



# HERITAGE NETWORK



## **Land to r/o 109-113 HIGH STREET Henlow, Beds.**

HN825

*Archaeological Evaluation Report*





# *THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD*

*Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation*

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

Land to the rear of  
109-113 HIGH STREET  
Henlow, Bedfordshire

Project ref.:HN825  
Accession no.: BEDFM 2009.58  
LPA ref.: MB/TP/2008/2400

## *Archaeological Evaluation*

*Prepared on behalf of LSF Properties Ltd*

Report no.556

*October 2009*

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11 FURMSTON COURT, ICKNIELD WAY, LETCHWORTH SG6 1UJ  
TEL: (01462) 685991 FAX: (01462) 685998



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*The cover illustration shows the site looking east*

## Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Mark Winter and Andy Fawcett. The report was edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Lee Sinclair, LSF Properties Ltd; Ben Meyer, Eades Hotwani Partnership; and Hannah Firth, Conservation and Design Team, Central Bedfordshire Council, for their co-operation in the execution of this project.

## Summary

|                                      |  |                                   |                           |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Site name and address:</b>        | Land to the rear of 109-113 High Street Henlow, SG16 6AE           |                                   |                           |
| <b>County:</b>                       | Bedfordshire   | <b>District:</b>                  | Central Bedfordshire      |
| <b>Village/town:</b>                 | Henlow   | <b>Parish:</b>                    | Henlow                    |
| <b>Planning reference:</b>           | MB/TP/2008/2400  | <b>NGR:</b>                       | TL 17592 38805            |
| <b>Client name and address:</b>      | LSF Properties Ltd, %o Eades Hotwani Partnership, Hitchin, SG5 2DY |                                   |                           |
| <b>Nature of work:</b>               | Residential development  | <b>Former land use:</b>           | Garden                    |
| <b>Site status:</b>                  | n/a  | <b>Reason for investigation:</b>  | Direction of LPA (PPG 16) |
| <b>Position in planning process:</b> | As a condition   | <b>Project brief originator:</b>  | Local authority           |
| <b>Size of affected area:</b>        | c.1950m <sup>2</sup>   | <b>Size of area investigated:</b> | c.210m <sup>2</sup>       |
| <b>Site Code:</b>                    | HN825  | <b>Accession no. :</b>            | BEDFM2009.58              |
| <b>Organisation:</b>                 | Heritage Network   | <b>Site Director:</b>             | David Hillelson           |
| <b>Project type, methods etc.:</b>   | Evaluation   | <b>Archive recipient:</b>         | Bedford Museum            |
| <b>Start of work</b>                 | 06/10/2009   | <b>Finish of work</b>             | 09/10/2009                |
| <b>Related SMR Nos:</b>              | n/a  | <b>Periods represented:</b>       | Saxo-Norman               |
| <b>Oasis UID</b>                     | heritage1-63874  | <b>Significant finds:</b>         | Pottery                   |
| <b>Monument types:</b>               | Pit  |                                   |                           |
| <b>Physical archive:</b>             | Pottery  |                                   |                           |
| <b>Previous summaries/reports:</b>   | n/a  |                                   |                           |

### Synopsis:

In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to develop land to the r/o 109-113 High Street, Henlow, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by LSF Properties Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation.

Seven trial trenches were opened across the proposed development area. The investigation showed that there had been little disturbance across the site. Within the trenches a limited number of features were identified, comprising a pit containing pottery of 10<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> century date [101], an undated pit or tree bole [503], an undated curvilinear feature [501] and a post-medieval hedge line [701].

The evaluation of the site has identified clear evidence of 10<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> century activity on the site and an undated curvilinear feature that may represent a roundhouse. Taking this evidence alongside the evidence for archaeological activity in the general vicinity of the site, the overall risk that the proposed development would disturb archaeological remains of significance may be considered to be High.



# 1. Introduction

**1.1** This report has been prepared on behalf of LSF Properties Ltd, as part of the archaeological evaluation of a development site located to the rear of 109-113, High Street, Henlow, Bedfordshire.

**1.2** The investigation was a requirement of the planning permission granted by Central Bedfordshire Council (ref: MB/TP/2008/2400), following the provisions set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note No.16 (PPG16) on Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990). The extent of the work was defined in a series of briefs prepared by the Archaeological Officer (AO) from the Conservation and Design Team of Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC), the new unitary authority covering the site.

**1.3** The study area is centred on NGR TL 17592 38805. It is bounded to the north and east by fields, to the south by the garden of 103 High Street and to the east by 109-113 High Street. The development proposed the construction of two detached 4-bedroom dwellings, two semi-detached 3-bedroom dwellings, and one garage block with a 1-bedroom flat above, with associated parking, landscaping and services.

**1.4** The aim of the evaluation has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any such remains which are liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published local and regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott & Brown 2008; Oake et al 2007), if they were discovered.

**1.5** The present report is intended to provide the planning authority with sufficient data to allow it to consider the archaeological implications of the proposed development, and to determine what further, if any, mitigation measures may be required to allow the development to proceed.



## 2. Fieldwork

### *SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY*

**2.1** The study area lies on the western side of High Street, at the northern end of the village (Figure 1). High Street follows a ridge of slightly higher ground between the River Ivel to the east and a small stream, which flows north to south, to the west. The present site, which lies on level ground at approximately 40m AOD, consists of former gardens to the rear of nos. 109-113 High Street.

**2.2** Locally the soils belong to the Sutton 1 Association (571u), described as ‘*Well drained fine and coarse loamy soils locally calcareous and in places shallow*’ (SSEW 1984). The underlying geology consists of glacial sands and gravels overlying Upper Greensand and Gault Clay.

### *METHODOLOGY*

**2.3** All work was carried out in accordance with the LPA’s *Briefs*, the approved *Project Design*, current health and safety legislation, and both IfA and ALGAO standards.

**2.4** Seven trenches were opened using a JCB fitted with a 1.50m wide toothless bucket, under close archaeological supervision.

**2.5** Trenches were machined to the first significant archaeological horizon. Spoil from the machining was inspected for archaeological artefacts.

**2.6** All potential archaeological features and deposits were sampled to ascertain their nature, depth, date, and quality of preservation.

**2.7** All identified contexts were photographed and recorded using the appropriate proforma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on drafting film at scales of 1:10 and 1:50.

### *Artefacts*

**2.8** Where appropriate, bulk finds such as pottery and ceramic building material have been carefully washed in clean water to remove the soil, and quantified. All pottery has been marked with the site code and context number.

### *Ecofacts*

**2.9** One bulk sample, measuring approximately 30 litres, was taken from fill (102) of pit [101]. Approximately 1 litre has been processed and examined to assess its potential.

## *RESULTS*

### *Stratigraphy*

**2.10** The stratigraphy was uniform across the site, consisting of a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt topsoil, which varied in depth between 0.20m and 0.30m. This directly overlay the natural drift geology of sand and gravel.



**2.11** Potential archaeological features were encountered in three trenches: Trench 1 on the north-eastern side of the site and Trenches 5 and 7 on the south-western side. Only one of the features, pit [101] in Trench 1, produced any dating evidence. This consisted of pottery of late Saxon and Saxo-Norman date.

### Trench 1

| <b>Length (m):</b>                       | 9.50        | <b>Width (m):</b>  | 3.00                  | <b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>                | 0.63         | <b>Orientation</b> | E-W   |
|--|-------------|--|-----------------------|--|--------------|--------------------|-------|
| <b>Level at East End of Trench (mOD)</b> |             | <b>Top</b>   | 41.08                 | <b>Level at West End of Trench (mOD)</b> |              | <b>Top</b>         | 40.88 |
|  |             | <b>Base</b>  | 40.71                 |  |              | <b>Base</b>        | 40.62 |
| <b>Context</b>                           | <b>Type</b> | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Dimensions (m)</b> |  |              |                    |       |
|  |             |  | <b>Length</b>         | <b>Width</b>                             | <b>Depth</b> |                    |       |
|  | Layer       | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt topsoil.   | 9.50                  | 3.00                                     | 0.30         |                    |       |
| 101                                      | Cut         | Sub-circular pit.  | 1.55                  | 1.20                                     | 0.12         |                    |       |
| 102                                      | Fill        | Dark brown (10YR 3/3) loose clayey silt, with occasional small stones. Fill of pit [101]. Pottery sherds of 10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> C date recovered from this fill | 1.55                  | 1.20                                     | 0.12         |                    |       |

**2.12** Trench 1 was located in the north-east corner of the site (Figure 2, Plate 1). A single pit, containing pottery of 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> century date, was encountered towards the western end of the trench (Figure 3, Plate 2).

### Trench 2

| <b>Length (m):</b>                             | 10.00       | <b>Width (m):</b>                                      | 3.00                  | <b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>                      | 0.40         | <b>Orientation</b> | NE-SW |
|--|-------------|--|-----------------------|--|--------------|--------------------|-------|
| <b>Level at North-east End of Trench (mOD)</b> |             | <b>Top</b>   | 40.90                 | <b>Level at South-west End of Trench (mOD)</b> |              | <b>Top</b>         | 40.74 |
|  |             | <b>Base</b>  | 40.50                 |  |              | <b>Base</b>        | 40.46 |
| <b>Context</b>                                 | <b>Type</b> | <b>Description</b>                                     | <b>Dimensions (m)</b> |  |              |                    |       |
|  |             |  | <b>Length</b>         | <b>Width</b>                                   | <b>Depth</b> |                    |       |
|  | Layer       | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt topsoil. | 10.00                 | 3.00   | 0.20         |                    |       |

**2.13** Trench 2 was located across the northern end of the access road, to the west of Trench 1 (Figure 2, Plate 3). No archaeological features, finds or deposits were encountered in the trench.

### Trench 3

| <b>Length (m):</b>                             | 10.50       | <b>Width (m):</b>                                      | 3.00                  | <b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>                      | 0.40         | <b>Orientation</b> | NW-SE |
|--|-------------|--|-----------------------|--|--------------|--------------------|-------|
| <b>Level at North-west End of Trench (mOD)</b> |             | <b>Top</b>   | 40.30                 | <b>Level at South-east End of Trench (mOD)</b> |              | <b>Top</b>         | 40.50 |
|  |             | <b>Base</b>  | 39.99                 |  |              | <b>Base</b>        | 40.24 |
| <b>Context</b>                                 | <b>Type</b> | <b>Description</b>                                     | <b>Dimensions (m)</b> |  |              |                    |       |
|  |             |  | <b>Length</b>         | <b>Width</b>                                   | <b>Depth</b> |                    |       |
|  | Layer       | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt topsoil. | 10.00                 | 3.00   | 0.30         |                    |       |

**2.14** Trench 3 was located in the north-west corner - of the site (Figure 2, Plate 4). A sondage was excavated in the north-eastern corner of the trench, to a depth of 0.50m below

the present ground surface, in order to investigate the natural sands and gravels in this area. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered in this trench.

#### Trench 4

|  |             |  |       |  |                       |                    |              |
|--|-------------|--|-------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <b>Length (m):</b>                       | 10.10       | <b>Width (m):</b>                                      | 3.00  | <b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>                | 0.50                  | <b>Orientation</b> | E-W          |
| <b>Level at East End of Trench (mOD)</b> |             | <b>Top</b>   | 41.12 | <b>Level at West End of Trench (mOD)</b> |                       | <b>Top</b>         | 40.83        |
|  |             | <b>Base</b>  | 40.56 |  |                       | <b>Base</b>        | 40.57        |
| <b>Context</b>                           | <b>Type</b> | <b>Description</b>                                     |       |  | <b>Dimensions (m)</b> |                    |              |
|  |             |  |       |  | <b>Length</b>         | <b>Width</b>       | <b>Depth</b> |
|  | Layer       | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt topsoil. |       |  | 10.10                 | 3.00               | 0.30         |

2.15 Trench 4 was located in the south-eastern quadrant of the site (Figure 2, Plate 5). No archaeological features, finds or deposits were encountered in the trench.

#### Trench 5

|   |             |  |       |   |                       |                    |              |
|---|-------------|--|-------|---|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <b>Length (m):</b>                      | 10.20       | <b>Width (m):</b>  | 3.00  | <b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>               | 0.30                  | <b>Orientation</b> | NNW-SSE      |
| <b>Level at NNW End of Trench (mOD)</b> |             | <b>Top</b>   | 40.79 | <b>Level at SSW End of Trench (mOD)</b> |                       | <b>Top</b>         | 40.79        |
|   |             | <b>Base</b>  | 40.50 |   |                       | <b>Base</b>        | 40.49        |
| <b>Context</b>                          | <b>Type</b> | <b>Description</b>   |       |   | <b>Dimensions (m)</b> |                    |              |
|   |             |  |       |   | <b>Length</b>         | <b>Width</b>       | <b>Depth</b> |
|   | Layer       | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt topsoil.                     |       |   | 10.00                 | 3.20               | 0.27         |
| 501                                     | Cut         | Curvilinear feature.   |       |   | 1.00                  | 0.63               | 0.30         |
| 502                                     | Fill        | Dark brown (10YR 3/3) loose clayey silt. Fill of curvilinear feature [501] |       |   | 1.00                  | 0.63               | 0.30         |
| 503                                     | Cut         | Sub-rounded feature with irregular sides and base. Probable tree bole      |       |   | 2.00                  | 1.40               | 0.14         |
| 504                                     | Fill        | Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loose clayey silt                          |       |   | 2.00                  | 1.40               | 0.14         |

2.16 Trench 5 was located at the southern end of the access road (Figure 2, Plate 5). An undated curvilinear feature [503] was encountered at the southern end of the trench and a probable tree bole was revealed in the north-western corner (Figure 4, Plates 7-8). No further archaeological remains were encountered.

#### Trench 6

|  |             |  |       |  |                       |                    |              |
|--|-------------|--|-------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <b>Length (m):</b>                       | 10.00       | <b>Width (m):</b>                                      | 3.00  | <b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>                | 0.36                  | <b>Orientation</b> | E-W          |
| <b>Level at West End of Trench (mOD)</b> |             | <b>Top</b>   | 40.63 | <b>Level at East End of Trench (mOD)</b> |                       | <b>Top</b>         | 40.74        |
|  |             | <b>Base</b>  | 40.33 |  |                       | <b>Base</b>        | 40.54        |
| <b>Context</b>                           | <b>Type</b> | <b>Description</b>                                     |       |  | <b>Dimensions (m)</b> |                    |              |
|  |             |  |       |  | <b>Length</b>         | <b>Width</b>       | <b>Depth</b> |
|  | Layer       | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt topsoil. |       |  | 10.00                 | 3.00               | 0.30         |

2.17 Trench 6 was located in the centre of the site (Figure 2, Plate 9). No archaeological features, finds or deposits were encountered in the trench.

**Trench 7**

| <b>Length (m):</b>                             | 9.50        | <b>Width (m):</b>   | 3.00                  | <b>Maximum Depth (m):</b>                      | 0.40         | <b>Orientation</b> | NE-SW |
|--|-------------|---|-----------------------|--|--------------|--------------------|-------|
| <b>Level at North-east End of Trench (mOD)</b> |             | <b>Top</b>  | 40.75                 | <b>Level at South-west End of Trench (mOD)</b> |              | <b>Top</b>         | 40.51 |
|  |             | <b>Base</b>   | 40.40                 |  |              | <b>Base</b>        | 40.07 |
| <b>Context</b>                                 | <b>Type</b> | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Dimensions (m)</b> |  |              |                    |       |
|  |             |   | <b>Length</b>         | <b>Width</b>                                   | <b>Depth</b> |                    |       |
|  | Layer       | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt topsoil.                              | 9.50                  | 3.00   | 0.30         |                    |       |
| 701  | Cut         | Linear feature, aligned NW-SE, extending from E baulk. Possibly a former hedge line | 1.95                  | 1.10   | 0.18         |                    |       |
| 702  | Fill        | Brown (10YR 4/3) soft sandy clay with moderate small stones                         | 1.95                  | 1.10   | 0.18         |                    |       |

**2.18** Trench 7 was located in the south-western corner of the site (Figure 2, Plate 10). A single shallow north-west to south-east aligned linear feature was encountered at the southern end of the trench (Figure 5, Plate 11). A sondage was excavated in the south-western corner of the trench, to a depth of 0.50m below the present ground surface, in order to investigate the natural sands and gravels in this area.

**ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS****Pottery**

**2.19** A total of 17 sherds, weighing 135g, was recovered from fill (102) in pit [101]. The bulk of the assemblage (15 sherds, weighing 110g) consisted of sherds from at least two vessels in a coarse St Neots-type ware (fabric B4). The majority were undiagnostic bodysherds, but two rim sherds were present, one from a small carinated bowl or cup and the other from a jar with an everted rim, both dated to the 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> century (McCarthy & Brooks 1988, pp.177-8).

**2.20** Two undiagnostic bodysherds sherds of late Saxon quartz and organic ware (fabric A19), weighing 25g, were also recovered from the same fill.

**Recommendations**

**2.21** Given the small size and fragmentary nature of the assemblage, no further work is proposed at this stage, but it will be included in the assessment of any further stage of work that may be required by the LPA.

**Animal bone**

**2.22** A single fragment of animal bone, weighing less than 1g, was collected from fill (102) of pit [101]. No identification of species or type of bone is possible.

*Recommendations*

**2.23** Given the small size and fragmentary nature of the assemblage, no further work is proposed at this stage, but it will be included in the assessment of any further stage of work that may be required by the LPA.

***Bulk Soil Sample***

**2.24** Approximately 1 litre of the bulk soil sample from (102) was processed and examined under a binocular microscope at x10 magnification in order to assess its potential. The flot contained fragments of charcoal less than 1mm in diameter.

**2.25** No evidence for carbonised seeds was observed.

**2.26** No evidence for insect remains was observed.

**2.27** A magnet passed across both the flot and the residue produced 6 tiny fragments of possible hammerscale.

*Recommendations*

**2.28** Given the lack of ecofacts in the processed sample, or significant quantities of ferrous residue, no further work is proposed.

## 3. Discussion

### *Archaeological and Historical Background*

**3.1** Henlow is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Haneslauue* from the Old English meaning ‘Hill or mound frequented by hens (of wild birds)’ (Mills 2003). The village was divided between up to five medieval manors including Henlow Warden, Henlow Llanthony, Henlow Grey and Henlow Zouches (Page 1908), whose actual boundaries are unclear. The present site lies at the core of the medieval village.

**3.2** Little evidence of the medieval village of Henlow (HER 17111) remains, although St Mary’s Church, located 200m to the east, has 12<sup>th</sup> century origins (HER 1071). Manor Farmhouse (HER 5002), located to the south at 87 High Street, is recorded as dating, in part, to the early 16<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. It may form part of the manor of Henlow Grey. Henlow Grange (HER 714), 800m to the south-east, which is of mid-18<sup>th</sup> century date, is believed to have replaced an earlier building which may have formed part of the manor of Henlow Warden.

**3.3** Evidence for earlier activity in the area, in the form of cropmarks, has been identified 600m to the west at Clifton where a prehistoric oval enclosure, possibly a long barrow, has been identified (HER 15096). A small irregular prehistoric enclosure (HER 15095), and five Early Bronze Age inhumation burials (HER 394), lie 700m to the west. Further prehistoric cropmarks of linear and curvilinear features are known to the west of Manor Farm, 300m to the west (HER 1888).

**3.4** Little evidence is noted for the Roman and Saxon periods, although the Viatores identified the line of a potential Roman road (HER 5342) to the north of Henlow, turning from a north-south alignment to east-west and running through Clifton. A Saxon pot has been uncovered to the east of Clifton, 700m to the west (HER 393) and the mound indicated in the name Henlow (see above) may indicate the presence of a Saxon or earlier burial mound (HER 790). If the road identified by the Viatores is genuine then it is possible that it led activity away from this area and may explain the sparse evidence from this period. However, it should be noted that the reliability of the evidence for such roads is heavily debated.

**3.5** The existing village is characterised by a number of post-medieval buildings and by the 19<sup>th</sup> century Henlow Park (HER 6993). Further activity of this period is recorded in the form of gravel pits identified to the east (HER 2931) and northwest (HER 2524 and HER 2525) of the site.

### *Research Aims*

**3.6** The general aim of the present evaluation was to consider the location, depth, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that would be liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published local and regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott & Brown 2008; Oake et al 2007), if they were discovered.

**3.7** A number of site specific research aims were also identified:



**3.7.1** As the study area lies approximately 100m to the east of a tributary of the River Ivel it was considered that the present investigation had the potential for uncovering evidence of late prehistoric or early Roman activity within the Ivel/Ouse river system.

- Although no definite evidence for such activity was encountered during the evaluation, the presence of the curvilinear feature at the southern end of Trench 5 may be significant. A number of cropmarks of curvilinear features, indicating possible enclosures of late prehistoric or Roman date, have been identified at Manor Farm (HER 1888), approximately 300m to the west. Other cropmarks, suggesting the presence of prehistoric funerary monuments, have been identified at Clifton to the west of Henlow (HER 15096 & 15095).

**3.7.2** It was also considered that the present evaluation had the potential to uncover evidence relating to the development of the earliest settlement at Henlow, and its relationship to the later village.

- This aim has clearly been met as definite evidence of late Saxon or Saxo-Norman occupation was recorded during the present investigation in the form of a probable domestic rubbish pit located in Trench 1 in the north-eastern corner of the site. This may have been located to the rear of a property fronting a precursor to High Street.

**3.7.3** Two undated or natural features were also present. These comprised an irregular pit-like feature, cut [503] in Trench 5, which has been interpreted as a possible tree-throw, and shallow north-west to south-east aligned linear feature, cut [701] in Trench 7. This ran at a right angle to the existing fence and gradually petered out to the north-west. It has been interpreted as a former hedge line, of probable post-medieval date.

## Conclusions

**3.8** The trial trenches represent a sample in excess of 10% of the development site by area. This was considered by the LPA to be appropriate to meet the aims of the evaluation, and to assess the risk that development of the site would encounter archaeological remains of significance. The investigation has shown that there had been little disturbance across the site. Within the trenches a limited number of features were identified, comprising a pit containing pottery of 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century date [101], an undated pit or tree bole [503], an undated curvilinear feature [501], and a post-medieval hedge line [701].

**3.9** The evaluation of the site has revealed evidence which can contribute to the research aims previously identified. An undated curvilinear feature, possibly relating to late prehistoric or Roman activity in the Ivel valley, was encountered in Trench 5, and clear evidence of late Saxon or Saxo-Norman occupation was recorded in the form of a probable domestic rubbish pit located in Trench 1 in the north-eastern corner of the site.

**3.10** Taking this evidence alongside the evidence for archaeological activity in the general vicinity of the site, the overall risk that the proposed development would disturb archaeological remains of significance may be considered to be *High*.

*Confidence Rating*

**3.11** In the course of the fieldwork, weather and ground conditions were acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. There were no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which was less than *High*.



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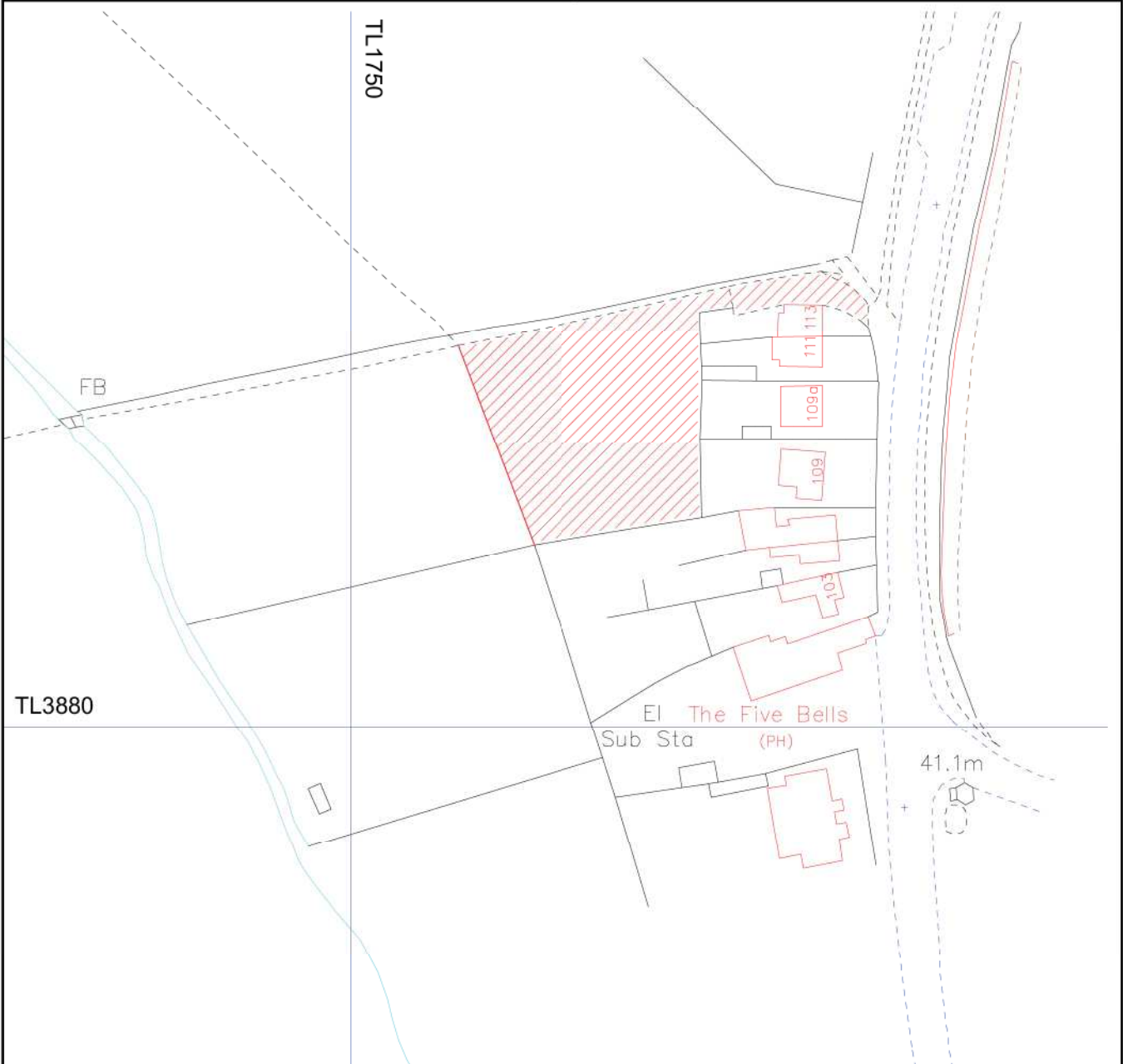
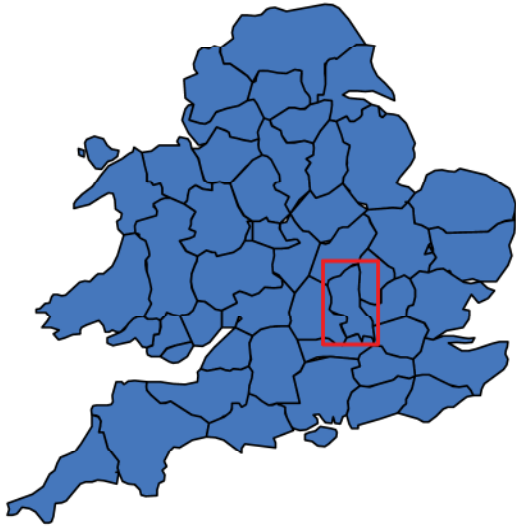
Oake M, Luke M, Dawson M, Edgeworth M and Murphy P (2007) *Bedfordshire Archaeology – Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy -* (Bedfordshire Archaeology Monograph 9)

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW) 1984 *Soil Map 1:25000 scale, Sheet 4, Eastern England*. SSEW: Rothamsted, Harpenden

## 4. Illustrations

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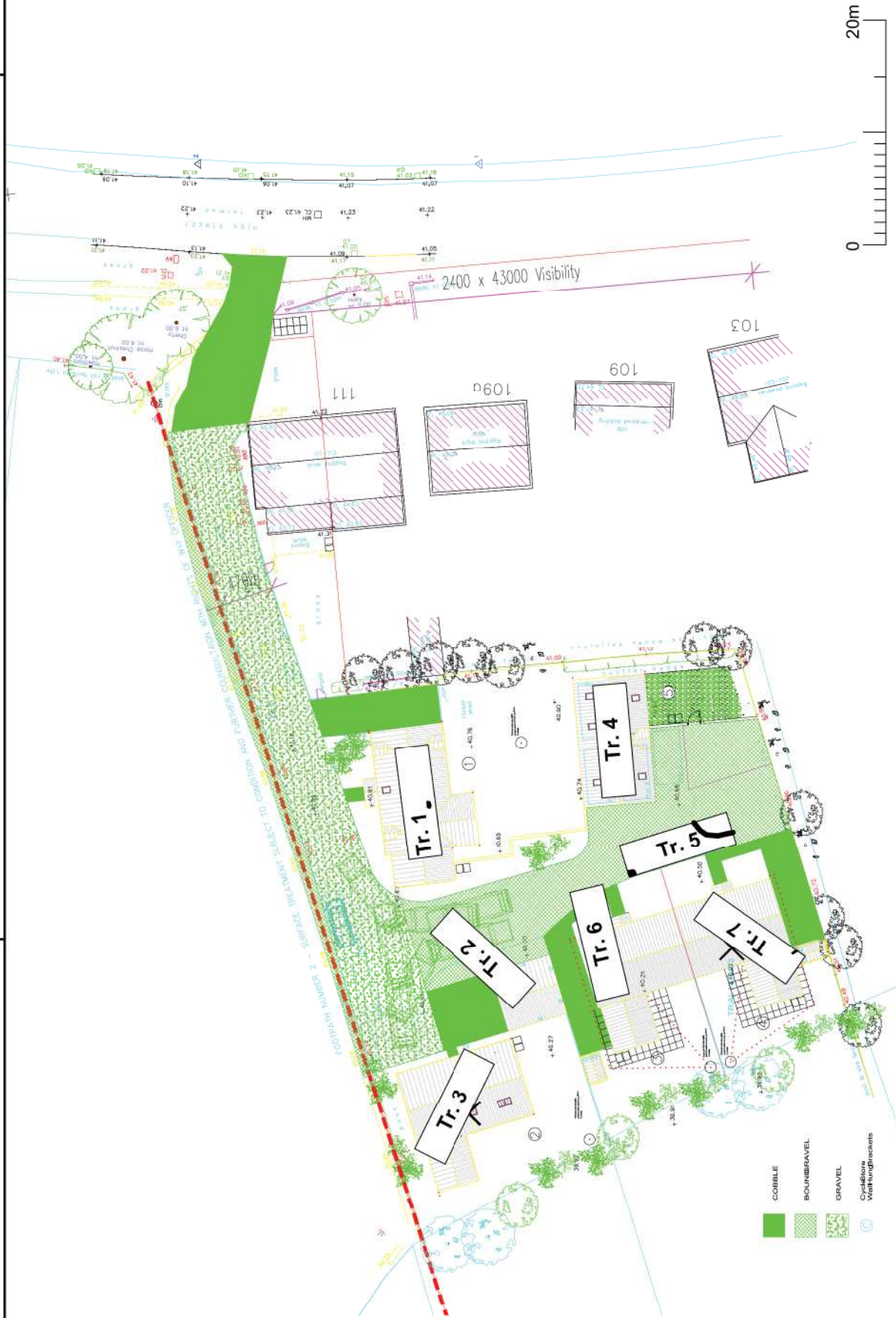


Site Location

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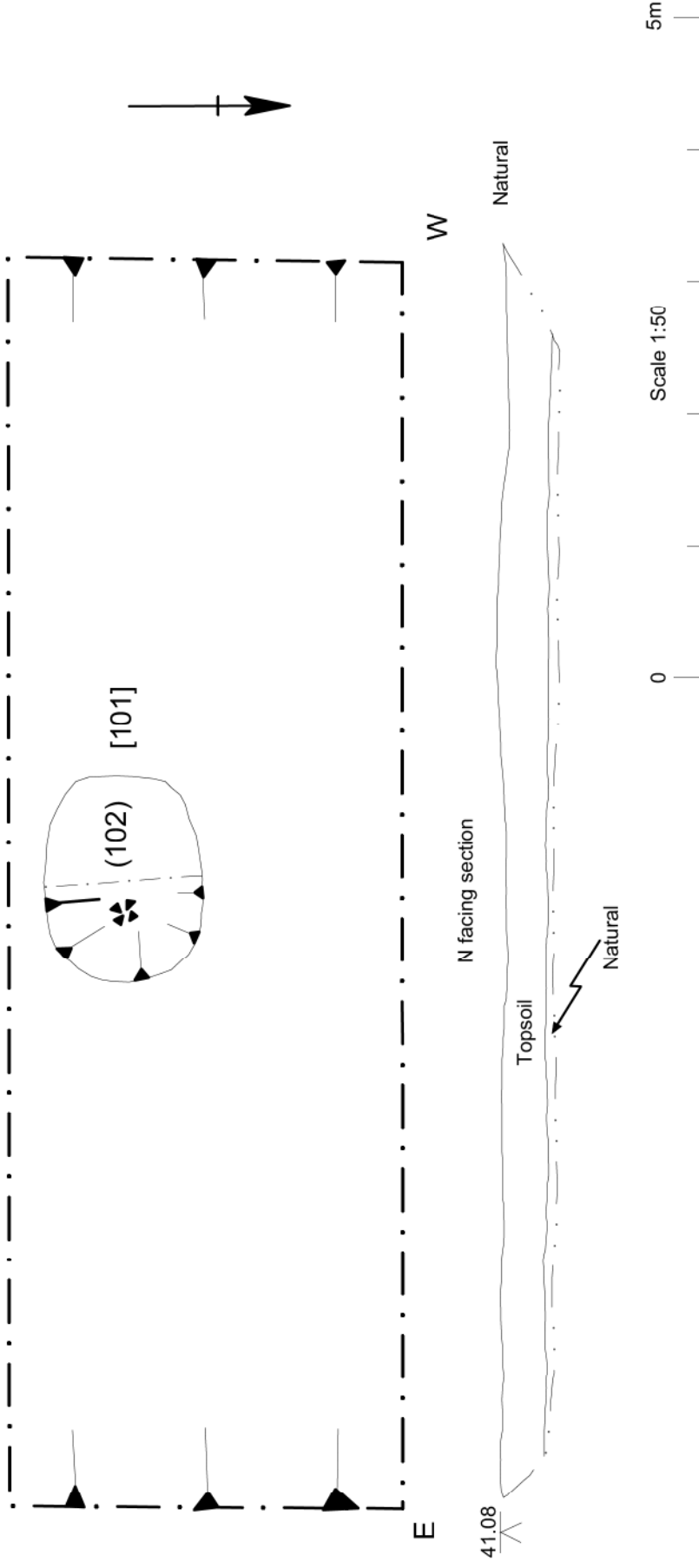
Scale 1:1000

Figure 1

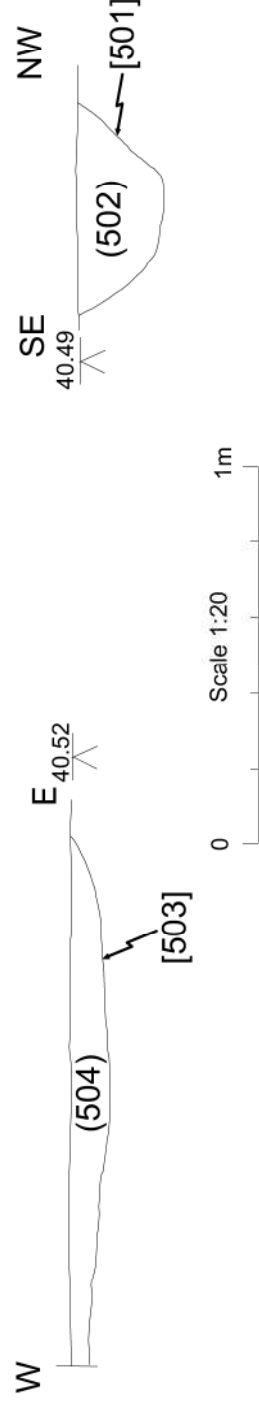
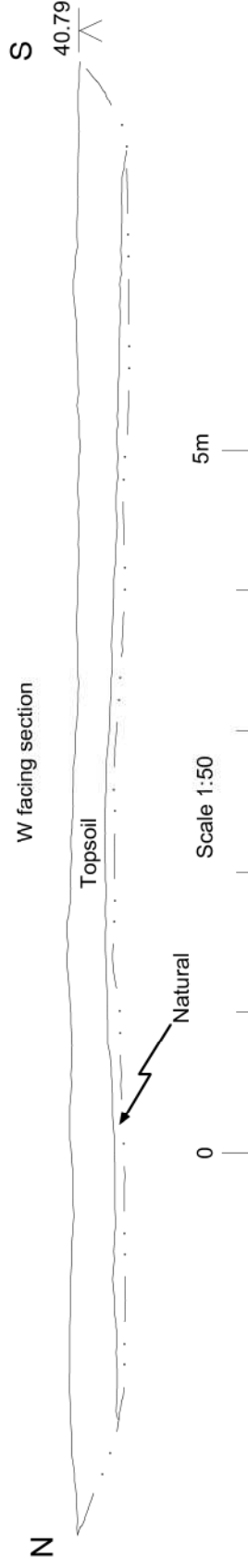
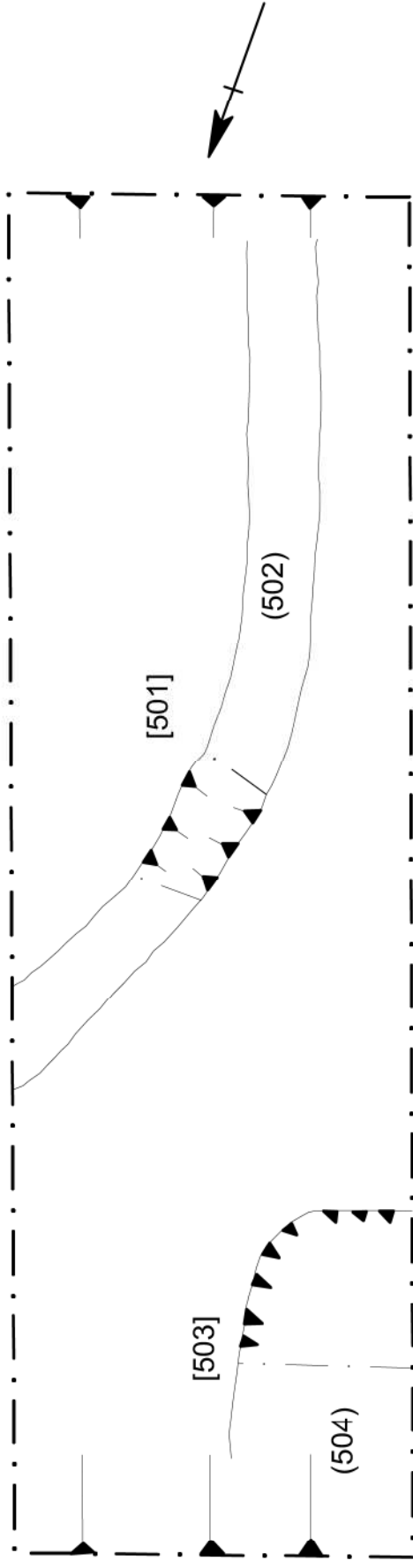


Trench location

Scale 1:500  
Figure 2

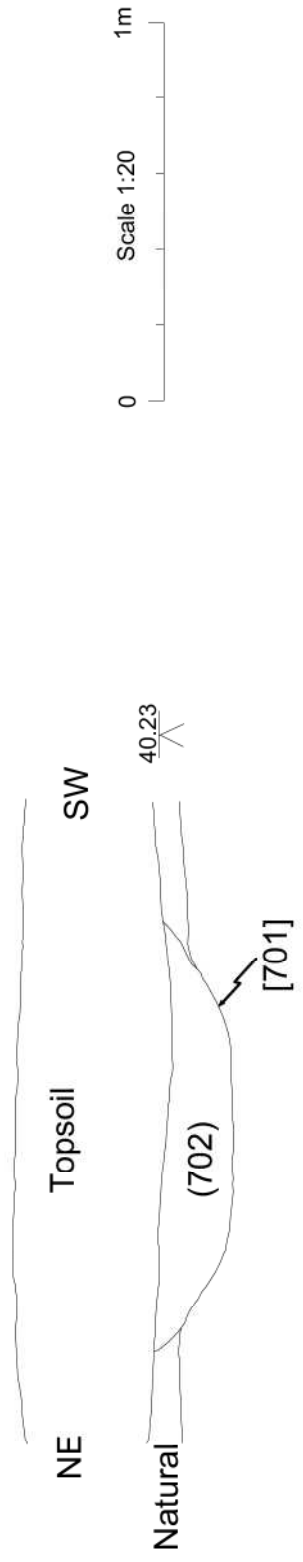
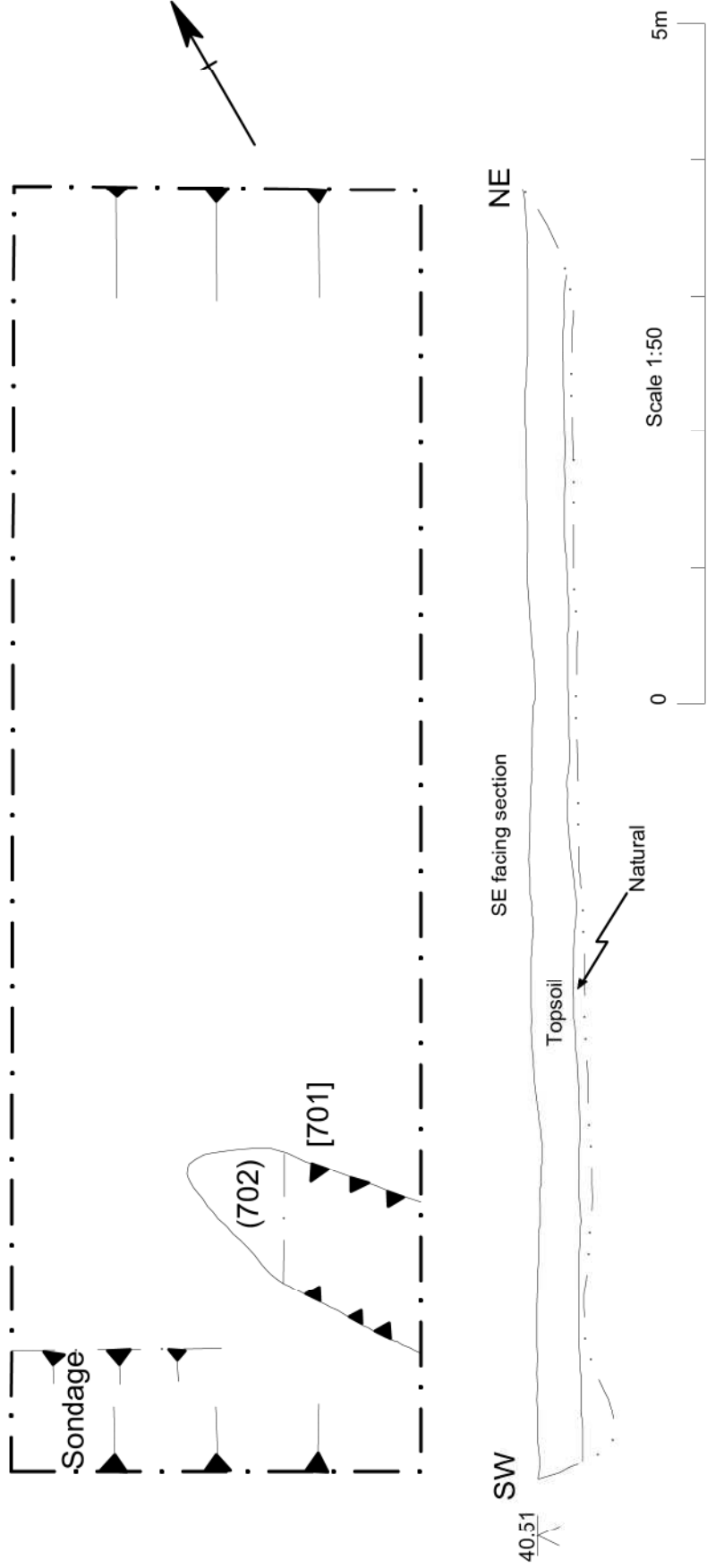


Trench 1: Plan and sections



Trench 5: Plan and sections





Trench 7: Plan and sections



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking east



Plate 2: Pit [101], looking west





Plate 3: Trench 2, looking south-west



Plate 4: Trench 3, looking south-east





Plate 5: Trench 4, looking east

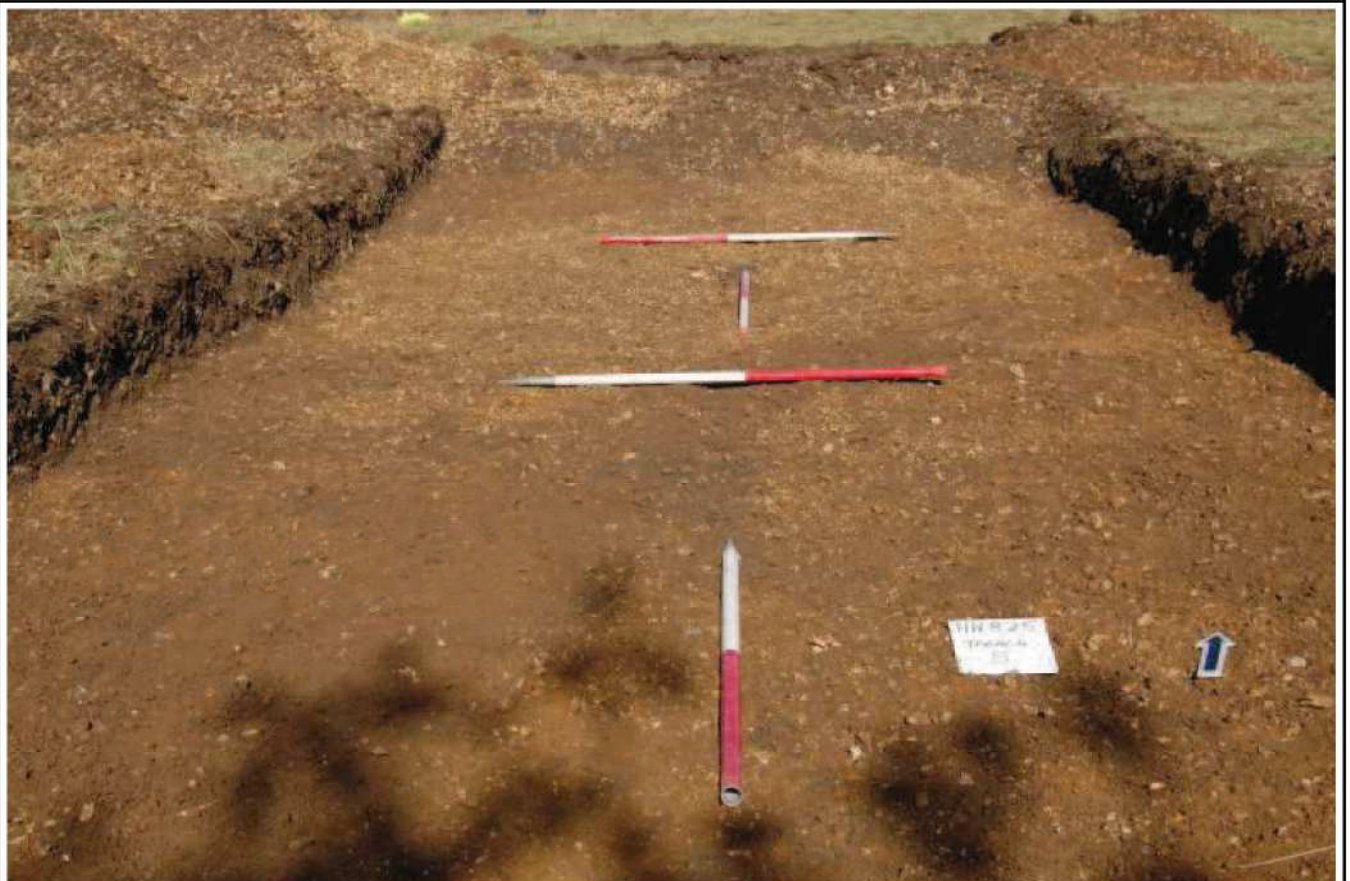


Plate 6: Trench 5, looking north-west





Plate 7: Feature [501], looking south-west



Plate 8: Feature [503], looking north





Plate 9: Trench 6, looking east



Plate 10: Trench 7, looking south-east





Plate 11: Feature [701], looking south-east





# Appendix

## OASIS Data Record

| <b>OASIS ID: heritage1-63874</b>       |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Project details</b>                 |  |
| Project name                           | Henlow, land r/o 109-113 High Street   |
| Short description of the project       | <p>In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to develop land to the r/o 109-113 High Street, Henlow, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by LSF Properties Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation.</p> <p>Seven trial trenches were opened across the proposed development area. The investigation showed that there had been little disturbance across the site. Within the trenches a limited number of features were identified, comprising a pit containing pottery of 10<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> century date [101], an undated pit or tree bole [503], an undated curvilinear feature [501] and a post-medieval hedge line [701].</p> <p>The evaluation of the site has identified clear evidence of 10<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> century activity on the site and an undated curvilinear feature that may represent either a tree throw hole or a roundhouse. Taking this evidence alongside the evidence for archaeological activity in the general vicinity of the site, the overall risk that the proposed development would disturb archaeological remains of significance may be considered to be High.</p> |
| Project dates                          | Start: 06-10-2009 End: 09-10-2009  |
| Previous/future work                   | No / Not known   |
| Any associated project reference codes | HN825 - Contracting Unit No.   |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation   |
| Current Land use                       | Other 5 - Garden   |
| Monument type                          | PIT Early Medieval   |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Early Medieval   |
| Methods & techniques                   | 'Targeted Trenches'  |
| Development type                       | Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)   |
| Prompt                                 | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16  |
| Position in the planning process       | After full determination (eg. As a condition)  |
| <b>Project location</b>                |  |
| Country                                | England  |
| Site location                          | BEDFORDSHIRE MID BEDFORDSHIRE HENLOW Land r/o 109-113 High Street  |
| Postcode                               | SG16 6AE   |
| Study area                             | 1950.00 Square metres  |
| Site coordinates                       | TL 17592 38805 52.0347339465 -0.285538390794 52 02 05 N 000 17 07 W Point  |
| <b>Project creators</b>                |  |
| Name of Organisation                   | Heritage Network   |
| Project brief originator               | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  |
| Project design originator              | Heritage Network   |
| Project director/manager               | David Hillelson  |
| Project supervisor                     | Mark Winter  |
| Type of sponsor/funding body           | Developer  |
| Name of sponsor/funding body           | LSF Properties Ltd   |
| <b>Project archives</b>                |  |
| Physical Archive recipient             | Bedford Museums  |

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive ID           | BEDFM2009.58   |
| Physical Contents             | 'Ceramics','Environmental'   |
| Digital Archive recipient     | Bedford Museum   |
| Digital Archive ID            | BEDFM2009.58   |
| Digital Contents              | 'other'  |
| Digital Media available       | 'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Text'                             |
| Paper Archive recipient       | Bedford Museums  |
| Paper Archive ID              | BEDFM2009.58   |
| Paper Contents                | 'other'  |
| Paper Media available         | 'Context sheet','Diary','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'                 |
| <b>Project bibliography 1</b> |  |
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  |
| Title                         | Land to the rear of 109-113 High Street, Henlow, Bedfordshire. Archaeological Evaluation |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Ashworth, H.   |
| Other bibliographic details   | Report Number 556  |
| Date                          | 2009   |
| Issuer or publisher           | Heritage Network   |
| Place of issue or publication | Letchworth, Hertfordshire  |
| Description                   | A4 comb bound booklet, green cover, 12 pages + 5 figures and 11 photographic plates      |