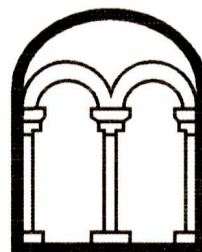


LAND OFF FARNDON ROAD
HINTON (WOODFORD HALSE)
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



**LAND OFF FARNDON ROAD
HINTON (WOODFORD HALSE)
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Project: FR2324
Document: 2014/11
Version 1.0

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30th January 2014

Prepared for:
CgMs Consulting Ltd



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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

This document has been prepared by Richard Gregson (Project Supervisor), Jackie Wells (Artefacts Officer) and Gary Edmondson (Project Manager) and approved by Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager). The illustrations were prepared by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician).

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Version History

Version	Issue date	Reason for re-issue
1.0	30th January 2014	n/a

Structure of this Report

Section 1 serves as an introduction to the project, describing the site's location, its archaeological background and the aims of the archaeological work. Section 2 describes the trial trenching methodology and Section 3 summarises the results of the evaluation. Section 4 is a bibliography. Appendix 1 (Section 5) contains trench summary information and detailed contextual data.

Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

Albion	Albion Archaeology
CAA	Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Advisor
Client	CgMs Consulting Ltd
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Historic Environment Record
NCC	Northamptonshire County Council
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation in support of a planning application to Daventry District Council (DA/2013/0916) for residential development of land off Farndon Road, Hinton. The proposed development area (PDA) is located at the southern margin of the village, centred on grid reference SP (4)5350 (2)5225.

Situated on the western side of the valley of the River Cherwell, the ground within the PDA generally slopes down gently to the east towards the river. Towards the northern margin of the PDA, the ground slopes down to the north, towards the village. Prior to the evaluation no heritage assets had been recorded within the PDA.

At the time of the evaluation in mid January 2014, the PDA was pasture, recently grazed by sheep. The trenching strategy was devised to examine a variety of anomalies detected by geophysical survey. The fieldwork revealed a good correlation between a number of geophysical anomalies considered to be of archaeological origin and actual features.

The features were mainly confined to the north of the PDA, comprising a prehistoric ditched feature which correlates with a circular geophysical anomaly, c. 15m in diameter. A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the feature, including small undiagnostic fragments of calcined bone. No internal features were identified. Given the absence of other contemporary features in the vicinity, this feature may be the ditch of a burial monument rather than a roundhouse drainage ditch.

This part of the PDA also contained a number of undated features, including the flanking ditches of a possible trackway, detected by geophysical survey parallel to the present road. Further east two quarries were identified, targeted on outcrops of the bedded limestone. No finds were recovered from the backfill, suggesting that the features were of some antiquity.

A series of furrows, with typically shallow concave profiles, in the central and southern parts of the PDA, are characteristic of medieval and later arable cultivation. A series of deeper linear features identified towards the northern margin of the area are thought to be later cultivation features. These were truncated by a later ditched boundary, although this does not correlate with any boundaries shown on historical maps.

Investigation of possible pit-like geophysical anomalies in the south-west part of the PDA revealed considerable variations in the geological strata, which probably account for the magnetic responses.

In summary, the evaluation revealed a small number of archaeological features in the northern part of the PDA, which correlate with geophysical anomalies. The prehistoric circular feature which probably defines the ring ditch of a burial monument has local and regional significance; the other features are of lesser significance, mostly relating to the medieval and later arable landscape of the village.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

A planning application (DA/2013/0916) has been submitted to Daventry District Council for residential development of land off Farndon Road, Hinton (Woodford Halse), Northamptonshire.

The County Archaeological Advisor (CAA) of Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) advised CgMs Consulting Ltd that there was insufficient information to assess the potential impact of any development or for an appropriate mitigation strategy to be prepared. The CAA, therefore, recommended that a programme of archaeological field evaluation comprising geophysical survey and trial trenching was needed to assess the potential of the development area, in line with the guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

CgMs Consulting Ltd commissioned the geophysical survey in November 2013 (Stratascan 2013). Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the trial trenching in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) agreed with the CAA (Albion Archaeology 2014). This report presents the results of the trial trenching.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The proposed development area (PDA) comprises a rectangular area of land on the eastern side of Farndon Road, centred on OS grid ref SP 5350 5225. It lies immediately to the south of the village of Hinton near Woodford Halse in the parish of Woodford-cum-Membris (Figure 1).

The PDA is bordered to the north by residential development and to the south and east by pasture. Situated on the western side of the valley of the River Cherwell, the ground within the PDA generally slopes down gently to the east, towards the river, falling from *c.* 135m OD in the SW to *c.* 132m OD in the NE. Towards the northern margin of the PDA, the ground slopes down to the north, towards the village. The underlying geology consists of ferruginous limestone and ironstone of the Marlstone Rock Formation¹.

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

The archaeological background to the PDA is contained in a recent desk-based assessment (CgMs 2013); only a summary account is presented here.

The PDA lies within the historic parish of Woodford-cum-Membris. The name of the parish comes from the uniting of three separate medieval townships (Hinton, Woodford Halse and West Farndon) each with its own land unit. The settlement originated in the late Anglo-Saxon period and was in existence by the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086.

¹ Contains British Geological Survey materials ©NERC [2013].



No designated heritage assets have been identified within the PDA. Small quantities of prehistoric flint and Roman pottery have been discovered at Hinton Manor, *c.* 400m to the NE. All other known heritage assets identified in the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within a radius of 1km around the PDA relate to elements of the medieval and later landscape. The majority of these records concern standing buildings within the villages of Hinton and Woodford Halse, or features associated with the former open field strip cultivation around the villages.

The HER records an area of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks survives in the field immediately SW of the PDA (HER ref 9900/0/2), and the historic core of Hinton village to the NE (HER 7324 and associated elements).

Former ridge and furrow earthworks within the site have been almost totally ploughed out by later cultivation, although their below-ground remains were confirmed by the geophysical survey. The common fields of Hinton were subsequently enclosed in 1753.

Geophysical survey in the form of detailed gradiometry has recently been carried out across the PDA (Stratascan 2013). An interpretive plan of the recorded geophysical anomalies is shown in Figure 2. This revealed a number of anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin. A small circular anomaly *c.* 15m across was identified in the NE part of the PDA. A number of linear anomalies were identified, in the northern part of the PDA. Two parallel anomalies were identified parallel to the present road in the NW, whilst several smaller anomalies on various alignments were identified further east. Traces of two sets of closely spaced linear anomalies were interpreted as traces of ridge and furrow arable cultivation, with the main element aligned roughly NW-SE occupying the central and southern parts of the area. Towards the northern margin of the PDA a perpendicular set of apparent furrows were identified. Possible pit-like anomalies were identified to the SW corner of the PDA, whilst magnetic variations of possible geological origin extended across large parts of the area.

1.4 Historical Maps

The earliest maps of the area, dating to 1779 and 1882, show little detail, with the PDA being open ground to the south of the settlement. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 shows a roughly rectilinear land parcel which generally corresponds with the current boundaries of the PDA, although, it indicates a larger area due to a bulge to the east extending from the SE corner of the land parcel. The northern boundary is shown as linear, rather than its present indented form — the result of subsequent encroachment of buildings associated with Bromleys Farm. By 1900 the enclosure is rectangular, due to separation of the SE extension.

1.5 Project Objectives

The PDA had unknown potential to preserve archaeological remains. The geophysical survey had hinted at the presence of archaeological remains but this needed to be tested by trial trenching. The purpose of the archaeological field evaluation was to recover information on the:



- location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present;
- nature, date and preservation of the circular feature in the eastern part of the PDA;
- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present.



2. METHOD STATEMENT

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below and detailed in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2014).

Throughout the project the standards and requirements set out in the following documents were adhered to:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001)
• Archaeological Archives Forum	<i>Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> (2nd ed. 2011)
• English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN3: Archaeological Excavation</i> (2008)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. 2nd ed. (2011)</i>
• IfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2008) and finds (2008)</i>

The approved trenching strategy was designed to characterise the archaeological potential of the PDA, utilising eight trenches — seven were 30m long; one trench of double width was 3.6m wide and 18m long. The trenches targeted various geophysical anomalies, as well as areas devoid of geophysical anomalies.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. Any possible archaeological deposits were noted, cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. All archaeological excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion Archaeology staff. Following a site meeting with CgMs Consulting Ltd and the CAA, it was agreed that the trenches could be backfilled as soon as investigation and recording were complete.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

The investigation commenced on Wednesday 15th January 2014, in a period of very wet weather. Standing water was present in parts of the land parcel, particularly in the northern and eastern areas.

At the time of the evaluation the land was under grass. Although the land parcel had apparently been ploughed in recent times, traces of earlier ridge and furrow were discernable, particularly downslope to the east.

The results of the evaluation are summarised below, integrating the small quantity of finds data as appropriate. More detailed information on the deposits revealed can be found in Appendix 1. The figures are bound at the back of the report.

Contexts in brackets refer to deposits recorded on site. Cut features are in square brackets, for example [103] which defines a ditch in Trench 1; deposits or layers are in curved brackets, for example (104) defines the associated fill.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The depth of overburden varied across the PDA from 0.3m to 0.7m, generally being thicker downslope to the east. No finds were recovered from these deposits.

The topsoil varied from mid brown-grey to dark grey-brown clay silt; it was up to 0.4m thick. The subsoil varied from mid yellow-brown silty clay to mid red-brown clay silt; it was up to 0.5m thick.

The superficial (drift) deposits varied from light brown yellow to mid grey brown sandy clay to clay silt, with outcrops of limestone bedrock revealed in areas of Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 8.

3.3 Archaeological Features

Trenches 1–5 in the northern part of the PDA contained a variety of features (Figure 2). In contrast Trenches 6–8 to the south contained a series of linear cultivation furrows running NW-SE across the area. Because few finds were recovered the stratigraphic relationships both between the various features and with the subsoil have been used to create a relative chronology. The features are discussed stratigraphically from earliest to latest.

3.3.1 Trenches 1–5: features sealed by subsoil (medieval or earlier) (Figure 3)

Possible ring ditch

Ditches [403] and [405] located in the eastern part of Trench 4, correlate with a circular geophysical anomaly, some 15m across (Figure 2 and Figures 4 and 5: images 1–4). The ditch was relatively substantial at 2m wide and 0.42m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base (Figure 3: section 5 and Figure 4: images 1 and 2).

The nature of its mid yellow-brown silty clay fill suggests that it is of some antiquity. A small finds assemblage was recovered from fill (404) — three



pieces of worked flint (7.5g), two indeterminate fragments of calcined animal(?) bone (2g) and two amorphous fired clay crumbs (1g), the latter in an oxidised sand-tempered fabric. The worked flints, one of which is a blade, are typologically datable to the late Mesolithic / early Neolithic period; these are likely to be residual. Sample <1> from the fill contained a single cereal grain and very occasional flecks of charcoal. The very small size of this assemblage precludes any detailed analysis.

The eastern ditch was also well-defined and substantial (Figure 5: images 3–4), although problems with groundwater quickly halted investigation of this ditch.

Circular features of this size and form, dating to the prehistoric period are typically either ring ditches defining burial monuments or roundhouse drainage ditches. Whilst a more prominent position in the landscape is often favoured for barrows, such as the false crest of ridge lines, the location is not implausible. In contrast, the apparent isolated location and lack of associated features and finds, would suggest that the feature does not represent a roundhouse drainage ditch.

Possible trackway flanking ditches

Two parallel ditches [103] and [105], spaced 4.8m apart, were located at the north end of Trench 1; they correlate with geophysical anomalies (Figure 2). The northern ditch [103] was relatively substantial: 1.2m wide, 0.52m deep with steep sides and an irregular base (Figure 3: section 1 and Figure 6: image 5). The lower part of the profile was irregular where it was cut into the bedded limestone. The southern flanking ditch [105] was only 0.8m wide. Both ditches had similar mid brown silty clay fills, which produced no finds.

These ditches would appear to define a trackway, which could have been a forerunner of the modern road between Hinton and West Farndon.

Quarries

Two extensive features [207] and [504] were partly exposed in Trenches 2 and 5 (Figures 2, 3 and Figure 6: image 6). Machine-dug sondages in both of them indicated that they were of similar depth, *c.* 0.4m (Figure 3: sections 4 and 6 and Figure 7: image 7). The limestone bedrock in the base of the sondages was blocky and well bedded, suggesting usable building stone. The backfilled deposit within the quarries comprised frequent medium to large pieces of limestone in a soil matrix that varied from mid grey-brown to mid yellow-brown clay silt. No artefacts were recovered from these deposits. This may suggest that they were of some antiquity, as more modern backfilled quarries tend to be artefact-rich.

Furrows in Trench 2

Two NW-SE aligned linear features [203] and [205], spaced *c.* 4m apart centre to centre, were recorded towards the NE end of the trench (Figures 2 and 3). Excavation of [203] revealed a wide shallow feature with a concave profile, 0.62m across and 0.14m deep (Figure 3: section 3 and Figure 7: image 8). The mid red-brown clay silt fills merged into the adjacent subsoil. No finds were recovered from these deposits. These features would appear to be more examples



of the furrows, associated with medieval and later cultivation, seen in the area to the south (see below).

3.3.2 Trenches 1–5: features that truncated the subsoil (post-medieval / modern)

Cultivation features

Aligned NE-SW, five linear features [107], [303], [305], [307] and [309] truncated the subsoil. They correlate with geophysical anomalies (Figure 2). The examples in Trench 3 were regularly spaced, *c.* 5m apart, with similar widths (Figure 3). Only [107] in Trench 1 could be investigated, as the saturated ground in the NE area of the land parcel prevented any investigation in Trench 3. The feature had a well-defined profile comprising steep sides and a flat base, 0.7m wide and 0.43m deep, filled with mid grey-brown silty clay, from which no artefacts were recovered (Figure 3; section 2 and Figure 8: image 9).

These features clearly truncated the subsoil and would appear to be later than the furrows, having a distinctive and contrasting form. It would appear that they would overlap the NW-SE furrow, although no direct relationship was revealed in the trial trenches. These features are considered to be related to cultivation.

Later boundary

Located towards the east end of Trench 3, a substantial ditch [311] was aligned NNW-SSE. It was 1.45m wide and truncated one of the cultivation features [307] discussed above (Figure 3). This feature could not be investigated due to the saturated ground conditions in this area. However, examination of the surface of the exposed light grey-brown silty clay revealed no artefacts. The alignment of this ditch is unusual, although it did roughly correlate with a short linear geophysical anomaly.

Isolated posthole

Towards the NW end of Trench 3 was a possible circular posthole [313]. It was 0.25m in diameter and filled with dark brown-grey silty clay. The saturated ground conditions prevented investigation of this feature.

3.3.3 Trenches 6–8

A series of parallel linear furrows [603], [703] and [803] were identified in Trenches 6–8 (Figure 2), spaced approximately 7m apart centre to centre. They generally survived in the lower eastern part of the PDA where the overburden was thicker. There was generally a good correlation with the geophysical anomalies. The furrows were 0.85–1.6m wide. The excavated examples revealed characteristically shallow concave profiles, up to 0.11m deep, filled with relatively dark deposits (Figure 8: image 10). The furrows typically had ceramic land drains inserted roughly centrally in them, indicating that they had survived as earthworks well into the post-medieval period.

These furrows are similar to [203] in the Northern Area, although their spacing is closer. However, the furrows contrast markedly with the NE-SW aligned cultivation features identified in that area.



3.4 Summary

The evaluation has revealed a small number of archaeological features in the northern part of the PDA, which correlate with geophysical anomalies. Apart from the prehistoric circular feature, no datable artefacts were recovered.

Although the archaeological features have been truncated by medieval and later agricultural activity, they survive to a reasonable depth. The most significant of the features is a probable ring ditch of a prehistoric burial monument, which has local and regional significance. It has the potential to add to the understanding of aspects of the contemporary landscape relating to burial practice, culture and settlement. The other features are of lesser significance, mostly relating to the medieval and later arable landscape of the village.



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5. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.48 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53451: Northing: 25233)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53477: Northing: 52320)

Reason: To investigate geophysical anomaly.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.28m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Friable mid yellow brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.22m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Firm light brown yellow silty clay Overlying limestone bedrock	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.52m, min length 1.9m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Fill	Friable mid brown silty clay occasional small-large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, min length 1.9m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Fill	Friable mid brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Feature	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, min length 1.9m Possible cultivation feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional flecks fired clay, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.6 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53521: Northing: 52320)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53502: Northing: 52297)

Reason: To investigate geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Firm mid brown orange sandy clay Overlying limestone bedrock in the SW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.62m, max depth 0.14m, min length 1.9m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Fill	Friable mid red brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, min length 1.9m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Fill	Friable mid red brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Quarry	dimensions: min breadth 1.9m, max depth 0.45m, min length 10.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt frequent medium-large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.47 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53558: Northing: 52312)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53583: Northing: 52297)

Reason: To investigate geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Friable mid yellow brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.22m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Firm light brown yellow clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Feature	Linear NE-SW sides: near vertical dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, min length 1.9m Possible cultivation feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Feature	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, min length 1.9m Possible cultivation feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	Feature	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, min length 1.9m Possible cultivation feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
309	Feature	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, min length 1.9m Possible cultivation feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
310	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
311	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, min length 2.9m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
312	Fill	Friable light grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
313	Posthole	Circular dimensions: max diameter 0.25m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
314	Fill	Friable dark brown grey silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.7 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53553: Northing: 52264)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53583: Northing: 52266)

Reason: To investigate geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.5m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Firm light brown yellow silty clay Frequent outcrops of limestone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Ditch	Curving linear N-S sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.42m, min length 1.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones Contains a small assemblage of finds, comprising worked flint, fired clay and burnt bone. Sample <1> taken from the deposit. Truncated by stone land-drain [407]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
405	Ditch	Curving linear N-S dimensions: min breadth 1.8m, min length 1.8m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
407	Land drain	Linear NE-SW sides: near vertical dimensions: max breadth 0.2m, min depth 0.34m, min length 2.m Truncates fill (404)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
408	Backfill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt frequent medium stones Stone constructed land drain in lower part of fill	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.49 m. Max: 0.62 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53472: Northing: 52284)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53497: Northing: 52269)

Reason: To investigate geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones 0.4m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate medium-large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Bedrock	Degraded limestone bedrock	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Quarry	sides: stepped base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.9m, max depth 0.4m, min length 6.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Backfill	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt frequent medium-large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 18.30 m. Width: 3.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.48 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53497: Northing: 52226)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53436: Northing: 52259)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53433: Northing: 52261)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53423: Northing: 52246)

Reason: To investigate geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Firm light yellow brown sandy silt moderate small-large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max depth 1.2m, min length 3.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.6 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53545: Northing: 52234)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53530: Northing: 52208)

Reason: To investigate geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.4m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Firm light brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, min length 1.9m General number for 2 furrows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.4 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53502: Northing: 52222)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 53483: Northing: 52198)

Reason: To investigate geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Bedrock	Limestone bedrock	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
803	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max depth 0.11m, min length 1.9m General number for three furrows; one of which was excavated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
804	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

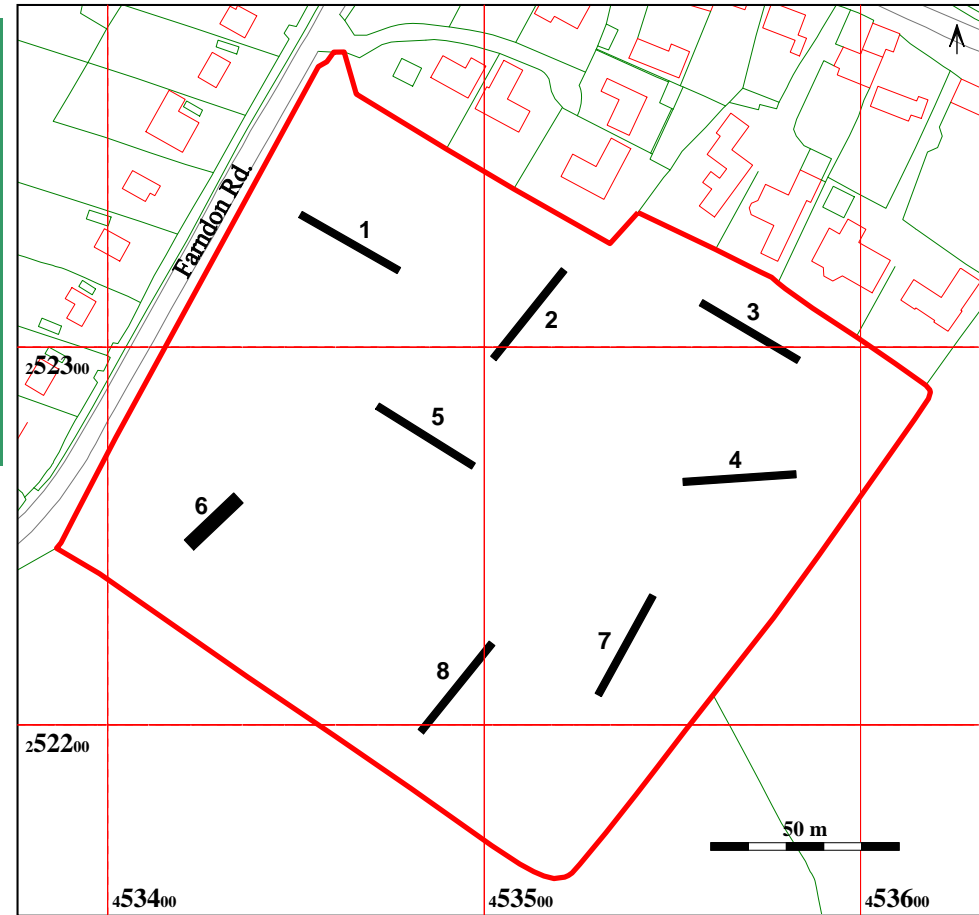
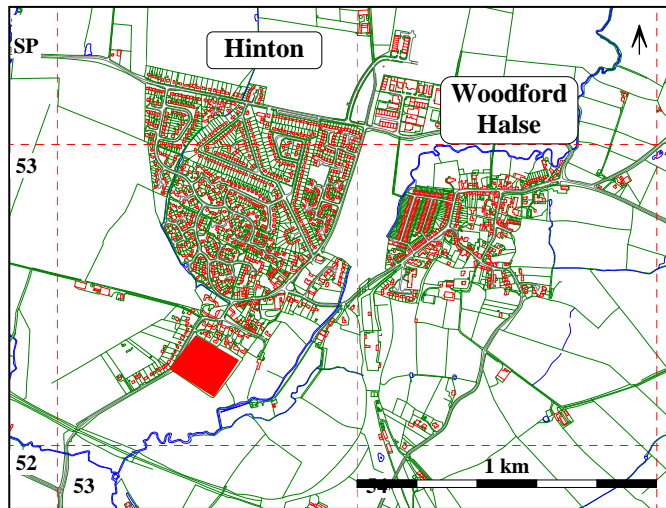
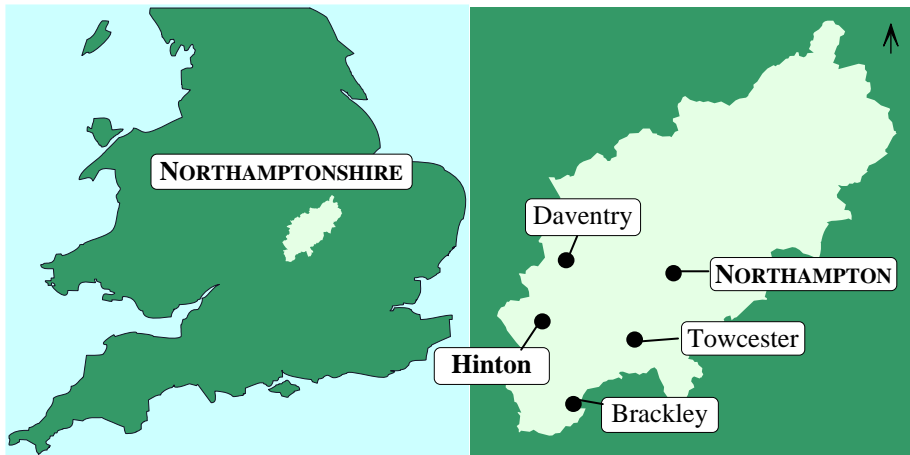
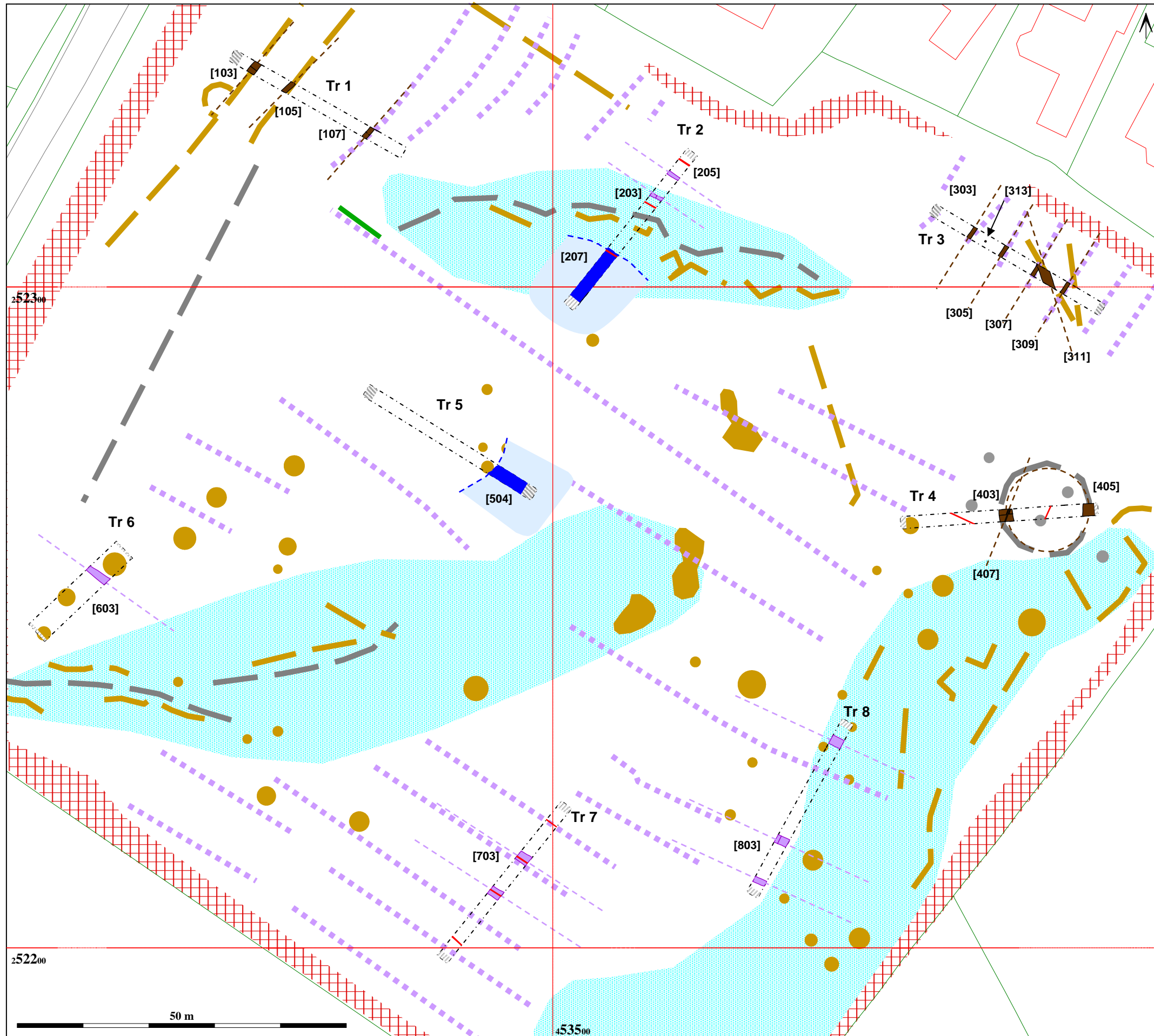


Figure 1: Site location and trench plan

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Geophysical survey interpretation

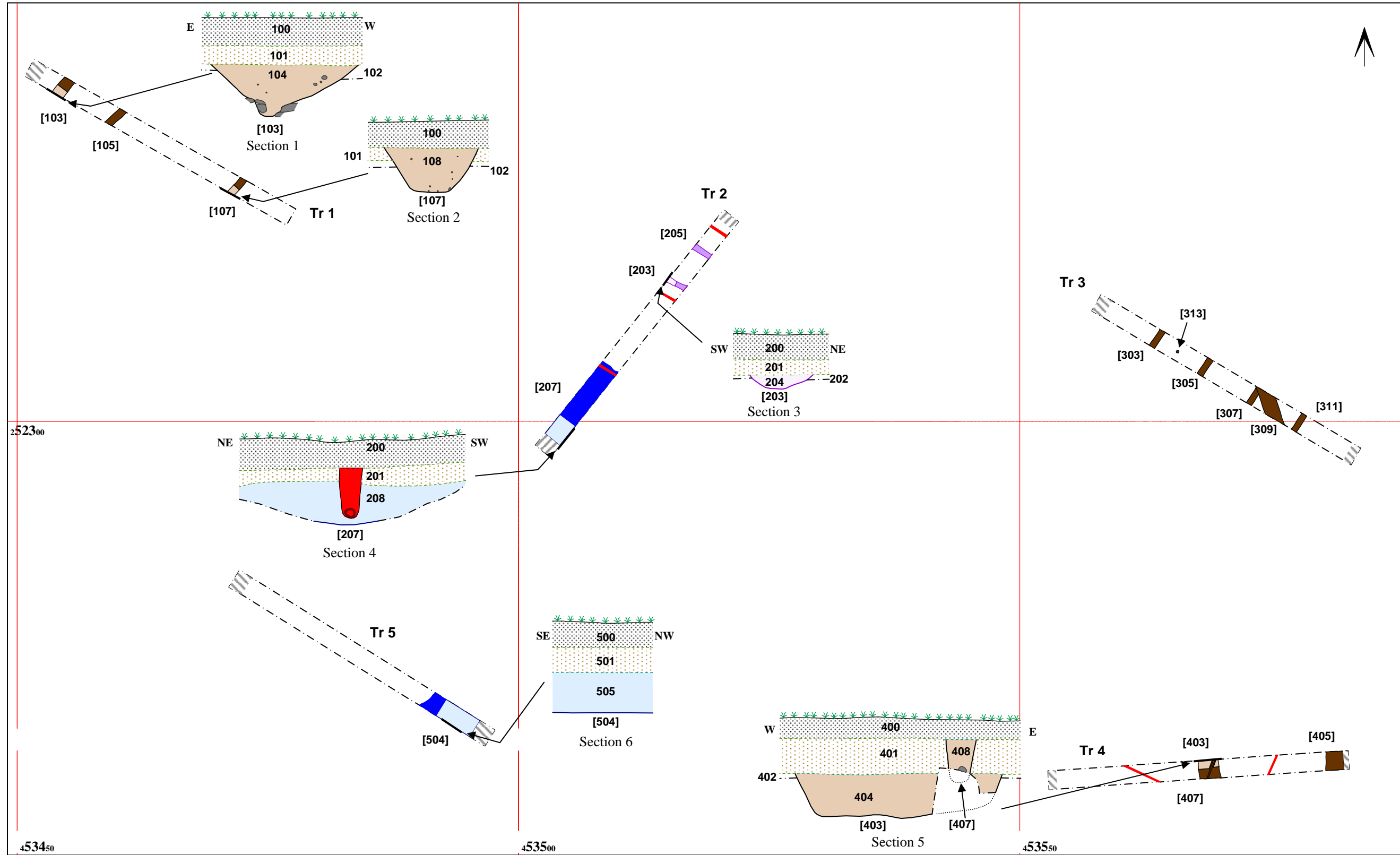
- Archaeological features
- Possible archaeological features
- - - Cultivation features
- Geological disturbance
- ▨ Disturbance

Trial trench results

- - - Trial trench
- ▨ Slope at end of trench
- Archaeological feature
- Quarry
- Furrow
- Land-drain
- · · Projection of linear feature

Figure 2: All features plan overlaid onto plot of geophysical survey interpretation.

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- Trial trench
- Slope at end of trench
- Topsoil
- Subsoil
- Archaeological feature
- Excavated segment
- Quarry
- Excavated segment
- Furrow
- Excavated segment
- Land-drain

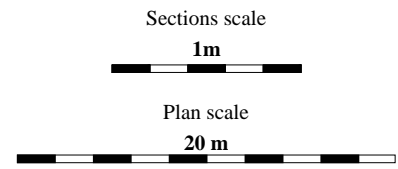


Figure 3: Northern Area Trenches 1–5, detail with sections



Image 1: Pre-excavation view of ditch [403] towards the centre of Trench 4. A later land-drain, constructed of stones, cuts obliquely across it. Scale 1m in 0.5m divisions.



Image 2: Excavated section through ditch [403]. The stone land-drain was left on a baulk. Scale 1m in 0.5m divisions.

Figure 4: Selected images 1 and 2 — possible ring ditch in Trench 4

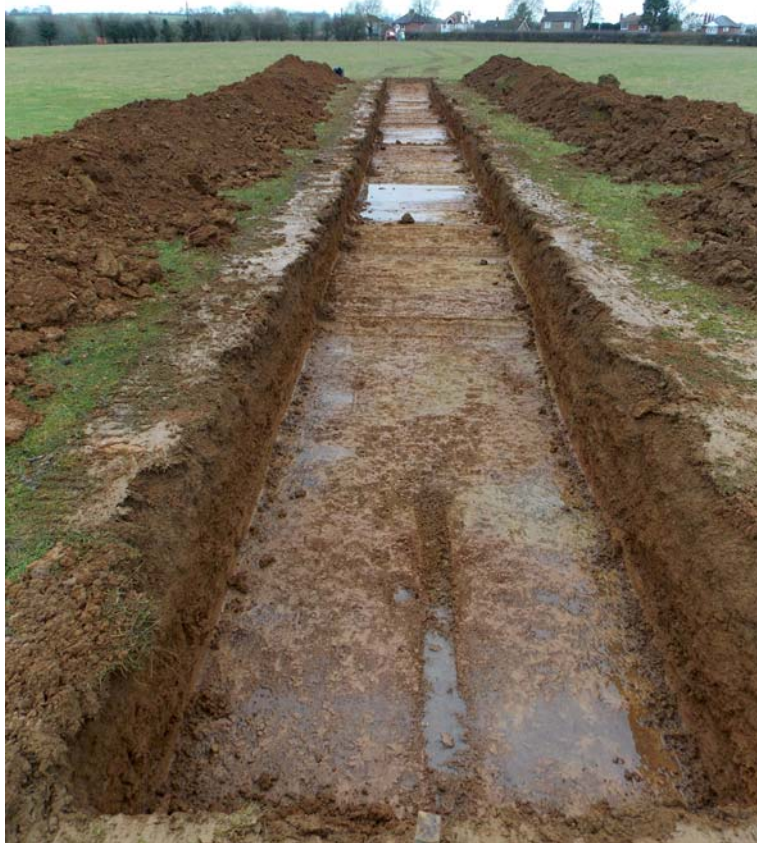


Image 3: View from eastern limit of Trench 4, looking to the SW. The darker band of material near the camera is the fill of [405], which correlates to the eastern return on the circular geophysical anomaly.



Image 4: Northern section of Trench 4, showing the upper element of ditch [405] against a mixed grey and red brown element of the geological strata. The ditch continued beyond the eastern limit of the trench. Scale 1m in 0.5m divisions.

Figure 5: Selected images 3 and 4 — possible ring ditch in Trench 4



Image 5: Section through possible trackway flanking ditch [103], which is sealed by subsoil (101). Scale 1m in 0.5m divisions.



Image 6: General pre-excavation view of quarry [207] looking to the SW.

Figure 6: Selected images 5 and 6 — Trenches 1 and 2



Image 7: Section through quarry [504] located at the southern end of Trench 5. Scale 1m in 0.5m divisions.



Image 8: Furrow [203] in the northern part of Trench 2. Scale 1m in 0.5m divisions.

Figure 7: Selected images 7 and 8 — Trenches 5 and 2



Image 9: Cultivation feature [107], which truncates the lighter coloured subsoil (101). Scale 1m in 0.5m divisions.



Image 10: Furrow [803]. Scale 0.3m in 10cm divisions.

Figure 8: Selected images 9 and 10 — Trenches 1 and 8

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