

**ST MARY'S LOWER SCHOOL
ROOK TREE LANE
STOTFOLD
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION, RECORDING
ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION**

Albion
archaeology



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Compiled by	Edited by	Approved by
Ian Turner	Robert Wardill	Drew Shotliff

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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

The project was commissioned by Pentacle Solutions Ltd and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Hannah Firth, Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist. The fieldwork was undertaken by Ian Turner (Archaeological Supervisor) and Marcin Synus (Archaeological Technician). This report was prepared by Ian Turner with contributions from Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer).

Albion Archaeology
 St Mary's Church
 St Mary's Street
 Bedford, MK42 0AS
 ☎: 0300 300 8141
 Fax: 0300 300 8209
 e-mail: office@albion-arch.com

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1.1	19/06/2015	Comments from CBCA
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Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
PDA	Proposed development area
HER	Central Bedfordshire Council's Historic Environment Record



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission (CB/14/03601/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) for the erection of a two-storey classroom extension and a hall extension at St Mary's Lower School, Stotfold.

Due to the archaeological potential of the site a condition (no. 4) was placed on the planning consent, requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken. The work was to comprise an open-area excavation, which was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, approved by the CBC Archaeologist.

The archaeological excavation revealed a late Saxon pit (AD 850–1150) and three probable medieval ditches (AD 1150–1400).

The profile of the late Saxon pit is suggestive of a small water pit or well. The presence of moderate amounts of late Saxon pottery within the pit suggests that it was located close to domestic settlement.

None of the probable medieval ditches produced any artefacts. However, they are tentatively dated by association with ditches found in 2010 during an earlier investigation within the school site, which contained pottery of probable 12th-century date.

The three probable medieval ditches may represent field system boundary ditches. The absence of any artefacts suggests that they were located some distance from any settlement.

The contextual and finds data indicate a sequence of activity on the site from the late Saxon to medieval periods. The late Saxon pit has provided limited insight into settlement activity in the immediate vicinity. The artefact-free, probable medieval boundary ditches suggest a change of use to field systems during that period.

Given the small size of the site and the limitations of the recovered data, there is no potential for further analysis of the artefact and ecofacts. Accordingly, this report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website (ref. no: albionar1-197967). The archive of finds and records generated during the project will be deposited at Bedford Museum (accession number BEDFM: 2014.85).



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Planning permission (CB/14/03601/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the erection of a two-storey classroom extension and a hall extension at St Mary's Lower School, Stotfold.

Due to the archaeological potential of the site a condition (no. 4) was placed on the planning consent, requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken. The CBC Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that the work should comprise an open-area excavation. This recommendation was in accordance with national planning guidelines in the form of paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2014), in response to the brief issued by the CBCA (CBC 2014), and to undertake the archaeological investigation.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

Stotfold is located 1km west of the A1, which here represents the county boundary. It is 2.5km north-west of the Hertfordshire town of Baldock. The floodplain of the River Ivel demarcates the eastern edge of Stotfold. Rook Tree Lane runs along the eastern edge of the town; the school itself is on the east side of the road on a small bluff (c. 46m OD), overlooking the Ivel c. 120m to the east.

The development site is centred at TL 22065 36915 (Figure 1). It is bounded to the north and east by farmland and by the built-up areas of Stotfold to the south and west.

The underlying geology comprises West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, which is overlain by mid-Pleistocene glaciofluvial sands and gravels.

1.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

The planning application was accompanied by a desk-based historic environment assessment (RSK 2013). The key elements of the site's archaeological background are summarised below.

The site lies within an area that formerly contained occupation and cultivation earthworks (HER 759), associated with two of Stotfold's foci of medieval settlement: Stotfold Bury and Stotfold Green (HER 17161 and HER 17162). A limited amount of previous archaeological investigation has been carried out within the school site itself. In 1975, a number of archaeological features, including a boundary ditch, pits and occupation spreads, were investigated along the Rook Tree Lane frontage (Simco 1976). They were dated to the 12th–16th centuries. In 2010 (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2010), further features, including a pit and a boundary ditch of medieval date, were revealed immediately to the north-east of the earlier investigation area (Figure 3).

The remains within the school site shed light on Stotfold's complex medieval settlement pattern when a number of separate hamlets were located within the bounds of the parish. Further settlement foci are known at Brook End (HER



17163), on the south side of the High Street (HER 19534) and at Queen Street (HER16829).

On Rook Tree Lane, further archaeological work has been carried out at the parish church of St Mary's and in the Old Vicarage where a series of pits, postholes and ditches are evidence of another focus of medieval and post-medieval activity (ASC 2013). Similarly, further medieval settlement evidence has been identified on Church Road at the site of the former Roecroft Lower School (Heritage Network, forthcoming).

Although the archaeological potential of the school site lies primarily in the medieval period, Stotfold, like the Ivel valley in general, has also produced extensive evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement.

1.4 Project Objectives

The proposed development area (PDA) had the potential to reveal information on a number of research objectives identified in the research framework for Bedfordshire (Oake *et al* 2007) and the revised framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011). The PDA lies in an area of medieval settlement activity. The focus of the research objectives, therefore, lay in the early medieval to post-medieval periods.

The research framework for Bedfordshire states that, in general, few medieval rural settlements have been investigated in the county (Oake in Oake *et al* 2007). Oake identifies 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 revised research framework for the East of England states that more research is required into the dynamics of rural settlements and their origins (Medlycott 2011, 57–59 and 70).

The specific objectives of the investigation were to determine:

- whether there was any evidence in this part of Stotfold for activity predating the medieval period;
- whether there was any evidence for activity relating to the known medieval settlement within the school site;
- whether there was any evidence for early medieval land use within the site.

The general objectives of the investigation were to determine:

- the nature and date of any archaeological remains present at the site;
- the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits present at the site;
- establishing the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape;
- local environmental conditions via recovering palaeo-environmental remains.



2. METHODOLOGY

The archaeological investigation took place between 19th and 25th February 2015. The investigation area was the rectangular footprint of the two-storey classroom extension. The area measured 15m long, 10m wide and was machined to a depth below ground level of 0.62–0.80m (Figure 2).

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

Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's pro forma sheets. All features and deposits were assigned a unique context number commencing at 100. Each feature was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

The project adhered throughout to the standards prescribed in the following documents:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2 nd edn, 2001).
• Bedford Borough Council	<i>Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedford</i> (1998)
• CIfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i> <i>Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs and Field Excavations</i> (updated 2008) and <i>finds</i> (updated 2008)
• English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2006) <i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> , 2nd edition (2011)

On completion of the project the archive will be deposited at Bedford Museum (accession number BEDFM: 2014.85).

Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database under the project reference albionar1-197967.



3. FIELDWORK RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All features and deposits found during the investigations are described below and shown in Figure 2. Contexts are numbered from 100. The results of the investigation are discussed from earliest to latest within this section. Detailed information on all finds, features and deposits can be found in Appendices 1 and 2.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The overburden comprised a concrete car park surface over levelling layers, a former topsoil and two subsoils. The layers are described from top to bottom.

- 0.10m-thick car park surface (100) of concrete.
- 0.07m-thick levelling layer (101) of light brown yellow sandy gravel.
- 0.10–0.15m-thick levelling layer (102) of light pink-red modern brick fragments.
- 0.14m–0.28m-thick buried topsoil (103) of dark grey-black sandy silt clay with occasional post-med / modern brick fragments.
- 0.12m-thick buried subsoil (104) of dark brown-grey clay silt.
- 0.11m-thick buried subsoil (105) of mid grey-orange clay silt.

The underlying geological strata (106) comprised light grey-yellow silty sand with small patches of light grey silt and large patches of light orange-grey sandy silt. It was encountered at a depth of 0.62–0.80m below ground level.

3.3 Late Saxon Activity (c. 850–1150)

An oval pit [145] was identified towards the southern baulk of the excavation area where it was partly truncated by modern services. Two segments [107], [122] were excavated through the feature. The pit had near vertical sides with a flat base measuring at least 1.30m long, 1.20m wide and 0.66m deep. It contained two deposits of mid grey-brown to dark brown-grey, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Both deposits contained moderate amounts of late Saxon pottery.

The purpose of the pit is not known. However, its vertical sides and flat base, together with its intrusion into the sandy gravel terrace deposits are suggestive of a small water pit or well.

Although the pit is the only late Saxon feature within the excavation area, the moderate amounts of pottery it produced and the possibility that it may be a water pit suggest that the feature was close to domestic settlement.



3.4 Probable Medieval Ditches (c. 1150–1400)

3.4.1 Introduction

The investigations revealed three ditches that may be medieval in date. None of the ditches produced any dateable artefacts. However, ditch [112] is on a similar alignment to the two ditches recorded in 2010 to the south-west. It may represent a continuation of these features, which were dated to the 12th century (Figure 3).

3.4.2 Enclosure / field boundary ditch

Ditch [112] was identified towards the south-east corner of the excavation area where it was visible for only 5.50m due to significant truncation by modern services. It had concave sides and a flat base; it was at least 1.40m wide and 0.43m deep. It contained a deposit of dark brown-grey clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. It produced a small amount of animal bone but no artefacts.

The ditch is interpreted as a probable enclosure or field boundary ditch. It is on a similar alignment to the two inter-cutting ditches recorded in 2010, c. 30m to the south-west (Figure 3; Northamptonshire Archaeology 2010), and may be a continuation of one of those features. The latter produced a range of medieval pottery, suggestive of a 12th-century date.

The alignment of this boundary ditch also matches a field boundary that extends to the north-east beyond the school site (Figure 3 inset). On the 1882 first edition OS map this boundary turns through 90 degrees to respect the northern corner of the plot that later became the school site. The archaeological evidence suggests this dog-legged boundary may have been created in the post-medieval or early modern period; formerly, in the medieval period, the boundary might have extended across the present-day school site.

3.4.3 Small curving linear ditch

A shallow, NW-SE aligned ditch [144] extended 8.5m from the north baulk before turning sharply through 90 degrees to run parallel with ditch [112] for 4.5m. A number of segments [134], [132], [130], [110] were excavated through the feature. The ditch had concave sides and a flat base. It contained light orange-grey clay silt and no artefacts.

The ditch is interpreted as the corner of an enclosure of unknown size. The fact that the feature contained a deposit that was pale in colour and artefact-free suggests that it was some distance from a settlement focus; it may also be part of a field system. It is judged to be medieval in date because of its spatial relationship with ditch [112], which suggests that the two ditches were contemporary.

3.4.4 Small linear ditch

A small, parallel ditch [146] was located 0.60m north-east of ditch [144]. It extended for 7.5m before petering out to the south-east. A number of segments [136], [114], [116] were excavated through the feature. The ditch



had steep concave sides with a narrow concave base; it contained dark grey-brown clay silt but no artefacts.

The ditch is interpreted as a later re-cut of ditch [144], maintaining the enclosure boundary in a slightly different location. The marked difference in deposit colour suggests that the two features were not contemporary. However, the later ditch is also probably medieval in date, given its spatial relationship with the other features.

3.5 Tree-throws

Six features were investigated as potential archaeological features but were shown to be tree-throws or rooting boles.

Six features [118], [124]/[127], [138], [140], [142] and [147] were irregular in plan with concave or stepped sides and uneven bases. They contained deposits that varied from mid yellow-grey silty clay to mid grey sandy silt and were homogenous and sterile in appearance. None of the features contained any artefacts.

Some of the features were truncated by the late Saxon pit and the medieval ditches. However, feature [142] truncated ditch [144], indicating that not all were contemporary. The features are judged to be tree-throws or tree rooting boles on the basis of their irregular shapes, sterile deposits and the absence of any artefacts.

3.6 Modern Features

A number of services associated with the school building were identified within the excavation area — principally modern pipe trenches and manholes (Figure 2).



4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 *Synthesis of Results*

The archaeological investigation within the footprint of the two-storey classroom extension revealed a late Saxon pit and three probable medieval ditches.

The purpose of the late Saxon pit [145] is not certain. However, its profile and depth suggest it may be a small water pit or well. The moderate amounts of late Saxon pottery within the feature and the possibility that it is a water pit, suggest that it lay close to domestic settlement.

None of the probable medieval ditches produced any artefacts. The largest ditch [112] may represent an enclosure or field boundary ditches. The two smaller ditches may be part of an enclosure. The tentative dating of the features is based on ditch [112]'s possible association with other ditches excavated within the school site in 2010. Ditch [112] also aligns with a field boundary to the north-east beyond the school site. It provides evidence of how local boundaries may have changed in the post-medieval or early modern period.

4.2 *Significance of Results*

The contextual and finds data indicate a sequence of activity on the site from the late Saxon to the medieval periods. The late Saxon pit provides limited insight into settlement activity in the immediate vicinity. Similar but much more extensive late Saxon settlement remains have been found in recent years to the south of Stotfold (Albion Archaeology 2011). The artefact-free, possible medieval enclosure or field boundary ditches suggest a change of use to agricultural land during that period.

Given the small size of the site and the limitations of the recovered data, there is no potential for further analysis of the artefacts and ecofacts. Accordingly, this report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website (ref. no: albionar1-197967). The archive of finds and records generated during the project will be deposited at Bedford Museum (accession number BEDFM: 2014.85).



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6. APPENDIX 1: FINDS ASSEMBLAGES

6.1 Introduction

Three features yielded a small assemblage comprising pottery, animal bone and a worked flint (Table 1).

Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds Summary
107	Pit [145]	108	Late Saxon	Pottery (9g); animal bone (18g)
107	Pit [145]	109	Late Saxon	Pottery (36g); animal bone (36g); worked flint (10g)
112	Ditch	113	Undated	Animal bone (123g)
122	Pit [145]	123	Late Saxon	Pottery (2g)

Table 1: Artefact Summary

6.2 Pottery

Ten pottery sherds (47g), representing seven vessels were recovered, from the fills of pit [145]. The assemblage is highly fragmented, with a mean sherd weight of 4g, although not particularly abraded. Three fabric types were identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 2).

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Wt (g)	Fill / Sherd No.
B01	St Neots type ware	5	22	(108):1, (109):2, (123):2
B01A	St Neots type ware (orange)	4	16	(108):1, (109):3
B01C	St Neots type ware (mixed)	1	9	(109):1

Table 2: Pottery type series

All sherds are datable to the late Saxon period (*c.* 850–1150) and comprise wheel-thrown, shell-tempered wares in the St Neots-type tradition. Body sherds dominate, ranging in thickness from 2–6mm, although two sherds from a bowl with an inturned rim occur. Pottery of late Saxon date, including these St Neots type wares, is well-attested from the large-scale excavations to the south of Stotfold (Albion Archaeology 2011), although, interestingly, the ceramic assemblage recovered from previous excavations within the school site (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2010), dated to the medieval and later periods.

6.3 Other Finds

The upper fill (109) of pit [107] contained a tertiary flint flake fragment (10g), fashioned from dark grey/black opaque flint. The object has sustained damage to both proximal and distal ends.

6.4 Ecofacts

Twenty pieces of undiagnostic animal bone (177g) were collected, the majority from undated ditch [112]. Fragments have a mean weight of 8g and are moderately abraded. No evidence for gnawing, burning or butchery was observed. Anatomical elements are limb bones (mainly shafts), mandible fragments and loose molars, the latter probably deriving from a sheep or goat.



7. APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DETAILS



Area: 1
 Extent (ha): 0.015
 OS Co-ordinates: TL2206536915
 Description: Excavation area within footprint of two-storey classroom extension

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Concrete	Light grey concrete car park surface. c. 0.10m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Levelling layer	Loose light brown yellow sandy gravel . C. 0.07m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Levelling layer	Light pink red modern brick fragments. C. 0.10-0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small stones. Occasional post-medieval / modern brick fragments. C. 0.14-0.28m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Buried subsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones. C. 0.12m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Buried subsoil	Friable mid grey orange clay silt . Small patches of orange sand and mid grey silt. c. 0.11m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Natural	Friable light grey yellow silty sand . With small patches of light grey silt and large patches of light orange grey sandy silt.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Pit	Oval sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.2m, min depth 0.66m, min length 1.3m. Excavated segment of pit [145].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Lower fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
109	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
110	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 0.45m, min depth 0.18m. Excavated segment of ditch [144].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Fill	Friable mid yellow grey clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.39m, min depth 0.43m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
114	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: steep base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.35m, min depth 0.14m. Excavated segment of ditch [146].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.35m, min depth 0.1m. Excavated segment of ditch [146].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
117	Levelling layer	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
118	Treethrow	Sub-oval sides: 45 degrees base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 1.39m, min depth 0.26m, min length 2.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
119	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
120	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
121	Upper fill	Friable mid yellow grey clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: 1
Extent (ha): 0.015
OS Co-ordinates: TL2206536915
Description: Excavation area within footprint of two-storey classroom extension

122	Pit	Sides: near vertical dimensions: min depth 0.34m. Excavated segment of pit [145] - relationship section only, not fully excavated.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
123	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
124	Treethrow	Irregular sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.8m, min depth 0.23m, min length 2.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
125	Primary fill	Friable light grey orange sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
126	Main fill	Friable mid grey sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
127	Treethrow	Irregular sides: assymetrical base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, min diameter 0.18m. Same tree bole as [124].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
128	Primary fill	Friable mid grey orange silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
129	Secondary fill	Friable mid grey sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
130	Ditch	Curving linear sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.33m, min depth 0.1m. Excavated segment of ditch [144].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
131	Fill	Friable light orange grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
132	Ditch	Curving linear sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.28m, min depth 0.04m. Excavated segment of ditch [144].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
133	Fill	Friable light orange grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
134	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.35m, min depth 0.14m. Excavated segment of ditch [144].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
135	Fill	Friable light orange grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk. With patches of mid grey clay silt.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
136	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: steep base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.4m, min depth 0.27m. Excavated segment of ditch [146].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
137	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones. With patches of orange silt.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
138	Treethrow	Curving linear sides: steep base: v-shaped dimensions: min breadth 0.24m, min depth 0.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
139	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-large stones. With patches of light grey silt.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
140	Treethrow	Sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.98m, min depth 0.23m. Feature investigated at edge of southern baulk, truncated by modern service trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
141	Fill	Friable mid yellow grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
142	Treethrow	Irregular sides: assymetrical base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.9m, min depth 0.25m, min length 1.43m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
143	Fill	Friable mid yellow grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
144	General number	General number for cut of gully / ditch excavated as segments [110], [130], [132], [134].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
145	General number	General number for cut of pit excavated as segments [107], [122].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
146	General number	General number for cut of gully / ditch excavated as segments [114], [116], [136].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: 1
Extent (ha): 0.015
OS Co-ordinates: TL2206536915
Description: Excavation area within footprint of two-storey classroom extension

147	Treethrow	Sub-oval sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 1.3m, min depth 0.25m, min length 1.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
148	Fill	Friable mid yellow grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

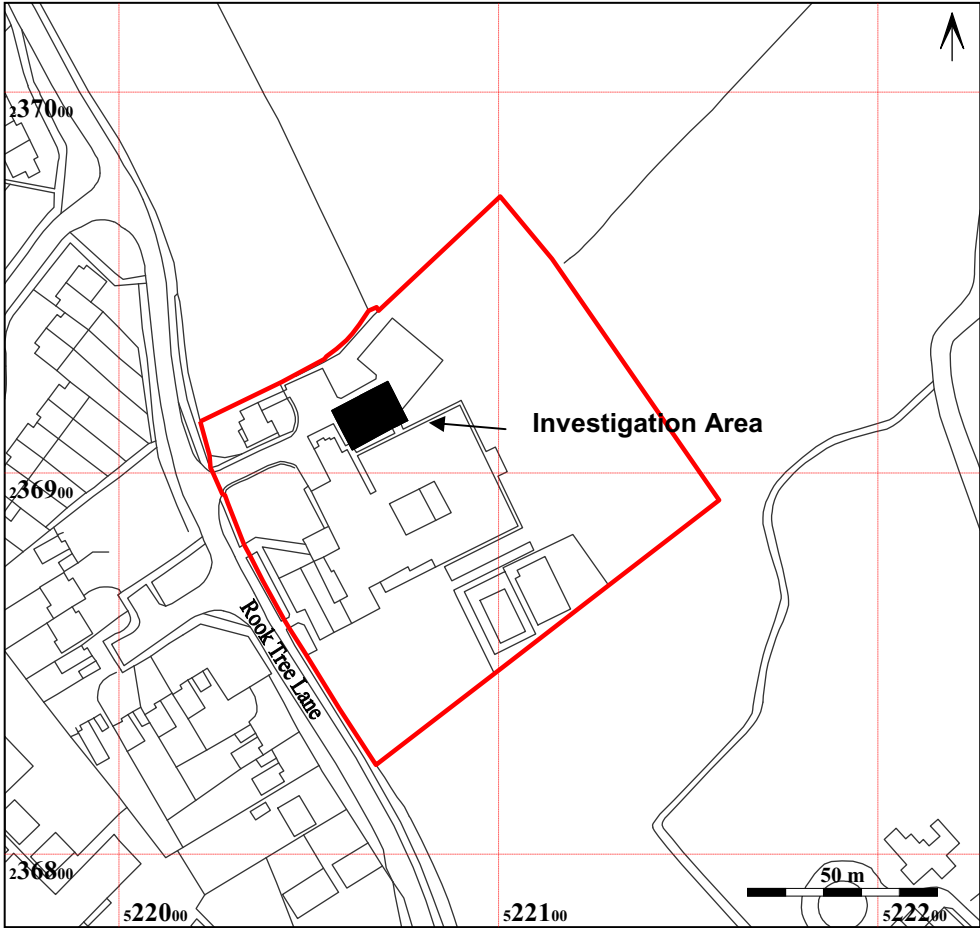
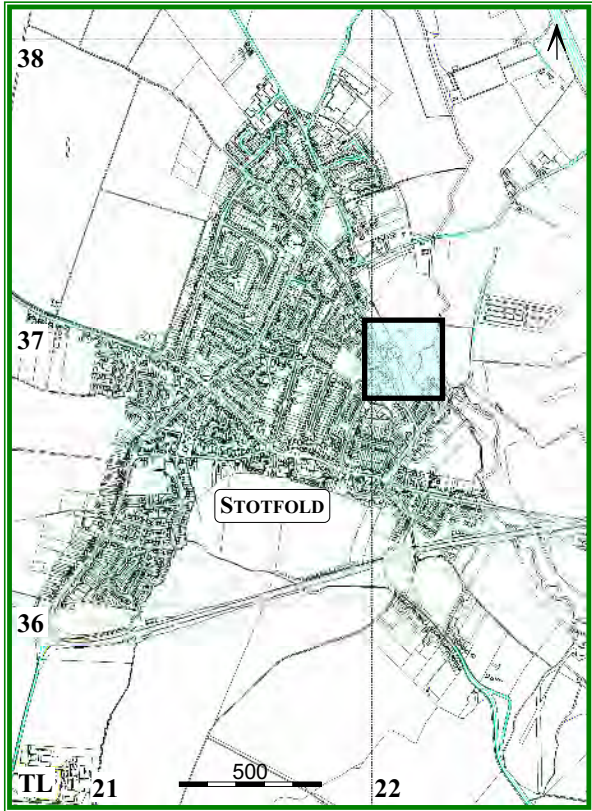


Figure 1: Site location

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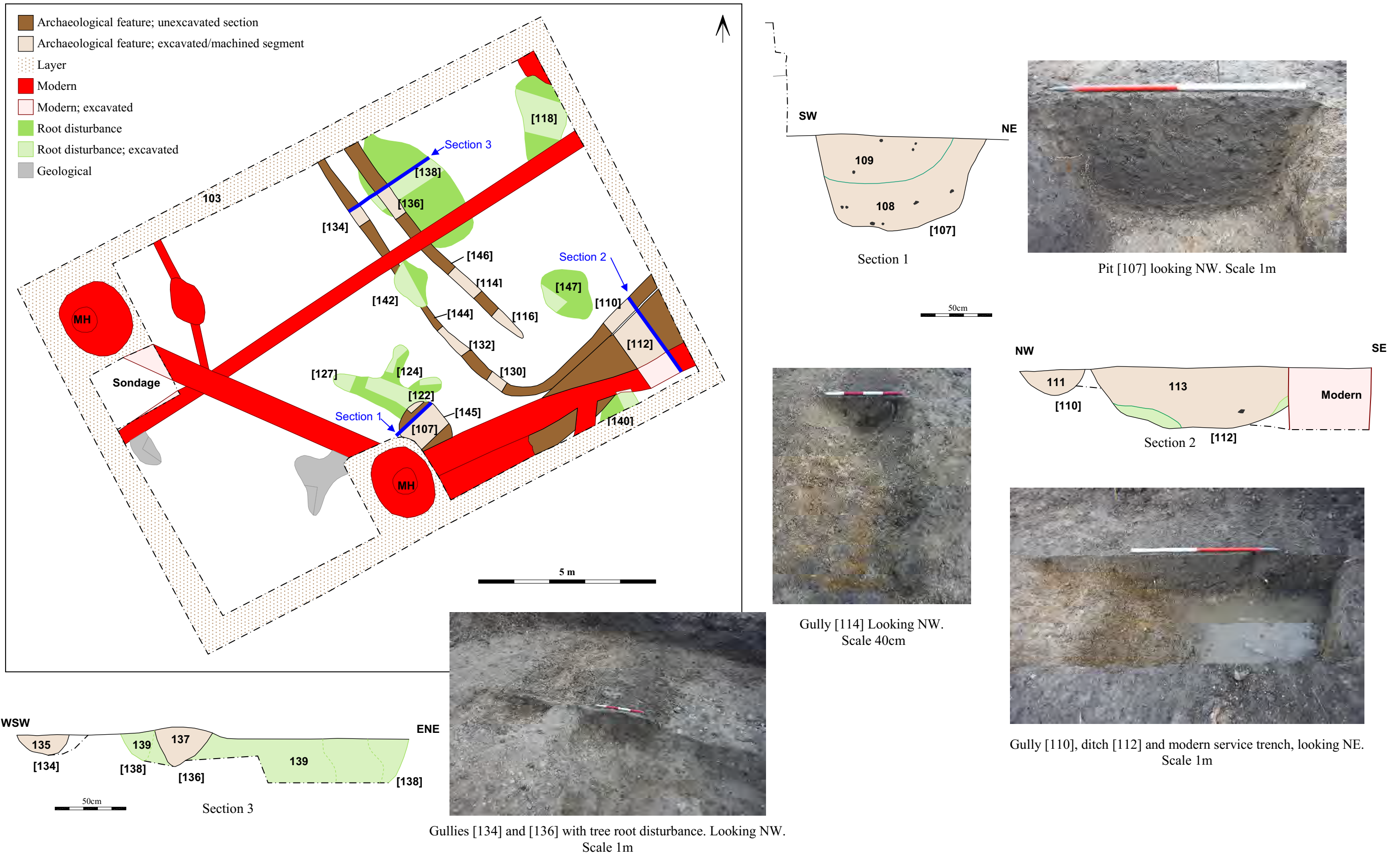


Figure 2: Excavation results

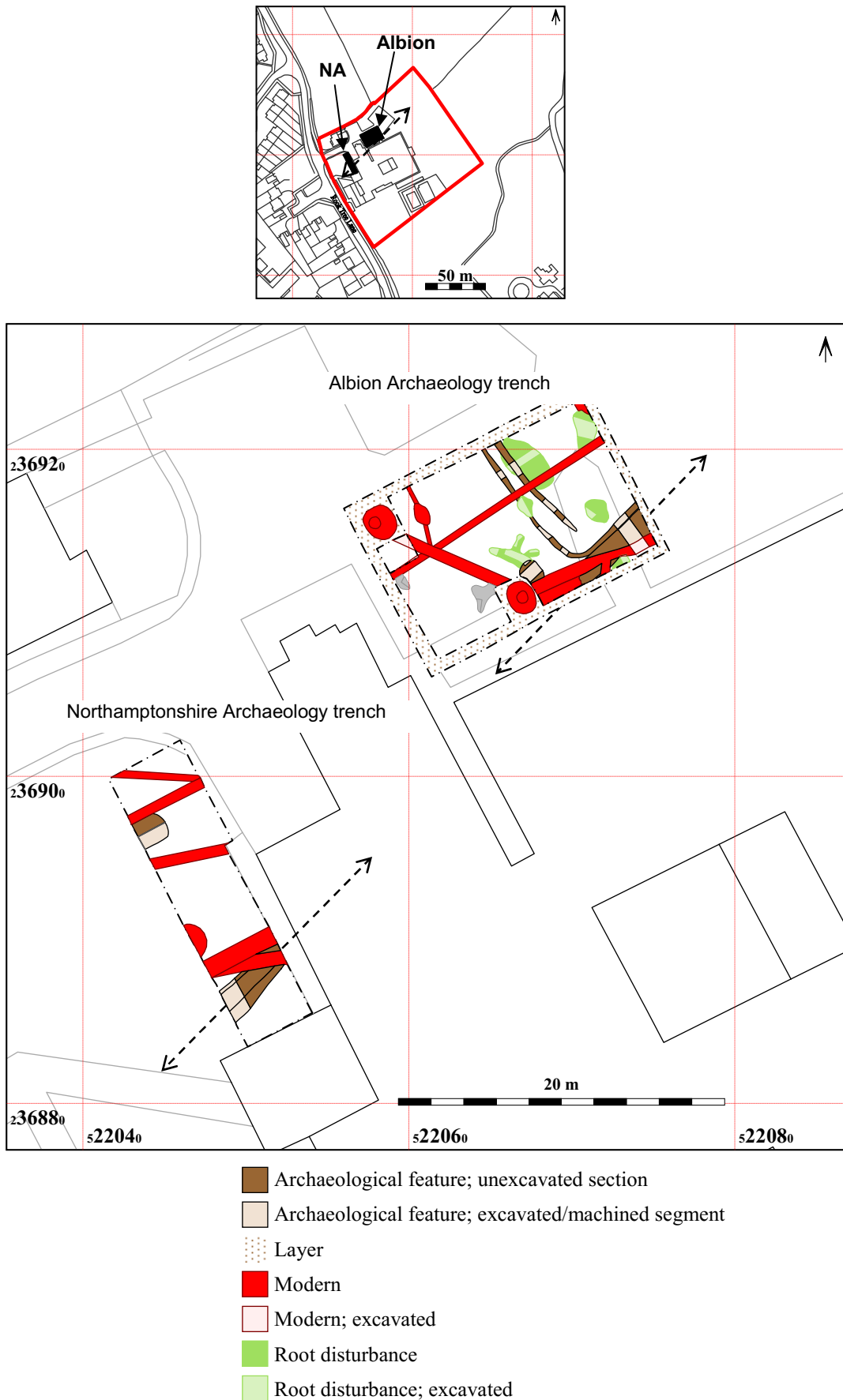


Figure 3: Adjacent archaeological excavation results

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Albion
archaeology



Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford
MK42 0AS

Telephone 01234 294000
Email office@albion-arch.com
www.albion-arch.com

