

**GREAT BARFORD FLOOD
ATTENUATION SCHEME
BEDFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

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Contents

List of Figures.....	2
List of Plates.....	2
Preface.....	3
Structure of this Report.....	3
Key Terms.....	3
Non-Technical Summary.....	4
1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1 Planning Background.....	5
1.2 Site Location and Description.....	5
1.3 Archaeological Background.....	5
2. TRIAL TRENCH EXCAVATION.....	7
2.1 Introduction.....	7
2.2 Aims and Method Statement.....	7
2.3 Results.....	8
3. SYNTHESIS.....	11
3.1 Significance of Results.....	11
3.2 Summary.....	11
4. BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	13
5. APPENDICES.....	14
5.1 Artefact Summary.....	14
5.2 Ecofact summary.....	15
5.2 Trench and Context Summaries.....	16



List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location map

Figure 2: Trench locations within areas FE 1, FE 2 and FE 3

Figure 3: All features plan showing sections (FE 1 and FE 3)

List of Plates

Plate 1: Trench 3 Looking north, pit [305] / [310]

Plate 2: Looking north, pit [317] and earlier ditch [321]

Plate 3: Middle Saxon 'Maxey-type ware' from pit [305]

The figures and plates are bound at the back of the report.



Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. 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.

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Structure of this Report

Section 1 serves as an introduction to the site, describing its location, archaeological background and the aims of the project. The methodology and results of the trial trenching are discussed in section 2, while section 3 provides a synthesis of the results, and states their significance within the surrounding landscape and the region. Section 4 is a bibliography.

Appendices 5.1 and 5.2 contain the artefact and ecofact summary. The context summary information for all the trenches is in appendix 5.3.

Key Terms

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

<i>BCC's AO</i>	Bedfordshire County Council's Archaeological Officer
<i>Client</i>	The Bedfordshire and River Ivel Internal Drainage Board
<i>HER</i>	Historic Environment Record
<i>IFA</i>	Institute of Field Archaeologists
<i>Procedures Manual</i>	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2 nd edn, 2001 Albion Archaeology



Non-Technical Summary

In January 2005 Albion Archaeology undertook an archaeological field evaluation on land north and north-west of Great Barford, Bedfordshire. The work was undertaken on behalf of The Bedfordshire and River Ivel Internal Drainage Board in advance of the groundworks required as part of the construction of a flood attenuation scheme.

The scheme comprised three areas FE 1, FE 2 and FE 3 (Figure 2) alongside two water courses. All three areas were evaluated in order to establish the extent and condition of any archaeological remains located within them. The intention was to characterise them and to allow their importance to be assessed. The evaluation has provided the necessary information to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be developed.

Flood Embankment 1 (FE 1)

FE 1 was located approximately 300m west of Green End, Great Barford. It is c.1ha in extent and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 1166 5262. It lies at c.40m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

Flood Embankment 2 (FE 2)

FE 2 was located approximately 200m north of Great Barford. It is c.0.9ha in extent and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 1267 5304. It lies at c.30 to 40m AOD.

Flood Embankment 3 (FE 3)

FE 3 was located approximately 100m north of Great Barford. It is c.0.9ha in extent and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 1260 5274. It lies at c.30 to 40m AOD.

An assessment of the HER and recent archaeological work indicated that archaeological remains exist within relatively close proximity to FE 1, FE 2 and FE 3. As a result, it was considered possible that remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman, and particularly the medieval periods could be encountered within these areas.

A total of seven trenches were opened. Archaeological features were revealed in two: a medieval or post-medieval furrow in Trench 5, FE 1 and two pits, two postholes and a ditch terminal dating to the middle Saxon period (c.8th–9th century AD) in Trench 3, FE 3. The previously unknown settlement remains in Trench 3 may be related to several, as yet undated, sub-rectangular enclosures identified on aerial photographs (HER16750). They have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives relating to the pattern and nature of settlement during this period.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

The Bedfordshire and River Ivel Drainage Board intend to construct three embankments as part of a flood attenuation scheme located north and north-west of Great Barford, Bedfordshire (Figure 1).

Bedfordshire County Council's Archaeological Officer (BCC's AO) advised that the area being considered for the development was archaeologically sensitive. A brief was then produced requiring that an archaeological evaluation be carried out in order to provide more information on the archaeological potential of the land upon which the three embankments were to be constructed (BCC 2004).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the evaluation of the areas and to prepare a report on the results (this document).

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The scheme comprised three areas (FE 1, FE2 and FE 3) located alongside two watercourses (Figure 2).

Flood Embankment 1 (FE 1)

FE 1 was located approximately 300m west of Green End, Great Barford. It is c.1ha in extent and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 1166 5262. It lies at c.40m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

Flood Embankment 2 (FE 2)

FE 2 was located approximately 200m north of Great Barford. It is c.0.9ha in extent and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 1267 5304. It lies at c.30 to 40m AOD.

Flood Embankment 3 (FE 3)

FE 3 was located approximately 100m north of Great Barford. It is c.0.9ha in extent and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 1260 5274. It lies at c.30 to 40m AOD.

The soils of the area are derived from the underlying chalky boulder clay and calcareous gley soils.

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

An assessment of the HER and recent archaeological work indicated that archaeological remains exist within relatively close proximity to FE 1, FE 2 and FE 3. As a result, it was considered possible that remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman, and particularly the medieval periods could be encountered within these areas.



1.5.1 Flood Embankment 1 (FE 1)

FE 1 is within close proximity to the medieval settlement at Green End (HER17151). Approximately 50m to the north of FE 1, a possible Roman road (HER 728) is recorded running N-W from Green End.

Immediately north of Barford Road (c.100m north of FE 1), Roman remains were found in 1976 during the construction of a gas pipeline (Simco 1984). This is likely to be associated with a large double ditched rectangular enclosure identified on an aerial photograph (HER 9833). Evidence for Iron Age activity has also been found approximately 400m south-west of FE 1 (NA 2004).

An archaeological evaluation undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) in 2004 revealed further nearby archaeological remains, approximately 450m north-west of FE 1. These were located on the same stream course as FE 1 and consisted of linear and curvilinear ditches, postholes and pits. These were dated to the medieval period by 12th to 13th century pottery recovered from them. They were cut through a thick layer of colluvium possibly derived from ploughing on the slope around the stream (NA 2004).

Immediately south of the stream, the remains of a possible holloway were observed. A crouched inhumation of probable Iron Age/early Roman date and other medieval features (NA 2004) suggest a relatively high level of human activity in the immediate vicinity of this watercourse.

1.5.2 Flood Embankment 2 and 3 (FE 2 and FE 3)

The deserted medieval settlement of East End (HER 9916) is located approximately 450m north-west of FE 2. Approximately 150m south-east of FE 2 and 200m north-west of FE 3, undated sub-rectangular enclosures have been observed on aerial photographs (HER 16750).

A recent evaluation (NA 2004) sampled land approximately 450m north of FE 2. Investigations during these works focussed partly on the eastern bank of the stream upon which FE 2 and FE 3 will be constructed. Colluvial deposits up to 1.20m thick were observed as a result. To the west of the stream, a complex of medieval features, including a trackway were observed truncating this colluvium (NA 2004). Such remains are likely to be associated with the deserted medieval settlement at East End (HER 9916).



2. TRIAL TRENCH EXCAVATION

2.1 Introduction

The trial trenching took place between the 2nd and 10th January 2005. A total of seven trenches were opened. These were placed within the areas affected by the proposed flood attenuation scheme (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Trench	Area evaluated	Archaeological features
1	FE 2	
2	FE 2	
3	FE 3	✓
4	FE 3	
5	FE 1	✓
6	FE 1	
7	FE 1	

Table 1: Trench numbers and areas

2.2 Aims and Method Statement

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

- IFA's *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*;
- Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork and the Analysis of Fieldwork Records* (2001);
- IFA's *Code of Conduct*;
- English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991).

The trench plan (Figure 2) was discussed with, and approved by, BCC's AO prior to any trial trenching taking place. The trenches and test pits were designed to determine the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that were present and to obtain information on their integrity and state of preservation.

The initial area of trenching sampled approximately 5% of the development area. Provision was made for contingency trenching of a further sample of 0.5% to allow for the further investigation of any significant features or deposits encountered in the initial phase of investigation. No contingency was invoked.

The location of all trenches was marked out on the ground in advance of machine excavation with the use of differential GPS. Topsoil and modern overburden were mechanically removed by a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. This was conducted under close archaeological supervision. These deposits were removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits, or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil heaps were scanned for artefacts.

The bases and sections of all trenches were cleaned by hand. The deposits and any potential archaeological features were noted, cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn, and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded



using a unique recording number sequence commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 etc.

The trenches were inspected by BCC's AO prior to being backfilled.

2.3 Results

All trenches are discussed below; detailed technical information on each trench can be found in Appendix 5.3. Only Trenches 3 and 5 contained archaeological features (Figure 3).

2.3.1 Trench 1 (FE 2)

This trench was located in the eastern part of FE 2 (Figure 2). It was positioned in order to test the depth and nature of archaeological remains on the west facing slope to the east of the brook.

This trench did not reveal any archaeological features or artefacts other than one flat-headed timber nail of uncertain date recovered from the subsoil (Appendix 5.1).

Overburden in this trench consisted of 0.20m of topsoil (100) overlying a single colluvial subsoil layer (101). This had been ploughed away toward the eastern end of the trench. It survived at the western end to a depth of 0.30m, sealing geological deposit (102).

2.3.2 Trench 2 (FE 2)

This trench was located in the western part of FE 2 (Figure 2). It was positioned in order to test the depth and nature of possible archaeological remains to the west of the brook.

This trench did not reveal any archaeological features or artefacts.

Overburden in this trench consisted of 0.30m of topsoil (200) overlain by 0.14m of subsoil (201). This overlay undisturbed geological deposits (202).

2.3.3 Trench 3 (FE 3)

This trench was located in the eastern part of FE 3 on a west facing slope, east of the existing brook (Figure 2 and 3).

Overburden in this trench consisted of 0.30m of topsoil (300) overlain by 0.20m of subsoil (301). Subsoil only existed in the lower, western end of the trench in which it sealed archaeological deposits.

A pit [305] / [310] was identified in the north end of the trench. It was *c.* 1.00m in diameter and *c.* 0.30m in depth. Deposits within it consisted of light grey/brown silty clay (304) overlain by darker grey/brown silty clay (303). Finds from the lower deposit (304) consisted of animal bone and a small quantity of middle Saxon pottery sherds. This included one handle from a large cooking vessel (Plates 1 and 3). A small quantity of ferrous slag and ecofactual evidence was also recovered from the pits uppermost deposit (303, Appendices 5.1 and 5.2). Two



areas of root disturbance [307] and [312] were observed disturbing the edge of the pit.

A similar pit [317] was also situated *c.*40m to the south-east (Plate 2). No finds were recovered from deposits within it, although it was of very similar size shape and composition to pit [305 / [310]; suggesting it may be broadly contemporary in date.

Pit [317] cut through an earlier E-W aligned ditch [320] (Plate 2). This was *c.*0.80m wide and 0.20m deep with shallow concave sides. No artefactual material was recovered from deposit 321 within the pit.

A ditch terminal [324] was identified aligned parallel to ditch [320]. It was 0.30m wide with steep sides and a concave base 0.20m deep. No artefactual material was recovered from deposit 325 which filled the terminal.

Two postholes [313] and [315] were also identified *c.*15m to the west of ditch [324]. Each had a diameter of 0.35m and were between 0.20m and 0.30m in depth. No artefactual material was recovered from either posthole.

All these features truncated the undisturbed geological deposit (302).

2.3.4 Trench 4 (FE 3)

This trench was located in the western part of FE 3 (Figure 2). It was positioned in order to test the depth and nature of possible archaeological remains on the flatter ground to the west of the brook.

This trench did not reveal any archaeological features or artefactual material.

Overburden in this trench consisted of 0.25m of topsoil (400) overlain by 0.18m of subsoil (401). This overlay undisturbed geological deposit (402).

2.3.5 Trench 5 (FE 1)

This trench was located in the northern part of FE 1 (Figure 2). It was positioned in order to test the depth and nature of possible archaeological remains on the south facing slope to the north of the existing brook.

Overburden in this trench consisted of 0.35m of topsoil (500) overlain by 0.45m of subsoil (501).

Furrow [505] was identified beneath subsoil 501. This was *c.*1.10m in width and 0.10m in depth (Figure 3). No finds were recovered from its fill (504). This furrow truncated the undisturbed geological deposit (502).

2.3.6 Trench 6 (FE 1)

This trench was located in the eastern part of FE 1 (Figure 2). It was positioned in order to test the depth and nature of possible archaeological remains within the flood plain located to the north of the brook.



This trench did not reveal any archaeological features or artefactual material.

Overburden within this trench consisted of 0.20m of topsoil (600) underlain by 0.45m of alluvial subsoil (601). This overlay undisturbed geological deposit (602).

2.3.7 Trench 7 (FE 1)

This trench was located in the western part of FE 1 (Figure 2). It was positioned in order to test the depth and nature of possible archaeological remains within the flood plain north of the brook.

This trench did not reveal any archaeological features or artefactual material.

Overburden in this trench consisted of 0.30m of topsoil (701) overlain by 0.40m of alluvial subsoil (701). This overlay undisturbed geological deposit (702).



3. SYNTHESIS

3.1 Summary

The evaluation successfully demonstrated both the presence of archaeological remains within FE 1 and FE 3 and the soil formation processes likely to have been involved in the creation of deposits identified within all the trenches.

A total of seven trenches were opened. Archaeological features were revealed in two of these:

- a furrow of probable medieval or post-medieval date in Trench 5, FE 1; and
- two pits, two postholes and a ditch terminal in Trench 3, FE 3. One of these pits produced well preserved, middle Saxon pottery (c.8th–9th century AD); the remaining features are likely to be of a similar date.

The features in Trench 3 demonstrate the presence of significant archaeological remains, east of the brook in FE 3. They may be related to several, as yet undated, sub-rectangular enclosures identified on aerial photographs (HER 16750). The ditches identified in Trench 3 are on a similar alignment to those of HER 16750.

Similarities in the morphology of the two pits [305] / [310] and [317], identified in FE 3, suggest a broadly contemporary date for these features. It is possible that other features are located in a similarly dispersed pattern within land surrounding Trench 3. Pottery sherds and ecofactual evidence from pit [305] / [310] are strongly suggestive of domestic, and possibly small scale industrial activity (ferrous slag, Appendix 5.1), relating to an area of middle Saxon settlement.

The depth of colluvium recorded within trenches in FE 1 and FE 2 support previous archaeological observations to the north (NA 2004) which have suggested that significant quantities of colluvium and alluvium surround streams in this area. It also suggests that ploughing has contributed to the damage of underlying geology on the higher slopes, although archaeological remains may be sealed beneath significant depths of colluvial and/or alluvial deposits on the lower slopes.

3.2 Significance of Results

3.2.1 Middle Saxon Settlement

Despite some modern disturbance from land drainage and ploughing, the eastern side of FE 3 has retained a high potential to preserve archaeological remains, albeit of relatively low density.

The previously unknown, middle Saxon settlement remains are potentially significant in several ways. They have the potential to address the following regional research objectives:

- Rural settlement patterns – The middle Saxon settlement remains to the north of the village of Great Barford may be part of a more dispersed pattern of settlement, pre-dating the nucleated village that was probably in



existence from the late Saxon period onwards. The absence of any evidence for early Saxon settlement within Trench 3 also suggests that the remains may contribute to understanding of the “middle Saxon shuffle”, or shift in settlement location, which appears to have occurred at the end of the early Saxon period. This topic has been identified as a subject of regional interest (Wade 2000, Gaps in Knowledge, page 23).

- The vicinity of the remains, and therefore the putative dispersed settlement, to alluvial deposits associated with the nearby brook may also mean that some features retain a high potential for the recovery of ecofactual remains. Again such remains are part of a regional research agenda concerned with settlement characterisation during this period (Wade 2000, Research Topics - Settlement, page 25).

3.2.2 Medieval / Post-medieval Agriculture

The presence of a furrow in Trench 5, FE 1 is of only local significance. It does not have any potential to address regional research priorities.



4. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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5. APPENDICES

5.1 Artefact Summary

5.1.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a small artefact assemblage comprising mainly pottery and animal bone (Table 2). The material was scanned to ascertain the nature, condition and, where possible, date range of the artefact types present. With the exception of an iron nail recovered from Trench 1, all finds were derived from deposits within pit [305], Trench 3.

Trench	Feature	Type	Context	Spot date	Pottery	Animal bone	Other finds
1	101	Colluvium	101	-	-	-	Iron nail (13g)
3	305 (southern half)	Pit	303 (southern)	Middle Saxon	5:163	23:245	Ferrous slag (213g)
	305	Pit	304 (southern)	Middle Saxon	1:519	-	-
	310 (northern half)	Pit	308 (northern)	Middle Saxon	-	26:331	-
	310	Pit	309 (northern)	Middle Saxon	-	2:302	-
Total					6:682	51:878	

Table 2: Artefact Summary

5.1.2 Pottery

Six pottery sherds, weighing 682g were recovered. They are made in a coarse shell tempered fabric characteristic of Maxey-type ware (fabric type A11¹), datable to the middle Saxon period (c. 8th-9th centuries AD). The sherds are sizeable (average sherd weight 113g) and are relatively unabraded. They derive from a hand-made, thick-walled vessel with a slightly everted, irregular rim and a distinctive ‘swallow’s nest’ bar lug. Such lugs functioned as suspension loops, through which rope would have been passed to hang the vessel over a fire during the cooking process. Similar vessels are known from the excavation of Saxon settlement at Stratton, near Biggleswade.

5.1.3 Animal bone

Fifty-one fragments of animal bone, weighing 878g were recovered, the majority deriving from the northern half of pit [310]. They survive in good condition, with little surface erosion. Diagnostic elements comprise mandible and teeth fragments, a phalange, miscellaneous rib and long bone fragments, the latter including two metacarpals. One long bone and one rib fragment are burnt, and a second piece of rib has cut marks. Species represented appear to be horse, cow, sheep/goat and possibly pig.

¹ Defined in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, held by Albion Archaeology.



5.1.4 Ferrous Slag

Three pieces of ferrous slag, weighing 213g were recovered from the upper fill of the southern half of pit [305]. They are not particularly diagnostic, but their composition suggests they are likely to represent iron smithing residues.

5.1.5 Iron Nail

An incomplete flat-headed timber nail of unknown date was recovered from colluvial deposit (101), Trench 1.

5.2 Ecofact summary

5.2.1 Introduction and methodology

Two samples of approximately 40 litres in volume were taken in order to test the potential of pit [305], and other similar features in the area to preserve ecofactual material in general and charred plant remains in particular. Both derived from the southern half of [305].

Samples were processed in a peroxide solution, with flots taken on a 300 micron meshed sieve (sample <1> only). The residues from both samples were then passed through a 2.0mm and a 5.6mm sieve stack. The 5.6mm residues were sorted for artefacts, while the 2.0mm residues were retained unsorted.

5.2.2 Results

Sample <1> (303): The sorted residues yielded a number of animal bone fragments, some of which were burnt. Two pottery sherds, fired clay fragments, and a small piece of ferrous slag were also recovered. The flot contained abundant wood charcoal, although the fragments are too small to have potential for species identification. No seeds were observed in either the flot or residues.

Sample <2> (304): The sample was largely sterile, with only a few small wood charcoal fragments occurring in the residues. No artefactual material was present.



5.3 Trench and Context Summaries



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 70.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.65 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL1272353050 Ref. 2: TL1277553047

Reason: Evaluate area FE 2 east of brook.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Plastic dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Colluvium	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
103	Natural	Compact mid grey brown silty clay moderate flecks manganese staining, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Compact light orange grey sandy clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 104.30 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.44 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL1259753017 Ref. 2: TL1269153051

Reason: Evaluate area FE 2 west of brook.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Colluvium	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Plastic mid orange red clay sand moderate flecks manganese staining, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 3****Max Dimensions: Length: 80.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.35 m.****OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL1264752730 Ref. 2: TL6927372990****Reason: Evaluate area FE 3 east of brook.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Colluvium	Plastic light grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Compact mid orange red clay sand moderate flecks manganese staining, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Pit	Oval NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.33m, max length 1.3m, min length 1.3m Southern half of pit [310]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Upper fill	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay frequent flecks charcoal, moderate flecks fired clay Same as (308) in northern half of pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
304	Lower fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Same as (309) in northern half of pit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
307	Treethrow	Irregular profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.2m, max depth 0.1m, max length 0.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional flecks manganese staining	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
310	Pit	Oval NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.3m, min length 1.3m Northern half of pit [305]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Upper fill	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay frequent flecks charcoal, moderate flecks fired clay Same as (303)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
309	Lower fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal Same as (304)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
312	Treethrow	Irregular NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.6m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
311	Fill	Firm mid red brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
313	Posthole	Circular profile: vertical base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.19m, max diameter 0.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
314	Fill	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
315	Posthole	Circular profile: vertical base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.21m, max diameter 0.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
316	Fill	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
317	Pit	Oval NW-SE profile: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.8m, min depth 0.3m, min length 0.9m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
318	Upper fill	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay frequent small-medium charcoal, moderate small fired clay, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
319	Fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium burnt stones, moderate flecks charcoal, occasional flecks fired clay, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
320	Ditch	Linear E-W profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.25m, min length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
321	Fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
322	Posthole	Oval E-W profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.15m, max diameter 0.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
323	Fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
324	Ditch	Linear E-W profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.2m, min length 1.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 80.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.35 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL1264752730 Ref. 2: TL6927372990

Reason: Evaluate area FE 3 east of brook.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
325	Fill	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium-large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 87.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.33 m. Max: 0.44 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL1253252771 Ref. 2: TL1259052754

Reason: Evaluate area FE 3 west of brook

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Colluvium	Plastic mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Compact mid orange yellow clay sand moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.60 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.7 m. Max: 9. m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL1169352696 Ref. 2: TL1169022655

Reason: Evaluate northern part of Area FE 1.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones Colour of 501 varies from a yellowish brown at the northern end of the trench to a reddish brown at the southern end of the trench	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Firm light yellow brown silty clay occasional small chalk, frequent small-medium stones 502 is mottled yellowish brown and blue grey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Natural	Firm light red brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones, occasional large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Furrow	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.1m, min length 5.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Furrow	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.7 m. Max: 0.7 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL1170552630 Ref. 2: TL1170552605

Reason: Evaluate area to the east of FE 1.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Firm light orange brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 53.00 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.7 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL1167052631 Ref. 2: TL1164352601

Reason: Evaluate the south western end of the area FE1.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Firm light orange brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones Contains occasional gravel patches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

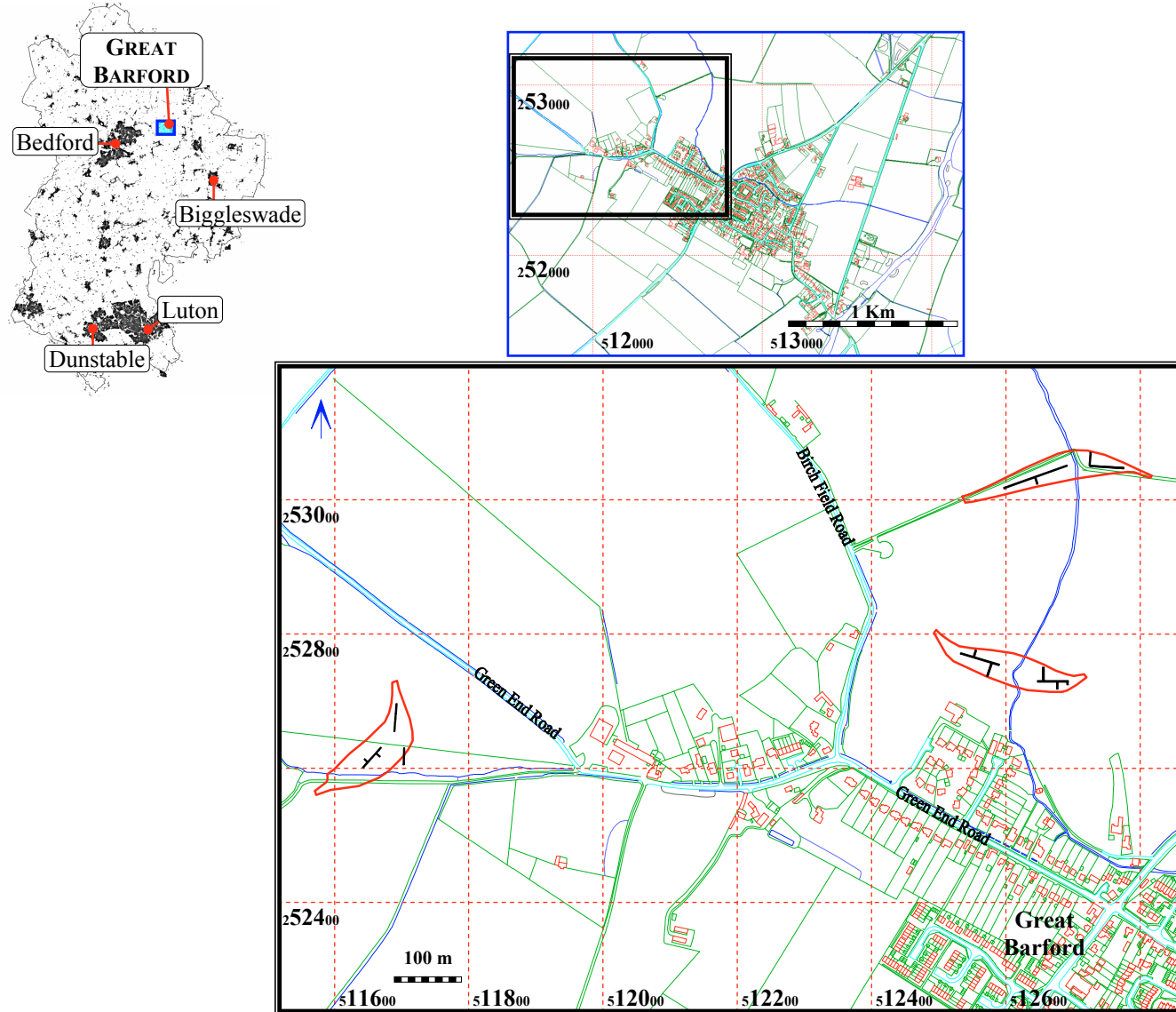


Figure 1: Site location map

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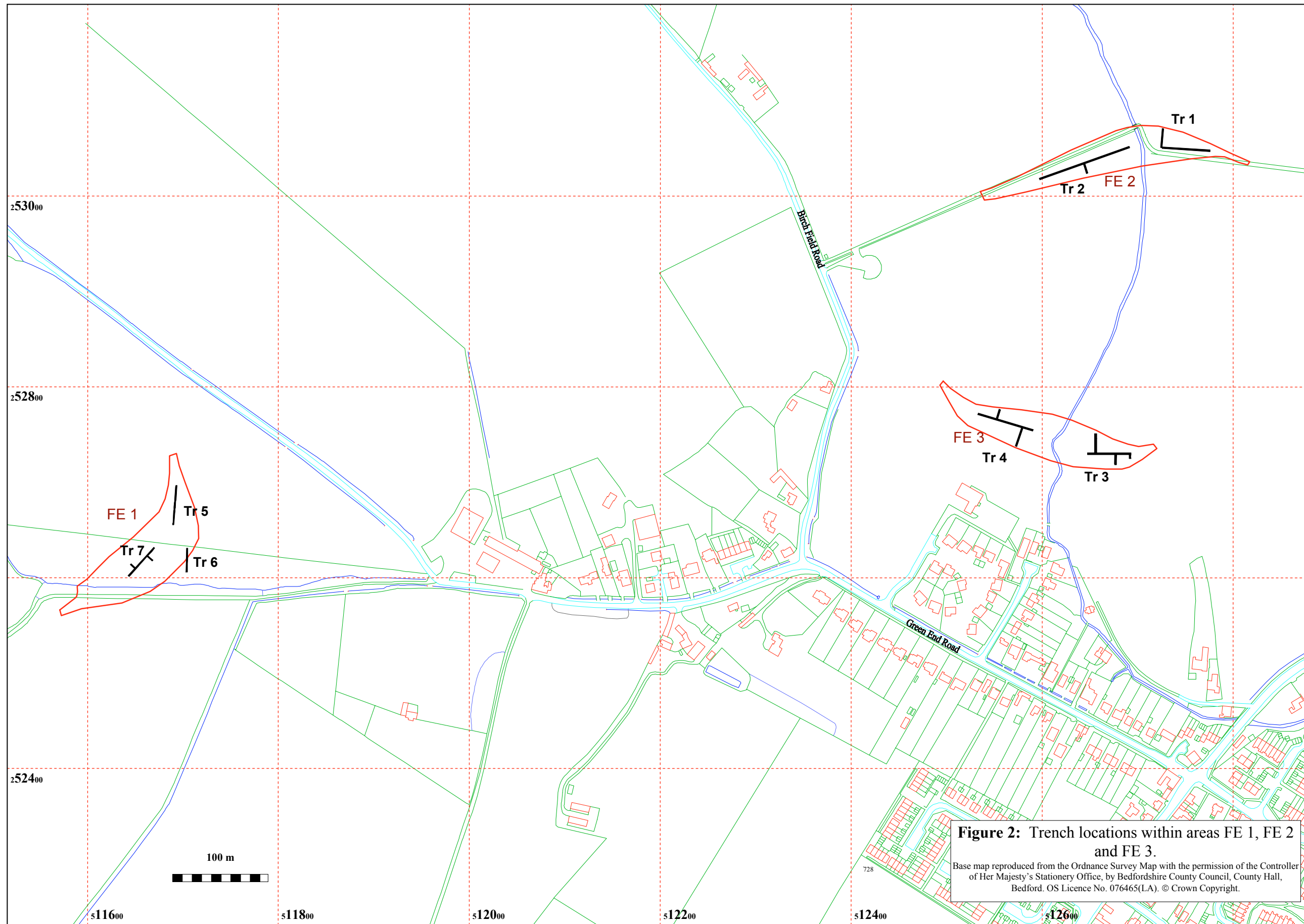


Figure 2: Trench locations within areas FE 1, FE 2 and FE 3.
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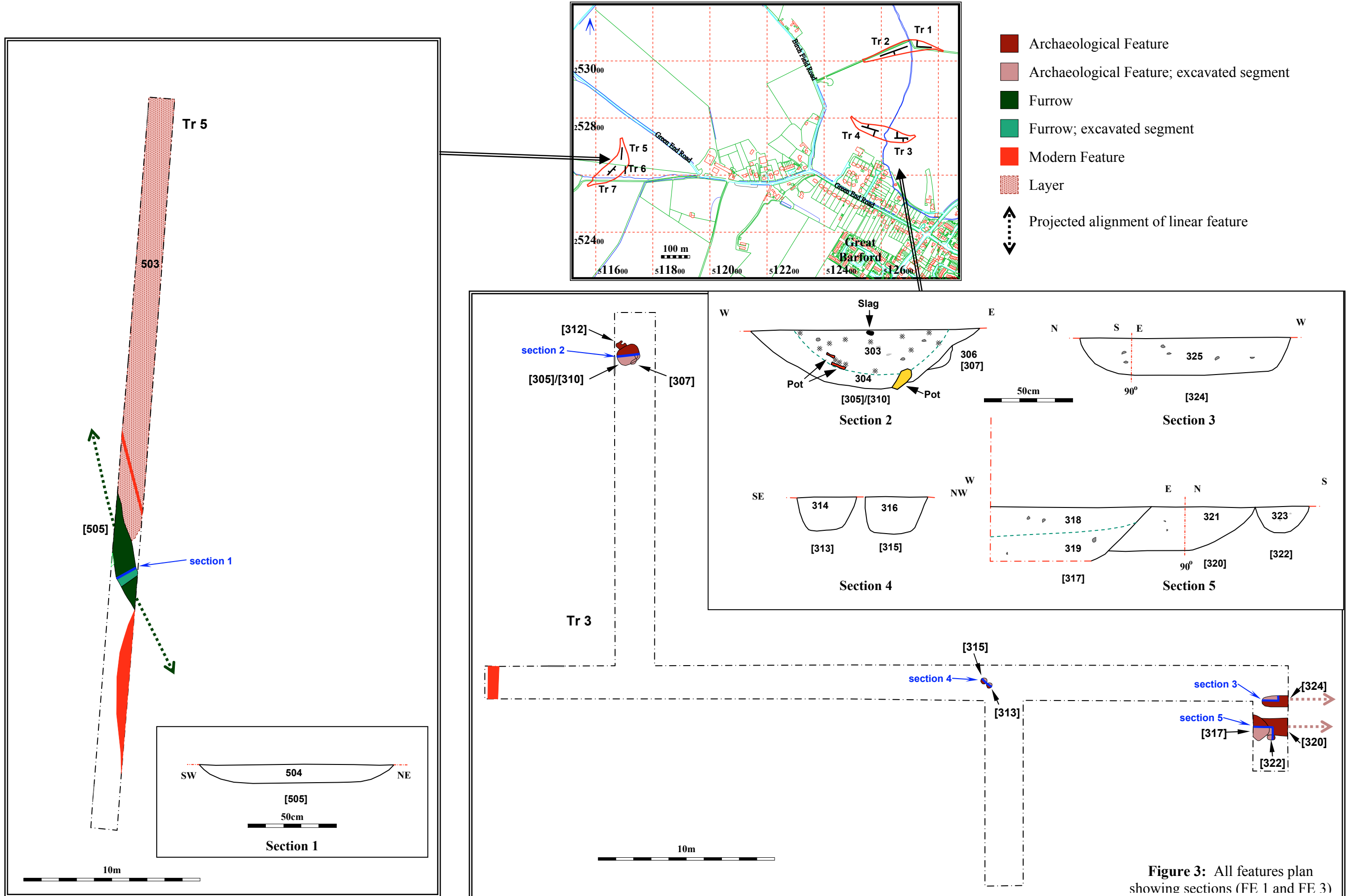


Figure 3: All features plan showing sections (FE 1 and FE 3)



Plate 1: Trench 3 Looking north, pit [305] / [310]
(Scale 1m)



Plate 2: Looking north, pit [317] and earlier ditch [320]
(Scale 1m)



Plate 3: Middle Saxon 'Maxey-type ware' from pit [305]
(Scale 50mm)