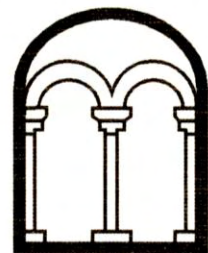


**HALL GROVE
WELWYN GARDEN CITY
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



**HALL GROVE
WELWYN GARDEN CITY
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Project: HG3426
OASIS ref: albionar1-332161
HER request no.: 195/18

Compiled by	Checked by	Authorised by
Benjamin Carroll	Wesley Keir	Drew Shotliff

Document: 2019/29
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Produced for:
Rockwell London Ltd



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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and should not be relied upon by any third party. This document should not be used for any other purpose without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council).

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Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Rockwell London Ltd and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Alison Tinniswood, Historic Environment Advisor for Hertfordshire County Council.

This report has been prepared by Benjamin Carroll (Project Officer) with contributions from Jackie Wells and Holly Duncan (Finds Officers).

Fieldwork was undertaken by Benjamin Carroll (Project Officer) along with Annie Moore (Archaeological Technician). Surveying was undertaken by Martin Wilson. The fieldwork was managed by Wesley Keir (Project Manager).

All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff.

Version History

<i>Version</i>	<i>Issue date</i>	<i>Reason for re-issue</i>
<i>1.0</i>	<i>18/03/2019</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>1.1</i>	<i>10/05/2019</i>	<i>Additional figure of Trenches 2 and 3 requested by the HEA</i>

Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CBM	Ceramic building material
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
EAA	East Anglian Archaeology
EHT	Event Hertfordshire (HER Events record)
HCC	Hertfordshire County Council
HEA	Historic Environment Advisor for Hertfordshire County Council
HER	Historic Environment Record
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PDA	Permitted development area
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

A planning application (6/2018/1029/FULL) for the erection of nine houses and a community hall with associated parking and landscaping, following the demolition of the existing church and dwelling at Hall Grove, Welwyn Garden City, was granted by Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council.

As the permitted development area (PDA) lies close to Areas of Archaeological Significance nos 30 and 31, the Historic Environment Advisor for Hertfordshire County Council (HEA) advised that an archaeological trial trench evaluation was necessary in order to identify and investigate the site's archaeological potential and significance.

This is in accordance with national planning guidelines in the form of the National Planning Policy Framework – Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (NPPF).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Rockwell London Ltd to undertake the trial trench evaluation, the results of which will allow the LPA to determine whether or not any further archaeological mitigation is required as a result of development.

The fieldwork was undertaken on 4th and 5th March 2019 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the LPA. A total of six trenches were opened within the PDA; subject to on-site constraints these were positioned as best as possible to give even coverage of at least 5% of the site.

Archaeological features were identified in two of the six trenches; these comprised two gullies, two pits, a ditch and two postholes all located within Trenches 2 and 3. The nature of a very small sherd of pottery recovered from one of the gullies within Trench 2 suggests the gullies and posthole within this trench could possibly date to either the Roman or medieval period. The proximity of Ludwick Hall suggests the latter of the two dates is more likely, though this must remain conjecture due to the very small size and abraded nature of the potsherd. A fragment of a flint core also recovered from the gully within Trench 2 could be derived from late Neolithic–early Bronze Age activity within the wider surroundings of the site.

The limited and largely undated evidence does not allow for too much interpretation as to the nature or significance of the archaeological features revealed. However, the paucity of the finds does suggest that these features are peripheral to any settlement activity and more likely to be associated with agrarian or other rural activities. As such, these features can only be considered to be of local significance, having little potential to address identified research themes concerning the rural landscape (Medlycott 2011).

A summary of the evaluation results will be uploaded onto the OASIS website (ref. no.: albionar1-332161). With the landowner's permission, the archive will be deposited with Mill Green Museum, Hatfield.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

A planning application (6/2018/1029/FULL) for the erection of nine houses (6 x 2-bedroom and 3 x 3-bedroom) and a community hall with associated parking and landscaping, following the demolition of existing church and dwelling at Hall Grove, Welwyn Garden City, AL7 4PJ, was granted by Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council.

As the permitted development area (PDA) lies close to Areas of Archaeological Significance nos 30 and 31, the Historic Environment Advisor for Hertfordshire County Council (HEA) advised that an archaeological trial trench evaluation was necessary in order to identify and investigate the site's archaeological potential and significance.

The results of the evaluation will inform future decisions concerning the development of a strategy to mitigate the effects of the development upon any archaeological remains of interest that may be present at the site.

This is in accordance with national planning guidelines in the form of the *National Planning Policy Framework – Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (NPPF)* that was revised in July 2018.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

Welwyn Garden City was founded in 1920; it is centrally located within the county of Hertfordshire. It lies c.11km south of Stevenage and 16km south-east of Luton. The A1 (M) and River Lea define the western extent of the town. The PDA is situated on the south-east side of Welwyn, off Howlands Road.

The PDA is centred on NGR TL 25584 11692 and comprises a broadly trapezoidal area (2400m² in extent) (Figure 1) on the north side of Hall Grove and to the south of Cole Green Lane. At the time of the fieldwork it contained buildings relating to a former Diocesan Education Centre and a dwelling house.

The underlying geology comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) chalk. Overlying this is Lowestoft Formation Diamicton¹.

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

Welwyn Garden City lies on high ground between the rivers Lea to the south and Mimram to the north. It was the world's second Garden City founded in 1920 by a private company under the guidance of Ebenezer Howard, the man responsible for the first at Letchworth.

To the north-west lies the old town of Welwyn which was an important Iron Age and Roman settlement located on the Roman road from St Albans to Braughing

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain>.



and Colchester.

1.3.1 Prehistoric

Early prehistoric stone tools have been found in the Welwyn area but more evidence is available from the Bronze Age onwards, indicating that it was in this period that settlement became well established. Evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity has been identified *c.*700m to the south-east of the PDA around Holwell Hyde Farm, on The Commons Nature Reserve and in a test-pit on Blackfan Fen (EHT 7073), comprising Neolithic flint tools (HER 17671 and HER 31083) and a possible Bronze Age burnt mound (HER 17724).

1.3.2 Late Iron Age/Roman

Significant finds of late Iron Age and Roman date are located along the River Mimram, downstream towards Digswell, to the north of Welwyn Garden City, and along the route of the Roman road. Late Iron Age and Roman finds in Hertfordshire are particularly abundant. In the Welwyn area, late Iron Age occupation begins in the 1st century BC with a number of scattered settlements, many of them known on the higher ground now occupied by the Garden City (Thompson 2002).

Evidence of possible Iron Age occupation has been identified *c.*600m to the north-west of the PDA at Swallow Dell Primary School — a boundary ditch containing late Iron Age pottery (HER 858). This area of activity has been recorded as Alert Area no. 30 by the Hertfordshire HER (not a formal designation, but a means to alert the local planning authority to the importance of a particular site or area).

Several late Iron Age and Roman find-spots have also been discovered in this general area (HER 2808, HER 1576 and HER 2821), including a Roman coin (HER 2821) found *c.*590m to the north-west of the PDA.

1.3.3 Medieval

During the first half of the 15th century the Grade II listed Ludwick Hall (NHLE 1101114/HER 10867) was built *c.*100m to the south-west of the PDA. It was established as the manorial residence of the medieval manor of Ludwick, documented in 1176 as ‘Ludewich’. Ludwick was held successively as a manor of Hatfield by the Bishops of Ely, The King and Earls of Salisbury (Page 1912).

It was altered in the 17th and 18th centuries and in the 19th century was used as a stud farm and training stables for the Hertfordshire Yeomanry. Pumping gear (HER 10932) associated with a former water tower used by the stables has been found in the rear garden of no. 6 The Limes, formerly part of the grounds of Ludwick Hall.

1.4 Project Objectives

The principal purpose of the archaeological trial trench evaluation was to recover information on the:

- location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present within the PDA;



- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present within the PDA.
- nature of palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.



2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below; the full methodology is provided in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion 2018) which was approved by the HEA.

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 edition, 2017).
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)
EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN3: Archaeological Excavation</i> (2015)
Historic England	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. 2nd ed.</i> (2011)

The fieldwork was undertaken on 4th and 5th March 2019. Six trenches were opened within the PDA; subject to on-site constraints these were positioned as best as possible to give even coverage of at least 5% of the site. The trenches measured between 11m and 15.5m long and c.1.8m wide; the longest trench (Trench 3) was extended so as to more fully expose a pit identified at its east end.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever were encountered first.

All excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion staff. Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. All features and deposits were assigned a unique context number commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 etc. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

The project archive will be deposited with Mill Green Museum, Hatfield. Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-332161) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All deposits revealed within the trial trenches are summarised below and shown on Figures 2 and 3. Selected photographs are presented as Figures 4–6. Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***). Detailed contextual information is provided in Appendix 1.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

Across the PDA, the thickness and composition of overburden varied, due to landscaping and construction activity linked to the 1960s' church in the south of the site.

Topsoil present within Trenches 1 and 4–6 comprised 0.14–0.35m of friable dark brown-black clay-silt. A subsoil was present in Trenches 1 and 3–6 and comprised 0.17–0.3m of friable mid-yellow-brown to brown-grey clay-silt. Trenches 2 and 3 were located within existing driveways; these surfaces (200/300) comprised 0.26–0.45m of cemented mid-brown-grey silty gravel, hard-core and ceramic building material (CBM).

A layer of re-deposited natural soil (403), located directly below the topsoil, was identified in Trench 4; it extended for a distance of 7m from the north-east end of the trench and comprised 0.22m of compact light brown-yellow silty clay. A thin natural interface (201) of compact mid-orange-brown silty clay was sandwiched between the driveway surface (200) and undisturbed geological deposits (202) throughout the whole of Trench 2.

The undisturbed geological deposits were generally consistent across the PDA, comprising mid-brown-orange silty clays with manganese staining and occasional chalk and stone inclusions.

3.3 Gullies and Posthole of Possible Roman or Medieval Date

Two broadly parallel gullies [203 and 207] aligned NNE–SSW and located c.0.5m apart were identified within Trench 2. The slightly larger gully [203] produced a nondescript sand-tempered pottery sherd (2g) of possible Roman or medieval date, and a residual late Neolithic–early Bronze Age multi-platform flint core (42g). Ditch [207] yielded no artefactual evidence; however, due to its proximity and similar appearance to gully [203] both are likely to be broadly contemporary.

A posthole [205] was revealed, cut in to gully [203]; no post-pipe was visible and no artefacts were recovered. However, its similar fill to that of the gully suggests they are broadly contemporary.

The, albeit very small, pottery sherd recovered from the larger of the two gullies suggests these features could date to the Roman or medieval period. The proximity of Ludwick Hall suggests the latter date is more likely, though this must remain conjecture due to the limited evidence available and the unreliability of the dating evidence.



The deposits within the archaeological features revealed in Trench 2 and those within Trench 3 (see below) appeared to have been contaminated by the driveway material located above them; their somewhat 'bluish' hued colour and distinct odour seeming to be a result of leaching of the driveway deposits into the fills of the archaeological features. However, most of their extents exposed within the trenches were excavated in an attempt to recover any artefacts.

3.4 Modern Features

A series of NW–SE aligned land drains were observed within Trenches 2, 3 and 6.

The remains of a foundation cut [404] and landscaping (403) associated with the construction of the church in the 1960s were visible within the northern end of Trench 4.

Two modern square postholes containing reinforced concrete, modern CBM and plastic sheeting were exposed in Trench 6; they were located c.8m apart and measured up to 0.6m across.

Several modern services were also identified within the PDA, including electric cables in Trenches 1 and 5, as well as water or sewage pipes in Trenches 1 and 3.

3.5 Undated Features

A number of undated features were revealed within Trench 3 – a ditch, two pits and a possible posthole.

A large sub-circular pit [303] was revealed at the eastern end of Trench 3. Though shallow, its steep-sides and flat base suggest it may have served as some sort of storage pit. Though its extent within the trench was fully excavated, no artefacts were recovered from its fill, which consisted of a sterile, friable mid-blue-grey silty clay.

A broadly N–S aligned ditch [305] was located at the western end of Trench 3; it was cut by a sub-circular pit [307] and a posthole [309]. Pit [307] was at least 1.2m in diameter and up to 0.17m deep with a steep U-shaped profile and a flat base. The posthole was up to 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m deep. No artefacts were recovered from these features.



4. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological features were identified in two of the six trenches; these comprised two gullies, two pits, a ditch and two postholes all located within Trenches 2 and 3. The nature of a very small sherd of pottery recovered from one of the gullies within Trench 2 suggests the gullies and posthole within this trench could possibly date to either the Roman or medieval period. The proximity of Ludwick Hall suggests the latter of the two dates is more likely, though this must remain conjecture due to the very small size and abraded nature of the potsherd. A fragment of a flint core also recovered from the gully within Trench 2 could be derived from late Neolithic–early Bronze Age activity within the wider surroundings of the site.

The limited and largely undated evidence does not allow for too much interpretation as to the nature or significance of the archaeological features revealed. However, the paucity of the finds does suggest that these features are peripheral to any settlement activity and more likely to be associated with agrarian or other rural activities. As such, these features can only be considered to be of local significance, having little potential to address identified research themes concerning the rural landscape (Medlycott 2011).



5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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6. APPENDIX 1: OASIS SUMMARY FORM

1.1 OASIS ID: albionar1-332161

Project details

Project name	Hall Grove, Welwyn Garden City
Short description of the project	A planning application for the erection of nine houses and a community hall with associated parking and landscaping, following the demolition of existing church and dwelling at Hall Grove, Welwyn Garden City, was granted by Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council. Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake a trial trench evaluation of the proposed development area. Six trenches were opened, sampling c.5% of the site. Archaeological features were identified in two of the six trenches; these comprised two gullies, two pits, a ditch and two postholes all located within Trenches 2 and 3. The nature of a very small sherd of pottery recovered from one of the gullies within Trench 2 suggests the gullies and posthole within this trench could possibly date to either the Roman or medieval period. The proximity of Ludwick Hall suggests the latter of the two dates is more likely, though this must remain conjecture due to the very small size and abraded nature of the potsherd. A fragment of a flint core also recovered from the gully within Trench 2 could be derived from late Neolithic–early Bronze Age activity within the wider surroundings of the site. The limited and largely undated evidence does not allow for too much interpretation as to the nature or significance of the archaeological features revealed. However, the paucity of the finds does suggest that these features are peripheral to any settlement activity and more likely to be associated with agrarian or other rural activities.
Project dates	Start: 04-03-2019 End: 05-03-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HG3426 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	6/2018/1029/FULL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	GULLIES Roman
Monument type	POST HOLES Modern
Monument type	LAND DRAIN Modern
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF



Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location HERTFORDSHIRE WELWYN HATFIELD WELWYN GARDEN CITY Hall Grove, Welwyn Garden City
 Study area 0.42 Hectares
 Site coordinates TL 25584 11692 51.789305783624 -0.178965335421 51 47 21 N 000 10 44 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Albion Archaeology
 Project brief originator No Brief
 Project design originator Written Scheme of Investigation Produced
 Project director/manager Wes Keir
 Project supervisor Ben Carroll

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Mill Green Museum
 Physical Archive ID n/a
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Paper Archive recipient Mill Green Museum
 Paper Archive ID n/a
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Hall Grove, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Field Evaluation
 Author(s)/Editor(s) 'Carroll, B'
 Author(s)/Editor(s) 'Keir, W'
 Other bibliographic details 2019/29
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Place of issue or
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Entered by Helen Parslow (hl.parslow@albion-arch.com)

Entered on 12 March 2019



7. APPENDIX 2: HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address: Hall Grove, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire	District: Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council	
Village/Town: Welwyn Garden City	Parish: Ludwick	
Planning application reference: 6/2018/1029/FULL		
HER Enquiry reference: 195/18		
Client name, address, and tel. no.: Rockwell London Ltd		
Nature of application: Demolition of 1960s' church and one dwelling and construction of nine houses and a community centre with parking		
Present land use: Residential		
Size of application area: c.0.24ha	Size of area investigated: c.138.6m ²	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 25584 11692		
Site code (if applicable): HG3426		
Site director/Organization: Wesley Keir / Albion Archaeology		
Type of work: Archaeological trial trench evaluation		
Date of work:	Start: 04/03/2019	Finish: 05/03/2019
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Mill Green Museum, Hatfield.		
Related HER Nos:	Periods represented: Undated, RB/medieval and modern	
<p>Relevant previous summaries/reports: Albion Archaeology, 2018, <i>Hall Grove, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>. Document: 2018/142</p>		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: The fieldwork was undertaken on 4th and 5th March 2019 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the LPA. A total of six trenches were opened within the site; subject to on-site constraints these were positioned as best as possible to give even coverage of at least 5% of the site.</p> <p>Archaeological features were identified in two of the six trenches; these comprised two gullies, two pits, a ditch and two postholes all located within Trenches 2 and 3. The nature of a very small sherd of pottery recovered from one of the gullies within Trench 2 suggests the gullies and posthole could possibly date to either the Roman or medieval period. The proximity of Ludwick Hall suggests the latter of the two dates is more likely, though this must remain conjecture due to the very small size and abraded nature of the potsherd. A fragment of a flint core also recovered from the gully within Trench 2 could be derived from late Neolithic–early Bronze Age activity within the wider surroundings of the site.</p> <p>The limited and largely undated evidence does not allow for too much interpretation as to the nature or significance of the archaeological features revealed. However, the paucity of the finds does suggest these features are peripheral to any settlement activity and more likely to be associated with agrarian or other rural activities. As such, these features can only be considered to be of local significance, having little potential to address identified research themes concerning the rural landscape (Medlycott 2011).</p>		
Author of summary: Benjamin Carroll		Date of summary: 08/03/2019



8. APPENDIX 3: TRENCH SUMMARIES



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 12.80 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 25580/11663

OS Grid Ref.: TL 25567/11664

Reason: To Investigate the Archaeological Potential of Site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black clay silt occasional small stones Up to 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.17m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Compact light brown yellow silty clay occasional small chalk, moderate small stones, occasional medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 13.80 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.47 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 25564/11675

OS Grid Ref.: TL 25566/11688

Reason: To Investigate the Archaeological Potential of Site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	External surface	Cemented mid brown grey silty hardcore moderate small-medium CBM, frequent small stones Up to 0.4m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Natural interface	Compact mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.08m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Compact mid brown orange silty clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Gulley	Linear NNE-SSW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.19m, min length 8.1m Feature cut by contemporary posthole [205].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Fill	Firm mid blue grey silty clay occasional small stones Fill contaminated via water percolating through driveway surface (200) above.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
205	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.1m, max diameter 0.3m Feature cut into contemporary ditch [203].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Fill	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Gulley	Linear NNE-SSW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.16m, min length 0.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Fill	Firm mid blue grey silty clay occasional small stones Fill contaminated via water percolating through driveway surface (200) above.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.50 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.46 m. Max: 0.65 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 25572/11690

OS Grid Ref.: TL 25588/11688

Reason: To Investigate the Archaeological Potential of Site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	External surface	Cemented mid brown grey silty hardcore moderate small-medium CBM, frequent small stones Up to 0.45m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Layer contaminated via water percolating through driveway surface (300) above.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Compact light brown yellow silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.15m, max diameter 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Fill	Friable mid blue grey silty clay occasional small stones Fill contaminated via water percolating through driveway surface (300) above.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.15m, min depth 0.18m, min length 1.8m Feature cuts pit [307] and cut by posthole [309].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Firm dark grey blue silty clay occasional small stones Fill contaminated via water percolating through driveway surface (300) above.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.17m, max diameter 1.2m Feature cut by ditch [305].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Fill	Firm dark grey blue silty clay occasional small stones Fill contaminated via water percolating through driveway surface (300) above.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
309	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: steep base: flat dimensions: min depth 0.2m, max diameter 0.15m Feature cuts ditch [305].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
310	Fill	Firm dark grey blue silty clay occasional small stones Fill contaminated via water percolating through driveway surface (300) above.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 12.40 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.36 m. Max: 0.45 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 25590/11666

OS Grid Ref.: TL 25581/11661

Reason: To Investigate the Archaeological Potential of Site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black clay silt occasional small stones Up to 0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Compact light brown yellow silty clay occasional small chalk, moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Redeposited natural	Compact light brown yellow silty clay occasional small-medium CBM, occasional small-medium stones Layer associated with construction of the church within the PDA.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Foundation trench	Linear E-W sides: steep base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.8m, max depth 0.43m, min length 3.5m Cut associated with construction of the church within the PDA.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt moderate small CBM, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 11.30 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 25589/11695

OS Grid Ref.: TL25595/11704

Reason: To Investigate the Archaeological Potential of Site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black clay silt occasional small stones Up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Compact light brown yellow clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 11.20 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 25594/11707

OS Grid Ref.: TL 25592/11717

Reason: To Investigate the Archaeological Potential of Site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.35m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.27m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Compact light brown yellow silty clay occasional small chalk, occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

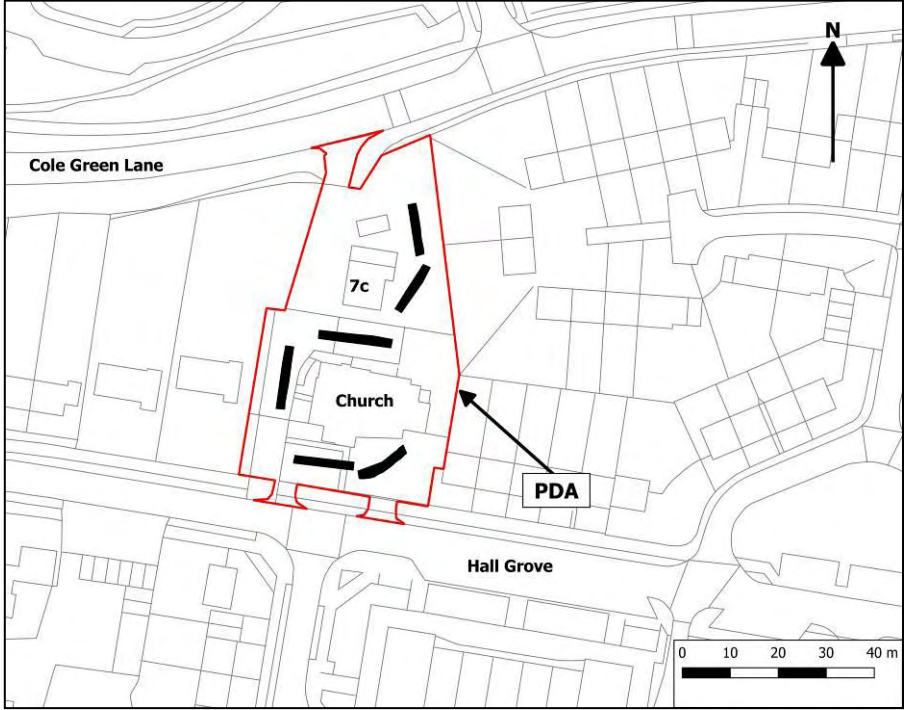
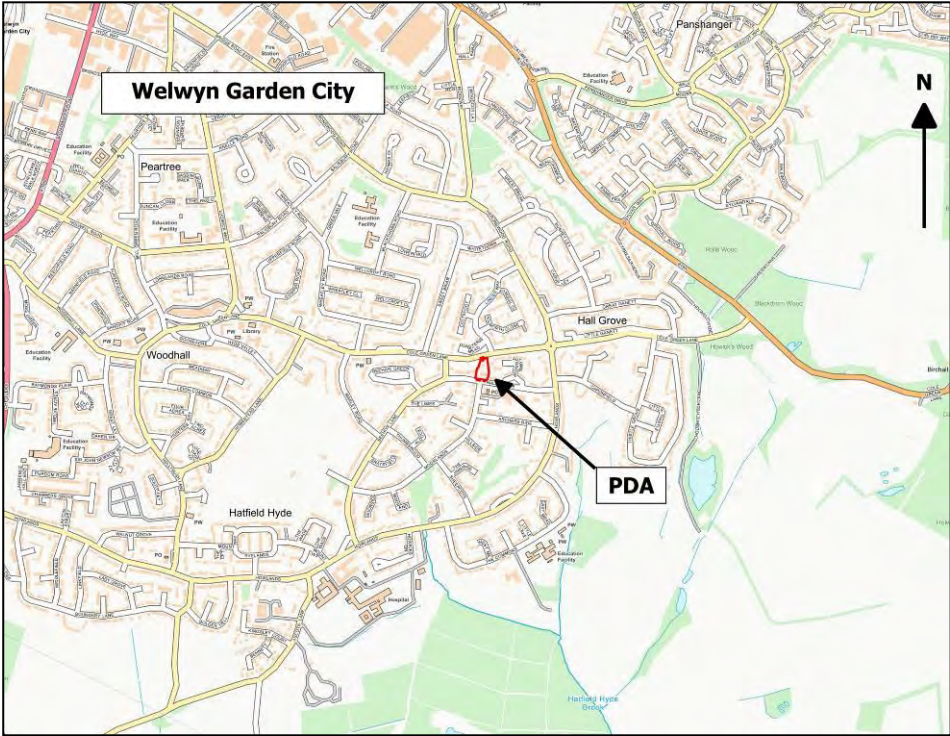
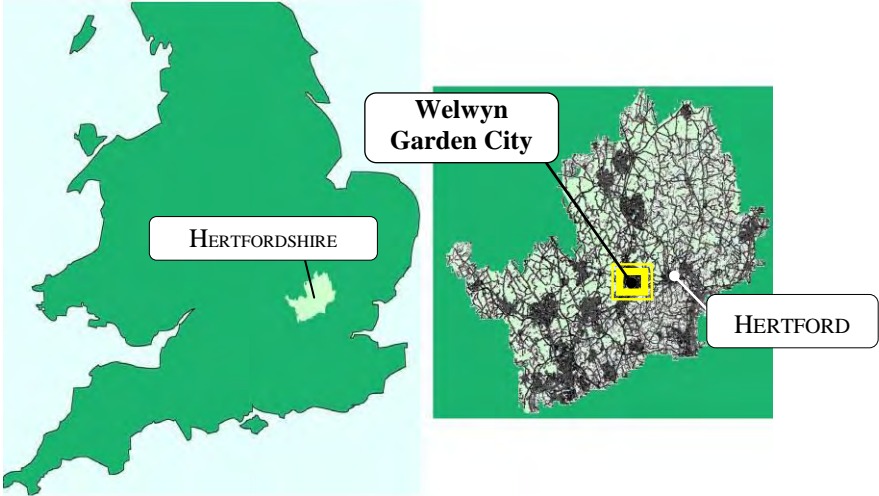


Figure 1: Site location plan

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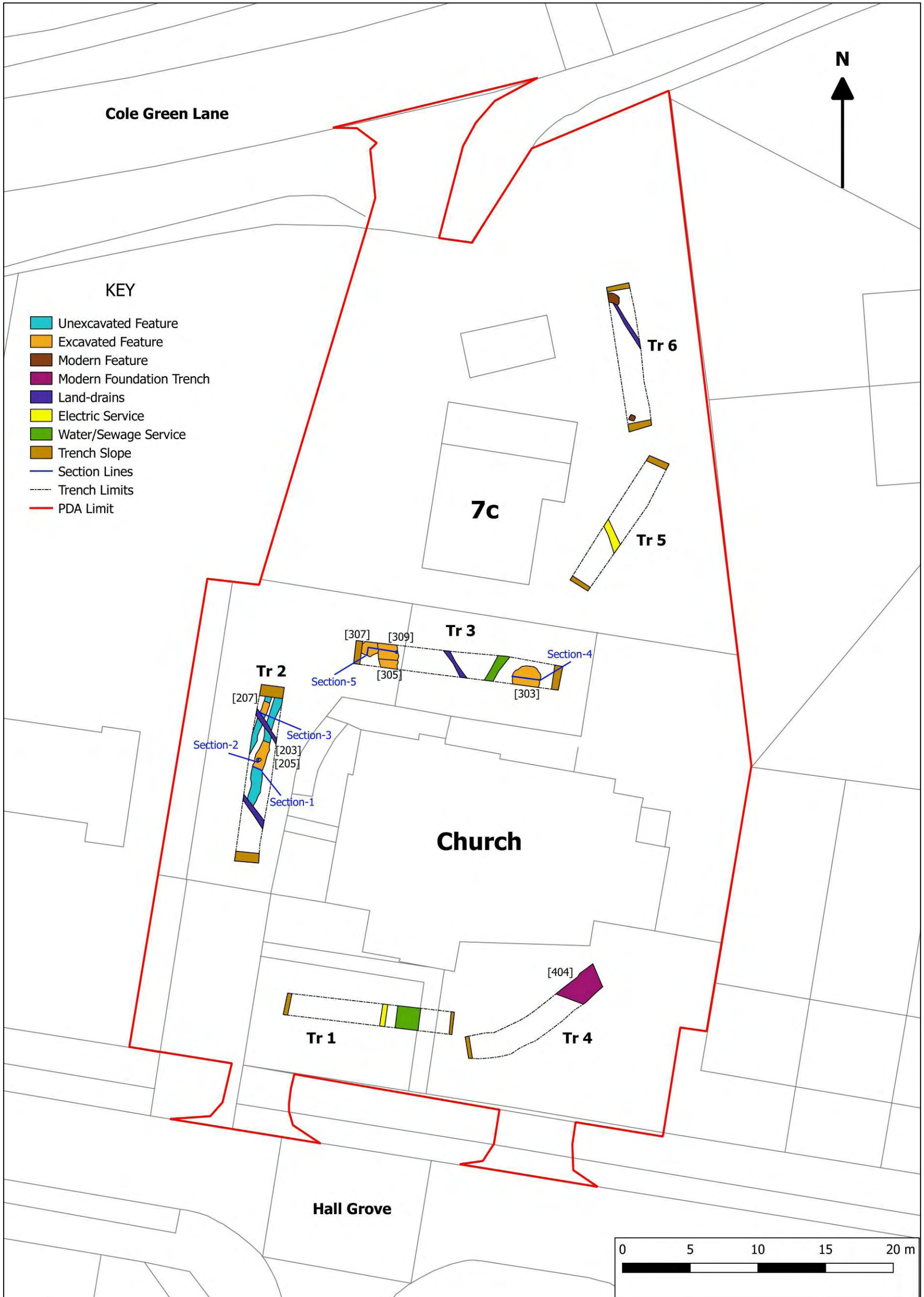


Figure 2: All-features plan

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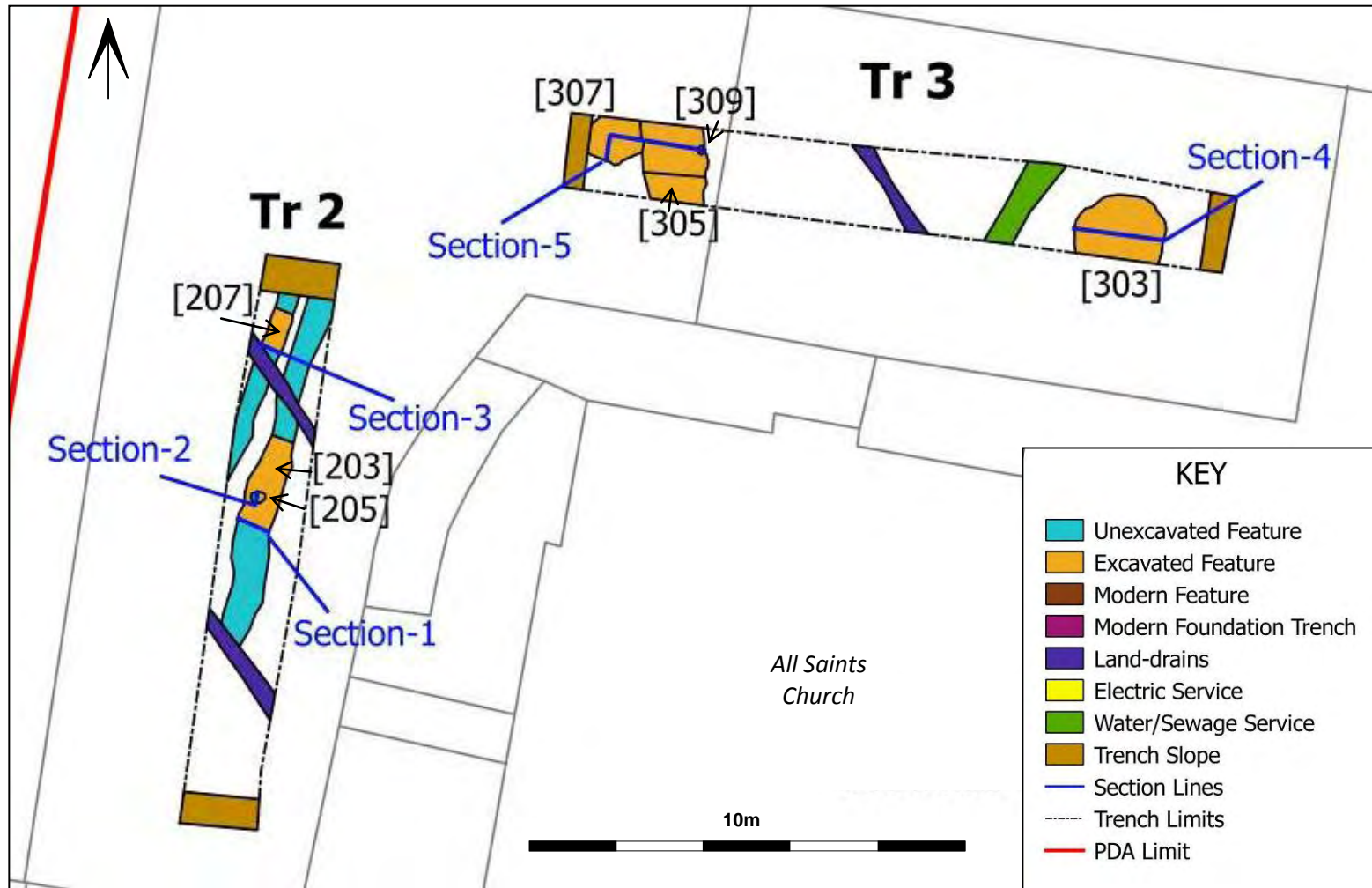


Figure 3: Close-up of features within Trenches 2 and 3

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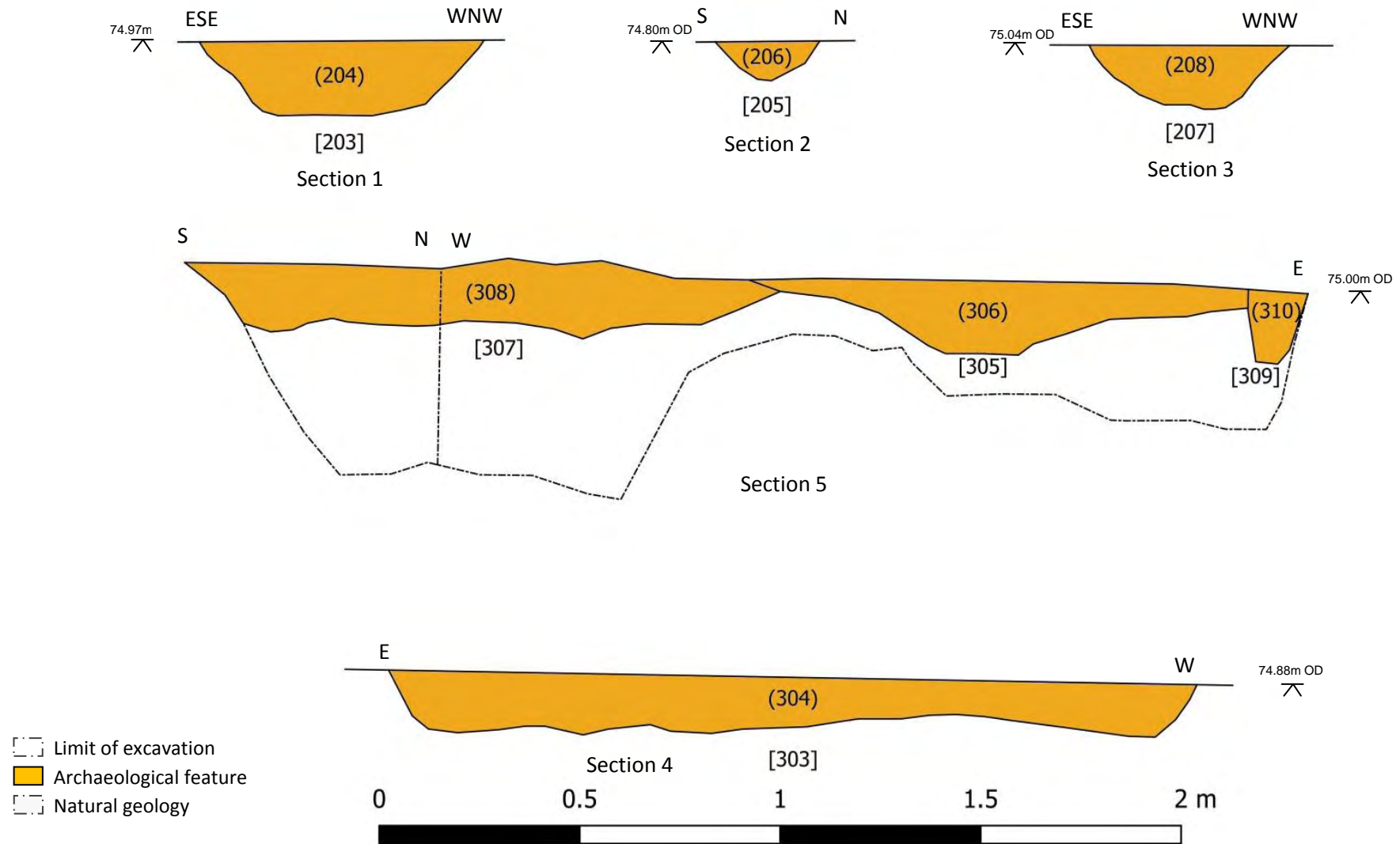


Figure 4: Trenches 2-3: all sections



Trench 2: Gully section [203] and posthole [205], looking south, 0.4m scale



Trench 2: Gully section [207] looking south, 0.4m scale



Trench 3: Pit section [303], looking south, 1m scale



Trench 3: Ditch, pit and posthole section [305]/[307] and [309], looking north, 1m scale

Figure 5: Trenches 2–3: selected images



View of Trench 1 looking west



View of Trench 2 looking south



View of Trench 3 looking west



View of Trench 4 looking north-east

Figure 6: General views of Trenches 1–4



View of Trench 5 looking north-east



View of Trench 6 looking south-east



View of the church and southern side of the site



View of house 7c, the church and northern side of the site



View of the church and eastern side of the site



View of the house 7c and north-eastern corner of the site

Figure 7: General views of Trenches 5–6 and views of the site

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