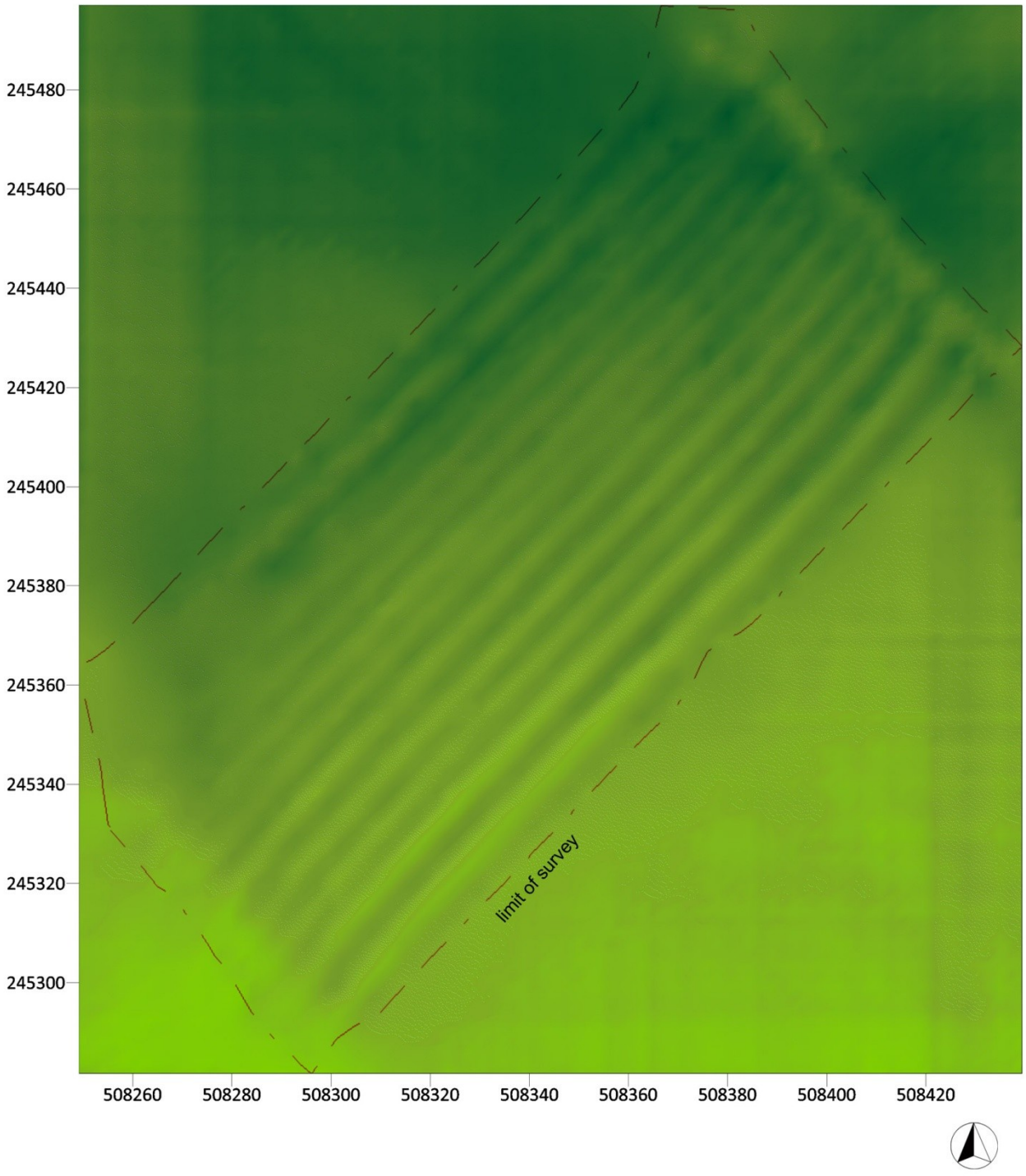


Figure 4. Digital Terrain Model of the Survey Area

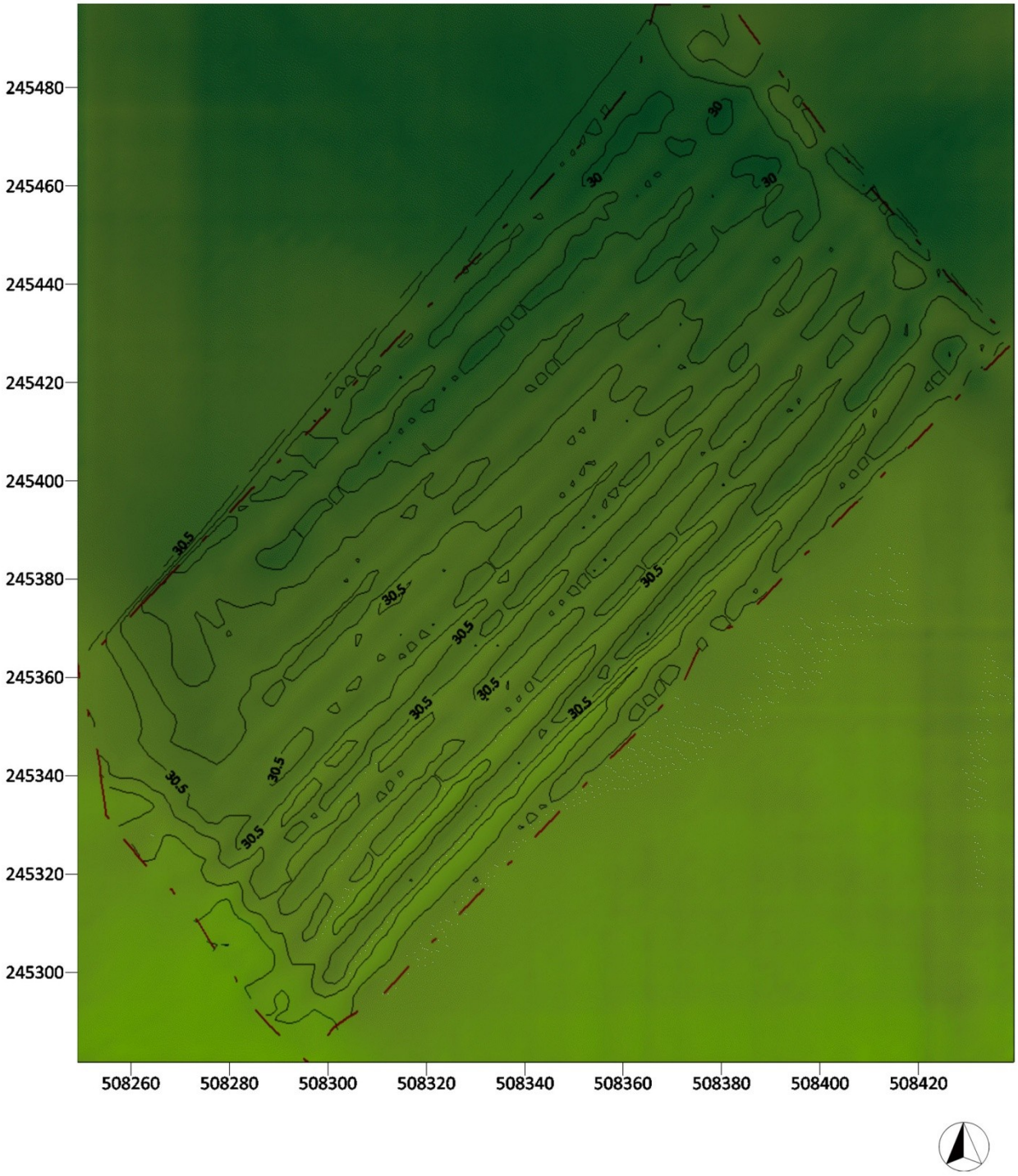


Figure 5. Contour plan (0.1 m intervals) overlaying Digital Terrain Model

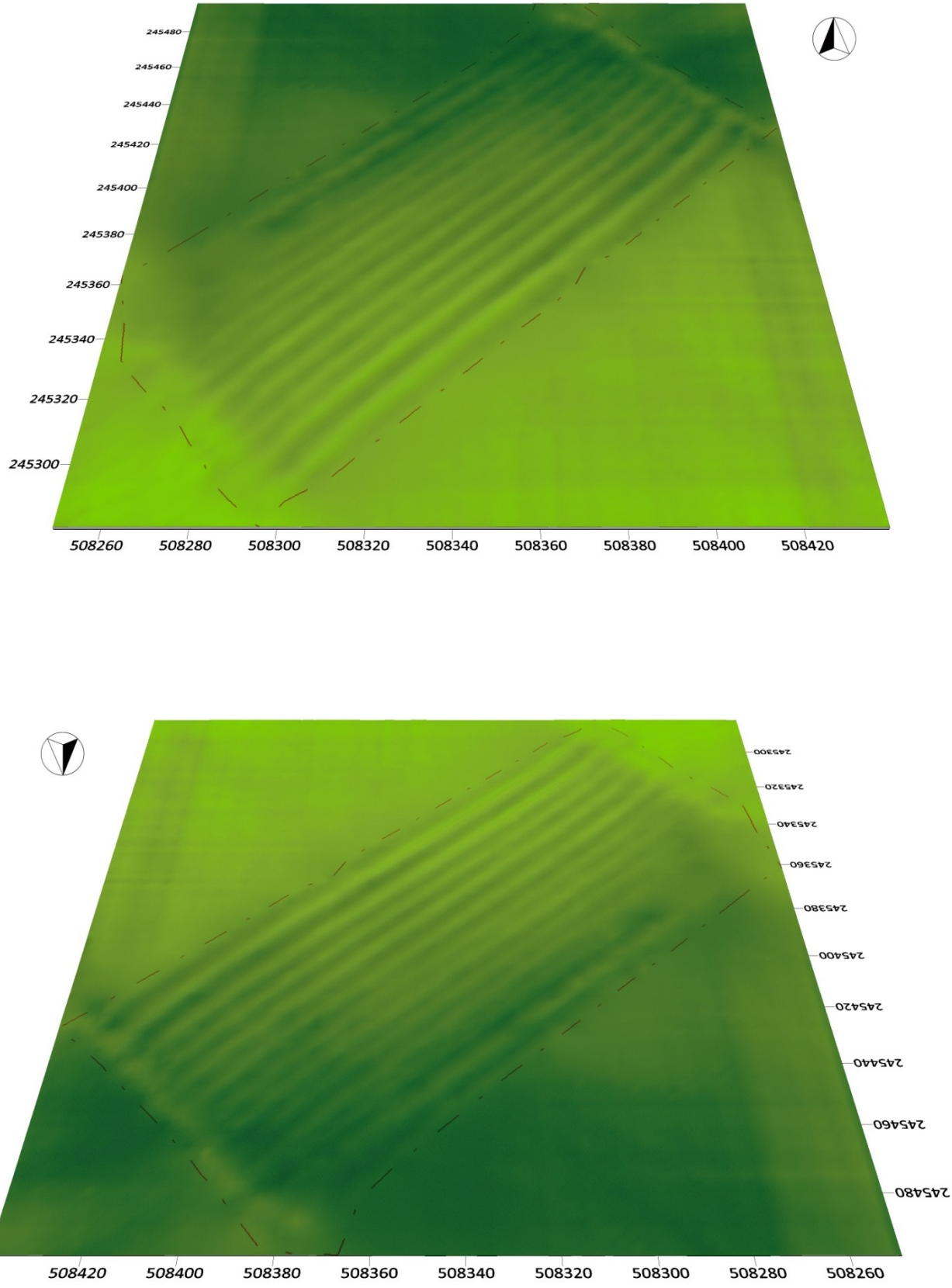


Figure 6. Digital Terrain Model of the Survey Area. Perspective views

Figure 7. Hachure plan

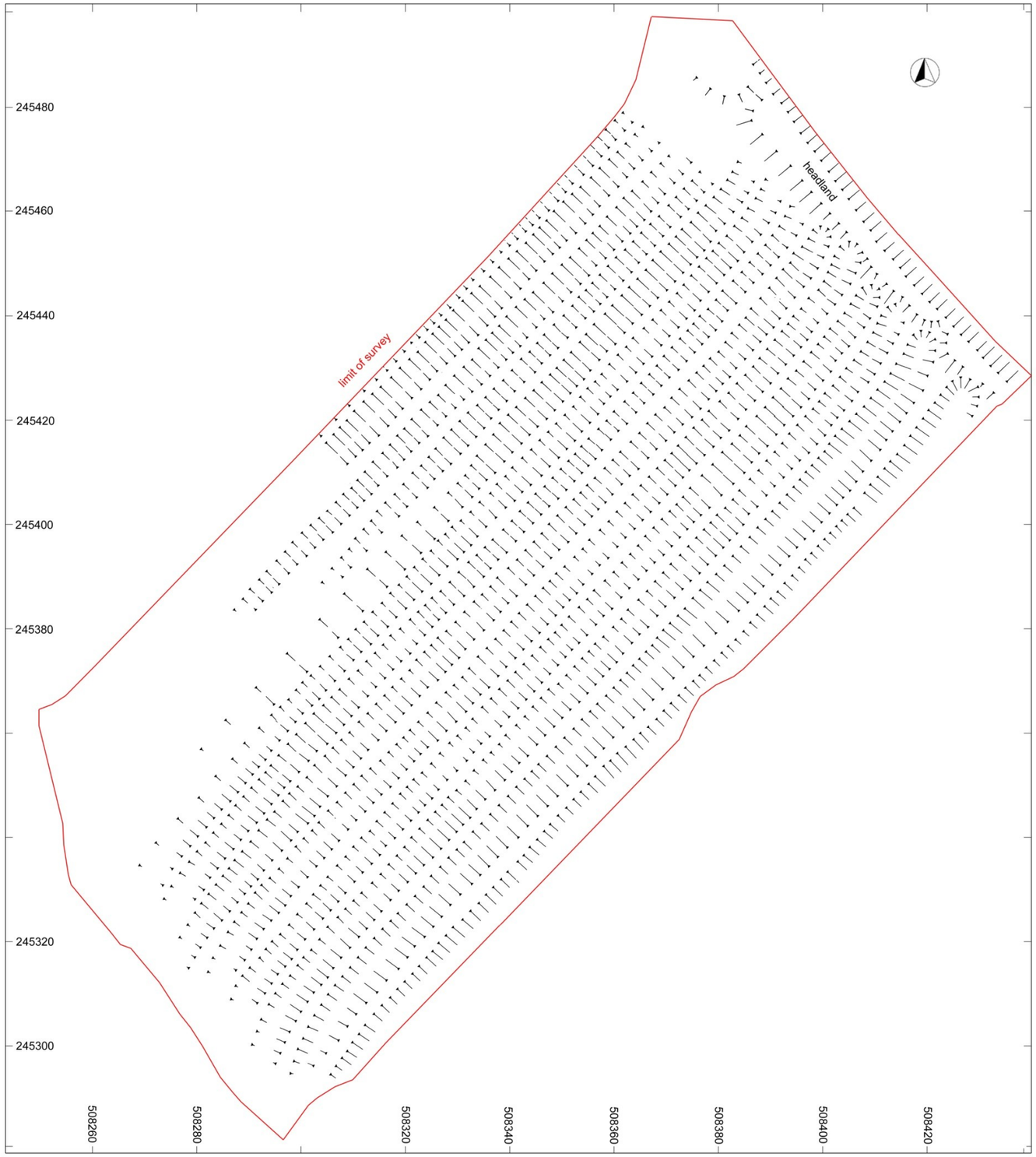
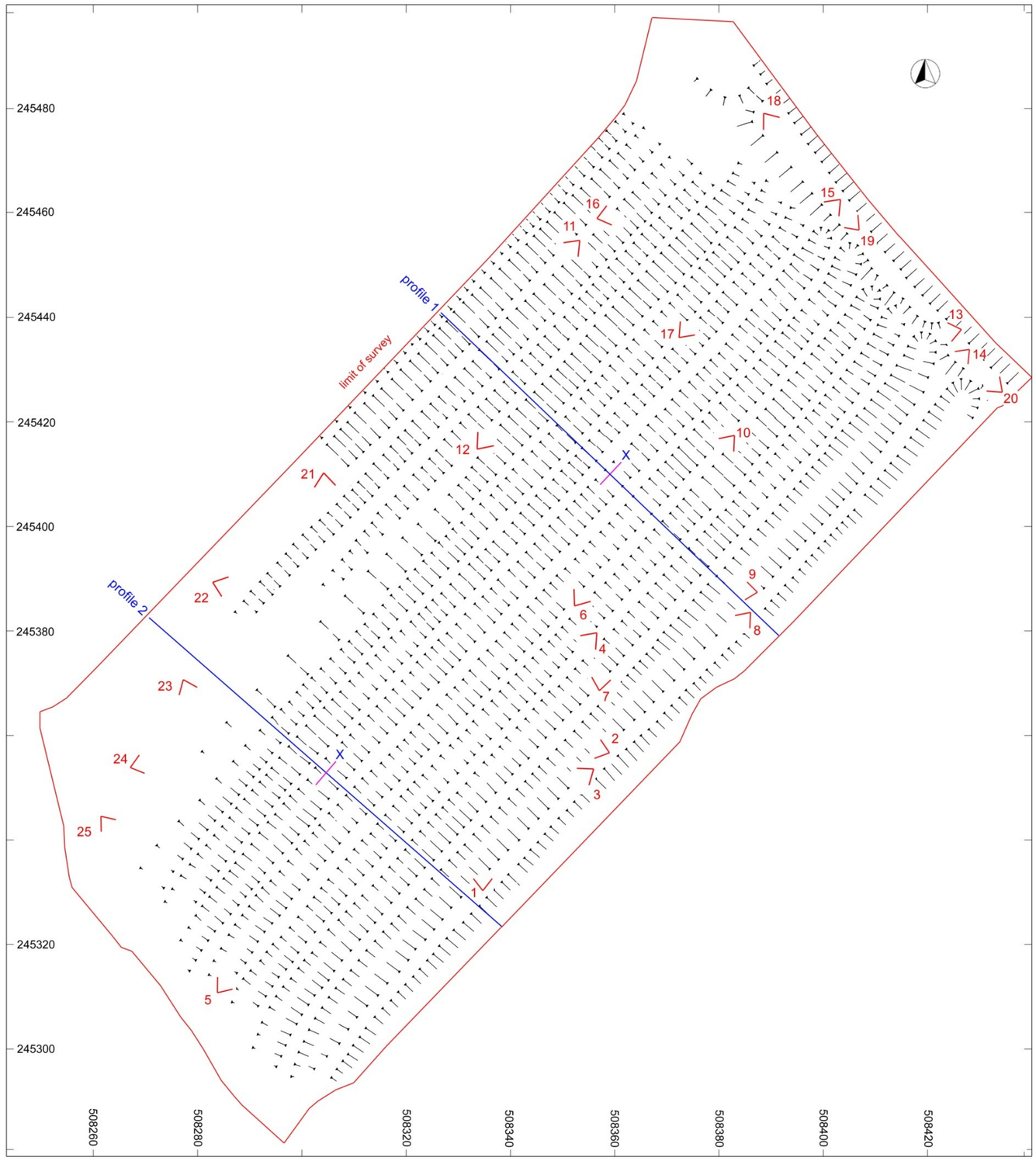


Figure 8. Direction of photographs and location of profiles (hachure base plan)



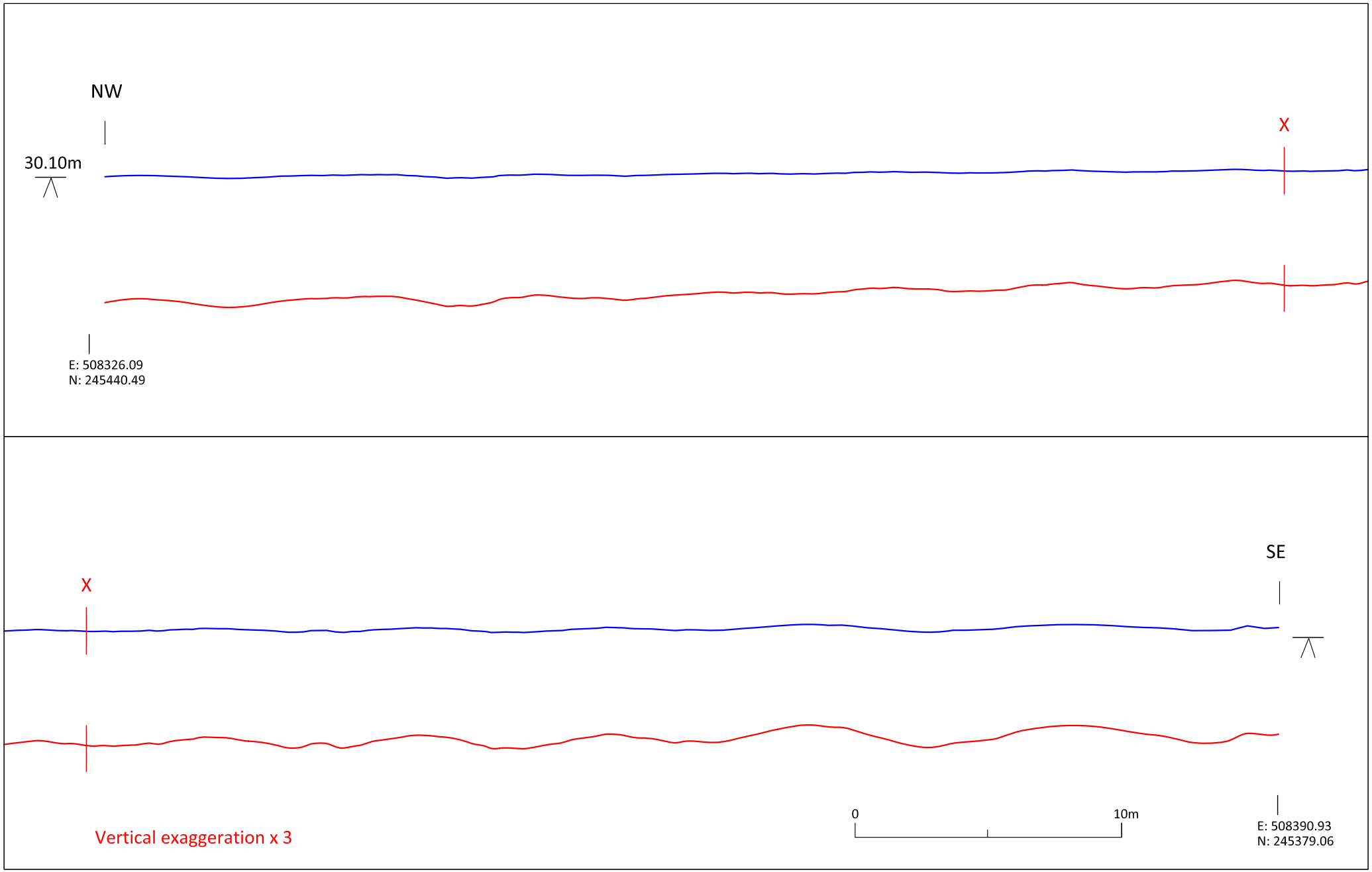


Figure 8: Profile 1

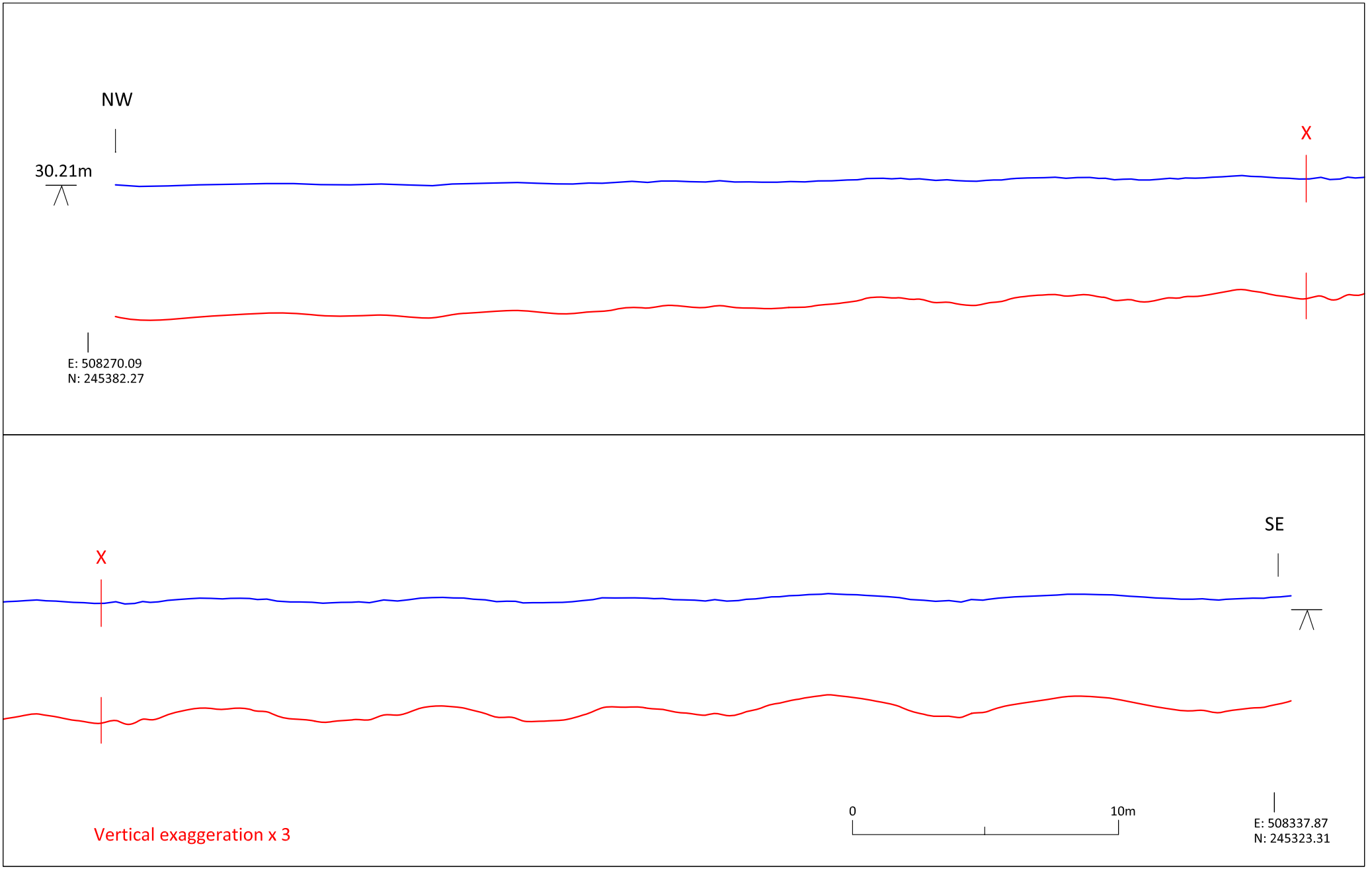


Figure 9: Profile 2

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: souterra1-321575

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Topographical Survey: Land South of Rookery Farm High Road, Cotton End Bedfordshire
Short description of the project	In June 2018 an Archaeological Topographical Survey was undertaken of a part of an enclosed field to the southwest of Rookery Farm, Cotton End, Bedfordshire. The purpose of the survey was to obtain an accurate measured record of historic earthworks derived from the medieval agrarian landscape, prior to their concealment beneath a new primary school car park. The earthworks comprise a near-complete medieval furlong field in a reasonably good state of preservation. The earthworks were surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and orthometric heights using RTK Differential GPS. The report provides an illustrative and descriptive account of the earthworks, using a combination of computer-generated graphics and conventional survey drawings (hachure plan), supported by digital photography. The report discusses the significance of the survival of earthworks of this type within Bedfordshire, describes the characteristics of the earthworks within the Survey Area, and considers the context of their survival in the post-medieval landscape.
Project dates	Start: 20-06-2018 End: 21-06-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Associated project reference codes	17/01602/MDC3 - Planning Application No.
Associated project reference code	SOU18-598 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval
Monument type	HEADLAND Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	''Full survey''
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BEDFORDSHIRE BEDFORD EASTCOTTS Land South of Rookery Farm
Postcode	MK45 3AG
Study area	2.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 08341 45400 52.095899021992 -0.418264497805 52 05 45 N 000 25 05 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 30.1m Max: 30.5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd
Project manager	Mercedes Planas
Project supervisor	M Wilson
Type of funding body	Developer
Name of funding body	Willmott Dixon

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Bedfordshire Borough Council Historic Environment Record
Digital Contents	''none''
Digital Media available	''Images raster / digital photography'',''Survey''
Paper Archive recipient	Bedfordshire Borough Council Historic Environment Record
Paper Contents	''none''
Paper Media available	''Report''

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Topographical Survey: Land South of Rookery Farm High Road, Cotton End Bedfordshire, MK45 3AG
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wilson M.D and Planas, M
Other bibliographic details	SOU18-598
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Olney
Description	illustrated technical report, A4 and A3 format, 40 pages inc. cover, colour
Entered by	M Wilson
Entered on	4 July 2018