

**AREA 2, BUTTERFIELD GREEN,
LUTON, BEDFORDSHIRE.**

NGR: TL 1115 2497
(Centred)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

November 2006
Report No. 518
Author: D. Mayer



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Author: D. Mayer

Date

Approved

QA Checked

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CONTENTS

Summary

Glossary

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND
- 3 AIMS
- 4 METHODOLOGY
- 5 RESULTS
- 6 CONCLUSION
- 7 BIBLIOGRAPHY
- 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Appendix 1: The Pottery

FIGURE LIST

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Figure 1 | Site Location |
| Figure 2 | Trench Locations |
| Figure 3 | Trench 1, Plan and Sections |
| Figure 4 | Trench 2, Plan and Section |
| Figure 5 | Trench 3, Plan and Sections |
| Figure 6 | Trench 11, Plan and Sections |
| Figure 7 | Trenches 12 & 15, Plans and Sections |
| Figure 8 | Trenches 16 & 18, Plans and Sections |
| Figure 9 | Trenches 19 & 21, Plans and Sections |
| Figure 10 | Trench 26, Plan and Section |
| Figure 11 | Trench 27, Plan and Section |
| Figure 12 | Trench 29, Plan and Sections |
| Figure 13 | Trenches 31 & 32, Plans and Sections |

SUMMARY

In October 2006 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Butterfield Green, Luton, Bedfordshire at NGR: TL 1115 2497 (centred). The project was commissioned by Waterman CPM on behalf of Easter Group Ltd.

A planning condition stipulated a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with PPG16 (DoE 1990). The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of thirty three 50m by 2m trenches across part of the proposed development area, Area 2 (Figure 2).

The evaluation identified concentrations of possible Iron Age/Romano-British features within the southwest corner of the study area, in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 11 and 12. These are likely to be a continuation of the Iron Age/Roman settlement activity found during trial trenching to the south of Area 2 in the proposed cemetery extension plot. The distribution of features in this area suggests that this activity does not continue further east of Trench 11, but probably continues north of Trenches 1-3 and west of Trenches 11 and 12. Bronze Age and Saxon features were also identified in this area.

No definitive evidence was found for the continuation of the remains of a prehistoric settlement found during excavation by Albion Archaeology of an area on the eastern boundary of Area 2.

Scattered, undated ditch and gully features were found across Area 2. These are probably the remains of field systems. At least one of the ditch features was of modern origin, although the other features could be a continuation of the previously identified prehistoric field systems to the east and southwest of the site.

With the exception of the southwest corner of the study area, there was an absence of dating evidence other than modern.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Medieval

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *circa* AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-Medieval

Period from *circa* AD 1500 onwards.

Prehistoric

For the purpose of this report Prehistoric is defined as being the period prior to the Roman invasion of AD43.

Roman

Period traditionally dated AD 43 to *circa* AD 410.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in October 2006 on land at Butterfield Green, Luton, Bedfordshire (centred on NGR: TL 1115 2497). The project was commissioned by Waterman CPM (WCPM) on behalf of Easter Group Ltd.
- 1.2 Foundations Archaeology is certified to BS/EN/ISO 9001: 2000 for quality assurance in the provision of archaeological services. The company is a Registered Organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and subscribes to that organisation's Code of Conduct. All relevant IFA Codes of Practice were adhered to throughout the course of the project.
- 1.3 The Specification refers to a parcel of land (henceforth Area 2) within the development site at Butterfield Green, Luton (Figure 2). The site is located just to the north west of the A505, on the north eastern outskirts of the town. The overall site is centred on NGR: TL 1075 2490 and, within it Area 2 is centred on NGR: TL 1075 2489. Some archaeological potential had been identified by previous archaeological fieldwork and desk-based investigation of the wider development area at Butterfield Green. Therefore any groundworks required for the development had the potential to reveal significant archaeological deposits and/or finds.
- 1.4 This report constitutes the results of the archaeological works. The project was undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (rev. 1999) and a *Written Scheme of Investigation Area 2, Butterfield Green, Luton* (Foundations, 2006) based on a Specification for Archaeological Evaluation (Waterman CPM 2006, document H170LWM_08). The Specification itself was prepared in accordance with a Brief issued by Bedfordshire County Council's archaeological advisor (2005).

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site is a parcel of land within the wider development area of Butterfield Green. Butterfield Green is situated just to the north west of the A505 on the north east outskirts of Luton town. It is bounded to the north and east by fields, to the west by new build and to the south by the A505. The current study area covers approximately 11 hectares. The majority of Area 2 is currently under scrub, although the southwest and north fields are arable land. The land slopes gently down from north to south, lying at approximately 175m AOD at the northern end and approximately 170m AOD at the southern end. See Figures 1 and 2. No previous archaeological evaluation has been carried out on Area 2.
- 2.2 The overall Butterfield Green site is set within a landscape that is rich in evidence of prehistoric and Roman occupation. The two Roman roads, the Icknield Way and the Edeway, are located in the general vicinity and a number

Butterfield Green, Luton, Area 2: Archaeological Evaluation

of both ritual and funerary monuments, of the earlier prehistoric period, are also known from the wider landscape.

- 2.3 Close to the north western boundary of the study area, fieldwalking identified a scatter of Roman pottery and ceramic building material (SMR 15528). No further archaeological works have been undertaken in this area to date.
- 2.4 Immediately to the east of the study area, in the south eastern portion of the overall Butterfield Green development site, fieldwalking was conducted by South Midlands Archaeology group in 1993. The work identified a flint scatter of broadly Neolithic/Bronze Age date (SMR 15847). Further archaeological work in this area was undertaken in April 2004 by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2004). A 100% detailed magnetometer survey was conducted over the proposed spine road. Two possible ditched enclosures were identified. Subsequent trial trenching by Pre-Construct Archaeology identified widely dispersed features, the most significant of which were interpreted as field boundaries. Due to a lack of dating evidence from the features, they were attributed to the 'late prehistoric' (PCA 2004).
- 2.5 On the eastern boundary of Area 2 (marked with buildings 210-250 on Figure 2), Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) did a 100% detailed magnetometer survey in November 2004. This was followed by trial trenching by Cambridgeshire Archaeological Field Unit (CAFU) in January and March 2005. Although the geophysical survey did not identify definite archaeological features, the trenching identified ditches, pits and postholes of early to mid Iron Age date, indicating an occupation site of this date. This site was subsequently excavated by Albion Archaeology, report forthcoming. The excavation revealed the remains of a prehistoric settlement including a roundhouse within an enclosure, several waterholes and linear features likely to be of contemporary date.
- 2.6 In an area on the southern boundary of the study area and to the west of the cemetery that forms part of the southern boundary of the wider development area, three phases of archaeology were undertaken in advance of a proposed cemetery extension. Geophysical survey by ASWYAS in April 2005 revealed no definite features, but this was not taken as conclusive in the light of previous surveys in the area (see paragraph 2.5). Between March and April 2005, Albion Archaeology undertook fieldwalking followed by trial trenching. The fieldwalking indicated archaeological potential in the west of the area. This was confirmed by trenching which revealed inter-cutting ditches in the south and west of the site, indicating long-term occupation in the early-mid and late Iron Age. In addition, two phases of Roman field systems and Medieval field boundaries containing large quantities of roof tile (suggesting Medieval settlement in the vicinity) were found in the west of the area.
- 2.7 A 100% detailed magnetometer survey of the two EEDA plots (1 and 2) was carried out by Archaeological Services WYAS in the last week of April 2005. It failed to identify any likely sub-surface archaeological features within the

area surveyed. Those magnetic anomalies which were identified appear similar to responses noted during the geophysical survey carried out immediately to the north during a previous phase of investigative fieldwork. These were interpreted as being of geological origin and did not correlate with any of the archaeological features that were subsequently identified through trial trenching.

- 2.8 On the southeast boundary of the study area, on EEDA plots 1 & 2, Foundations Archaeology completed a series of trial trenches in May 2005. No archaeological finds or features were present in the west of the evaluated area, EEDA 2, adjacent to Area 2. In EEDA 1, the evaluation identified a number of features, which included three linear features and two pits, in a spacially restricted area, roughly in the centre of the plot. The features did not contain any dating evidence, although the pit in Trench 7 contained fragments of burnt clay and evidence of in-situ burning. Despite the paucity of dating evidence the features are considered likely to represent further elements of the Iron Age field system identified during the excavation by Albion Archaeology in the area to the north. In addition, a Lower Palaeolithic handaxe was found within the subsoil of Trench 8. Further archaeological work in the form of strip map and record was undertaken on the EEDA 1 site by Albion Archaeology. This revealed several undated linear and water hole features, thought to be of Iron Age date, falling into two phases of activity.
- 2.9 The study area therefore contained the potential for significant archaeological features and deposits, predominantly associated with the Iron Age. This did not prejudice the evaluation against the recovery of data relating to other periods.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits, in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary. In turn this would allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) To define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
 - ii) To attempt to characterise the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;

iii) To recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The project required the excavation of thirty three 50m x 2m trenches in accordance with a trench plan prepared by WCPM (Drawing No. 170LWM/06a) and agreed by Bedfordshire County Council. It was necessary to re-locate seven of the trenches due to on-site restrictions; Trenches 8, 9 and 18 were moved to avoid soil bunds and Trenches 3, 21, 22 and 33 were moved to avoid well-established hedge/tree boundaries. Original and final trench locations are shown on Figure 2.
- 4.2 Topsoil and non-significant overburden was removed to the top of archaeological deposits or natural, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved with the use of a mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket. Thereafter, the trenches were cleaned and all additional excavation was conducted by hand. Spoil tips were scanned by eye and with a metal detector in order to locate unstratified artefactual evidence.
- 4.3 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the Foundations Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigation and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 **Trench 1** was aligned approximately east northeast-west southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with flints, at a depth of 0.36m (172.01m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (102), except at the extreme west southwest end, which comprised mid orange brown sand clay with frequent small flint nodules, up to 0.19m thick. Subsoil (102) was overlain by ploughsoil (101), a dark brown soft, plastic silt sand clay with occasional small sub-angular flints and rare CBM flecks, up to 0.28m thick. Archaeological features were present within this trench.
- 5.2 Feature [103] comprised a north-south aligned, wide, shallow ditch. It had gently sloping sides and a wide, very uneven base and measured at least 2.0m in length, 2.60m in width and 0.49m in depth. It was filled with (104), a mid brown soft, friable, gritty clay silt with rare flint nodules and occasional charcoal flecks. Artefactual evidence from the excavated section consisted of sherds of probable Saxon pottery.
- 5.3 Features [105] and [107] were parallel, north-south aligned gullies separated by 1.2m of disturbed, stony natural. Each gully had gently sloping sides and a

rounded base and was filled with dark grey brown firm, friable sand clay with frequent charcoal and frequent small and medium flint nodules; (106) and (108) respectively. Finds consisted of fragments of iron slag with four sherds of Bronze Age pottery from (108) two sherds of Iron Age pottery from (106). Fragments of fired clay were also recovered from (106).

- 5.4 **Trench 2** was aligned approximately northeast-southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with flint, at an average depth of 0.37m (173.22m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (202), an orange brown plastic sand clay, up to 0.19m thick. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (201), a mid grey brown soft, plastic sand clay, up to 0.30m thick. A single archaeological feature was present within this trench.
- 5.5 Feature [203] was a sub-circular pit-like feature with fairly steep sides and a wide, rounded base. It measured 1.46m in length, 1.37m in width and 0.30m in depth and was filled with (204), a mid brown orange soft, plastic sand clay with occasional charcoal and manganese flecks and rare large flint nodules. No artefactual evidence was present within the excavated section and there is some considerable likelihood that this constitutes a natural feature.
- 5.6 **Trench 3** was aligned approximately north northwest-south southeast and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with flint and rare chalk fragments, at an average depth of 0.41m (173.61m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (302), an orange brown plastic sand clay, up to 0.19m thick. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (301), a mid grey brown soft, plastic sand clay, up to 0.30m thick. Archaeology was present within this trench.
- 5.7 Feature [303] was a shallow east-west aligned ditch with gently sloping sides and a wide, flat base. It measured at least 2m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.13m in depth and was filled with (304), a mid orange brown friable sand clay with occasional small flint nodules and manganese flecks, very similar in appearance to the natural deposits. It was cut by gully [305]. A single sherd of fired clay was recovered from the excavated section.
- 5.8 Feature [305] was an east northeast-west southwest aligned gully with fairly steep sides and a narrow, rounded base. It measured at least 3.2m in length, 0.37m in width and 0.07m in depth and was filled with (306), a mid orange brown friable sand clay with occasional small flint nodules. It cut ditch [303]. Two sherds of Iron Age pottery were present within the excavated section.
- 5.9 Feature [307] was a possible post-hole, sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.36m in length, 0.31m in width and 0.11m in depth and was filled with (308), a mid grey friable sand clay with occasional small flint nodules and two, large sub-rounded flint nodules which could have been packing for a post. No finds were present within the excavated section.

- 5.10 **Trench 4** was aligned approximately northwest-southeast and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with rare flint and chalk nodules, at an average depth of 0.35m (173.72m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (402), a mid orange grey brown firm, plastic sand clay with occasional, small flint nodules, up to 0.14m thick. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (401), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few chalk flecks and small flint nodules, up to 0.27m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench.
- 5.11 **Trench 5** was aligned approximately north-south and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with rare flint and chalk nodules, at an average depth of 0.33m (173.60m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by (502), an interface with the natural, up to 0.10m thick. Layer (502) was overlain by topsoil (501), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few chalk and CBM flecks and small flint nodules, up to 0.30m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although northeast-southwest aligned ploughscores were present along its length, in addition to several patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root action.
- 5.12 **Trench 6** was aligned approximately east northeast-west southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with rare flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.30m (172.93m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by (602), an interface with the natural, up to 0.12m thick. Layer (602) was overlain by topsoil (601), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few chalk and small flint nodules, up to 0.25m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.
- 5.13 **Trench 7** was aligned approximately north northwest-south southeast and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with a few flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.35m (171.69m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by (702), an interface with the natural, up to 0.15m thick. Layer (702) was overlain by topsoil (701), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few chalk and CBM fragments and small flint nodules, up to 0.26m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.
- 5.14 **Trench 8** was aligned approximately north northeast-south southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with a few patches of flint gravel, at a depth of 0.39m (172.16m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by (802), a light orange brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few small flint nodules which was either an interface with the natural or a very degraded subsoil, which measured up to 0.23m thick, but was on average 0.10m thick. Layer (802) was overlain by

topsoil (801), a dark brown soft, friable sand clay, up to 0.31m thick, but only 0.14m thick at the south southwest end of the trench. No archaeology was present within this trench, although patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.

- 5.15 **Trench 9** was aligned approximately northwest-southeast and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with a few flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.35m (171.28m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by (902), a light orange brown plastic sand clay with a flint gravels, which was either an interface with the natural or a very degraded subsoil, which measured 0.02m thick at the southeast end and 0.14m thick at the northwest end. Layer (902) was overlain by topsoil (901), a dark grey brown soft, friable sand clay with a few chalk fragments and small flint nodules, up to 0.25m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.
- 5.16 **Trench 10** was aligned approximately north-south and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with patches of flint and chalk nodules, at an average depth of 0.36m (172.05m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by (1002), a light orange brown plastic sand clay with a flint gravels, which was either an interface with the natural or a very degraded subsoil, which measured 0.13m thick. Layer (1002) was overlain by topsoil (1001), a dark grey brown soft, friable sand clay with a few chalk fragments and small flint nodules and rare CBM flecks, up to 0.26m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.
- 5.17 **Trench 11** was aligned approximately northeast-southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with a few patches of flint gravels, at an average depth of 0.35m (174.09m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by (1102), an interface with the natural, up to 0.11m thick. Layer (1102) was overlain by topsoil (1101), a dark grey brown friable sand clay with a few small flint nodules, up to 0.29m thick. A total of five archaeological features were present within this trench.
- 5.18 Feature [1103] was a sub-circular stone-lined pit with gently sloping edges and a wide, flattened base. It measured 2.94m in length, at least 1.54m in width and 0.18m in depth. It was primarily filled with (1104), a stone lining comprised of medium and large flint nodules in a dark grey brown plastic sand clay matrix with occasional charcoal fragments, 0.18m thick. Fill (1104) was overlain by (1105), a mid grey brown friable to plastic sand clay with occasional small and medium flint nodules, iron-panning, charcoal and manganese flecks, 0.14m thick. Artefactual evidence from this fill consisted of numerous Roman pottery sherds, two fragments of tile and some fragmented animal bones.

Butterfield Green, Luton, Area 2: Archaeological Evaluation

- 5.19 Feature [1106] was an east west aligned ditch with gently sloping sides and a wide, flattened base. It measured at least 3.7m in length, 2.15m in width and 0.26m in depth. It was primarily filled with (1107), a mid yellow brown friable sand clay with occasional to frequent small and medium flint nodules, 0.26m thick. Fill (1107) was overlain by (1108), a mid grey brown friable to plastic sand clay, 0.03m thick. No artefactual evidence was recovered from the excavated section.
- 5.20 Feature [1110] was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch with steep sides and a narrow, flattened base. It measured at least 2m in length, 0.54m in width and 0.88m in depth and was filled with (1111), a dark grey brown plastic sand clay with frequent flecks of iron-panning and a few flint nodules and charcoal flecks. It cut layer (1109) and feature [1112] and was overlain by the topsoil. It contained a Roman pottery sherd, along with three sherds of residual Iron Age date.
- 5.21 Feature [1112] was a wide, shallow feature with irregular sides and base, possibly a dew pond. It measured at least 2m in length, 5.75m in width and up to 0.47m in depth and was cut by [1110], overlaid by (1101) and cut (1102). It was primarily filled with (1113), a light yellow brown compact, plastic sand clay with frequent manganese flecks and occasional flint nodules, 0.28m thick. Fill (1113) was overlain by (1114), a mid grey brown firm, friable sand clay with frequent iron-panning and a few small flint nodules, 0.19m thick. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from fill (1113), but it is possible that this was intrusive and that [1112] constitutes a natural feature.
- 5.22 **Trench 12** was aligned approximately north northeast-south southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with patches of flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.34m (174.22m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by (1202), a mid orange brown friable sand clay, which was either an interface with the natural or a very degraded subsoil, which measured up to 0.18m thick. Layer (1202) was overlain by topsoil (1201), a dark grey brown friable sand clay with a few small flint nodules, up to 0.30m thick. A total of two archaeological features were present within the trench.
- 5.23 Feature [1203] was a shallow north northwest-south southeast aligned ditch with gently sloping sides and a wide, rounded base. It measured at least 3.43m in length, 1.01m in width and 0.15m in depth and was filled with (1204), a mid grey brown compact, friable to plastic sand clay with frequent small to medium flint nodules and a few flecks and fragments of charcoal. Artefactual evidence from the section comprised two possible worked flints flakes and four sherds of Iron Age pottery on the surface of the feature.
- 5.24 Feature [1205] was an east-west aligned gully with steep sides and a narrow, rounded base. It measured at least 1.8m in length, 0.58m in width and 0.18m in depth and was filled with (1206), a light grey brown friable to plastic sand clay with frequent small and medium flint nodules, manganese flecks and iron-

panning. Artefactual evidence from the section comprised two sherds of Romano-British pottery and a small fragment of CBM.

- 5.25 **Trench 13** was aligned approximately west northwest-east southeast and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with patches of flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.38m (172.67m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by (1302), a mid orange brown friable sand clay, which was either an interface with the natural or a very degraded subsoil, which measured up to 0.18m thick. Layer (1302) was overlain by topsoil (1301), a dark grey brown friable sand clay with a few small flint nodules, up to 0.28m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.
- 5.26 **Trench 14** was aligned approximately east northeast-west southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with patches of flint gravels and occasional flint and chalk nodules, at an average depth of 0.40m (172.55m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (1402), a mid orange brown soft, plastic silt sand clay with a few flint nodules and chalk fragments, which measured up to 0.19m thick. Subsoil (1402) was overlain by topsoil (1401), a dark grey brown soft, plastic silt sand clay with occasional small flint nodules and chalk fragments, up to 0.26m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although a few patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.
- 5.27 **Trench 15** was aligned approximately east northeast-west southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised mottled white and orange sand clay with patches of flint gravels, at an average depth of 0.37m (171.88m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (1502), a mid orange brown soft, plastic silt sand clay with a few flint nodules and chalk fragments, which measured up to 0.24m thick. Subsoil (1502) was overlain by topsoil (1501), a dark grey brown soft, plastic silt sand clay with occasional small flint nodules and chalk fragments, up to 0.24m thick, but was on average 0.14m thick. A single archaeological feature was present within this trench.
- 5.28 Feature [1503] was a north northwest-south southeast aligned ditch with steep sides and a wide, rounded base. It measured at least 2.5m in length, 1.09m in width and 0.28m in depth and was filled with (1504), a mid grey brown soft, gritty clay sand with occasional small flint nodules. No artefactual evidence was present within the excavated section.
- 5.29 **Trench 16** was aligned approximately north northwest-south southeast and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised brown yellow clayey flint gravels, at an average depth of 0.46m (170.94m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (1602), a mid orange grey brown friable sand clay, up to 0.29m thick. Subsoil (1602)

was overlain by topsoil (1601), a dark grey brown friable sand clay with occasional small flint nodules and a few charcoal and CBM flecks, up to 0.26m thick. A single archaeological feature was present within this trench.

- 5.30 Feature [1603] was a north northwest-south southeast aligned ditch with steep sides and a narrow, flattened base. It measured at least 16.2m in length, 0.48m in width and 0.26m in depth in section A, but only 0.18m in depth in section B. It was primarily filled with (1604), a mid grey brown soft silt clay with a few charcoal fragments, 0.15m thick. Fill (1604) was overlain by fill (1605), a mid brown friable silt clay with occasional small flint nodules, 0.15m thick. The feature was overlain by topsoil (1601) and cut the subsoil (1602). No artefactual evidence was present within the excavated sections.
- 5.31 **Trench 17** was aligned approximately northeast-southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with sandy patches of flint gravels and occasional flint and chalk nodules, at an average depth of 0.43m (170.80m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlain by subsoil (1702), a mid orange brown friable sand clay with occasional flint gravels, up to 0.24m thick. Subsoil (1702) was overlain by topsoil (1701), a dark grey brown friable sand clay with a few small flint nodules, up to 0.31m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although a few patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.
- 5.32 **Trench 18** was aligned approximately east northeast-west southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with patches of flint gravels, at an average depth of 0.34m (170.54m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (1802), a mid orange brown friable sand clay with a few small flint nodules, up to 0.15m thick. Subsoil (1802) was overlain by topsoil (1801), a dark grey brown soft, friable silt sand clay with occasional small flint nodules, up to 0.29m thick. A single archaeological feature was present within this trench.
- 5.33 Feature [1803] was a shallow north-south aligned ditch with gently sloping sides and a wide, rounded base. It measured at least 2m in length, 0.80m in width and 0.19m in depth and was filled with (1804), a mid orange brown soft, plastic sand clay with occasional small flint nodules and manganese flecks. No artefactual evidence was present within the excavated section.
- 5.34 **Trench 19** was aligned approximately northwest-southeast and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with patches of flint gravels, at an average depth of 0.32m (171.66m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlain by (1902), an interface with the natural, up to 0.13m thick. Layer (1902) was overlain by topsoil (1901), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few small flint nodules, up to 0.30m thick. A single possible archaeological feature was present within this trench.

- 5.35 Feature [1903] was a shallow north-south aligned possible ditch with gently sloping sides and a wide, uneven base. It measured at least 2m in length, 1.18m in width and 0.11m in depth and was filled with (1904), a grey brown soft, loose sand clay with frequent small and occasional medium flint nodules and occasional manganese flecks. No artefactual evidence was present within the excavated section.
- 5.36 **Trench 20** was aligned approximately north northwest-south southeast and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay flint gravels with sandy patches, at an average depth of 0.33m (171.72m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlain by subsoil (2002), a mid orange brown soft, plastic sand clay with occasional small flint nodules, up to 0.14m thick. Subsoil (2002) was overlain by topsoil (2001), a dark grey brown soft, friable silt sand clay with a few small flint nodules, up to 0.28m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although a few patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.
- 5.37 **Trench 21** was aligned approximately north-south and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with a few medium flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.27m (173.96m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by (2102), an interface with the natural, up to 0.12m thick. Layer (2102) was overlain by topsoil (12101), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few small flint nodules, up to 0.25m thick. A single possible archaeological feature was present within this trench.
- 5.38 Feature [2103] was a small, slightly curvilinear east-west aligned gully with a 'v' shaped profile. It measured at least 2.1m in length, 0.40m in width and 0.26m in depth and was filled with (2104), a mid grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with occasional to frequent small flint nodules. No artefactual evidence was present within the excavated section. The slight irregularity of the feature suggests it may be of natural, not archaeological, origin.
- 5.39 **Trench 22** was aligned approximately east northeast-west southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with a few flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.29m (172.96m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (2202), a mid orange brown soft, plastic sand clay a few small flint nodules, up to 0.13m thick. Subsoil (2202) was overlain by topsoil (2201), a dark grey brown soft, friable sand clay with a few small flint nodules and chalk fragments, up to 0.23m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.
- 5.40 **Trench 23** was aligned approximately northeast-southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with a few flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.32m (173.71m OD) from the modern ground

surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (2302), a mid orange grey soft, plastic sand clay, up to 0.15m thick. Subsoil (2302) was overlain by topsoil (2301), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few small flint nodules and chalk fragments, up to 0.25m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.

- 5.41 **Trench 24** was aligned approximately north northwest-south southeast and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with occasional flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.31m (174.59m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlain by subsoil (2402), a mid orange grey soft, plastic sand clay, up to 0.16m thick. Subsoil (2402) was overlain by topsoil (2401), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few small flint nodules and chalk fragments, up to 0.20m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although ploughscores on a northwest-southeast alignment in addition to patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.
- 5.42 **Trench 25** was aligned approximately east northeast-west southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with occasional flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.35m (175.35m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (2502), a mid orange grey soft, plastic sand clay, up to 0.20m thick. Subsoil (2502) was overlain by topsoil (2501), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few small flint nodules and chalk fragments, up to 0.24m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although ploughscores on a north-south and east-west alignment in addition to patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.
- 5.43 **Trench 26** was aligned approximately northwest-southeast and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with a few flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.36m (174.13m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (2602), a mid orange grey soft, plastic sand clay, up to 0.19m thick. Subsoil (2602) was overlain by topsoil (2601), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few small flint nodules and chalk fragments, up to 0.24m thick. A single archaeological feature was present within the trench.
- 5.44 Feature [2603] was a north-south aligned linear feature with gently sloping sides and a rounded, pitted base. It measured at least 15m in length, 0.92m in width and 0.19m in depth and was filled with (2604), a mid grey brown soft sand clay with occasional flint nodules and decayed root material. No artefactual evidence was present within the excavated section.
- 5.45 **Trench 27** was aligned approximately northeast-southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with occasional flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.35m (175.35m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlain by subsoil (2702), a mid orange

grey soft, plastic sand clay, up to 0.15m thick. Subsoil (2702) was overlain by topsoil (2701), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few small flint nodules and chalk fragments, up to 0.30m thick. A single archaeological feature was present within the trench.

- 5.46 Feature [2703] was a very shallow north northwest-south southeast aligned gully with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured at least 2.15m in length, 0.57m in width and 0.08m in depth and was filled with (2704), a mid grey brown soft sand clay with occasional flint nodules. It cut subsoil (2702) and was overlain by the topsoil. No artefactual evidence was present within the excavated section.
- 5.47 **Trench 28** was aligned approximately north-south and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with occasional flint nodules, at depth of 0.20m (174.57m OD) at the north end of the trench and a depth of 0.43m (173.64m OD) at the south end of the trench from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlain by subsoil (2802), a mid orange grey soft, plastic sand clay, up to 0.23m thick, but not present at the north end of the trench. Subsoil (2802) was overlain by topsoil (2801), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few small flint nodules and chalk fragments, up to 0.28m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although ploughscores on a north-south alignment in addition to patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.
- 5.48 **Trench 29** was aligned approximately east northeast-west southwest and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with occasional flint and chalk nodules, at an average depth of 0.33m (175.69m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by (2902), an interface with the natural, up to 0.13m thick, but negligible in places. Layer (2902) was overlain by topsoil (2901), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few small flint nodules and chalk fragments, up to 0.38m thick. A single archaeological feature was present within the trench.
- 5.49 Feature [2903] was an east-west aligned ditch which was associated with a 20th century track way. It had steep sides and a narrow base and measured at least 34m in length, 1.24m in width and 0.72m in depth. It was primarily filled with (2904), a mid brown very compact sand clay with occasional flint nodules. Fill (2904) was overlain by (2905), a mid brown firm sand clay with occasional flint nodules. Shards of 20th century glass and fragments of CBM were recovered from both fills.
- 5.50 **Trench 30** was aligned approximately northwest-southeast and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with occasional flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.30m (174.54m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by (3002), an interface with the natural, up to 0.10m thick. Layer (3002) was overlain by topsoil (3001), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few small flint nodules and chalk

fragments, up to 0.30m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.

- 5.51 **Trench 31** was aligned approximately north-south and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with occasional flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.32m (174.71m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (3102), a mid orange grey soft, plastic sand clay, up to 0.12m thick. Subsoil (3102) was overlain by topsoil (3101), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few small flint nodules and chalk fragments, up to 0.24m thick. A single archaeological feature was present within this trench.
- 5.52 Feature [3103] was a very shallow northeast-southwest aligned gully with gently sloping sides and a pointed base. It measured at least 2m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.08m in depth and was filled with (3104), a mid brown friable, soft clay silt with occasional small flint nodules. No artefactual evidence was present within the excavated section.
- 5.53 **Trench 32** was aligned approximately north-south and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with occasional flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.31m (173.36m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (3202), a mid orange grey soft, plastic sand clay, up to 0.20m thick. Subsoil (3202) was overlain by topsoil (3201), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few small flint nodules and chalk fragments, up to 0.22m thick. A single archaeological feature was present within this trench.
- 5.54 Feature [3203] was a shallow northwest-southeast aligned gully with steep sides and a narrow base. It measured at least 2.4m in length, 0.75m in width and 0.20m in depth and was filled with (3204), a mid grey brown soft, friable silt sand clay with occasional small flint nodules. No artefactual evidence was present within the excavated section.
- 5.55 **Trench 33** was aligned approximately northwest-southeast and was excavated onto the natural substrates, which comprised orange clay with occasional flint nodules, at an average depth of 0.34m (173.06m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were overlaid by subsoil (3302), a mid brown soft, friable sand clay with occasional small flint nodules and manganese flecks. The subsoil was up to 0.60m in depth in the centre of the trench where it had filled up a very wide, shallow natural feature, possibly a build-up of ploughsoil at the edge of the field. A sherd of very degraded Bronze Age pottery was recovered from this layer. Subsoil (3302) was overlain by topsoil (3301), a dark grey brown soft, plastic sand clay with a few small flint nodules and chalk fragments, up to 0.24m thick. No archaeology was present within this trench, although patches of disturbance within the natural due to tree root and periglacial action were present along its length.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The evaluation identified Iron Age activity in the southwest corner of Area 2, in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 11 and 12 in the remainder of the site. Undated, but for the 20th century ditch in Trench 29, ditches and gullies were also present. These were widely scattered across the remainder of the study area and had no more than one feature in any instance. No archaeology was present in Trenches 4-10, 13, 14, 17, 20, 22-25, 28, 30 and 33, although a sherd of Beaker ware was recovered from the subsoil in this latter trench.
- 6.2 Trench 1 contained three linear features. Features [105] and [107] were of probable Iron Age date and possibly represent a trackway. However, a sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from [107] and may rather suggest that the two ditches represent a long-lived landscape division, although this material may, of course, be residual in context. Feature [103] was probably a field boundary or hedgeline, running approximately parallel to [105][107] and appears to be of Saxon, rather than Iron Age date. The pit in Trench 2 is of uncertain use and date. The possible post-hole in Trench 3 is isolated and undated and as such does not necessarily represent part of a structural feature. The intersecting gullies in Trench 3 were of probable Iron Age date and probably represent as drainage ditches. The type of feature and fairly sparse artefact assemblage from this area suggests peripheral activity or general landscape management as part of a wider field system.
- 6.3 Trench 11 contained a stone-lined pit [1103], ditch [1106], gully [1110] and possible dew pond [1112]. The pit and the gully were securely dated to the Romano-British period, the pit in particular containing numerous pottery sherds, animal bone and some tile. Pit [1103] probably represents a storage pit. The gully [1110] was quite deep in relation to other features on the site and possibly represents a drainage ditch. Ditch [1106] was wide and shallow, contained no dating evidence and was probably a field boundary, although it did not appear to be present within Trench 12, unless it was a continuation of ditch [1203]. The possible dew pond contained a sherd of Iron Age pottery and was cut by Roman gully [1110]. Trench 12 contained two linear features. Ditch [1203] was wide and shallow and contained four sherds of Bronze Age pottery. It could have been equivalent to [1106], although the alignment of the two ditches would suggest a very irregular linear feature. Roman gully [1205] was very shallow and could have been the truncated remains of a drainage ditch.
- 6.4 The features within Trenches 11 and 12, and in particular the stone-lined pit [1103], suggest nearby Iron Age/Romano-British settlement. Such activity has previously been suggested to the north east, through fieldwalking finds. Earlier Bronze Age activity is recorded in the form of a ditch in Trench 12, which may be a continuation of a ditch present in Trench 11.

Butterfield Green, Luton, Area 2: Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.5 Features within Trenches 15, 16, 18, 19 and 21 probably represented elements of a field system. All were undated, although [1603] was potentially of a fairly modern origin. Trench 15 contained a single, undated ditch. Its wide, shallow profile suggests it could have been a field boundary. The ditch within Trench 16, [1603], contained no dating evidence, however it cut the subsoil layer and had fragments of CBM on its surface and so may have been of a more modern origin. It probably represented a field boundary. The small, undated ditch in Trench 18 could have been a drainage ditch. The two shallow, narrow gullies in Trenches 19 and 21 could also have been for drainage purposes. However they could also have had a natural origin.
- 6.6 A small number of ditches and gullies were present within the northern field, although all but [2903] were undated. Feature [2903] was associated with a 20th century trackway (Mr Shaw, pers. comm.). Linear feature [2603] could also have been of modern origin; it cut the subsoil, contained much root material and was directly in line with an existing gateway on the extant northern field boundary. The undated gullies in Trenches 27, 31 and 32 were all very shallow, narrow features containing visually identical fills. It is likely they are the truncated remains of drainage ditches.
- 6.7 Trench 33 contained a large natural hollow filled with subsoil. A degraded sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the excavated section.
- 6.8 The area of archaeology within the southwest of the study area is likely to be a continuation of the Iron Age/Roman activity found during trial trenching to the south of Area 2 in the proposed cemetery extension plot. Distribution of features in the current study area suggests that this settlement activity does not continue further east of Trench 11, but probably continues north of Trenches 1-3 and west of Trenches 11 and 12. Bronze Age and Saxon activity has also been identified within these trenches.
- 6.9 No conclusive evidence was found for the continuation of the remains of a prehistoric settlement found during excavation by Albion Archaeology of an area on the eastern boundary of the study area (Plot 1).
- 6.10 It is possible that the scattered ditch and gully features found across Area 2 are connected to the previously identified prehistoric settlements to the east and southwest of the site, along with elements of earlier Bronze Age and later Roman and Saxon activity.
- 6.12 The archive will be deposited with Luton Museum under an accession number to be confirmed. An OASIS record will be compiled and submitted on acceptance of the report.

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8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1

THE POTTERY by Dr J R Timby

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 102 fragments of pottery weighing 667 g dating to the prehistoric, Romano-British and Saxon periods along with 25 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM).
- 1.2 The material was quite well fragmented and especially with the prehistoric sherds there were few featured or diagnostic sherds. The latter material was also in slightly more abraded condition.
- 1.3 Pottery was recovered from 11 defined contexts with nearly half the assemblage coming from cxt 1105.
- 1.4 The assemblage was sorted into broad fabric types to try and discern the chronological range and quantified by sherd count and weight. The resulting data is summarised in Table 1.
- 1.5 No work has been carried out to assess the assemblage against either the context of the site or the locality. No library research has been carried out for this assessment.

2 Bronze Age

- 2.1 The earliest material present appears to be a grog-tempered handmade sherd with the distinctive oxidised/reduced firing pattern typical of Beaker or early Bronze Age pottery. This sherd came from cxt 3302.
- 2.2 Further possible Bronze Age sherds were recovered from cxts 108 and 1204. In the case of the former this is a plain undifferentiated rimsherd with a finger depressed upper surface in a sandy fabric with sparse grog. Context 1204 contained four unfeatured bodysherds with a coarse calcined flint temper.

3 Iron Age

- 3.1 Some 29 sherds of probably Iron Age date were present. Most of the fabrics were sandy in nature some with addition flint and / or quartzite or fine organic matter. Three sherds from cxt 1111 contained very fine calcined flint. Most of the pieces comprise unfeatured bodysherds; two very abraded rims came from cxt 106.
- 3.2 Four contexts exclusively produced these wares (106, 306 and 1113). Further residual pieces came from cxt 1111. Seven sherds from cxt 104 in a brown-black sandy fabric initially appeared to be Iron Age although it should be noted that this context also produced some Saxon sherds (see below).

3.3 Fired clay, mainly fairly abraded amorphous pieces came from 104, 106, 304.

4 Romano-British

4.1 Some 50 sherds of Roman date were present, 46 from cxt 1105. Other Roman sherds came from cxts 1111 and 1206.

4.2 The group from cxt 1105 includes Central Gaulish samian, shelly wares jars and bowls, various sandy wares with jars and a reeded rim bowl, an oxidised cornice rim beaker and a possible flange from a mortaria. A date in the early-mid 2nd century is likely for this group and the three sherds from cxt 1206.

4.3 In addition cxts 1105 and 1206 contained six fragments of Roman roof tile (tegulae).

5 Anglo-Saxon

5.1 Seventeen slightly fragmented sherds effectively representing three vessels, many of the breaks being recent were recovered from cxt 104. The vessels are handmade and all with sandy fabrics, two with characteristically polished/faceted quartz. One sherd carries a small horizontally pieced vertical lug.

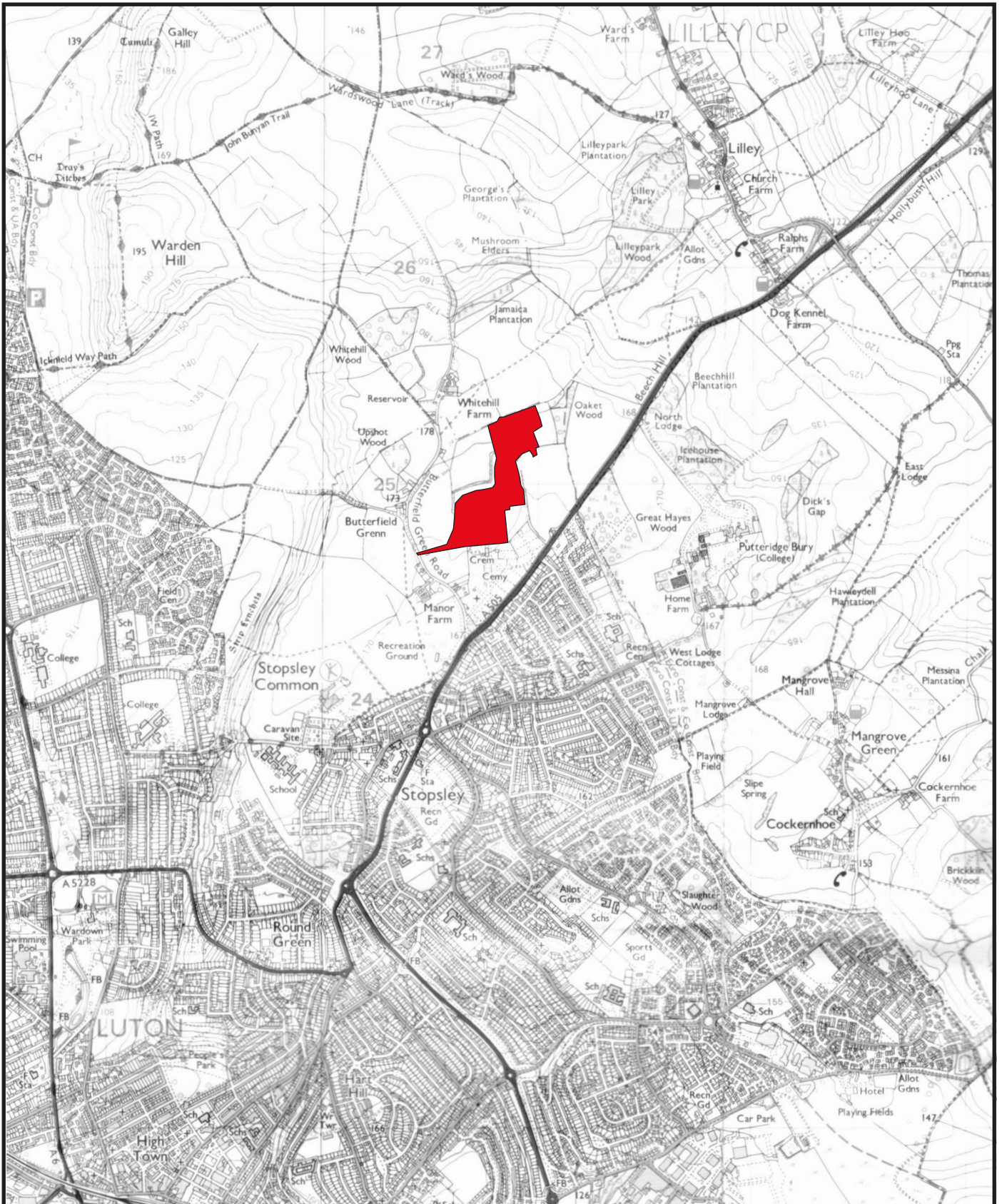
5.2 Dating such a small group is problematical as two immediate options present themselves: Iron Age or Saxon. Seven medium-fine sandy wares have already been suggested to be typical Iron Age from this context. The character of the fabric and the design of the small lug might suggest this is more likely to be a Saxon assemblage although this does not completely exclude the possibility of an Iron Age date. Parallels for similar lugs can be cited from Saxon assemblages from Pennylands, Milton Keynes (Blinkhorn 1993, fig. 107.112) and Walton, Aylesbury, Bucks (Farley 1976, fig. 13.11).

6 Potential and further work

6.1 This is a small group of limited potential for further work unless looked at in conjunction with other material from the locality.

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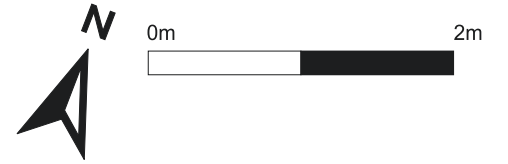
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FIGURE 1: Site Location

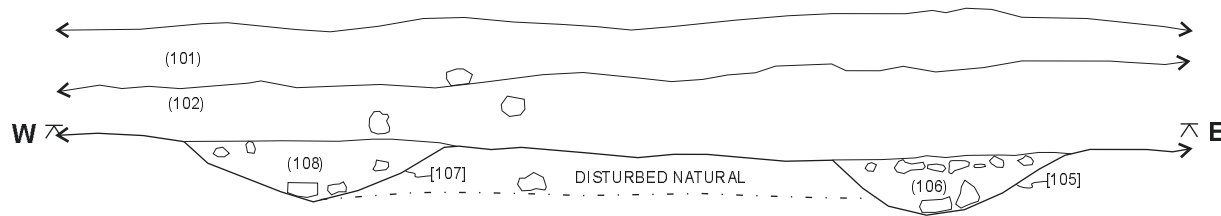


FIGURE 2: Trench Locations

PLAN OF TRENCH 1



SOUTH FACING SECTIONS [105] AND [107]



SOUTH FACING SECTION [103]

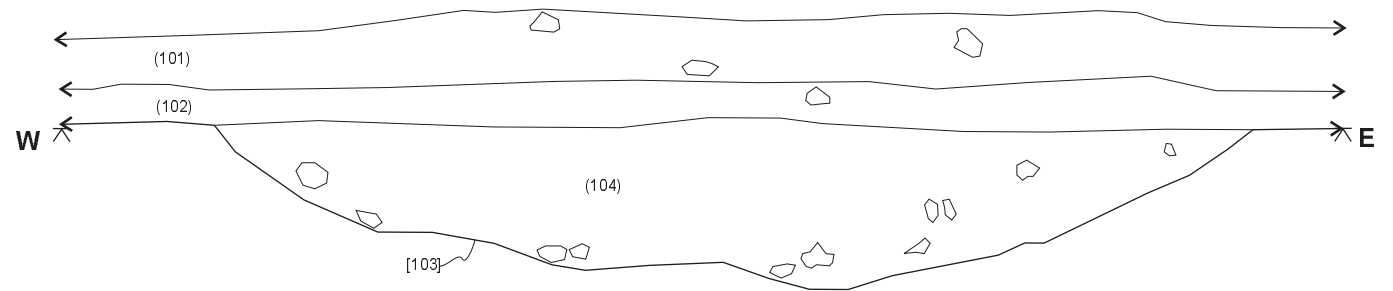
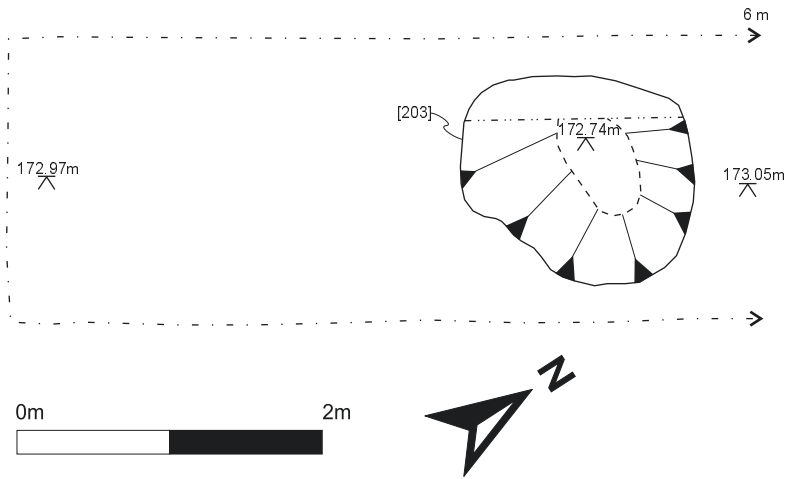


FIGURE 3: Trench 1, Plan and Sections

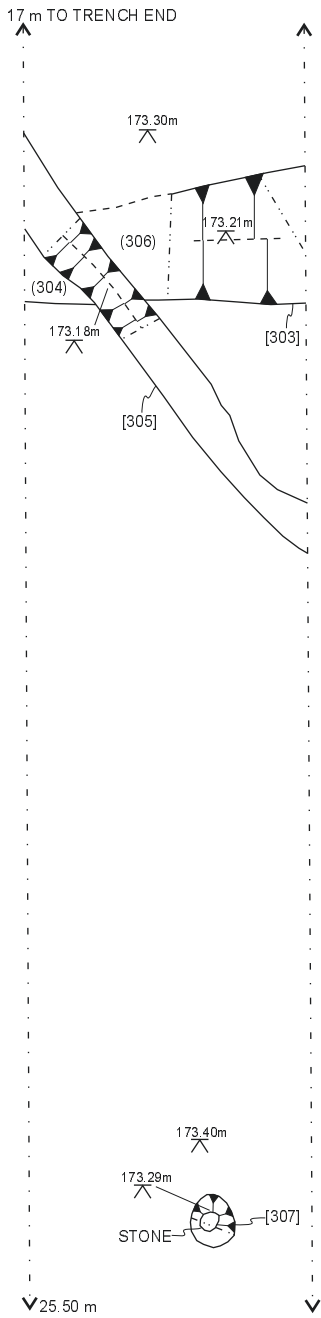
PLAN OF TRENCH 2



EAST SOUTH EAST FACING SECTION [203]



FIGURE 4: Trench 2, Plan and Section



PLAN OF TRENCH 3

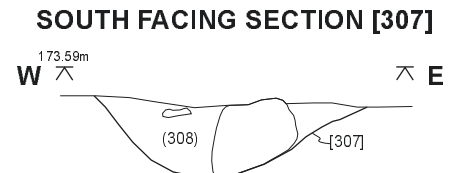
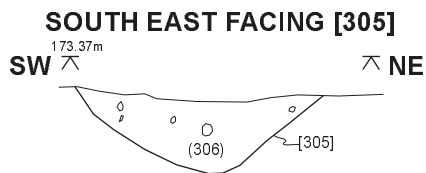
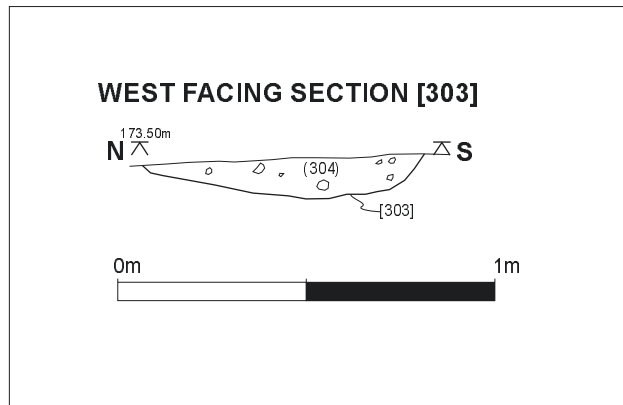


FIGURE 5: Trench 3, Plan and Sections

PLAN OF TRENCH 11

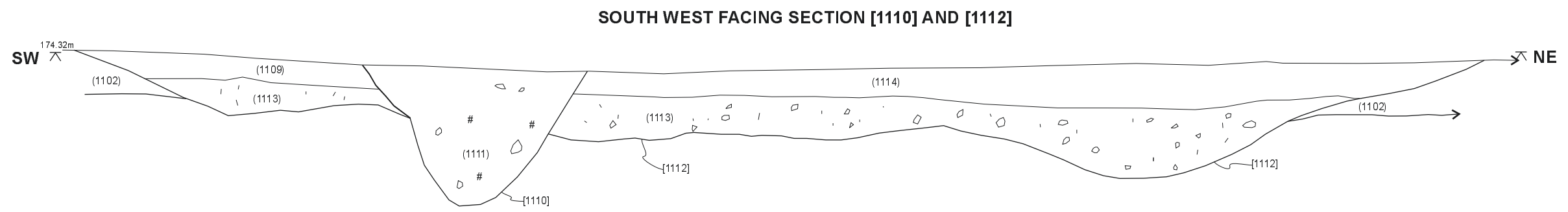
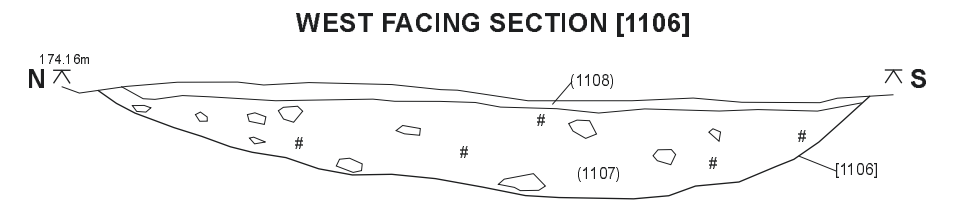
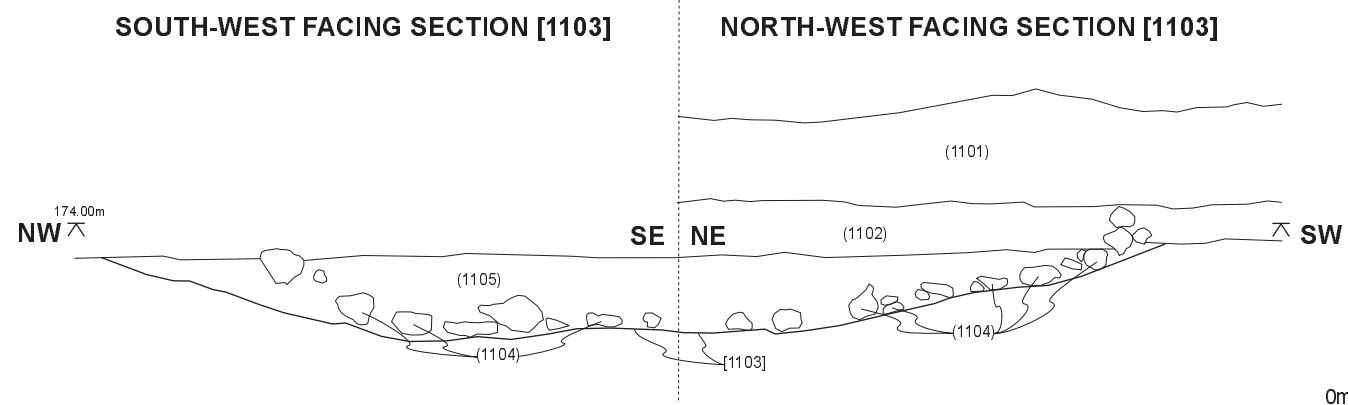
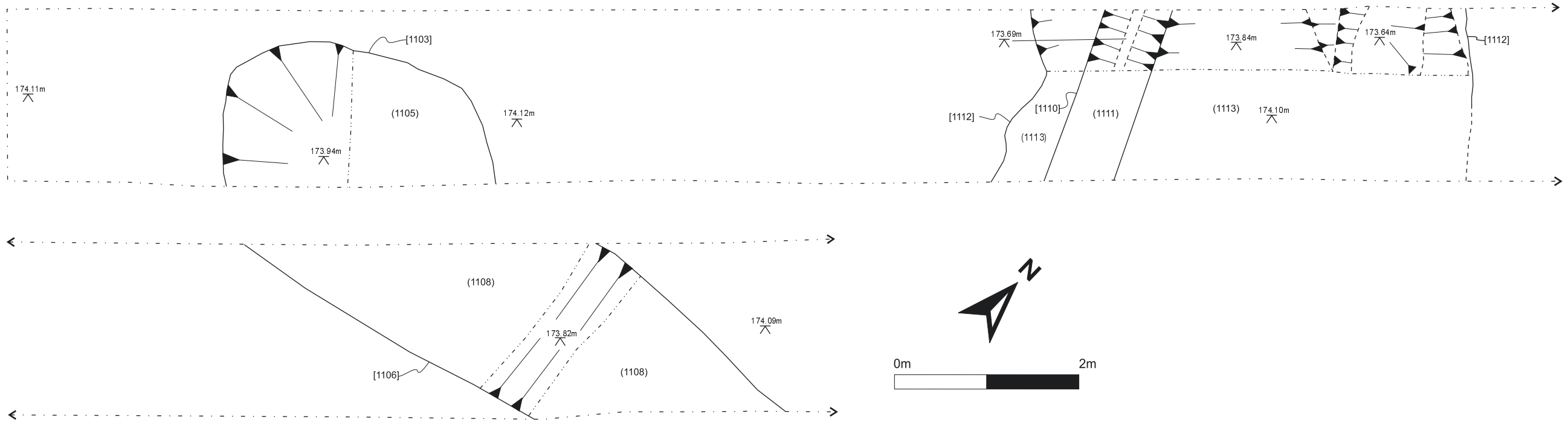


FIGURE 6: Trench 11, Plan and Sections

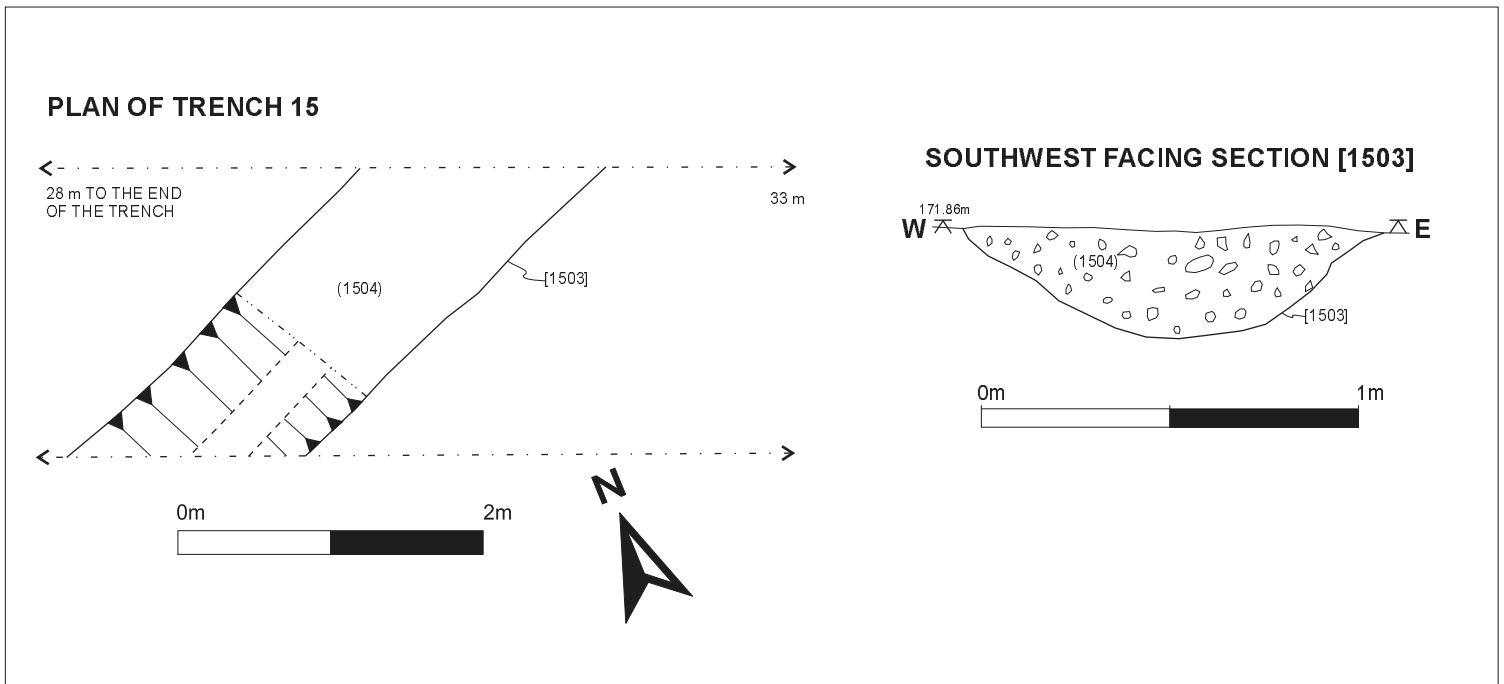
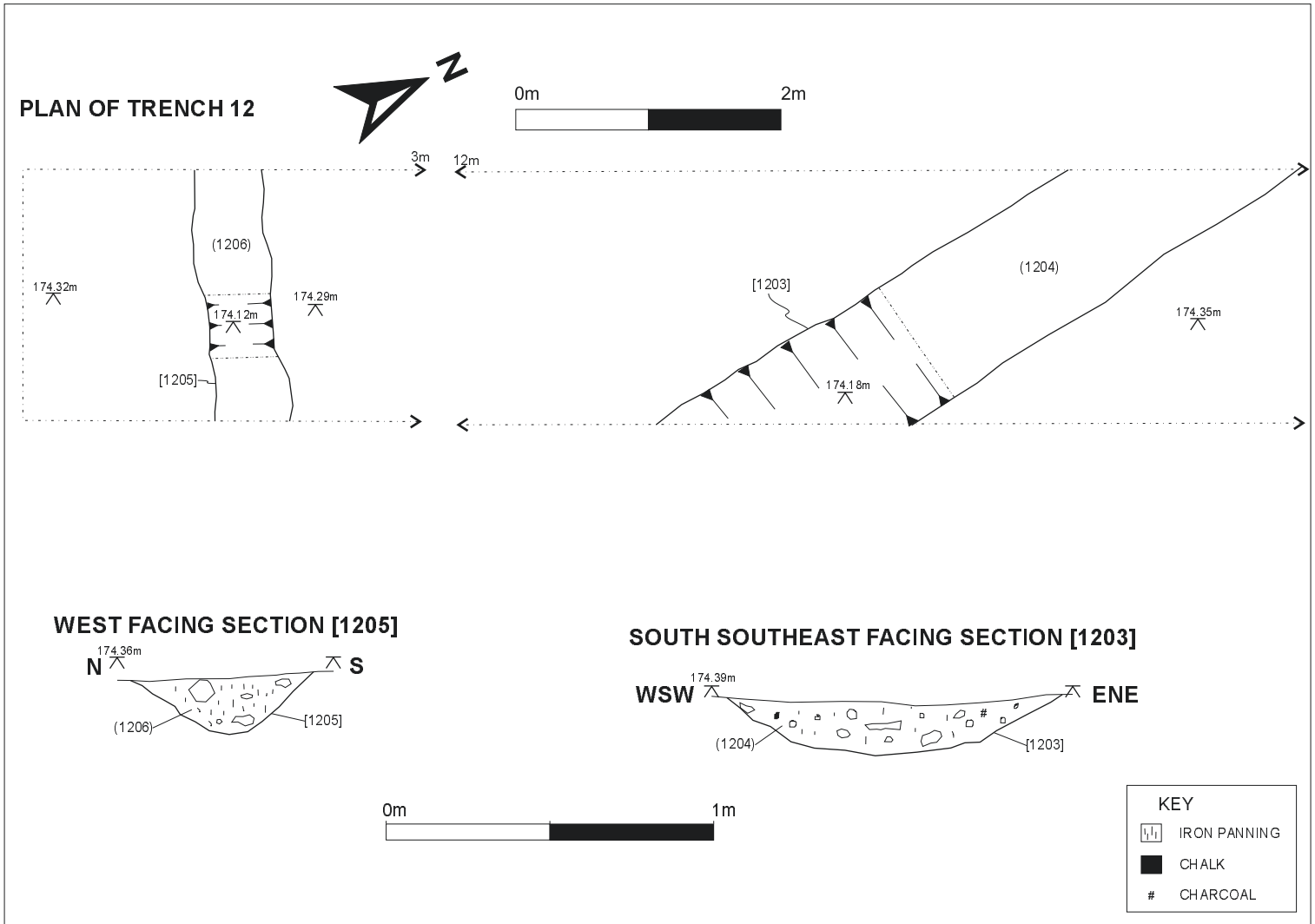
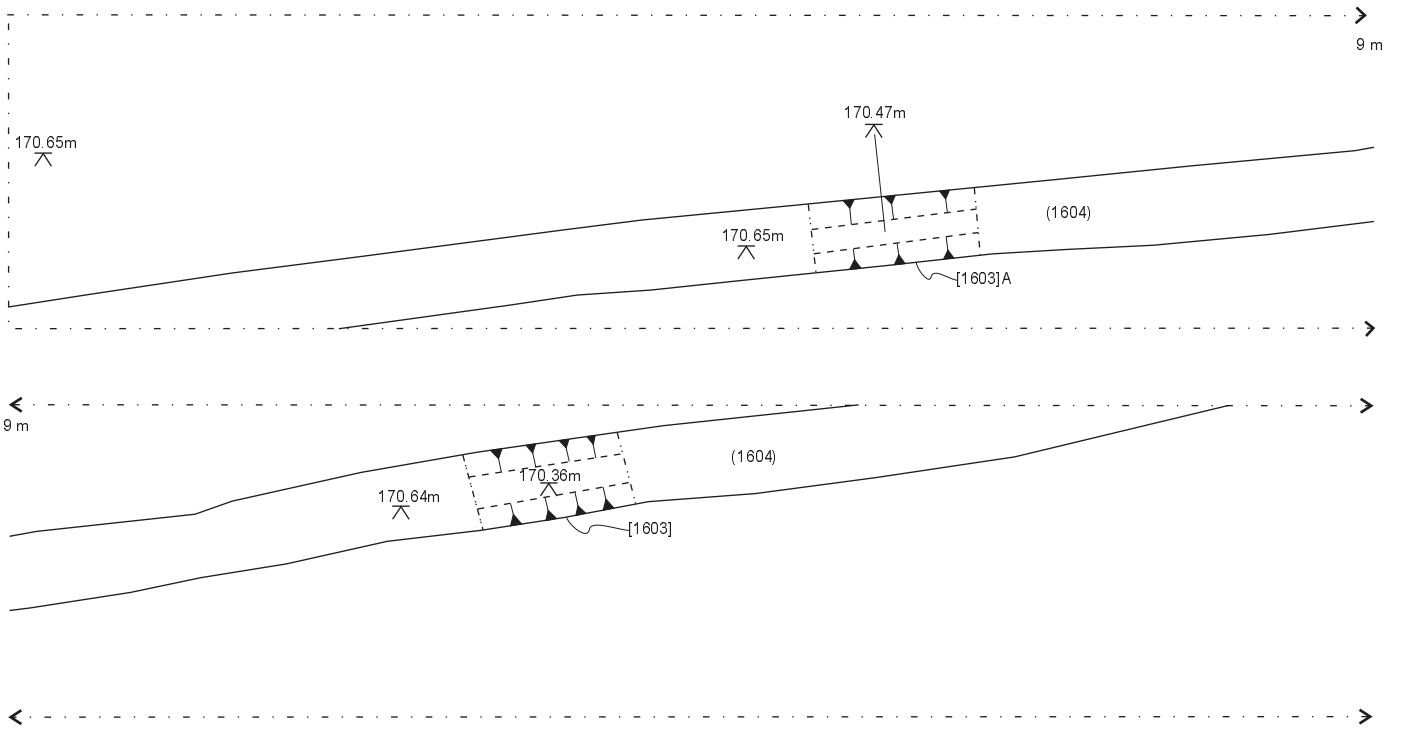
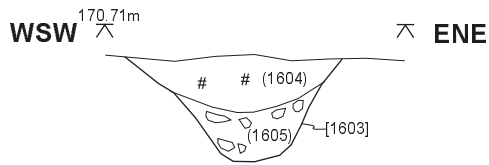


FIGURE 7: Trenches 12 & 15, Plans and Sections

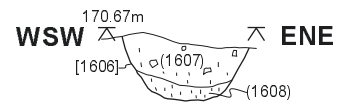
PLAN OF TRENCH 16



SOUTH SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [1603]

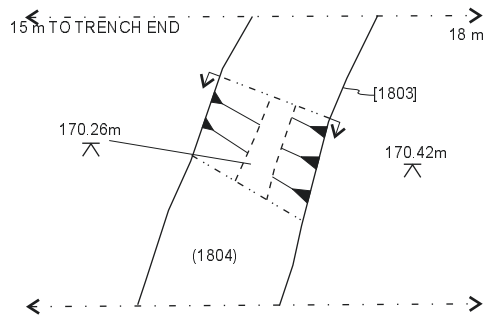


SOUTH EAST FACING SECTION [1603]A



KEY	
	IRON PANNING
	CHARCOAL

PLAN OF TRENCH 18

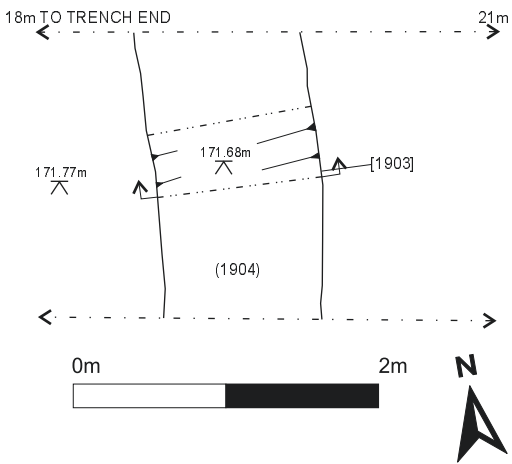


NORTH FACING SECTION [1803]



FIGURE 8: Trenches 16 & 18, Plans and Sections

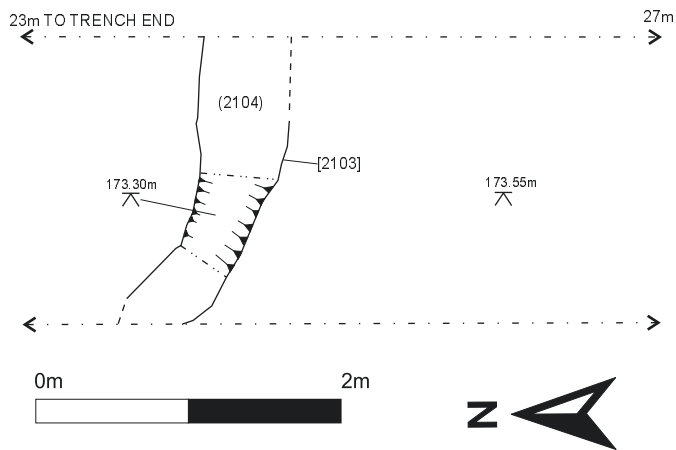
PLAN OF TRENCH 19



NORTH FACING SECTION [1903]



PLAN OF TRENCH 21



EAST SOUTH EAST FACING SECTION [2103]

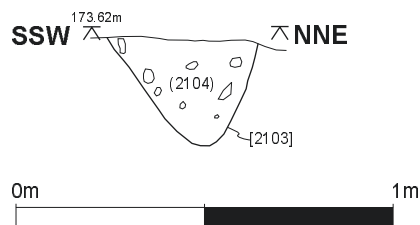
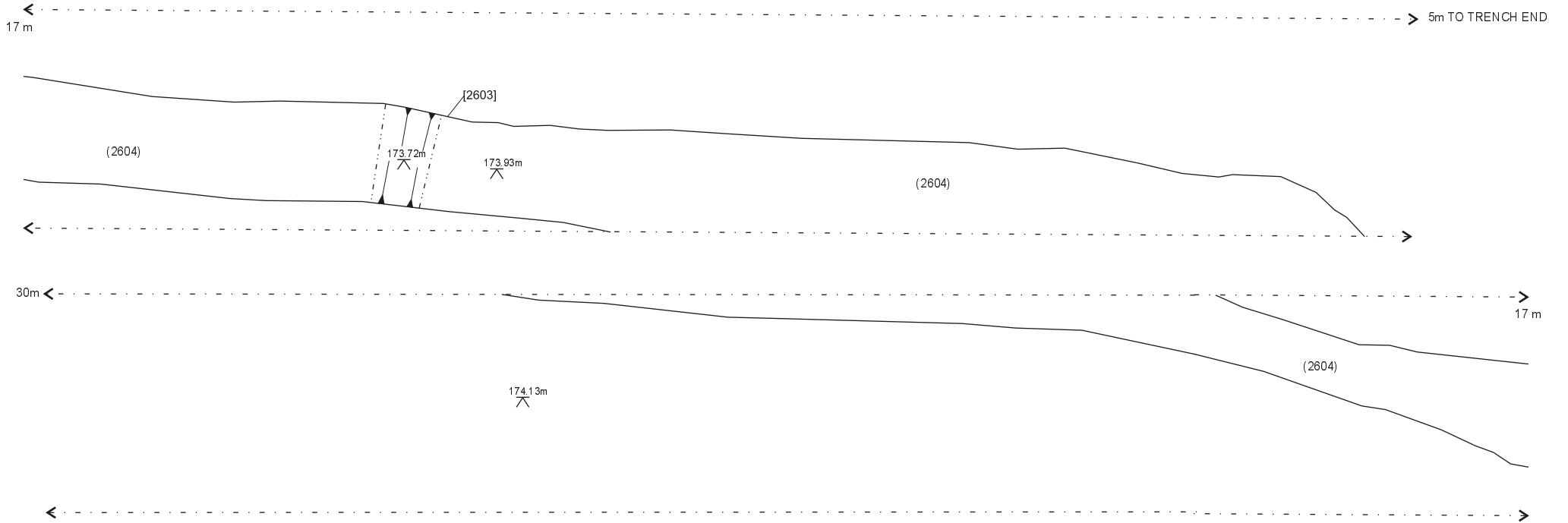


FIGURE 9: Trenches 19 & 21, Plans and Sections

PLAN OF TRENCH 26



SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [2603]

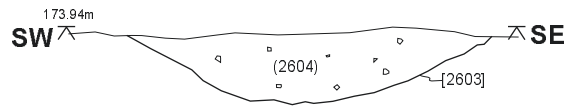
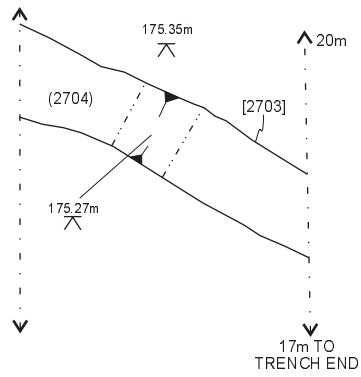


FIGURE 10: Trench 26, Plan and Section



PLAN OF TRENCH 27



SOUTH FACING SECTION [2703]

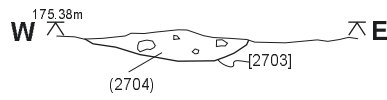
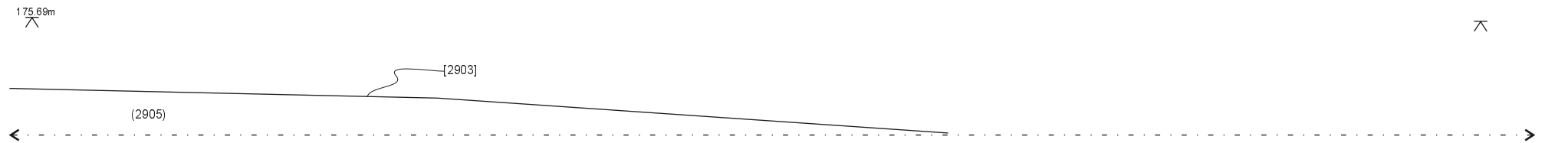
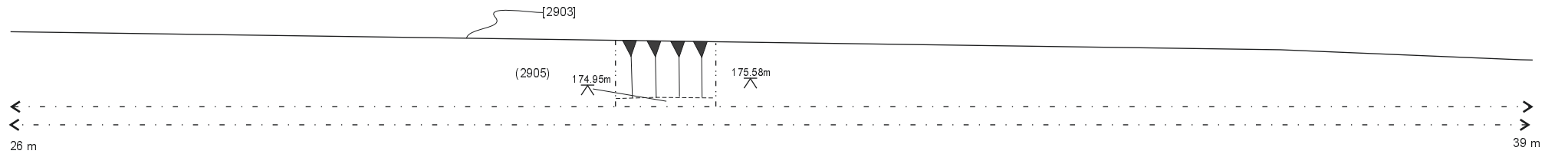
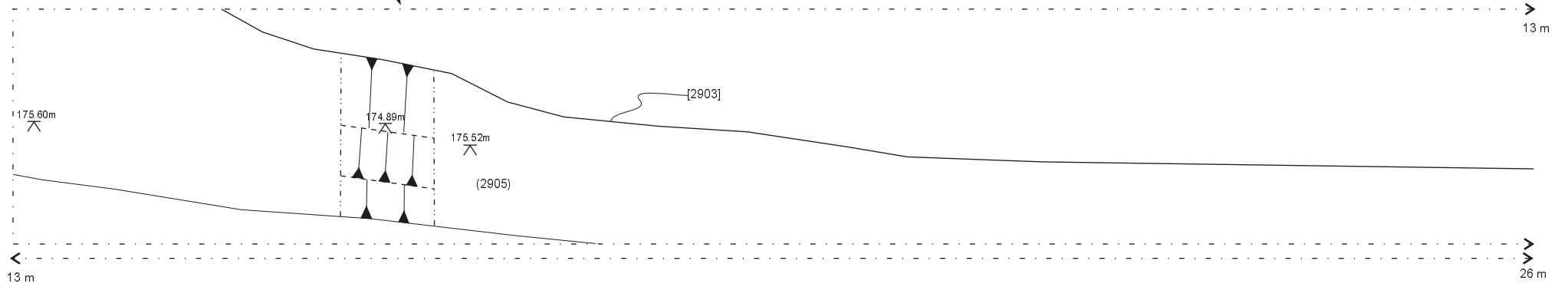
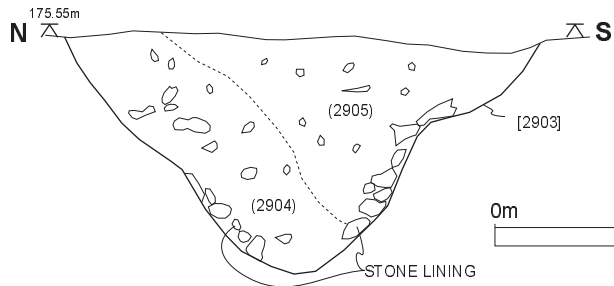


FIGURE 11: Trench 27, Plan and Section

PLAN OF TRENCH 29



WEST FACING SECTION [2903]



EAST FACING SECTION [2903]A

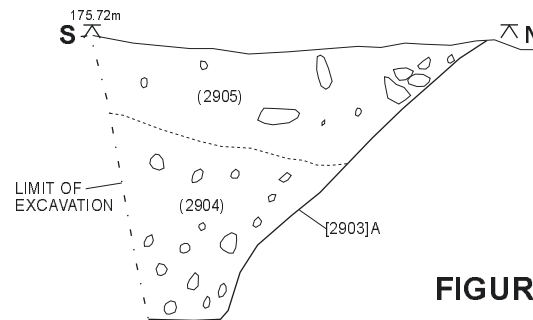
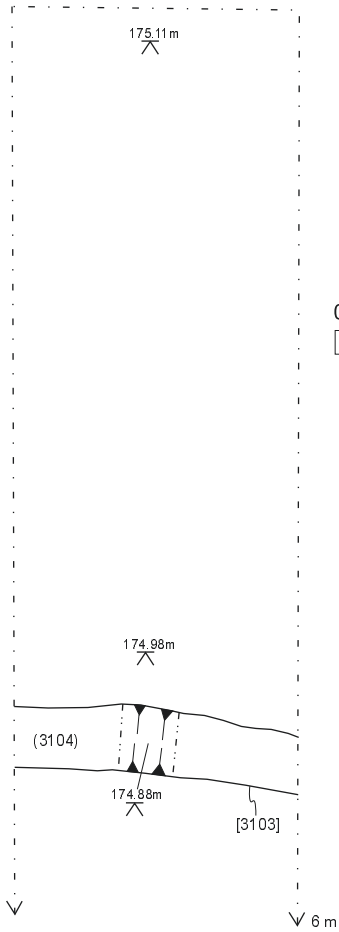


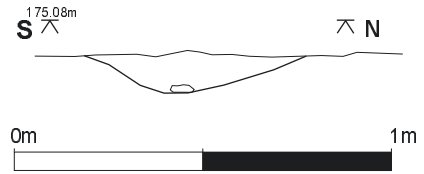
FIGURE 12: Trench 29, Plan and Sections



PLAN OF TRENCH 31



EAST FACING SECTION [3103]



PLAN OF TRENCH 32



SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [3203]

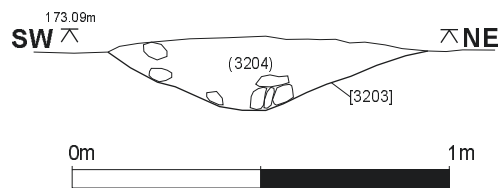


FIGURE 13: Trenches 31 & 32, Plans and Sections