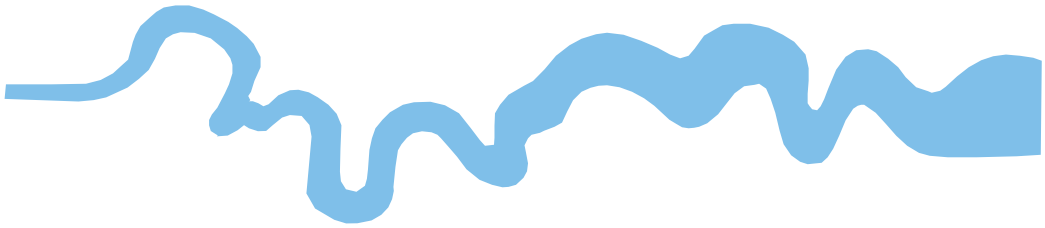
T V A S



EAST MIDLANDS

Raynsford Lower School, Park Lane, Henlow, Bedfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation

By Anne-Michelle Huvig and Pierre-Damien Manisse

Site Code: HRA20/182

(TL 1780 3847)

Raynsford Lower School, Park Lane, Henlow, Bedfordshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Raynsford Church of England Academy

by Anne-Michelle Huvig and Pierre-Damien Manisse

TVAS East Midlands

Site Code HRA 20/182

March 2021

Summary

Site name: Raynsford Lower School, Park Lane, Henlow, Bedfordshire

Grid reference: TL 1780 3847

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 23rd to 25th February 2021

Project coordinator: Tim Dawson

Site supervisor: Anne-Michelle Huvig

Site code: HRA 20/182

Area of site: *c*. 0.86ha

Summary of results: The evaluation was carried out as intended and five trenches were excavated covering the area of proposed development, with slight adjustments due to site constraints. This revealed a number of cut features (ditches, pit, posthole) likely representing evidence of Medieval occupation. A part of the site is therefore considered to have high archaeological potential. A few prehistoric struck flints were also recovered.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS East Midlands, Wellingborough and will be deposited at The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum, Bedford in due course, with accession code BEDFM 2020.83.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 15.03.21
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Raynsford Lower School, Park Lane, Henlow, Bedfordshire
An Archaeological Evaluation

By Anne-Michelle Huvig and Pierre-Damien Manisse

Report 20/182

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Raynsford Lower School, Park Lane, Henlow, Bedfordshire (TL 1780 3847) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Alex Bond of PCMS Design, Rectory House, Thame Road, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, HP17 8DA on behalf of Raynsford Church of England Academy, Park Lane, Henlow, Bedfordshire, SG16 6AT.

Planning consent (CB/20/03452/FUL) has been granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the construction of a new classroom block, a new multi-use games area and a netball court with associated works. The consent is subject to a condition that pertains to archaeology. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on site which may be damaged or destroyed by the development, an archaeological field evaluation has been requested as a first stage in order to inform the formulation of a mitigation strategy if necessary.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Slawek Utrata, archaeological officer at Central Bedfordshire Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Anne-Michelle Huvig between 23th and 25th February 2021 and the site code is HRA 20/182. The archive is presently held at TVAS East Midlands, Wellingborough and will be deposited at The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum, Bedford in due course, with accession code BEDFM 2020.83.

Location, topography and geology

Henlow is a village and civil parish located 17 km south-east of Bedford and 10 km north of Hitchin (Fig. 1). The site is close to the historic core of the village, off Park Lane, at the rear of the school and 300m west of the Ivel River (Fig. 2). It is a flat parcel of land, currently under grass and used by the school for outdoor activities. The underlying geology as shown on maps (BGS 2001) is superficial glacio-fluvial Deposits (chalky sand and

gravel) overlying Gault Formation (mudstone). This matches what was actually observed during fieldwork, except chalk was absent. The site lies approximately at 44m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a brief prepared by Mr Slawek Utrata after consultation of the Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record, and only summarized here. The earliest evidence known for Henlow was discovered to the north of the village with three Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits. At nos 109-113 High Street (HN 2009), to the north-west of the site, two possible Iron Age roundhouses and associated pits were discovered. Some cropmarks to the north of Henlow have not been investigated. There is then a gap in the occupation record, which resumed at the latest during the Late Saxon period with a pit found at no 102 High Street (Snee 2011). Henlow is mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) as *Haneslauue*, with an uncertain etymology ('hill or mound frequented by hens (of wild birds)' according to Mills 1998). A Medieval presence was confirmed during investigation at 41 High Street (Edmonson *et al*. 2011) and the parish church, dedicated to St Mary, conserves elements from the 12th century.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or paleoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. All works were to be carried out in such a manner as would not compromise the integrity of the archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in-situ*, or might better be investigated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

More specific aims of the evaluation were:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;

to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Bronze Age or Iron Age are present;

to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Late Saxon or Medieval period are present, reflecting occupation focused on the High Street to the west;

to establish a relative and absolute chronological framework for the site;

to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy;

to locate and assess the potential and significance of any such deposits according to the research priorities such as set out in Historic England Research Agenda (HE 2017) or any more local or thematic research priorities such as Oake *et al.* (2007), Glazebrook (1997), Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and Medlycott (2011) as necessary.

It was proposed that a total of 5 trenches, each 20m long and 1.8-2m wide would be opened, with a 50m contingency. They would be dug by a JCB-type or 360º machine fitted with a toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Any encountered archaeological feature would be cleaned by hand, sufficiently excavated, recorded and sampled to satisfy the above aims. Bulk soil samples were taken from eleven features and wet-sieved for environmental evidence and to enhance small finds recovery. Spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds. Overall the recommendation of the CIfA (CIfA 2014) for an archaeological evaluation were followed.

Results

All the intended evaluation trenches were generally opened as planned, except for Trench 1, which was moved to avoid being too close to a playground. Trench 2 was also shifted slightly towards to the north-west to avoid a tree and an earthen mound (Fig. 3). Due to access constraints, the trenches were all 1.6m wide. As they were slightly narrower than intended they were made longer. They ranged between 16.40m and 27.50m long and 0.65m-0.95m deep. Trenches and their sections were hand cleaned and photographed almost immediately.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths, orientation and a description of stratigraphy is given in Appendix 1 and a list of feature with spotdates in Appendix 2. The stratigraphy varied little across the site (Pl. 1) The uppermost deposit was topsoil (50), a soft mid to dark grey loamy silt under turf, 0.15m to 0.20m thick. It overlay subsoil (51), a soft brownish grey silty sand of various thickness across the site. Below was the top geological horizon, a soft mid orange brown sand with occasional to frequent subangular pebbles and gravels of various sizes.

Trench 1 (Figs 4-5; Pl. 2)

This trench was orientated approximately S-N, and was 22m long and up to 0.65m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15-0.20m topsoil overlaying 0.25m subsoil above natural geology. In this trench, a single linear feature (3) was observed, roughly aligned W-E, 0.45m wide and 0.22m deep. It is the base of a gully, filled with a soft mid grey silty sand (55) with occasional pebbles and rare charcoal flecks. No find were collected from it.

Towards the north end, a modern feature (soakaway?) was seen below the topsoil, and planned but not excavated. A struck flint was found in the subsoil (51) in trench 1.

Trench 2 (Figs 4-5)

Trench 2 was aligned SW-NE and was 16.40m long and 0.65m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15-0.20m topsoil overlying about 0.35m subsoil above natural geology. In this trench, a single linear feature was aligned approximately NW-SE, 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep. It is the base of a possible gully (1), filled with a soft mid grey silty sand (53) with occasional pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions but no finds.

Trench 3 (Figs 4-5; Pls 1 and 5)

Trench 3 was aligned SE-NW and was 27m long and 0.60-0.80m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m topsoil over 0.40m subsoil above natural geology. In this trench, a single linear feature was noted, 2, going approximately W-E, 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep. It is the base of a possible gully, filled with, a soft mid grey clayey silty sand (54) with occasional pebbles. It produced no finds.

Trench 4 (Figs 4-5; Pls. 3, 6 and 12)

This trench was orientated NW-SE and was 21m long and 0.65-0.95m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m topsoil overlying 0.35m subsoil above natural geology.

One pit was recorded, 4, only partially visible, likely oval. It could also be the terminus of a small ditch as it continued outside the trench. It had an oblong shape, >1m x >0.30m but only 0.13m deep, with moderate slopes and flattish base. It was filled by a brownish grey silty sand (56) with very rare pebble inclusions. Four sherds of Late Saxon/Early Norman pottery came from it (including three from the sieved sample). The pit was cut by gully 5. The latter was more than 2.50m long, 0.33m wide and 0.18m deep, aligned NW-SE. It was filled by (57), a brownish grey silty sand with rare pebbles. The pottery found in the gully appears to be slightly later than that from pit 4, pointing towards an early Medieval date, in line with the stratigraphy. Some animal bones were also retained from it. Both pit 4 and gully 5 contained a tiny fragment of oyster shell.

Linear feature 16, was observed and partially excavated. It was orientated almost N-S. It was 2m wide and 0.30m deep with a moderate sides and a flattish base. Its profile suggests an interpretation as a furrow. Fill 68 was composed of a very soft, mid brownish grey sandy with rare pebbles but no finds.

At the trench's west end, there was a modern feature, 19, > 0.48m x >0.22m wide, left unexcavated. It was filled by, a dark grey clayey sand (72). Some glazed white modern pottery was found on top.

Trench 5 (Figs 4-5; Pls 4, 7-11)

This trench was orientated SW-NE and was 27.50m long and 0.75m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20-0.25m topsoil overlaying 0.30m subsoil above natural geology. The geology turned out to be more clayey silty sand towards the SW end, with fewer gravels. This trench contained multiple possible features. Ditches 6 and 15, gully 13 and possible pits 7 and 11 are all considered to be of Late Saxon/Early Norman date due to the associated potsherds. the central portion of the trench was disturbed and interpretations of features in this area are somewhat tentative.

Ditch 6 was observed on a SE-NW orientation. It was 1.10m wide and 0.34m deep filled with a mid grey silty sand (58) which contained three sherds of pottery, some animal bones including a pig tooth, and a struck flint.

A modern ditch, 17, was observed and planned between 5m and 8m of the trench, on approximately N-S orientation cutting the subsoil. Modern pottery from its surface was not retained.

Possible pit 7 was only partially visible against the trench edge, likely an oblong feature. It was in total 1.10m wide and 0.52m deep with two fills. Its upper fill (59) was a mid grey silty sand, it was 1.10m wide and 0.20m deep and lower fill (71) a mid brownish grey clayey silty sand, it was 0.65m wide and 0.32m deep. Both fills contained pottery and animal bones.

Ditch 8 was on a NW-SE orientation. It was 0.80m wide and 0.15m filled with a mid brownish grey silty sand (62) which contained no finds. The ditch fill was cut by a posthole, 9. The circular posthole was 0.40m diameter and 0.15m deep filled (63) mid grey silty sand. it contained a single metal object, unidentifiable.

Feature 10 was probably a pit but was only visible in the baulk. It was 0.70 wide and 0.18m deep filled with a mid grey silty sand (64) from which no finds were recovered.

A furrow 18, was observed and excavated, going N-S. It was 1.30m wide and 0.26m deep with a moderate sides and a flattish base. Fill 70 was composed of a very soft, mid brownish grey sandy with rare pebbles.

Pit 11 was only partially visible, either a large oval pit or the rounded terminus of a ditch. It was 0.85m wide and 0.30m deep with steep/sub-vertical sides and a concave bottom. Fill 60 was a soft mid brownish grey clayey silty sand with occasional pebbles and very rare charcoal flecks, the sample from which yielded a single sherd of pottery and a struck flint. Feature 11 was cut by a possible gully, 13.

Feature 13 was very unclear. It was *c.*0.40m wide and c.0.42m deep with a steep to sub-vertical sides and flattish irregular base. Fill 66 was a mid brownish grey/mid grey, clayey silty sand with rare sub angular pebbles. This feature in turn was possibly cut by ditch terminus 12.

A terminus of a ditch 12 was observed, on a W- E orientation. It was 0.80m wide and 0.23m with a steep sides and flattish base. Its single fill (65) was composed with a mid brownish grey silty sand with rare pebbles and very rare charcoal flecks with a single sherd of pottery dated from the 11th-13th century. The rounded terminus was cut by posthole 14. The circular posthole was 0.40m diameter and 0.15m deep with moderate sides and irregular concave base. A single fill (67) mid grey silty sand which contained fragments of a modern paint tin.

Finally in Trench 5, ditch 15, was observed, on a W- E orientation. It was 1m wide and 0.14m deep with moderate sides and slightly concave base. Fill 61 was composed of soft, mid grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecks and occasional pebbles.

Finds

The deposits excavated contained a limited number of artefacts but a few datable potsherds were recovered as well as rare animal bones, struck flints, oyster shells and metal objects.

Pottery by Sue Anderson

Thirty-two sherds of pottery weighing 155g were collected from ten contexts during the evaluation. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric and a summary catalogue is included as Appendix 3. More detail is in the archive catalogue.

Table 1. Pottery summary quantification by fabric.

Description	*Fabric*	*Date range (AD)*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Eve*	*MNV*
St Neots-type ware	NEOT	Late 9th-11th century	27	109	0.05	19
Developed St Neots-type ware	DNEOT	Mid-11th-Mid-13th century	4	21		3
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th century	1	25	0.06	1
Totals			*0*	*0*	*0.11*	*0*

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). A full catalogue is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

The assemblage

The majority of sherds in this assemblage were St Neots-type wares, most of which were probably pieces of jars/cooking pots and were sooted. Only two rims were present in this fabric, both of bowls with flat-topped everted forms. A few fragments of Developed St Neots-type ware were identified due to the presence of sand and ferrous inclusions, but all were body sherds. There was also one bowl rim of a sandy-shelly ware which may be a more local type, although the T-shaped rim form was similar to St Neots-type ware bowls.

The majority of finds were recovered from Trench 5, with a few from Trench 4. Based on the evidence from the evaluation, it appears that several features may date to the Late Saxon and/or early medieval periods.

Apart from one sherd, all pottery in this assemblage was of St Neots type, including a few sherds of the more developed early medieval fabric. Several features contained only the Late Saxon version of the ware, and only one contained both types, but overall this may suggest a continuity of activity from the Late Saxon into the early medieval periods. Only three vessels were identifiable from rims, all bowls, but many of the body sherds were probably fragments of jars.

Metal by Aidan Colyer

Three ferrous objects were recovered from the evaluation (Appendix 4). An item from subsoil deposit (51) in trench 5 is a hanging identification tag, of post-medieval date. The second item was recovered from deposit (63) in post hole 9. While the preservation is good the item is only a fragment and does not show the form of the original object. As such it is unidentifiable and undatable but probably of no great age given its condition. The third item, from deposit (67) in post hole 14, has broken into 29 fragments. The pieces are clearly modern and from a tin such as a paint tin.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising three struck flints, all flakes, was recovered during the fieldwork. They came from the subsoil of trench 1 and from ditch 6 and pit 11 in trench 5. None of the pieces are closely datable but are likely to be of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of non-human bone was recovered from eight contexts within the investigated area. Weighing 846g, a total of 126 pieces of fragmented bone were present for analysis (Appendix 5). Despite a high

degree of fragmentation, the overall preservation of the remains was fair, with occasional evidence of root etching, erosion and/or damage to the cortical bone surfaces.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on size, not by species, into one of three general categories: "large", "medium", and "small". Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat, deer and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat, etc.) are designated to the "small" category. Wherever possible, specific identification of skeletal element/side and species of origin was attempted using reference to Hillson (1992). The minimum number of animal individuals was assessed, both within and between animal species, based on the duplication of skeletal elements or differences in skeletal development. Much of the species identification relied on the loose teeth present in the assemblage, as long bones were commonly highly fragmented and non-descript in appearance.

Due to the significant amount of element fragmentation present, it was not possible to identify the majority of pieces of bone to specific skeletal element, or species of origin or even animal size category (74% of the assemblage; Appendix 6). However, osteological analysis found the assemblage contained a minimum of four animal individuals: one each of (cow), sheep/goat, pig, and one "small" sized animal. A total of 25 fragments (19.8% of the total assemblage) from four contexts (deposits 51, 56, 59 and 61) were allotted to the "large" animal size category. Of these, skeletal elements identifiable as originating from at least one cow were present in the subsoil (51) in trench 3 (a loose tooth and left mandibular fragments), as well as teeth, a metacarpal and an intermediate phalanx in ditch 15 (61).

Evidence of "medium" sized animals was recovered from three contexts: pit 4 (56), and ditches 6 (58) and 15 (61). Based on the lack of duplication, a minimum of one pig was identified by the presence of teeth, including a canine from ditch 6 (58), and a molar from ditch 15 (61). Pit 4 (56) provided a sheep/goat sized tooth, as well as the only evidence for a "small" sized animal (the shaft of a left humerus). It was not possible to suggest the species of origin for the humerus based on the shaft alone.

No further information was able to be retrieved from the poorly preserved assemblage of animal bone.

Burnt Bone by Ceri Falys

A single piece of charred bone was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 3, context (51). Weighing just 2g, the fragment measured a maximum of 30.0mm in length. The black colouring suggests the bone was exposed to temperatures up to 300^{0}C during the heating process (Holden *et al.* 1995a; b). The small fragment was a

midshaft portion of a long bone of an indeterminate species. No further information could be retrieved from the single fragment of burnt bone.

Mollusca by Cristina Mateos

Just two small fragments 94g in total) of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell came from two contexts in trench 4 Appendix 6). They were too fragmentary to assign to side or to measure. The pottery associated with both features is Late Saxon/Early Medieval; the presence of shell might suggest the medieval rather than the Saxon date.

Sieved soil samples

Eleven bulk sol samples were taken, and 5L-sub-samples of each were floated and wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh to recover charred plant remains and small artefacts. This produced some pottery and animal bone but no environmental remains.

Conclusion

The evaluation has revealed a modest range of cut features comprising ditches, gullies, pits and possible furrows. It confirmed that the site has archaeological potential, with most of the dated features perhaps relating to the early history of the village of Henlow. Indeed most of the recovered pottery, St Neots wares, date back from the Late Saxon / early Norman period.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	22	1.60	0.65	0–0.15m topsoil (mid to dark grey loam), 0.15-0.40m Subsoil (mid brownish grey, silty sand, 0.40m +natural geology (mid orange brown with occasional to frequent pebbles/gravels. Gully 3 and modern truncation **[Pls 2 and 5]**
2	16.40	1.60	0.65	0–0.20m topsoil, 0.20-0.55m Subsoil, 0.55m +natural geology. Gully 2.
3	27	1.60	0.60 - 0.80	0–0.20m topsoil, 0.20-0.70m Subsoil, 0.70m +natural geology. Gully 2 **[Pl. 1]**
4	21	1.60	0.65- 0.95	0–0.20m topsoil, 0.20-0.55m Subsoil, 0.55m +natural geology. Pit 4, Gully 5, furrow 16, modern feature 19 **[Pls 3, 6 and 12]**
5	27.50	1.60	0.60-0.75	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25-0.55m Subsoil, 0.55m +natural geology. Features [6 to 15, 17-18] **[Pls 4, 7–11]**

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
2	1	53	Possible linear feature?		
3	2	54	Possible linear feature?		
1	3	55	Gully		
4	4	56	Pit	9-11th century	Pottery
4	5	57	Gully	Mid 11- mid 13th century	Pottery
5	6	58	Ditch	9-11th century	Pottery
5	7	59, 71	Possible Pit	9-11th century	Pottery
5	8	62	Ditch		
5	9	63	Post Hole		
5	10	64	Pit		
5	11	60	Pit	9-11th century	Pottery
5	12	65	Terminus of ditch	Mid 11- mid 13th century	Pottery
5	13	66	Linear feature?	9-11th century	Pottery
5	14	67	Post Hole	19-20th century	Metal
5	15	61	Ditch	9-11th century	Pottery
4	16	68	Possible Furrow		
5	17	69	Ditch	19-20th century	Pottery (not kept)
5	18	70	Possible Furrow		
4	19	72	Undetermined	19-20th century	Pottery (not kept)

APPENDIX 3: Pottery summary Catalogue

Full catalogue in archive as MS Access database

Tr	*Cut*	*Context*	*Sample*	*Fabric*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*MNV*	*Form*	*Rim*	*Spot date (century AD)*
5	-	51		EMWSS	R	1	25	1	BL	T	11-13
4	4	56		NEOT	B	1	7	1			LATE 9-11
4	4	56	2	NEOT	U	3	8	2			LATE 9-11
4	5	57	3	DNEOT	B	1	4	1			MID-11-MID-13
5	6	58		NEOT	U	1	2	1			LATE 9-11
5	6	58	4	NEOT	U	2	1	1			LATE 9-11
5	7	59		NEOT	U	3	9	2			LATE 9-11
5	7	59	5	NEOT	U	3	4	3			LATE 9-11
5	7	71		DNEOT	U	2	8	1			MID-11-MID-13
5	7	71		NEOT	U	1	1	1			LATE 9-11
5	11	60	6	NEOT	U	1	1	1			LATE 9-11
5	15	61	7	NEOT	B	1	13	1			LATE 9-11
5	15	61	7	NEOT	U	1	6	1			LATE 9-11
5	15	61	7	NEOT	U	2	2	2			LATE 9-11
5	15	61	7	NEOT	R	1	6	1	BL	FTEV	LATE 9-11
5	15	61		NEOT	RU	6	44	1	BL	FTEV	LATE 9-11
5	12	65		DNEOT	U	1	9	1			MID-11-MID-13
5	13	66		NEOT	U	1	5	1			LATE 9-11

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of metal objects

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Metal / Description*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*
5		51	Ferrous identification tag	19	Post-medieval/modern
5	9	63	Ferrous	7	
5	14	67	Ferrous tin, fragmented	-	Post-medieval/modern

APPENDIX 5: Inventory of animal bone. Key: lbsf = long bone shaft fragment

Cut	*Deposit*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*	*Large*	*Medium*	*Small*	*Unid.*	
	51	6	219	6 (cow)	-	-	-	cow: tooth and left mandibular fragments (2); "large" lbsf (3, unfused epiphysis)
4	56	83	251	11	3 (sheep/goat)	1	68	"large" cranial fragments, rib shafts (2), vertebral fragments (3), lbsf; "medium" lbsf, "sheep/goat" sized teeth (2); "small" left humerus
5	57	2	20	-	-	-	2	unidentified
6	58	3	12	-	1 (pig)	-	2	pig canine
7	59	4	62	1	-	-	3	"large" scapula fragment; unidentified
7	71	1	7	-	-	-	1	lbsf
11	60	2	3	-	-	-	2	unidentified
15	61	25	272	7 (cow)	3 (pig)	-	15	cow teeth (2), metacarpal shaft, intermediate phalanx; pig molar (1)

APPENDIX 6: Mollusca

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*	*Species*	*Comments*
4	4	56	Pit	1	2	Medieval	Oyster	Fragment
4	5	57	Shallow gully	1	2	Medieval	Oyster	Fragment

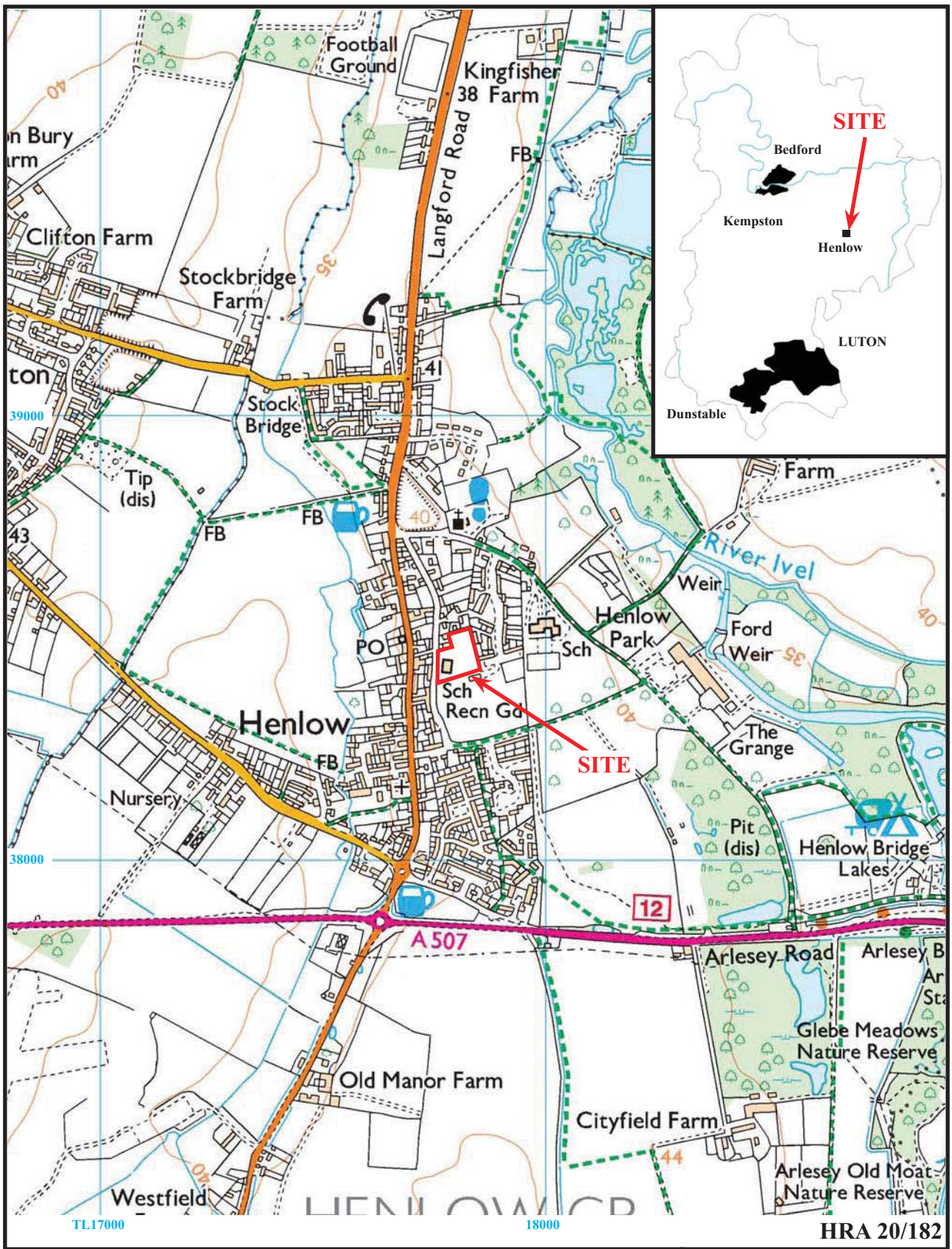

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Figure 1. Location of site within Henlow and Bedfordshire.

TVAS
EAST MIDLANDS

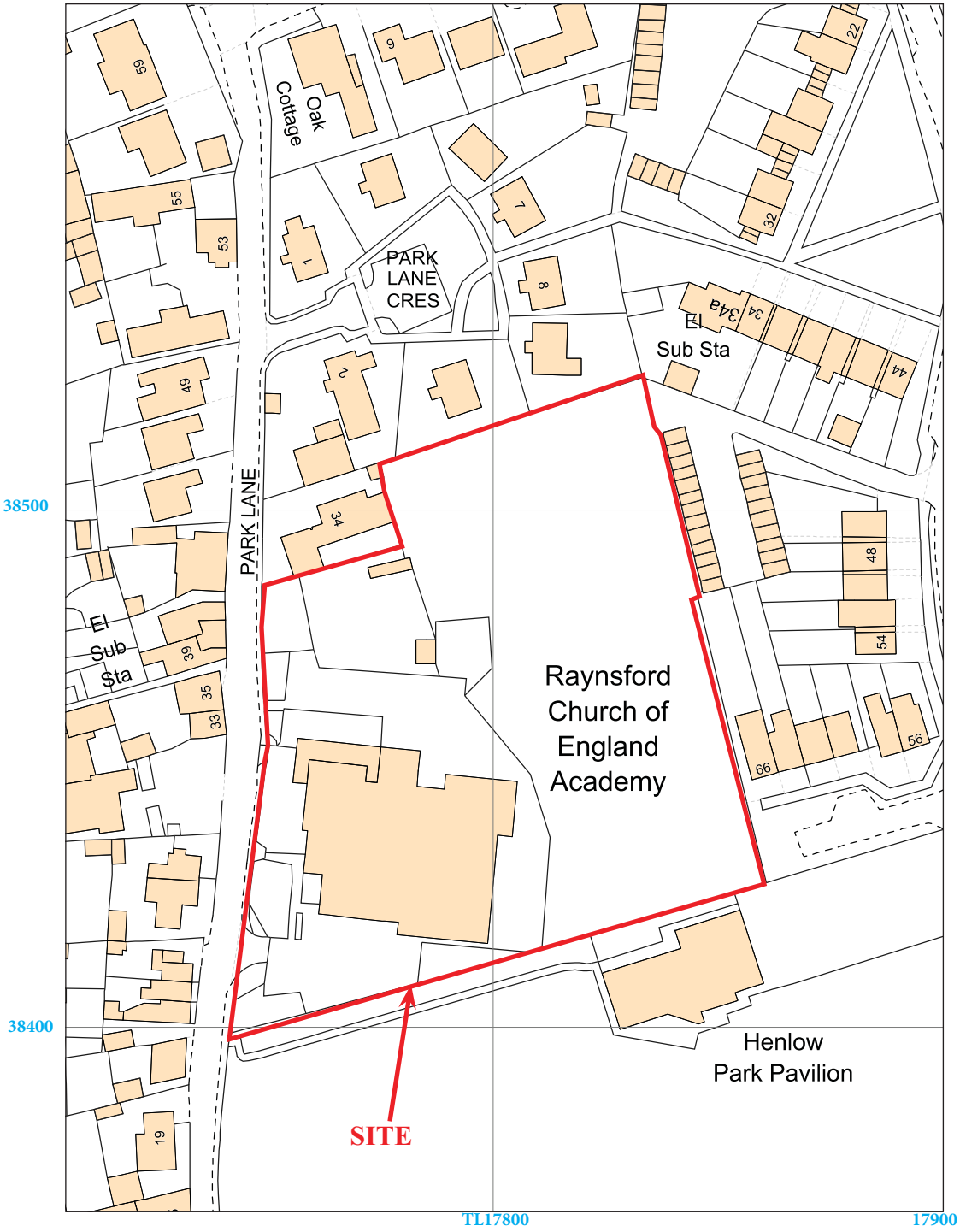

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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Park Lane.

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS

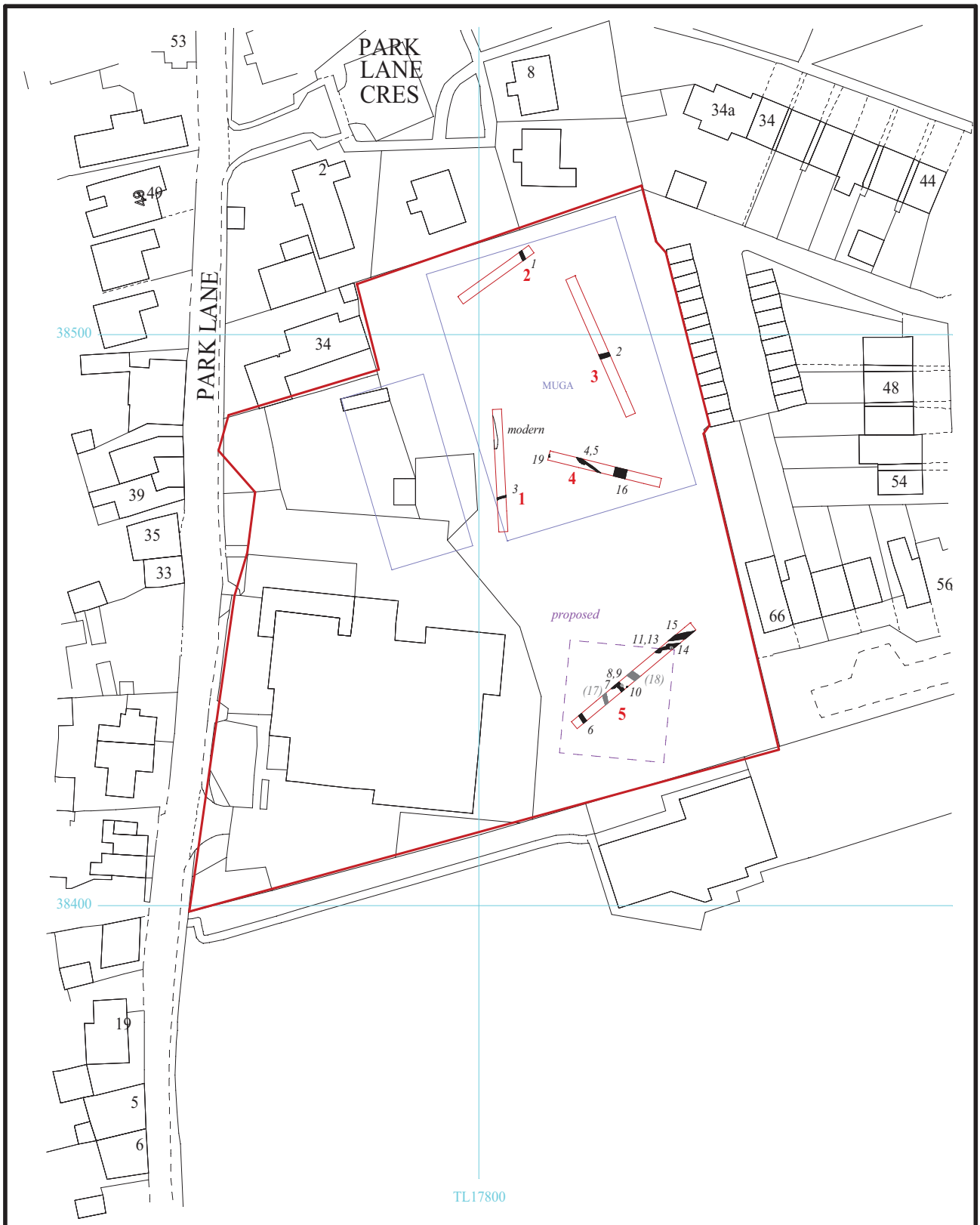

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Figure 3. Location of trenches.

0 50m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS

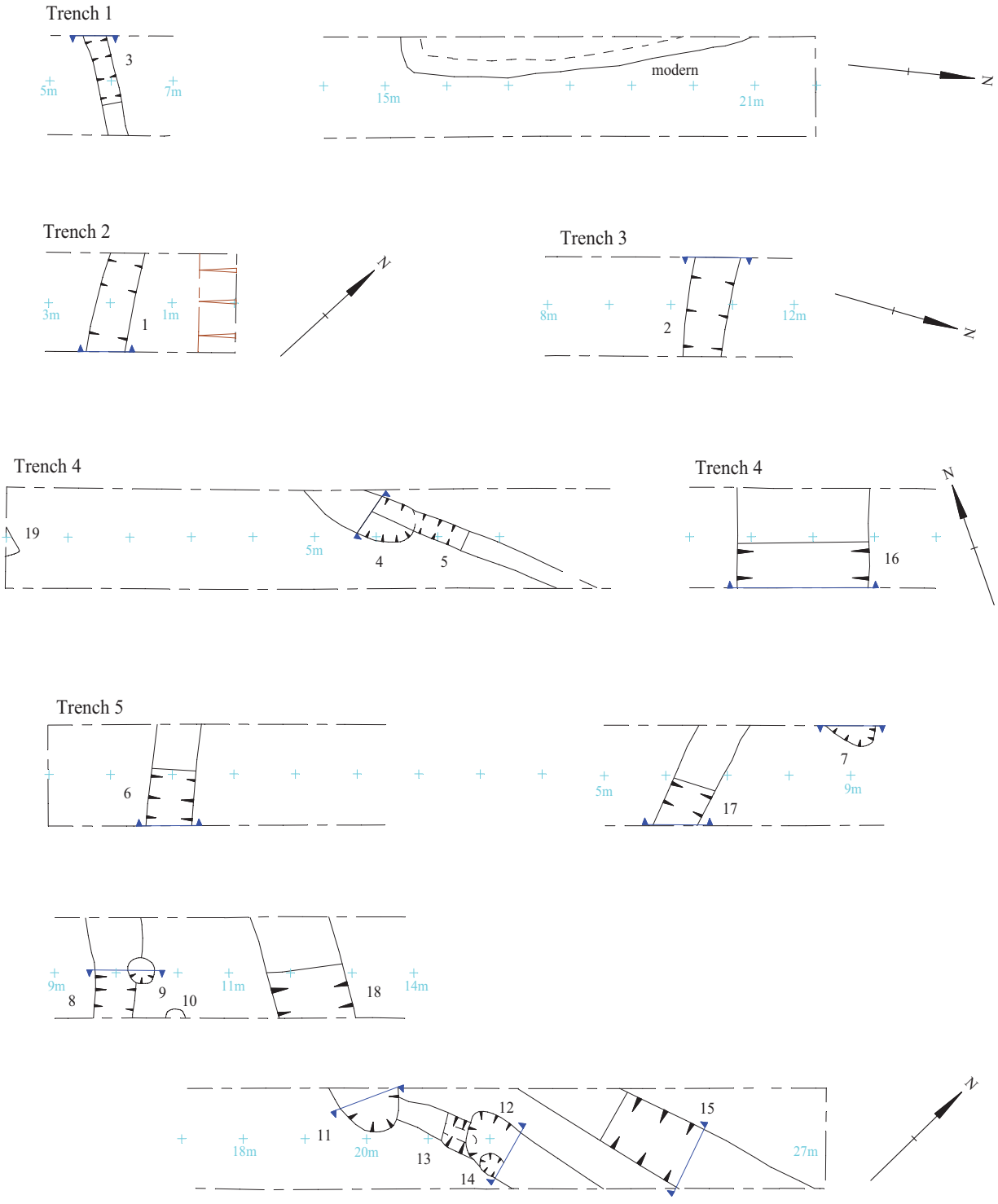

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Figure 4. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS

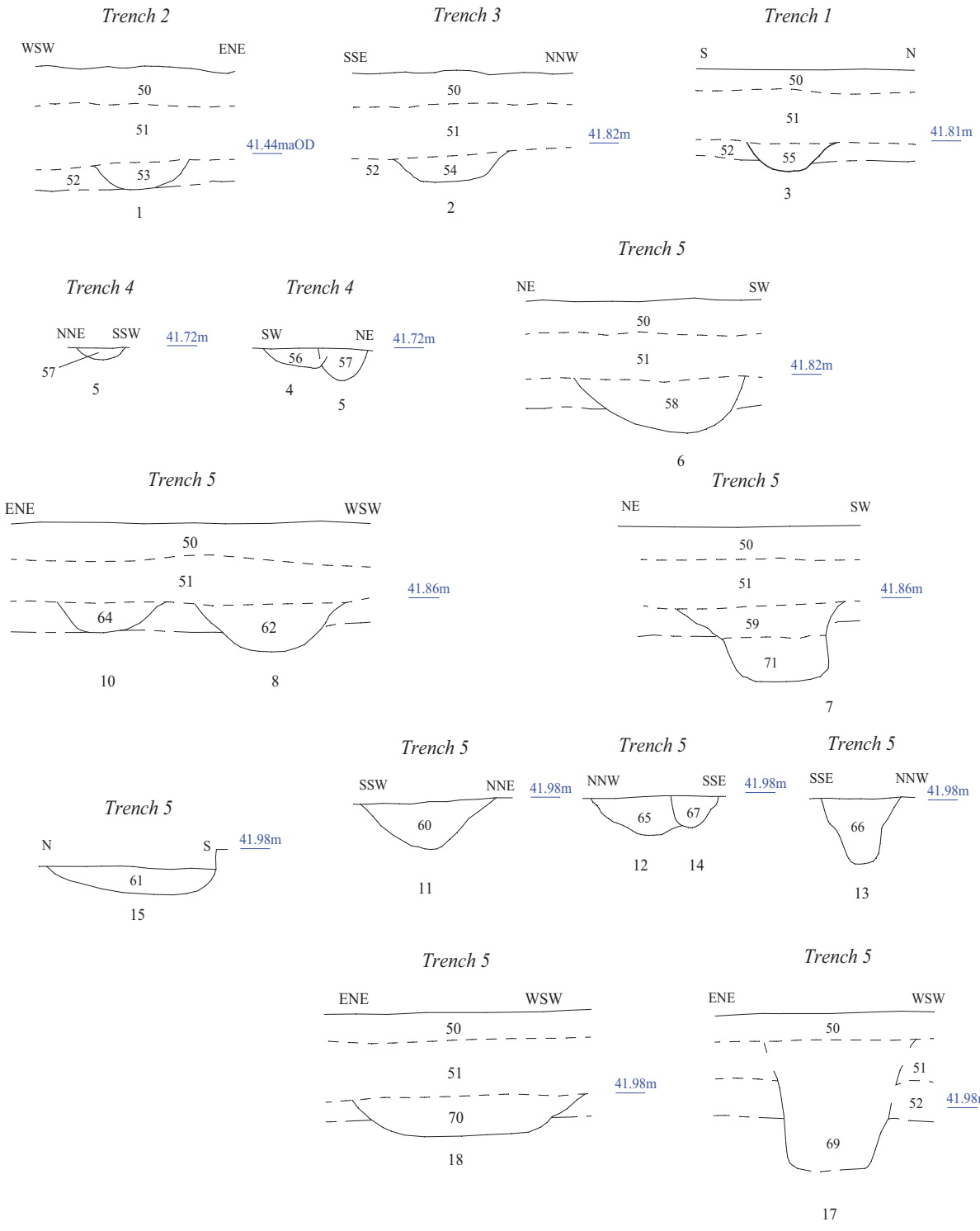

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Figure 5. Sections.

0 1m

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Plate 1. Trench 3, Representative Section.
Scales: 1m and 0.40m.

Plate 2. Trench 1, looking North,
Scales: 1m.

Plate 3. Trench 4, looking North West
Scales: 1m

Plate 4. Trench 5, looking South West
Scales: 1m

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Plates 1 to 4.

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Plate 5. Gully [3], looking West.
Scales: 1m and 0.40m.

Plate 6. Pit [4] truncated by Gully [5], looking North West.
Scales: 1m, 0.2m, and 0.1m.

Plate 7. Ditch [6], looking South East.
Scales: 1m

Plate 8. Pit [11], looking North West.
Scales: 0.4m and 0.2m

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Plates 5 to 8.

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Plate 9. Ditch [8] truncated by post hole [9] looking North West. Scales: 1m and 0.10m.

Plate 10. Ditch [12] truncated by post hole [14], looking East, Scales: 1m, 0.2m and 0.1m.

Plate 11. Ditch [15], looking East. Scales: 1m and 0.2m

Plate 12. Furrow [16], looking South West. Scales: 1m and 0.4m

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Plates 9 to 12.

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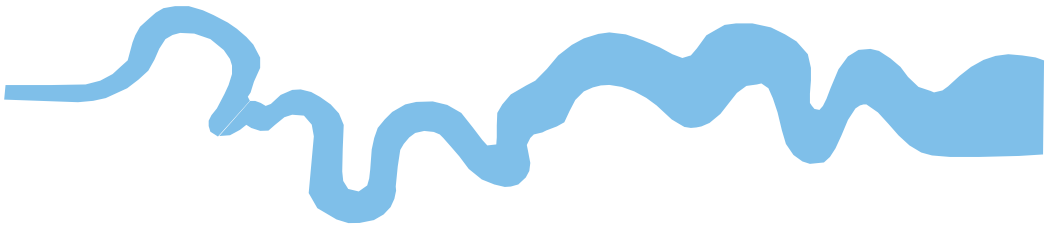
TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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