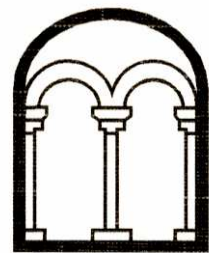


**BARN ADJACENT TO PEDLEY FARM
GRANGE STREET
CLIFTON
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION
INVESTIGATION, RECORDING, ANALYSIS
AND PUBLICATION**

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.

Acknowledgements

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Campbell Buchanan. The project was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Martin Oake, Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist. Fieldwork was carried out by Ian Turner (Archaeological Supervisor) and Ben Barker (Project Officer).

This report was prepared by Ian Turner and edited by Ben Barker with contributions from Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer).

All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Key Terms

Throughout this project design the following terms or abbreviations are used:

CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
HER	Historic Environment Record
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
DA	Development area
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission (CB/12/04345/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the change of use of a barn to create a two-bedroom dwelling with associated landscaping and parking and a single-story extension on land adjacent to Pedley Farm, Grange Street, Clifton, Bedfordshire.

As the development site lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity, a condition was attached to the planning permission for a programme of archaeological works. The requirements for the archaeological observation, investigation and recording during the groundworks were set out in a brief issued by the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBC 2013).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Campbell Buchanan to produce a written scheme of investigation (Albion 2013b) in response to the brief and to undertake the archaeological works. This report details the results of the investigation.

The ground reduction within the barn revealed a substantial ditch and two gullies of medieval date (12th–13th century). The dark colour of the deposits within the larger ditch, and the pottery within it, suggests the presence of domestic settlement activity in the vicinity.

Features of post-medieval and modern date were also identified within the barn. These comprised an elongated sub-rectangular pit, a semi-circular pit and three post holes.

The results of the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks at the barn adjacent to Pedley Farm, Clifton do not warrant further analysis or publication. They are of local significance, specifically to the development of the medieval village of Clifton. This report will be submitted to the Central Bedfordshire HER and OASIS database (ref. no. albionar1-185036). The project archive will be accessioned with Bedford Museum (accession no. BEDFM:2013.47).



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Project Background**

Planning permission (CB/12/04345/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the change of use of a barn to create a two-bedroom dwelling with associated landscaping and parking and a single-story extension on land adjacent to Pedley Farm, Grange Street, Clifton, Bedfordshire.

As the development site lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity, a condition was attached to the planning permission for a programme of archaeological works. This recommendation was in accordance with national planning guidelines in the form of *Policy 141* of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF). The requirements for the programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording during the groundworks were set out in a brief issued by the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBC 2013).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Campbell Buchanan to produce a written scheme of investigation (Albion 2013b), in response to the brief issued by the CBCA, to undertake the archaeological works and to produce a report detailing the results (this document).

1.2 **Site Location and Description**

Clifton is a village in the south-east of Central Bedfordshire and lies *c.* 2.5km west of the A1 Great North Road (Figure 1). It lies on fairly level ground just south of the confluence of the Rivers Flit and Ivel and in between the villages of Shefford and Henlow.

The development area (DA) lies on the northern edge of the village but close to its historic centre to the south-west. The barn is located on the south side of an access road leading off Grange Street to the east of the development. The barn is a grade II listed building. It is timber-framed with a weather-boarded exterior and is believed to date from the 17th century.

The DA is centred on NGR TL 16320 39100. The site lies at a height of *c.* 42m OD. The underlying bedrock is sandstone and mudstone of the Lower Greensand Group whilst the superficial deposits comprise soils of the “Milton” association, a gleyed brown earth found in Bedfordshire on the loam and gravel terraces of the Rivers Ouse and Ivel (Taylor 1982).

Development works comprised: the removal of a later lean-to structure attached to the west end of the barn; construction of new foundations and floor slab for the barn and repairs to the timber frame; construction of a small new building at the west end of the barn. To the east of the barn an existing concrete slab was removed and a garden area created. The principal groundworks comprised: ground reduction in the barn for the floor slab and foundations; and ground reduction for the creation of the garden area.



1.3 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

Albion Archaeology has previously carried out an archaeological evaluation of land located 30m to the west of the (DA) (Albion 2012a). In support of a previous planning application, relating to an adjacent plot of land, Albion Archaeology prepared a desk-based heritage asset assessment (Albion 2012b). Its purpose was to characterise the nature, likely date and significance of known or potential heritage assets within the proposed development area. The search area for the assessment included the current DA. In the course of preparation of this WSI, consultation with the CBC HER Officer confirmed that no new relevant data had been added to the HER since the 2012 desk-based study.

Clifton today is classed as a 'large village' but it grew out of a much smaller settlement that was most likely polyfocal in nature (HER 17110). There are two likely cores to the village: the Stockbridge Road/Church Street crossroads in the north, centring on the parish church; and the area at the southern end of Church Street in the vicinity of the village pond and former triangular village green.

The Clifton Conservation Area description includes a further core — the Grange Street and Pedley Lane junction immediately north-east of the DA. However, it is not certain on what evidence this description is based.

The DA is situated close to the village centre around the green to the south-east and lies within the western extent of the Conservation Area (Figure 1).

Clifton is listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as 'Clistone' and extending to 3 hides and ½ virgate (Page 1908). It is therefore most likely Saxon in origin; however the location of this settlement is unclear. It is possible that it was close to the 14th-century manorial site (HER 3575) and associated earthworks (HER 2523) c. 200m to the north of the DA. The earthworks are now ploughed-out but a three-sided moat still exists, indicating the location of the early manor house.

The route of a Roman road (HER 5342) was suggested to run along Pedley Lane, a short distance to the north of the DA. This was one of many roads identified by the *Viatores* group in the South Midlands (*Viatores* road no. 176). However, its existence was later discounted (Simco 1984) and it is unlikely that Roman remains survive within the immediate vicinity of the DA.

The barn which forms the subject of the development is grade II listed (HER 13346). Pedley Farm house (HER 7088), immediately to the north of the DA, has a 16th-century core with later alterations.

Many of the buildings in the vicinity of the DA within the Conservation Area date from the 16th–19th century. A further timber-framed barn (HER 16385) was formerly located to the south-east of the DA but fell into disrepair and collapsed sometime after 1995.



To the south of the DA is a Grade II listed building, The Grange (HER 6652). This dates from the 16th century, with later additions and alterations, and lies in extensive grounds, whose 17th-century garden wall and garden gate (HER 6653) are also Grade II listed.

The field bordering the northern side of Pedley Lane is the suggested site of a post-medieval clay pit (HER 7643), as it is marked as “Clay Pit Close” on an estate map of 1745.

The archaeological field evaluation immediately to the south-west of the DA revealed an undated gully, possibly associated with a modern boundary or drainage ditch, and a possible yard surface or area of flooring (Albion Archaeology 2012a). Another archaeological evaluation at 28 Grange Street (Jones 2012) identified a number of archaeological features likely to represent medieval and post-medieval occupation.

An archaeological evaluation at New Road, Clifton to the south (Albion Archaeology 2013a) identified a number of ditches probably representing post-medieval or later land division.

1.4 Project Objectives

The DA had the potential to address a number of research objectives identified in the research framework for Bedfordshire (Oake *et al* 2007). It lies close to the core of the identified medieval settlement at Clifton and therefore the focus of research objectives for the site was in the Saxon and medieval period. It also had the potential to contain post-medieval remains relating to rural settlement, a research objective highlighted by Edgeworth (*ibid*, 121-123).

The research framework for Bedfordshire states that, in general, few medieval rural settlements, particularly with Saxon origin, have been investigated in the county (Oake in Oake *et al* 2007). Oake states a need for research into rural settlement on a micro-scale of investigation, in order to establish the chronology, structure and function of individual settlements as well as classes of settlement, ranging from the prehistoric to the medieval period. The need for investigation into the origins, development and dynamics of medieval rural settlement are also emphasised by Medlycott (2011) in the East of England Research Framework.

The site also had the potential to provide information about the development of farmsteads and farm buildings in the post-medieval period (Gilman *et al* 2000, 42 and Oake 2007, 16).

The general objectives of the investigation were to determine:

- the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area;
- the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes.



In addition, the investigation sought to recover contemporary palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

The specific objectives of the investigation were to determine:

- whether any Saxon activity was present in this part of Clifton;
- whether any medieval or post-medieval activity survived below ground on the DA, and to identify its nature.

The project had the potential to add to knowledge and understanding of the nature of rural settlements. It was also to result in an archive report that fully described the archaeological works (this document).



2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Implementation

Archaeological observation of the groundworks was undertaken between 19th September and 19th December 2013, following the underpinning of the barn foundations and the construction of the western extension foundations. These works principally comprised controlled limited ground reduction to the east of the barn (which did not expose the archaeological horizon) and more substantial ground reduction within the interior of the barn (by c. 0.25m) following the removal of the modern concrete interior surface.

The excavations were carried out using a mechanical excavator operated under close archaeological supervision. Deposits encountered were investigated and recorded in accordance with Albion's *Procedures Manual*. Spoil heaps were checked on a regular basis for the recovery of artefacts.

2.2 Standards

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

Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2 nd edn, 2001).
ALGAO	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. EAA Occasional Paper No. 14</i> (2003)
Bedford Borough Council	<i>Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedford</i> (1998)
EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2009)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, 2nd edition</i> (2011)
CBC brief	<i>Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication at the Barn adjacent to Pedley Farm, Grange Street, Clifton, Bedfordshire</i>
IfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs and Field Excavations (updated 2008) and finds (updated 2008)</i>

A detailed methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2013b).

2.3 Archiving

An integrated project archive (including both artefacts/ecofacts and project documentation) was prepared on completion of the project. All records and



materials produced will be archived to the standards outlined in English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2009). The archive will be deposited at Bedford Museum under accession number 2013.47.

Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service (ref. no. albionar1-185036).



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

External ground reduction to the east of the barn was not deep enough to reveal any archaeological features of deposits (Figure 2). Excavation within the interior of the barn revealed archaeological features dating from the early medieval period onwards (Figure 3).

3.2 Overburden and Geology

The overburden comprised *c.* 0.10m of modern concrete above a *c.* 0.25m-thick layer (100) of dark brown-grey sandy silt with frequent large fragments of brick, roof tile and 18th- to 19th-century pottery.

The undisturbed geological deposit (101) comprised light brown-orange clay silt with occasional small and medium stones.

3.3 Archaeological Remains

3.3.1 Medieval ditch

A ditch on a north-south alignment was identified at the western end of the barn. It was exposed over a length of 6.5m and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the north, south and west.

A section was excavated through the ditch [102] at the request of the CBCA. The western side and base of the feature were not observed as they lay beyond the limit of excavation to the west. The ditch had a slightly stepped eastern side that sloped at an angle of approximately 45 degrees. It was at least 2m wide, 0.73m deep and contained four deposits that varied from mid orange-brown clay silt to dark grey-brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Pottery sherds of 12th–13th-century date were recovered from two of the deposits, including the primary fill.

The ditch is interpreted as a substantial boundary ditch. The presence of dark-coloured deposits and contemporary pottery suggests that the feature was in the immediate vicinity of settlement activity dating to the medieval period.

3.3.2 Two medieval gullies

Two shallow gullies were identified located 1.5m east of the medieval ditch and at the east end of the barn. They shared a north-south alignment, roughly parallel to medieval ditch [102].

Gully [110] was located 1.5m east of the medieval ditch. It had a shallow concave profile that was 0.4m wide, 0.1m deep and contained mid orange-grey clay silt and no artefacts. The tapering southern end of this feature was probably due to truncation during the use and interior levelling of the barn rather than being an actual terminal.



Gully [112] was located *c.* 10m further east, at the eastern end of the barn. It had a concave profile that was 0.37m wide, 0.10m deep and also contained mid orange-grey clay silt and no artefacts.

Dating the gullies is problematic due to the complete absence of any artefacts. The ditches are judged to be of medieval date due to their shared alignment with the early medieval ditch [102] (which is at odds with the alignment of any features in the surrounding extant modern landscape) and because they clearly pre-date the construction of the barn. It was also noted that the post-medieval and modern features tended to contain abundant pottery, brick and tile fragments. In contrast, the two gullies contained no artefacts, suggesting that they relate to an earlier landscape, less populated with artefacts. It is possible, however, that boundary ditch [102], may still have been visible as a feature in the post-medieval landscape and that the gullies are early post-medieval features that respected the earlier boundary.

3.3.3 Early post-medieval sub-rectangular pit

A 3.4m-long sub-rectangular pit was identified in an approximately central location within the barn opposite the main entrance. The pit shared the barn's ENE-WSW alignment and it may be contemporary with the structure.

The pit [107] had vertical sides with a flat base. It was 0.88m wide, 0.56m deep and contained a main deposit of dark grey-brown clay silt and occasional fragments of post-medieval roof tile. Residual sherds of 14th–15th-century pottery were also recovered from this context. The upper deposit was light grey-yellow clay, a deliberate backfill of re-deposited natural.

Artefacts recovered from the pit indicate that it was backfilled in the post-medieval or later period. Its positioning within the barn also strongly suggests that it was excavated after the barn was constructed. The purpose of the pit is not known, but its location, in line with the barn door, may indicate a possible association with winnowing.

3.3.4 Post-medieval/modern circular pit

A semi-circular pit was identified at the north end of the medieval ditch [102], which it truncated.

The pit [114] was 2.65m long, 0.42m wide, 0.15m deep and contained mid brown-orange sandy silt and fragments of post-medieval to modern roof tile.

Artefacts recovered from the pit indicate that it was of post-medieval / modern date and excavated after the barn was constructed. The purpose of the pit is not known.

3.3.5 Three modern postholes

Three circular post holes on a broadly NNW-SSE alignment were identified 2.50m west of the barn centre. One of the post holes [118] contained the remains of an in-situ square post and willow-pattern pottery of 19th- to 20th-century date. Post hole [120] contained the remains of an in-situ square post



and roof tile fragment of post-medieval to modern date. Post hole [116] contained frequent roof tile fragments of post-medieval to modern date.

The post-holes are judged to be contemporary and represent internal modifications within the barn. The recovered artefacts indicate that they are modern in date.



4. ARTEFACTS

4.1 Introduction

Two features within the investigation area yielded a small finds assemblage, comprising pottery and ceramic roof tile (Table 1).

Feature	Description	Fill	Date	Finds Summary
102	Ditch	103 – primary	Early medieval	Pottery (12g)
102	Ditch	105 – upper	Early medieval	Pottery (35g)
107	Pit	108 – primary	Post-medieval/modern	Pottery (22g); ceramic roof tile (126g)

Table 1: Artefact Summary by feature

4.2 Ceramics

Eight pottery sherds (69g) were recovered. They survive in good condition, with a modest mean sherd weight of 9g. Five fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, currently maintained by Albion Archaeology (Table 2).

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context/Sherd No.
<i>Early medieval</i>			
B07	Shell	3	(103):1, (105):2
C05	Sand (red margins)	1	(105):1
C59B	Sand (coarse)	2	(105):2
<i>Late medieval</i>			
E01	Reduced ware	1	(108):1
E02	Oxidised ware	1	(108):1

Table 2: Pottery Type Series

Six sherds, representing four vessels (47g) and deriving from the fills of ditch [102] are of 12th–13th-century date. Three are locally manufactured sand-tempered wares, and three are shelly vessels, the latter known to derive from production sites on the Beds./Bucks./Northants. borders. Feature sherds are a bowl rim and a base angle; four sherds have sooted exteriors, suggesting their derivation from cooking pots.

Single body sherds of 14th–15th century reduced and oxidised sandy ware (total weight 22g) derived from the primary fill of pit [107]. The oxidised sherd retains splashes of glaze, and may derive from a jug. The feature also contained three sand-tempered pieces of post-medieval roof tile (126g), measuring 17mm in thickness.



5. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological observation, investigation and recording of the groundworks at the barn adjacent to Pedley Farm, Clifton has demonstrated that remains from the medieval period survive within the footprint of the building.

They comprise a substantial ditch and two gullies of likely 12th–13th-century date. The pottery within the larger ditch suggests the presence of domestic settlement activity in the vicinity. Although the features within the footprint of the barn were truncated by later activity, they were still reasonably well preserved. However, none of the deposits within them had the potential to contain significant palaeo-environmental remains.

Features of post-medieval and modern date were also identified within the barn. These comprised an elongated sub-rectangular pit, a semi-circular pit and three post holes. These features are likely to relate to modifications to the interior of the barn during its use.

The presence of medieval remains at this location, compared with the absence of archaeological remains in the trial trenches on adjacent land to the west, may indicate that the large ditch was a significant western boundary to the 12th–13th-century settlement. Thus medieval Clifton may have extended to the west of present-day Grange Street but possibly only by *c.* 40m.

It is also noteworthy that the large medieval ditch was not present in the foundation trenches monitored for the new-build property to the north of the barn (Albion Archaeology 2014). Thus the boundary ditch must turn just north of the barn, probably to the east, or terminate beneath the access road that has been preserved between Grange Road and the Pedley Farm housing development to the west.

The results of the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks at the barn adjacent to Pedley Farm, Clifton do not warrant further analysis or publication. They are of local significance, specifically to the development of the medieval village of Clifton. This report will be submitted to the Central Bedfordshire HER and OASIS database (ref. no. albionar1-185036). The project archive will be accessioned with Bedford Museum (accession no. BEDFM:2013.47).



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7. APPENDIX 1: DETAILED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Levelling layer	Loose dark brown grey sandy silt frequent large CBM. Frequent brick, roof tile and pottery fragments of 18th to 19th century date.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Natural	Friable light brown orange clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: 45 degrees dimensions: min breadth 3.m, min depth 0.73m, min length 7.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Primary fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
104	Secondary fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Tertiary fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
106	Tertiary fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Pit	Rectangular ENE-WSW sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.88m, min depth 0.56m, min length 3.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Main fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
109	Backfill	Firm light grey yellow clay . Re-deposited natural back-fill to pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Gulley	Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.42m, min depth 0.08m, min length 2.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Fill	Friable mid orange grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Gulley	Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.36m, min depth 0.1m, min length 3.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Fill	Friable mid orange grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Pit	Sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.77m, min depth 0.15m, min length 2.65m. A semi circular feature at the interior edge of the barn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Fill	Friable mid brown orange sandy silt occasional medium CBM, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Posthole	Circular dimensions: min diameter 0.7m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
117	Backfill	Loose mid yellow grey silty sand . Deposit contained frequent modern bottle glass and roof tile fragments. Not excavated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
118	Posthole	Circular dimensions: min diameter 0.88m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
119	Backfill	Loose mid orange brown clay silt . Deposit contained remains of in-situ square post and willow pattern pottery sherd. Not excavated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
120	Posthole	Dimensions: min diameter 0.6m. Posthole was semi-circular in plan located adjoining southern interior edge of barn.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
121	Backfill	Loose mid orange brown clay silt . Deposit contained remains of in-situ square post and roof tile fragment of post-med / modern date. Not excavated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



8. APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: albionar1-185036

Project details

Project name	Barn adj. Pedley Farm, Clifton
Short description of the project	Planning permission was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the change of use of a barn to create a two-bedroom dwelling with associated landscaping and parking and a single-story extension on land adjacent to Pedley Farm, Grange Street, Clifton, Bedfordshire. Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Campbell Buchanan to undertake the archaeological works. The ground reduction within the barn revealed a substantial ditch and two gullies of medieval date (12th–13th century). The dark colour of the deposits within the larger ditch and the presence of contemporary pottery suggest the presence of domestic settlement activity in the vicinity. Features of post-medieval and modern date were also identified within the barn: an elongated sub-rectangular pit, a semi-circular pit and three post holes.
Project dates	Start: 17-09-2013 End: 19-12-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	PF2246 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BEDFM: 2013.47 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CB/12/04345/FULL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	GULLIES Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BEDFORDSHIRE MID BEDFORDSHIRE CLIFTON Barn adj. Pedley Farm, Clifton
Site coordinates	TL 16320 39100

Project creators



Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Ben Barker
Project supervisor	Ian Turner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Bedford Museum
Physical Archive ID	BEDFM: 2013.47
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Archive recipient	Bedford Museum
Paper Archive ID	BEDFM: 2013.47
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", 'Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Barn adjacent to Pedley Farm, Grange Street, Clifton, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Barker, B'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Wells, J'
Other bibliographic details	2014.63
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedford
Entered by	Helen Parslow (hl.parslow@albion-arch.com)
Entered on	18 July 2014

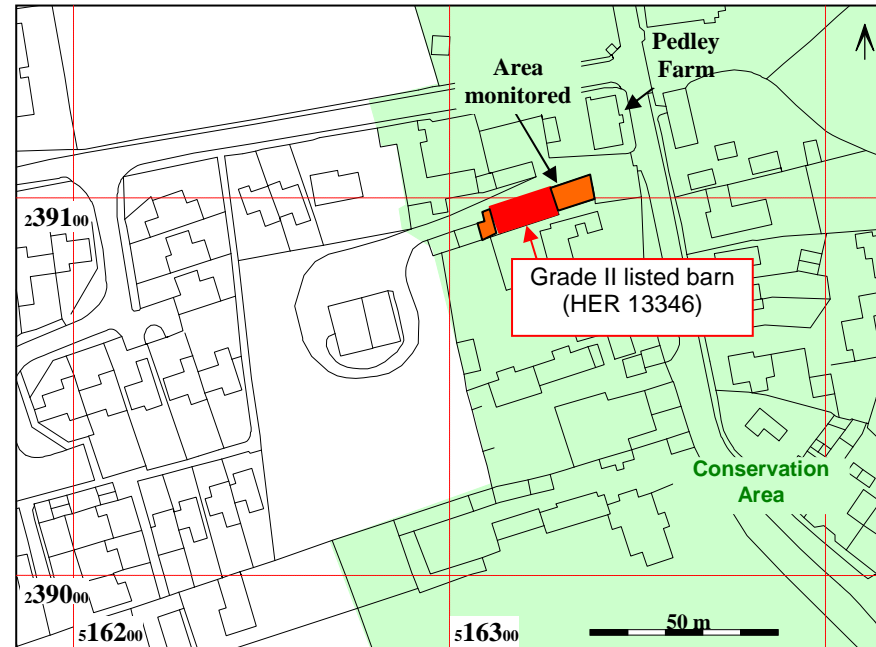
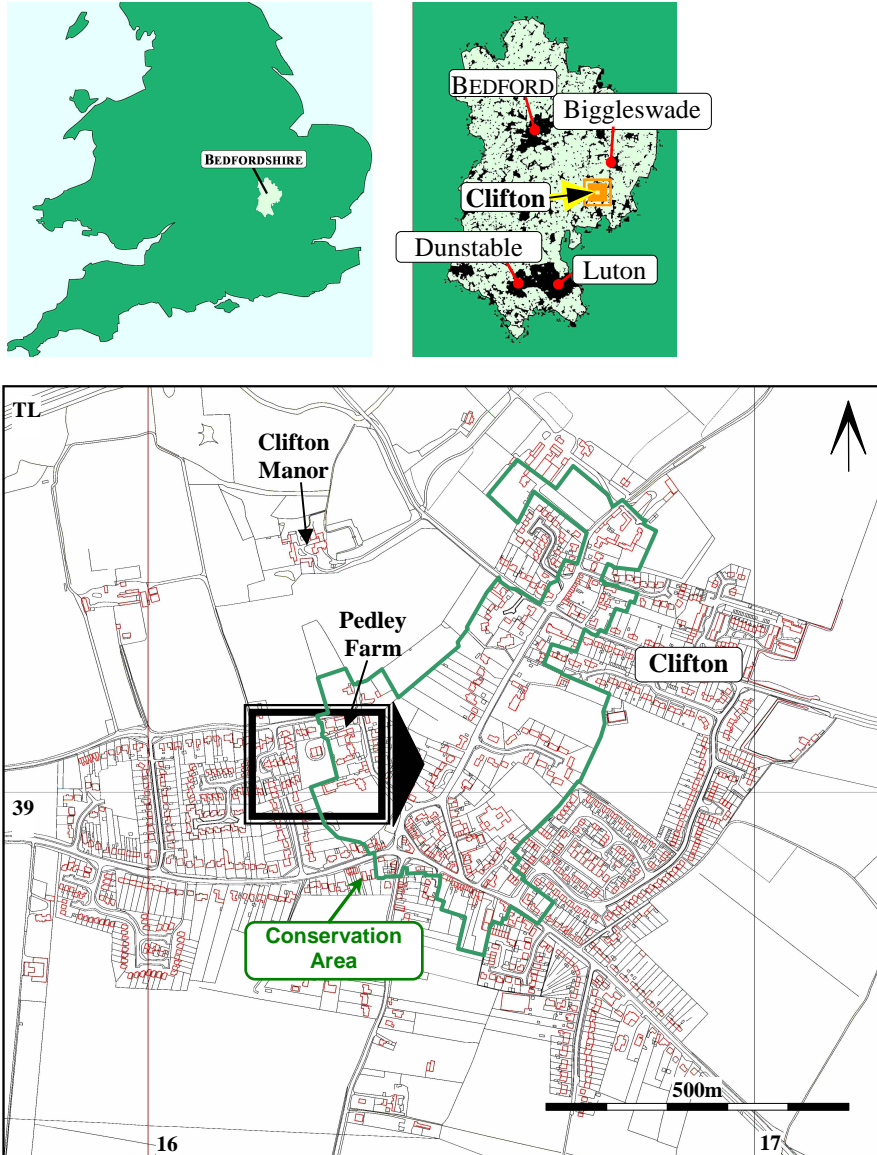


Figure 1: Site location

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*Barn adjacent to Pedley Farm, Grange Street, Clifton, Bedfordshire:
Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication*



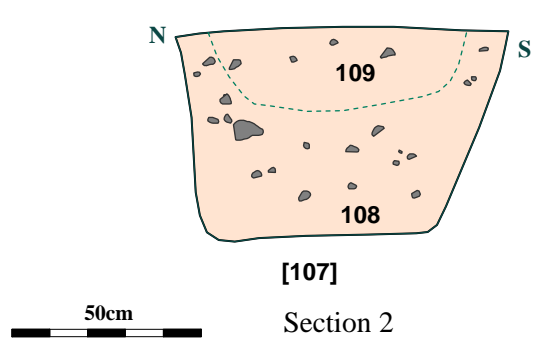
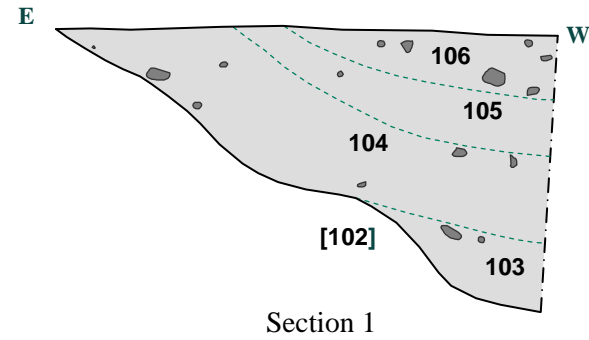
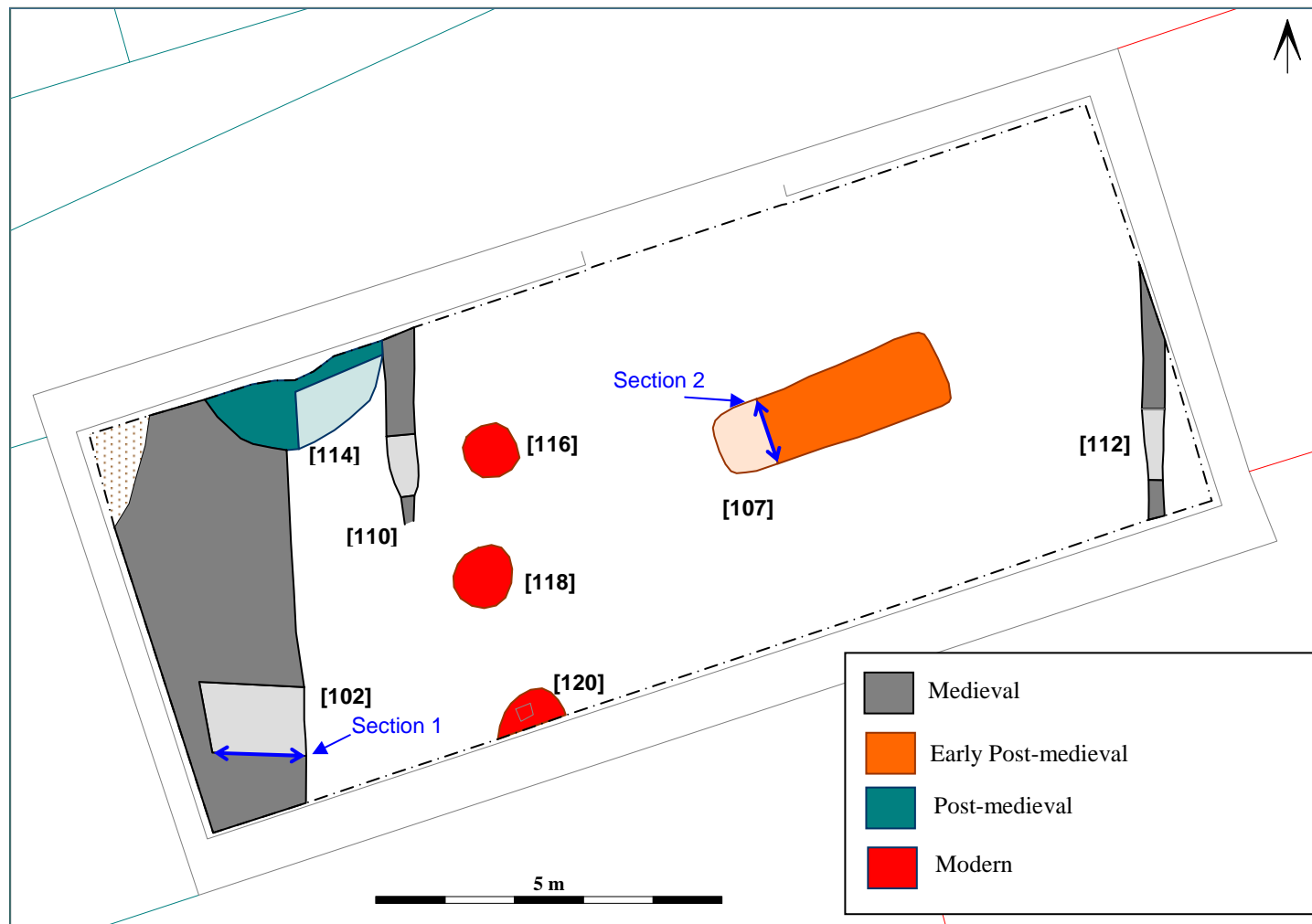
Upper left: Final ground reduction to east of barn, looking NW

Bottom right: Western extension foundations (as observed on 19/09/13), looking SW



Left: Eastern elevation and initial ground clearance, looking W

Figure 2: Photographs of external works



Pit [107] looking south-east. Scale 2m



Gully [112] looking north-east. Scale 40cm



Gully [110] and pit [114] looking north-west. Scales 1m and 40cm



Ditch [102] looking south. Scale 1m



Pit [107] looking east. Scale 1m



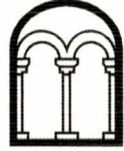
Postholes [116] and [118] looking south. Scale 40cm

Figure 3: All features

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