



Trial trench evaluation on land at Mill Road, Cranfield Bedfordshire

March 2015

Report No. 15/49

Author: Benjamin Kidd

Illustrator: James Ladocha



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Mill Road, Cranfield
Bedfordshire
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Author: Benjamin Kidd

Illustrator: James Ladocha

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MOLA
Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton
NN4 8BN
01604 700 493
www.mola.org.uk
sparry@mola.org.uk

STAFF

Project Manager:	Adam Yates BA ClfA
Text:	Ben Kidd BA
Fieldwork:	Ben Kidd
	Adam Starachowski BA
Pottery:	Paul Blinkhorn BTech
Ceramic roof tile:	Pat Chapman BA ACIfA
Clay tobacco pipe:	Tora Hylton
Iron finds:	Tora Hylton
Environmental:	Val Fryer BA MCIfA
Illustrations:	James Ladocha BA

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: molanort1-208804
Project name	Trial trench evaluation on land at Mill Road, Cranfield, Bedfordshire.	
Short description (250 words maximum)	MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, to carry out archaeological trial trenching on land at Mill Road, Cranfield, Bedfordshire prior to proposed development of the site. Ten trenches were excavated within the development area. Two ditches may have formed part of a post-medieval circular enclosure and a further post-medieval ditch represented a former field boundary. Three undated ditches probably relate to former field boundaries, with an undated gully and pit also present.	
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Evaluation	
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None	
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Desk Based Assessment (Gailey 2014), Geophysical survey (Meadows and Walford 2015),	
Current Land use	Arable	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Post-medieval; Ditches	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Pottery; 16th to late 17th century	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Bedfordshire	
Site address (including postcode)	Land at Mill Road, Cranfield, Bedfordshire	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	c 10.9ha	
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	SP 9584 4293	
Height OD	c 110m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project brief originator	Hannah Firth (Central Bedfordshire Council)	
Project Design originator	MOLA	
Director/Supervisor	Benjamin Kidd	
Project Manager	Adam Yates (MOLA), Suzanne Gailey (CgMs Consulting)	
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date/End date	09/03/2015 – 11/03/2015	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	MOLA Northampton Offices: BEDFM.2014.89	Pottery
Paper		Site file
Digital		Mapinfo plans, Word report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)		
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Mill Road, Cranfield, Bedfordshire, March 2015	
Serial title & volume	15/49	
Author(s)	Benjamin Kidd	
Page numbers	23 pages including text and illustrations	
Date	22/03/2015	

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Trial trench evaluation on land at Mill Road, Cranfield, Bedfordshire March 2015

Abstract

MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out archaeological trial trenching on land at Mill Road, Cranfield, Bedfordshire prior to proposed development of the site. Ten trenches were excavated within the development area. Two ditches may have formed part of a post-medieval circular enclosure and a further post-medieval ditch represented a former field boundary. Three undated ditches probably relate to former field boundaries, with an undated gully and pit also present.

1 INTRODUCTION

In March 2015, MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to conduct an archaeological evaluation on land at Mill Road, Cranfield, Bedfordshire (NGR SP 9584 4293; Fig 1).

Central Bedfordshire Council planning authority had advised that a programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area. The requirements were outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MOLA (Finn 2015).

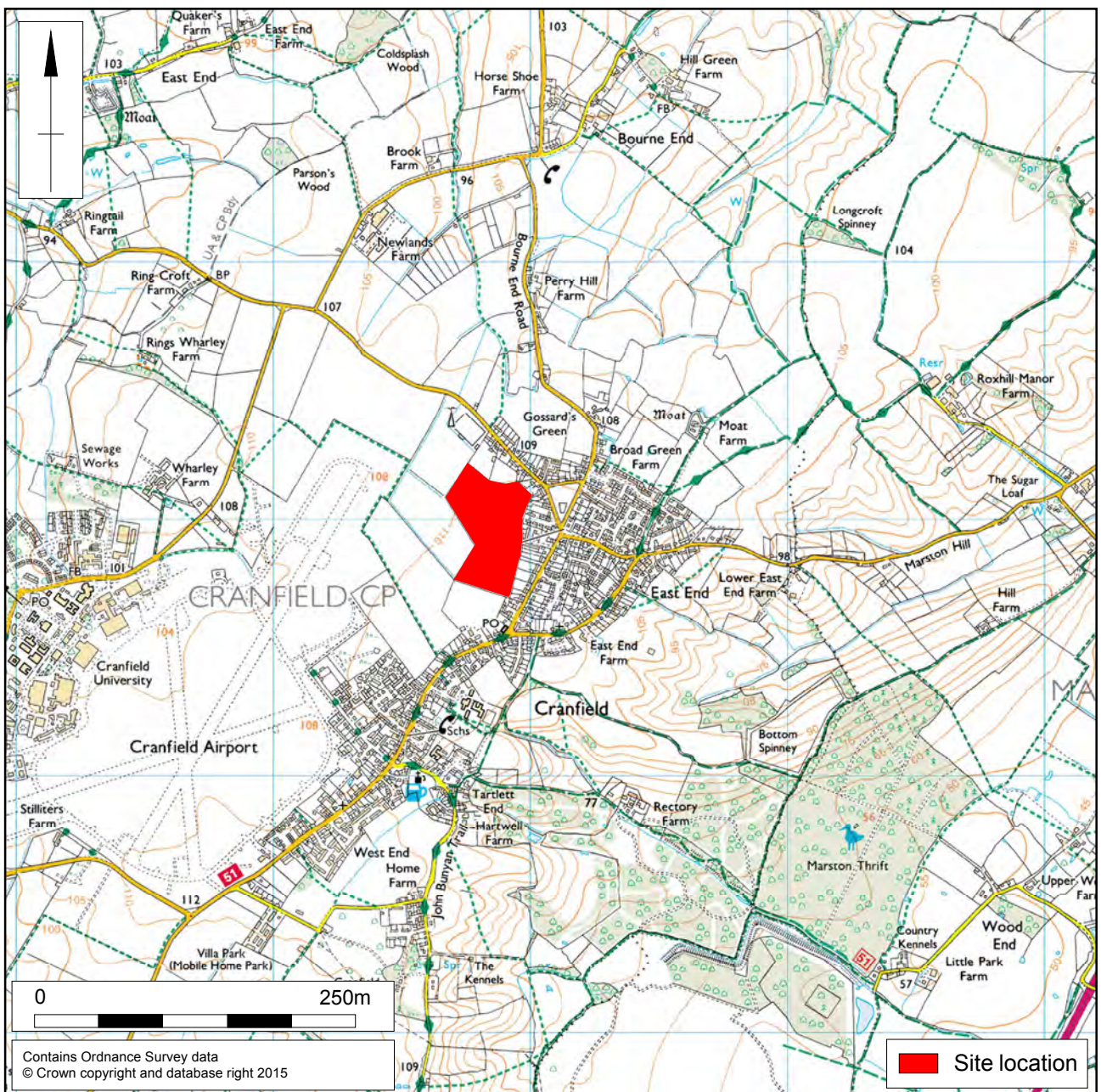
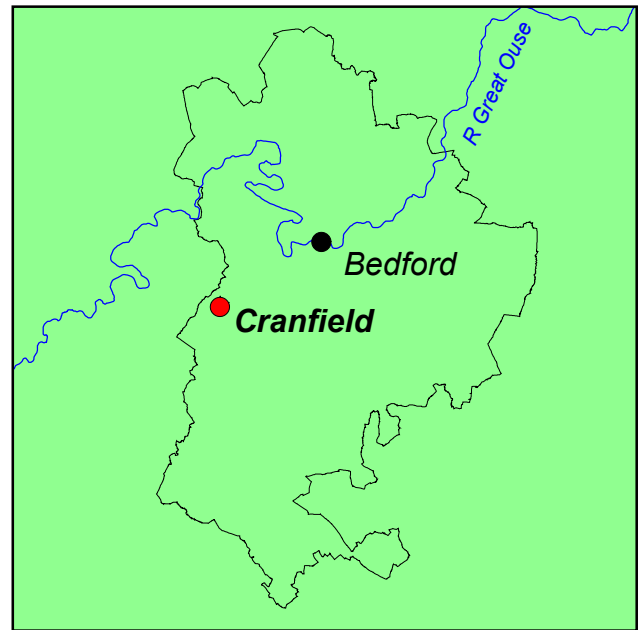
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The evaluation of the site was designed to provide information that will allow for the effective targeting of further investigation of the site, if required, prior to or during the early phases of its development.

The following information was required to allow the development of a strategy for further investigation of the site:

- *The location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;*
- *The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;*
- *Ground truth the results of the geophysical survey.*

The evaluation was carried out following the guidelines suggested by the ClfA's standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014), the MOLA Fieldwork Manual (MOLA 2014) and the Bedfordshire regional frameworks (Medlycott 2011; Oake *et al* 2007) . Works were also undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG 2012).



Scale 1:25,000

Site location Fig 1

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Topography and geology

The development area of c 10.9ha lies on the edge of the village of Cranfield, immediately to the south-west of Crawley Road. The current land use is arable and the area is bounded to the north and east by housing fronting onto Broad Green and Crawley Road, to the south by new housing development and to the west by more arable fields and Cranfield Airport (Fig 1).

The site is reasonably flat and is approximately 110m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology has been mapped by the British Geological Society as comprising deposits of Stewardby member - Mudstone overlain by Oadby member Diamicton (boulder clay) (www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex).

3.2 Historical and archaeological background

The development area lies on the outskirts of the historic village of Cranfield. The Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) has been consulted to assess the archaeological potential of the development area for the desk-based assessment by CgMs Consulting (Gailey 2014) from which the following is taken (Table 1).

With the exception of one sherd of Neolithic-Bronze Age pottery and isolated flint artefacts found 650m to the west at Cranfield Airport (HER 11866), there is little evidence for early prehistoric activity (Palaeolithic – Bronze Age). Evidence for Iron Age activity, however, is well represented with an Iron Age ditched enclosure and associated settlement activity being located immediately to the south of the site (HER 1143) and with further Iron Age settlement and field systems (HER 11866) located 650m to the south-west on Cranfield Airport.

Evidence for the Roman period is shown in the continuation of the earlier Iron Age settlement 650m to the south-west (HER 11866). A Roman copper alloy bracelet was found in Cranfield (HER 19894) and a large mid-4th century Roman coin hoard was discovered c 500m to the north of Cranfield Airport (HER 46).

The village of Cranfield originates in the Saxon period and is recorded as a late Saxon manorial estate and is mentioned in the *Cartularium Saxonicum* (VCH 1912) and the Domesday book of 1086.

Cranfield itself was further developed during the medieval period with the northern edge of the historic core (HER 16931) being located 100m south of the site. The site itself is located on the western edge of the medieval hamlet of Broad Green which lay to the north of the village of Cranfield, a triangular medieval green (HER 16932) lies to the east of the site.

The predominant evidence for medieval rural activity near the site comprises several moated medieval farms (HER 49, 3274, 3894, 3895, 3446, 5134), and evidence for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation within 1km of the site (HER 4431, 19790).

There is very little evidence for post-medieval activity on the site and it is likely that it remained in arable use. Cranfield Airport, immediately to the west, has its origins in the Second World War (HER 1504) though there is no evidence of any associated activity extending into the site.

Just outside the development area to the east, on land which is now housing, stood a post-medieval Tower Mill, which is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and subsequent editions; and is recorded as being gutted in 1941 (<http://www.pastscape.org.uk>).

Geophysical survey carried out by MOLA (Meadows and Walford 2015) identified a former post-medieval field boundary and features tentatively interpreted as relating to a post-medieval windmill mound.

Table 1: Historic Environment Record data for monuments close to Mill Road, Cranfield

Historic Environment Record (Preferred reference)	Description
46	Mid-4th century Roman coin hoard
49	Medieval moated site
1504	Second World War airfield
3274	Medieval moated site
3894	Medieval moated site
3895	Medieval moated site
3446	Medieval moated site
4331	Ridge and furrow cultivation
5134	Medieval moated site
11866	Iron Age – Roman settlement and field systems
16931	Medieval village of Cranfield
16932	Medieval village green
19894	Roman copper alloy bracelet find spot

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Ten trenches were excavated using a 14 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket (Fig 2). The topsoil and subsoil were removed under archaeological direction to reveal the natural substrate. The topsoil and subsoil were stacked separately at the side of the excavated area. All procedures complied with MOLA Health and Safety provisions and MOLA Health and Safety at Work Guidelines.

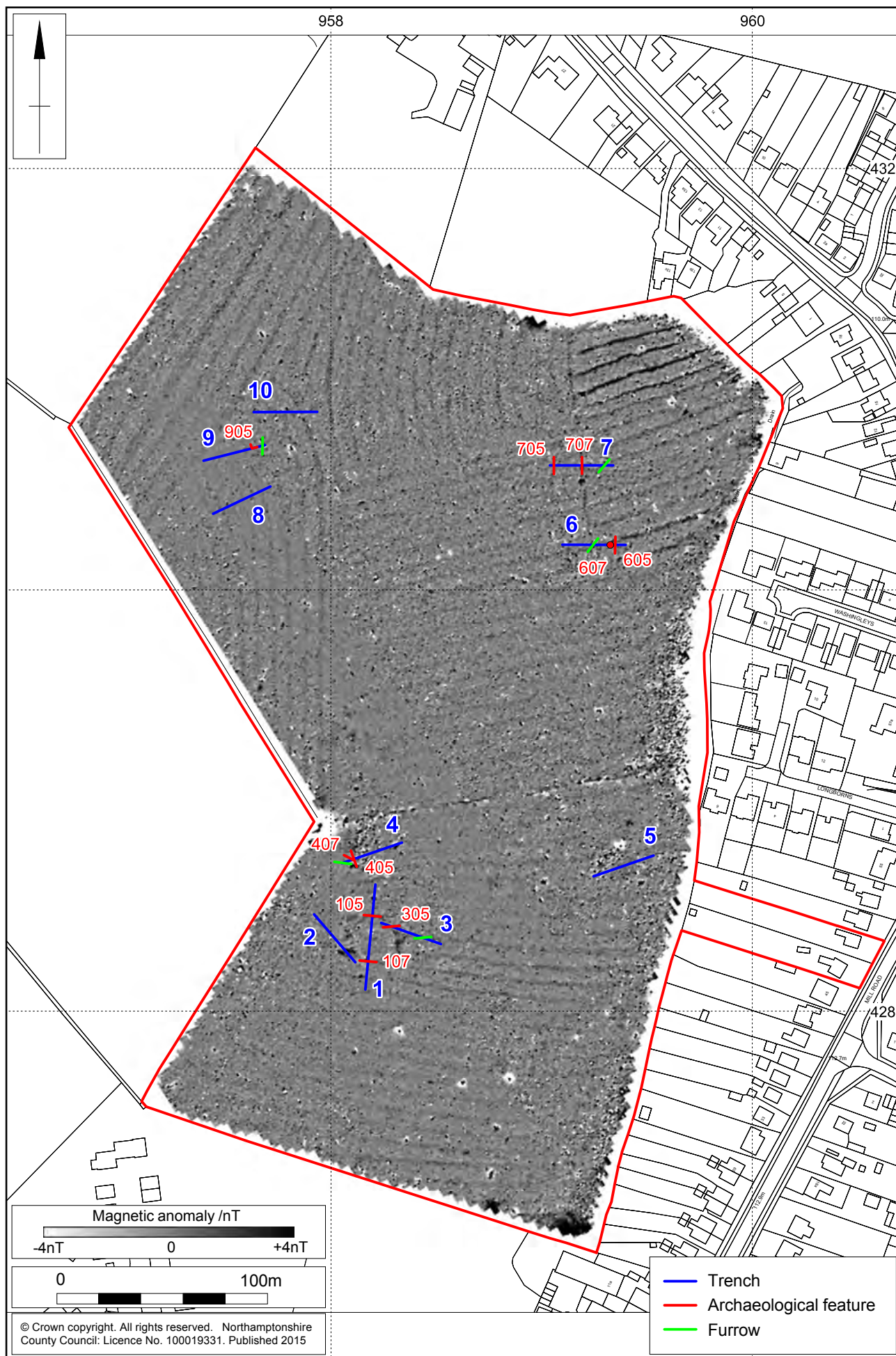
The excavated trenches were cleaned sufficiently to define any features. The excavated trenches and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

All archaeological deposits encountered during the course of the excavation were fully recorded, following standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). All deposits were given a separate context number. They were described on *pro-forma* context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships and interpretation. Post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe fragments, iron nails and an iron sickle blade were recovered.

The location of the trenches were surveyed and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using Leica Viva dGPS survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$. A full photographic record comprising both 35mm black and white negatives and digital images was maintained. The field data from the evaluation has been compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing.

The evaluation conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with English Heritage, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (EH 2006). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (Finn 2015).

All trenches were backfilled with their up-cast, lightly compacted by the mechanical excavator, following investigation of features present. The works were monitored by Hannah Firth, Archaeologist at Central Bedfordshire Council and Suzanne Gailey of CgMs Consulting on behalf of the client.



1:2,500

Excavated trenches and location of archaeology Fig 2

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 General stratigraphy

The natural substrate was similar across the site. In all trenches it comprised firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with infrequent to frequent small stones and occurred approximately 0.30-0.60m below the present ground surface.

Subsoil was present in Trenches 1- 7, 9 and 10 and comprised mid brown silty clay with infrequent to occasional small stones and was between 0.05-0.40m thick.

The topsoil remained the same across the site and was between 0.20-0.35m thick comprising firm dark brown silty clay with rare to occasional small stones.

A full list of deposits by trench can be found in the Context Inventory (Appendix).

5.2 The archaeological features

Trench 1

Trench 1 contained two ditches, [105] and [107] both aligned east-west (Figs 2 and 4). Both ditches were cut through the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil.

Ditch [105] was 2.0m wide and 0.40m deep with a sharp slope on the north edge and an irregular slope on the southern. (Figs 3 and 4, section 6). The fill, (104) comprised mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones; clay tobacco-pipe fragments and iron nails were recovered from the fill.

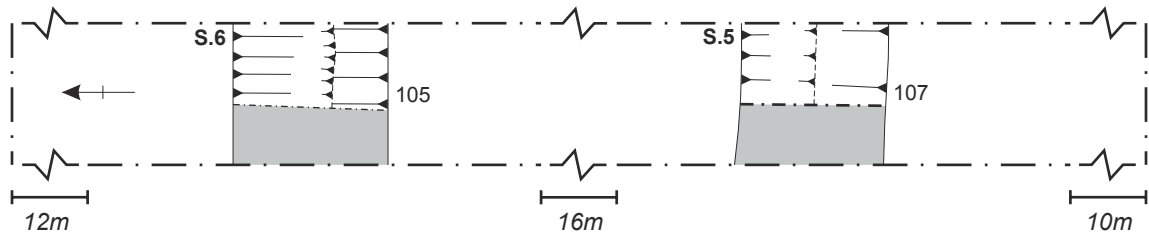
Ditch [107] was 2.0m wide and 0.30m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile (Fig 4, section 5). The fill, (106) comprised mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones, from which iron nails, tile fragments and pottery dating to the late 17th century were recovered from the fill.

Both of the ditches correspond well with the anomalies shown in the geophysical survey, which was interpreted as a circular enclosure or possible mill mound (Meadows and Walford 2015) (Fig 2).

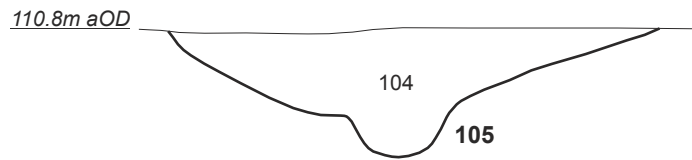
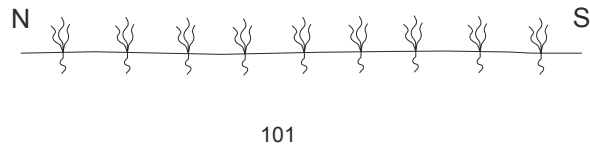


Ditch [105], looking east Fig 3

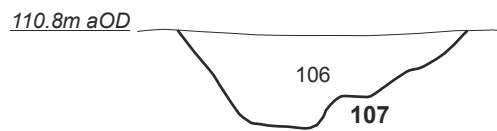
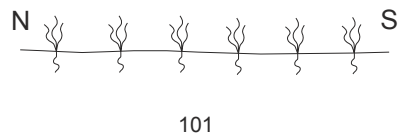
Trench 1



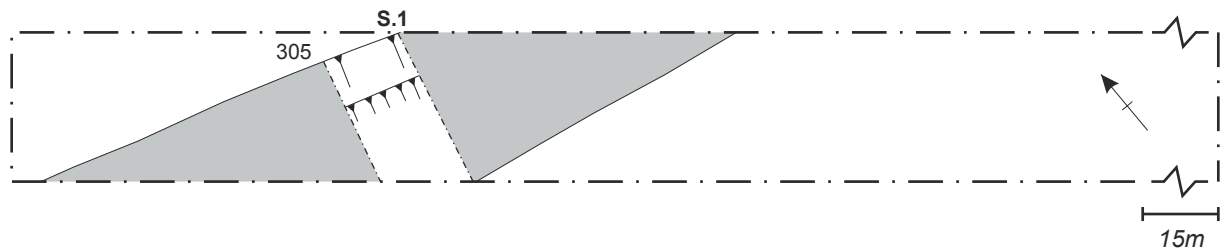
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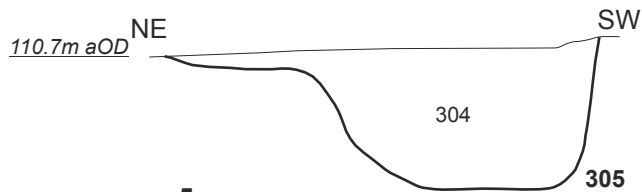
Section 5



Trench 3



Section 1



Scale 1:100 (plans) & 1:25 (sections)

Trenches 1 and 3 Fig 4

Trench 2

Trench 2 contained furrows and land drains on an east-west alignment but no observable archaeological features.

Trench 3

Trench 3 contained a possible ditch [305] (Figs 2 and 4, section 1) which was 0.80m deep and c 1.0m wide with a U-shaped profile and flat base; and was cut through the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil. The fill (304), comprised mid light brown silty clay with dark yellow mottling. Tile and brick fragments were recovered but were not retained.

The geophysical survey report shows furrows running obliquely into Trench 3 on an east-west alignment, the same alignment as [305], but it is likely that ditch [305] represents a former field boundary.

Trench 4

In Trench 4 there was one undated shallow gully and one unidentified feature (Fig 5, Trench 4).

Gully [405] was 0.06m deep and 0.30m wide. The gully appeared to be cut into the natural and overlain by the subsoil. It was orientated north-west to south-east and had a U-shaped profile. The fill (404), comprised mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones. No artefacts were recovered from the fill.

Feature [407] was 0.04m deep and 0.25m wide with a very irregular U-shaped profile and base, it terminated in the trench. The single fill (406), comprised mid brown-grey silty clay. No artefacts were recovered from the fill. It is likely that [407] is root disturbance.

Trench 5

Trench 5 contained no observable archaeological features. Modern disturbance was present in the form of a dump of waste building material.

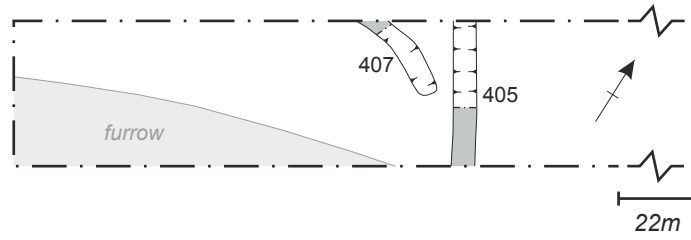
Trench 6

An undated ditch and pit were uncovered in Trench 6 (Figs 2 and 5).

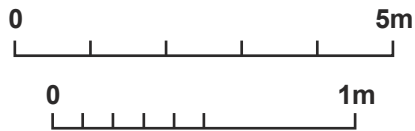
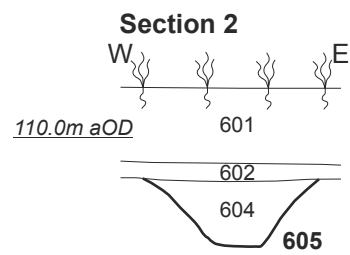
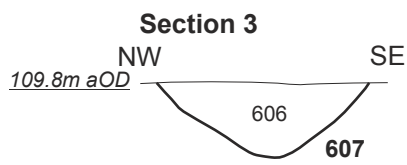
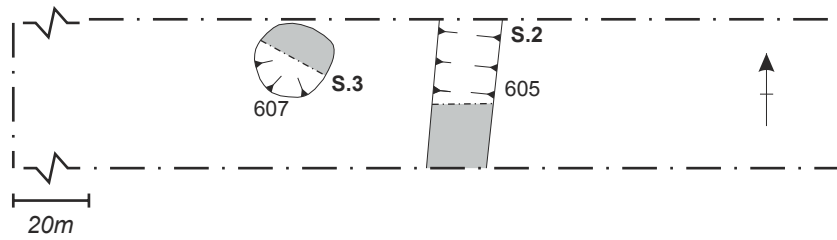
Ditch [605] was 0.70m wide and 0.33m deep, had a U-shaped profile (Fig 5, section 2), and was cut into the subsoil. The fill comprised dark brown-grey mixed silty clay with occasional small stones. No dateable artefacts were recovered.

Pit [607] was circular in plan and 0.67m wide and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig 5, section 3). The fill (606), comprised mid brown-grey mixed silty clay. No artefacts were recovered.

Trench 4



Trench 6



Trench 7

Trench 7 contained two ditches, one of which was dated to the post-medieval period; the other was undated (Figs 2 and 8). Both ditches appeared to be cut from beneath the topsoil into the subsoil.

Ditch [705] was 0.30m deep and 0.55m wide, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Figs 6 and 8, section 9). The fill (704) comprised dark brown-yellow mixed silty clay with occasional small stones. No artefacts were recovered from the fill.



Ditch [705], looking south Fig 6

Ditch [707] was 0.35m deep and 0.75m wide with a U-shaped profile. The fill (706) comprised mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones, a ceramic land drain was in the base of the ditch (Fig 8, section 10). Pottery dating to the 16th century and an iron sickle blade were recovered from the fill.

Both ditches were orientated north-south with [707] corresponding with a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey, which was interpreted as a former field boundary. Ditch [705] probably represents an earlier boundary on the same alignment but further to the west, but which did not show up on the geophysical survey.

Trench 8

Trench 8 contained no observable archaeological features. Furrows were present orientated north-west to south-east.

Trench 9

Trench 9 contained a single undated ditch which was seen to turn from a north-south to east-west alignment and terminate (Figs 2 and 8).

Ditch [905] was 0.18-37m deep and 0.45-50m wide with a U-shaped profile and slightly concave base (Figs 7 and 8). The fill (904) comprised mid-brown-grey silty clay with occasional small stones. An environmental sample was taken from the fill but no dateable artefacts were recovered.



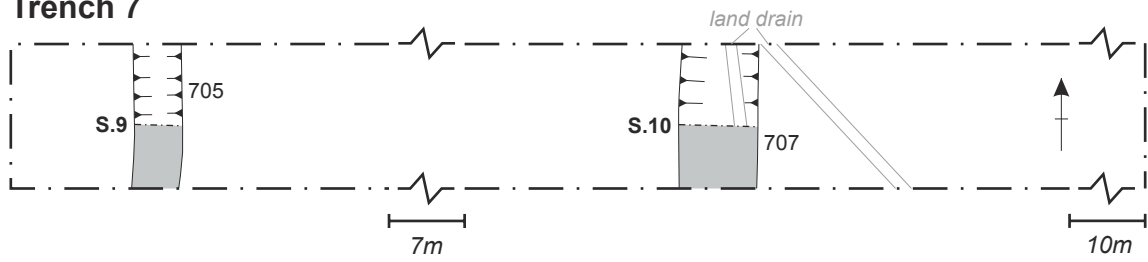
Ditch [905] terminal, looking north-east

Fig 7

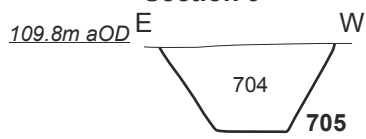
Trench 10

Trench 10 contained no observable archaeological features. Furrows were present on a north-south alignment.

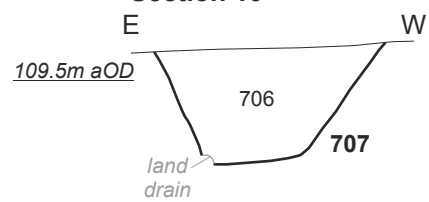
Trench 7



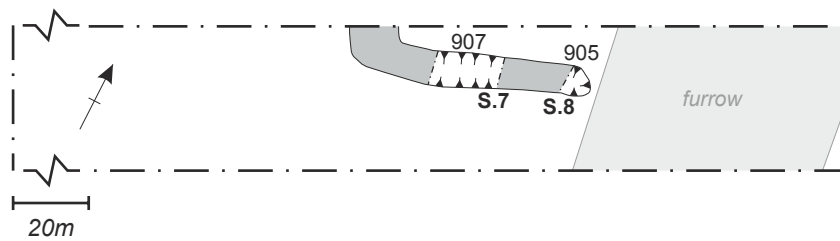
Section 9



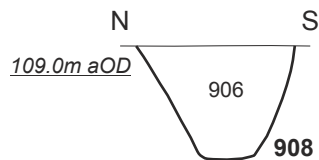
Section 10



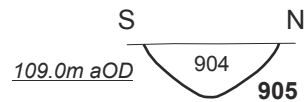
Trench 9



Section 7



Section 8



6 THE FINDS

6.1 The pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 16 sherds with a total weight of 509g. It was all late medieval or later, and was recorded using the conventions of the Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service type-series (eg Baker and Hassall 1977)

E01: Late Medieval Reduced Ware (mid-14th to 16th centuries), 1 sherd, 6g
 P01: Glazed Red Earthenware (16th century?), 3 sherds, 37g
 P03: Black-glazed Earthenware (late 16th – 19th century), 3 sherds, 318g
 P06: Slip-decorated Earthenware (17th century), 8 sherds, 114g
 P30: Staffordshire Manganese Ware (late 17th – 18th centuries), 1 sherd, 34g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

The group from context (106) comprised just four vessels: the base from jars in P03 and P06, the rim from a similar vessel in P01, and the base of a small tankard in P30. These are all typical of the period. The sherd of E01 is somewhat abraded, and is probably residual.

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Fill/cut type	No /Wt (g)	No /Wt (g)	No /Wt (g)	No /Wt (g)	No /Wt (g)	Date
106/107 ditch	-/ -	1/23	3/318	8/114	1/34	late 17th century
706/707 ditch	1/6	2/14	-/-	-/-	-/-	16th century
Totals	1/6	3/37	3/318	8/114	1/34	

6.2 The clay tobacco-pipe by Tora Hylton

Four clay tobacco-pipe stems were recovered from fill (104) of ditch [105]. The stem fragments measure no more than 31mm in length and they display signs of extreme abrasion and ware. Changes in manufacturing technique and the use of finer wire to make the bores ensured that there was a regular reduction in the hole diameter. The bores were measured using graded drill bits measuring in increments of sixty-fourths of an inch. The measurements suggest an 18th century date for the fragments.

6.3 The ceramic roof tile by Pat Chapman

The three small sherds of handmade roof tile, together weighing 92g, come from Trenches 1 and 7. They are 12-13mm thick and made from hard fine orange sandy clay, one with a medium grey core. Part of a round peghole, 18mm in diameter, survives in the sherd from fill (104) ditch [105]. The two sherds from fills (106) ditch [107] and (706) ditch [707] still have faint traces of white lime mortar.

This type of roof tile alters very little between the 14th and early 19th centuries

6.4 The iron finds by Tora Hylton

A scythe for the cutting of hay and five nails were recovered from the fills of post-medieval ditches. The scythe was recovered from fill (706) of ditch [707]. The blade is straight (c.160mm) and then it curves gently to the tip, in total it measures c.310mm in length. The upper surface of the blade, particularly towards the tip is slightly concave and the underside is flat. The blade has a triangular cross-section and the back of the blade is broad measuring c.7mm wide.

Three nails were recovered from fill (104) of ditch [105] and two were recovered from fill (106) of ditch [107]. Complete examples measure up to 45mm long and they all display signs of damage indicating that they have been used.

6.5 The environmental evidence by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Cranfield, recorded a limited number of features, most of which were of probable post-medieval date. A single sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the fill of un-dated ditch [905].

The sample was bulk floated by MOLA Northampton and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 3. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). Both charred and desiccated plant remains were recorded along with modern roots, straw fragments, fungal sclerotia, seeds, leaf fragments and arthropod remains.

Results

Charred plant remains are exceedingly scarce comprising a single indeterminate cereal grain fragment, seeds of knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and fat hen (*Chenopodiaceae*) type, additional indeterminate seeds, occasional pieces of charcoal and a possible tuber fragment. Desiccated plant macrofossils are also recorded, and although it is unclear whether they are contemporary with the ditch, they are listed within the table. Taxa noted include hawkweed (*Picris* sp.), meadow/creeping/bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*), bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) dock (*Rumex* sp.) and hedge parsley (*Torilis japonica*). The only other remains noted within the assemblage are occasional small fragments of coal (coal 'dust').

Conclusions

In summary, the recovered assemblage is extremely limited and somewhat uninformative. However, it would appear most likely that the few charred plant remains which are recorded are probably derived from scattered or wind-dispersed detritus, which was accidentally incorporated within the ditch fill. The very low density of material present almost certainly indicates that the ditch was entirely peripheral to any focus of either domestic or agricultural activity. The desiccated plant macrofossils are largely indicative of poorly managed, overgrown grassland conditions. However, it is thought most likely that these relate to a period when the ditch had already fallen out of regular usage.

Table 3: The environmental evidence

Sample No.	1
Context No.	904
Feature No.	905
Feature type	Ditch
Charred plant macrofossils	
Cereal indet (grain)	x
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	x
Charcoal <2mm	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x
Charred root/stem	x
Indet. seed	x
Indet. tuber frag.	xcf
Desiccated plant macrofossils	
<i>Acer</i> sp. (fruit)	x
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	x
<i>Picris</i> sp.	x
Large Poaceae indet.	x
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	x
<i>Rubus</i> sect <i>Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab	x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x
<i>Torilis japonica</i> (Houtt.)DC	x
Root/stem	x
Indet. thorns (<i>Rosa</i> type)	x
Other remains	
Small coal frags.	x
Sample volume (litres)	30
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Key to Table:

x = 1 – 10 specimens; xx = 11 – 50 specimens; cf = compare

7 DISCUSSION

Trial trench evaluation on land at Mill Road, Cranfield has identified remains which broadly correspond with the results of the preceding geophysical survey. In particular, it has identified medieval plough furrows, a post-medieval field boundary and features tentatively interpreted as relating to a post-medieval windmill mound.

The possible mill mound or enclosure feature was identified in Trench 1, in the form of two ditches, both of which date to the post-medieval period, with one ditch [107] containing pottery dating to the late 17th century. The interpretation of the circular anomaly as a former mill mound is consistent with the results. However, no sign of any structure or the mound itself was present, indicating that it had been severely truncated by ploughing.

The field boundary ditch identified in the geophysical survey was only identified in Trench 7 as ditch [707], and was dated to the 16th century by pottery recovered from the fill. Ditch [707] also corresponds with a boundary ditch shown on the 1840 Cranfield enclosure map (Gailey 2014).

A scatter of undated features was also present. The lack of artefactual material indicates that these lie away from any areas of settlement, and partially relate to previous agricultural usage of the landscape.

Most of the features identified during the evaluation relate to post-medieval rural activity of limited archaeological interest or significance.

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MOLA
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APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
1	N-S 1.9m x 50 m		111.41m	0.40-0.60m 110.81m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
101	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.20-30m thick	-
102	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones.	0.10-0.20m thick	-
103	Natural	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with infrequent small stones.	-	-
104	Fill of [105]	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones.	-	Clay tobacco pipe, Fe nails
105	Ditch	Linear, E-W orientated, U-shaped ditch	0.40m deep, 2.0m wide	-
106	Fill of [107]	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones.	-	Post-med pottery, tile, Fe nails
107	Ditch	Linear E-W orientated, U-shaped ditch	0.30m deep, 2.0m wide	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
2	NW-SE 1.9m x 30m		111.38m	0.50-0.60m 110.78m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
201	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.20-0.30m thick	-
202	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.20-0.40m thick	-
203	Natural	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional small stones	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
3	NW-SE 1.9 x 30m		111.33m	0.60m 110.73m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
301	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	0.20m thick	-
302	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.40m thick	-
303	Natural	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with infrequent small stones	-	-
304	Fill of [305]	Mid light brown silty clay with dark yellow mottling		Tile, brick frag
305	Ditch/Furrow	Linear NW-SE orientated, U shaped ditch/furrow with flat base	0.80m deep, c 1.0m wide	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
4	NE-SW 1.9 x 30m		111.05m	0.30-0.50m 110.45m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
401	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with rare small stones	0.25m thick	-
402	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with infrequent small stones	0.05-0.25m thick	-
403	Natural	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with moderate small stones	-	-
404	Fill of [405]	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones	-	-
405	Gully	Shallow N-S orientated U-shaped gully	0.06m deep, 0.30m wide	-
406	Fill of [407]	Mid brown-grey silty clay	-	-
407	Gully	Shallow U shaped gully with an irregular base.	0.04m deep, 0.25m wide	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
5	NE-SW 1.9 x 30m		111.42m	0.30-0.40m 111.02m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
501	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	0.30m thick	-
502	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.05m thick	-
503	Natural	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with infrequent small stones	-	-
504	Layer	Modern debris i.e. Brick, stone etc	c 2.0m wide	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
6	E-W 1.9 x 30m		110.37m	035-0.50m 109.86m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
601	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	0.30-35m thick	-
602	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.05-0.15m thick	-
603	Natural	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with infrequent small stones	-	-
604	Fill of [605]	Dark brown-grey mixed silty clay with occasional small stones	-	-
605	Ditch	Linear N-S orientated U-shaped ditch	0.33m deep, 0.70m wide	-
606	Fill of [607]	Mid brown-grey mixed silty clay	-	-
607	Pit	Circular, U-shaped pit with irregular edges	0.24m deep, 0.67m wide	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
7	E-W 1.9 x 30m		110.18m	035-55m 109.63m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
701	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	0.25-0.35m thick	-
702	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.15m thick	-
703	Natural	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent small stones	-	-
704	Fill of [705]	Dark brown-yellow mixed silty clay with occasional small stones	-	-
705	Ditch	Linear N-S orientated ditch V shaped ditch with flat base.	0.30m deep, 0.55m wide	-
706	Fill of [707]	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones. Land drain in base.	-	Pottery, Fe Sickle blade
707	Ditch	Linear N-S orientated U shaped ditch with land drain in base	0.35m deep, 0.75m wide	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
8	NE-SW 1.9 x 30m		109.68m	0.35-40m 109.28m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
801	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	0.25-30m thick	-
802	Natural	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with infrequent small stones	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
9	E-W 1.9 x 30m		109.62m	0.40-0.50m 109.12m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
901	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	0.25-0.30m thick	-
902	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.10-0.20m thick	-
903	Natural	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent small stones	-	-
904	Fill of [905]	Mid brown-grey silty clay with occasional small stones.	-	Enviro Sample No 1
905	Ditch	U-shaped ditch with slightly concave base	0.37m deep, 0.45-50m wide	-
906	Fill of [907]	Same as (904)	-	-
907	Ditch	Same as [905]	0.18m deep, 0.45m wide	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
10	E-W 1.9 x 30m		109.45m	0.40-0.50m 108.95m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1001	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	0.25-0.30m thick	-
1002	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.15-0.20m thick	-
1003	Natural	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent small stones	-	-



MOLA
Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton
NN4 8BN
01604 700 493
www.mola.org.uk
sparry@mola.org.uk