

LELL



LAND EAST OF LEIGHTON-LINSLADE, BEDFORDSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

for CgMs Consulting Ltd

CB/11/01370

May 2012

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CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Planning background	1
1.2	Site location and background	1
1.3	Archaeological background	2
2.	METHODOLOGY	2
2.1	Objectives	2
2.2	Methodology	2
2.3	Recording	2
3.	RESULTS	8
3.1	Introduction	8
3.2	Prehistoric	8
3.3	Medieval	8
3.3.1	<i>Furrows</i>	8
3.3.2	<i>Pits</i>	8
3.4	Undated	8
3.4.1	<i>Post-holes</i>	8
3.4.2	<i>Linear systems</i>	8
3.5	Description of the significance of the Heritage Assets	8
3.5.1	<i>Prehistoric</i>	10
3.5.2	<i>Medieval</i>	10
3.5.3	<i>Post-medieval</i>	10
4.	FINDS ASSESSMENT	11
5.	DISCUSSION	11
6.	REFERENCES	12
6.1	Bibliography	12
7.	APPENDICES	13
	Appendix 1 Site registers	13
	Appendix 1.1 <i>Trench register</i>	13
	Appendix 1.2 <i>Context register</i>	14
	Appendix 1.3 <i>Photographic register</i>	15
	Appendix 1.4 <i>Drawing register</i>	16

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

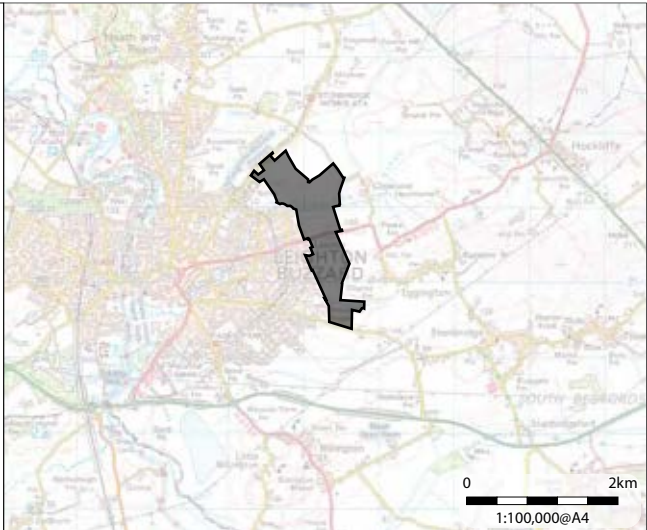
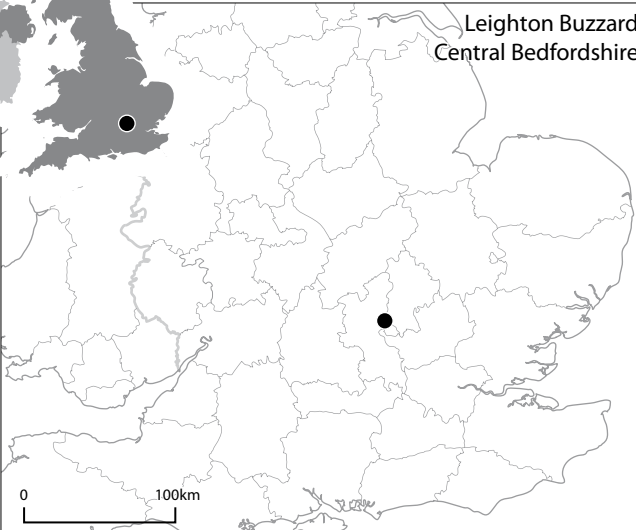
<i>Illus 1</i>		viii
	<i>Site location</i>	
<i>Illus 2</i>		3
	<i>Vandyke Road, trenches 1–20</i>	
<i>Illus 3</i>		5
	<i>Hockliffe Road, Trenches 21–36</i>	
<i>Illus 4</i>		7
	<i>Charity Farm, Trenches 37–44</i>	
<i>Illus 5</i>		9
	<i>Stanbridge Road, Trenches 45–53</i>	
<i>Illus 6</i>		10
	<i>Trench 30 facing N</i>	
<i>Illus 7</i>		10
	<i>SW Facing section through pit [3001] and spread (3005)</i>	
<i>Illus 8</i>		10
	<i>NE Facing section through pit [3003] and pit [3006]</i>	
<i>Illus 9</i>		11
	<i>N Facing section through ditch [3601]</i>	
<i>Illus 10</i>		11
	<i>N facing section of ditch [3601]</i>	
<i>Illus 11</i>		11
	<i>Trench 37 facing W</i>	
<i>Illus 12</i>		12
	<i>SW facing section of post-hole [3501]</i>	

LIST OF TABLES

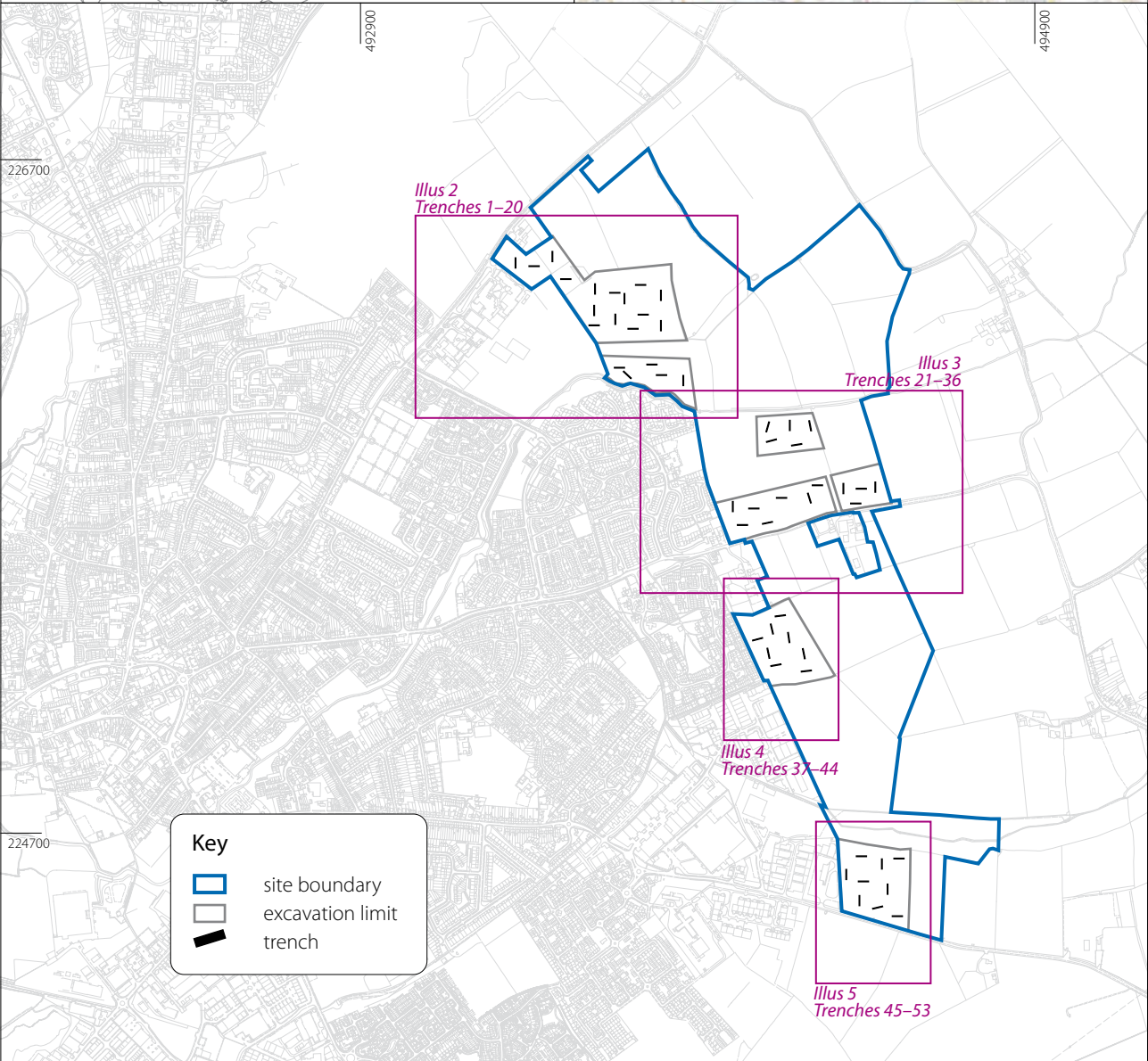
<i>Table 1</i>		10
	<i>Significance of Heritage Assets (HA)</i>	
<i>Table 2</i>		11
	<i>Finds catalogue</i>	



Leighton Buzzard
Central Bedfordshire



viii



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Scale 1:20,000 @ A4



0 1km

Illus 1

Site location

LAND EAST OF LEIGHTON-LINSLADE, BEDFORDSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology Ltd conducted an evaluation at a proposed development area (PDA) off Vandyke Rd, Hockliffe Road and Stanbridge Road east of Leighton-Linslade in order to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the PDA. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. A total of fifty three trenches were excavated in the PDA in order to test anomalies identified by an earlier phase of non-intrusive evaluation (geophysical survey). These anomalies mainly comprised suspected remnants of medieval field systems (ridge and furrow) and a small number of discrete features and linear features of a possible archaeological origin. Areas where no anomalies had been identified by the geophysical survey were also tested.

The trenching identified a ditch and some small pits containing residual prehistoric pottery. It also identified the sub-surface remains of medieval ridge and furrow. A small number of undated post-holes and linear features (possibly a slightly different type of furrow/field ditch) were also identified. The presence of ridge and furrow cultivation confirms that the site was part of the medieval and post-medieval agricultural land east of Leighton Buzzard, whilst the limited nature of earlier features and very sparse amounts of pottery recovered from these features indicates that the site was also peripheral to settlements in those earlier periods. That earlier settlement may have been located to the east at Clipstone Farm (Albion 2006).

1

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning background

Willis Dawson Holdings (the client) have submitted a planning application for mixed use development of land east of Leighton-Linslade (Ref: CB/11/01370) which will henceforth be referred to in this report as the Proposed Development Area (PDA).

The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeological Officer (AO) has advised that the area covered by the PDA is archaeologically sensitive and, therefore, the AO requested that the results of an archaeological evaluation were submitted. This is in accordance with current Planning Policy.

CgMs Consulting Ltd (the consultant) who is acting on behalf of the client have produced a desk-based assessment for the area (CgMs 2010) and commissioned a geophysical survey (Bartlett 2010). The desk based assessment concluded there was potential for Roman and Medieval activity relating to agricultural practices to be present on the site. The geophysical survey (Bartlett 2010) confirmed the presence of extensive ridge and furrow cultivation corresponding with the 1841 tithe

map, along with possible ditched enclosures or land-drains in land sampled by Trial Trenches 21 and 23 (Illus 3) (Field 17, Bartlett 2010) and concluded that the site was of low archaeological potential.

In order to build on the results of these non-intrusive techniques, CgMs contracted Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and undertake the works it describes. This document was approved by Central Bedfordshire Council's AO.

1.2 Site location and background

The PDA is located on the east side of Leighton Buzzard and comprises eight fields between Vandyke Road to the north and Stanbridge Road to the south (Illus 1). The site is centred on SP 94065 25652 and lies at a height of between 89 and 100m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The fields are currently in use as agricultural land.

The geology of the area is identified as mainly Gault Formation Mudstone with lenses of Woburn Sands Formation sandstone overlain by Alluvium, River Terrace and Head deposits represented by clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey website).



1.3 Archaeological background

The background of the PDA is covered in detail in the DBA (CgMs 2010). Previously recorded Heritage Assets within the PDA are confined to the remains of medieval ridge and furrow, the route of the Theedway which is thought to cross the southern part of the PDA and a post-medieval brick works (HER 7110) in the northern-most part of the PDA, on the south-east side of Vandyke Road. This appears on maps in the late 19th century (1881) and appears to have ceased production shortly after 1922.

Two sites were revealed through non-intrusive survey (Stratascan 2008) in the immediate vicinity of the PDA. One is thought to be a large prehistoric circular monument to the north of Vandyke Road, and the other to be a rural Roman site (farmstead) to the south of Stanbridge Road. These anomalies have not yet been tested by intrusive evaluation to determine date and character.

During an evaluation for the Leighton Buzzard Flood Alleviation Scheme, a Roman site (farm) was discovered and preserved *in situ* at Clipstone, 1km NE of the PDA (Albion 2006). Running through the southern half of the PDA and extending to its east, agricultural earthworks of ridge and furrow and a pond, both dating to the medieval period, were recorded during an evaluation for the Eggington Brook flood prevention scheme (HER 1809). On the southern most part of the PDA aerial photographs from 1946 show that earthworks and a probable holloway (HER 11118) relating to the probable pre-enclosure course of Leighton Way suggest that the original course of the road passed through the southern most field.

The majority of the remaining HER data includes records associated with Listed Buildings, cropmarks and buildings now demolished or covered over by modern development in Leighton Buzzard.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objectives

In general the objectives of the evaluation are presented in the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2011, Section 4).

The local and regional research contexts are provided by Bedfordshire Archaeology: Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy (Oake et al, 2007). These are supported by Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, M. 2011, ed.); Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000), Exploring Our Past (English Heritage 1991), and English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda (English Heritage 1997). Evidence retrieved during the works has been analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

Specifically the aims of the investigation included:

- establishing the depth and character of archaeologically 'sterile' overburden;
- identifying, characterising and dating any potential archaeological remains within the site; and
- defining any constraints encountered during the evaluation and any potential constraints for further archaeological fieldwork (*eg* areas of disturbance, service locations, *etc*)

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited in a registered museum (Luton museum, Accession Number applied for but the Museum has stopped issuing numbers at this time) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

2.2 Methodology

Fieldwork took place between the 11th and 23rd April 2012. A total of 53 trenches were excavated at 30m in length and 2m wide (Illus 2 & 3). Trenches were laid out in order to test anomalies located in the main field of Hockliffe Road (Illus 3, Trenches 21 and 23), potential remnant furrows, once part of field systems and apparently blank areas in the geophysics which fell within zones of proposed development impact.

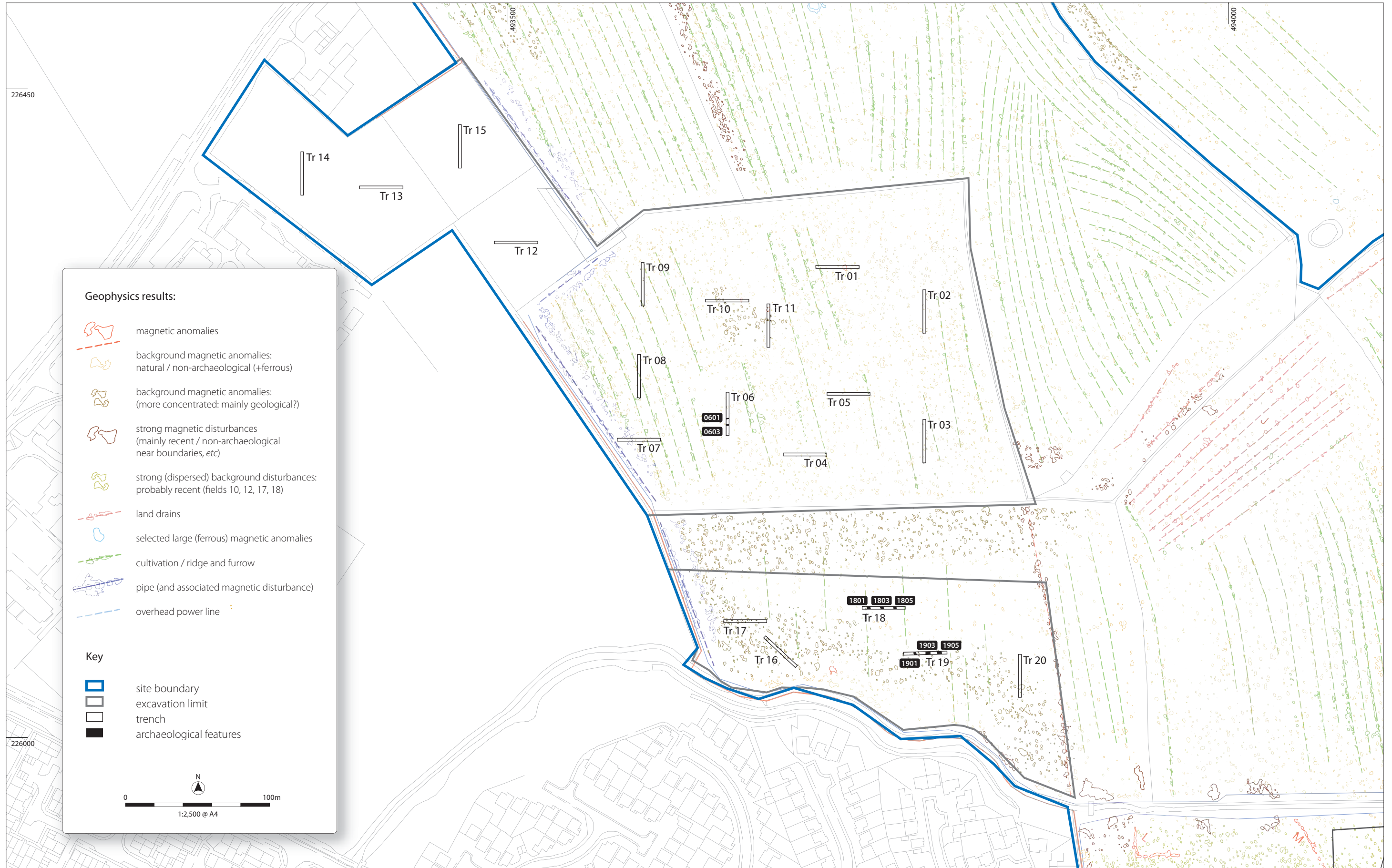
A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments, significant archaeological deposits or structures were encountered or until the limit of safe excavation was reached, whereupon sondages were dug to establish the depth of the natural geology.

Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample of identified features, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, was investigated by hand and all identified features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.











The evaluation was monitored and approved by Central Bedfordshire Council's AO (CBCAO). Monitoring meetings were held on 16th and 19th April and were attended by Martin Oake (CBCAO) and Greg Pugh (CgMS) as well as staff from Headland Archaeology. Backfilling of the trenches was undertaken following approval from the AO.

2.3 Recording





All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers and all recording was undertaken on *pro forma* record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

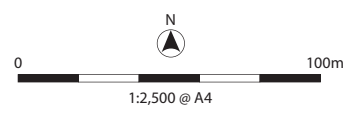


Geophysics results:

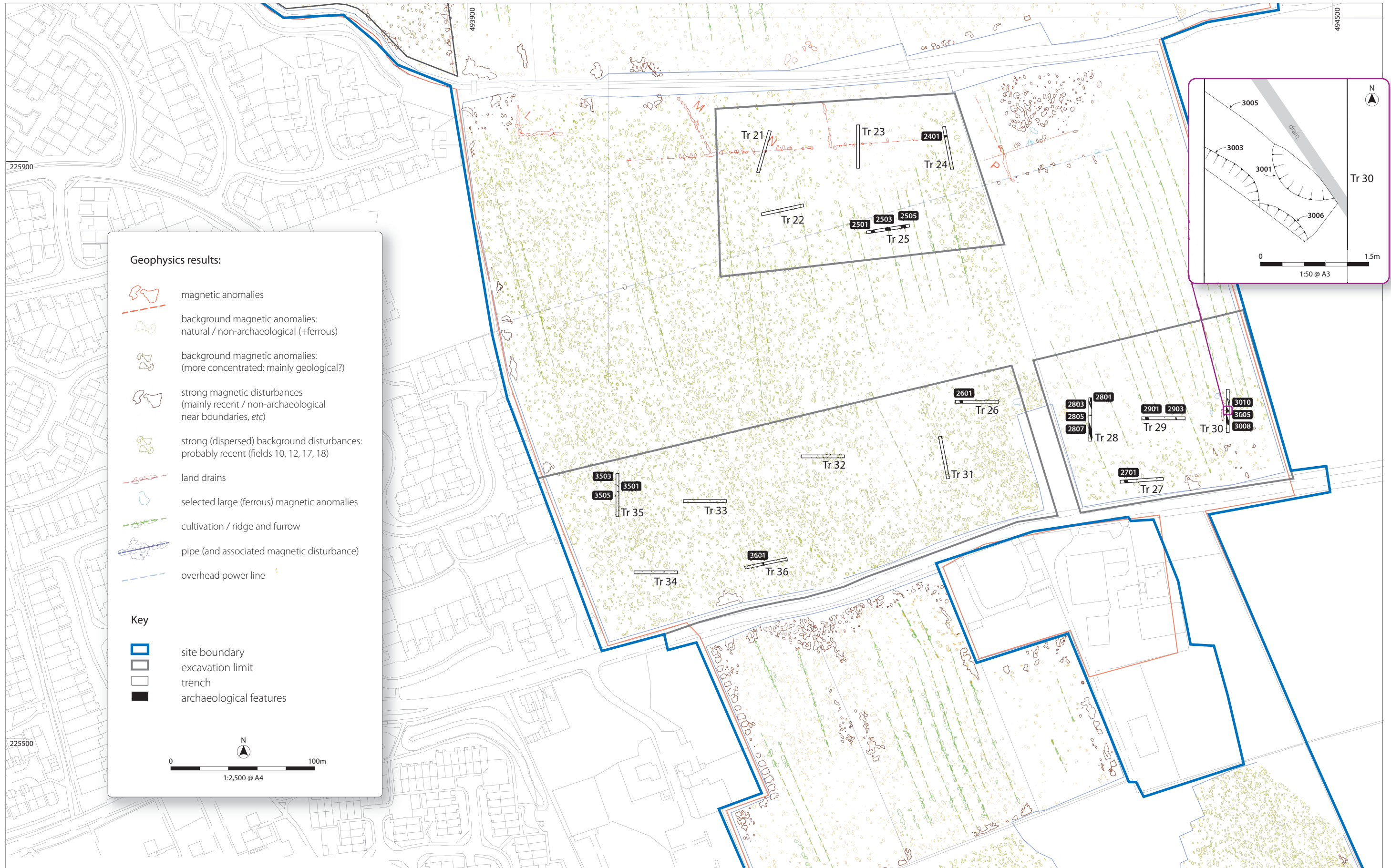
-  magnetic anomalies
-  background magnetic anomalies: natural / non-archaeological (+ferrous)
-  background magnetic anomalies: (more concentrated: mainly geological?)
-  strong magnetic disturbances (mainly recent / non-archaeological near boundaries, etc)
-  strong (dispersed) background disturbances: probably recent (fields 10, 12, 17, 18)
-  land drains
-  selected large (ferrous) magnetic anomalies
-  cultivation / ridge and furrow
-  pipe (and associated magnetic disturbance)
-  overhead power line

Key

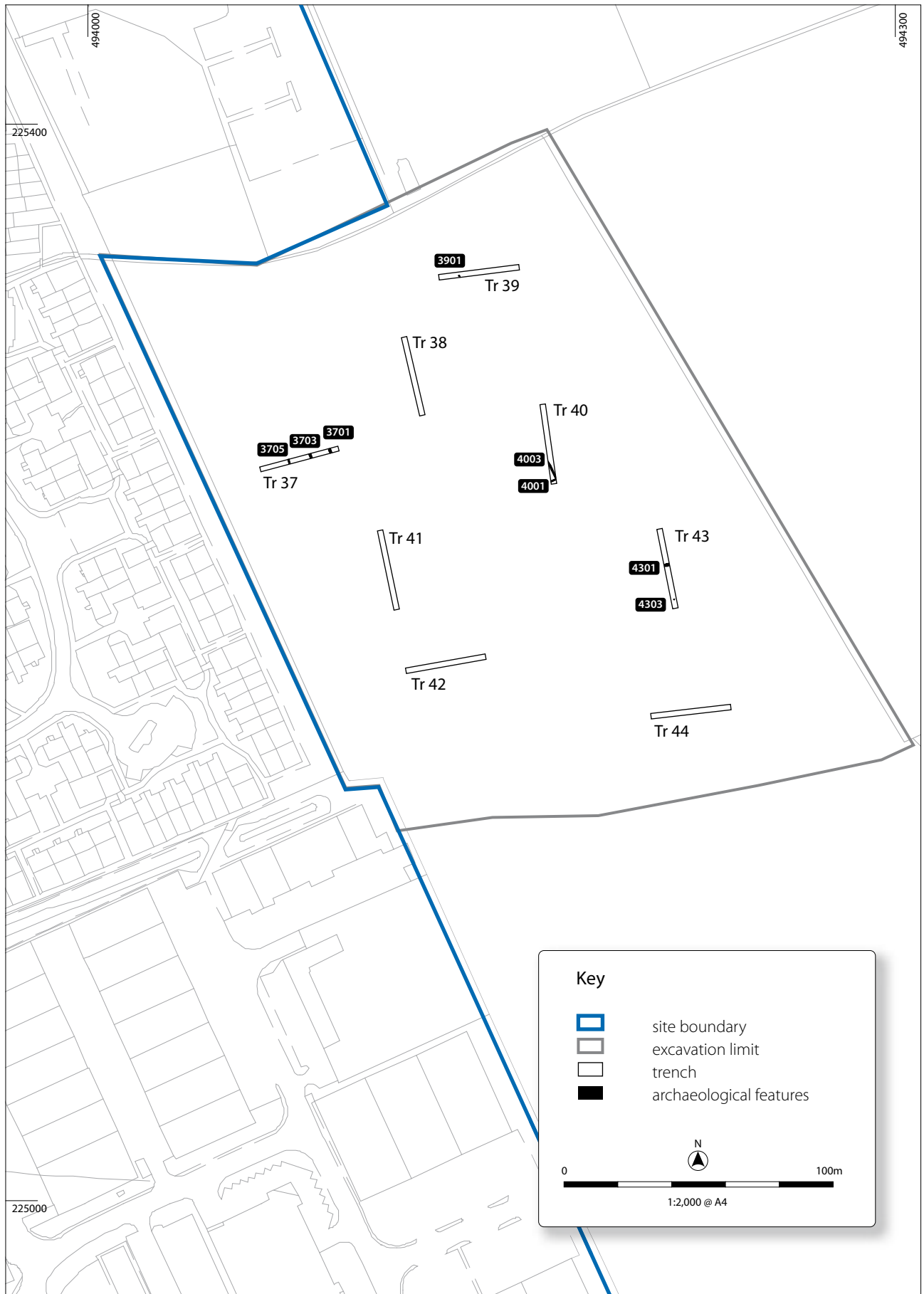
-  site boundary
-  excavation limit
-  trench
-  archaeological features



Illus 2
Vandyke Road, trenches 1–20



Illus 3
Hockliffe Road, Trenches 21–36



Illus 4

Charity Farm, Trenches 37-44



An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

A full photographic record comprising colour slide and black and white print photographs was taken, supplemented with digital photography. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs of contexts.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length and depth of overburden are presented in Appendix 1.1. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix 1.2. Context numbers are expressed according to the trench in which they were found; *ie* Trench 1 - [100], [101]; Trench 2, [200], [201] *etc.* The results are described in chronological order and grouped by feature type.

Trenches 1–5, 7–17, 20–23, 31–34, 38, 41–42, 44–46, 49–51 and 53 contained no archaeological features, features identified are described below by period and the heritage assets they represent are considered in Table 1.

Overburden generally comprised topsoil/ploughsoil between 0.10m and 0.35m in depth. Across most of the site this directly overlay the undisturbed geology, which comprised of clays and gravels. Subsoil was only encountered in the northern part of the PDA up to 0.25m in depth.

3.2 Prehistoric

A single ditch [3601] (Illus 3, 7 and 10) aligned N-S measuring 0.72m in width and 0.56m deep and contained a single sherd of pottery of transitional late Bronze Age / early Iron Age date. The ditch was located at the southern end of the Hockliffe Road field close to the road itself. It is likely to represent part of a field system. However, no further evidence was found in nearby trenches and geophysics did not detect any linear features in this area. It is possible the ditch dates from a much later period with this pottery sherd simply being residual (Section 4).

3.3 Medieval

3.3.1 Furrows

A large number of remnant furrows were identified across the PDA in Trenches 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 48 and 52 which corresponded with the geophysical survey results (Bartlett 2010). The furrows were generally spaced about 7.5m apart and were aligned roughly N-S and filled with brown silty clay. The furrows are thought to represent medieval ploughing in these fields although no finds were recovered from those excavated.

3.3.2 Pits

A sub-rectangular spread filled with brown silty clay was identified in Trench 30 (3005) which was partially truncated by a modern land drain. Three small pits [3001] (Illus 7), [3003] and [3006] were identified cutting this spread. The deposits of two pits (3002) and (3004) contained small amounts of abraded Iron Age pottery, considered to be residual. Pit [3003] cut the fill of pit [3006] (Illus 8), a stratigraphic relationship with pit [3001] could not be ascertained. These features are considered to be broadly contemporary and likely medieval in date, based on the similarity in morphology and on the character of deposits infilling them. The deposits within nearby furrow [3008] were very similar to those of spread (3005).

3.4 Undated

3.4.1 Post-holes

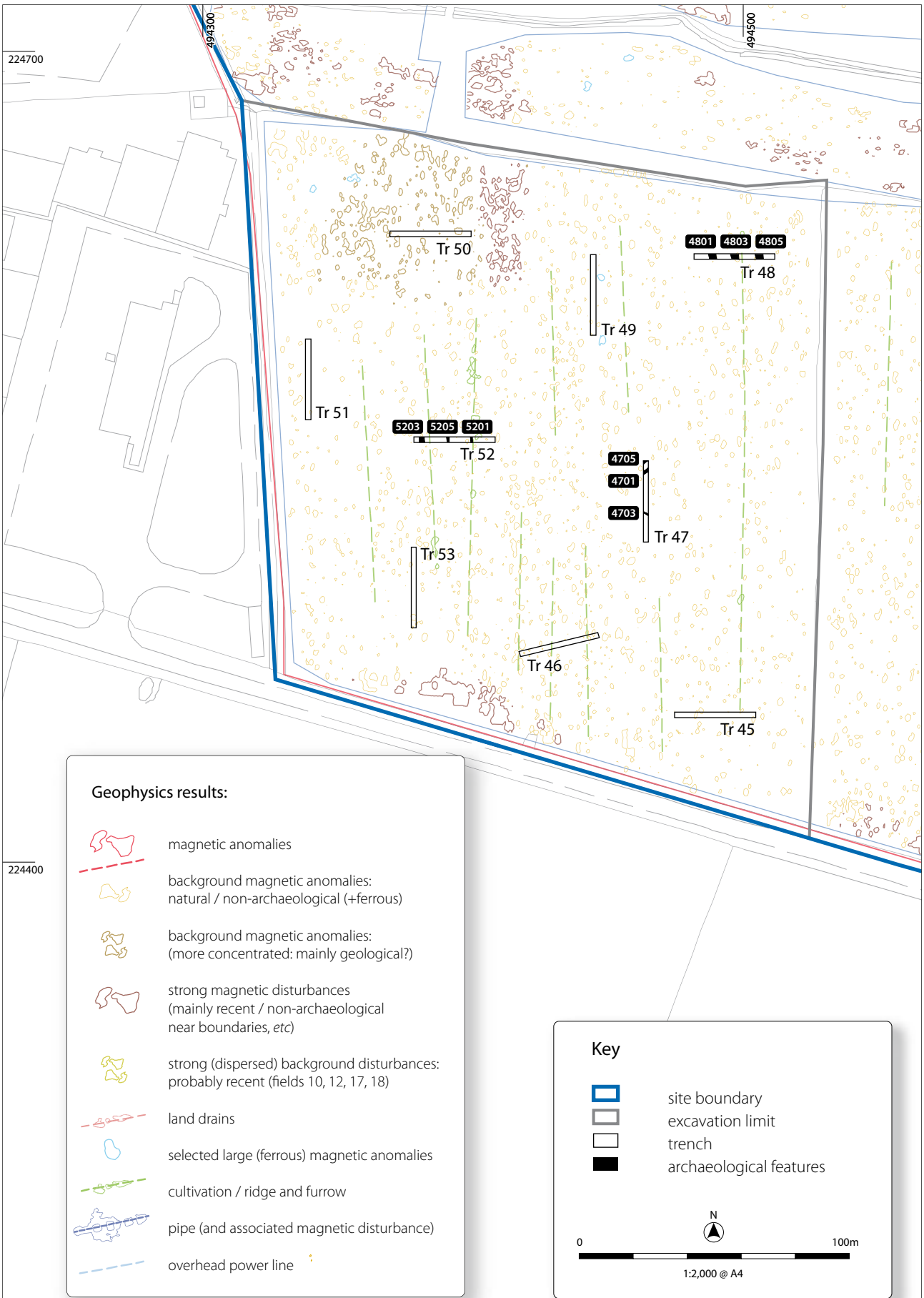
A small number of post-holes were identified on the PDA, three in Trench 35 (Illus 12) off Hockliffe Road and individual post-holes in Trenches 39 and 43. No datable material was recovered although the deposits of the features resemble the furrows and linear features identified on the PDA suggesting a medieval date.

3.4.2 Linear systems

The majority of excavated features failed to produce datable evidence or finds in general. A large number of these were certainly furrows (Section 3.3.1) and were dated to the medieval/post-medieval periods on the basis of their morphology and character. A second category of linear features was identified, these were spread out across the PDA in the fields off Hockliffe Road, Charity Farm and Stanbridge Road. Based on the spatial pattern of many of these features it is considered likely that these are also elements of medieval/post-medieval field systems. Indeed, they may be a slight variation on furrows found elsewhere on the site. Evidence for this is best viewed in plan, with Trenches 37 (Illus 4) and 52 (Illus 5) showing two patterns. The features all have similar brown silty clay deposits (similar to the medieval/post-medieval furrows), again suggesting a similar function/location away from settlement activity as these deposits are so sterile.

3.5 Description of the significance of the Heritage Assets

The local and regional research frameworks are provided by Medlycott (2011) Glazebrook 1997, Brown & Glazebrook 2000). Due to the large size of the area covered the remains within the PDA offer potential to address research topics within these documents.



Illus 5

Stanbridge Road, Trenches 45-53



Illus 6

Trench 30 facing N

3.5.2 Medieval

The large number of medieval sites recorded by the National Mapping Programme (NMP) represents a substantial body of data which remains largely un-analysed. There is huge potential for further research into topics such as field systems, in particular utilising historic maps and documents. HA1 was previously identified in the DBA (CgMs 2010) and has been taken into consideration.

3.5.3 Post-medieval

The large number of post-medieval sites recorded by the NMP represents a substantial body of data which remains largely un-analysed. There is potential for further research into topics such as field systems, in particular utilising historic maps and documents. HA2 was previously identified in the DBA (CgMs 2010) and has been taken into consideration.

Description of HA	Trench	Feature	Significance of HA <i>(Local, Regional, National, International scale)</i>
Ridge & Furrow (HA1)	18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 48, 52	1801, 1803, 1805, 1901, 1903, 1905, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2601, 2701, 2807, 2901, 3008, 4801, 4803, 4805, 5203	Local
Post-medieval Brickworks (HA2)	N/A	N/A	Local
Pits and spread (HA3)	30	3001, 3003, 3005, 3006	Local
Field system (HA4)	36	3601	Local
Post-holes (HA5)	35, 39, 43	3501, 3503, 3505, 3901, 4303	Local

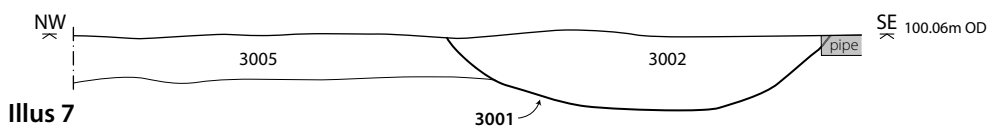
10

3.5.1 Prehistoric

The presence of residual prehistoric pottery in Heritage Assets (HA) 4 and 5 does not really add to research agendas for the region but would suggest settlement from this period in the wider area.

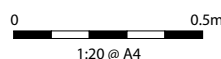
Table 1

Significance of Heritage Assets (HA)



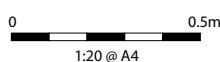
Illus 7

SW Facing section through pit [3001] and spread (3005)



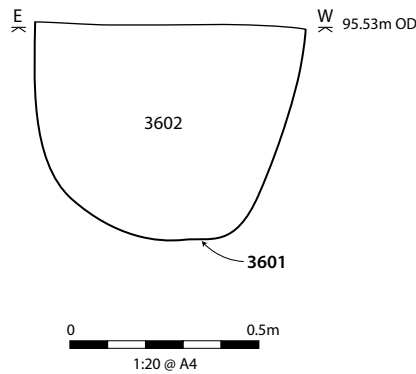
Illus 8

NE Facing section through pit [3003] and pit [3006]



Illus 9

N Facing section through ditch [3601]



Illus 10 (photo)

N facing section of ditch [3601]



4. FINDS ASSESSMENT

Jackie Wells

Five abraded pottery sherds (29g) were collected from three features within the evaluated area. The pottery survives in poor condition and is greatly fragmented, demonstrated by a low average sherd weight of 5g. No classifiable vessel forms occur. Four fabric types were identified, using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series.

The earliest pottery was recovered from ditch (3602) and comprises two hand-made body sherds (14g) from a single flint-tempered vessel (fabric F01A), of transitional late Bronze Age / early Iron Age date.

Pit (3004) yielded an abraded early Iron Age hand-made body sherd (5g) in a fine sand-tempered fabric (type F28). Two sherds (10g) recovered from pit (3002) are a grog- and flint-tempered hand-made body sherd (fabric F02), datable to the early Iron Age, and a coarse sandy wheel-thrown body sherd (fabric R14) with a partial cordon. The latter is likely to be of late Iron Age / early Roman date.

The small size and poor condition of the sherds reduces their reliability for dating the features from which they derived.

Context	Feature	Ware	Common name	Sherds	Weight	Comments	Spot date
3002	Pit	F02	Grog and flint	1	5	Abraded h-m body sherd	EIA
3002	Pit	R14	Coarse sand	1	5	Body sherd + partial cordon	LIA/ERB
3004	Pit	F28	Fine sand	1	5	Abraded h-m body sherd	EIA
3602	Ditch	F01A	Coarse flint	2	14	1 vessel; abraded h-m body sherds	LBA/EIA

Table 2
Finds Catalogue

5. DISCUSSION

The findings of the evaluation largely confirm the results of the previous geophysical survey, particularly with regards to the presence of ridge and furrow (HA1) and land drains across the PDA. Due to the uneven nature of the field at Charity Farm (preventing geophysical survey) the trial trenching further adds to our knowledge by revealing a small number of features. Notably, the datable finds were recovered from features not picked up by the geophysical survey. This suggests that the geophysical survey was only partially successful at identifying archaeological remains within the PDA. Two reasons are suggested: the features investigated were associated with field systems and are not likely to contain rich assemblages of artefactual/ecofactual material (likely to give a strong

11



Illus 11

Trench 37 facing W



Illus 12

SW facing section of post-hole [3501]

6. REFERENCES

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- Stratascan 2008 *Eastern Leighton Linslade. Job no. J2426*

12

signal). Also, the geology varied across this large site and such geophysical surveys vary in effectiveness along with geological changes.

No structural evidence of the post-medieval brickworks (HA2, HER 7110) in the northwestern corner of the PDA was identified. Instead, the trenches in this area showed that the natural geology had been heavily truncated in the past possibly as a result of works associated with the brickworks.

Trial trenching revealed a small amount of datable archaeological evidence representing the Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age periods with these finds being located in the Hockliffe Road fields (HA4 and HA5). The small amount of datable evidence does not lend itself to supplying a definitive date for the features from which it came. The finds are abraded and considered to be residual suggesting a high degree of disturbance. Given that very little subsoil was encountered throughout the project it is certain these features have been damaged by modern farming practices including post-holes revealed (HA3) during the trial trenching.

Based on the evidence from the trial trenching in conjunction with work carried out on the Eggington Brook flood alleviation scheme (RPS Clouston 1999), it would appear that the PDA has been largely used for agricultural purposes. The presence of residual prehistoric pottery would suggest that the site was peripheral to settlement activity in the Iron Age/Roman periods (perhaps that identified at Clipstone Farm (Albion 2006)). This pattern continued into the medieval and post-medieval periods during which this land was in use for agricultural purposes near to Leighton Buzzard – but away from settlement activity.

7. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Site registers

Appendix 1.1 Trench register

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Description	Min depth of archaeology (m)
1	E-W	30	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ clay and gravels	0.36
2	N-S	30	0–0.12m topsoil; 0.12–0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ clay and gravels	0.36
3	N-S	30	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ clay and gravels	0.32
4	E-W	30	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ clay and gravels	0.32
5	E-W	30	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.33m subsoil; 0.33m + natural clay	0.33
6	N-S	30	0–0.12m topsoil; 0.12–0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ clay and gravels	0.36
7	E-W	30	0–0.12m topsoil; 0.12–0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ natural clay	0.36
8	N-S	30	0–0.12m topsoil; 0.12–0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ natural clay	0.33
9	N-S	30	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ natural clay	0.33
10	E-W	30	0–0.12m topsoil; 0.12–0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ natural clay	0.37
11	N-S	30	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ natural clay	0.33
12	E-W	30	0–0.10m topsoil; 0.10–0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ natural clay	0.33
13	E-W	30	0–0.18m topsoil; 0.18m+ natural clay	0.18
14	N-S	30	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23m+ clays	0.23
15	N-S	30	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20m+ natural clays and gravels	0.2
16	NW-SE	30	0–0.27m ploughsoil; 0.27m+ natural clays	0.27
17	E-W	30	0–0.27m ploughsoil; 0.27m+ natural clays	0.27
18	E-W	30	0–0.25m ploughsoil; 0.25m+ natural clays and gravels	0.25
19	E-W	30	0–0.24m ploughsoil; 0.24m+ natural clays and gravels	0.24
20	N-S	30	0–0.29m ploughsoil; 0.29m+ natural clays and gravels	0.29
21	NNE-SSW	30	0–0.35m ploughsoil; 0.35m+ natural clays and gravels	0.35

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Description	Min depth of archaeology (m)
22	E-W	30	0–0.31m ploughsoil; 0.31m+ natural clays and gravels	0.31
23	N-S	30	0–0.35m ploughsoil; 0.35m+ natural clays and gravels	0.35
24	NNW-SSE	30	0–0.35m ploughsoil; 0.35m+ natural clays and gravels	0.35
25	E-W	30	0–0.35m ploughsoil; 0.35m+ natural clays and gravels	0.35
26	E-W	30	0–0.30m ploughsoil; 0.30m+ natural clays and gravels	0.3
27	E-W	30	0–0.30m ploughsoil; 0.30m+ natural clays and gravels	0.3
28	N-S	30	0–0.30m ploughsoil; 0.30m+ natural clays and gravels	0.3
29	E-W	30	0–0.30m ploughsoil; 0.30m+ natural clays and gravels	0.3
30	N-S	30	0–0.30m ploughsoil; 0.30m+ natural clays and gravels	0.3
31	N-S	30	0–0.32m ploughsoil; 0.32m+ natural clays and gravels	0.32
32	E-W	30	0–0.30m ploughsoil; 0.30–0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural clay and gravel	0.4
33	E-W	30	0–0.30m ploughsoil; 0.30m+ natural clays and gravels	0.3
34	E-W	30	0–0.30m ploughsoil; 0.30m+ natural clays and gravels	0.3
35	N-S	30	0–0.25m ploughsoil; 0.25m+ natural clays and gravels	0.25
36	ENE-WSW	30	0–0.30m ploughsoil; 0.30m+ natural clays and gravels	0.3
37	NE-SW	30.1	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ natural clays	0.3
38	NW-SE	30.2	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ natural clays	0.26
39	E-W	30	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ natural clays	0.3
40	N-S	30.4	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ natural clays	0.26
41	NW-SE	30	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ natural clays	0.24
42	NW-SE	30.2	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ natural clays	0.25
43	NW-SE	30.1	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ natural clays	0.24
44	E-W	30	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ natural clays	0.3
45	E-W	30.5	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20m+ natural clays and gravels	0.2
46	NE-SW	30.2	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ natural clays and gravels	0.25



Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Description	Min depth of archaeology (m)
47	N-S	30	0–0.15m topsoil; 0.15m+ natural clays	0.15
48	E-W	30	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ natural clays and gravels	0.38
49	N-S	30.3	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22m+ natural clay and gravels	0.22
50	E-W	30.1	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ natural clays	0.24
51	N-S	30	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22m+ natural clay and gravels	0.22
52	E-W	30.2	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ natural clays	0.25
53	N-S	30.3	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ natural clay and gravels	0.3

Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Area	Description
601	Tr6	Natural band
602	Tr6	Natural clay
603	Tr6	Natural band (unexcavated)
604	Tr6	Natural clay
1801	Tr18	Furrow cut
1802	Tr18	Dark brown silt fill of [1801]
1803	Tr18	Furrow cut (unexcavated)
1804	Tr18	Dark brown silt fill of [1803]
1805	Tr18	Furrow cut (unexcavated)
1806	Tr18	Dark brown silt fill of [1805]
1901	Tr19	Furrow cut
1902	Tr19	Dark brown silt fill of [1901]
1903	Tr19	Furrow cut (unexcavated)
1904	Tr19	Dark brown silt fill of [1903]
1905	Tr19	Furrow cut (unexcavated)
1906	Tr19	Dark brown silt fill of [1905]
2401	Tr24	Gully cut
2402	Tr24	Dark brown silt fill of [2401]
2501	Tr25	Furrow cut
2502	Tr25	Dark brown silt fill of [2501]
2503	Tr25	Furrow cut (unexcavated)
2504	Tr25	Dark brown silt fill of [2503]
2505	Tr25	Furrow cut (unexcavated)

Context	Area	Description
2506	Tr25	Dark brown silt fill of [2505]
2601	Tr26	Furrow cut
2602	Tr26	Dark brown silt fill of [2601]
2701	Tr27	Furrow cut
2702	Tr27	Dark brown silt fill of [2701]
2801	Tr28	Gully cut
2802	Tr28	Dark greyish brown silt fill of [2801]
2803	Tr28	Gully cut
2804	Tr28	Light greyish brown silt fill of [2803]
2805	Tr28	Gully cut
2806	Tr28	Dark greyish brown silt fill of [2805]
2807	Tr28	Furrow Cut
2808	Tr28	Dark brown silt fill of [2807]
2901	Tr29	Furrow cut
2902	Tr29	Dark brown silt fill of [2901]
3001	Tr30	Pit cut
3002	Tr30	Dark greyish brown silt fill of [3001]
3003	Tr30	Pit cut
3004	Tr30	Dark greyish brown silt fill of [3003]
3005	Tr30	Spread
3006	Tr30	Pit cut
3007	Tr30	Dark brown silt fill of [3006]
3008	Tr30	Furrow cut
3009	Tr30	Dark brown silt fill of [3008]
3010	Tr30	Gully cut
3011	Tr30	Dark grey brown silt fill of [3010]
3501	Tr35	Post-hole cut
3502	Tr35	Dark grey brown silty clay fill of [3501]
3503	Tr35	Post-hole cut
3504	Tr35	Dark grey brown silty clay fill of [3503]
3505	Tr35	Post-hole cut
3506	Tr35	Dark grey brown silty clay fill of [3505]
3601	Tr36	Ditch cut
3602	Tr36	Mottled grey brown silty clay fill of [3601]
3701	Tr37	Gully cut
3702	Tr37	Grey brown silty clay fill of [3701]
3703	Tr37	Gully (unexcavated)
3704	Tr37	Grey brown silty clay fill of [3703]
3705	Tr37	Gully (unexcavated)
3706	Tr37	Grey brown silty clay fill of [3705]

Context	Area	Description
3901	Tr39	Post-hole cut
3902	Tr39	Dark grey silty sand fill of [3901]
4001	Tr40	Gully cut
4002	Tr40	Light grey brown silty clay fill of [4001]
4003	Tr40	Gully cut
4004	Tr40	Dark grey brown silty clay fill of [4003]
4301	Tr43	Ditch cut
4302	Tr43	Grey brown silty clay fill of [4301]
4303	Tr43	Post-hole cut
4304	Tr43	Grey brown silty clay fill of [4303]
4701	Tr47	Gully cut
4702	Tr47	Grey brown silty clay fill of [4701]
4703	Tr47	Gully cut
4704	Tr47	Grey brown silty clay fill of [4703]
4705	Tr47	Gully (unexcavated)
4706	Tr47	Grey brown silty clay fill of [4705]
4801	Tr48	Furrow cut
4802	Tr48	Dark brown silt fill of [4801]
4803	Tr48	Furrow cut (unexcavated)
4804	Tr48	Dark brown silt fill of [4803]
4805	Tr48	Furrow cut (unexcavated)
4806	Tr48	Dark brown silt fill of [4805]
5201	Tr52	Gully cut
5202	Tr52	Dark brown silt fill of [5201]
5203	Tr52	Gully (unexcavated)
5204	Tr52	Dark brown silt fill of [5203]
5205	Tr52	Furrow cut
5206	Tr52	Dark brown silt fill of [5205]

Photo	Facing	Description
008	N	Working shot - Vandyke Rd
009	SW	Working shot - Machine watching
010	NNE	Trench 6
011	NW	Trench 7
012	SW	Trench 8
013	SW	Trench 9
014	NW	Trench 10
015	S	Trench 11
016	SE	Trench 12
017	SE	Trench 13
018	NW	SE Facing section of sondage in Trench 14
019	N	SE Facing section of sondage in Trench 14
020	NE	Working shot
021	NE	Trench 14
022	SE	Trench 15
023	SE	Trench 16
024	W	Trench 17
025	W	Trench 18
026	S	Furrow in Trench 18
027	S	Furrow in Trench 18
028	W	Furrow in Trench 18
029	W	Trench 19
030	S	Furrow in Trench 19
031	S	Furrow in Trench 19
032	SW	Furrow in Trench 19
033	NNE	Trench 20
034	W	Trench 26
035	W	Trench 25
036	S	Trench 24
037	S	Trench 23
038	W	Trench 22
039	SW	Trench 21
040	W	Furrow in Trench 25
041	W	Linear [2401]
042	W	Linear [2401]
043	NE	Drain in Trench 23
044	W	Drain in trench 21
045	S	Drain in Trench 22
046	E	Trench 27
047	NE	Trench 28

Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

Photo	Facing	Description
001	W	Trench 1
002	W	Section of Trench 2
003	N	Trench 2
004	N	Trench 3
005	E	Trench 4
006	E	Trench 5
007	SE	Working shot - Vandyke Rd



Photo	Facing	Description
048	E	North facing section of [2801]
049	NW	Gully in Trench 28
050	S	Gully in Trench 28
051	N	Furrow in Trench 28
052	W	Gully in Trench 28
053	N	Furrow in trench 28
054	S	Furrow in trench 28
055	S	Furrow in trench 28 - N facing section
056	E	Furrow in trench 27
057	SE	Furrow in trench 27 - W facing section
058	W	Trench 29
059	N	Trench 30
060	S	Furrow in trench 29
061	W	Furrow in trench 29
062	SW	Gully [2903]
063	W	Trench 37
064	S	Trench 38
065	E	Trench 39
066	N	Trench 40
067	N	Trench 41
068	W	Trench 42
069	N	Trench 43
070	W	Trench 44
071	E	Trench 45
072	E	Trench 46
073	N	Trench 47
074	E	Trench 48
075	N	Trench 49
076	E	Trench 50
077	N	Trench 51
078	E	Trench 52
079	N	Trench 53
080	SE	Gully [4701]
081	NW	Gully [4703]
082	N	Furrow in trench 52
083	N	Furrow in trench 52
084	S	Furrow in trench 48
085	S	Gully [3701]
086	E	Post-hole [3901]
087	NW	Gully [4001]

Photo	Facing	Description
088	W	Gully [4001]
089	E	Ditch [4301]
090	N	Post-hole [4303]
091	E	Furrow in trench 6
092	S	North facing section of [3601]
093	NE	Post-hole [3501]
094	NE	Post-hole [3503]
095	NE	Post-hole [3505]
096	NE	SW facing section of [3001]
097	SW	NE facing section of [3003] and [3006]
098	SE	NW facing section of [3008]
099	N	S facing section of [3010]

Appendix 1.4 Drawing register

Drawing	Plan	Section	Description
001	–	1:10	SW facing section of [3001] and [3005]
002	–	1:10	NE facing section of [3003] and [3006]
003	1:50	–	Sketch plan of [3001], [3003] and [3006]
004	–	1:10	N facing section of [3601]
005	–	1:10	W facing section of [4302]
006	–	1:10	SW facing section of [3501]
007	–	1:10	SW facing section of [3503]
008	–	1:10	SW facing section of [3505]



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