Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Wootton, Marston Vale, Bedfordshire (Infrastructure-diversion corridor) March 2018

Report No. 18/39

Author: Jonathan Elston

Illustrator: Olly Dindol

Project Manager: Anthony Maull
Site Code: BEDFM 2016.84
NGR: TL 010 438

MOLA
Kent House
30 Billing Road
Northampton
NN1 5DQ 01604 809800
www.mola.org.uk
sparry@mola.org.uk

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Author: Jonathan Elston

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MOLA
Kent House
30 Billing Road
Northampton
NN1 5DQ
01604 809 800
www.mola.org.uk
sparry@mola.org.uk

STAFF

Project Manager:	Anthony Maull Cert Arch
Text:	Jonathan Elston
Fieldwork:	Alex Shipley BSc Paul Sharrock BA MA Peter Haynes Rob Smith Rob Pearce MA
Pottery:	Adam Sutton BA MA
Environmental evidence:	Sander Aerts BA MSc
Illustrations:	Olly Dindol BSc

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	**Oasis No. molanor1-312614**	
Project title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Wootton, Marston Vale, Bedfordshire (Infrastructure-diversion corridor) March 2018	
~~S~~hort description	MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by Fusion Building Consultancy Ltd on behalf of Goodman Logistics Bedford (GP) LLP, to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Wootton, Marston Vale, Bedfordshire (Infrastructure-diversion corridor). The evaluation identified a small pit dating to the Iron Age, Post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, aligned east to west, associated field drainage ditches and a hedgerow.	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Site Status	None	
Previous work	Heritage Statement (Albion Archaeology 2015) Environmental Impact Assessment (Barton Willmore 2016) Watching Brief Evaluation (Sharman and Kidd 2016) Heritage Statement and Settlement Assessment (Strawbridge 2017) Archaeological trial trench evaluation (IWORXS) (Elston 2018)	
Current land use	Former arable fields and woodland	
Future work	Phased trial trench evaluation	
Monument type and period	Iron Age pit and post-medieval field system	
Significant finds	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Bedfordshire	
Site address	Wootton, Marston Vale	
Post code		
OS co-ordinates	TL 010 438	
Area (sq m/ha)	*c*30ha	
Height aOD	*c*36m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project brief originator	G Saunders, Bedford Borough Council Archaeological Officer (BBCAO)	
Director/Supervisor	Alex Shipley (MOLA) Paul Sharrock (MOLA)	
Project Managers	Anthony Maull (MOLA)	
Sponsor or funding body	Goodman Logistics Bedford (GP) LLP	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	February 2018	
End date	February 2018	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Contents**
Physical	Bedfordshire Museum BEDFM 2016.84	Pottery, environmental flots
Paper		Site records, plans, sections
Digital		report, photographs, Survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)	
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Wootton, Marston Vale, Bedfordshire (Infrastructure-diversion corridor). March 2018	
Serial title & volume	MOLA Northampton report 18/39	
Author(s)	Jonathon Elston	
Page numbers	15	
Date	05/04/2018	

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Abstract

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by Fusion Building Consultancy Ltd on behalf of Goodman Logistics Bedford (GP) LLP, to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Wootton, Marston Vale, Bedfordshire (Infrastructure-diversion corridor). The evaluation identified a small pit dating to the Iron Age, Post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, aligned east to west, associated field drainage ditches and a hedgerow.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by Fusion Building Consultancy Ltd on behalf of Goodman Logistics Bedford (GP) LLP, to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Wootton, Marston Vale, Bedfordshire (Infrastructure-diversion corridor) (TL 010 438, Fig 1). The archaeological work was carried out in advance of the proposed development of multiple light industrial and storage and distribution business units (Outline Planning Application 17/00666/MAO).

The evaluation requirement was outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (MOLA 2018) and was carried out in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

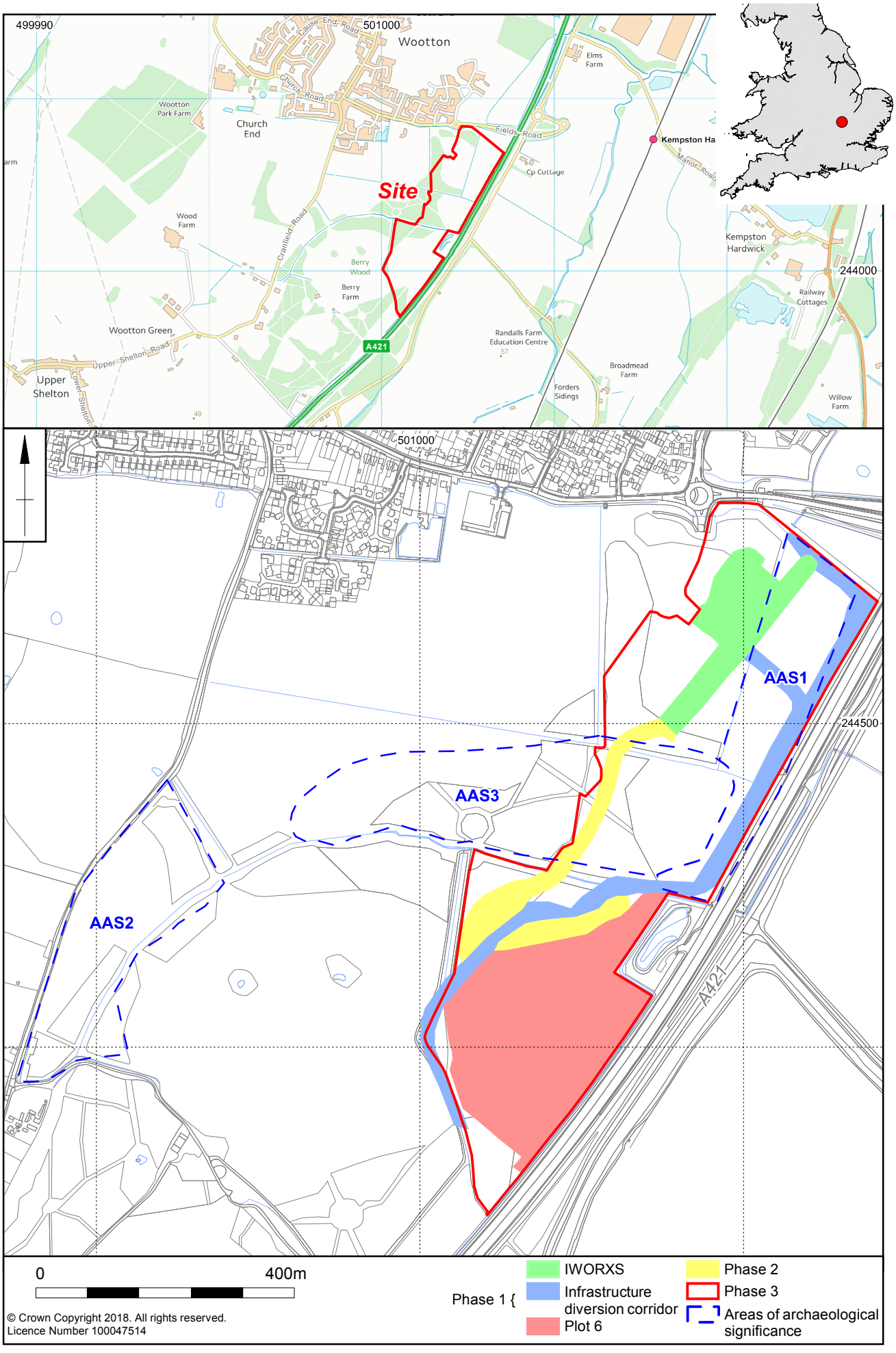
The archaeological works was undertaken in compliance with the instruction from the Bedford Borough Council Archaeological Officer (BBCAO) (Saunders 2017).

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

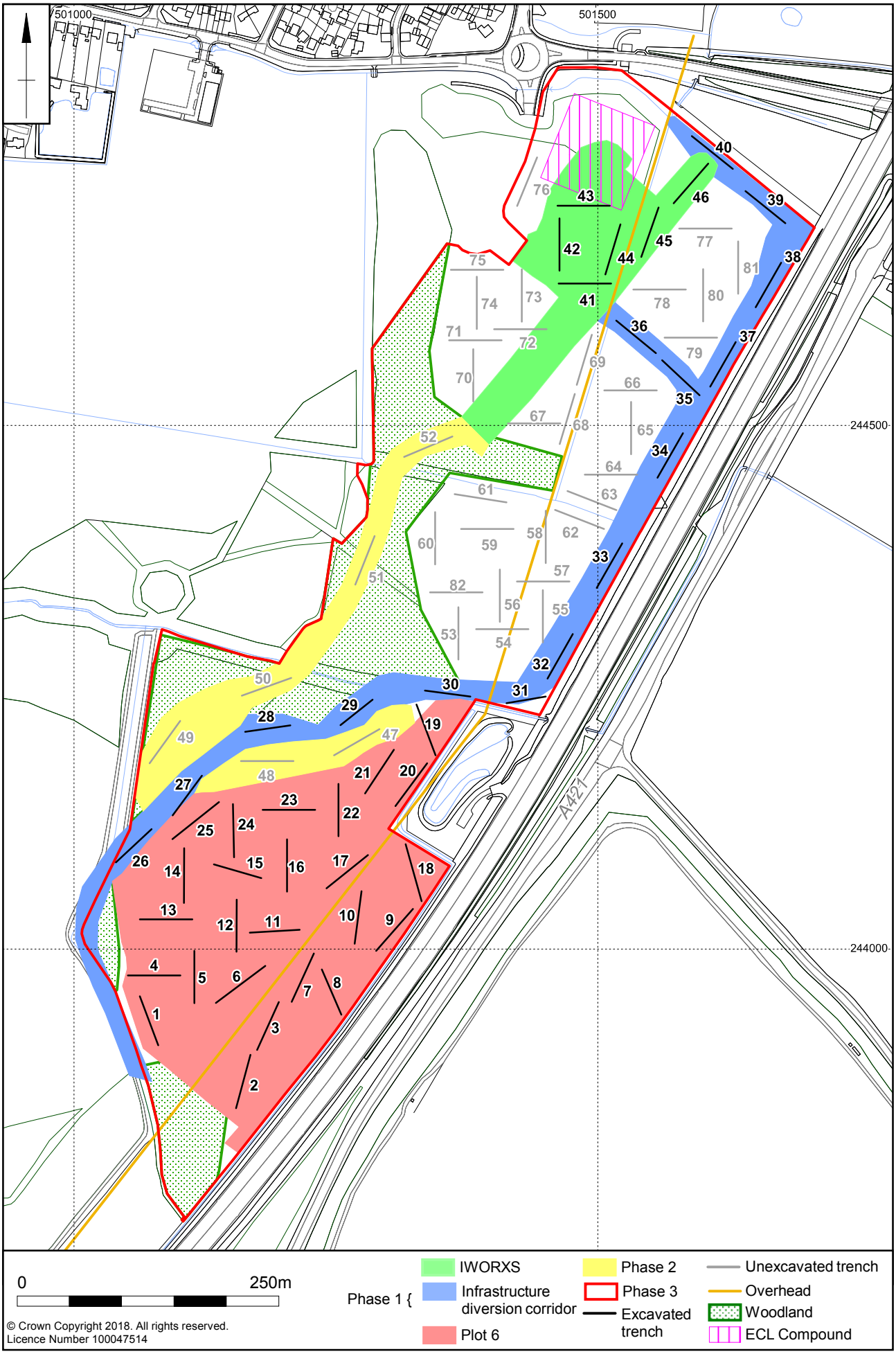
The application area lies to the south of the large village of Wootton approximately 6.5km south-west of the centre of Bedford, Bedfordshire. The site is bounded on its south-eastern border by the A421 Trunk Road and on the northern and eastern sides by a housing development which is under construction.

The development area (site) lies within the Marston Vale, a low-lying clay vale located between the valley of the Great Ouse and the Greensand Ridge. The topography of the site is fairly level, lying at around 36m above Ordnance Datum.

The area is underlain by Oxford Clay geology, with soils comprising moderate to imperfectly draining noncalcareous clays of the Rowsham Association (BGS 2018).



Scale 1:8000 Site location and phases of archaeological trial trench evaluation Fig 1



Scale 1:5000

Trench plan and phasing Fig 2

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Historical and Archaeological background

The current phase of archaeological works is part of a larger scheme of works investigating this area.

Previous archaeological investigations have included a Heritage Statement (Albion Archaeology 2015), trial trench evaluation including geophysical survey (Albion Archaeology 2003), and an Environmental Impact Assessment (Barton Willmore 2016). Recent work comprises a watching brief (Sharman and Kidd 2016) and a Heritage Statement and Settlement Assessment (Strawbridge 2017). Excavations as part of the A421 Corridor Road Scheme took place immediately to the east of the site (Simmonds and Welsh 2013).

In 2002 and 2003, as part of an earlier planning application which included the northern part of the site, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken to identify any extant heritage assets (Albion Archaeology 2003). The trenching concluded that the majority of the development site is of limited archaeological potential with the exception of three Areas of Archaeological Significance (AAS1-AAS3). Area AAS2 lies outside the current proposal area to the west; areas AAS1 and AAS3 fall within the bounds of the current proposal.

Further work was carried out by MOLA in AAS2 and AAS3, south-west of the development area at Marston Vale. Following initial identification by trial trenching in 2016 (Sharrock and Muldowney 2017), two mitigation areas confirmed the presence of part of a late Iron Age/early Roman rural settlement. The Iron Age activity in AAS2 comprised five circular enclosures, including three possible roundhouses, boundary ditches, pits and short linear features. The Iron Age to early Roman transition cremation cemetery in AAS3 contained 21 cremations along the eastern edge of a possible track-way of similar date (Sharrock 2017).

An archaeological watching brief carried out during geotechnical test pit work identified one linear feature, possibly a ditch, of unknown date (Sharman and Kidd 2016).

The 2015 Heritage Statement recorded that Iron Age and Roman archaeological remains within a 1–2km study area around the site included settlement remains at Marsh Leys Farm, Wootton, and to the south of the development area cropmark enclosures at Broadmead Farm in Marston Moretaine. There are also a number of farming settlements along the route of the A421 road corridor. Two medieval moated sites are known from within Wootton village. The current development area was situated within common fields during the medieval period. These were later enclosed (Albion 2015).

A more recent Heritage Statement and Settlement Assessment identified a number of listed buildings in the vicinity of the site. To the north-east of the development area is the scheduled monument of Kemptson Hardwick medieval moated site. The Wootton Conservation Area designates the medieval and post-medieval historic core of Wootton. The Stewartby Conservation Area includes the former 19th-century Stewartby Brickworks and village (Strawbridge 2017).

The Phase 1 (Green- IWORXS) stage of the trial trench evaluation (Elston 2018a) identified a natural pond at the north-east end of Trench 45. No archaeological features were found.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 *General*

The general aims of the investigation were to:

- Determine the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the application area;
- Determine the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- To assess the site formation processes and effects that these may have had on the survival and integrity of any archaeological features and deposits;
- Recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- Recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine past local environmental conditions
- To provide information to help form any mitigation strategy that may be required.

4.2 *Specific*

Specific research objectives will be drawn from national and regional research frameworks as relevant depending upon the results of the work as it progresses. During this phase of work the following research frameworks were consulted; Oake *et al* (2007), Glazebrook (1997), Brown and Glazebrook (2000), and Medlycott (2011).

A site archive will be produced at the completion of all fieldwork and will be deposited with Bedfordshire Museums under Accession Number BEDFM2016.84 and included with the Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

5 METHODOLOGY

The evaluation in total comprises 82 trenches that will be carried out in three separate phases (Fig 2) outlined in the WSI and agreed to by the Bedford Borough Council Archaeological Officer (BBCAO).

Phase 1 constitutes forty-six 50m long trenches; split into three areas allocated the colours:

- Green- (IWORXS)
- Blue- (Infrastructure-diversion corridor)
- Red- (Plot 6)

Each area will then be reported on separately as the fieldwork progresses (Fig 1).

Phase 2, the area in yellow, will commence after the relocation of the newts with Phase 3 being carried out at a later date.

This report covers Phase 1 (Blue- Infrastructure-diversion corridor, Figs 2 and 3) that contained 15 trenches 50m long by 1.8m wide, numbered 26 to 40.

Trenches or part of trenches under an overhead power line were moved or divided as appropriate and in accordance with health and safety regulations of safe distances (see RAMS, MOLA 2018), still maintaining a length of 50m.

The trenches were accurately measured in using Leica Viva Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of ± 0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.

Trench locations were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.

All trenches were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. The machine excavated to the top of the natural geological horizon or the upper archaeological levels, whichever was the highest.

Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately on either side of the trench, at least 1m from the trench edges and were scanned by metal detector to aid the recovery of artefacts. After monitoring and approval from the monitoring officer, only the subsoil was backfilled and compacted with the excavator bucket. The topsoil was left at the side of the trench.

A photographic record on high-resolution digital images (12 megapixels) and supplemented by 35mm monochrome print film was made for all relevant deposits revealed during the programme of works. Overall shots of the site were taken prior to excavation and after backfilling. All photographs, except general site shots or specific shots for publication included a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.

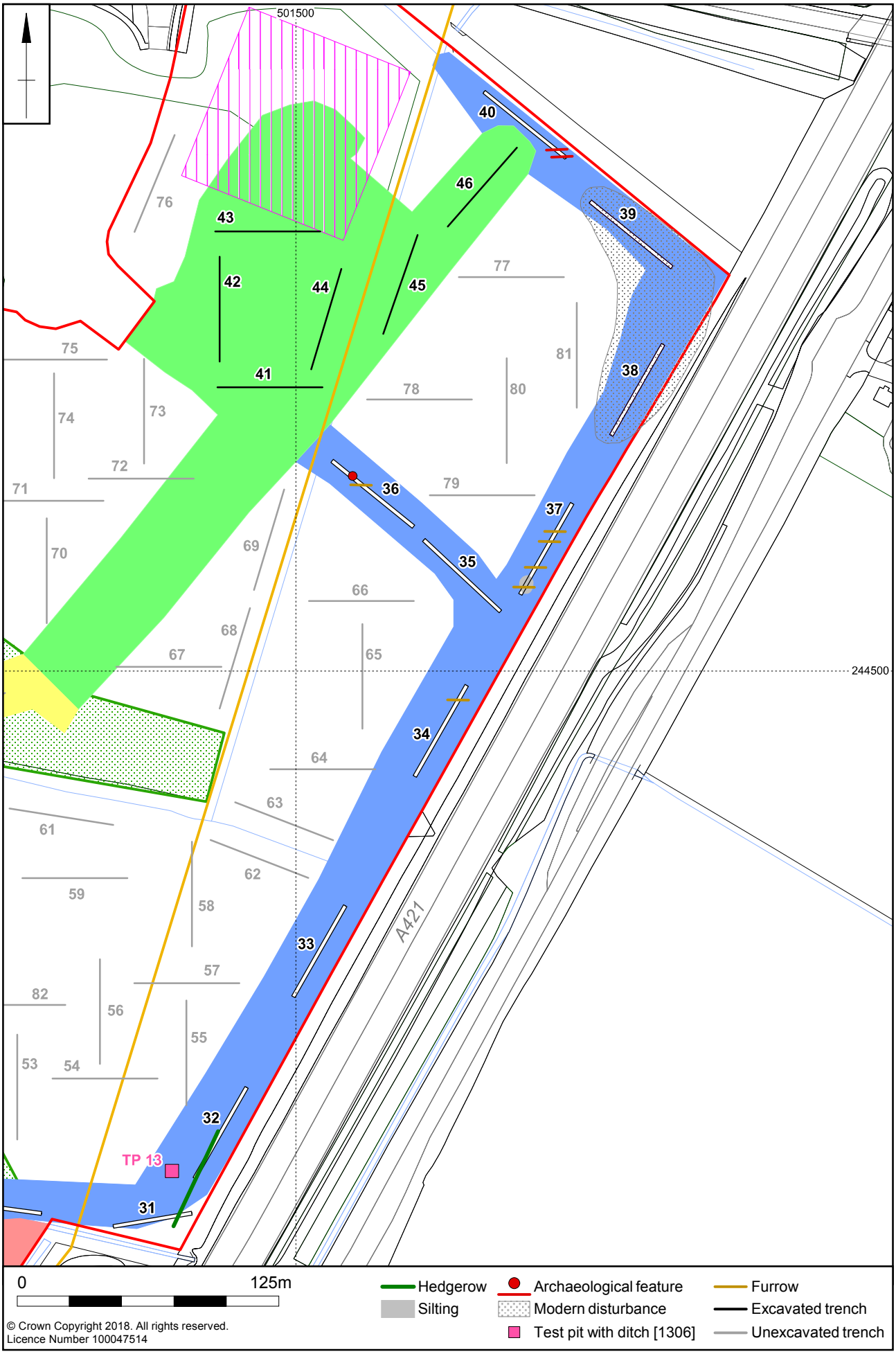
Levels in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD) were established for all trenches and excavated features using a Theodolite from temporary bench marks (TBMs) established using GPS.

Artefacts were recovered from individual contexts and stored and packed according to type. Artefacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (CIfA 2014c; Walker 1990; Watkinson and Neal 2001). Unstratified animal bones and modern material were not collected. Material that comprised a large quantity of a standard product (e.g. brick or tile) was retained as a subsample representing its typical composition.

All archaeological deposits identified during the course of the evaluation were recorded following standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). The field data was compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing in accordance with relevant guidelines (HE 2015).

All archaeological works were undertaken according to the CIfA Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a) and were carried out in accordance with MOLA guidelines (MOLA 2014), following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).

All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with Historic England, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (HE 2015).



Scale 1:2500

Excavated trenches and features Fig 3

6 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

6.1 *Summary*

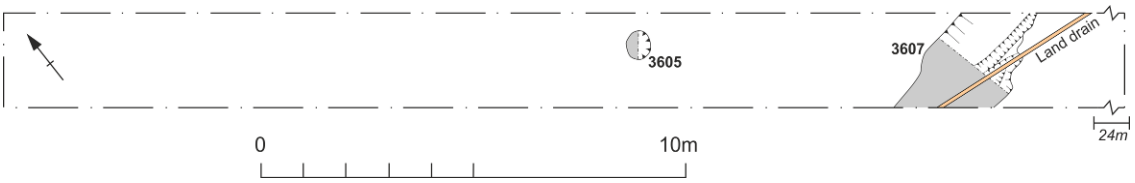
The natural horizon across the majority of the site comprised of mixed blue-grey clays and orange-brown sands with pockets of gravel. Subsoil was present in Trenches 26 to 37 and Trench 40, it was mid orangey-brown silty clay, approximately 0.20m thick. The topsoil was dark brown–grey silty clay that was between 0.15m and 0.32m thick (Fig 4). Features were present in Trenches 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 (Fig 3). A small pit in Trench 36 was the only archaeological feature that contained pottery dating to the Iron Age. The majority of the remaining features were post-medieval in origin and consisted of ridge and furrow cultivation (Tenches 34, 36 and 37), Former hedgerows (Trenches 31 and 32) and field boundary ditches (Trench 40). Modern disturbance was present in Trenches 38 and 39 where the subsoil was absent and the natural substrate had been truncated. Modern ceramic field drains were present in Trenches 27, 28 and 35.

No features were present in Trenches 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33 and 35. Full context information is included in Appendix 1.

Trench 27 stratigraphy, looking east Fig 4

6.2 *Iron Age pit*

Located north-west off the centre of Trench 36 was an isolated small circular pit [3605] that contained a small quantity of coarse, slightly sandy fabric pottery probably dating from the Iron Age (Fig 5). The pit had a rounded bowl-shaped profile and a concave base that measured 0.57m wide by 0.11m deep. The fill (3604) was mid brown-grey silty clay that had accumulated naturally through water action (Fig 6). It was decided on site after consultation with the County Archaeologist to fully excavate the pit to maximise artefactual recovery and clarify the characteristics of the feature.



Trench 36 plan Fig 5

Pit [3605], looking south-east Fig 6

6.3 *Post-medieval field system*

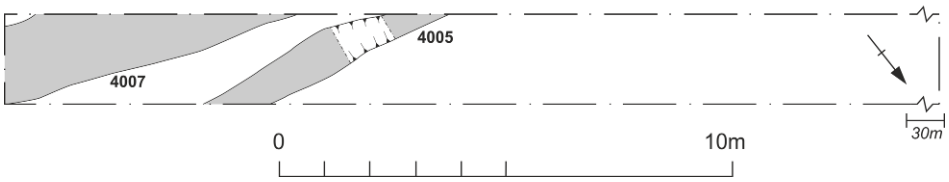
The remnant of post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation survived sporadically across the northern part of the site with trenches 34, 36 and 37 containing furrows aligned east to west. The furrows ranged from 1.50m to 4.0m wide and were spaced 2.5m to 3.0m apart (Fig 3)

In Trench 36, furrow [3607] had a shallow wide profile, with a flat base, and was 1.51m wide by 0.20m deep (Fig 7). The fill (3606) was naturally formed brown-grey silty clay that had been cut by a modern ceramic field drain.

Furrow [3607], looking west Fig 7

The furrows in Trench 37 had cut into an area of silting [3709] that had formed in natural depression in the geology. The natural depression had a shallow irregular profile with an undulating base that measured 9.0m wide and was 0.20m deep (Fig 3)

On the northern edge of the site, Trench 40 contained a small gully and ditch both aligned east to west. The ditch lay partially beyond the south east end of the trench so was not excavated, but fragments of modern brick and plastic were visible within the fill (Fig 8).



Trench 40 plan Fig 8

Gully [4005] was located 0.5m to the north of the ditch and was aligned on the same orientation (Fig 9). The gully had a rounded wide U-shaped profile that was 0.85m wide by 0.25m deep that was filled by dark grey silty clay (4004) that also contained modern brick fragments and plastic.

Gully [4005], looking east Fig 9

Trenches 31 and 32 contained an irregular linear feature aligned northeast to south-west. The feature was excavated in Trench 31 where it had a shallow wide irregular profile with an uneven base that measured 1.18m wide by 0.05m deep (Figs 3 and 10) and has been interpreted as a hedgerow.

Hedgerow [3105], looking north-east Fig 10

The hedgerow is close to the location of Test Pit 13 where a ditch was identified during an archaeological watching brief carried out during geotechnical test pit work (Sharman and Kidd 2016, Fig 3). The ditch may have been a field boundary ditch that was associated with the hedgerow.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 **The pottery** by Adam Sutton

The pottery from the Marston Vale (Blue, Infrastructure- diversion corridor) site dates to the Iron Age. The assemblage was small and poorly preserved with an average sherd weight of just 0.7g. No rim sherds were found (Table 1). These were recorded using the fabric series published for Milton Keynes by Marney (1989) and National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998) where possible.

Table 1: Pottery quantification by sherd count and weight (g)

Context	**(3604)**		**(3604) (from sample)**		
Fabric	Number	Weight (g)	Number)	Weight (g)	**Total**
IA sandy	6	8	9	3	**-**
Totals	**6**	**8**	**9**	**3**	**15/11**

The small pit [3605] produced the only pottery from the site, this being present as six small sherds of a coarse, slightly sandy fabric that is probably Iron Age in date. A further nine fragments were recovered from the environmental sample but only weighed 3g in total.

7.2 **Environmental evidence** by Sander Aerts

One 10 litre soil sample was taken from context (3604), fill of pit [3605]. It was processed at MOLA Northampton through manual flotation, using a siraf tank fitted with a 1 millimetre nylon mesh and a 500 micron sieve to retrieve the flots. All remains were analysed using a low-powered binocular microscope with a maximum magnification of 40x.

The Flot comprised mainly of modern rootlets. A small number of seeds were observed, belonging to the genus *Chenopodium*, or goosefoot. These herbs/shrubs are common and widespread. These specimens are possibly intrusive. No other environmental remains were observed, as the 10-2 millimetre fraction was sterile.

8 CONCLUSION

The trial trench evaluation within the area of Phase 1 (Infrastructure-diversion corridor, Fig 1) identified a small isolated pit that represented a low level of Iron Age activity on land that was open fields. The site is located on the periphery of nearby Iron Age settlement to the west, identified during trial trench evaluation in 2016 (Sharrock and Muldowney 2017) and excavated as a mitigation area AAS2 (Sharrock 2017), which identified possible roundhouses, ditches and pits.

The remainder of the features present were related to a post-medieval landscape with remnants ridge and furrow cultivation, field drainage ditches and a former hedgerow. Although the origins may have been medieval, regular maintenance has removed any earlier evidence. The construction of the A421 saw hedgerows being removed and ditches left to infill during the 20th century.

The findings are consistent with the previous stages of works carried out in 2002, (Albion Archaeology 2003), which concluded the limited archaeological potential of the site with the exception of the areas of archaeological significance (AAS1-AAS3). The current area of works confirmed a general site stratigraphy observed during a watching brief (Sharman and Kidd 2016) as being fairly consistent.

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MOLA Northampton
5th April 2018

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	Alignment, Length & width		Surface height	height of natural
26	**NE-SW 50mx1.8m**		**35.42m aOD**	**35.06m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2601	Topsoil	Dark brown – grey silty clay with occasional small stones	0.25m thick	-
2602	Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	0.11m thick	
2603	Natural	Blue-grey and yellow-brown clays with orange brown gravels	-	-

Trench No	Alignment, Length & width		Surface height	height of natural
27	**NE-SW 50mx1.8m**		**35.26m aOD**	**34.86m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2701	Topsoil	Dark brown – grey silty clay with occasional small stones	0.20m thick	-
2702	Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	0.20m thick	
2703	Natural	Blue-grey and yellow-brown clays with orange brown gravels	-	-

Trench No	Alignment, Length & width		Surface height	height of natural
28	**ENE-WSW 50mx1.8m**		**34.57m aOD**	**34.29m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2801	Topsoil	Dark brown – grey silty clay with occasional small stones	020m thick	-
2802	Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	0.08m thick	-
2803	Natural	Blue-grey and yellow-brown clays with orange brown gravels	-	-

Trench No	Alignment, Length & width		Surface height	height of natural
29	**NE-SW 50mx1.8m**		**34.16m aOD**	**33.86m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2901	Topsoil	Dark brown – grey silty clay with occasional small stones	0.15m thick	-
2902	Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	0.15m thick	-
2903	Natural	Blue-grey and yellow-brown clays with orange brown gravels	-	-

Trench No	Alignment, Length & width		Surface height	height of natural
30	**E-W 50mx1.8m**		**34.10m aOD**	**33.60m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3001	Topsoil	Dark greyish –brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.17m thick	-
3002	Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay, moderate small stones	0.33m thick	-
3003	Natural	Mid to light yellow clay and sand. Occasional small stones	-	-

Trench No	Alignment, Length & width		Surface height	height of natural
31	**ENE-WSW 50mx1.8m**		**33.70m aOD**	**33.24m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3101	Topsoil	Mid greyish –brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.25m thick	-
3102	Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay, moderate small stones	0.21m thick	-
3103	Natural	Mid to light yellow clay and sand. Occasional small stones and gravel patches	-	-
3104	Fill of [3105]	Mid orange-brown clay with rare small stones	0.05m thick	-
3105	Hedgerow	Irregular linear aligned NE to SW, undulating base and uneven edges. Continues into TR32	1.15m wide 0.05m deep	-

3106	Fill of [3107]	Mixed mid to dark brown and brown-grey silty clay with rare small stones	0.15m thick	-
3107	Animal disturbance	Uneven linear aligned NE to SW irregular sides and base	0.98m wide 0.15m deep	-

Trench No	**Alignment, Length & width**		**Surface height**	**height of natural**
32	**NE-SW 50mx1.8m**		**33.52m aOD**	**33.04m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3201	Topsoil	Mid to dark grey –brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.25m thick	-
3202	Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay, moderate small stones	0.23m thick	-
3203	Natural	Mid to light yellow clay and sand. Occasional small stones and gravel patches-coarse flint of varying size	-	-
3204	Fill of [3205]	Mixed mid orange-brown clay	-	-
3205	Hedgerow	Hedgerow irregular in plan aligned NE to SW	Not excavated	-

Trench No	**Alignment, Length & width**		**Surface height**	**height of natural**
33	**NE-SW 50mx1.8m**		**33.37m aOD**	**32.87m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3301	Topsoil	Mid grey –brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.30m thick	-
3302	Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	0.20m thick	-
3303	Natural	Orange-brown sandy gravel and grey blue clay	-	-

Trench No	**Alignment, Length & width**		**Surface height**	**height of natural**
34	**NE-SW 50mx1.8m**		**33.17m aOD**	**32.65m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3401	Topsoil	Mid grey –brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.32m thick	-
3402	Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	0.20m thick	-

3403	Natural	Orange sand and grey blue clay	-	-
3404	Fill of [3404]	Mid dark brown silty clay	0.10m thick	-
3405	Cut of furrow	East to west aligned linear with wide shallow profile	1.50m wide 0.10m deep	-

Trench No	**Alignment, Length & width**		**Surface height**	**height of natural**
35	**NW-SE 50mx1.8m**		**33.21m aOD**	**32.64m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3501	Topsoil	Mid grey –brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.30m thick	-
3502	Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay, moderate small stones	0.27m thick	-
3503	Natural	Mid to light yellow clay and sand. Occasional small stones and gravel patches-coarse flint of varying size	-	-

Trench No	**Alignment, Length & width**		**Surface height**	**height of natural**
36	**NW-SE 50mx1.8m**		**33.43m aOD**	**32.96m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3601	Topsoil	Mid to dark grey –brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.27m thick	-
3602	Subsoil	Mid greyish-brown silty clay	0.40m thick	-
3603	Natural	Firm mid yellow-brown clay	-	-
3604	Fill of [3605]	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay. Occasional charcoal	0.11m thick	Pottery
3605	Posthole	Circular posthole, gradual side with concave base	0.57m wide 0.11m deep	-
3606	Fill of [3607]	Mid brown-grey silty clay	0.20m thick	Modern brick/ tile
3607	Furrow	Linear aligned E to W with wide shallow profile	1.51m wide 0.20m deep	-

Trench No	Alignment, Length & width		Surface height	height of natural
37	**NE-SW 50mx1.8m**		**33.09m aOD**	**32.59m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3701	Topsoil	Mid grey –brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.30m thick	-
3702	Subsoil	Firm mid brown silty clay	0.20m thick	-
3703	Natural	Friable mid orangey-brown clay, sand and gravel	-	-
3704	Fill of [3705]	Dark grey silty clay with rare small stones and charcoal flecks	0.15m thick	-
3705	Furrow	Linear aligned E to W with wide shallow wide profile onto flat base	3.0m wide 0.15m deep	-
3706	Fill of [3707]	Mid yellow-brown sandy silty clay with rare stones and charcoal flecks	0.30m thick	-
3707	Animal disturbance	Curvi-linear aligned N-S turning to E-W with wide irregular U-shaped profile onto concave base	1.08m wide 0.30m deep	-
3708	Fill of [3709]	Mid brown-grey silty clay with rare small stones	0.20m thick	-
3709	Natural depression	irregular shallow sides onto undulating base	9.0m wide 0.20m deep	-

Trench No	Alignment, Length & width		Surface height	height of natural
38	**NE-SW 50mx1.8m**		**33.35m aOD**	**33.05m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3801	Topsoil	Mid grey –brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.30m thick	-
3802	Natural	Firm mid to light yellow-brown clay	-	-
3803	Disturbance	Modern disturbance in natural, mixed dark brown loamy silty clays	0.10m thick	Modern brick/ tile (not collected)

Trench No	Alignment, Length & width		Surface height	height of natural
39	**NW-SE 50mx1.8m**		**33.19m aOD**	**32.94m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3901	Topsoil	Mid grey –brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.25m thick	-
3902	Natural	Orangey-brown sand and grey-blue clay	-	-
3903	Disturbance	Modern disturbance in natural, mixed dark brown loamy silty clays	0.15m thick	Modern brick/ tile (not collected)

Trench No	Alignment, Length & width		Surface height	height of natural
40	**NW-SE 50mx1.8m**		**32.93m aOD**	**32.66m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
4001	Topsoil	Mid grey –brown silty clay with occasional small stones	0.25m thick	-
4002	Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	0.02m thick	-
4003	Natural	Orange-brown sand and grey blue clay	-	-
4004	Fill of [4005]	Dark grey silty clay	0.25m thick	Modern brick, plastic glass (not collected)
4005	Cut of gully	Linear aligned E to W with rounded U-shaped profile	0.85m wide 0.25m deep	-
4006	Fill of [4007]	Dark grey silty clay	-	Modern brick and plastic on surface (not collected)
4007	Cut of ditch	Linear aligned E to W under SE end of trench.	Not excavated	-

MOLA
Kent House
30 Billing Road
Northampton
NN1 5DQ
01604 809 800
www.mola.org.uk
sparry@mola.org.uk