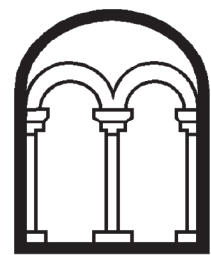


**LAND OFF BARNETT WAY  
BIERTON  
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION**

**Albion**  
archaeology





**LAND OFF BARNETT WAY, BIERTON,  
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION**

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## Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. 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.

## Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Richard Henderson for Davidsons Developments Ltd and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Philip Markham, Buckinghamshire County Archaeologist. The fieldwork was undertaken by Ian Turner (Archaeological Supervisor), Adrian Woolmer (Assistant Supervisor), Mike Emra and Marcin Synus (Archaeological Technicians). This report has been prepared by Ian Turner with figures produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). The Project Manager was Jeremy Oetgen. All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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## Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this document:

AVDC	Aylesbury Vale District Council
BCC	Buckinghamshire County Council
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HES	Historic Environment Service [of Buckinghamshire County Council]
LPA	Local Planning Authority
PDA	Proposed development area
WSI	Written scheme of investigation



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Davidsons Developments Ltd is preparing an outline planning application to Aylesbury Vale District Council for the residential development of Land off Barnett Way, Bierton, Buckinghamshire.*

*The southern part of the western field of the application site is an Archaeological Notification Area, as identified in the Aylesbury Vale Environmental Character Assessment. A desk-based heritage statement identified a moderate potential for prehistoric to Roman and a low to moderate potential for Anglo-Saxon to medieval heritage assets.*

*Subsequent to the heritage statement a geophysical survey was carried out on the site. This identified a number of linear and discrete anomalies which might be archaeological features. Based on those results the Buckinghamshire County Council Historic Environment Service advised that an archaeological evaluation would be required in order to further identify the nature of the site's potential archaeological resource.*

*Albion Archaeology was commissioned to produce a written scheme of investigation for archaeological trial trenching and to undertake the fieldwork. The results of the trial trenching are set out in this report to assist the HES in advising the local planning authority on the potential archaeological impacts of the development and any mitigation that might be required if the development is permitted.*

*The trial trenching revealed a c. 12m-wide trackway or drove road (which contained a few sherd of Iron Age pottery) and a small number of contemporary and undated pits and ditches which may be field boundaries and quarries. The relatively small number of artefacts retrieved from the features and the absence of refuse deposits suggests they were some distance from any settlement focus. The exception was one pit at the western edge of the site which contained a fairly large quantity of animal bone and Roman pottery. The earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were observed throughout the site. No early prehistoric or post-medieval features were revealed.*

*It is possible that the drove road dates from the Roman period and is associated with a Roman settlement excavated at Vicarage Gardens to the south of St James's Church, Bierton. Fieldwalking to the west and north of the PDA also retrieved Roman artefacts suggestive of the existence of further settlements outside the PDA.*

*The features recorded on the PDA are of low to moderate significance. They are another element of the Roman landscape around Bierton but due to their peripheral location to any settlement have limited potential to feed into any of the research aims identified in the local and regional research frameworks. The drove road is the most significant feature, but its line has been mapped by the geophysical survey and it has been sampled by excavation within the trial trenches.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 **Project Background**

Davidsons Developments Ltd is preparing an outline planning application to Aylesbury Vale District Council (AVDC) for the residential development of Land off Barnett Way, Bierton, Buckinghamshire.

The southern part of the western field of the application site is an Archaeological Notification Area, as identified in the Aylesbury Vale Environmental Character Assessment (AVDC & BCC 2006, 20). A desk-based heritage statement identified a moderate potential for prehistoric to Roman and a low to moderate potential for Anglo-Saxon to medieval heritage assets on the application site. These assets were assessed as being of low to moderate significance, depending on their exact nature (Albion Archaeology 2015a).

Subsequent to the heritage statement a geophysical survey was carried out on the site (Stratascan 2015). This identified a number of linear and discrete anomalies which were interpreted as potential archaeological features. Based on those results the Buckinghamshire County Council Historic Environment Service (HES) advised that an intrusive archaeological evaluation would be required in order to further identify the nature of the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework 2012*.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the archaeological trial trenching (Albion Archaeology 2015b) and to undertake the fieldwork. The results of the trial trenching are set out in this report to assist the HES in advising the local planning authority on the potential archaeological impacts of the development and any mitigation that might be required if the development is permitted.

### 1.2 **Site Location, Topography and Geology**

The village of Bierton lies in the Aylesbury Vale, c. 1km to the north-east of Aylesbury. The historic core of the village is laid out along the main road, the A418 Aylesbury Road to Leighton Buzzard. The proposed development area (PDA) is located at the back of properties along the northern edge of Aylesbury Road and consists of two pastoral fields dissected by an access track to Barnett House at the northern edge of the application site.

The western field has a low post and wire fence on the boundary while the eastern field is bounded by low hedges and trees. A public footpath runs diagonally across the western field. Ridge and furrow earthworks survive in both fields.

The site is centred on grid reference SP 8374 1573. It lies on a gentle slope with land falling from c. 94m OD in the north to c. 91m OD in the south. Bierton lies on an outcrop of limestone and calcareous sandstone of the Portland Group (British Geological Survey 2015). This forms a low ridge and Bierton is located on its southern slope. Local soils generally consist of clay.



### **1.3 Archaeological Background**

A heritage asset assessment was recently compiled for the PDA (Albion 2015a). The document reviewed known heritage assets recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER) in the vicinity of the site and a 500m-radius study area around it and assessed the potential for further assets on the site itself. Its main conclusions are summarised here.

The historic core of Bierton lies *c.* 350m to the south-west of the PDA and is focussed around the 14th-century Church of St James the Great. Archaeological excavations to the north-west and east of the church have revealed evidence for a multi-period settlement, dating from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period, including a Roman villa and Saxon buildings.

Cropmarks suggesting a possible further prehistoric or Saxon settlement site are recorded to the north of the PDA and fieldwalking to its west has produced further collections of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon finds, indicating further settlement sites, or the full extent of the main settlement around St James's Church. However, there was no evidence that this settlement extended into the PDA.

Finds of Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery and metalwork within the study area are numerous, suggesting intensive settlement and movement of people within the locality. Overall, the potential for further settlement remains pre-dating the medieval period to be located on the PDA was assessed as moderate.

The medieval and post-medieval village of Bierton developed as a linear settlement along the main Aylesbury Road and originally comprised possibly four manors. The scheduled monument of a medieval moated site, possibly the location of one of the manors, lies to the south-west of St James's church.

Ridge and furrow earthworks on the PDA suggest that the site was used for arable agriculture from at least the medieval period onwards. This was corroborated by the geophysical survey undertaken on the site in June 2015 (Stratascan 2015), which identified further evidence for medieval ridge and furrow and modern ploughing.

The survey also identified two parallel linear anomalies in the north-west of the site, which could be part of a *c.* 12m-wide track or drove road of either prehistoric/Roman or post-medieval date, and a number of possible backfilled pits interpreted as being either of archaeological or natural origin.

### **1.4 Project Objectives**

The general objectives of the evaluation were to provide further information on any archaeological remains present within the site. This information will assist in determining the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains and in formulating the need, design and extent of any mitigation works that might be required.

Information on the following was required:





- The nature and date of the parallel linear features and other linear features identified by the geophysical survey;
- The nature and date of any discrete features identified by the geophysical survey;
- The location, extent, nature and date of any other archaeological features or deposits that might be present.

This evaluation report will examine the significance of the results with reference to regional research frameworks. The Research framework that has been devised for the region is the *Solent-Thames: Research Framework for the Historic Environment: Resource Assessments and Research Agendas* (Hey and Hind 2014). There is also a set of papers which specifically deal with the archaeological resource of Buckinghamshire. The papers fed into the wider Solent-Thames research framework and are still available online<sup>1</sup>.

For all prehistoric periods landscape development and settlement patterns are areas where considerable further research is needed (Kidd 2008; Lambrick 2010). The research framework for the area (Fulford 2014) also suggests that more work needs to be undertaken with regards to rural settlement characters and typologies during Roman period.

Similarly, our understanding of early medieval settlements, their organisation and interrelationship with other sites in their contemporary landscape remains limited. This, together with more concentrated work on the dating of settlements and the recovery and study of datable material is one of the research aims of the regional research framework. The development of agricultural systems and agricultural change is also a theme of the research framework (Dodd and Crawford 2014, 229–230).

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<sup>1</sup> [http://thehumanjourney.net/pdf\\_store/sthames/phase3/County/](http://thehumanjourney.net/pdf_store/sthames/phase3/County/) [Accessed 2nd April 2015]



## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Methodological Standards

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

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd ed, 2001).
	<i>Land off Barnett Way, Bierton, Buckinghamshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Field Evaluation</i> . Report no: 2015/112.
• Archaeological Archives Forum	<i>Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> (2nd ed. 2011)
• Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Service	<i>Generic brief for archaeological evaluation (trial trenching)</i>
• Buckinghamshire County Museum	<i>Procedures for Notifying and Transferring Archaeological Archives</i> (rev 2013)
• CIfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i> (2014) <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014) <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014)
• Historic England [formerly English Heritage]	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> (2015) <i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> . 2nd ed. (2011)

### 2.2 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching took place between 12th and 17th August 2015 and comprised the excavation of seven trenches measuring 1.8m wide and 50m long, with the exception of Trench 5 which was shortened to 37m long in order to avoid cutting off the field entrance. With the agreement of the HES the locations of trenches were adjusted where necessary to avoid services (Figure 2). The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. The area and spoil from each trench was scanned for artefacts. All hand excavation and recording was carried out by Albion Archaeology staff.

Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. All deposits were assigned a unique context number commencing at 100 for Trench 1, and 200 for Trench 2 etc. Context numbers in square brackets refer to cuts [\*\*\*] and round brackets to fills or layers (\*\*\*). Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.



A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2015b)



### 3. RESULTS OF TRIAL TRENCHING

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#### 3.1 *Introduction*

All features and deposits found within the trial trenches are described chronologically below and shown on Figures 2–5. Detailed information on features and deposits can be found in Appendix 1. The few artefacts recovered from the features and deposits are described within this section.

#### 3.2 *Overburden and Geological Deposits*

The overburden comprised topsoil over subsoil, which lay directly on undisturbed geological deposits.

The topsoil was a 0.18–0.30m-thick layer of dark brown-grey silt. Subsoil comprised a 0.18–0.27m-thick layer of mid grey silt. The undisturbed geological deposit was light grey-yellow silt with large patches of light grey limestone fragments.

#### 3.3 *Archaeological Features and Deposits*

Of the seven trenches, six contained archaeological features. They comprised seven ditch segments, two large pits and a single post hole. Trench 1 contained no archaeological features. The features and deposits are discussed in date order from earliest to latest.

##### 3.3.1 *Trackway or drove road (Iron Age/Roman)*

Two parallel ditches [208], [213], set 12.35m apart, were present within Trench 2 (Figures 2 and 3), in locations coinciding with linear geophysical anomalies. The ditches were both *c.* 0.72m deep, but varied in profile from 45-degree sides with a pointed base to asymmetric sides with a concave base. They were 1.8–2.4m wide. The ditches contained similar primary deposits of dark yellow-brown silt and secondary deposits of dark brown silt. Ditch [208] contained three abraded grog- and grog/sand-tempered body sherds (19g) of generic Iron Age pottery. All are abraded and probably residual, so they cannot be considered to provide an accurate date for the feature.

Further ditch segments [503] and [703] were excavated within Trench 5 (Figure 2) and Trench 7 (Figure 5). The linear geophysical anomaly suggests that they were probably a continuation of the more southerly ditch seen in Trench 2. They also had similar profiles / dimensions and contained similar deposits (but no artefacts).

The geophysical survey results suggest that the ditches ran parallel for a distance of at least 110m on an alignment broadly parallel with the modern main road.

The ditches are interpreted as boundary and drainage ditches, flanking a broad trackway. Its width suggests it was probably a drove road for the movement of livestock. The limited artefact evidence may suggest an Iron Age date for the trackway. However, trackways / droves are typically associated with the Roman period and the Iron Age pottery may be residual. Therefore, it has been assigned a wide date range of Iron Age to Roman. The paucity of artefacts further



supports an interpretation of trackway or droveway at some distance from any settlement focus.

### 3.3.2 Other ditches (Iron Age/Roman)

An additional ditch [211] was present within the trackway on a similar ENE to WSW alignment. It had 45-degree sides and a flat base and was considerably smaller than the trackway ditches at 0.50m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained mid brown silt and no artefacts. The purpose of the ditch is unknown. It may have been the flanking ditch of an earlier, slightly narrower version of the drove road.

### 3.3.3 Large pit (Roman)

A large curving feature [404]=[409], which continued beyond the limit of the trench, was investigated at the south-west end of Trench 4 (Figures 2 and 4). It had steep convex sides and contained a lower deposit of dark orange-grey sandy silt and an upper deposit of dark grey-brown silt. The base was not excavated as the safe excavation limit of 1.2m below the current ground level was reached.

No artefacts were present in the excavated segment. However, animal bone was visible in the top of the feature and a small sondage was excavated in that area. The latter produced an abraded early Roman grey ware jar base (37g) and 15 animal bone fragments (796g). Bone elements represented are limbs and rib fragments from medium to large mammals, including an incomplete femur, and a sheep/goat molar.

Interpretation of the large feature within the limited area of the trench is problematic. Trench 4 was targeted on this feature as a result of the geophysical survey which indicated the presence of an anomaly which was broadly oval in shape. Based on this geophysical signature the feature is interpreted as a large irregular pit.

The purpose of the pit is not known. The relatively high amount of animal bone recovered from part of the feature suggests domestic rubbish disposal, although this may indicate only the secondary use of the feature. The presence of domestic rubbish suggests that the feature was relatively close to Roman-period settlement.

### 3.3.4 Isolated posthole (undated)

Posthole [204] was 11.75m north-west of the drove road within Trench 2. It was 0.38m in diameter, with steep sides and a flat base; it was 0.24m deep and contained dark grey-brown sandy silt and no artefacts. The purpose of the posthole is unknown, but in a long-established stock field it is most likely to have been a fence post or tethering post.

### 3.3.5 Ditches (undated)

Ditch [407] in Trench 4 was located 26.5m north-west of pit [409] and on an approximate east-west alignment. It had 45-degree sides, a flat base and contained light brown silt and no artefacts.



A N-S aligned ditch [305] was present towards the centre of Trench 3 (Figure 4). It had concave sides, a flat base and contained mid brown-grey clay silt and no artefacts.

As the ditches contained no datable artefacts but were overlain by medieval furrows, it is likely that they are also Iron Age/Roman in date.

### **3.3.6 Large pit (undated)**

A large curving feature [603] which continued beyond the limit of the trench was investigated towards the centre of Trench 6 (Figure 5). It had steep asymmetrical sides and contained mid yellow-brown clay silt and no artefacts. The base was not excavated as the safe excavation limit of 1.2m below the current ground level was reached.

Trench 6 was targeted on this feature as a result of the geophysical survey which indicated the presence of a large anomaly which was irregular in shape.

The feature is interpreted as a large pit based on the results of the hand excavation and its geophysical signature. The large size, steep sides and absence of any artefacts suggest that the feature is probably a backfilled quarry pit.

The pit contained no datable artefacts, but was overlain by medieval furrows which suggests that it is Iron Age/Roman in date.

Later period quarrying activity is evinced by the presence of former brick pits (now small lakes) outside the PDA to the east, associated with a 19th-century brickworks (Albion Archaeology 2015a).

### **3.3.7 Medieval furrows**

All the trenches contained topsoil, subsoil and natural geological profiles which undulated to varying degrees, reflecting the medieval ridge and furrow ploughing pattern. The furrows were aligned NW to SE across the PDA.

Two features [303], [605] (Figure 2) in Trenches 3 and 6, respectively, were confirmed to be furrows on excavation.

### **3.3.8 Natural anomaly**

Linear feature [206] between ditch [208] and posthole [204] within Trench 2 was very shallow with concave sides and an uneven base. It contained light yellow-brown silt and no artefacts. It is most probably a natural anomaly.



## 4. CONCLUSIONS

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The archaeological field evaluation has shown that the potential development area is largely devoid of archaeological features. An Iron Age/Roman trackway or drove road was present in the north of the site and a small number of undated pits and ditches may be contemporary. The paucity of finds within the features suggests that the area may be some distance from any associated settlement focus. The exception was a large pit at the western edge of the site, which contained possible domestic refuse in the form of animal bone and pottery.

A late Iron Age to Roman settlement was excavated in the vicarage garden to the south of the church of St James the Great in Bierton. Wall plaster, tesserae, samian pottery and 'many Roman coins' suggest the existence of a high-status settlement. Peripheral Roman settlement evidence and burials were also revealed to the north and north-east of the church. Fieldwalking to the west and north of the PDA has retrieved several Roman artefacts suggesting the existence of further settlements (Albion Archaeology 2015a).

A Roman coin found in the allotments of Great Lane to the west of the PDA lies on the direct alignment of the drove road and could suggest it continued this way. It is possible that the drove road led from the settlement at Vicarage Garden into outlying fields, including areas of quarrying and rubbish deposition, and/or to peripheral settlements.

The Iron Age/Roman period drove road remains are of low to moderate significance, adding to a body of knowledge regarding the overall Iron Age/Roman period landscape, land use and settlement patterns in the vicinity of Bierton. The drove road lies some distance from the likely settlement core and, therefore, has only limited potential to address identified research themes. Its line has been mapped by the geophysical survey and it has been sampled by excavation within the trial trenches.

The ridge and furrow agricultural marks confirm that this area was part of the agricultural fields of Bierton in the medieval period. No evidence of post-medieval settlement was recorded.



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## 6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY

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**Trench: 1**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: 0.41 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 83625: Northing: 15769)

**OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 83578: Northing: 15755)

**Reason: Assess archaeological potential**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey silt occasional small-medium stones 0.18m to 0.23m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Friable mid grey silt occasional small-medium stones 0.18m to 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Firm light grey yellow silt With frequent large patches of limestone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 2**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.52 m. Max: 0.55 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 83645: Northing: 15764)

**OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 83670: Northing: 15721)

**Reason: Trench targeted on two linear anomalies detected by Geophysical survey.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey silt occasional small-medium stones C. 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Friable mid grey silt occasional small-medium stones 0.20m to 0.27m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Firm light grey yellow silt With frequent large patches of limestone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Posthole	Circular sides: steep base: flat dimensions: min depth 0.24m, min diameter 0.38m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Natural interface	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 2.1m, min depth 0.18m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Fill	Friable light yellow brown silt frequent flecks chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: min breadth 1.8m, min depth 0.74m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Primary fill	Friable dark yellow brown silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Secondary fill	Friable dark brown silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
211	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, min depth 0.28m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
212	Fill	Friable mid brown silt occasional flecks chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
213	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: asymmetrical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 2.4m, min depth 0.72m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
214	Primary fill	Friable dark yellow brown silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
215	Secondary fill	Friable dark brown silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 3**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.47 m. Max: 0.48 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 83691: Northing: 15658)

**OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 83642: Northing: 15656)

**Reason: Trench targeted on an anomaly detected by Geophysical survey.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
300	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey silt occasional small-medium stones C. 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Friable mid grey silt occasional small-medium stones C. 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Firm light grey yellow silt With frequent large patches of limestone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 2.9m, min depth 0.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.64m, min depth 0.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 4**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.41 m. Max: 0.46 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 83723; Northing: 15663)

**OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 83696; Northing: 15622)

**Reason: Trench targeted on an anomaly detected by Geophysical survey.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Friable mid grey silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Firm light grey yellow silt With frequent large patches of limestone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Pit	sides: convex dimensions: min breadth 2.75m, min depth 0.45m, min length 7.m This pit is also recorded as general number [409].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Primary fill	Friable dark orange grey sandy silt occasional flecks chalk, moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Secondary fill	Friable dark grey brown silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
407	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.8m, min depth 0.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
408	Fill	Light brown silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
409	General number	dimensions: min breadth 2.75m, min length 7.m General cut number for finds observed and excavated close to the top of the pit. Same pit as excavated segment [404].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
410	General number	Friable dark grey brown silt occasional small stones General fill number for finds observed and excavated close to the top of the pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Trench:** 5

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 37.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.42 m. Max: 0.47 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 83705: Northing: 15755)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 83724: Northing: 15723)

**Reason:** Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey silt occasional small-medium stones C. 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Friable mid grey silt occasional small-medium stones C. 0.22m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Firm light grey yellow silt With frequent large patches of limestone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: convex base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.16m, min depth 0.48m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt moderate flecks chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 6**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.5 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 83836: Northing: 15742)

**OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 83793: Northing: 15716)

**Reason: Trench targeted on a linear anomaly detected by Geophysical survey.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey silt occasional small-medium stones 0.25m to 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Friable mid grey silt occasional small-medium stones C. 0.20m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Firm light grey yellow silt With frequent large patches of limestone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Pit	Irregular sides: assymetrical dimensions: min breadth 3.m, min depth 0.55m, min length 6.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Furrow	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.8m, min depth 0.09m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
606	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench:** 7

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: 0.44 m.

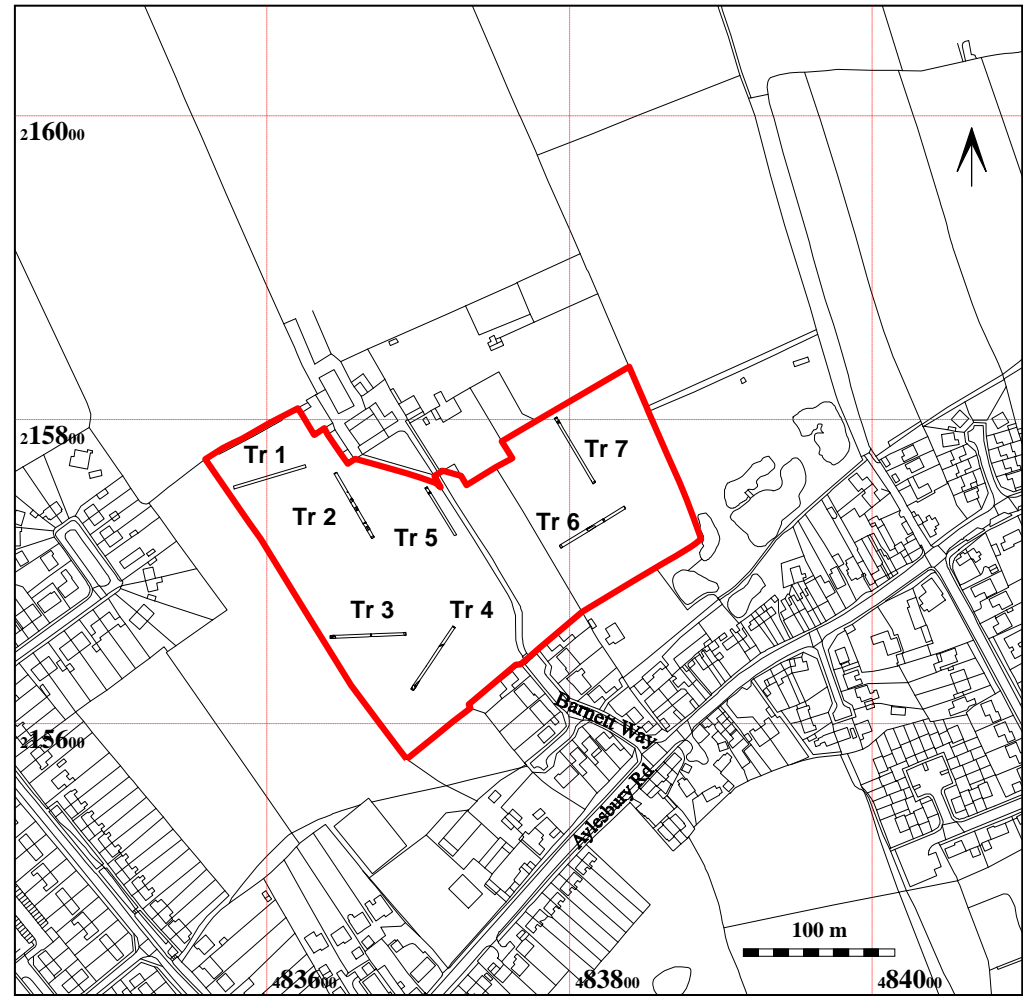
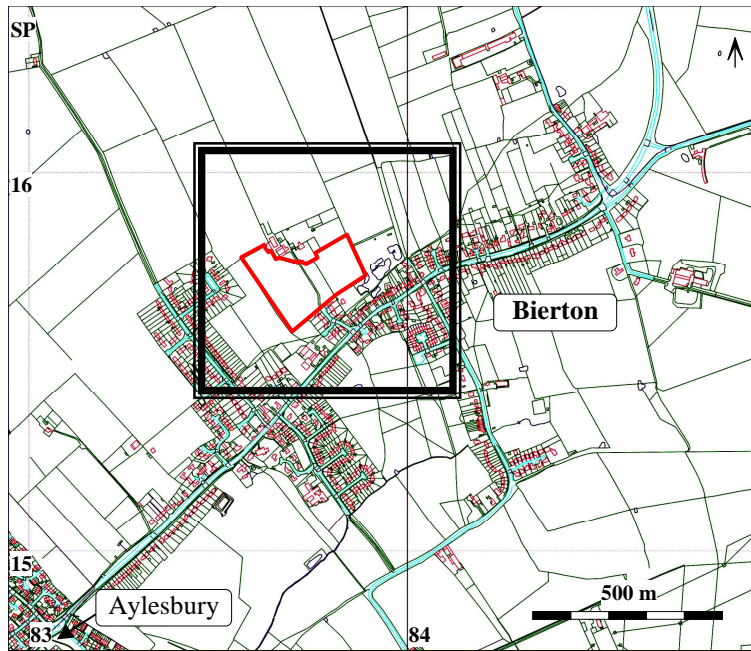
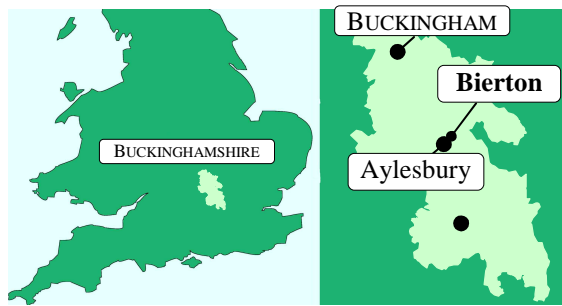
**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 83790: Northing: 15801)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 83816: Northing: 15758)

**Reason:** Trench targeted on a linear anomaly detected by Geophysical survey.

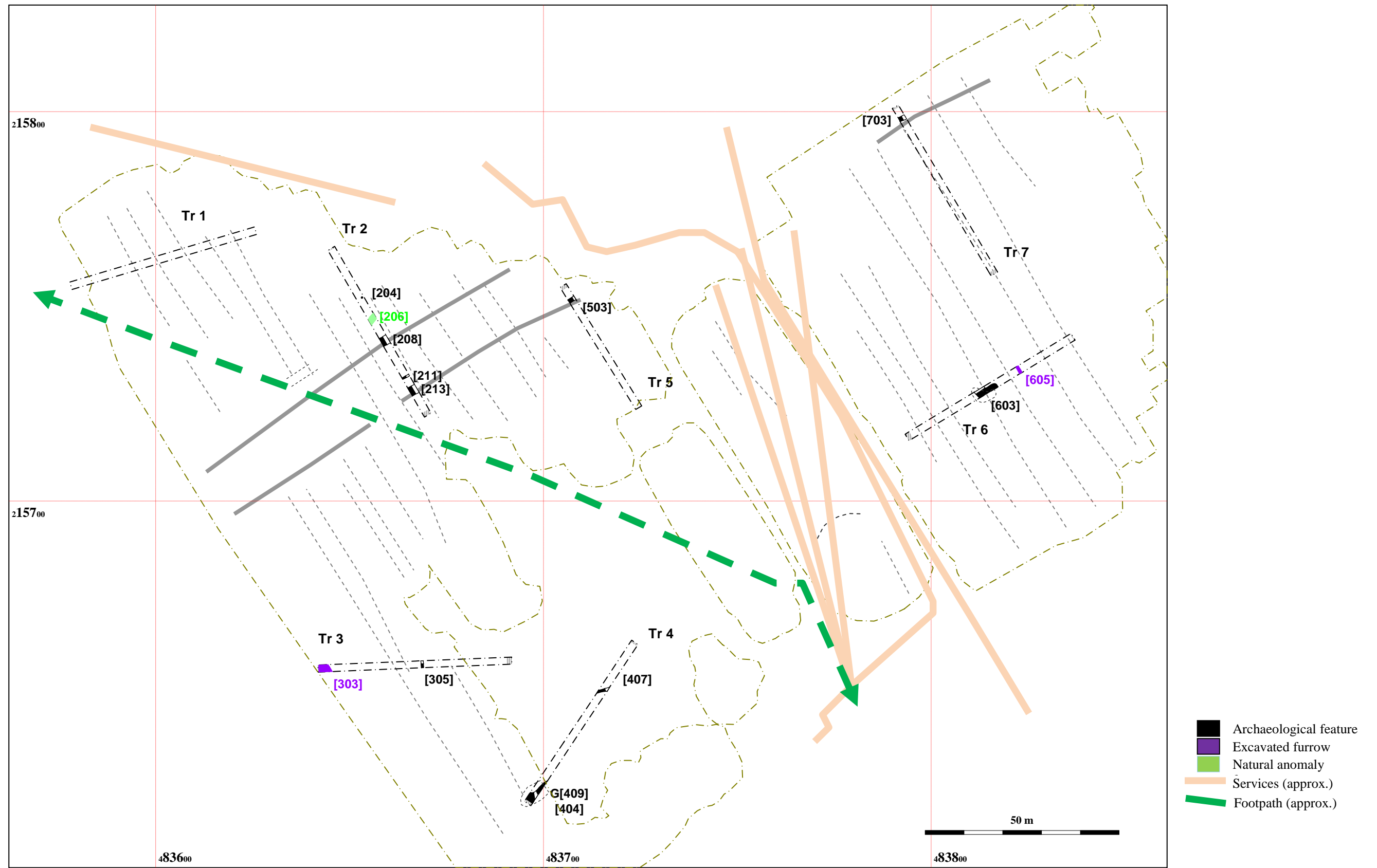
Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey silt occasional small-medium stones 0.18m to 0.24m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Friable mid grey silt occasional small-medium stones C. 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Firm light grey white silt With frequent large patches of limestone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.46m, min depth 0.44m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Primary fill	Friable light orange grey silt moderate medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
705	Secondary fill	Friable mid brown silt occasional medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





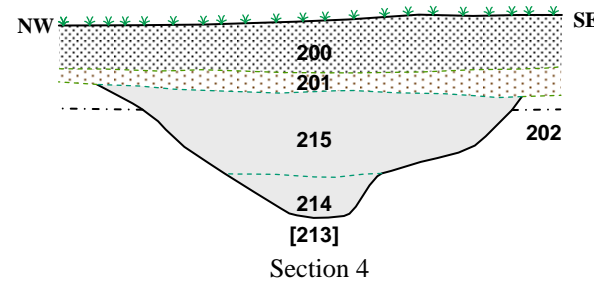
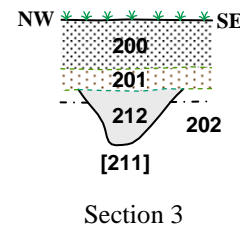
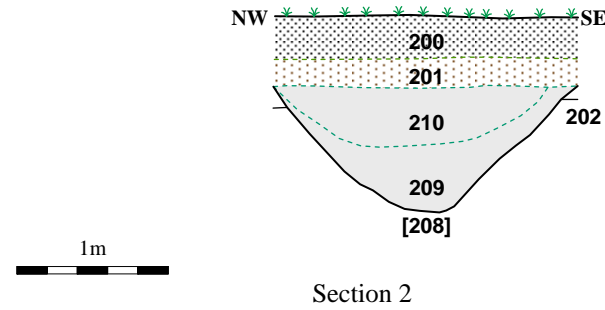
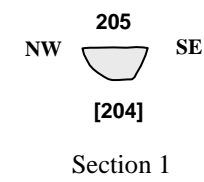
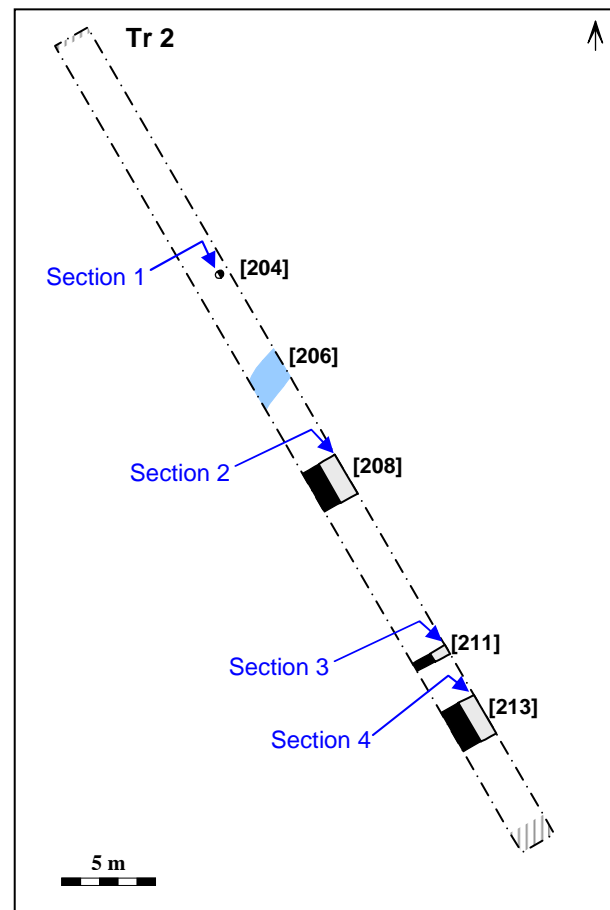
**Figure 1: Site location and trench layout**

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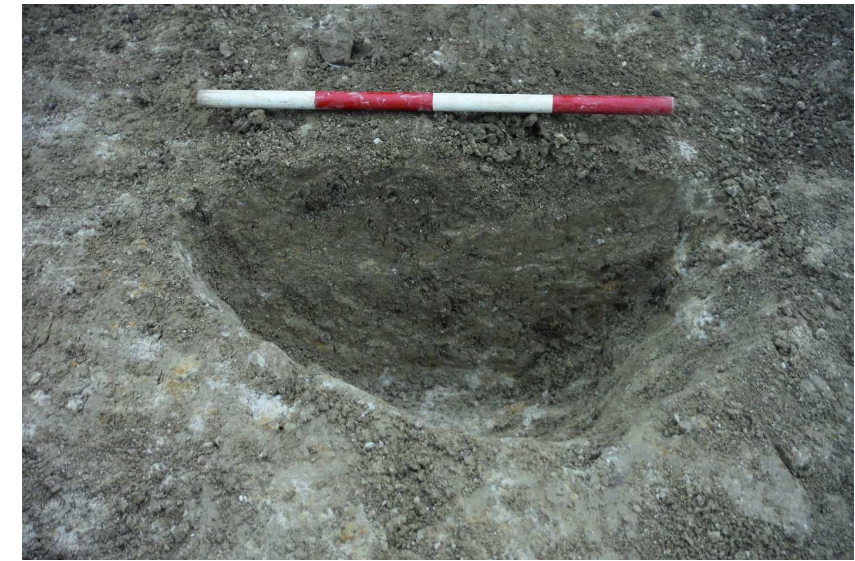


**Figure 2: All features overlaid onto selected geophysical anomalies**

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- Topsoil
- Subsoil
- Archaeological feature
- Archaeological feature – excavated segment
- Geological feature
- Sloped batter at end of trench
- Excavation limits



[204] looking NE. Scale 40cm



[208] looking NE. Scale 1m

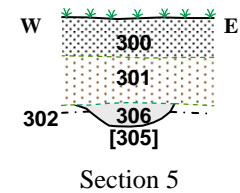
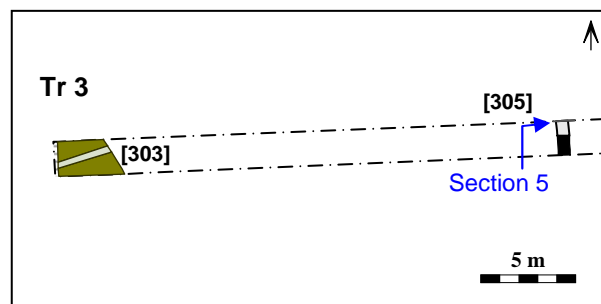


[211] looking NE. Scale 1m

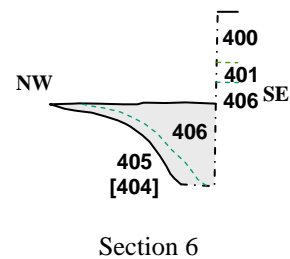


[213] looking NE. Scale 1m

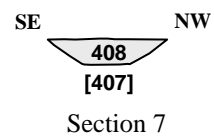
**Figure 3: Trench 2**



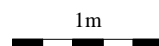
[305] looking N. Scale 1m



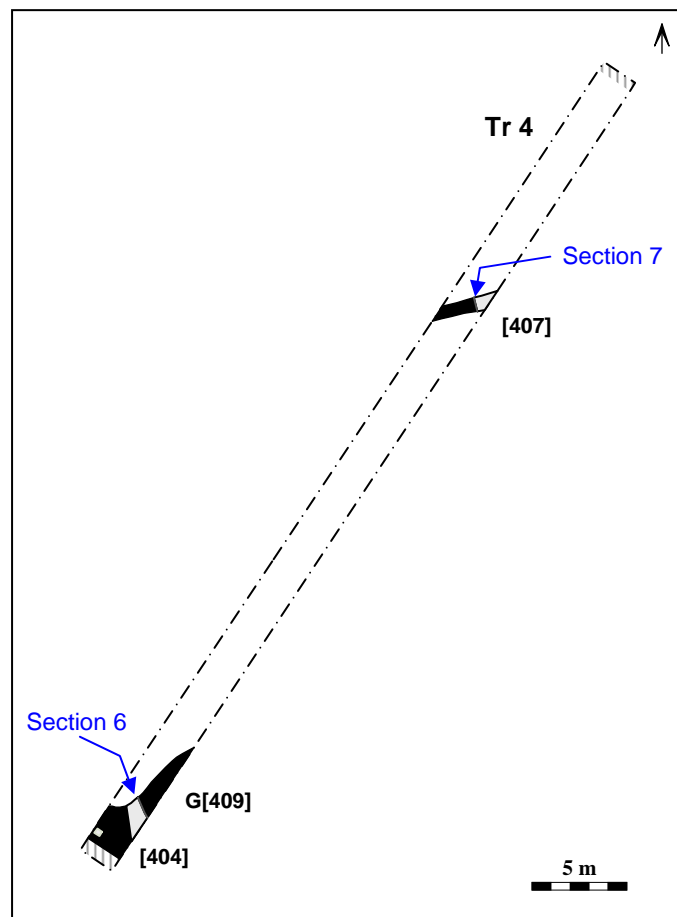
Section 6



Section 7



- Topsoil
- Subsoil
- Archaeological feature
- Archaeological feature – excavated segment
- Furrow
- Sloped batter at end of trench
- Excavation limits

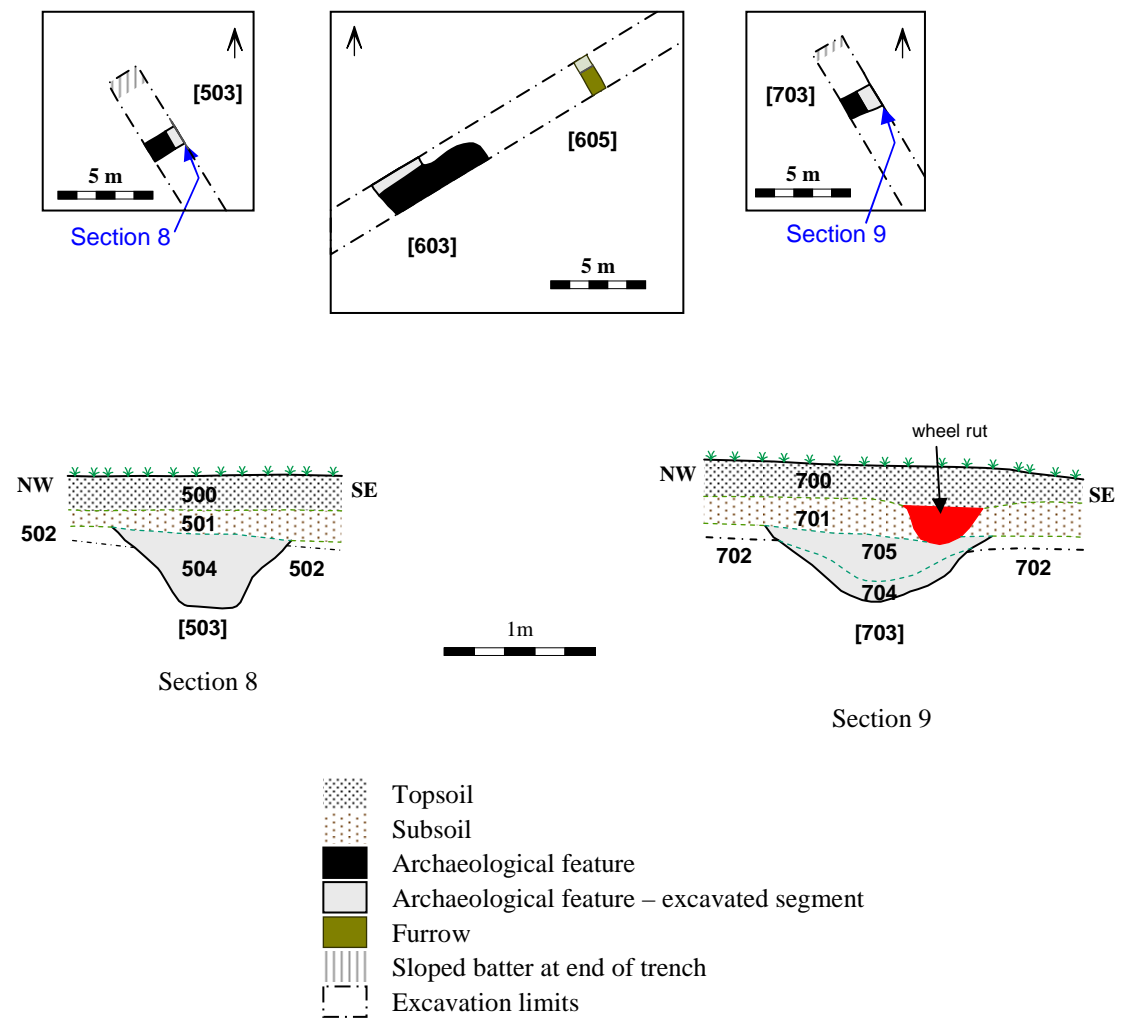


[404] (G[409]) looking NE. Scale 1m



[407] looking SW. Scale 1m

**Figure 4:** Trenches 3 and 4



[503] looking NE. Scale 1m



[603] looking NE. Scale 1m



[703] looking NE. Scale 1m

**Figure 5:** Trenches 5, 6, and 7

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