

**LAND OFF BEDFORD ROAD
BIDWELL
HOUGHTON REGIS
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH
EVALUATION**

Albion
archaeology



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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

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Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
CI/A	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record
PDA	Proposed development area



Non-Technical Summary

Hunter Page Planning are gathering baseline information on Land off Bedford Road, Bidwell, Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire, in support of a planning application for development for housing, comprising up to 62 dwellings with garages, infrastructure and landscaping.

The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that an archaeological field evaluation, including geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, should be undertaken in order to obtain the information required to compile a heritage statement that would need to accompany any planning application. Geophysical survey of the PDA was carried out on 29th May 2014, the results of which have already been included within a heritage statement (Albion Archaeology 2014a) along with all relevant desk-based data.

This report presents the findings of the trial trench evaluation and assesses the level of impact the proposed development would potentially have upon any surviving archaeological remains at the site.

Archaeological features were identified in nine of the eleven trenches excavated, with only Trenches 1 and 8 being devoid of archaeological remains. These included several ditches and pits dating to the late Iron Age – Roman period, which apart from a pit within Trench 7, were concentrated within the lower-lying Trenches 4, 5 and 10. The moderate amount of pottery recovered, along with fragments of brick and tile, suggest this area was a focus for settlement-related activity, perhaps attracted by the water supply provided by the nearby stream and natural springs that are present within the vicinity of the site. This evidence is of moderate significance in light of regional research objectives regarding rural settlement and the variation of settlements (Oake 2007, 11).

Several small ditches were also revealed within Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 7 on the higher ground near the southern edge of the site. Containing few artefacts, their date is unclear, though this does tend to suggest they are more likely to be associated with land division away from more intensive settlement-related activities.

Post-medieval features were revealed in Trenches 9 and 11. These included a boundary ditch within Trench 9 which still survives as an earthwork to the south-west of the trench and a raised and levelled area of ground to the south-east of the trench. Remains of a building, marked on a 1762 estate map, were revealed within Trench 11. This physical evidence of the earlier post-medieval settlement layout of Bidwell may have some relevance to research themes regarding the origins and development of villages (Oake 2007, 14).

The area proposed for the residential buildings would probably have a direct impact on any heritage assets within this part of the site; any groundworks such as the construction of building foundations, services, earthmoving and landscaping, associated with the development would potentially lead to their destruction. Here the potential impact is classed as moderate, and applies to the late Iron Age – Roman settlement-related features and post-medieval features identified within this part of the site. However, this impact would be lessened in areas where groundworks did not penetrate the overburden; this could be particularly relevant in the region of Trenches



4, 9 and 10 where the overburden was up to 0.9m thick.

The potential impact upon the post-medieval building remains within Trench 11 is considered to be low. No buildings are proposed within this part of the site; the proposed access road will only impact upon a part of these remains.

The overall significance of the direct impact on the below ground heritage assets is variable (see table below), depending on the perceived significance of the heritage asset and the level of impact upon it. The significance of the impact is therefore greatest for the late Iron Age – Roman settlement-related features within Trenches 4, 5, 7 and 10. The development impact is less significant with regard to the remainder of the identified features.

The following table summarises the heritage assets revealed by the trial trenching within the PDA and indicates the level of impact the proposed development would have upon these remains when their significance is considered on a local/regional/national basis.

Heritage Asset	Significance	Development Impact	Significance of Development Impact before Mitigation
Late Iron Age – Roman settlement-related features within Trenches 4, 5, 7 and 10	(Regional) Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Post-medieval boundary and bank deposits within Trench 9	(Local) Low	Moderate	Slight
Post-medieval building remains within Trench 11	(Local) Moderate	Low	Slight
Undated ditches within Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 7	(Local) Low	Moderate	Slight

The evaluation has demonstrated that the PDA contains archaeological remains of local to regional significance. However, these are not sufficiently significant to preclude development of the site. If required, any development impact on significant archaeological remains could be mitigated by a programme of archaeological work, secured by a Condition on the planning approval.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Hunter Page Planning are gathering baseline information on Land off Bedford Road, Bidwell, Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire, in support of a planning application for development for housing, comprising up to 62 dwellings with garages, infrastructure and landscaping.

The proposed development area (PDA) lies to the west of Bedford Road at the southern margins of Bidwell, Houghton Regis, the outer fringes of which lie *c.* 150–200m to the south.

The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that an archaeological field evaluation, including geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, should be undertaken in order to obtain the information required to compile a heritage statement that would need to accompany any planning application. Geophysical survey of the PDA was carried out on 29th May 2014, the results of which have been included within a heritage statement (Albion Archaeology 2014a) along with all relevant desk-based data.

This report presents the findings of the trial trench evaluation and assesses the level of impact the proposed development would potentially have upon any surviving archaeological remains at the site.

1.2 *Site Location, Topography and Geology*

Bidwell lies *c.* 29km to the south of Bedford on the A5120. It is part of Houghton Regis parish and lies *c.* 3km north-west of the centre of Houghton Regis. The PDA is situated at the southern margins of Bidwell. The Icknield Way Path and the Chiltern Way run along the west and the north of the site. In the west, the PDA borders onto Bluewaters Woodland. The areas to the north comprise woodland and farmland. In the east the PDA borders onto Bedford Road (A5120) and the site of The Old Red Lion Public House.

The PDA measures *c.* 3.2ha in total and is centred on grid reference TL 01280 24380 (see Figure 1). It comprises rough grazing and natural tree cover, the latter mainly around the outer perimeter.

The southern half of the site consists of land moderately sloping down from *c.* 113m OD towards the lower lying and partially waterlogged, flat northern half of the site which lies *c.* 105m OD. The course of a stream lies close to the northern perimeter of the site. The underlying geology is chalk of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation¹.

1.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

1.3.1 *Geophysical survey*

A geophysical survey of the PDA was undertaken on 29th May 2014, the results of which were included within the heritage statement (Albion Archaeology

¹ Contains British Geological Survey materials © NERC [2014].



2014a) and are summarised below. Numbers in square brackets refer to anomalies detected by the geophysical survey shown on Figure 2.

The survey recorded several anomalies of potential archaeological significance. A number of features indicated a possible extension of the medieval settlement of Bidwell into the PDA. One of these was a textural change to the data [7] which lies within the HER boundary for the shrunken medieval village (HER 16987). Historical map evidence suggests this phenomenon could also be related to post-medieval activity in the area.

Further south, a possible ditch fill [6] suggested the presence of a former enclosure. Another rectangular anomaly [8] implied the former existence of an earthwork, possibly also an enclosure, in the south-eastern part of the site. Potential agricultural furrows were represented by weak linear trends within the data [2].

Other anomalies included one strongly magnetic area [5] seeming to correlate with the pond shown on 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. A post-medieval field boundary [1] (depicted on historical maps) runs across the centre of the site (HER 12264). The survey indicated that this ditch is now filled with debris.

A modern scatter of debris [4] could represent an infilled hollow or pit, possibly a chalk pit. No quarries are recorded on the PDA but a chalk pit did exist immediately to the south-west of the site (HER 6693).

1.3.2 Heritage assets within the vicinity of the site

The heritage statement (Albion Archaeology 2014a) reviewed the known heritage assets within a 500m-radius study area of the site. It identified that the site lies within a wider landscape where prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman remains have previously been found. Evidence for sites and artefacts of these periods has been recovered from investigations at Puddlehill Quarry to the south-west of the site and during the Houghton Regis Development North field evaluation to the north-east (Albion Archaeology 2012). However, no prehistoric or Roman remains are recorded within the study area, although there are a number of undated cropmarks and geophysical anomalies which could indicate features of this date.

The most significant assets within the study area date to the medieval period. The eastern part of the PDA lies within the boundary of the Bidwell medieval settlement as defined in the HER. Further afield, Thorn Spring, a scheduled medieval moated site, lies *c.* 850m north of the PDA.

The only other heritage asset recorded within the PDA is a post-medieval boundary, surviving in part as an earthwork, running across the centre of the site. Built heritage assets consist of The Red Lion pub (a Grade II listed building) adjacent to the site and one Grade II listed farm building within Bidwell itself.

1.4 Project Objectives

The relevant research frameworks for the area are set out within Brown and Glazebrook (2000), Medlycott (2011) and specifically for Bedfordshire, Oake *et*



al. (2007).

The PDA lies on the northern fringes of the Chiltern Hills, north of Dunstable and Houghton Regis. The research agenda for Bedfordshire states that little detailed work has been carried out on the characterisation of rural settlement in the Iron Age or Roman period and that there is also a need to understand more about the range of variation of settlements, particularly the relation between urban centres of the Iron Age and Roman period and their hinterland (Oake 2007, 11).

To the south-west of Bidwell, at the Chalk Hill at Puddlehill, evidence for Neolithic to Anglo-Saxon activity was recovered and there was a possibility that similar evidence may exist on the PDA.

With regards to the medieval period, the PDA lies at the south-west edge of the postulated medieval settlement of Bidwell. The research framework states that generally few medieval rural settlements have been investigated in Bedfordshire but that in areas where investigations has taken place they showed the potential for acquiring information about the origins and development of villages from within or around the edges of existing settlements (Oake 2007, 14).

The specific research objectives of the evaluation were:

- To assess if any heritage assets relating to the Iron Age and Roman period were present on the PDA;
- To gain further insight into settlement distribution in the early to late Iron Age and Roman periods in this part of Bedfordshire;
- To assess if any heritage assets relating to the Saxon and medieval period were present on the PDA;
- To assess the nature of the medieval settlement and its development and decline.

The general purpose of the archaeological field evaluation was to recover information on the:

- location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present within the application site;
- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present within the application site;
- nature of palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.



2. METHODOLOGY

The trial trenching was undertaken between 29th October and 21st November 2014. A layout of ten trenches measuring 25m x 2m and one trench measuring 35m x 2m was agreed with the CBCA so as to investigate areas and features identified by the geophysical survey and to target apparently blank areas of the site.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, operating under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil heaps were also scanned for artefact recovery.

Any potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's pro forma sheets. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique number sequence, commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 etc. Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***). The trenches were inspected by the CBCA prior to their backfilling.

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Albion Archaeology 	<i>Land off Bedford Road, Bidwell, Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation. Document: 2014/46 (2014)</i>
	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork (2nd edn, 2001).</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English Heritage 	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (2008)</i>
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. 2nd ed. (2011)</i>
	<i>Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation (2008)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAA 	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (2003)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CI/A 	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (updated 2013)</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (updated 2013)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Luton Culture 	<i>Procedures for preparing archaeological archives for deposition with Luton Culture (2013)</i>



The project archive will be deposited with Luton Museum (Accession No. LUTNM: 2014/12). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (ref: albionar1-174847) in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

A full methodology for the project is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2014b) which was approved by the CBCA prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.



3. TRIAL TRENCHING RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

The results of the trial trenching are summarised below and shown on Figures 2–9. Details of all the observed features and deposits are provided in Appendix 2, whilst detailed finds information is contained in Appendix 1.

3.2 Overburden and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

The depth of overburden varied considerably due to the topography of the site. Within Trenches 1–3 and 5–8, situated towards the topographically higher parts of the site, the overburden was generally 0.3–0.6m thick consisting of a topsoil overlying a subsoil of brown-grey silty clay.

The thickness of the overburden increased to up to 0.9m within the lower-lying Trenches 4, 9 and 10 where colluvial deposits had collected at the base of the slope. On the flatter part of the site at some distance from the sloping ground to the south-east, the topsoil and subsoil within Trench 11 was *c.* 0.35m thick.

The underlying geological deposits generally comprised grey chalky silts and clays. Small areas of distinctly dark brown-grey silty clay had formed over the chalkier deposits within parts of Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 8.

3.3 Archaeological Remains

Archaeological features were identified in nine of the eleven trenches, with only Trenches 1 and 8 being devoid of archaeological remains. These features included several ditches and pits dating to the late Iron Age – Roman period (see Table 1). A post-medieval boundary ditch and building remains were revealed within Trench 9 and Trench 11 respectively.

3.3.1 Late Iron Age – Roman ditches and pits

Ditches and pits dating to the late Iron Age – Roman period were revealed within Trenches 4, 5, 7 and 10.

Six intercutting sub-circular pits [403, 405, 409, 413, 417 and 421], up to 1m deep and in some cases at least 1.5m across, were revealed at the eastern end of Trench 4 (Figure 4). Their somewhat irregular shape suggests they may have been quarry pits. The pottery from four of the pits indicates they date to the Roman period; two contained a moderate amount of animal bone. Though not excavated², the close proximity and similar fill of a pit [425] nearby suggests it is likely to be of similar date.

Three ditches were revealed within Trench 5 (Figure 5). The largest [506] was 3m wide and 1.25m deep and contained a number of pottery sherds dating to the early Roman period and some Roman brick and tile fragments. It was aligned NW-SE and appears to correspond with the location of a linear geophysical anomaly depicting two sides of an enclosure. One of the two smaller ditches [504] was aligned NNW-SSE and appeared to truncate the edge of the larger ditch, suggesting that the small late Iron Age pottery sherd it contained is likely

² Agreed with the CBCA during a monitoring meeting on 17th November 2014



to be residual. A small pit [520] was partially revealed immediately adjacent to this smaller ditch; it also contained a very small sherd of late Iron Age pottery. Though only the terminus of the remaining ditch [518] was visible within the confines of the trench, it contained two likely fragments of a ceramic slab or brick possibly derived from a domestic oven or hearth.

Three ditches were also revealed within Trench 10 to the north (Figure 8). The largest [1008] was only partially revealed, aligned WNW-ESE at the western end of the trench. It truncated a smaller, similarly aligned ditch [1006] which terminated within the trench. A nearby small, N-S aligned ditch [1013/1019] was truncated by a small sub-circular pit [1015] partially revealed adjacent to the northern edge of the trench. Pottery dating to the late Iron Age and early Roman periods was recovered from all the features; a small amount of Roman brick and tile fragments were recovered from the largest ditch.

A similar-sized pit [703] to [1015] was revealed within Trench 7 further to the south of the site (Figure 6); it also contained a small sherd of early Roman pottery. It was close to three small ditches [705, 707 and 709; see Section 3.3.5) which contained no dating material. Their fills were similar to that of the pit, suggesting that they could be of a similar date.

Trench	Feature	Feature type	Comments
4	403	Pit	Group of intercutting pits
	405	Pit	
	409	Pit	
	413	Pit	
	417	Pit	
	421	Pit	
	425	Pit	Not excavated. Proximity to and similar fill to that within the nearby late Iron Age – Roman pit cluster suggest it is of a similar date.
5	504	Ditch	
	506	Ditch	Corresponds with geophysical anomaly.
	518	Ditch	
	520	Pit	
7	703	Pit	
10	1006	Ditch	No artefacts were recovered but was truncated by ditch [1008].
	1008	Ditch	
	1013/1019	Ditch	
	1015	Pit	

Table 1: Late Iron Age – Roman features

3.3.2 Hollow (possibly contemporary with the late Iron Age – Roman activity)

A large hollow [514 and 1003] was visible within the eastern halves of Trenches 5 and 10 (Figures 5 and 8). Although its western edge appeared to have been truncated by the large ditch [506] within Trench 5, several small sherds of late Iron Age and Roman pottery recovered from its fills suggest it was at least partly open during this period.



Increasing in size nearer the base of the slope within Trench 10, where it was at least 1m deep and at least 18m wide, it is most likely to represent an erosional hollow, perhaps formed by numbers of animals and people attracted by the water supply provided by the nearby stream and natural springs that are present within the vicinity of the site.

3.3.3 Post-medieval boundary and bank deposits within Trench 9

Trench 9 (Figure 7) revealed a continuation of the large ditch that still survives as an earthwork further to the south-west and that corresponds with a boundary marked on 18th-century and later maps (Albion Archaeology 2014a). Maps indicate it ceased to function as a boundary by the early 20th century.

Containing frequent fragments of ‘frogged bricks’, deposit (906) represents the infilling of the earthwork in this part of the site during the 20th century. It overlay a clearly defined ‘topsoil’ (907) associated with the previous ground level. Probable bank deposits (908 and 914) were visible either side of the ditch.

Deposits associated with the earlier, natural silting-up of the ditch [913] were revealed beneath buried topsoil (907). These include layers (909) and (910) which appear to have washed in from the sloping ground to the south-east and which contained five small, abraded sherds of Roman pottery and a similarly small and abraded sherd of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery — all likely to be derived from activity in the wider vicinity. This naturally silted part of the ditch was at least 0.4m deep and 3.2m wide.

A further bank deposit (902), similar in character to deposits (908) and (914), was present at the opposite, south-east, end of the trench. It corresponds with one side of a levelled area of ground which appears to be defined by linear geophysical anomaly [8]. A fragment of roof tile dating to the late medieval / post-medieval period was recovered from the deposit.

3.3.4 Post-medieval building remains within Trench 11

Remains associated with a building depicted on the 1762 estate map, probably representing terraced cottages, were revealed within Trench 11 close to Bedford Road (Figure 9).

The locations of the back wall and a probable internal wall were defined by NW-SE aligned trenches [1114] and [1115]; the wall material had been completely removed. An internal stone cobble floor (1105) and a compacted chalk floor (1104) were revealed within the areas that were presumably the back room and front rooms respectively. A likely NE-SW aligned internal dividing wall between cottages was represented by brickwork (1109) and a foundation trench [1119]. The brickwork comprised two lines of red bricks laid end to end and on bed, separated by a *c.* 0.15m-wide cavity. The individual bricks were significantly smaller than modern bricks, measuring 200mm x 95mm x 60mm deep.

A thinner and less consistent layer of cobbles (1112) was present to the south of the location of the probable back wall [1114]. It could represent an external yard surface or alternatively the stones could have been ‘washed-in’ from the



adjacent surface (1105). A shallow ditch [1107] is likely to represent the rear boundary of the plot.

Most of the building remains were overlain by up to 0.25m of demolition and levelling layers. These correspond with a noticeably raised area of ground that extends to the NW and SE of the trench which is likely to define the extent of the demolished building.

The date of artefacts recovered from features associated with the building were consistent with its depiction on the 18th-century estate map, though three small sherds of medieval pottery occurring as residual finds also hint at the presence of earlier activity in the vicinity.

3.3.5 Undated features

Several ditches containing few artefacts were revealed within the trenches on the higher ground near the southern boundary of the site (see Table 2). Ditches [205] and [305] were of similar appearance, having relatively narrow flat bases and near vertical sides (Figure 3); a very small fragment of animal bone was recovered from [305].

Though ditch [603] was similarly aligned to ditch [205], it differed in appearance, having a much wider flat base (Figure 3). A small sherd of pottery, possibly dating to the early medieval period was recovered from its fill, though its very abraded nature makes its dating uncertain.

Ditches [705], [707] and [709] (Figure 6) contained similar fills to that of the nearby pit [703] dating to the early Roman period. Ditch [705] had a slightly larger, more concave profile than any of the ditches mentioned above and was truncated by the smaller, similarly aligned ditch [707]. Though ditch [709] was not excavated³, its immediate proximity to and similar fill to that of pit [703] suggests it could be of similar date.

A small, circular feature [512] containing a very dark brown silty fill was revealed beneath the erosional hollow within Trench 5 (Figure 5). Its vertical sides suggest it could represent a posthole, though being only partially revealed within the side of the trench its nature is somewhat uncertain.

Trench	Feature no.	Feature type	Comments
2	205	Ditch	
3	305	Ditch	
5	512	Posthole	Sealed beneath hollow [514]
6	603	Ditch	Contained a small abraded sherd of early medieval pottery.
7	705	Ditch	Truncated by [707]
	707	Ditch	Truncates [705]
	709	Ditch	

Table 2: Undated features

³ Agreed with the CBCA during a monitoring meeting on 17th November 2014



4. OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

4.1 *Summary and Significance of the Evaluation Results*

Archaeological features were identified in nine of the eleven trenches, with only Trenches 1 and 8 being devoid of archaeological remains. These included several ditches and pits dating to the late Iron Age – Roman period, which apart from a pit within Trench 7, were concentrated within the lower lying Trenches 4, 5 and 10. The moderate amount of pottery recovered, along with fragments of brick and tile, suggest this area was a focus for settlement-related activity, perhaps attracted by the water supply provided by the nearby stream and natural springs that are present within the vicinity of the site. The differing alignments of the ditches in Trenches 5 and 10 may suggest more than one phase of settlement activity.

Several small ditches were also revealed within Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 7 on the higher ground near the southern edge of the site. Containing few artefacts, their date is unclear, though this does tend to suggest they are more likely to be associated with land division away from more intensive settlement-related activities.

The evidence of late Iron Age – Roman settlement activity on the site is of interest in light of regional research objectives regarding rural settlement and the variation of settlements (Oake 2007, 11).

Post-medieval features were revealed in Trenches 9 and 11. Trench 9 revealed a continuation of the large ditch still surviving as an earthwork further to the south-west and marked on 18th-century and later maps. A raised and levelled area of ground to the south-east of the trench, which appears to be defined by geophysical anomaly [8], also appears to date to the post-medieval period.

Of more interest with regard to the post-medieval period were the remains in Trench 11 of a building marked in this location on the 1762 estate map. It is likely to have consisted of at least two attached cottages fronting onto Bedford Road. The date of the artefacts recovered from features associated with the building was consistent with its depiction on the 18th-century estate map, though three small sherds of medieval pottery occurring as residual finds also hint at the presence of earlier activity in the vicinity. The building appears to have been demolished by the time the 1796 enclosure map was produced, though a cross marked over the building on the estate map may indicate it was already redundant by the time that map was completed. This physical evidence of the earlier post-medieval layout of Bidwell may have some relevance to research themes regarding the origins and development of villages (Oake 2007, 14).

4.2 *Appraisal of the Geophysical Survey*

The geophysical survey was only partially successful in detecting the archaeological features on site. It accurately located the large Roman ditch in Trench 5 and the backfilled part of the post-medieval boundary in Trench 9. It did not reveal the remainder of the ditches and pits, perhaps in part due to the thick deposits overlying some of the features. Several linear anomalies,



interpreted as possible cultivation furrows, correspond with localised areas of naturally deposited dark brown clay, as distinct from the chalky clay present elsewhere.



5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 *The Proposed Development*

The proposed development consists of residential development of the site with a new access road and associated landscaping and infrastructure (Figure 10). The proposed development includes a buffer of no buildings along the northern side of the site and along Bedford Road. The precise details of the development, including the excavation depths necessary for the formation level, are not known at this stage.

5.2 *Direct Impacts on Heritage Assets Identified within the Site*

The area proposed for the residential buildings would probably have a direct impact on any heritage assets within this part of the site (see Figure 10); any groundworks such as the construction of building foundations, services, earthmoving and landscaping, associated with the development would potentially lead to at least their partial destruction. Here the potential impact is classed as *moderate*, and applies to the late Iron Age – Roman settlement-related features and post-medieval features identified within this part of the site. However, this impact would be lessened in areas where groundworks did not penetrate the overburden; this could be particularly relevant in the region of Trenches 4, 9 and 10 where the overburden was up to 0.9m thick.

The potential impact upon the post-medieval building remains within Trench 11 is considered to be *low*. No buildings are proposed within this part of the site; the proposed access road will only impact upon a part of these remains.

The overall significance of the direct impact on the below ground heritage assets is variable (see Table 3 below), depending on the perceived significance of the heritage asset (as discussed in Section 4.1) and the level of impact upon it. The significance of the impact is therefore greatest for the late Iron Age – Roman settlement-related features within Trenches 4, 5, 7 and 10. The development impact is less significant with regard to the remainder of the identified features.

The following table summarises the heritage assets revealed by the trial trenching within the PDA and indicates the level of impact the proposed development would have upon these remains when their significance is considered on a local/regional/national basis (see Appendix 3).

Heritage Asset	Significance	Development Impact	Significance of Development Impact before Mitigation
Late Iron Age – Roman settlement-related features within Trenches 4, 5, 7 and 10	(Regional) Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Post-medieval boundary and bank deposits within Trench 9	(Local) Low	Moderate	Slight
Post-medieval building remains within Trench 11	(Local) Moderate	Low	Slight
Undated ditches within Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 7	(Local) Low	Moderate	Slight

Table 3: Summary of significance of development impact before mitigation



5.3 Conclusions

The evaluation has demonstrated that the PDA contains archaeological remains of local to regional significance. However, these are not sufficiently significant to preclude development of the site. If required, any development impact on significant archaeological remains could be mitigated by a programme of archaeological work, secured by a Condition on the planning approval.



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7. APPENDIX 1: ARTEFACTS

7.1 Introduction

Twenty-nine deposits across eight trenches yielded an assemblage comprising mainly pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone (Table 4). No finds were recovered from Trenches 1, 2, or 8.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Fill	Date	Finds Summary
3	305	Ditch	306	Undated	Animal bone (1g)
4	405	Pit	406	Early Roman	Pottery (5g)
	409	Pit	411	Roman C3-4	Pottery (23g); animal bone (323g)
	413	Pit	416	Early Roman	Pottery (46g); animal bone (316g)
	417	Pit	418	Early Roman	Pottery (17g)
	421	Pit	424	Late Roman	Pottery (43g)
5	504	Ditch	505	Late Iron Age	Pottery (9g)
	506	Ditch	510	Undated	Pottery (1g)
	506	Ditch	511	Early Roman	Pottery (30g), ceramic brick / tile (64g); animal bone (28g)
	514	Hollow	515	Undated	Animal bone (7g)
	514	Hollow	517	Late Iron Age	Pottery (2g); animal bone (18g)
	518	Ditch	519	Late Iron Age	Pottery (16g); fired clay (79g)
	520	Pit	521	Late Iron Age	Pottery (4g); animal bone (4g)
6	603	Ditch	604	Undated	Pottery (13g); animal bone (3g)
7	703	Pit	704	Early Roman	Pottery (12g)
	705	Ditch	706	Undated	Animal bone (16g)
9	902	Layer	902	Late med / post-med	Ceramic roof tile (31g)
	903	Colluvium	903	Early Roman	Pottery (4g)
	909	Layer	909	Roman C3-4	Pottery (24g); animal bone (3g)
	910	Layer	910	Late bronze age / early Iron Age	Pottery (9g); animal bone (8g)
10	1003	Hollow	1004	Undated	Snail shell (1g)
	1003	Hollow	1005	Early Roman	Pottery (10g); animal bone (13g); snail shell (2g)
	1008	Ditch	1009	Early Roman	Pottery (5g); animal bone (13g)
	1008	Ditch	1010	Early Roman	Pottery (70g); animal bone (15g)
	1008	Ditch	1011	Early Roman	Pottery (38g); ceramic brick / tile (14g); animal bone (7g)
	1013	Ditch	1014	Undated	Pottery (4g); animal bone (2g); snail shell (1g)
11	1015	Pit	1017	Early Roman	Pottery (30g); animal bone (17g)
	1019	Ditch	1022	Late Iron Age	Pottery (57g); animal bone (5g); burnt stone (155g)
	1101	Layer	1101	Post-medieval	Pottery (81g)
	1104	Chalk surface	1104	Post-medieval	Pottery (10g); ceramic roof tile (286g); oyster shell (62g)
	1105	Cobble surface	1105	Post-medieval	Pottery (122g)
	1107	Ditch	1108	Post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (197g)
	1114	Robber trench	1106	Late medieval / post-medieval	Pottery (8g); ceramic roof tile (10g)
1121	Foundation trench	1109	Post-medieval	Brick (1.6kg)	

Table 4: Artefact summary by trench and feature

7.2 Pottery

Seventy-five pottery sherds, representing 71 vessels (693g) were recovered. The material is generally fragmented, with a mean sherd weight of 9g, and displays variable surface abrasion. Twenty-five fabric types were identified, using common names and ware codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 5).



Fabric Type	Common name	Sherd No.	Wt (g)	Fill / sherd No.
<i>Prehistoric</i>				
F01C	Flint and quartz	1	9	(910):1
F06A	Fine grog	1	2	(1022):1
F06B	Medium grog	7	25	(505):2, (517):1, (1005):1, (1010):1, (1011):2
F06C	Coarse grog	1	11	(1010):1
F09	Sand and grog	9	129	(511):2, (521):1, (1010):1, (1011):2, (1017):2 (1022):1
F34	Sand	2	27	(416):1, (519):1
F39	Grog and mica	1	10	(1010):1
<i>Roman</i>				
R05A	Oxidised sand	4	15	(1011):3, (1017):1
R05C	Oxidised micaceous	1	2	(1005):1
R06B	Coarse grey ware	12	41	(406):1, (418):1, (511):1, (1005):1, (1009):1 (1010):3, (1011):4
R06C	Fine grey ware	4	19	(418):1, (511):1, (1009):1, (1010):1
R07B	Sandy black ware	4	15	(909):1, (1009):1, (1010):1, (1011):1
R11	Oxford oxidised	1	2	(909):1
R11D	Oxford colour coat	2	10	(411):1, (909):1
R11E	Oxford white ware mortaria	1	21	(411):1
R13	Shell	3	27	(416):1, (909):1, (1005):1
R14	Sandy – red-brown harsh	4	39	(416):1, (704):1, (1010):1, (1011):1
R18A	Gritty pink ware	1	4	(903):1
R22A	Hadham oxidised ware	1	43	(424):1
R26	Terra Nigra	1	3	(1011):1
<i>Medieval</i>				
C09	Brill-Boarstall ware	1	9	(1109):1
C59A	Coarse sand	1	8	(1106):1
E01	Late medieval reduced ware	1	11	(1101):1
<i>Post-medieval</i>				
P01	Glazed red earthenware	8	193	(1101):3, (1104):2, (1105):3
UNID	Miscellaneous undatable	3	18	(510):1, (604):1, (1014):1

Table 5: Pottery Type Series

7.2.1 Prehistoric

The earliest pottery derives from layer (910) and comprises an abraded body sherd (9g) in a flint and quartz fabric (F01C), datable to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. Fourteen abraded late Iron Age sherds (84g), in grog and/or sand tempered fabrics (F06, F09, F34, F39) occur as residual finds in Roman features, in Trenches 4, 5 and 10. Five features — ditches [504], [518], [1019]; pit [520] and hollow [514] — yielded seven late Iron Age sherds (88g). A storage-type vessel with a simple everted rim and diameter of 260mm is the only diagnostic form. Feature sherds are bead and everted rims, and a body sherd with wavy combed decoration. Both hand-made and wheel-thrown examples are present.

7.2.2 Roman

Roman pottery, spanning the later 1st–4th centuries, totals 39 sherds (241g), the largest assemblage deriving from the fills of ditch [1008] (Table 4). Locally manufactured sand tempered coarse wares dominate (fabric groups R05, R06, R07, R14) and in conjunction with local shelly ware R13, total 29 sherds. Various sources are likely for these vessels, particularly during the earlier Roman period, when small-scale localised manufacture would have been the



main means of production. Regional imports (6 sherds) derive principally from Oxfordshire (oxidised, colour-coated, and white wares), with single sherds from Hertfordshire (Hadham) and the Verulamium industries. Continental imports are represented by a single abraded sherd (3g) of 1st century Terra Nigra (R26), probably deriving from a platter. Other diagnostic forms are coarse ware vessels with simple everted or bead rims, one with vertical combed decoration; and a mortarium. A worn footring base, deriving from a colour-coated bowl also occurs.

7.2.3 Medieval

Three medieval pottery sherds (28g) occurred as residual finds in Trench 11 deposits (1101), (1106) and (1109). They comprise a 12th–13th-century sand tempered base angle (fabric C59A), likely to be locally manufactured; and a glazed body sherd of 13th-14th century Brill/Boarstall ware (C09), the latter an imported regional fine ware from Buckinghamshire. A jug rim (diameter 160mm) in the south-east Midlands late medieval reduced ware tradition (E01) also occurred.

7.2.4 Post-medieval

Eight sherds of 17th-century glazed earthenware (193g) were collected from surfaces (1104), (1105), and layer (1101). Feature sherds are rims from large, shallow bowls.

7.3 Ceramic Building Material

The fill of late Iron Age ditch [518] yielded two fired clay fragments (79g) in a buff sand and organic fabric, likely to derive from a slab or hand-made brick. Such finds are commonly recovered from sites of late Iron Age and early Roman date, and may represent portable furniture from domestic ovens or hearths. Three sand tempered pieces of abraded Roman brick or roof tile (78g) were collected from ditches [506] and [1008].

Thirteen sand tempered pieces of late medieval / post-medieval flat roof tile (524g) were recovered from bank deposit (902), chalk floor (1104), ditch [1107] and robber trench [1114]. Tiles range in thickness from 13–15mm, and one has a mortared underside, indicating use.

A complete stock-moulded brick was retained as a sample from wall (1109). The brick measures L200mm x W95mm x D60mm, and is thought to be of 18th-century date.

7.4 Ecofacts

Eighty-four animal bone fragments (799g) were collected from fifteen deposits, the largest assemblages from the fills of Roman pits [409] and [413] (Table 4). Individual pieces have a mean weight of 9g, and survive in variable condition. Diagnostic elements are mainly limb bones, with a smaller number of foot bones, rib, vertebra, scapula and mandible fragments. Most appear to derive from medium-large mammals, including sheep/goat.

One oyster shell (62g) was collected from post-medieval surface (1104), and four snail shells (4g) from hollow [1003] and ditch [1013].



8. APPENDIX 2: TRENCH SUMMARIES



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.50 m. Width: 2.30 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 01229 24335

OS Grid Ref.: TL 01223 24310

Reason: Evaluate area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown clay silt 0.2 - 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Firm mid brown grey silty clay 0.1 - 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Firm light grey chalky silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 26.10 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.6 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 01267 24303

OS Grid Ref.: TL 01243 24291

Reason: Evaluate area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay 0.2 - 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty clay 0.1 - 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Firm light grey silty clay 0.25m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Natural	Firm dark grey silty clay 0.12m + thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Natural	Firm light grey chalky silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.45m, min depth 0.18m, min length 4.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.50 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.45 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 01265 24345

OS Grid Ref.: TL 01269 24320

Reason: Evaluate area and linear geophysical anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark brown clay silt 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Firm mid brown grey silty clay 0.15 - 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Firm light grey chalky silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Natural	Plastic mid grey silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Natural	Plastic dark brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.45m, min length 2.7m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: m. Width: m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.8 m. Max: 0.9 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 01271 24375

OS Grid Ref.: TL 01245 24361

Reason: Evaluate area and linear geophysical anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty clay 0.45 - 0.6m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Firm light grey chalky silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Pit	Sub-circular sides: steep base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.81m, max depth 0.38m, min length 0.5m Part of intercutting pit cluster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay 0.38m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Pit	Sub-circular sides: 45 degrees dimensions: min breadth 2.13m, min depth 0.79m, min length 0.85m Base not reached. Part of intercutting pit cluster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Fill	Firm mid blue grey silty clay 0.16m + thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
407	Fill	Firm light brown grey silty clay 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
408	Fill	Firm dark blue grey silty clay 0.35m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
409	Pit	Sub-circular sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: min breadth 2.3m, max depth 0.98m, min length 0.65m Part of intercutting pit cluster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
410	Fill	Firm light grey chalky clay 0.39m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
411	Fill	Firm light grey chalky clay 0.45m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
412	Fill	Firm dark blue grey silty clay 0.29m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
413	Pit	Sub-circular sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: min breadth 2.21m, max depth 0.9m, min length 1.5m Part of intercutting pit cluster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
414	Fill	Firm light grey chalky clay 0.35m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
415	Fill	Friable mid grey silty clay 0.38m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
416	Fill	Firm dark blue grey silty clay 0.35m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
417	Pit	Sub-circular sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.38m, max depth 0.79m, min length 1.5m Part of intercutting pit cluster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
418	Fill	Firm light grey silty clay 0.12m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
419		Firm light grey silty clay moderate small chalk 0.22m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
420	Fill	Firm dark blue grey silty clay 0.54m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
421	Pit	Sub-circular sides: steep base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 1.92m, max depth 0.93m, min length 1.5m Part of intercutting pit cluster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
422	Fill	Firm light grey silty clay 0.28m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
423	Fill	Firm light grey chalky clay 0.17m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
424	Fill	Firm dark blue grey silty clay 0.27m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
425	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max length 1.25m Unexcavated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
426	Fill	Dark grey silty clay Unexcavated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 28.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.65 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 01292 24365

OS Grid Ref.: TL 01318 24375

Reason: Evaluate area and linear geophysical anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable dark brown clay silt 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Firm mid grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk 0.25 - 0.4m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Firm light grey chalky clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Layer	Friable mid orange brown clay silt 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max diameter 0.25m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
506	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 3.m, max depth 1.25m, min length 4.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
507	Fill	Firm light grey chalky silt 0.10m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
508	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay 0.45m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
509	Fill	Firm light grey chalky silt 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
510	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
511	Upper fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
512	Posthole	Circular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.24m, min diameter 0.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
513	Fill	Firm dark brown silty clay 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
514	Feature	Linear NNW-SSE sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 10.m, max diameter 0.7m, min length 3.m Probable erosional hollow - same as [1003] in Trench 10. Only western edge visible in trench.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
515	Fill	Firm light grey brown silty clay 0.1m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
516	Fill	Firm dark grey brown silty clay 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
517	Upper fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay 0.4m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
518	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.2m, min length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
519	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
520	Pit	Circular sides: 45 degrees dimensions: min depth 0.2m, min diameter 0.5m Base not revealed within confines of trench	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
521	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay 0.2m + thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 31.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.45 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 01299 24325

OS Grid Ref.: TL 01315 24351

Reason: Evaluate area and linear geophysical anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Firm mid grey silty clay occasional small chalk 0.2 - 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Firm light grey chalky clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.67m, max depth 0.5m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Fill	Friable mid grey chalky clay occasional small-medium stones 0.5m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
605	Natural	Plastic dark brown silty clay At NE end of trench	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.45 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 01335 24378

OS Grid Ref.: TL 01332 24351

Reason: Evaluate area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay 0.15 - 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Firm mid grey clay 0.2 - 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Firm light grey chalky clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Pit	Circular sides: steep base: flat dimensions: min depth 0.3m, max diameter 1.05m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
705	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.31m, min length 2.m Truncated by ditch [707]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
706	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay 0.31m thick. Truncated by ditch [707]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
707	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.53m, min diameter 0.16m, min length 1.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
708	Fill	Hard light brown grey silty clay 0.16m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
709	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW dimensions: min breadth 0.55m, min length 2.m Unexcavated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
710	Fill	Mid grey silty clay Unexcavated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 26. m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 01364 24356

OS Grid Ref.: TL 01360 24387

Reason: Evaluate area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	Subsoil	Firm mid grey silty clay 0.15 - 0.20m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Natural	Firm light grey chalky clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
803	Natural	Plastic dark brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 9

Max Dimensions: Length: 37.30 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.8 m. Max: 0.9 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 01318 24428

OS Grid Ref.: TL 01341 24398

Reason: Evaluate area and linear geophysical anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Topsoil	Friable dark brown clay silt 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
901	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay 0.15 - 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
902	Layer	Firm light grey silty clay 0.2 - 0.8m thick. Probable bank material.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
903	Colluvium	Firm mid grey silty clay 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
904	Natural	Firm light grey clay silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
905	Colluvium	Firm dark blue brown silty clay 0.3m thick. Material formed within low-lying area - waterlain/colluvial deposit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
906	Layer	Mid orange-brown clay silt and gravel with frequent modern 'frogged' brick fragments. 0.2m thick. Material used to infill post-medieval boundary ditch in this area of the site. It still survives as a partially infilled earthwork further to the south-west.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
907	Buried topsoil	Friable dark brown clay silt 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
908	Layer	Firm light grey clay silt 0.45m thick. Possible bank material derived from ditch [913]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
909	Colluvium	Firm dark grey brown clay silt 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
910	Colluvium	Firm mid brown grey clay silt 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
913	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: 45 degrees dimensions: max breadth 3.2m, min depth 0.4m, min length 2.m Ditch corresponding with location of post-medieval boundary ditch - base not reached. This represents the naturally silted-up part of the ditch. The upper-most part, which still survives as an earthwork to the south-west, was infilled fairly recently with layer (906).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
911	Fill	Firm light brown white clay silt 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
912	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt 0.15m+ thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
914	Layer	Firm light grey clay silt Up to 0.48m thick. Probable bank material derived from ditch [913]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 10

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.8 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 01290 24390

OS Grid Ref.: TL 01312 24403

Reason: Evaluate area and geophysical anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1000	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt 0.18 - 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1001	Subsoil	Firm light grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk 0.35 - 0.65m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1002	Natural	Plastic light grey chalky clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1003	Feature	Linear NNW-SSE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 18.m, min depth 1.m, min length 2.m Probable erosional hollow - same as [514] in Trench 5. Only western edge visible in trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1004	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones 0.80m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1005	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay moderate flecks charcoal 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1006	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.6m, min depth 0.44m, min length 3.5m Truncated by ditch [1008]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1007	Fill	Plastic mid grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones 0.44m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1008	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: convex dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, min depth 0.45m, min length 3.5m Base not reached	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1009	Fill	Plastic mid grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.1m + thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1010	Fill	Plastic mid grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.1m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1011	Fill	Plastic dark grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1012	Fill	Plastic mid white silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.08m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1013	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.45m, min length 2.m Truncated by pit [1015]. Continuation of ditch [1019]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1014	Fill	Plastic light grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal 0.45m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1015	Pit	Circular sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.45m, min length 0.65m Partially revealed within trench	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1016	Fill	Plastic light grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal 0.06m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1017	Fill	Plastic dark grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, frequent flecks charcoal 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1018	Upper fill	Plastic mid grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1019	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.74m, max depth 0.58m, min length 2.m Continuation of ditch [1013]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1020	Fill	Plastic light grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal 0.1m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1021	Fill	Plastic mid grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal 0.25m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1022	Upper fill	Plastic dark grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 11

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.8 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 01335 24463

OS Grid Ref.: TL 01351 24483

Reason: Evaluate area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown clay silt 0.15 - 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1101	Demolition layer	Light yellow-brown sandy mix of brick fragments, mortar, stones etc. Up to 0.25m thick. Likely to be associated with demolition of building marked in this location on an 18th-century estate map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1102	Layer	Brown-yellow clay silt and gravel. 0.10m thick. Possible levelling layer or yard surface	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1103	Buried topsoil	Friable dark brown clay silt 0.1 - 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1104	Internal surface	Compact white chalk 0.2m thick. Probable floor surface of building marked in this location on an 18th-century estate map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1105	Internal surface	Layer of compacted, generally rounded irregular stones. 0.15 -0.2m thick. Probable floor associated with building marked in this location on an 18th-century estate map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1107	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.9m, min diameter 0.15m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1108	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1110	Levelling layer	Firm mid grey silty clay 0.1m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1111	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay 0.10m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1112	Layer	Thin layer of rounded, irregular stones. 0.10m thick. Possibly represents an external surface or they have been washed-in from the adjacent floor layer (1105).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1113	Natural	Firm light grey chalky silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1114	Robber trench	Linear NW-SE sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.2m, min length 2.m Robbed-out wall of building marked in this location on an 18th-century estate map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1106	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt frequent small-medium stones 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1115	Robber trench	Linear NW-SE sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.2m, min length 2.m Robbed-out wall of building marked in this location on an 18th-century estate map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1116	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt frequent medium chalk 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1117	Levelling layer	Firm mid brown grey clay silt moderate small chalk 0.10m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1118	Levelling layer	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small chalk 0.10m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1119	Foundation trench	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, min length 4.m Unexcavated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1120	Fill	Dark brown clay silt Unexcavated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1121	Foundation trench	Linear NE-SW sides: near vertical dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, min depth 0.1m, min length 6.m Only partially excavated enough to see surviving elements of wall (1109).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1109	Wall	Lower part of a wall formed by two lines of red bricks laid end to end and on bed, with a cavity of c. 0.15m between the two lines. Wall is visible for a length of 6m and measures 0.4m wide. Individual bricks measure 200mm (l) x 95mm (w) x 60mm (d). Probable internal dividing wall of building marked in this location on an 18th-century estate map	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1122	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay 0.1m + thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 11

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.8 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 01335 24463

OS Grid Ref.: TL 01351 24483

Reason: Evaluate area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1123	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, min length 2.5m Unexcavated. Possible drainage ditch associated with building marked in this location on an 18th-century estate map	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1124	Fill	Dark brown white clay silt occasional small CBM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1125	Colluvium	Firm mid brown grey silty clay 0.5m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



9. APPENDIX 3: SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT CRITERIA

Significance	Definition
<i>Very high (International)</i>	A designated World Heritage Site or place of equivalent 'outstanding universal value' and international significance
<i>High (Regional to national)</i>	Designated heritage assets (scheduled monuments, Grade I or Grade II* listed buildings, registered Park or Gardens or battlefields) of national significance. Or: Undesignated heritage assets and archaeological remains of potentially equivalent value. This includes assets which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rare in the heritage environment record or are a good example of a type site or have a high potential to add to regional and national research criteria
<i>Moderate (Local to district and/or regional)</i>	Designated heritage assets of regional significance (Grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Park or Garden or battlefield <u>not</u> associated with events of national significance). Or: Undesignated heritage assets and archaeological remains of potentially equivalent value. This includes assets which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> more commonly found in the heritage environment record or have particular regional associations or may have important associations on a local or parish level (e.g. they have meaning to local population or embody something of the special identity of a locality) have moderate potential to add to local and regional research criteria
<i>Low (Local)</i>	Assets which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are relatively poorly preserved or have limited significance on a local level have a low potential to add to local and regional research criteria
<i>Uncertain</i>	Sites where there is evidence that a heritage asset may exist, but where there is insufficient information to determine its nature, extent and degree of survival given current knowledge (e.g. cropmarks untested by fieldwork or random finds spots).
<i>Negligible</i>	Where there is very authoritative evidence – usually backed up field evaluation – that there is no possibility that anything of archaeological or historical significance exists or where any potential surviving remains have no value within the context of the current study.



Magnitude of Impact	Effect of Impact
High	Causes total destruction of or permanent change to most key elements of the asset that results in major loss of integrity and reduction in significance. Substantial change to the setting of the asset. Any such change would almost certainly considerably reduce the significance of the asset and would not normally be reversible.
Moderate	Either: causes permanent change to or loss of many key elements of the asset that lead to a moderate loss of its overall integrity and reduction in significance. Moderate change to the setting of the asset. Or: temporarily causes major loss of integrity and significance, e.g. through restricting accessibility and visibility, or by altering its setting.
Low	Either: causes permanent change to some key or peripheral elements of the asset, or changes to the setting of the asset, that lead to a slight loss of its overall integrity or significance. Or: temporarily causes moderate loss of integrity and significance, e.g. through restricting accessibility and visibility, or by altering its setting.
Negligible	Minor permanent or temporary changes to the asset that have no appreciable direct or indirect effect on the asset or its setting and do not affect its significance.
No change	No change to the asset or its setting.
Slightly Beneficial	Either: delivers some improvement to the asset that does not increase its overall integrity or significance. Or: arrests an existing process of adverse change.
Moderately Beneficial	Either: causes long-term improvement of the asset, involving some increase in its integrity or significance. Or: reverses an existing process of adverse change.
Highly Beneficial	Causes major benefit to the asset that increases its integrity and significance. Such change would almost certainly increase the significance of the asset.

Significance of impact matrix						
Value/Sensitivity	Very high	Neutral	Slight	Moderate /large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate	Moderate /large	Large or Very Large
	Moderate	Neutral	Neutral / slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate / large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral / slight	Neutral / slight	Slight	Slight / moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral / slight	Neutral / slight	Slight
		No change	Negligible	Low	Moderate	High
		Magnitude of impact				

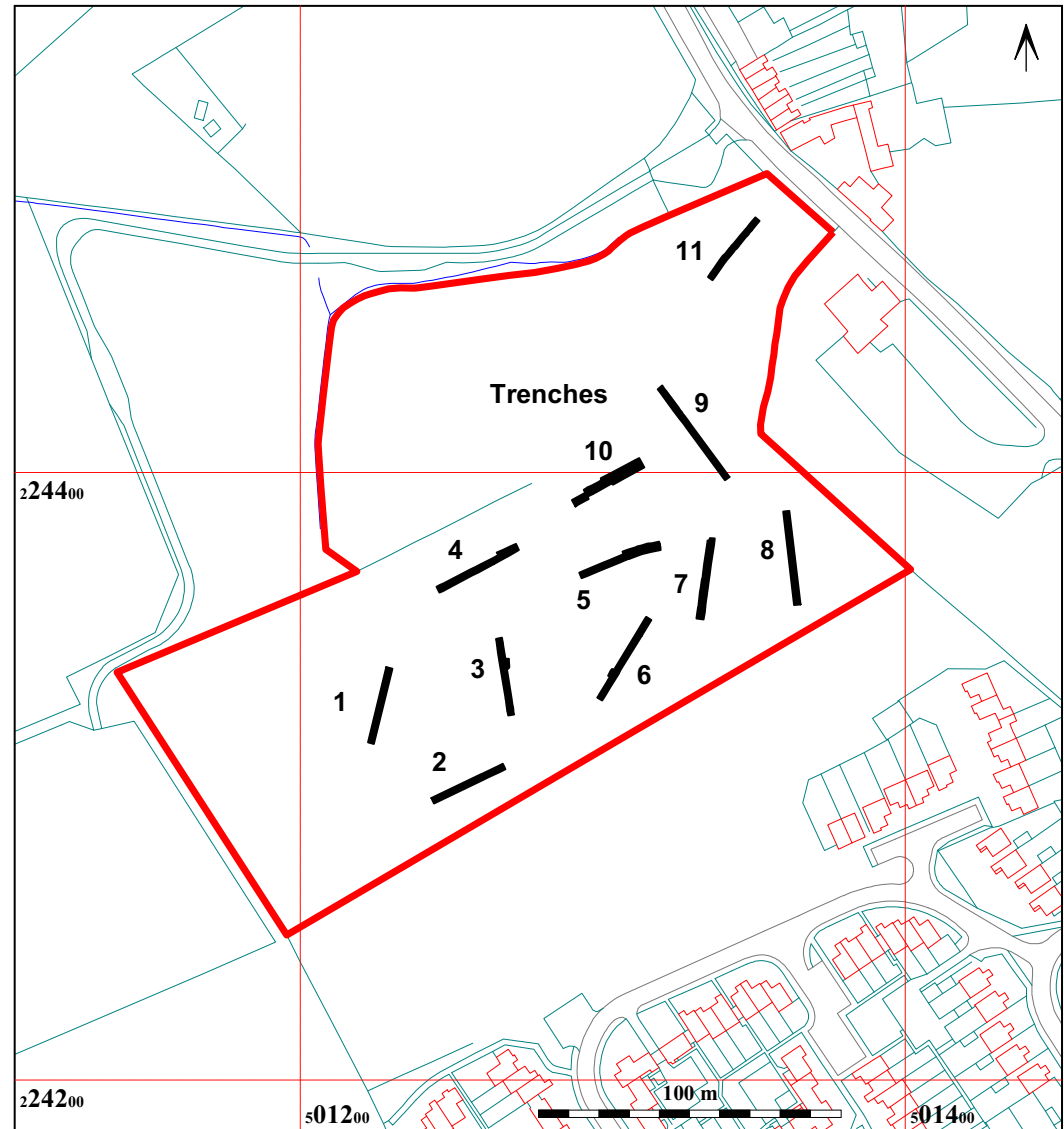
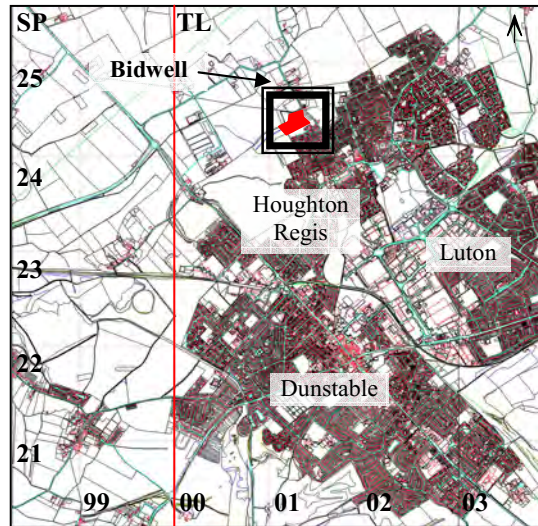
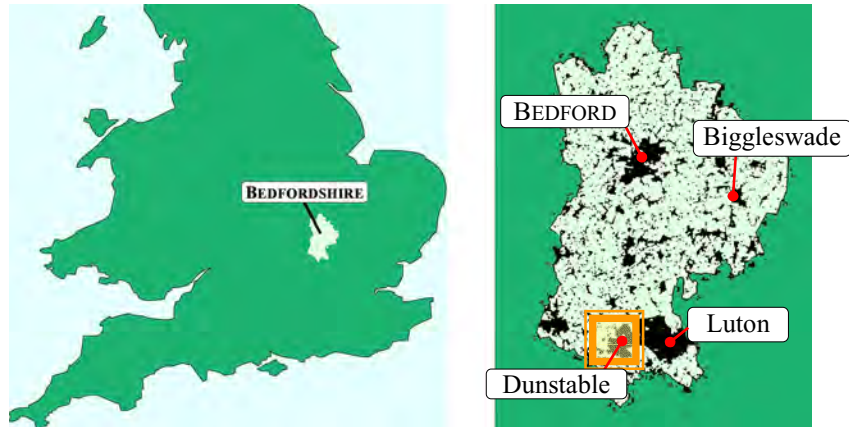


Figure 1: Site location

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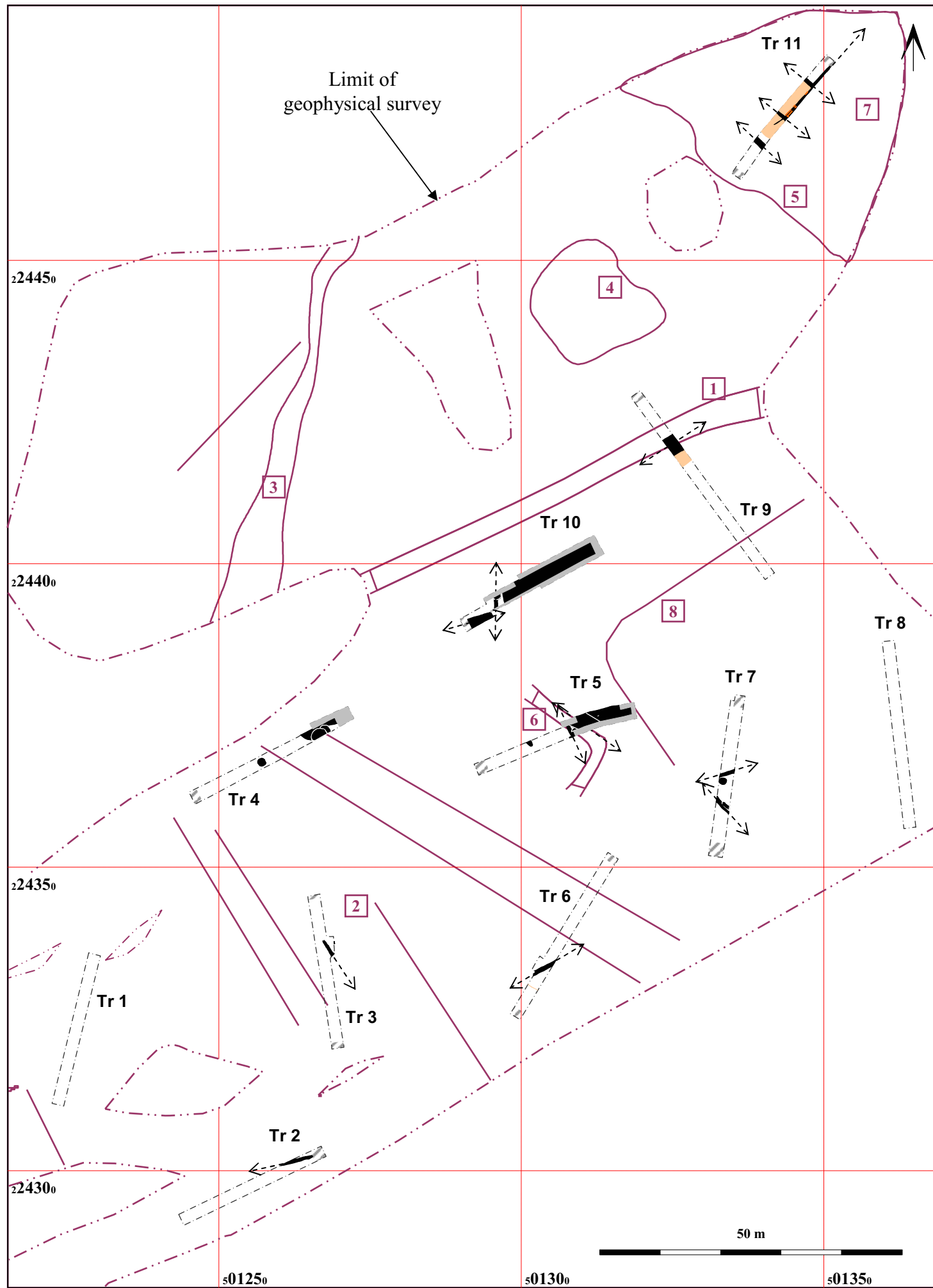
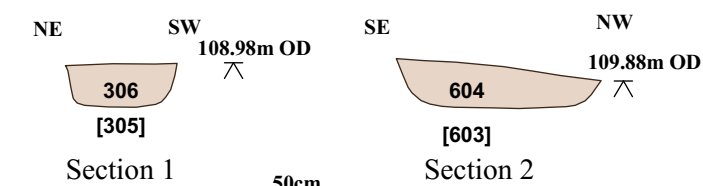
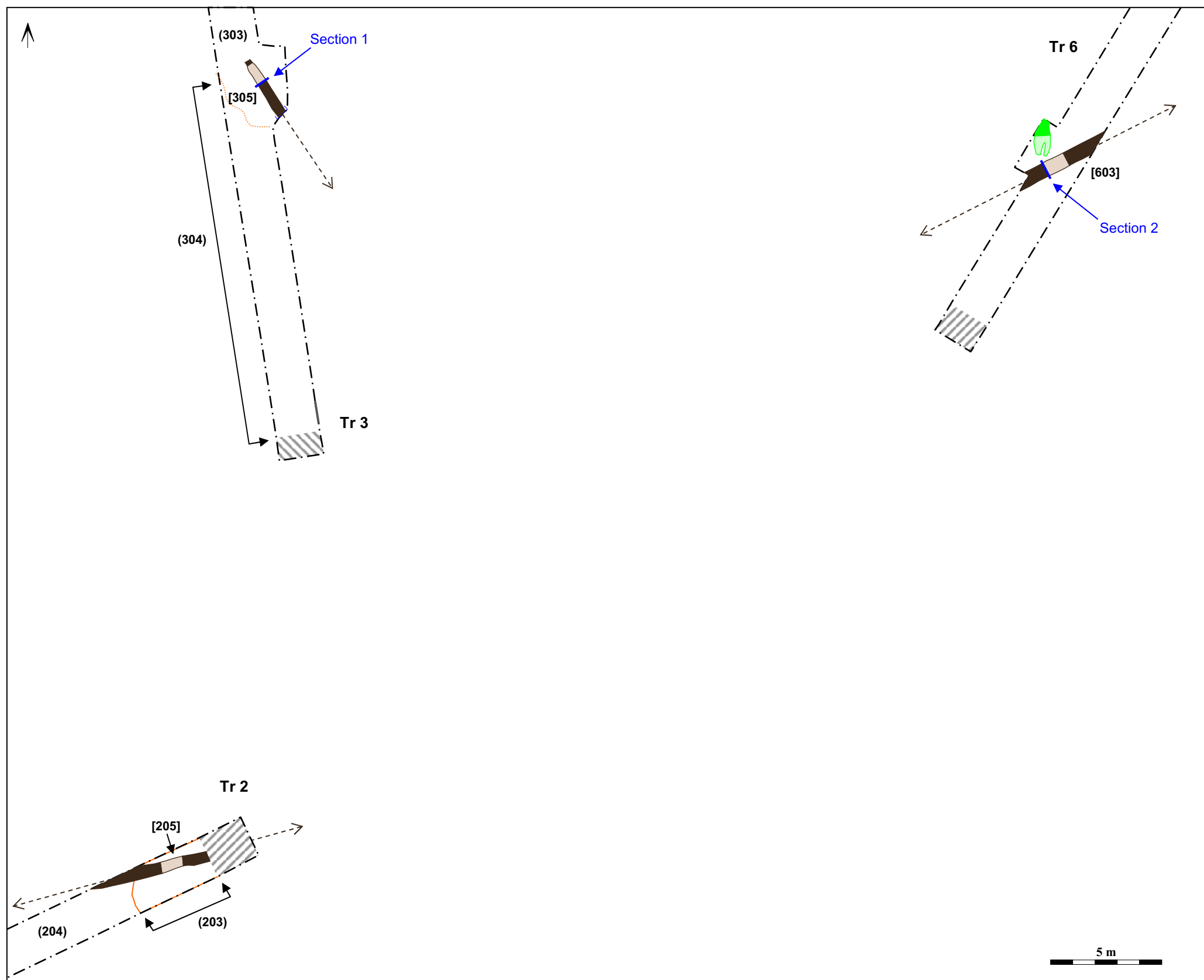


Figure 2: Features within trial trenches overlaid with geophysical survey

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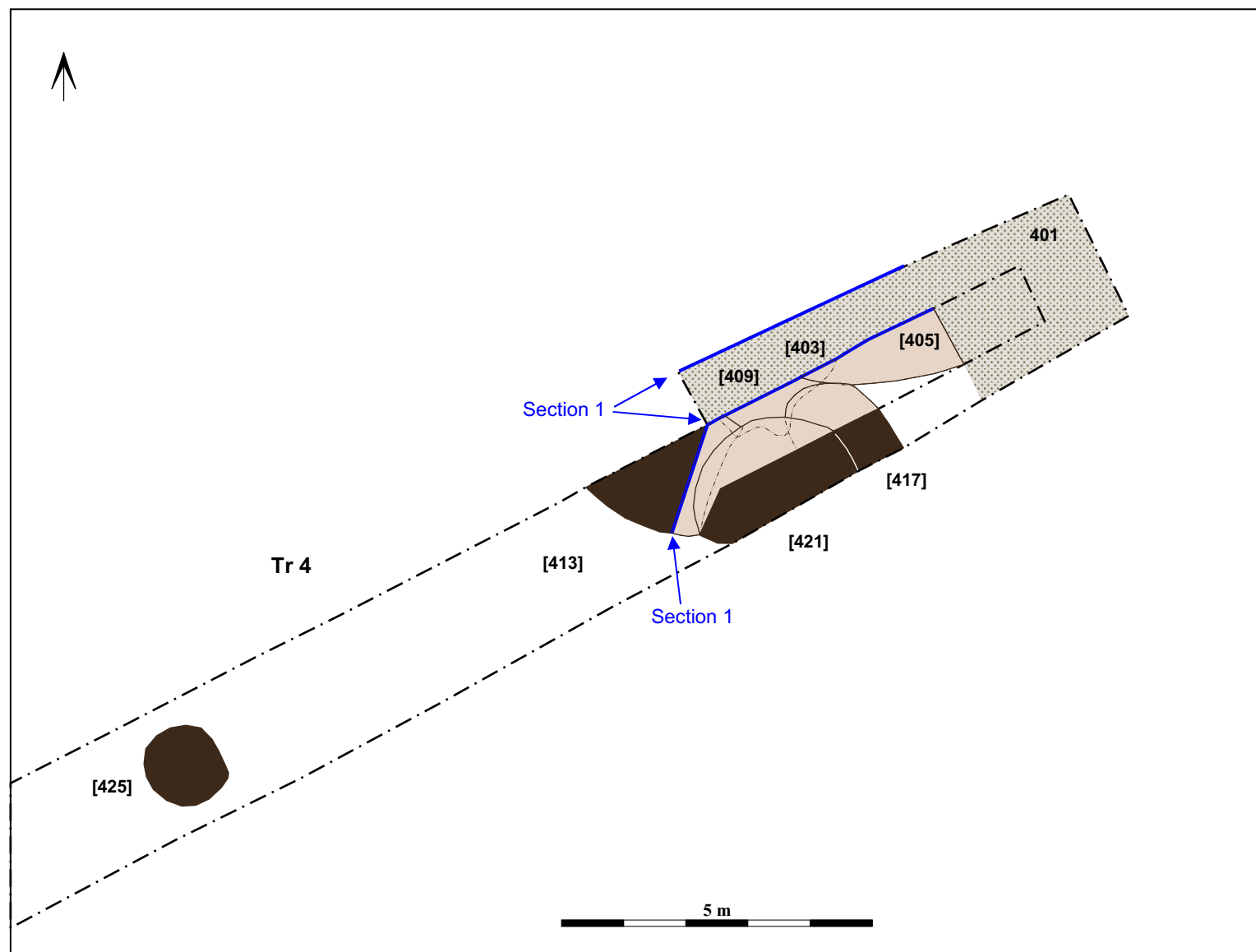


- Trial trench
- Sloping end of trench
- Archaeological feature unexcavated/excavated
- Colluvium unexcavated/excavated
- Root disturbance unexcavated/excavated
- Change in natural
- Illustrated section
- Projected line of linear feature

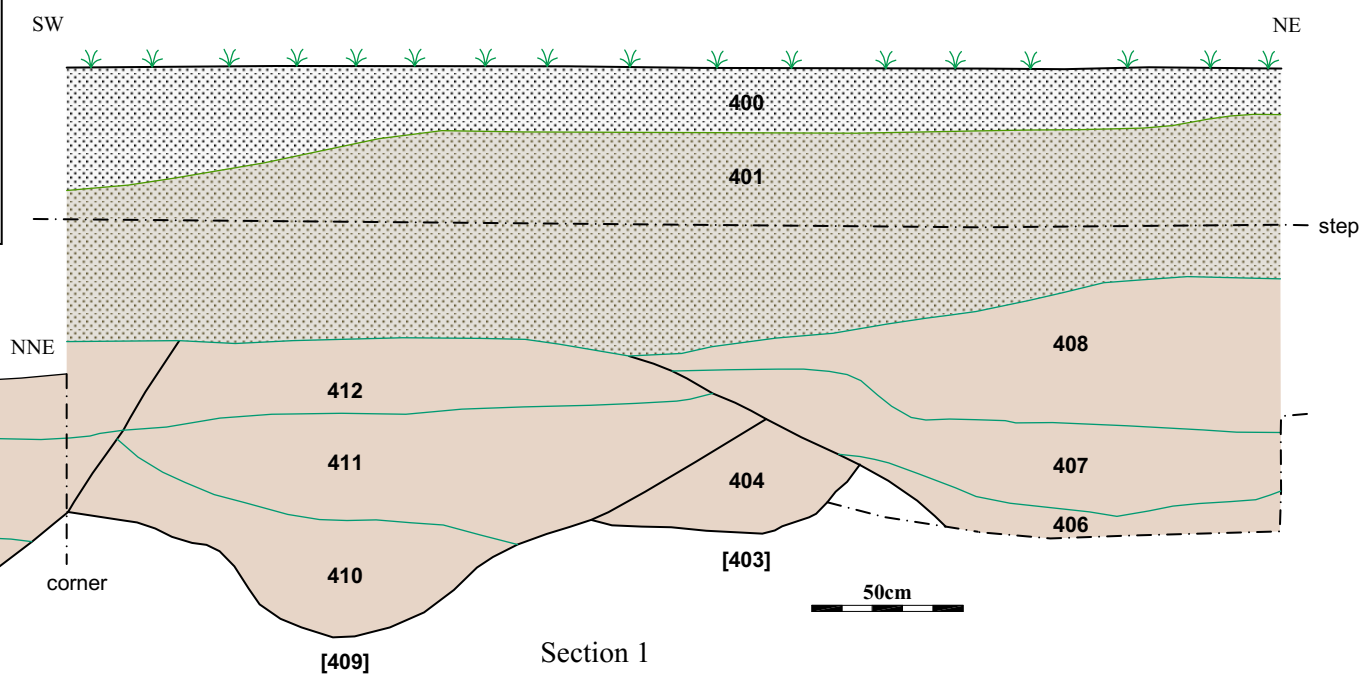


Ditch [205]. Facing west
(40cm scale)

Figure 3: Trenches 2, 3 and 6

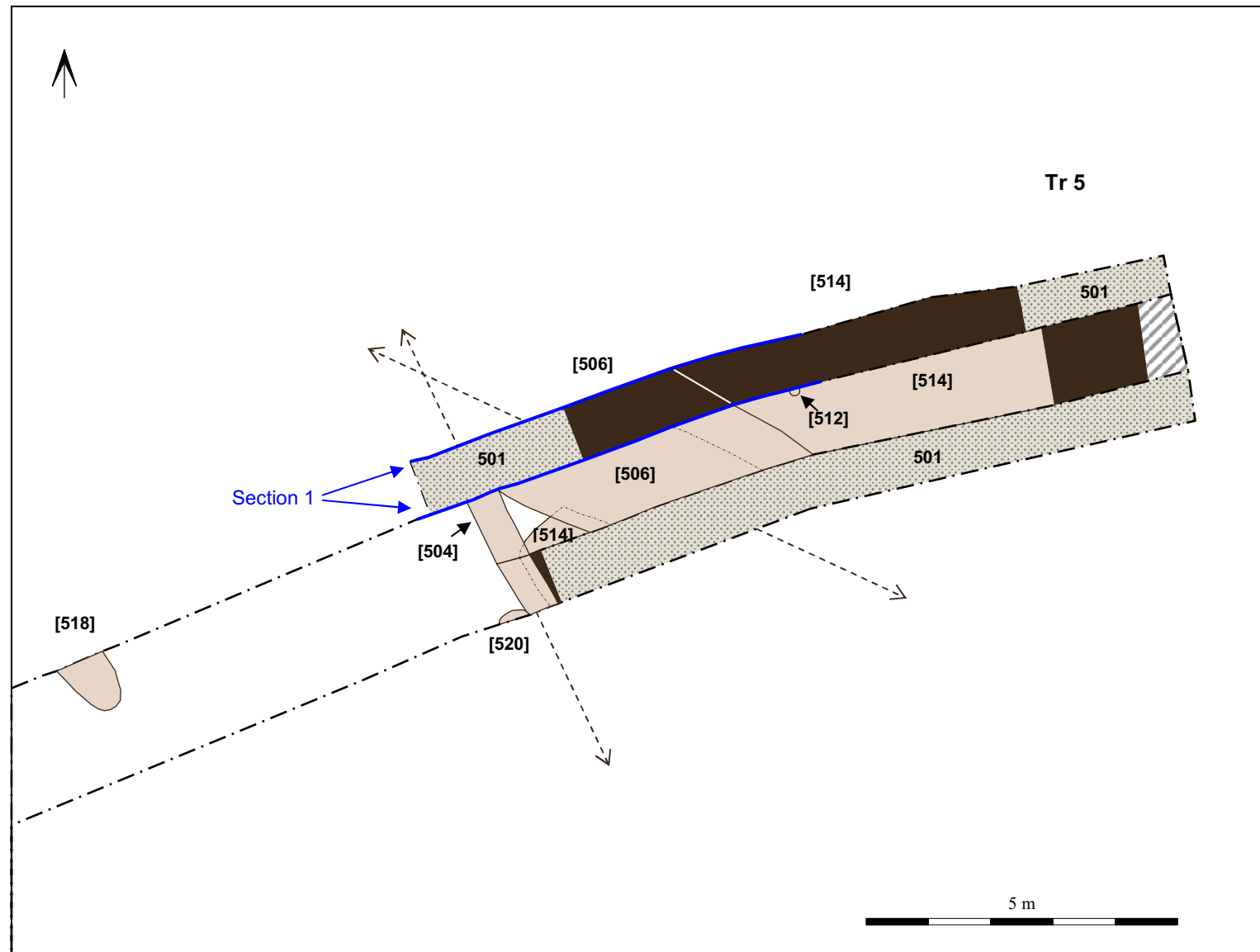


Pits [417] and [421]. Facing south-east (1m scale)



- [- - -] Trial trench and machined steps
- [//] Sloping end of trench
- [.] Topsoil
- [.] Subsoil
- [] Archaeological feature unexcavated/excavated
- [] Colluvium unexcavated/excavated
- [] Root disturbance unexcavated/excavated
- [] Change in natural
- [] Illustrated section
- [<- ->] Projected line of linear feature

Figure 4: Trench 4



Ditches [504] and [506]. Facing north-east (40cm and 1m scales)

- Trial trench and machined steps
- Sloping end of trench
- Topsoil
- Subsoil
- Archaeological feature unexcavated/excavated
- Colluvium unexcavated/excavated
- Root disturbance unexcavated/excavated
- Change in natural
- Illustrated section
- Projected line of linear feature

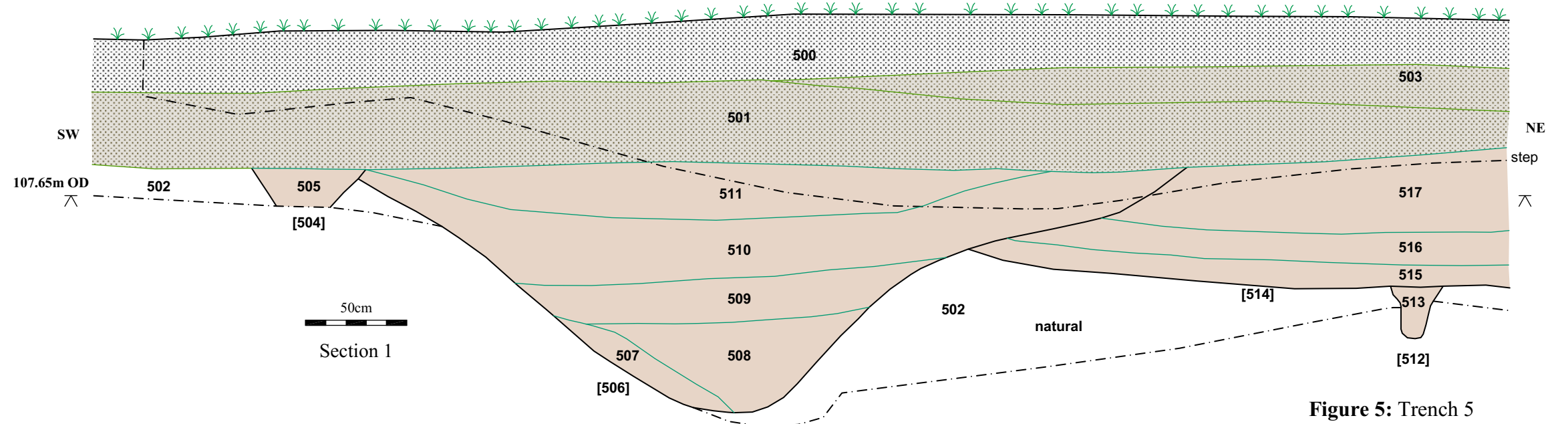
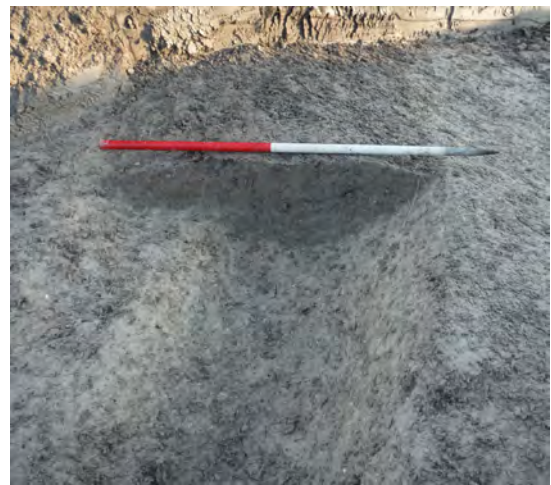
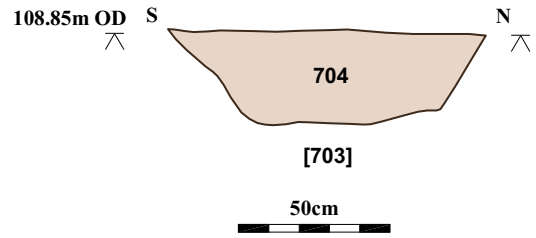
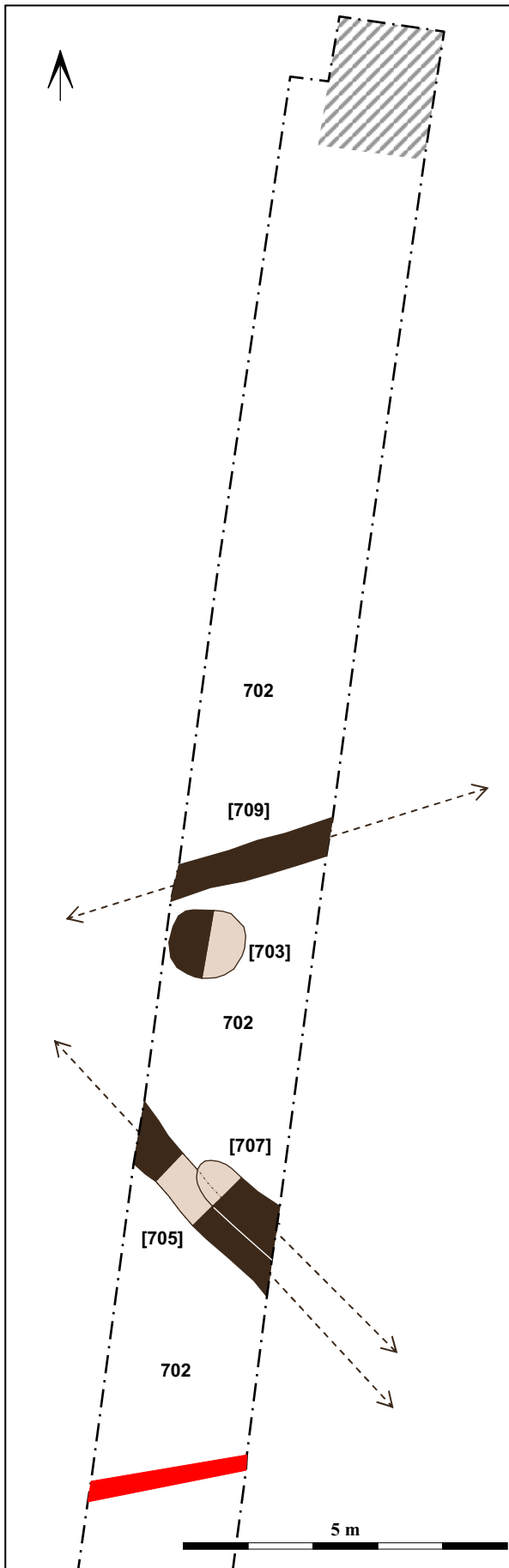


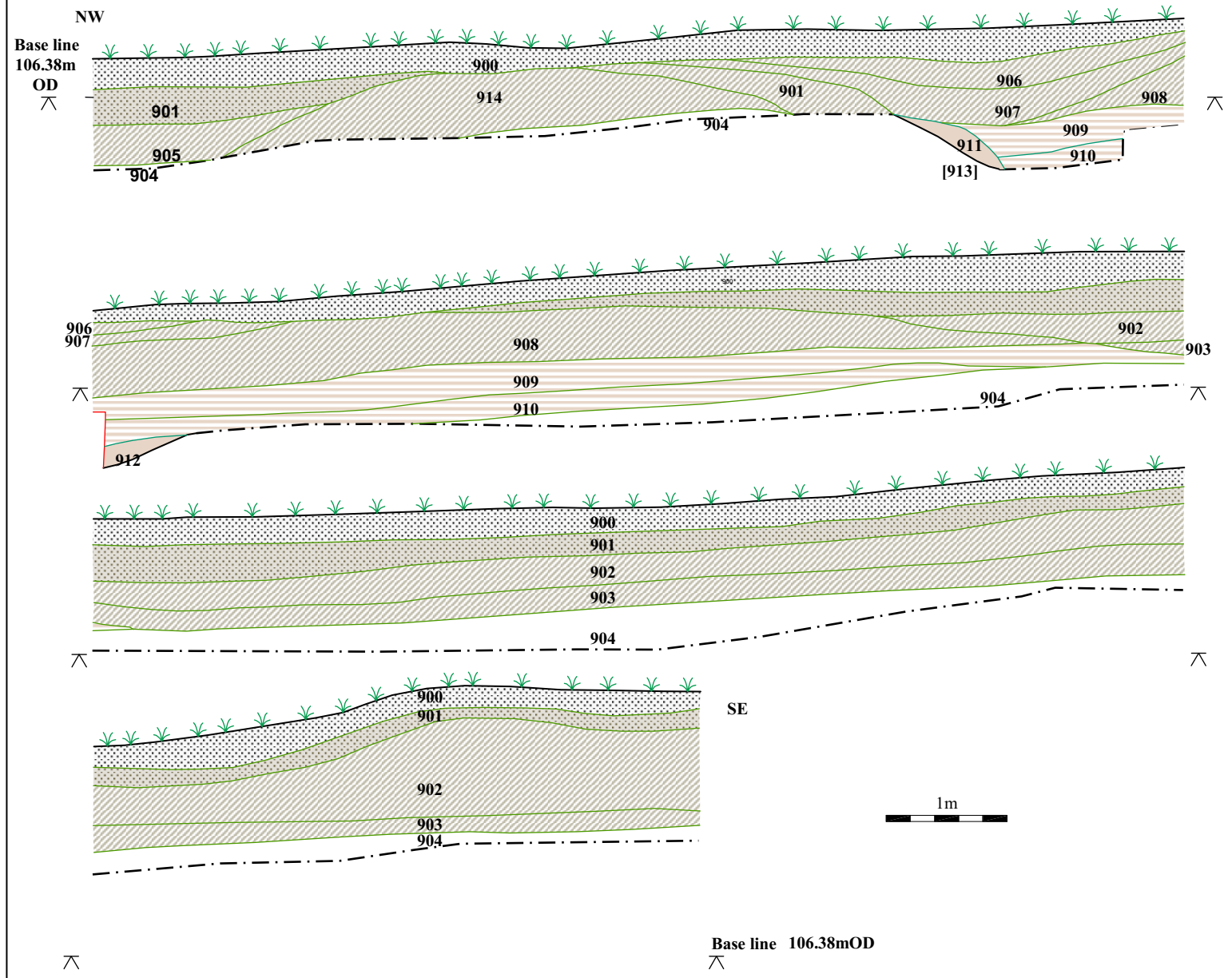
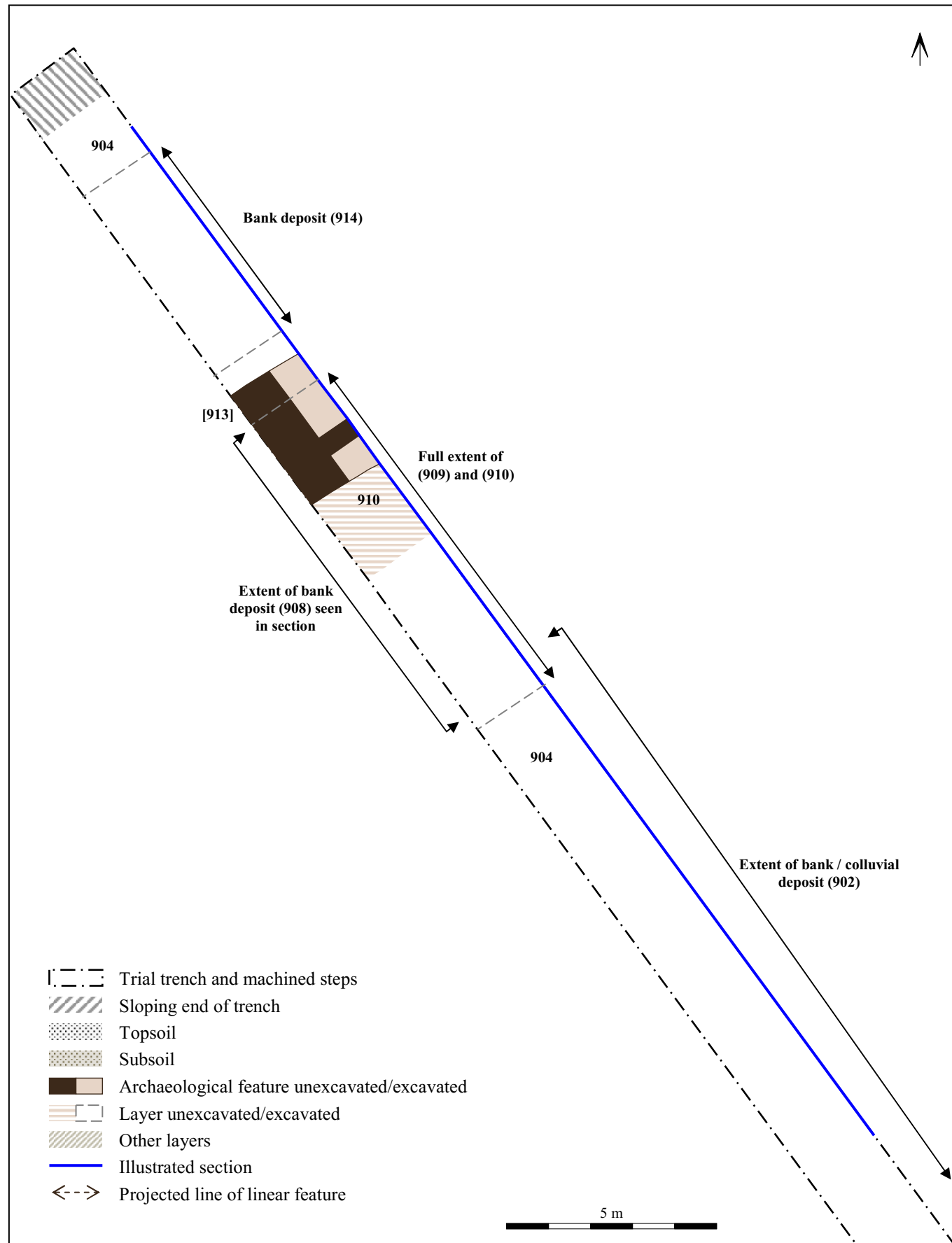
Figure 5: Trench 5



Ditches [705] and [707]. Facing SE
1m scale

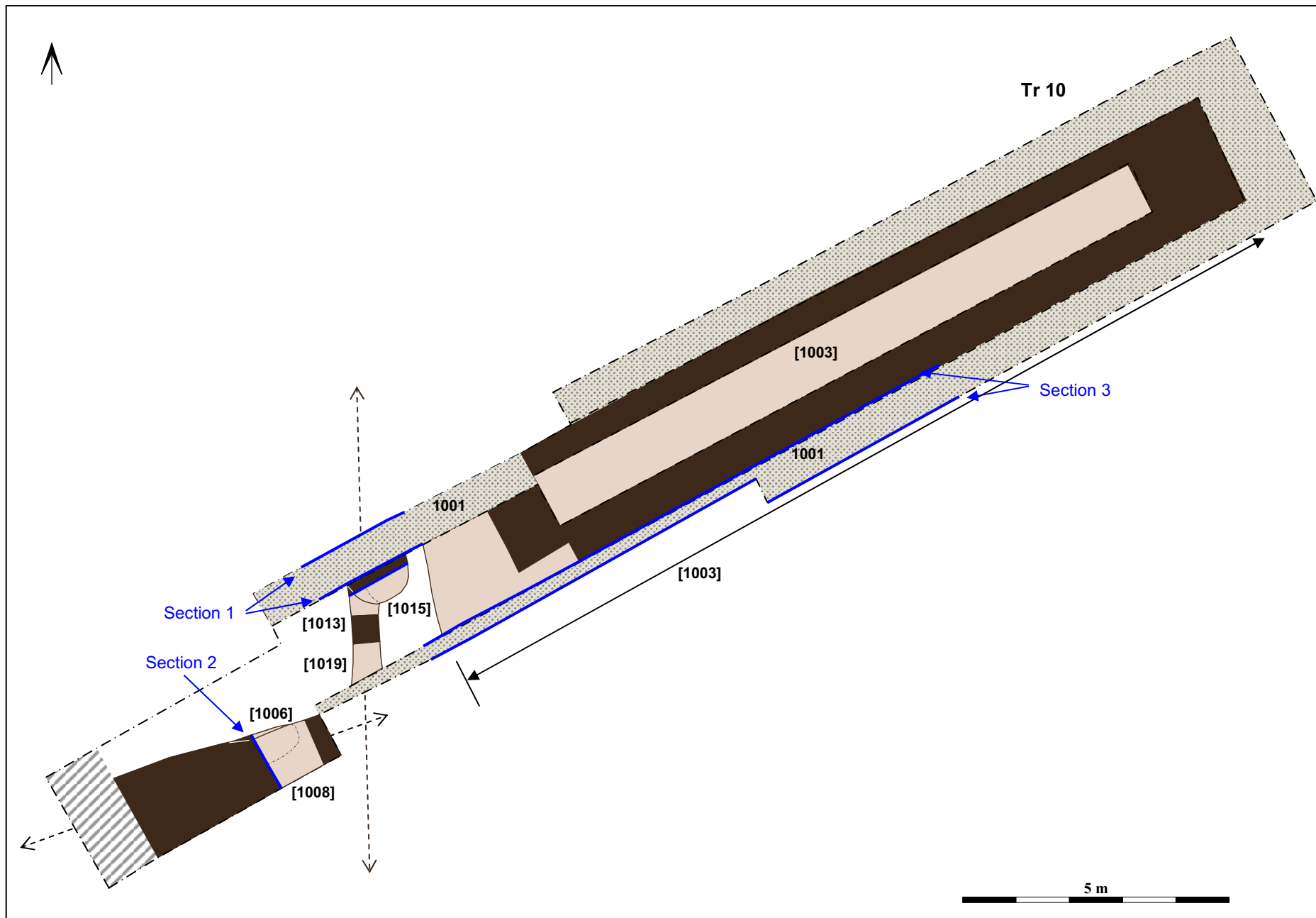
- Trial trench and machined steps
- Subsoil
- Sloping end of trench
- Archaeological feature unexcavated/excavated
- Land-drain
- Projected line of linear feature

Figure 6: Trench 7



Ditch [913]. Facing east (1m scale)

Figure 7: Trench 9



View of Trench 10 with hollow [1003] at far end. Facing NE

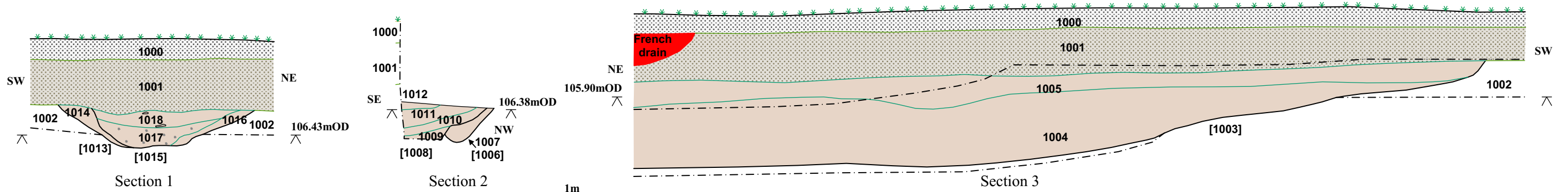
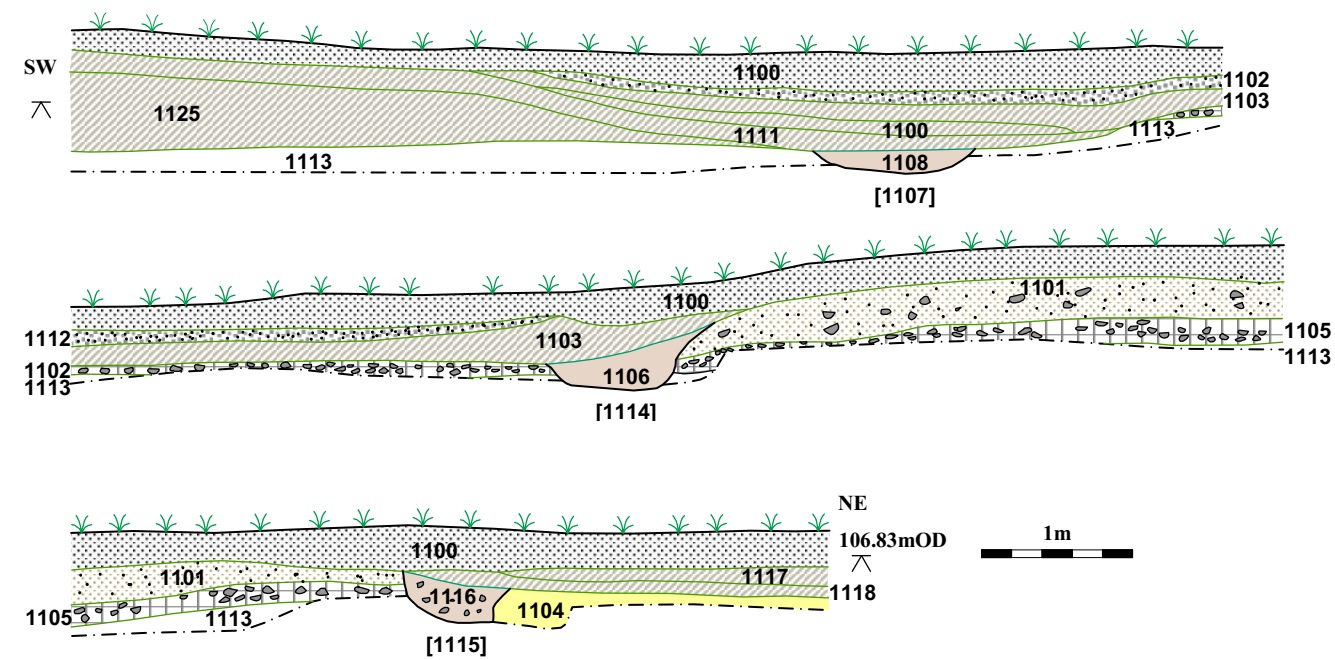
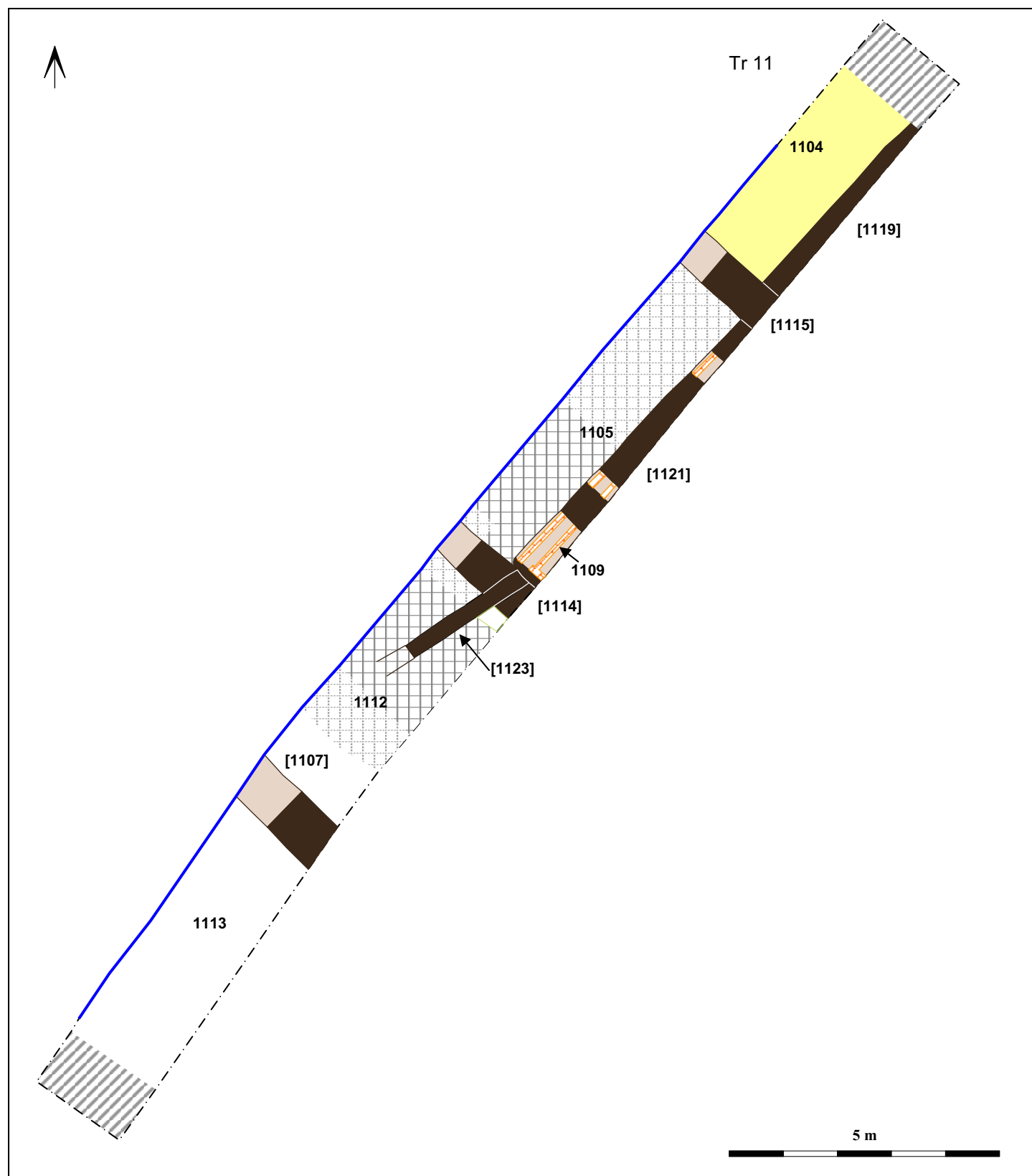


Figure 8: Trench 10



- Trial trench and machined steps
- Sloping end of trench
- Topsoil
- Subsoil
- Archaeological feature unexcavated/excavated
- Root disturbance unexcavated/excavated
- Change in natural
- Illustrated section
- Projected line of linear feature
- Cobbles unexcavated/removed
- Compressed chalk
- Other layers



Cobbled surface (1105) and wall (1109). Facing NE (40cm scale)



Chalk surface (1104) and 'robbed-out' wall [1115]. Facing N. (40cm scale)

Figure 9: Trench 11



Figure 10: Trenches and features overlaid with plan of proposed development dated 07.07.14

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