

**FORMER POLICE STATION
AND CARE HOME SITE
GREAT MISSENDEN
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



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Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
Ian Turner	Gary Edmondson	Drew Shotliff

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Preface

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The project was commissioned by Rectory Homes Ltd and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Eliza Alqassar, Buckinghamshire County Council Archaeology Officer. The fieldwork was undertaken by Wesley Keir (Project Officer) and Ian Turner (Archaeological Supervisor). This report has been prepared by Ian Turner with contributions from Jackie Wells (artefacts) and figures produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

Albion Archaeology
 St Mary's Church
 St Mary's Street
 Bedford, MK42 0AS
 ☎: 0300 300 8141
 E-mail: g.edmondson@albion-arch.com
 Website: www.albion-arch.com

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Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this document:

BCC	Buckinghamshire County Council
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HES	Historic Environment Service (of Buckinghamshire County Council)
HER	Historic Environment Record (of Buckinghamshire County Council)
LPA	Local Planning Authority



PDA Permitted development area
WSI Written scheme of investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission was granted for the demolition of the former police station, dwellings, care home and ancillary buildings, and the erection of a sheltered housing scheme comprising 28 apartments and 4 houses with associated communal facilities and infrastructure (CH/2016/2408/FA) at 115-117 High Street, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire.

Because of the archaeological potential of the site, the Buckinghamshire County Council Historic Environment Service (HES) advised the Local Planning Authority (LPA) that a condition (7) be attached to the planning permission, and that an archaeological field evaluation would be required to further identify the nature of the archaeological resource within the permitted development area (PDA). This was 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 2017) and to undertake the fieldwork. The results of the trial trenching are set out in this report to assist the HES in advising the LPA on the potential archaeological impacts of the development and on any mitigation that might be required prior to the commencement of the construction works.

The trial trenching was undertaken in mid May 2018 and comprised the excavation of five trenches varying from c. 3m to 12.5m long and 1.8m wide. They revealed layers and features that mostly contained ceramic building material that is difficult to date more precisely than the late medieval to post-medieval / early modern period. However, most of the features and deposits appear to correlate with details shown on the 1878 Ordnance Survey map.

Trenches 1 and 2 in the north-west of the PDA revealed a disturbed soil profile. This would appear to correlate with open land with trees (possibly an orchard) shown on the map.

Excavation of Trench 3 in the south-west of the PDA was halted due to the presence of two services just below the modern surface.

In the south-east of the PDA Trench 4 revealed a series of levelling layers, containing ceramic building material. These deposits may have been associated with the former workhouse which occupied this area, although no trace of the building was identified. There is no indication to suggest that these deposits were associated with earlier activity.

The lowest layer within Trench 5 contained artefacts of 19th-century or later date, effectively dating the subsequent layers and postholes within the trench. The postholes are probably part of an outbuilding associated with Abbey Farm.

The deposits and features revealed by the trial trenching have some minor significance with regard to the history and development of Great Missenden. However, they have no potential to feed into any of the research aims identified in the local and regional research frameworks.



1. INTRODUCTION

Planning permission was granted for the demolition of the former police station, dwellings, care home and ancillary buildings, and the erection of a sheltered housing scheme, comprising 28 apartments and 4 houses with associated communal facilities and infrastructure (CH/2016/2408/FA) at 115-117 High Street, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire.

Because of the archaeological potential of the site, the Buckinghamshire County Council Historic Environment Service (HES) advised the Local Planning Authority (LPA) that an archaeological condition should be attached to the planning permission.

Condition no. 7 accordingly states that:

No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation setting out a programme of archaeological work, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

The programme of archaeological work was to comprise an initial stage of site evaluation. If significant results were identified in the evaluation, a further stage of archaeological mitigation works could be required.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the archaeological trial trenching (Albion Archaeology 2017) and to undertake the fieldwork. The results of the trial trenching are set out in this report to assist the HES in advising LPA on the potential archaeological impacts of the development and on any mitigation that might be required prior to the commencement of the construction works.

1.1 **Site Location, Topography and Geology**

Great Missenden is a village located within the Misbourne Valley in the Chiltern Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The village is located *c.* 7km to the south of the town of Wendover and falls within the Chiltern administrative district of Buckinghamshire. The historic core of the village is focused along the High Street, to the north of the permitted development area (PDA), which was bypassed by the A413, in the 1960s. The PDA is located within the eastern part of the village, situated at the junction of High Street and Chalk Leys, to the south of the village centre. It is centred on grid reference SP 8963 0108 (Figure 1) and falls within the limits of the Great Missenden Conservation Area.

The PDA occupies an L-shaped plot of land that extends *c.* 130m to the east of the High Street and 120m to the north of Chalk Leys, continuing behind the adjacent Fire Station to the north. It covers an area of *c.* 0.3ha. At the time of the evaluation, the site was occupied by buildings and hardstanding associated with the former police station, dwellings and care home.

The site is relatively flat, at a *c.* 124m OD. The geology of the site comprises glacial head deposits and alluvial deposits of clays, silts and gravels, above



chalk. The chalk bedrock consists of Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey 2017).

1.2 **Archaeological Background**

The PDA does not contain any designated or other previously recorded heritage assets. The site has potential archaeological interest because of its location within the medieval settlement of Great Missenden. The HES has highlighted that the PDA is adjacent to Missenden Abbey (founded in 1133) and was previously occupied by farm buildings relating to Abbey Farm. The grounds of Missenden Abbey are currently a Grade II listed registered park (GD1595).

Great Missenden was included in the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Project (BCC 2010), which summarises the archaeological, topographical, historical and architectural evidence relating to the development of the settlement in order to provide an informed basis for conservation, research and the management of change within the urban environment. Information from this study, and from a 500m radius search of the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (dated 13/12/2017) are summarised below:

There is no recorded evidence for prehistoric activity within the historic settlement of Great Missenden itself, but a Palaeolithic handaxe was reportedly recovered from a gravel deposit to the north of the station (HER 0099500000), *c.* 475m to the north-west of the PDA. A tranchet axehead of possible Mesolithic date was recovered from an unspecified field in the parish (HER 01006000).

The Historic Towns Project also states that “flint scatters were found during field walking at Hyde Farm [HER 0468100002] and at Cudsden Farm [HER 0447900000]; while field walking at Wheatley Wood [HER 0434800000] yielded a number of prehistoric finds including Bronze Age material, as well as a single Celtic coin” (BCC 2010, 23); however, these sites are more than 500m from the PDA. An Iron Age enamelled terret was also reported found within the parish (HER 0100602000), but its exact location is uncertain.

There is no evidence that Great Missenden was the site of a Roman settlement and there has been only limited recording of finds dating to this period; the wider area of the Chilterns, however, is rich in Roman remains. Within 500m of the PDA a fragment of Roman amphora was recovered from earthworks at Frith Hill, *c.* 0.5km to the east of the development site (HER 0207200001) and a Roman coin has been reportedly found in fields around the village (HER MBC26936). A small number of other Roman artefacts have been found in the wider parish, but the Historic Towns Project suggests that “... the more modest evidence for Roman settlement at the upper end of the Misbourne [probably] reflects a lower level of investigation rather than absence of remains.” (*ibid.*, 23).

No archaeological evidence dating to the Saxon period has, so far, been recovered from Great Missenden; however, the settlement is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The Historic Towns Project reports some isolated finds in the wider area [HER 0029200000] and suggests that the Saxon settlement may have been focussed along Church Street. The conjectural extent



of the village in the late Saxon period would have bounded the northern and eastern limits of the PDA (*ibid.*, 26).

The most significant impact on the study area during the medieval period is likely to have been the founding of Missenden Abbey in 1133 (HER 0185500000). The main building complex was originally located less than 120m to the south-east of the PDA. In the 12th and 13th century Missenden Abbey was one of only nine Arroasian houses in England (*ibid.*, 28). There is evidence that the abbey was rebuilt in the 15th century before being dissolved in 1538. The monastic buildings were most likely demolished after the dissolution. A house built in the 16th century on the site of the cloister was partially incorporated into a Palladian manor in the 18th century.

The former gatehouse to the abbey survives through its incorporation into Abbey Farmhouse (HER 0185510000). The farmhouse is located less than 50m to the east of the PDA. A possible segment of the abbey precinct wall, or post-medieval garden wall, survives to the south of the farmhouse and potentially extends westward to within 20m of the PDA (HER 0185511005).

The parish church of St Peter and St Paul (HER 0423700000) dates to the 12th century and is located *c.* 330m to the east of the PDA. A medieval hollow-way (HER 0207201000) links the church to a moated site within Chalkdell Wood, known as Frith Hill (HER 0207200000). The Frith Hill moated site is located *c.* 400m to the ENE of the PDA and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (no. 27151). Over time, the D-shaped ringwork has been interpreted as a Roman summer camp, an adulterine castle and the site of a medieval manor. Pottery recovered from the site suggests that it is most likely to be medieval in date.

To the north of the PDA, medieval burgage plots have been identified along the High Street, which may infer a degree of medieval town planning (BCC 2010). It is further suggested that the unusual narrowness of the High Street can be explained by the siting of the market place at the eastern end of Church Street (HER 0984700000), *c.* 60m to the north-east of the PDA, in front of the Abbey Gatehouse.

Both the High Street and Church Street contain numerous examples of 15th- to 18th-century buildings and a total of 49 listed buildings are found within a 500m radius of the PDA. The church of St Peter and St Paul is the only Grade 1 listing (NHLE 1124812), whilst Abbey Farmhouse is Grade II* listed (NHLE 1158934). The George Public House (NHLE 1159193), sited 90m to the north-west of the PDA, and the barn to the rear (NHLE 1124795), are the only other Grade II* listings within the study area.

The nearest listed buildings to the PDA are the cottage immediately to the south (NHLE 1159135), and Prospect House (NHLE 1124796), which is located on the opposing side of the High Street. Both are Grade II late 18th-century brick-and-flint-built houses.

An extension to the adjacent Fire Station, immediately to the north of the site, was subject to an archaeological watching brief (EBC17208) in 2009 (ASC



2009). This investigation revealed only made-ground from an earlier demolished building on the site, and a modern brick soakaway.

Other nearby archaeological investigations include a resistivity survey at Great Missenden Abbey (EBC16748), and watching briefs at St Peter and St Paul's Church (EBC15977) and at 81-83 High Street (EBC16891). Historic building recording has also been undertaken at Great Missenden Abbey, and at 81-83 High Street (BCC 2010).

1.3 **Project Objectives**

The objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on any archaeological remains that were present within the site. This information would assist in determining the potential impact of the permitted 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:

- Location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that were present within the permitted development site;
- Integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits present at the permitted development site.
- Nature of any palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

The 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.

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

Similarly, our understanding of early medieval settlements, their organisation and interrelationship with other sites in their contemporary landscape remains limited (Dodd 2014). 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.



2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 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> (3rd ed, 2017).
• Archaeological Archives Forum	<i>Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> (2nd ed. 2011)
• BCAS	<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>Charter and by-law; 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 commenced on 17th May 2018 and comprised the excavation of five trenches measuring between c. 3 and 12.5m long and 1.8m wide. The locations of the trenches were slightly adjusted to avoid a number of services that crossed the PDA (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 soil 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 2017)



3. RESULTS

All features and deposits found within the trial trenches are described chronologically by trench and shown on Figure 2 and overlaid onto the 1878 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3). Photographs of the features are shown on Figures 4–6. Further information on features and deposits can be found in Appendix 1. Finds from the investigations are discussed within the text.

3.1 *Overburden and Geological Deposits*

Beneath the topsoil, the overburden comprised either disturbed subsoil or a series of levelling layers of chalk / sandy silt, many of which contained brick and tile fragments of late medieval or later date. These layers are discussed in detail by trench below.

The undisturbed geological strata was consistent across the PDA, comprising mid-orange to orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium stones and occasional patches of sterile orange clayey silt.

3.2 *Archaeological Features and Deposits*

Of the five trenches, only Trench 5 contained archaeological features in the form of three postholes. Trenches 4 and 5 revealed a series of levelling layers. Trenches 1 and 2 contained only disturbed subsoil. Excavation of Trench 3 was discontinued due to the presence of services just below the modern ground surface.

The lowest layer within Trench 5 contained artefacts of 19th-century or later date and the three postholes truncated that layer, indicating that they were later in date.

A small assemblage of poorly dated ceramic building material was recovered from a number of deposits. Its potential date range is later medieval to post-medieval / early modern. None was retained.

3.2.1 **Trenches 1 and 2: disturbed subsoil layers**

Both trenches in the north-west part of the PDA revealed 0.20–0.25m of disturbed subsoil (102) and (202), comprising mid-grey-brown silty clay with frequent stones, occasional chalk fragments and occasional red brick and tile fragments. This deposit was directly above the undisturbed stony clay geological strata (Figure 4: image 1). The location of this trench appears to correlate to open land with trees (possibly an orchard) shown on the 1878 first edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3).

3.2.2 **Trench 3: services**

CAT scan signals indicated the presence of electrical services on various alignments across the area where Trench 3 was located. The trench position was adjusted to optimise the possibility of avoiding any services. However, when the topsoil layer was carefully removed by machine, it revealed the top of a cable and a narrow sand-filled trench that corresponded with one of the CAT scan signals (red features on Figure 2). Work was discontinued at that point as



all possibilities of re-positioning the trench to avoid services had been exhausted.

3.2.3 Trench 4: levelling and disturbed subsoil layers

Below a block paving surface (400) and levelling sand (401) associated with the former care home, a *c.* 0.15m-thick levelling layer of light grey-white chalk fragments (402) overlay a 0.40–0.65m-thick levelling layer of mid-brown clayey silt (403) (Figure 2: section 1; Figure 4: image 2). This contained frequent medium-sized stones and moderate amounts of red brick and tile fragments.

Below layer (403) was a *c.* 0.20m-thick layer of mid-grey-orange silty clay with frequent small and medium stones (404), which overlay the undisturbed stony clay geological strata. Layer (404) is interpreted as an undisturbed subsoil remnant.

The series of levelling layers revealed in Trench 4 produced no dating evidence other than the very broadly dated ceramic building material. These deposits could have been associated with the former workhouse that formerly occupied this area, although no trace of the building was identified. There is no indication to suggest that these deposits were associated with earlier activity.

3.2.4 Trench 5: postholes

The three postholes in Trench 5 were visible immediately below the topsoil and truncated a series of levelling layers. Postholes [506] and [509] were located 2.6m apart, towards the centre of the trench. They were sub-square in plan, 0.6–0.7m long, 0.5–0.6m wide and at least 0.38m deep (Figure 2: section 3; Figure 5: images 3 and 4). They contained lower deposits of compressed chalk fragments and upper deposits of light grey-white silt with frequent chalk fragments. The postholes contained red roof tile fragments; posthole [509] contained a fragment of a green glass cylindrical wine bottle base of 19th-century or later date.

A third posthole [512] was present in the SW-facing trench section (Figure 6: image 5). Its full shape in plan was not revealed, as it continued beyond the edge of the trench. It had vertical sides, was 0.60m wide and at least 0.60m deep, filled by dark brown clayey silt with moderate amounts of small to medium-sized stones and occasional small red brick and tile fragments.

The two sub-square postholes are interpreted as probable elements of an outbuilding associated with Abbey Farm — possibly forming the ridge supports of the building shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1878 (Figure 3).

The third posthole was more irregular in shape than the others and contained a relatively loose deposit that was darker in colour. It is judged to be a more recent, probably unrelated posthole.

3.2.5 Trench 5: levelling and disturbed subsoil layers

Below the topsoil in Trench 5, four layers were identified (Figure 2: section 2; Figure 6: image 6). They were gradually removed by machine to the level of the



undisturbed geological strata, with any artefacts present being collected as the layers were gradually reduced. The layers are described from top to bottom.

Below the dark grey-black silt topsoil (500), a 0.05–0.08m-thick levelling layer of light grey-white silty chalk fragments (501) overlay a 0.12–0.26m-thick levelling layer of mid-orange sandy silt (502). This contained moderate amounts of red brick and tile fragments. Below this was a *c.* 0.20m-thick levelling layer of compressed white chalk (503), which gradually sloped down from NW to SE. This deposit contained occasional brick and tile fragments.

Below the chalk was a 0.08–0.25m-thick disturbed subsoil layer of mid-grey-brown silty clay (504), with moderate amounts of stone and occasional glass, slate, willow-pattern pottery and red brick and tile fragments. This material is of 19th-century or later date. Layer (504) was directly above the undisturbed stony clay geological strata.

Although truncated by the postholes of the probable outbuilding associated with Abbey Farm, these levelling layers may have been directly associated with the construction and use of the building.



4. RESULTS

4.1 *Summary of Results*

The trial trenching has revealed layers and features within the PDA that, although poorly dated, would appear to correspond with features depicted on the 1878 Ordnance Survey map. No artefacts of definitively earlier date were present in any of the features or deposits.

Trenches 1 and 2 revealed a disturbed soil profile, which would appear to reflect the open land shown on the map — possibly containing an orchard, which may account for the disturbance if the trees were subsequently uprooted. Trench 3 was within the area of the former workhouse, although investigation was curtailed due to the presence of numerous services. The levelling layers in Trench 4 (revealed below modern deposits associated with the care home) may relate to the former workhouse, although no evidence of footings for the building or contemporary activity was revealed. It is likely that the structural remains in Trench 5 relate to an outbuilding of Abbey Farm shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1878.

4.2 *Significance of Results*

The remains have no potential to feed into any of the research aims identified in the local and regional research frameworks (Hey and Hind 2014). These remains have some minor local significance with regard to the history and development of Great Missenden, confirming details shown on historical maps.



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6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 5.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 89604: Northing: 10750)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 89607: Northing: 10710)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey silt occasional small-medium stones 0.20m to 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small chalk, frequent small-medium stones 0.20m to 0.25m thick. Contained occasional red brick and tile fragments (not retained).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Firm light orange clay frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 5.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 89622; Northing: 10780)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 89617; Northing: 10750)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silt occasional medium CBM, occasional small-medium stones 0.25m to 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small chalk, frequent small-medium stones c. 0.20m thick. Contained occasional red brick and tile fragments (not retained).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Firm light orange clay frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 89611; Northing: 10620)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 89613; Northing: 10600)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential - Trench discontinued due to presence of two services

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey silt occasional small-medium stones At least 0.18. thick. This trench was not excavated below the topsoil because of the presence of multiple services.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.70 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.9 m. Max: 0.9 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 89650: Northing: 10700)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 89640: Northing: 10650)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	External surface	0.1m thick. A modern block paving yard.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Levelling layer	Loose light orange sand Up to 0.2m thick. Modern levelling beneath block paving layer (400).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Levelling layer	Firm light grey white chalk c. 0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Levelling layer	Firm mid brown grey clay silt frequent medium stones 0.40m to 0.65m thick. Contained moderate amounts of red brick and tile fragments (not retained).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
404	Subsoil	Firm mid grey orange silty clay frequent small-medium stones c. 0.20 thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Natural	Firm mid orange sandy clay frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 12.50 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.9 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 89631; Northing: 11080)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 89637; Northing: 10980)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silt moderate small-medium stones c. 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Levelling layer	Friable light grey white silty chalk 0.05m to 0.08m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Levelling layer	Loose mid orange sandy silt 0.12m to 0.26m thick. Contained moderate amounts of brick and tile fragments (not retained).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
503	Levelling layer	Compact light white chalk c. 0.20m thick. Contained occasional brick and tile fragments (not retained).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
504	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones 0.08m to 0.25m thick. Contained occasional glass, slate, willow pattern pottery, red brick and tile fragments (not retained). C19th date or later .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
505	Natural	Firm light orange brown clay frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
506	Posthole	Sub-square sides: near vertical dimensions: min breadth 0.6m, min depth 0.38m, min length 0.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
507	Lower fill	Compact light white chalk The deposit was at least 0.02m thick; not fully excavated. Occasional tile fragment (not retained).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
508	Upper fill	Firm light grey white chalky silt frequent medium chalk The deposit was 0.36m thick and contained red roof tile fragments (not retained).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
509	Posthole	Sub-square dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, min depth 0.38m, min length 0.6m Feature was not excavated below base of trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
510	Lower fill	Compact light white chalk At least 0.02m thick - not fully excavated . Occasional brick fragment present (not retained).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
511	Upper fill	Firm light grey white chalky silt frequent medium chalk The deposit was 0.38m thick, containing a green glass cylindrical wine bottle base of 19th-century or later date (not retained).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
512	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: vertical dimensions: min breadth 0.65m, min depth 0.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
513	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Contained occasional small red brick and tile fragments (not retained).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

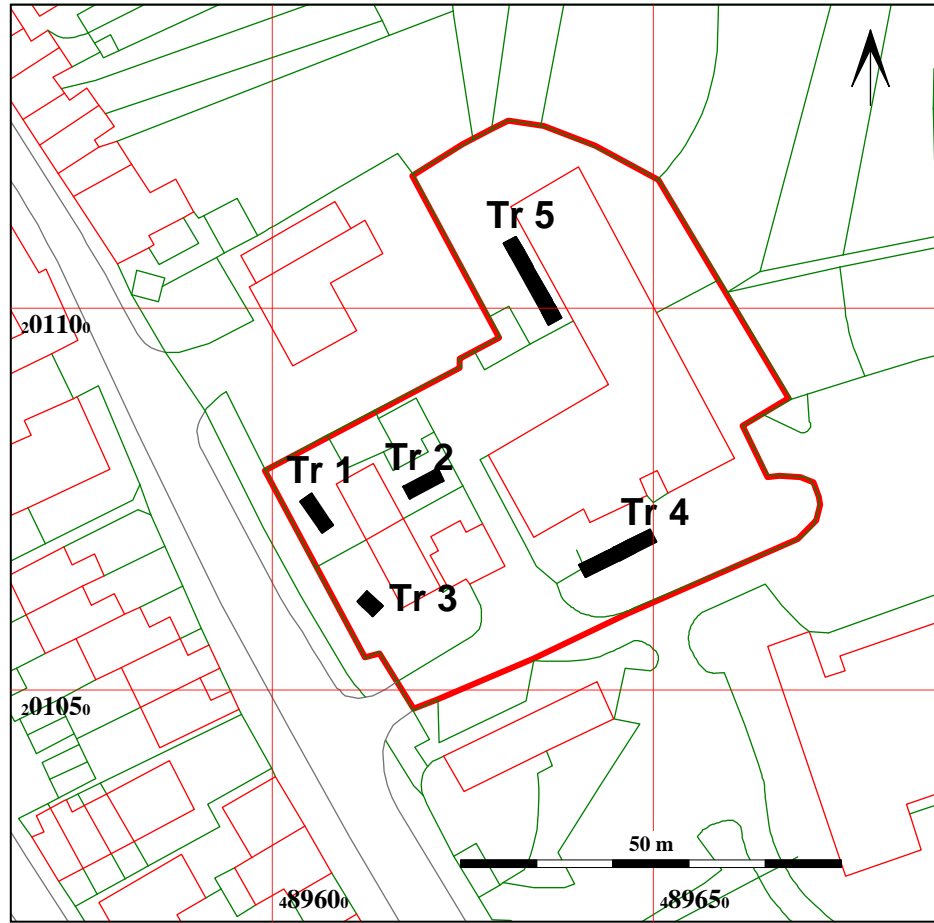
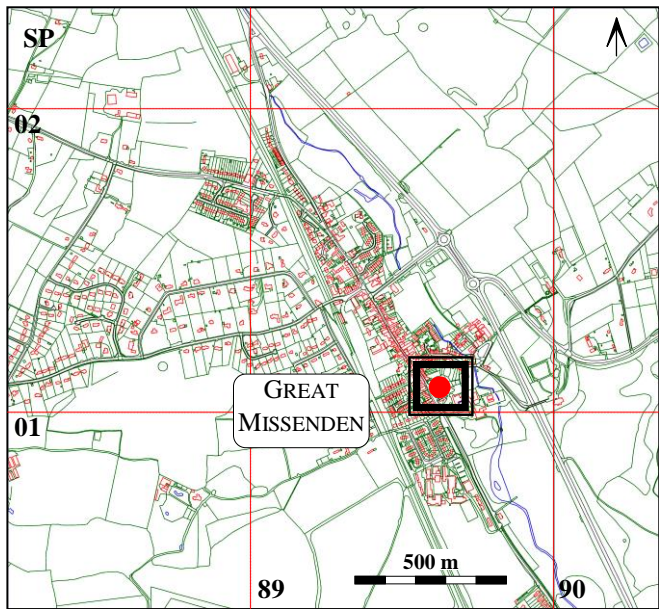
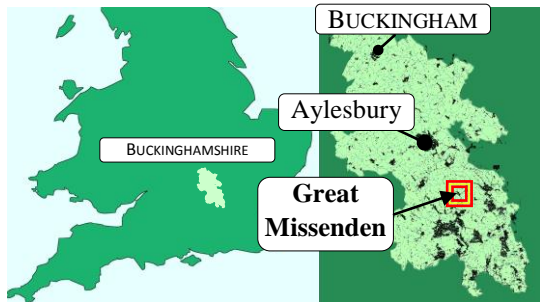


Figure 1: Site location and trench layout

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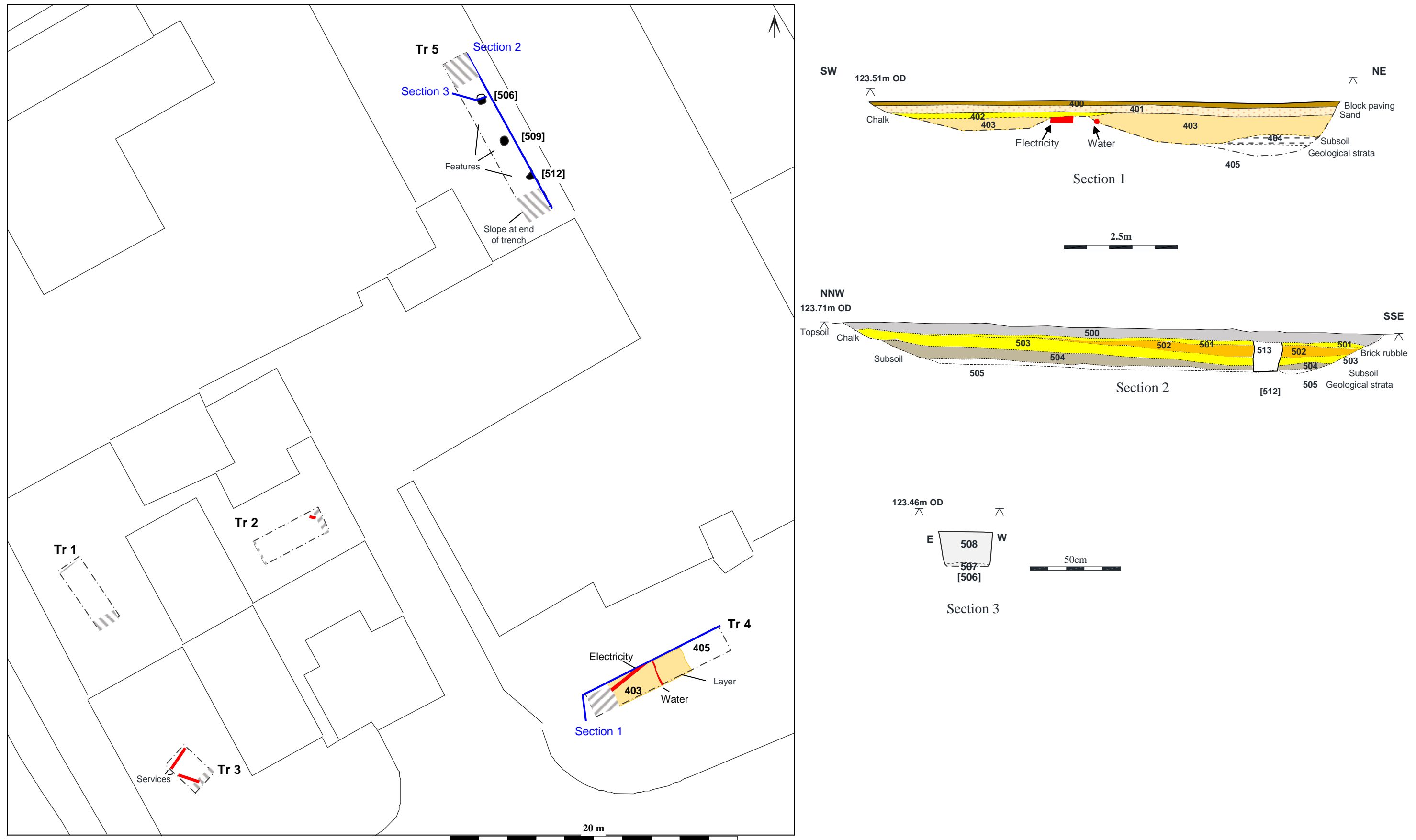


Figure 2: All-features plan and selected sections

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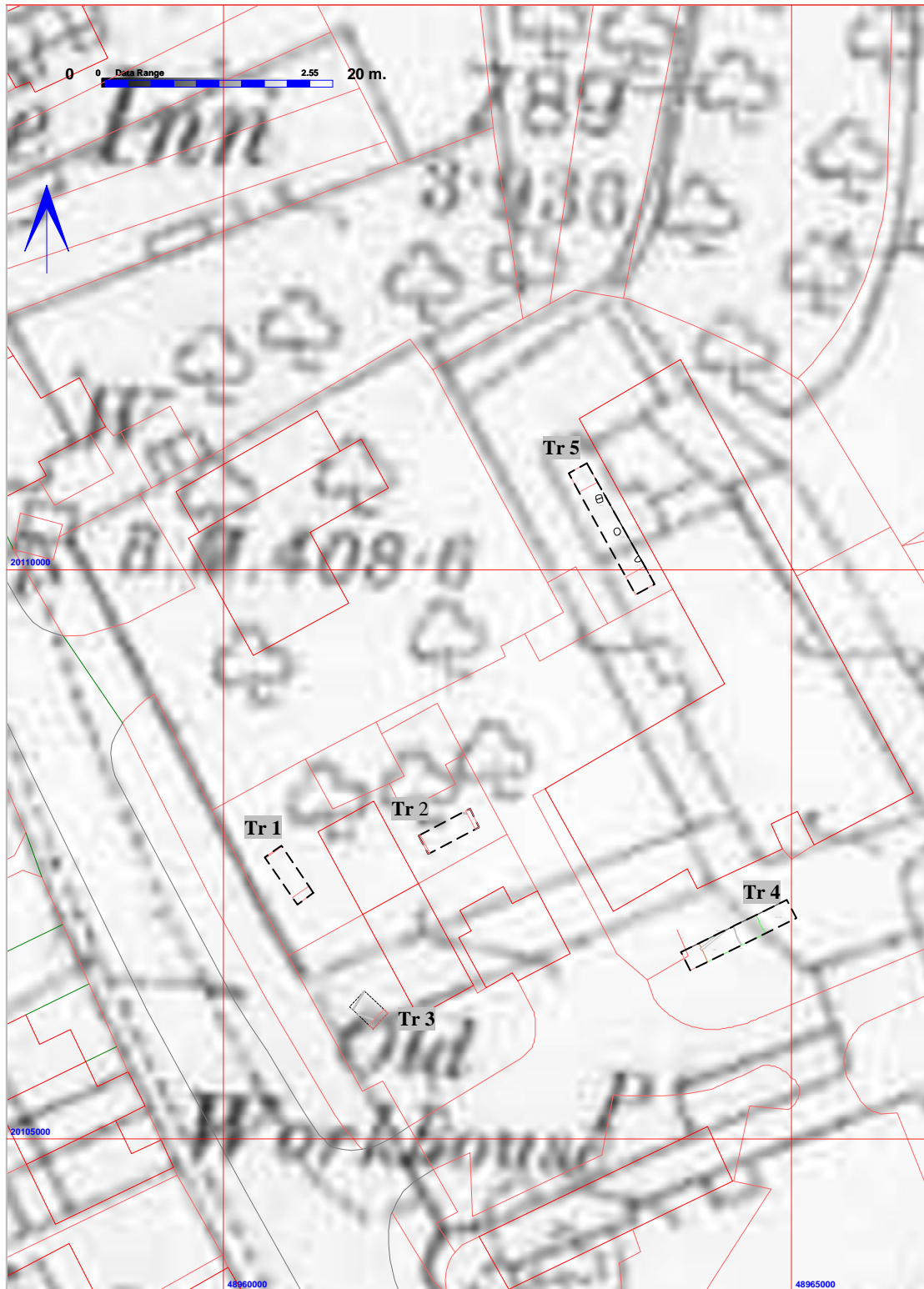


Figure 3: All-features plan overlain on first edition OS map of 1878
(scale and location of historical map is approximate)

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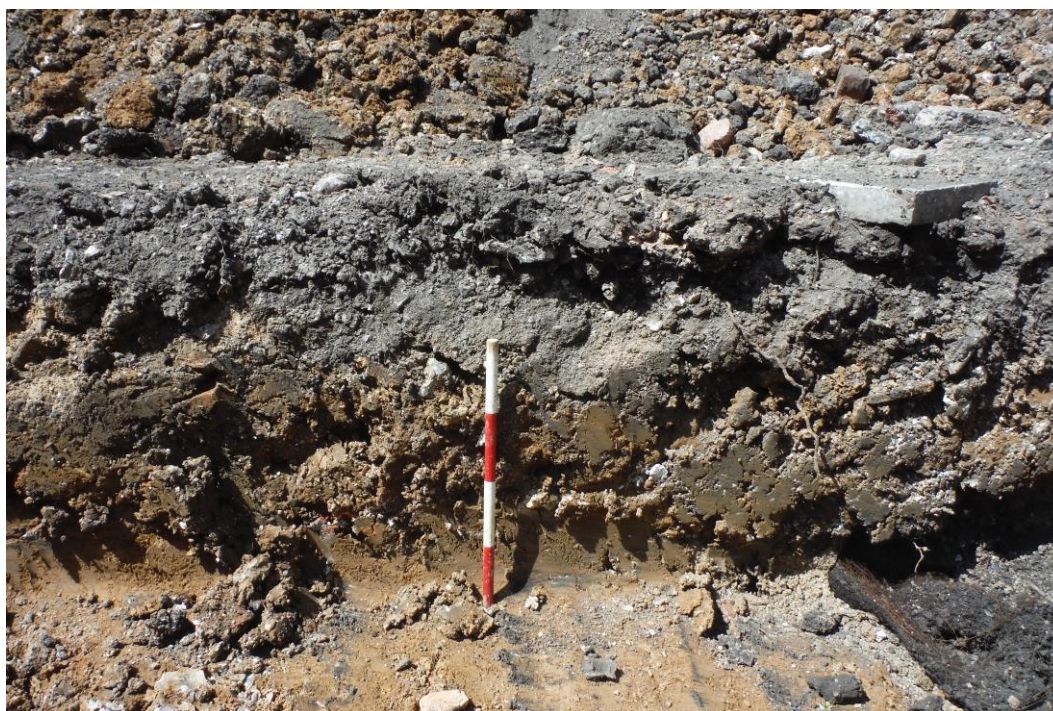


Image 1: Section of Trench 2 showing layers (200)–(202) (scale 40cm in 10cm divisions)



Image 2: Section of Trench 4 showing layers (400)–(405) (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

Figure 4: Selected images 1 and 2



Image 3: General view of Trench 5, looking south-east, showing postholes [506] and [509] (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)



Image 4: Half-sectioned posthole [512] (scale 40cm in 10cm divisions)

Figure 5: Selected images 3 and 4



Image 5: Section of Trench 5 showing section of posthole [512] (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

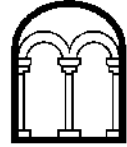


Image 6: Section of Trench 5 showing layers (500)–(504) (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

Figure 6: Selected images 5 and 6

Central
Bedfordshire

Albion
archaeology



Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church,
St Mary's Street,
Bedford,
MK42 0AS

Telephone 0300 300 8141
Email office@albion-arch.com
www.albion-arch.com

