

**LAND AT MOAT FARM BARN,  
WOBURN ROAD, MARSTON  
MORETAINE, BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION**

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Produced for:  
Peter Farmer  
Chartered Architect



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## **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 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. Section 4 is a bibliography and Appendix 1 contains summary information for all the trenches.

## **Key Terms**

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

<i>BCC's CAO</i>	Bedfordshire County Council's County Archaeological Officer
<i>Client</i>	Peter Farmer Chartered Architect
<i>HER</i>	Historic Environment Record [Bedfordshire's sites and monuments record]
<i>IFA</i>	Institute of Field Archaeologists
<i>Procedures Manual</i>	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> edn, 2001 Albion Archaeology



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*In August 2004 Albion Archaeology undertook an archaeological field evaluation on land at Manor Farm, Woburn Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire on behalf of Peter Farmer, Chartered Architect. The aim was to establish the extent and condition of any archaeological remains located within the study area, to characterise them and to allow their importance to be assessed. The evaluation would also allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be developed.*

*The study area lies in a landscape rich in archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods. The site is bordered by Morteyne Manor, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM11547) to the north-east.*

*Three trial trenches were opened. They were located within the boundaries of the proposed development area on land immediately adjacent to the proposed new housing plots.*

*A total of eight archaeological features were recorded: These consisted of two ditches and three postholes sealed below subsoil deposits. A further three possible post medieval pits were observed cutting through subsoil deposits. None of these excavated features produced any artefactual or ecofactual material.*

*Despite modern disturbance and contamination, the evaluation demonstrated the presence of archaeological features within the study area that were relatively well preserved. The discovery of field boundaries and postholes suggests field subdivision and demarcation perhaps contemporary with Morteyne Manor's adjacent field systems. Further discovery of buried soil horizons adds to the further possibility of good archaeological preservation within the study area.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Planning Background*

Two planning application's (03/2171, 02/1839) were submitted to Mid Bedfordshire District Council for the alteration of barns to form seven dwellings, the construction of an access road, two garages and a three bedroom dwelling at Moat Farm, Woburn Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire.

As the local planning authority's archaeological adviser, Bedfordshire County Council's, Assistant County Archaeological Officer (BCC's ACAO) advised that the area being considered for development is within an archaeologically sensitive location. BCC's ACAO issued a brief (BCC 2004a), outlining a three-staged approach to the programme of archaeological work required at the site:

- Stage I – archaeological field evaluation.
- Stage II – appraisal of the results of the archaeological field evaluation.
- Stage III – implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological investigation and recording (if required, following completion of Stage II).

The ACAO also issued a brief for Stage I, the archaeological field evaluation (BCC 2004b). This confirmed that trial trenching was required.

Albion Archaeology was subsequently commissioned by Peter Farmer to undertake the evaluation of the site and to prepare a report on the results.

### 1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The development area lies approximately 0.5km to south-west of the centre of the village of Marston Moretaine. The proposed barn conversion comprises an area c.0.65ha in size. It is centred on grid reference SP 9921 4124.

The proposed development is a square shape in plan. It lies at c.43.10m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) on land which currently forms the farmyard of Moat Farm. The site is bordered by Mortheyne Manor, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM11547) to the north-east and by residential housing to the north-west. Open fields surround the remainder of the site.

The natural soils of the area are derived from the underlying sandy gravel and Oxford clay geological deposit (BCC 2004a).

### 1.3 *Archaeological Background*

Several recent fieldwork projects have augmented our knowledge of the archaeological potential of this area.

This includes evidence of Iron Age remains found in the vicinity of Beancroft Road to the north-east of the study area (Shotliff and Crick 1999). A desk based assessment and geophysical survey (AFU 1998) on land around Woburn Road indicated the high potential for undisturbed archaeological deposits under medieval earthworks. This suggestion was supported by the discovery of



archaeological remains having been recorded immediately north-west of the site (AFU 2000) suggesting that a settlement may have existed in this area during the Iron Age, and Roman periods.

In addition to the above, evidence also exists of prehistoric and Saxon activity located in the area of the Millennium Park to the east of the study area (BCAS 1998b).

The Marston Moretaine area is also mentioned in the Domesday Book, which also suggests that the area may have been settled during the Saxon and early medieval periods. Investigations adjacent to Church End Lower School and adjacent to properties on Bedford Road indicate early to late medieval and post medieval settlement evidence (BCAS 1998a, BCAS 1997).

The remains of three medieval moated sites are known within the village. One of these (SAM11547) lies immediately north-east of the development area, and is known as Morteyne Manor. Further evidence for medieval settlement has been well researched within the area (Crick 1998)

As a result it was considered possible that remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and later periods may have been encountered at the site.



## 2. TRIAL TRENCH EXCAVATION

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### 2.1 Introduction

The trial trenching took place on the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> August 2004. A total of three trenches were opened. These were placed within the proposed development area, adjacent to the proposed housing plots.

### 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* (1996);
- IFA's *Code of Conduct*;
- English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991).

The trench plan (Figure 1) was discussed with, and approved by, BCC's CAO prior to any trial trenching taking place. These trenches were designed to determine the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that were present and to obtain information on the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that were present.

The initial area of trenching sampled 63m<sup>2</sup> of the development area. Provision was made for contingency trenching of a further sample of 10m<sup>2</sup> of the application area, 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. Topsoil and modern overburden were mechanically removed by a wheeled machine (JCB) 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 CAO prior to being backfilled.

### 2.3 Results

All three trenches are discussed below; detailed technical information on each trench can be found in Appendix 1. Archaeological features were recorded within



each trench. However, no artefactual or ecofactual material was recovered from any of these.

### **2.3.1 Trench 1 (Figure 2, Plates 1 and 2)**

Trench 1 was 10.00m in length and 1.80m in width and aligned north-west to south-east. It was located in the south-western part of the study area.

The underlying geology (115) consisted of light grey yellow clays with blue clay and orange gravel inclusions. This was overlain by (105) a 0.10m deep layer of firm mid/orange grey silty clay with occasional small and medium stones.

Gully [111] was recorded *c.*2.00m from the south-east end of the trench. This truncated deposits (115) (105). It was 1.15m wide and 0.45m deep with irregular sides and a concave base. It contained deposit (112), a firm mid brown/grey silty clay with occasional small and medium stones. This deposit may have been the result gradual silting of the ditch due to natural processes rather than deliberate backfilling.

Sealing Gully [111] was a firm mid orange/grey silty clay subsoil (110). This varied from 0.10m to 0.15m thick. It was overlain by a further subsoil layer (100) which consisted of a firm mid orange grey silty clay ranging from 0.15m to 0.17m thick.

A large pit [101] truncated subsoil layers (100) and (110) in the south-eastern end of this trench. This pit was 6.00m in length and 0.35m in depth, its full width could not be ascertained within the confines of the trench. It had steep sides and a flat base and contained two deposits, both were firm, mid grey clays (102), (108) with occasional small and medium stone inclusions.

Sealing pit [101] was a partially truncated buried topsoil layer (103). This deposit was a firm, dark brown/black silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. It varied in depth from a minimum of 0.09m to the south-east and a maximum thickness of 0.25m to the north-west.

A large feature [113] filled with modern rubbish and demolition material (114) was observed cutting through (103). It encompassed the entire trench and is likely to have been related to the construction, and possibly the demolition, of the original farmyard which took place prior to this trial trenching exercise.

### **2.3.2 Trench 2 (Figure 2, Plates 3, 4 and 5)**

Trench 2 was 15.00m in length, 1.80m in width and aligned north-east to south-west. It was located in the northern part of the study area.

The underlying geology (215) consisted of light grey/yellow clays with blue clay and orange gravel inclusions. An area of possible tree disturbance [201] was observed 1.00m from the north east end. It was a sub-circular shape in plan with gradual sloping sides and measured 1.50m in width and 0.25m in depth. Deposit (202) was recorded within this feature. This was a mid orange grey silty clay



similar to layer (214) which overlay it. Deposit (214) was a firm mid orange/grey silty clay with occasional small and medium stones approximately 0.23m thick.

A posthole [216] and a post pit [218] were observed 1.30m and 2.25m from the north-eastern end of the trench respectively. These truncated deposits (214) and (215).

Posthole [216] was sub circular in plan with a diameter of 0.30m and a depth of 0.37m. It had near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained deposit (217) a firm mid blue/grey silty clay with occasional small and medium stones.

Post pit [218] was sub oval in plan with a diameter of 0.41m and a depth of 0.20m. It had near vertical sides and a concave base. It contained deposit (219) a firm mid blue/grey silty clay with occasional small and medium stones similar to posthole [216] (217).

Both features [216] and [218] were sealed by a firm mid brown/grey silty clay subsoil (220) approximately 0.15m deep. This was overlain by a further subsoil layer (212) which was a firm mid orange/brown silty clay ranging from 0.19m to 0.32m thick.

A pit [207] was located 0.60m from the south-western end of the trench and cut through these subsoil layers. It was 1.50m in length and 0.50m in width, and where surviving, 0.3m in depth with gradual sides and a flat base. Its fill (208) consisted of firm mid grey clay with occasional small and medium stone inclusions.

Pit [207] was sealed by topsoil (211) which represents the current ground surface. This deposit was a firm dark brown grey silty clay with moderate small stones approximately 0.15m thick.

A large feature [206] filled with modern rubbish and demolition material (205) and (209) was observed cutting through the topsoil and subsoil layers and through pit [207]. It encompassed the entire length of the Trench 2, and was also observed in Trench 1 where it is referred to as [113]. This likely to have been the result of the construction and subsequent demolition of the farmyard which existed here until recently.

### **2.3.3 Trench 3 (Figure 2, Plates 6, 7 and 8)**

Trench 3 was 10.00m in length and 1.80m in width and aligned north-east to south-west. It was located in the north-western part of the study area. The underlying geology (316) consisted of light grey/yellow clay with lenses of blue clay. This was overlain by a 0.10m deep layer (308) a firm mid orange/grey silty clay with occasional small and medium stones.

A posthole [305] and a gully [309] were observed 2.00m and 4.70m from the north-east end of the trench respectively. Both features truncated layers (308) and (316).



Posthole [305] was sub circular in plan with a diameter of 0.60m and a depth of 0.50m. It had near vertical sides and a concave base. It contained deposits (307) and (306); both of which were firm mid yellow to brown grey silty clays with occasional small and medium stones and manganese staining.

Gully [309] was linear in plan with a width of 0.83m and a depth of 0.44m. It had smooth sides and a concave base. The primary fill of this gully (315) was a firm dark grey/black silty clay with occasional small and medium stone inclusions. This deposit showed signs of contamination, possibly from diesel oil. This was overlain by a firm mid brown/grey silty clay (314) with occasional small stone inclusions.

Features [305] and [309] were both sealed by a firm mid orange/grey silty clay subsoil (313). This layer varied in depth from 0.11m to 0.17m thick and was overlain by a further subsoil layer (304). This was a firm mid orange brown silty clay ranging from 0.17m to 0.25m thick.

A post medieval or modern quarry pit [301] truncated through these subsoil layers and encompassed 4.2m of the north-east end of this trench. Due to the excavation limit it was of an unclear width and length. However, its depth was approximately 0.85m. Pit [301] had a steep sided profile and a concave base with two fills (302) and (303). The lower fill (302) consisted of firm dark grey silty clay with occasional small stones overlain by firm mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small to medium stones.

Quarry pit [301] was sealed by topsoil (300). This was a 0.20m thick layer of friable dark grey black silty loam with occasional small and medium stones.

Less evidence was observed for recent modern truncation and disturbance in this part of the site with only one recent posthole [311] and a layer of very recent hardcore layer (317) being observed.



### 3. SYNTHESIS

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#### 3.1 *Significance of Results*

Two ditches [111] (Trench 1) and [309] (Trench 3) possessed similarities in profile, dimensions and character. These ditches were aligned perpendicular to each other suggesting that they may have been part of a contemporary field system. It has not been possible to ascertain the date of these features, although ditch (111) is on the same alignment to the medieval moated site.

The trenches revealed multiple layers of subsoil overlying archaeological deposits. This may constitute the remains of preserved, buried, layers that predate the construction of the farmyard. It has not been possible to date these layers, although it is highly likely that they are post-medieval or earlier in date.

Although modern truncation and contamination was prominent within the study area, evidence of deep truncation only appeared to have been significant in Trench 3. This was caused by the excavation of quarry pit [301]. Other modern features recorded during the trial trenching had only partially truncated the topsoil and subsoil deposits. This suggests that the potential for preservation of any as yet unknown archaeological features, located outside Trenches 1 – 3, would be relatively high.

#### 3.2 *Summary*

The evaluation has demonstrated the presence of archaeological features within the study area. It has also successfully demonstrated the nature and state of preservation of these deposits.

Excavations north-east of the study area revealed a late Iron Age and early Roman settlement focus (AFU 2000). However, that activity does not appear to have included the current development area. This trend was evident in the trench plans from that earlier piece of fieldwork, which clearly demonstrated that the spread of archaeological features decreased in density towards the study area. It is possible that the undated features observed at Manor Farm Barns are not related to the Iron Age/early Roman activity at all. Instead, they are more likely to be related to the medieval moated site (SAM11547) located immediately to the north-east.

The presence of field boundaries and postholes within the study area may indicate the sub-division of farmland and demarcation of land boundaries. Perhaps these boundaries were contemporary with the use of Morteyne Manor and represent its adjacent field systems.

Medieval moated sites and medieval settlement remains within modern villages have been identified as valuable topics for research in the eastern region of England (Coleman 1990, Wade 1997). This site represents an opportunity to study medieval land use immediately around a moated site, as opposed to within it. Many similar plots within this regions villages have already been infilled with modern development, making this a potentially valuable archaeological site.



## 4. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## **5. APPENDIX**

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### **5.1 Trench And Context Summaries**

**Trench: 1****Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.21 m. Max: 0.71 m.****OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9918641236 Ref. 2: SP9919441229****Reason: Evaluate archaeological potential of south west of the site.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
100	Subsoil	Firm mid orange grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones (Upper)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Pit	Profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min depth 0.35m, min length 6.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Fill	Firm mid green grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Fill	Firm mid orange grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Buried topsoil	Firm dark brown black silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Natural Interface	Firm mid orange grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Subsoil	Firm mid orange grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: stepped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.15m, min depth 0.45m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Modern Intrusion	Sub-rectangular base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.16m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Fill	Loose dark brown black silty loam frequent small-large ceramic building material, moderate small-medium concrete, frequent small-large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Natural	Firm light grey yellow clay Blue clay and gravel inclusions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 2**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.15 m. Max: 0.58 m.**

**OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9919041256 Ref. 2: SP9920141267**

**Reason: Evaluate archaeological potential of north west of the site.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
214	Natural Interface	Firm mid orange grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>201</b>	<b>Treethrow</b>	<b>Sub-circular profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: min depth 0.25m, min diameter 1.5m</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Fill	Firm mid orange grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>206</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.5m</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Demolition layer	Loose mid grey white silty loam frequent medium-large ceramic building material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Fill	Plastic dark brown black silty clay occasional small stones Contained recent organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>207</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.3m, min length 1.5m</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Fill	Firm mid grey clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>211</b>	<b>Buried topsoil</b>	<b>Firm dark brown grey silty clay moderate small stones</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>212</b>	<b>Subsoil</b>	<b>Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>215</b>	<b>Natural</b>	<b>Firm light grey yellow clay Blue clay and gravel inclusions</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>216</b>	<b>Posthole</b>	<b>Sub-circular profile: vertical base: concave dimensions: min depth 0.37m, min diameter 0.3m</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
217	Fill	Firm mid blue grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>218</b>	<b>Posthole</b>	<b>Sub-oval profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: min depth 0.2m, max diameter 0.41m</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
219	Fill	Firm mid blue grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>220</b>	<b>Subsoil</b>	<b>Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



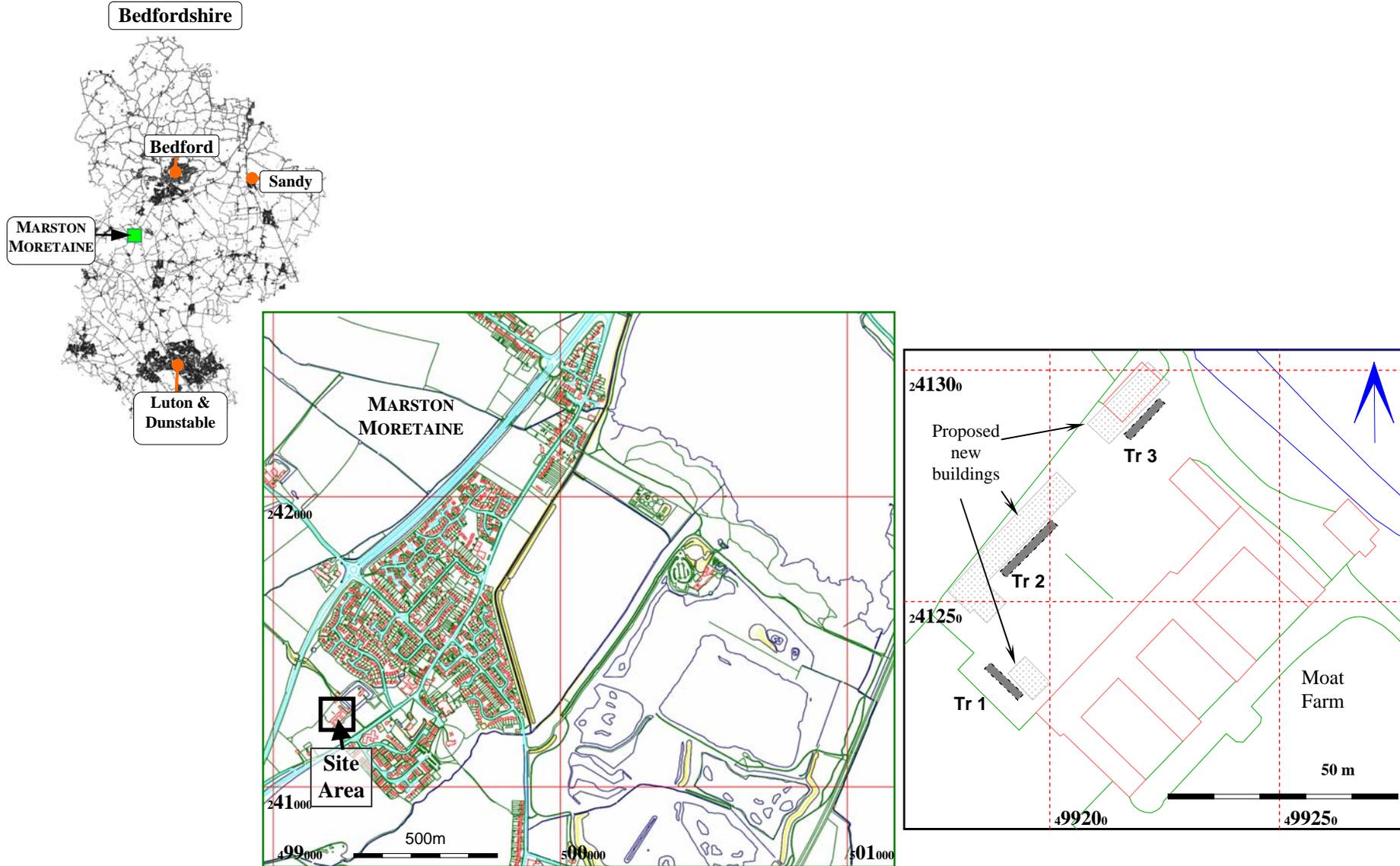
**Trench: 3**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.5 m.**

**OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9921741286 Ref. 2: SP9922441293**

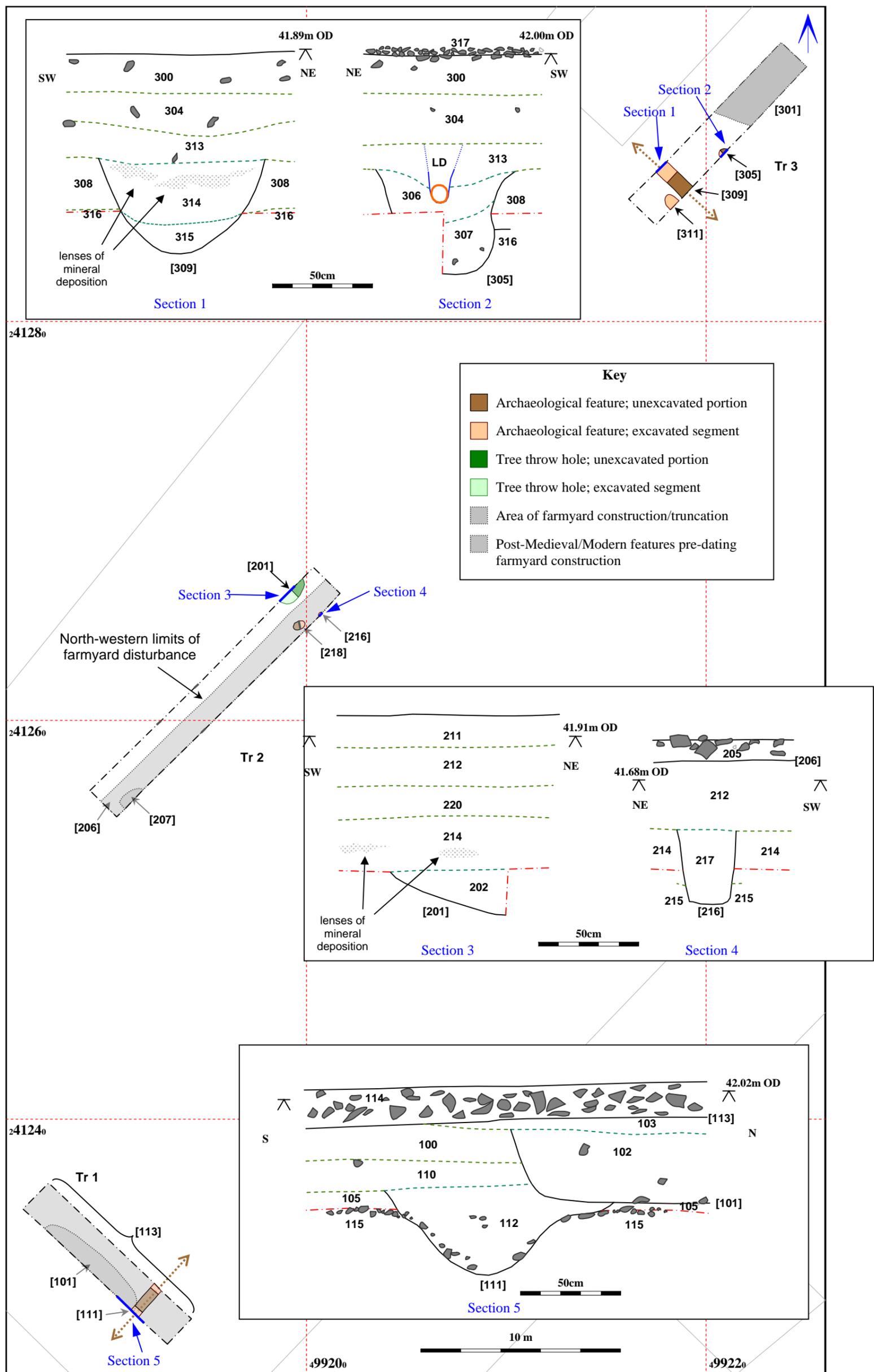
**Reason: Evaluate archaeological potential of north of the site.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silty loam moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Pit	Profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: min breadth 4.m, max depth 0.85m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Posthole	Sub-circular profile: vertical base: concave dimensions: min depth 0.5m, max diameter 0.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Firm mid yellow grey silty clay frequent flecks manganese staining	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Subsoil	Firm mid orange grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
309	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.83m, min depth 0.44m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
314	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
315	Fill	Firm dark grey black silty clay occasional small-medium stones Diesel oil contamination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
311	Modern disturbance	Profile: near vertical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, min depth 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
312	Modern disturbance	Firm mid grey brown silty clay frequent small-large ceramic building material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
313	Subsoil	Firm mid orange grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
316	Natural	Firm light grey yellow clay clay lenses of blue clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
317	Demolition layer	Loose light grey white silty loam frequent medium-large concrete	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Figure 1: Site location plan**

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**Figure 2: All features plan and selected sections**

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**Plate 1:** Trench 1, looking WNW. Post-Medieval feature [101] visible in section. 1m scales



**Plate 2:** Ditch [111], looking south-west. 1m scale



**Plate 3:** Trench 2, looking WNW. 1m scales



**Plate 4:** Post-hole [216], looking SE. 1m scale



**Plate 5:** Post-hole [218], looking W. 1m scale



**Plate 6:** Trench 3, looking NE. 1m scale



**Plate 7:** Feature [305], looking SE. 1m scale



**Plate 8:** Ditch [309], looking NW. 1m scale