

HERITAGE NETWORK



**Land adjacent to
11 SCHOOL LANE
Greenfield, Beds.**

HN901

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION***

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

Land adjacent to
11 SCHOOL LANE,
Greenfield, Beds.

Project ref.: HN901
LPA ref.: MB/07/00496/FULL and MB/07/01240/FULL
Museum Accession no.: LUTNM: 2011.02

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared on behalf of J.J. Kelly and Sons Ltd

by

Mark Winter, BSc (HONS) PgDip

Report no. 640

February 2011

© The Heritage Network Ltd

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

Contents

	Summary.....	Page i
Section 1	Introduction.....	Page 1
Section 2	Fieldwork	Page 2
Section 3	Discussion.....	Page 8
Section 4	Bibliography.....	Page 10
Section 5	Illustrations	following Page 12
Appendix	OASIS summary sheet.....	Page 13

The front cover shows the site looking north

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by James Snee and Mark Winter. The report text and illustrations were prepared by Mark Winter and Helen Ashworth and edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Paul Brignell, B L Architecture; J.J. Kelly and Sons Ltd; and Hannah Firth, Archaeology Officer, Central Bedfordshire Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	Land adjacent to 11 School Lane, Greenfield, Bedfordshire, MK45 5DE		
County:	Bedfordshire	District:	Central Bedfordshire
Village/town:	Greenfield	Parish:	Flitton and Greenfield
Planning reference:	MB/07/00496/FULL, MB/07/01240/FULL	NGR:	TL 0529 3485
Client name and address:	J. J. Kelly and Sons Ltd, Redlands, Woodbury Hill Path, Luton, Beds. LU2 7JR		
Nature of work:	Rural residential	Current land use:	Garden, garage & outhouse
Site Status:	N/a	Reason for investigation:	Direction of LPA (PPS5)
Position in planning process:	After full determination	Project brief originator:	Local Authority
Size of affected area:	c.312m ²	Size of area investigated:	c.45m ²
Site code:	HN901	Other reference:	Museum accession TBC
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc...	Field evaluation	Archive recipient:	Luton Museum
Start of work:	26/01/11	Finish of work:	27/01/11
Related HER nos:	n/a	Periods represented:	Unknown
OASIS UID:	heritage1-90710	Significant finds:	None
Monument types:	1 x ditch, 1x gully, 2 x postholes, 2 x layers		
Physical archive:	Pottery, CBM, wood, charcoal		
Previous summaries/reports:	None		

Synopsis:

In response to the requirements of the planning permission for the development of land adjacent to 11 School Lane, Greenfield, Beds, the Heritage Network was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site.

Three trial trenches were excavated across the site, revealing a general stratigraphy consisting of topsoil and subsoil over the natural clay. In Trench 2 a layer of alluvium, possibly representing a palaeochannel, was present below the subsoil. A number of features were encountered, including two postholes, a gully, a levelling layer and a boundary ditch, all of post-medieval date. No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.

On the basis of these results, the risk that the development might encounter archaeological remains of significance may be considered to be *Low* for all periods.

Page left blank

1 Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of BL Architects, acting on behalf of J.J. Kelly and Sons Ltd, as part of the archaeological evaluation of the proposed redevelopment of land adjacent to 11 School Lane, Greenfield, Bedfordshire.

1.2 In 2008, following an appeal, partial planning permission for the development (ref: MB/07/00496/FULL and MB/07/01240/FULL) was granted by Mid Bedfordshire District Council (MBC), subject to a standard archaeological condition issued under the then planning guidance PPG16.

1.3 In 2009 MBC was superseded by Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) and in 2010, PPG16 was replaced by the Department of Communities and Local Government's *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5).

1.4 Condition 6 of both planning consents states that:

No development shall take place until the investigation and recording of any archaeological remains has taken place in accordance with a scheme which shall first be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

1.5 The scheme of archaeological work on the present site forms part of an incremental process that may include one or more stages of field investigation, analysis and report preparation, leading to the publication of the findings and the deposition of the project archive with an approved repository.

1.6 The study area is located on the southern side of School Lane, centred on NGR TL 0529 3485. The plot currently forms open land, occupied by a garage and a wooden stable and is surrounded by residential houses.

1.7 The present site is located in the historic core of the village of Greenfield. Documentary evidence suggests that the settlement may have late Saxon or early medieval origins. Archaeological investigations within other Bedfordshire villages have demonstrated that there is the potential for sub-surface remains of Saxon and early medieval date to survive well within such rural contexts. The Saxon and early medieval periods are not well understood within Bedfordshire and research into the development of rural settlements during these periods is a local and regional objective.

1.8 The aim of the evaluation has been to consider the location, extent, character, date, condition, significance and quality of any remains that 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 regional research agenda should they be discovered (Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Oake et al 2007; Medlycott & Brown 2008). It was considered that the present investigation had the potential to contribute to a number of regional research topics, including:

- an understanding of the development of rural settlement in Bedfordshire from the Saxon period onwards;
- an understanding of the character and development of early medieval and later settlement at Greenfield;

- an understanding of the character of the Saxon and early medieval rural economy in Bedfordshire.

1.9 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 mitigation measures, if any, may be required to allow the development to proceed.

2 Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The study area is located on the southern side of School Lane, on gently sloping ground at a height of approximately 65m AOD. The land currently forms open land, occupied by a garage and a wooden stable and is surrounded by residential houses.

2.2 The solid geology of the study area consists of Jurassic and Cretaceous clays, overlain by soils of the Evesham 3 Association (411c) which are described as:

'Slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils, and fine loamy over clayey soils. Some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged non-calcareous clayey soils.' (SSEW 1983).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.3 The earliest evidence for archaeological activity in the vicinity of the site comes from chance finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, located beyond the outskirts of the village approximately 150m to the south-west of the site (HER 2764 & HER 3870).

2.4 A postulated Roman road (Viatores no.170b) (HER 5020) runs close to the village and this has been identified with a strip of road metalling located in a field approximately 500m to the north-east of the study area (HER 10449). The important Roman occupation at Ruxox (HER 918) lies approximately 1km to the north of the village. Excavations on the site revealed evidence for substantial buildings and a possible temple.

2.5 Greenfield is not recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although the nearby manor of Pulloxhill is mentioned. By the early medieval period there is a settlement recorded at Greenfield, described as an outlier of the manor of Pulloxhill (HER 17000). The present village is still largely contained within the area occupied by the medieval village.

2.6 Both Dunstable Priory and Woburn Abbey had watermills in Greenfield during the medieval period and at least one was located on Mill Lane (HER 2624), approximately 450m to the north of the study area. This has been documented since c.1200 and is believed to have still been in operation in the 17th century. The miller's house and the dam survived into the mid 20th century, but had been demolished by 1976.

2.7 A number of post-medieval buildings are located close to the present site, including a Grade II listed building of 17th and 18th century date at 16-18 School Lane and a row of cottages, also Grade II listed and of 17th and 18th century date, at 20 – 30 School Lane (HER 3629 & HER 13665).

METHODOLOGY

2.8 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Design, current health and safety legislation, and the appropriate IFA and ALGAO guidance documents.

2.9 It was initially planned to excavate four trenches across the site, however due to the presence of an overhead power line, and with the agreement of the Archaeological Officer, only Trenches 2 to 4 were excavated. It was not possible to open Trench 1 in the north-eastern corner of the site.

2.10 The remaining three trenches were located by triangulation from known points using fibreglass tape measures and were opened using a 6-tonne tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. Spoil from the machining was inspected for archaeological artefacts and a metal detector was used to scan the spoil heaps for metal finds. The trenches were machined to the first significant archaeological horizon, or to the natural geological horizon, as appropriate.

2.11 The trenches were cleaned by hand, and all potential archaeological features and deposits were sampled to ascertain their nature, depth, date, and quality of preservation.

2.12 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.

RESULTS

2.13 Three evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. They were positioned to focus on the areas that would be subject to disturbance in the course of the development. Trench 2 measured 12.90m in length by 1.70m in width; Trench 3 measured 7.70m in length by 1.60m in width; and Trench 4 measured 7.60m in length by 1.60m in width; giving a total coverage of 46.41m², representing a sample of 14.8% of the development area.

Trench 2

2.14 Trench 2 was located at the northern end of the site (Figure 2). It was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 12.90m in length, 1.7m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m (Figure 3, Plate 1). A sondage was excavated to a depth of 1.09m below the present ground surface at its northern end to investigate the character of deposit (205) and of the underlying natural.

Trench 2 data:

Length (m):	12.90	Width (m):	1.70	Maximum Depth (m):	1.09	Orientation	NE-SW
Level at SW End of Trench (mOD)		Top	64.28	Level at NE End of Trench (mOD)		Top	64.21
		Base	63.81			Base	63.65
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
-	Layer	Black (10YR 2/1) clayey silt topsoil with occasional pebble inclusions	12.90+	1.70+	0.35		
-	Layer	Very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clayey silt subsoil	12.90+	1.70+	0.10		
-	Natural	Yellow (10YR 7/6) sandy silt	12.90+	1.70+	-		
201	Fill	Black (10YR 2/1) sandy silt. Fill of [202].	0.28	0.28	0.10		
202	Cut	Circular posthole	0.28	0.28	0.10		
203	Fill	Black (10YR 2/1) sandy silt. Fill of [204].	0.36	0.36	0.08		
204	Cut	Circular posthole	0.36	0.36	0.08		
205	Layer	Pale brown, grey and yellowish brown silty clay alluvial deposit	10.30+	1.70+	0.60		

2.15 The stratigraphy in the trench consisted of a layer of black (10YR 2/1) clayey silt topsoil, 0.35m in depth, above very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clayey silt subsoil 0.10m in depth. Below the subsoil was a mixed pale brown, grey and yellowish brown sandy silt deposit, context (205), which extended across the centre of the trench. A sondage excavated in the north-western corner revealed that it measured over 0.60m in depth.

2.16 The natural substratum, which consisted of yellow (10YR 7/6) sandy silt, was revealed beneath the subsoil only at the northern and southern ends of the trench.

2.17 Two postholes were recorded in the trench, cut into layer (205). Posthole [202] measured 0.28m in diameter, by 0.10m in depth and contained a single black (10YR 2/1) sandy silt fill, (201). Posthole [204] measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.08m in depth and contained a single black (10YR 2/1) sandy silt fill, (203) (Figure 4, Plate 4). No finds were present in the fills of either feature. Investigation of an irregular feature at the southern end of the trench demonstrated that it represents the remains of a tree bole.

2.18 A sondage was excavated in the north-western corner of the trench in order to investigate the character of layer (205) and the natural (Figure 3). The sondage measured 4m in length, 0.50m in width and was excavated to a depth of 1.09m below the present ground surface. It demonstrated that layer (205), which was present across much of the trench and consisted of areas of pale brown, grey and yellowish brown soft silty clay alluvial deposits, was over 0.60m in depth and was natural in origin. It has been interpreted as possibly representing the fill of a palaeochannel.

Trench 3

2.19 Trench 3 was located in the centre of the site, approximately 9m to the south of Trench 2 (Figure 2). It was orientated east to west and measured 7.70m in length, 1.6m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m (Figure 3, Plate 2).

Trench 3 data:

Length (m):	7.70	Width (m):	1.60	Maximum Depth (m):	0.60	Orientation	E - W
Level at E End of Trench(mOD)		Top	64.33	Level at W End of Trench (mOD)		Top	64.38
		Base	63.77			Base	63.77
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
-	Layer	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty clay topsoil	7.70+	1.60+	0.30		
-	Layer	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay subsoil	7.70+	1.60+	0.20		
-	Natural	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay	7.70+	1.60+	-		
301	Cut	Linear gully, aligned NE – SW.	1.20+	0.70	0.21		
302	Fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay. Fill of [301].	1.20+	0.70	0.21		
303	Layer	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay levelling layer	1.25+	0.60+	0.05		

2.20 The stratigraphy in Trench 3 consisted of a layer of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty clay topsoil, 0.30m in depth, above dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay subsoil, 0.20m in depth. Layer (303), a shallow deposit of yellowish brown silty clay, 0.05m in depth, was observed below the subsoil on the southern side of the trench. The natural substratum, which consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay, was revealed beneath layer (303) to the south and beneath the subsoil to the north.

2.21 Gully [301] ran along the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment (Figure 3). Its exposed area measured 1.20m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.21m in depth (Figure 4). The feature contained a single fill, context (302), which consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay which closely resembled the subsoil. Sherds of pottery, dating to the 19th or

early 20th century, and fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered from the fill.

2.22 Layer (303) was observed at the western end of the trench, and comprised a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay which measured over 1.25m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.05m in depth. It was truncated on its northern edge by gully [301] (Figure 4). This has been interpreted as a levelling layer within a natural hollow. A modern land drain, running on a north-east – south-west alignment, was also encountered in the north-west corner of the trench to the west of [301] (Figure 3).

Trench 4

2.23 Trench 4 was located close to the eastern boundary of the site, to the south-east of Trench 3 and was orientated east to west (Figure 2). The trench measured 7.60m in length, 1.6m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m.

Trench 4 data:

Length (m):	7.60	Width (m):	1.60	Maximum Depth (m):	0.80	Orientation	E - W
Level at W End of Trench(mOD)		Top	64.24	Level at E End of Trench (mOD)		Top	64.30
		Base	63.69			Base	63.78
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
-	Layer	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty clay topsoil	7.60+	1.60+	0.30		
-	Layer	Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) silty clay subsoil	7.60+	1.60+	0.20		
-	Natural	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay	7.60+	1.60+	-		
401	Cut	N – S aligned linear ditch, with U-shaped profile	1.60+	2.00	0.28		
402	Fill	Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay. Fill of [401].	1.60+	2.00	0.28		

2.24 The stratigraphy in Trench 4 consisted of a layer of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty clay topsoil, 0.30m in depth, above dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) silty clay subsoil, 0.20m in depth. The natural substratum, which consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay, was revealed beneath the subsoil.

2.25 A ditch, cut [401], was recorded running north – south across the centre of the trench. Its exposed area measured 1.60m in length, 2.00m in width and 0.28m in depth (Figure 4). The ditch contained a single fill, context (402) which comprised very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt and contained a single sherd of brown glazed ware of 18th / 19th century date. The feature aligned with a linear depression which extended across the site and may represent a former boundary.

FINDS ASSESSMENT**Finds Concordance**

Context	Pottery		CBM		Wood		Charcoal	
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)
302	5	70	3	45	1	70	2	5
402	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6	85	3	45	1	70	2	5

Pottery

2.26 A total of 6 sherds of pottery, weighing 85g, was recovered from two stratified contexts. The bulk of the assemblage was collected from context (302), the fill of gully [301] and consisted of 3 blue and white glazed sherds, a bowl rim in blue and yellow glazed ware and a yellow glazed base sherd, all of which date to the 19th or early 20th century. No cross-joining sherds were present. A brown glazed sherd, of 18th or 19th century date, was recovered from fill (402) in ditch [401].

Recommendations

2.27 Given the small size and fragmentary nature of this assemblage, no further work is proposed on this material.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

2.28 Three fragments of CBM, weighing 45g, were recovered from context (302). They all appear to represent fragments of post-medieval peg tile of probable 19th or early 20th century date.

Recommendations

2.29 Given the small size and fragmentary nature of this assemblage, no further work is proposed on this material.

Wood

2.30 A single piece of wood, weighing 70g, was recovered from context (302). This appears to represent the remains of a modern fence post.

Recommendations

2.31 Given the small size and fragmentary nature of this assemblage, no further work is proposed on this material.

Charcoal

2.32 Two pieces of charcoal, weighing 5g, were recovered from context (302). Such material is not uncommon in a post-medieval boundary feature.

Recommendations

2.33 Given the small size and fragmentary nature of this assemblage, no further work is proposed on this material.

3 Discussion

Archaeological Background

3.1 The study area is located in the core of the medieval village of Greenfield. Evidence for activity dating from the later prehistoric onwards has been identified within a 1km radius of the site. The 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey 25" County series shows the site as an open paddock in 1882.

3.2 Three trenches were excavated across the present site in order to investigate its archaeological potential. These revealed a number of features, comprising two postholes and two linear features, all of which appear to be of post-medieval, or later, date.

3.3 Postholes [202] and [204] appear to represent the remains of a fenced boundary running east to west within the present property. No finds were recovered from their fills but it is likely that they date to the post-medieval or modern periods.

3.4 Linear [301] was observed in Trench 3, running north-east to south-west. Pottery of 19th and early 20th century date was recovered from its fill. This may represent the remains of an internal plot boundary.

3.5 Ditch [401] appears to align with a depression in the ground which was observed running north – south across the site. Pottery of 18th or 19th century date was recovered from its fill. This feature is on a similar alignment to an existing hedge at the front of the site, suggesting that the ditch represents an earlier southern continuation of a boundary feature.

3.6 Two deposits were also encountered during the present project. An area of silty clay 0.05m in depth, context (303), was identified in Trench 3 and was interpreted as infilling of a natural hollow. A possible alluvial deposit of over 0.60m in depth, context (205), was recorded in Trench 2. Two possible edges were observed on the northern and southern sides but the deposit was not observed in any other trench. It is possible that this material relates to a large palaeochannel.

Research Design

3.7 The aim of the evaluation has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that 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 regional research agenda (Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Oake et al 2007; Medlycott & Brown 2008), should they be discovered. It was considered that the present investigation had the potential to contribute to a number of regional research topics, including:

- an understanding of the development of rural settlement in Bedfordshire from the Saxon period onwards;
- an understanding of the character and development of early medieval and later settlement at Greenfield;
- an understanding of the character of the Saxon and early medieval rural economy in Bedfordshire.

Conclusions

3.8 Despite the defined archaeological potential of the site, the archaeological finds, features and deposits recorded during the present project did not meet any of the identified research aims. No evidence for activity predating the late post-medieval period was encountered, and those features, finds and deposits revealed in the evaluation trenches were of local significance only.

3.9 The trenches were targeted evenly across the site in areas that would be subject to disturbance from the development groundworks. Approximately 15% of the area directly affected by the new development was investigated.

3.10 On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might disturb archaeological remains of any significance may be considered to be *Low* for all periods.

Confidence Rating

3.11 The archaeological trial trenching did not reveal any archaeological features, deposits or artefacts of significance during the investigation.

3.12 The weather and ground conditions resulted in waterlogging of all trenches, which factor may have had a slight negative influence on the identification and recording of potential archaeological features and deposits. On this basis, the confidence rating for the work may be considered to be *Moderate to High*.

4 Bibliography

- British Geological Survey, 1981, Sheet 188 “Cambridge” Solid and Drift edition (1:50,000)
- Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the eastern counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology
- Central Bedfordshire Council, 2010, *Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication at Land Adjacent to 11 School Lane, Greenfield, Bedfordshire*.
- Dept. of Communities and Local Government, 2010, *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*. (TSO)
- Dobney et al. 1995, *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations: recommendations concerning the environmental component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2
- English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. (HBMC)
- English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Field Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers’ Guide*. (HBMC)
- English Heritage, 2010, *Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*. (HBMC)
- Gurney, D. et al, 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. ALGAO (EER)
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*.
- Morris, J. 1976, *Domesday Book: Hertfordshire*. Phillimore.
- Oake, M., Luke, M., Dawson, M., Edgeworth, M. & Murphy, P. 2007 *Bedfordshire Archaeology – Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy*. Bedfordshire Archaeology Monograph 9
- Snee, J. 2011 *Land Adjacent to 11 School Lane, Greenfield, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Project Design*, Heritage Network.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW) 1983 *Soil Map Sheet 4, South-East England. Scale 1:250,000*

5 Illustrations

Figure 1 Site location
Figure 2 Site layout
Figure 3 Trench plans
Figure 4 Feature sections

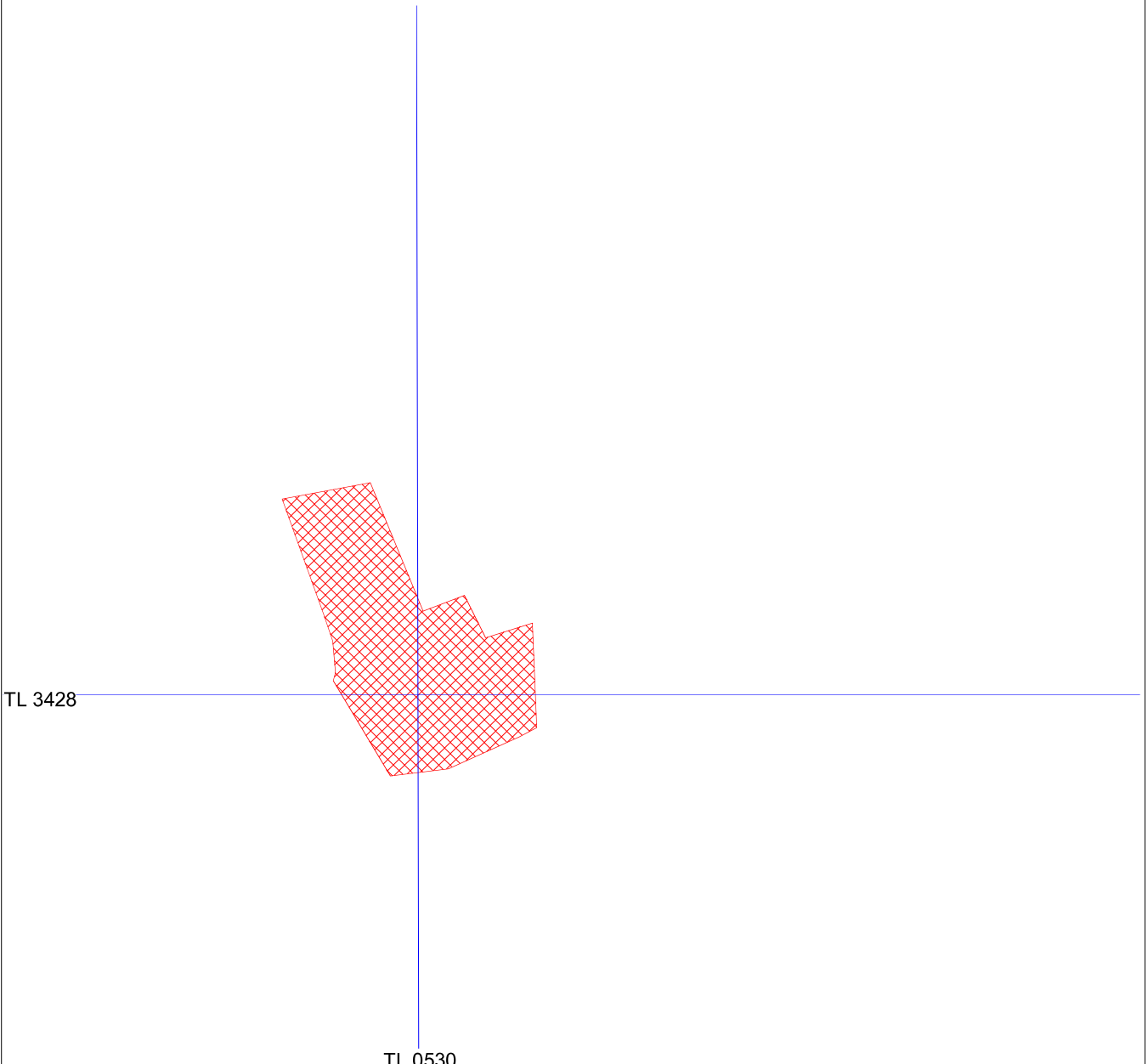
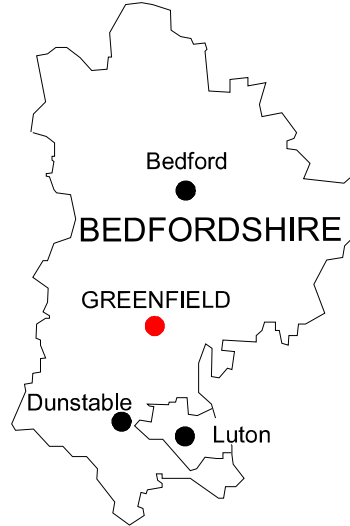
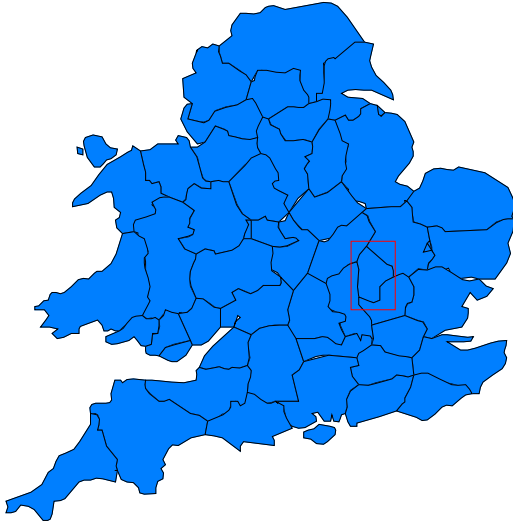
Plate 1 Trench 2 looking NE
Plate 2 Trench 3 looking E
Plate 3 Trench 4 looking W
Plate 4 Postholes [202] & [204], looking NE
Plate 5 Gully [301], looking W
Plate 6 Ditch [401], looking N

Page left blank

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Land adjacent to 11 School Lane,
Greenfield, Beds.

HN901

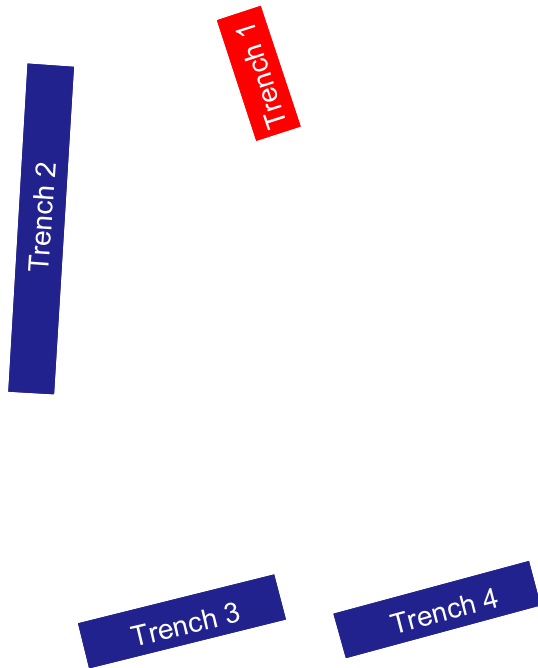


Site Location

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of
the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Licence no.AL100014861

Scale 1:1000

Figure 1

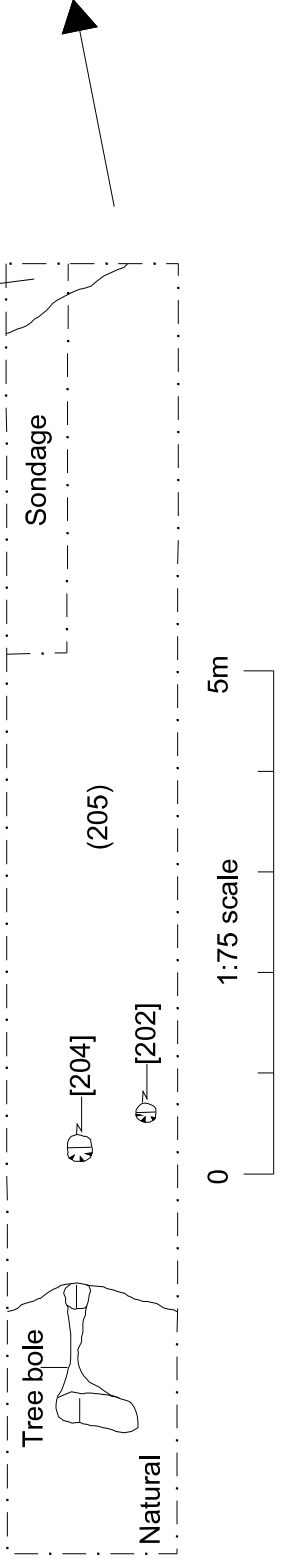


Trench Location Plan

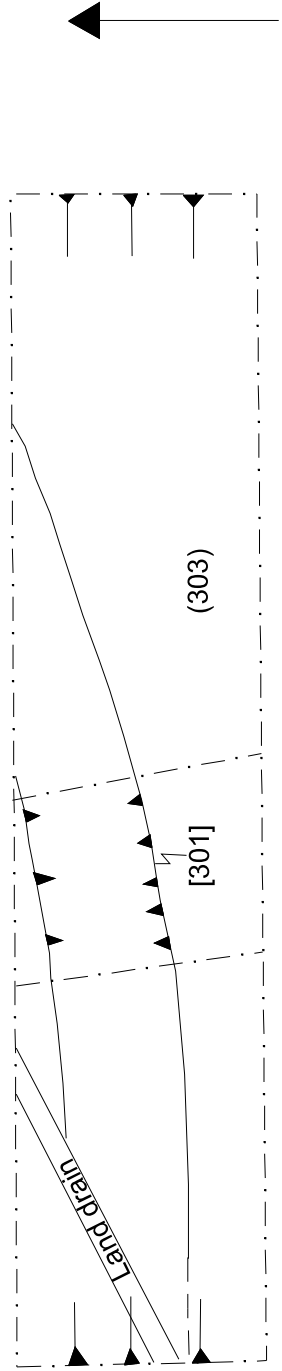
Scale 1:300

Figure 2

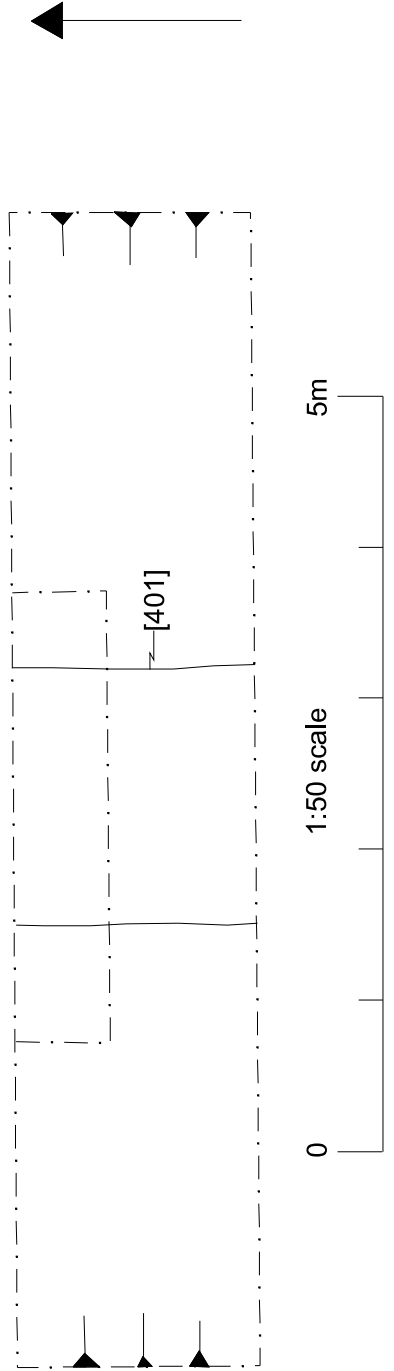
Trench 2 - scale 1:75



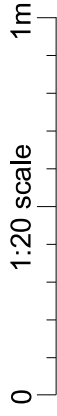
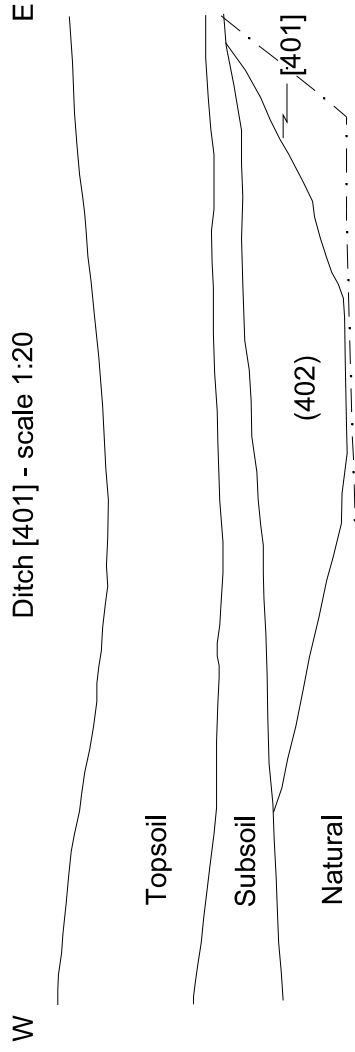
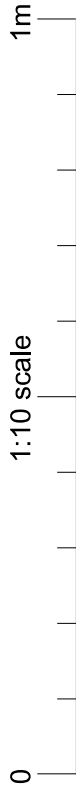
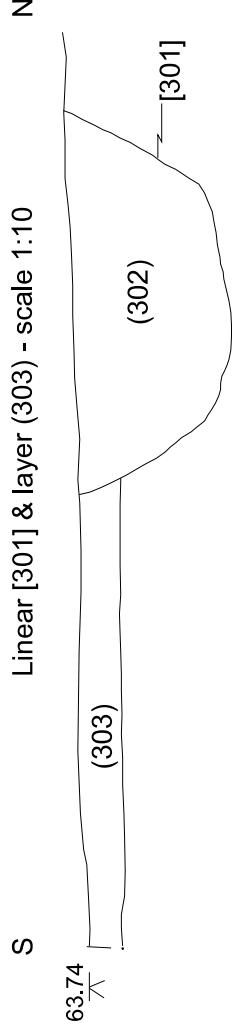
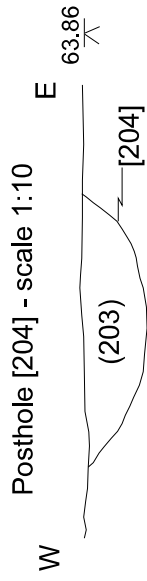
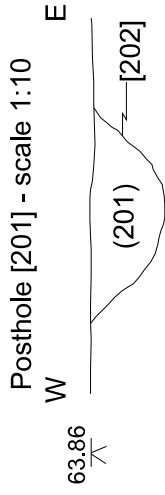
Trench 3 - scale 1:50



Trench 4 - scale 1:50



Trench plans



Feature sections



Plate 1: Trench 2, looking northeast



Plate 2: Trench 3, looking east

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Land adjacent to 11 School Lane, Greenfield, Bedfordshire

HN901



Plate 3: Trench 4, looking west



Plate 4: Postholes [202] and [204], looking northeast



Plate 5: Gully [301], looking west



Plate 6: Ditch [401], looking north

Appendix

Oasis Summary Sheet

OASIS ID: heritage1-90710	
Project details	
Project name	Greenfield, land adjacent to 11 School Lane
Short description of the project	In response to the requirements of the planning permission for the development of land adjacent to 11 School Lane, Greenfield, Beds, the Heritage Network was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site. Three trial trenches were excavated across the site, revealing a general stratigraphy consisting of topsoil and subsoil over the natural clay. In Trench 2 a layer of alluvium, possibly representing a palaeochannel, was present below the subsoil. A number of features were encountered, including two postholes, a gully, a levelling layer and a boundary ditch, all of post-medieval date. No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 26-01-2011 End: 27-01-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Project code	HN901 – Contracting unit no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Rural residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	BEDFORDSHIRE MID BEDFORDSHIRE FLITTON AND GREENFIELD land adjacent 11 School Lane, Greenfield
Postcode	MK45 5DE
Study area	312.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 0529 3485 52.0016610248 -0.466041527198 52 00 05 N 000 27 57 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 63.65m Max: 63.81m
Project creators	
Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief author	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design author	Heritage Network

Project director	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	James Snee
Funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Luton Museum
Physical contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Luton Museum
Digital contents	'none'
Digital Media ?	'Images raster / digital photography', 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Luton Museum
Paper Media?	'Context sheet', 'Diary', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey'
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land adjacent to 11 School Lane, Greenfield, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Winter, M.
Other bibliographic details	Heritage Network Report no. 640
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	The Heritage Network Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth Garden City
Description	A4 booklet, comb bound, green cover, 14 pages, 3 Figures, 6 Plates