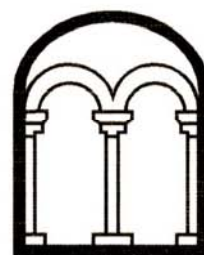


**2 TOTTERNHOE ROAD
EATON BRAY
BEDFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



**2 TOTTERNHOE ROAD
EATON BRAY
BEDFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Project: TR2017
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Compiled by	Edited by	Approved by
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Produced for:
Bob Harrington Design Ltd
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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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The project was commissioned by Bob Harrington Design Ltd on behalf of Stockgrove Homes 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), Ben Carroll (Archaeological Supervisor) and Victoria Hainsworth (Assistant Archaeological Supervisor). This report has been prepared by Ian Turner and edited by Robert Wardill (Project Manager) with contributions from Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). The figures have been produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council
BCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
PDA	Proposed development area
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Central Bedfordshire Council granted planning consent for the construction of a four-bedroom house with a detached garage (CB/14/03858/FULL) at 2 Totternhoe Road, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire.

The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that the development site had the potential to contain heritage assets with archaeological interest. Consequently, a condition (no. 13) was attached to the planning permission. The CBCA issued a Brief for Stage 1 of the archaeological investigation (CBC2014), which was to comprise evaluation by trial trench. If significant archaeological remains were encountered during this stage, further archaeological investigation might be required (Stages 2 and 3).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to produce a written scheme of investigation (Albion Archaeology 2014a) and to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site. The results of the evaluation are set out in this report.

The site is situated on the eastern side of Totternhoe Road, opposite the Five Bells PH. It is c. 0.1ha in size, centred on grid reference SP 96968 20956. It lies on level ground at an average height of 100m OD.

The trial trenching took place between 3rd and 19th March 2015. It comprised two 2m-wide trenches, measuring 12.5m and 5m respectively, positioned within the proposed footprint of the new residential unit and garage. A contingency for an additional 15sqm of trenching to further investigate features and deposits at the north end of Trench 2 was requested by the CBCA

The trial trench evaluation revealed a sequence of activity from the medieval period to the post-medieval period within Trench 2. Trench 1 contained no archaeological features.

The medieval remains comprised six ditches and an erosional hollow. The moderate amounts of pottery recovered from the features and their close grouping within Trench 2 are sufficient to indicate that the ditches are enclosure boundary features. They are likely to be associated with domestic settlement activity, possibly within the backyard of a dwelling fronting onto Totternhoe Road.

A late medieval / early post-medieval quarry pit extended beyond the southern end of the trench. Artefacts indicate that it remained as a depression within the local landscape until at least the 17th century.

A series of post-medieval ditches truncated the medieval features. Their differing alignment suggests re-organisation of the layout of boundaries in the area. Two stone-filled post-pads indicate the presence of a structure; it could be relatively modern in date, given that the features survive immediately below the topsoil.

The revealed features are tangible evidence for the morphology of settlement development within a small area of Eaton Bray through the medieval and post-medieval periods. They confirm that this part of the modern village lies within the postulated extent of the medieval village. The nature of the remains within Trench 2 suggests there



is a high potential for the survival of further features of these periods in the immediate vicinity, although there were no archaeological features in Trench 1. The medieval and post-medieval remains are of particular interest in the light of regional research themes regarding the origin and development of rural settlement types and the variation and chronology of settlement patterns in different parts of Bedfordshire.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Central Bedfordshire Council granted planning consent for the construction of a four-bedroom house with a detached garage (CB/14/03858/FULL) at 2 Totternhoe Road, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire.

The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that the proposed development area (PDA) was located within an area with the potential to preserve heritage assets with archaeological interest. Accordingly, condition 13 of the planning consent required the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation prior to the commencement of the development.

The CBCA issued a Brief for Stage 1 of the archaeological investigation (CBC2014), which was to comprise evaluation by trial trenching. Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Bob Harrington Design Ltd, on behalf of Stockgrove Homes Ltd, to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Albion Archaeology 2014a) in response to the brief issued by the CBCA and to conduct a programme of archaeological field evaluation in advance of the construction of the new dwelling.

The overall purpose of the investigation was to assess the potential impact of the proposed scheme on heritage assets that might be present within the PDA. The results of the evaluation are set out in this report.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The PDA is located within the village of Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire. It is *c.* 0.1ha in size, centred on grid reference SP 96968 20956. It lies on level ground at an average height of 100m OD. It is situated on the eastern side of Totternhoe Road, opposite the Five Bells PH, which lies north of the junction of Totternhoe Road, Northall Road and the High Street in the centre of Eaton Bray (Figure 1).

At the time of the fieldwork the PDA was a private residential plot, occupied by a detached house and its driveway to the north and its garden to the south. It was surrounded by other residential properties in the north, east and south; the boundaries comprised wooden fences and hedges. The southern boundary was lined with mature trees.

Eaton Bray lies on the northern slope of the Greensand Ridge and the underlying geology consists of outcrops of Upper Greensand Formation and West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation. Drift geology consists of “head” deposits made up of clay, silt, sand and gravel. The PDA lies directly at the junction of two drift soil types, the Gault and Chalky Marl.

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

A heritage statement (Albion Archaeology 2014b) submitted in support of the planning application presented the known archaeological background to the site. It acknowledged that the PDA had archaeological potential and stated that the developmental impact would be “low to high, depending upon the precise nature



of both the remains and particular groundworks that affect them”.

In summary, Eaton Bray is medieval in origin and the PDA lies within the postulated extent of the medieval village, on the eastern edge of the central village green that lies at the crossing of its three main roads. Northall Road and the High Street were lined with thin strips of common land.

A recent evaluation and subsequent excavation at Park Lane, Eaton Bray, at the back of the White Horse PH to the west of the green (EBD 1081), revealed evidence for late Saxon/Saxo-Norman and medieval pits, including a well, dating to the 12th–13th century. The remains represent backyard activity to the rear of potential plots along the village green and/or the market place.

In the post-medieval period the green became the central market place and was encroached on by a number of property plots, most notably the 19th-century Five Bells PH and the PDA itself.

The lack of records within the HER of previous archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the PDA means that the surviving heritage assets are heavily weighed towards the post-medieval period and upstanding remains. This does not mean that below-ground assets do not potentially exist; they may simply have not yet been recorded.

1.4 Project Objectives

The principal purpose of the Stage 1 evaluation was to gather information on possible sub-surface archaeological heritage assets at the site. The archaeological trial trenching aimed to determine:

- the date, nature, and extent of any archaeological remains within the PDA;
- the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits within the PDA;
- the relationship of any remains found to surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- the potential for palaeo-environmental remains that could elucidate local environmental conditions.

The location of the PDA within the historic core of the village of Eaton Bray (HER 16884) suggested that the evaluation had the potential to identify archaeological deposits relating to the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval development of the village. The investigation of rural Saxon and medieval settlements has been identified as a local and regional archaeological research objective (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 24–25, Oake 2007, 14 and Medlycott 2011, 70).

The CBCA brief (2014) also stated that Iron Age remains had recently been recorded, *c.* 120m to the south-west of the PDA. The potential presence of later prehistoric remains could have furthered understanding of earlier landscape development and settlement patterns, the relationship between settlement and enclosure (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 21 and Oake et al. 2007, 11–12) and



the ritual codes underlying the later prehistoric and Roman periods (Oake et al. 2007, 12 and Medlycott 2011, 48), all of which are regional archaeological research objectives.



2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below. A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2014a).

2.1 Methodological Standards

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

Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001).
ALGAO	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. EAA Occasional Paper No. 14</i> (2003)
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)
CifA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (updated 2014)
Luton Culture	<i>Procedure For Preparing Archaeological Archives For Deposition With Luton Culture 2010 - with minor updates July 2013</i>

The project archive will be deposited at Luton Museum (Entry Number LTNMG 1121; accession number applied for). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-198169) in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

2.2 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching took place between 3rd and 19th March 2015. It comprised two 2m-wide trenches, measuring 12.5m and 5m respectively, positioned within the proposed footprint of the new residential unit and garage (Figure 1). A contingency for an additional 15sqm of trenching to further investigate features and deposits at the north end of Trench 2 was requested by the CBCA.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. All excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion staff with external specialists consulted as necessary. Any potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's pro forma sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique number sequence, commencing at 100. Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***)



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All features and deposits revealed within the trial trenches are summarised below and shown on Figure 2. Each is allocated a unique context number. Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***). Detailed information is provided within Appendix 1.

Where the same feature has been investigated and recorded at different locations, multiple numbers will have been used in order to separate any artefacts. In such cases, the feature will be discussed under a general number with the other applicable numbers being listed as a footnote.

The recovered artefacts are summarised within this section and discussed in detail in Appendix 2.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The varied overburden and geological deposits are described stratigraphically, from uppermost to lowest.

Trench 1

(100) 0.40–0.45m thick layer of dark grey-black sandy silt with occasional modern pottery (willow pattern) and roof tile fragments — the extant garden topsoil.

(101) 0.13–0.20m thick layer of mid brown-grey silt with occasional small and medium stones — subsoil.

The underlying undisturbed geological deposit (102) comprised light brown grey clay silt.

Trench 2

(205) 0.04m thick stone slabs forming a patio at the north end of the trench.

(204) 0.08–0.15m thick layer of concrete levelling beneath the patio stones.

(203) 0.03–0.11m thick layer of loose red modern brick and roof tile fragments — levelling for the patio.

(200) 0.26–0.30m thick layer of dark grey-black sandy silt with moderate amounts of modern pottery (willow pattern), roof tile fragments and bottle glass fragments — the extant garden topsoil.

(201) 0.11–0.22m thick layer of mid grey silty clay with occasional medium stones — subsoil.

The underlying undisturbed geological deposits comprised light grey-white chalky silt with patches of small and medium stones (202).

3.3 Archaeological Features and Deposits

Trench 1 did not contain any archaeological features. The subsoil layer (101) produced a small number of fragments of late medieval / early post-medieval roof tile of 15–16th-century date.

Trench 2 contained archaeological features, comprising: six ditches and an



erosional hollow of medieval date; a quarry pit of late medieval / early post-medieval date; two post-medieval ditches; and a modern drain trench. These features are discussed below in chronological order from earliest to latest.

3.4 Medieval Features (1150–1500)

3.4.1 Parallel inter-cutting enclosure ditches

Three inter-cutting ditches were identified on a NNW-SSE alignment along the western side of Trench 2 (Plate 1).

The earliest ditch in the sequence [266] terminated 0.80m from the north baulk where it was greatly truncated by later ditch [290]. It contained two silty fills, which produced no artefacts.

The second ditch in the sequence [290]¹ was located directly above the earlier ditch; it curved to the west and then to the east within the trench. It contained silty clay fills, which produced 12th–14th-century pottery. The presence of a piece of ferrous tap slag suggests iron-working in the vicinity.

The third ditch, [272], was located to the west of, and truncated, ditch [290]. It too produced 12th–14th-century pottery.

The three inter-cutting ditches are interpreted as boundary ditches maintaining a significant boundary, possibly to a domestic enclosure, evinced by the presence of pottery within the ditch deposits. The earliest ditch terminal [266] suggests the presence of an enclosure entrance, which was later blocked when later ditch [290] was dug. The boundary was maintained by the creation of ditch [272] which was located slightly further to the west. The enclosure ditches are judged to be medieval in date on the basis of the pottery that they produced.

3.4.2 Three shallow ditches

Three shallow ditches were identified within the northern half of Trench 2; two were on a NNW-SSE alignment; the third was aligned NE-SW (Plate 2).

Ditch [288]² was visible for 3.3m before being truncated to the west, north and south by later features. Its varied silty clay fills produced sherds of 12th–13th-century pottery. Ditch [289]³ was visible for 2.6m before being truncated to the north; it terminated within the trench to the south. Its silty fills produced sherds of 13th–14th-century pottery.

NE-SW aligned ditch [291]⁴ was visible for 3m before being truncated by a post-medieval ditch. It too produced sherds of 13th–14th-century pottery (Plate 4).

¹ Ditch [290] also assigned numbers [207], [209], [225] and [280].

² Ditch [288] also assigned numbers [229], [234] and [248].

³ Ditch [289] also assigned numbers [231] and [250].

⁴ Ditch [291] also assigned numbers [212], [216] and [281].



These shallow ditches probably define part of a small enclosure. Ditch [289] is probably a partial re-cut of ditch [288]. Ditch [291] may be a continuation of ditch [288]. The ditches are located immediately east of the more substantial enclosure boundary ditches; they follow a similar curve, suggesting that they are all contemporary. This conclusion is reinforced by the presence of a very similar pottery assemblage in both groups of features.

3.4.3 Medieval erosional hollow

A shallow feature [210] was identified at the north-east corner of Trench 2. It was sub-oval in plan with shallow concave sides and an uneven base. Its silty fill produced 12th–13th-century pottery. The feature is interpreted as an erosional hollow — a disturbed area created by repeated human or animal footfall.

3.5 Late Medieval / Early Post-medieval Quarry Pit (1400–1600)

A large feature [254] was identified towards the south end of Trench 2; it continued beyond the edge of the trench to the east, west and south (Plate 3). The feature was investigated by a combination of machine- and hand-excavation; it was found to be at least 1.50m deep. Part of the northern edge of the feature was identified, albeit truncated by later features; where exposed the edge sloped down at 45 degrees.

The feature contained multiple deposits that varied from light orange-grey sandy silt with patches of gravel to dark grey silt. One of the lower deposits contained 12th–13th-century medieval pottery. The sequence of higher deposits produced late medieval / early post-medieval roof tile fragments.

Interpretation of the feature is problematic due to its unknown total size and shape. It may have originally been excavated as a gravel quarry pit. The varied nature and eccentric angle of slope of some of the deposits is suggestive of rapid back filling which is characteristic of quarrying activity where a seam is followed and unwanted material is thrown behind into the area already excavated. The artefact evidence appears to indicate that the feature filled up fairly slowly once the initial quarrying was over; the medieval pottery is likely to be residual and derive from the ditches that the quarry truncated.

The resultant depression in the ground surface could have survived for some centuries, silting up gradually over time. A pond *c.* 45m to the south of the PDA is illustrated on the 1860 map of the area (Albion 2014b). The uppermost, more horizontal deposits within the feature may represent deliberate backfilling to level the level the surface prior to a change of use.



3.6 Post-medieval Features (1500–1750)

3.6.1 Property boundary ditch

Ditch [218]⁵ was identified towards the north end of Trench 2 on an ENE-WSW alignment (Plate 4). It was 2.95m wide and 0.54m deep and contained six deposits that produced frequent fragments of roof tile and occasional sherds of late medieval / early post-medieval pottery. Tip lines within the deposits suggest that building materials were dumped into the ditch. The feature probably represents a property boundary ditch.

3.6.2 Ditches

Ditch [238] and its parallel re-cut [240] were identified towards the centre of Trench 2 on a broadly east-west alignment (Plate 5). Their silty fills produced sherds of 17th-century date. Their location suggests that quarry pit [254] had been largely backfilled by the time these ditches were excavated. Again, the ditches are likely to represent a property boundary.

3.6.3 Post-pads

A circular feature [277] was identified towards the western limit of the expanded Trench 2 (Plates 6 and 8). It contained large blocks of clunch that were neatly butted up to each other, suggesting careful selective placement to achieve a flat circle of stone. The stones were placed within a shallow ‘cut’ that was 0.72m in diameter and 0.11m deep.

A second, similar stone-filled feature [283] was located 0.45m to the south on the edge of the expanded trench (Plates 6 and 7). The shape-in-plan of this feature is not certain, as it continued beyond the trench edge; however, it appeared to be oval or linear. It was at least 0.90m long, 0.75m wide and 0.42m deep. A single large fragment of late medieval / post-medieval tile appeared to have been placed horizontally within the feature.

Both features are interpreted as stone-filled ‘pads’ to support substantial timber posts, preventing them from sinking and providing a degree of protection from rot. The post-pads probably indicate the presence of a timber structure but in the absence of any evidence for floor levels etc. the character of any such structure remains unknown. The post-pads are at a high level in the stratigraphic sequence for the trench — feature [283] was observed immediately below topsoil — and are, therefore, no earlier than post-medieval in date.

3.7 Modern Features (1750+)

3.7.1 Drain

A linear east-west aligned feature with vertical sides and a flat base was identified directly below the topsoil truncating ditch [240]. The feature did not contain a pipe but did contain a large circular discoloured deposit close to its base suggesting that it may have been a ‘mole drain’. It is interpreted as a

⁵ Ditch [218] also assigned number [214].



‘machine’-cut drainage feature of relatively recent date.

3.7.2 Tree-throws

Two curving linear features in Trench 2 were investigated and were judged to be tree-throws based on their undercutting profiles and pale, sterile deposits. They predated the archaeological features in the trench.

A tree-throw in Trench 1 had been caused by the removal of a tree in recent weeks as part of the current development.



4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 *Summary of Results*

The trial trench evaluation revealed a sequence of activity from the medieval period to the post-medieval period within Trench 2. Trench 1 contained no archaeological features. The medieval remains within Trench 2 comprised six ditches and an erosional hollow. The later remains comprised a late medieval / early post-medieval quarry pit, three post-medieval ditches and two stone-filled post-pads that were no earlier than post-medieval in date. Both trenches also contained a number of modern features.

The moderate amounts of pottery recovered from the medieval features and their close contemporary positional grouping within Trench 2 are sufficient to indicate that the ditches are enclosure boundary features. They are likely to be associated with domestic settlement activity, possibly within the backyard of a dwelling fronting onto Totternhoe Road. The erosional hollow evinces disturbance by human or animal footfall.

The late medieval / early post-medieval quarry pit is extensive and could have furnished chalky deposits and gravel for daub production. Artefacts from the upper fills of the quarry pit suggest that it remained a depression within the local landscape until at least the 17th century; for part of that time it may have functioned as a pond.

The post-medieval ditches truncate the medieval enclosure boundaries and their different alignment suggests spatial re-organisation of the area. The northern ditch contained a tip line of roof tiles, dumped as rubbish into the ditch; they probably derived from a nearby demolished structure.

Two stone-filled post-pads stratigraphically post-date the northern post-medieval ditch. They indicate the presence of a structure, although its function remains unknown. The post-pads lie immediately below topsoil and are, therefore, potentially relatively modern in date.

4.2 *Significance of the Archaeological Remains*

The revealed features are tangible evidence for the morphology of settlement development within a small area of Eaton Bray through the medieval and post-medieval periods. They confirm that this part of the modern village does lie within the postulated extent of the medieval village.

The nature of the remains within Trench 2 suggests there is a high potential for the survival of further features of these periods in the immediate vicinity. Interestingly, however, no archaeological remains were present in Trench 1. The medieval and post-medieval remains are of particular interest in light of regional research themes regarding the origin and development of the different rural settlement types and the dating of greens and green-side settlements (Medlycott 2011, 70). They also shed light on the variation and chronology of settlement patterns in different parts of Bedfordshire (Oake et al. 2007, 14).



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6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 5.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.45 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 96963: Northing: 20947)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 96958: Northing: 20948)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones With occasional modern china and bottle glass fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Friable light brown grey clay silt A pale uniform deposit consistent along the trench. A sterile, geological deposit, c. 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 12.50 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.47 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 96969: Northing: 20961)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 96969: Northing: 20948)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones Occasional roof tile, bottle glass and plastic fragments. 0.26-0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Friable mid grey silty clay occasional small chalk, occasional medium stones 0.11-0.22m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Compact light grey white chalky silt moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Levelling layer	Loose mid red hardcore Modern tile fragments with occasional brick fragments. 0.03-0.11m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Levelling layer	Hard light yellow grey concrete 0.08-0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	External surface	Extant stone patio surface. 0.04m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Ditch	Only ditch edge exposed against baulk Partial excavation undertaken to confirm side profile. Same as ditch [209], [225], [280] and [290].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Fill	Friable light brown grey silty clay occasional small chalk, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
209	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: steep dimensions: min depth 0.6m Profile of this earlier ditch - General number [290] - was just visible although greatly truncated by later ditches [238] and [240].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210		base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.7m, min depth 0.1m, min length 1.5m An erosional hollow created by repeated human or animal footfall.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
211	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
212	Ditch	Same as [216], [281] and [291]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
213	Fill	Friable light green grey silt moderate small chalk, occasional medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
214	Ditch	Same as [218].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
215	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small chalk, occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
216	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.74m, min depth 0.11m Same as [212], [281] and [291]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
217	Fill	Friable light green grey silt moderate small chalk, occasional medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
218	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 2.95m, min depth 0.54m Same as [214].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
219	Primary fill	Friable light green grey sandy clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
220	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, frequent medium-large stones Occasional fragments of clunch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
221	Lower fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-large stones Occasional fragments of clunch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
222	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones Frequent large fragments of tile. Moderate large fragments of clunch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
223	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 12.50 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.47 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 96969; Northing: 20961)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 96969; Northing: 20948)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
224	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
225	Ditch	Linear sides: convex Same as [207], [209], [280] and [290].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Upper fill	Friable mid grey silty clay occasional small chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
226	Lower fill	Friable light green grey clay silt moderate small chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
227	Lower fill	Friable light brown grey silty clay moderate small chalk Natural gradual silting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
228	Upper fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay moderate small chalk, moderate medium stones Natural gradual silting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
229	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.71m, min depth 0.2m, min length 3.25m Same as [234], [248] and [288]. It was truncated by later ditch [289].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
230	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt moderate small chalk, occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
231	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.64m, min depth 0.23m, min length 2.6m Same as [250] and [289]. It truncated earlier ditch [288].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
232	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
234	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, min depth 0.3m Same as [229], [248] and [288]. It was truncated by later ditch [238].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
235	Primary fill	Friable light green yellow chalky clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
237	Upper fill	Firm light blue grey clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
238	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.8m, min depth 0.33m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
239	Fill	Firm light grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
240	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: min breadth 2.05m, min depth 0.64m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
241	Primary fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
242	Fill	Friable light brown grey silty gravel frequent small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
243	Upper fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
248	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.4m, min depth 0.18m This ditch is the same as [229], [234] and [288]. It was truncated by later parallel ditch [289].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
249	Primary fill	Friable light green grey silty clay moderate small chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
253	Secondary fill	Friable mid green grey clay silt moderate small chalk, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
250	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.03m, min depth 0.26m Cut of ditch terminal. This ditch is the same as [231] and [289]. It truncated earlier parallel ditch [288].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
251	Primary fill	Friable light grey silty clay moderate small chalk, occasional medium-large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 12.50 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.47 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 96969: Northing: 20961)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 96969: Northing: 20948)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
252	Secondary fill	Friable dark brown grey silty clay frequent small chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
254	Pit	Cut of a large deep feature that continues beyond the edge of the trench to the east, west and south.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
233	Fill	Firm dark grey silt occasional small stones An upper deposit within a large feature.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
245	Fill	Friable mid blue grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
246	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
247	Upper fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
255	Lower fill	Friable light grey clay silt occasional small chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
256	Lower fill	Friable mid grey clay silt occasional small chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
257		Friable mid grey orange clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
258	Lower fill	Friable light orange grey clay silt occasional small chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
259	Lower fill	Friable light grey orange clay silt moderate small chalk, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
260	Upper fill	Friable mid orange grey clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
261	Upper fill	Friable mid grey clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
262	Upper fill	Friable mid orange grey silty clay frequent small chalk, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
263	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
264	Upper fill	Friable mid grey silty clay occasional small chalk, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
265	Upper fill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
287	Backfill	Friable light orange grey sandy silt moderate small stones With patches of light grey sandy silt.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
266	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.94m, min depth 0.24m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
267	Primary fill	Friable light grey white clay silt frequent small chalk, frequent small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
268	Secondary fill	Friable mid green grey clay silt moderate small chalk, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
272	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.25m, min depth 0.53m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
273	Primary fill	Friable mid yellow grey clay silt frequent small chalk, frequent small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
274	Secondary fill	Friable dark yellow grey clay silt frequent small chalk, moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
275	Fill	Friable dark yellow grey clay silt frequent small chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 12.50 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.47 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 96969; Northing: 20961)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 96969; Northing: 20948)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
276	Fill	Friable dark grey black clay silt frequent flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
277	Construction horizon	Circular sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min depth 0.11m, min diameter 0.72m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
278	Stone setting	A group of clunch blocks (unworked), butted up to each other to form a circle. Blocks used measured 100mm x 80mm x 40mm to 190mm x 120mm x 80mm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
279	Backfill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay Deposit present between clunch blocks (278).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
280	Ditch	Curving linear NNW-SSE sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, min depth 0.62m Same as [207], [209], [225], [290]. This ditch truncated earlier ditch [266]. It is truncated by later ditch [272].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
269	Primary fill	Friable dark blue green silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
270	Secondary fill	Friable mid green grey clay silt moderate small chalk, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
271	Fill	Friable mid yellow grey clay silt frequent small chalk, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
281	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.55m, min depth 0.1m Same as [212], [216] and [291].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
282	Fill	Friable light orange grey clay silt occasional small chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
283	Construction horizon	NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.75m, min depth 0.42m, min length 0.9m A feature containing frequent tightly packed large stone and clunch blocks (284) and a single large tile fragment which was placed horizontally towards the top of the stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
284	Stone setting	A group of stone and clunch blocks (unworked), butted up to each other to form a circle. Blocks used measured 80mm x 80mm x 70mm to 200mm x 160mm x 150mm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
285	Fill	Friable light grey white chalky clay Deposit present between clunch blocks (278).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
286	Stone setting	Single tile fragment placed horizontally within group of stones (284). Tile measured 150mm x 125mm x 12mm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
288	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE dimensions: min length 3.25m General number for cut of ditch - excavated sections [229], [234], [248].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
289	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE dimensions: min length 2.6m General number for cut of ditch - excavated sections [231], [250].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
290	Ditch	Curving linear N-S dimensions: min length 9.m General number for cut of ditch - excavated sections [207], [209], [225], [255], 280].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
291	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: min length 3.m General number for cut of ditch - excavated sections [212], [216], [281].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



7. APPENDIX 2: ARTEFACT SUMMARY

7.1 Introduction

Seventeen deposits, the majority in Trench 2, yielded an assemblage comprising mainly pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone. A small quantity of shell and a piece of ferrous slag also occurred (Table 1).

Tr.	Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds Summary
1	101	Subsoil	101	C15-16+	Ceramic roof tile (95g)
2	207	Ditch [290]	208	C12-13	Pottery (3g)
	210	Hollow	211	C12-13	Pottery (85g)
	214	Ditch	215	C13-14	Pottery (11g)
	216	Ditch [291]	217	C12-13	Pottery (15g)
	218	Ditch	221	C13-14	Pottery (41g)
	218	Ditch	222	C16-17	Pottery (58g); ceramic roof tile (872g); animal bone (56g); shell (66g)
	225	Ditch [290]	227	C13-14	Pottery (65g)
	225	Ditch [290]	228	C13-14	Pottery (90g); ferrous slag (73g); animal bone (3g)
	229	Ditch [288]	230	C12-13	Pottery (8g)
	231	Ditch [289]	232	C13-14	Pottery (41g)
	238	Ditch	239	C17	Pottery (13g); ceramic building material (1.1kg); animal bone (65g)
	240	Ditch	241	C17	Pottery (577g); ceramic roof tile (1.1kg); animal bone (234g); shell (23g)
	240	Ditch	243	C16-17	Pottery (108g)
	248	Ditch [288]	253	C12-13	Pottery (18g)
	250	Ditch [289]	252	C13-14	Pottery (88g); animal bone (55g)
	254	Pit	233	C15-16+	Ceramic roof tile (36g); animal bone (65g); shell (31g)
	254	Pit	246	C16-17	Pottery (19g); ceramic roof tile (445g); animal bone (285g)
	254	Pit	247	C16-17	Pottery (235g); ceramic roof tile (599g)
	254	Pit	256	C12-13	Pottery (163g)
	254	Pit	257	Undated	Animal bone (70g)
	254	Pit	259	C15-16+	Ceramic roof tile (94g)
	254	Pit	264	C15-16+	Ceramic roof tile (81g)
	254	Pit	265	C16-17	Ceramic roof tile (54g)
	272	Ditch	276	C13-14	Pottery (208g); animal bone (188g)
	280	Ditch [290]	271	C12-13	Pottery (8g)
	283	Pit	285	C14-15	Pottery (2g)
	283	Pit	286	C15-16+	Ceramic roof tile (378g)

Table 1: Artefact summary by trench and feature

7.2 Pottery

Ninety-two medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds (1.8kg) were collected from sixteen features. The largest concentration (685g) derived from the fills of post-medieval ditch [240]. The material displays variable fragmentation, with single sherd weights ranging from 2–170g, although most sherds are unabraded and well preserved. Seventeen fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 2).



Fabric Type	Common name	Sherd No.	Wt (g)	Fill / Sherd No.
<i>Medieval</i>				
B07	Shell	3	40	(222):1, (228):1, (276):1
C03	Fine sand	8	68	(222):1, (227):2, (232):1, (252):1, (276):3
C04	Coarse sand	8	124	(227):1, (239):1, (252):3, (253):1, (271):1 (276):1
C05	Sand (red margins)	1	5	(256):1
C59A	Coarse sand (pasty)	22	270	(208):1, (221):1, (222):2, (228):2, (230):1 (243):1, (246):1, (252):1, (256):7, (276):5
C60	Hertfordshire-type grey ware	26	324	(215):1, (221):3, (222):1, (227):1, (228):3 (232):1, (243):1, (247):2, (252):3, (276):10
C61	Calcareous inclusions	1	26	(276):1
C67	Mixed inclusions	4	109	(211):1, (228):3
C75	Micaceous	1	15	(217):1
E01	Late medieval reduced ware	1	2	(285):1
E02	Late medieval oxidised ware	1	45	(247):1
E03	Late medieval smooth ware	1	6	(222):1
<i>Post-medieval</i>				
P01	Glazed red earthenware	11	784	(239):1, (241):8, (243):1, (247):1
P06	Slip-decorated earthenware	1	14	(222):1
P19	Mottle / speckle glazed ware	1	2	(241):1
P57	Midland yellow	2	15	(241):2
<i>Modern</i>				
P38	Creamware	1	7	(241):1

Table 2: Pottery Type Series

7.2.1 Medieval

The medieval assemblage ranges in date from the 12th–15th centuries, and comprises 76 sherds, weighing 1kg. Sherds have a mean weight of 13g, which is fairly typical for pottery of this date. The largest medieval deposit (208g) derived from the upper fill of ditch [272]. A number of medieval sherds occurred residually in later features.

Locally manufactured coarsewares, including a number of Hertfordshire-type grey wares are dominant. Characteristic of assemblages from this part of the county, fabrics predominantly occur in a range of sand-tempered fabrics. Both hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery occurs. Vessels are plain and utilitarian; forms are jars with simple everted or square rims, bowls and a possible jug. Decoration is restricted to a bowl with a thumbled rim and a wavy incised motif on the vessel interior. Three shell-tempered body sherds, known to derive from production sites on the Bucks./Beds./Northants. borders also occur. Sooting on the exterior and/or interior surfaces of a number of sand-tempered vessels confirms their use as cooking pots.

Two wheel-thrown body sherds (8g) and a rod handle from a jug (45g) in the south-east Midlands late medieval reduced ware tradition, and contemporary oxidised wares, occurred as residual finds in pits [254], [283] and ditch [218].

The ceramic profile is characteristic of a low status rural assemblage.



7.2.2 Post-medieval

Fifteen post-medieval sherds (815g) derived mainly from the fills of ditch [240]. The pottery is generally more robust than the medieval wares, with a mean sherd weight of 51g. Vessels comprise 17th-century glazed red earthenware bowls of varying size, including a pancheon with a rim diameter of 520mm, and a jar. Single sherds of slip-decorated earthenware, mottle/speckle glazed ware, and two Midland Yellow body sherds also occur.

A small sherd of 19th-century creamware is considered an intrusive find in post-medieval ditch [240].

7.3 Ceramic Building Material

Ceramic building material comprises 32 sand-tempered pieces of late medieval / post-medieval roof tile, two bricks and a modern pantile (Table 3). The largest concentrations, each weighing approximately 1kg, derived from ditches [218], [238] and [240]. Fragments are sizeable, with a mean weight of 148g, and survive in good condition. The unglazed roof tiles range in thickness from 13–16mm. Three examples with extant widths measure 155mm, 170mm and 175mm. Nine retain traces of peg holes, and five display evidence of reuse, with mortar on their surfaces and along the broken edges. Two mortared moulded brick fragments are 50mm thick, and one retains a width of 100mm.

Description	Frag. No.	Wt (g)	Fill / Fragment No.
Brick	2	717	(239):2
Curved roof tile	2	95	(233):1, (241):1
Flat roof tile (plain)	16	2773	(222):2, (239):3, (241):3, (246):3, (247):1 (259):2, (265):1, (286):1
Flat roof tile (+ peg hole)	9	837	(101):1, (222):2, (239):1, (241):4, (264):1
Flat roof tile (reused)	5	635	(241):4, (247):1
Pantile	1	119	(239):1
Total	35	5,176	

Table 3: Quantification of ceramic building material

7.4 Ecofacts

Forty-one animal bone fragments (1kg) were collected from seven features, the largest concentration (420g) from the fills of post-medieval quarry pit [254]. Individual pieces have a mean weight of 25g and generally survive in good condition, with little surface erosion. The fragments derive from mature large mammals, horse being identifiable. Diagnostic anatomical elements are mainly limb bones; rib, scapula, vertebra, mandible and teeth fragments occur in smaller quantities. None of the bones display cut marks or other signs of butchery.

Post-medieval ditches [218], [240] and quarry pit [254] produced 15 shell fragments deriving from oysters and mussels (total weight 120g).

7.5 Ferrous Slag

The upper fill (228) of medieval ditch [225] contained a piece of ferrous tap slag (73g), indicative of the smelting process.



8. APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: *albionar1-198169*

Project details

Project name	2 Totternhoe Road, Eaton Bray
Short description of the project	Central Bedfordshire Council granted planning consent for the construction of a four-bedroom house with a detached garage at 2 Totternhoe Road, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire. Stage 1 of the archaeological investigation comprised evaluation by trial trench. If significant archaeological remains were encountered during this stage, further archaeological investigation might be required (Stages 2 and 3). Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site. It revealed a sequence of activity from the medieval period to the post-medieval period within Trench 2. Trench 1 contained no archaeological features. The medieval remains comprised six ditches and an erosional hollow. The moderate amounts of pottery recovered from the features and their close grouping within Trench 2 are sufficient to indicate that the ditches are enclosure boundary features. They are likely to be associated with domestic settlement activity, possibly within the backyard of a dwelling fronting onto Totternhoe Street. A late medieval / early post-medieval quarry pit extended beyond the southern end of the trench. Artefacts indicate that it remained as a depression within the local landscape until at least the 17th century. A series of post-medieval ditches truncated the medieval features. Their differing alignment suggests re-organisation of the layout of boundaries in the area. Two stone-filled post-pads indicate the presence of a structure; it could be relatively modern in date, given that the features survive immediately below the topsoil.
Project dates	Start: 03-03-2015 End: 19-03-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TR2017 - Contracting Unit No. CB/14/03858/FULL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval QUARRY Post Medieval POST PAD Post Medieval DRAIN Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval CBM Medieval POTTERY Post Medieval SLAG Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location



Country	England
Site location	BEDFORDSHIRE SOUTH BEDFORDSHIRE EATON BRAY 2 Totternhoe Road, Eaton Bray
Study area	50.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 9696 2095 Point

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	Robert Wardill
Project supervisors	Ian Turner Ben Carroll

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Luton Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Industrial"
Physical Archive notes	To be deposited once museum collecting again. Meanwhile will be stored by Albion Archaeology
Digital Archive recipient	Albion Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Industrial" "other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Luton Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Environmental", "Industrial", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Paper Archive notes	To be deposited once museum collecting again. Meanwhile will be stored by Albion Archaeology

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	2 Totternhoe Road, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Field Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Turner, I' 'Wells, J' 'Wardill, R'
Other bibliographic details	2015/54
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology



Place of issue or
publication

Bedford

Entered by Helen Parslow (hl.parslow@albion-arch.com)

Entered on 9 April 2015

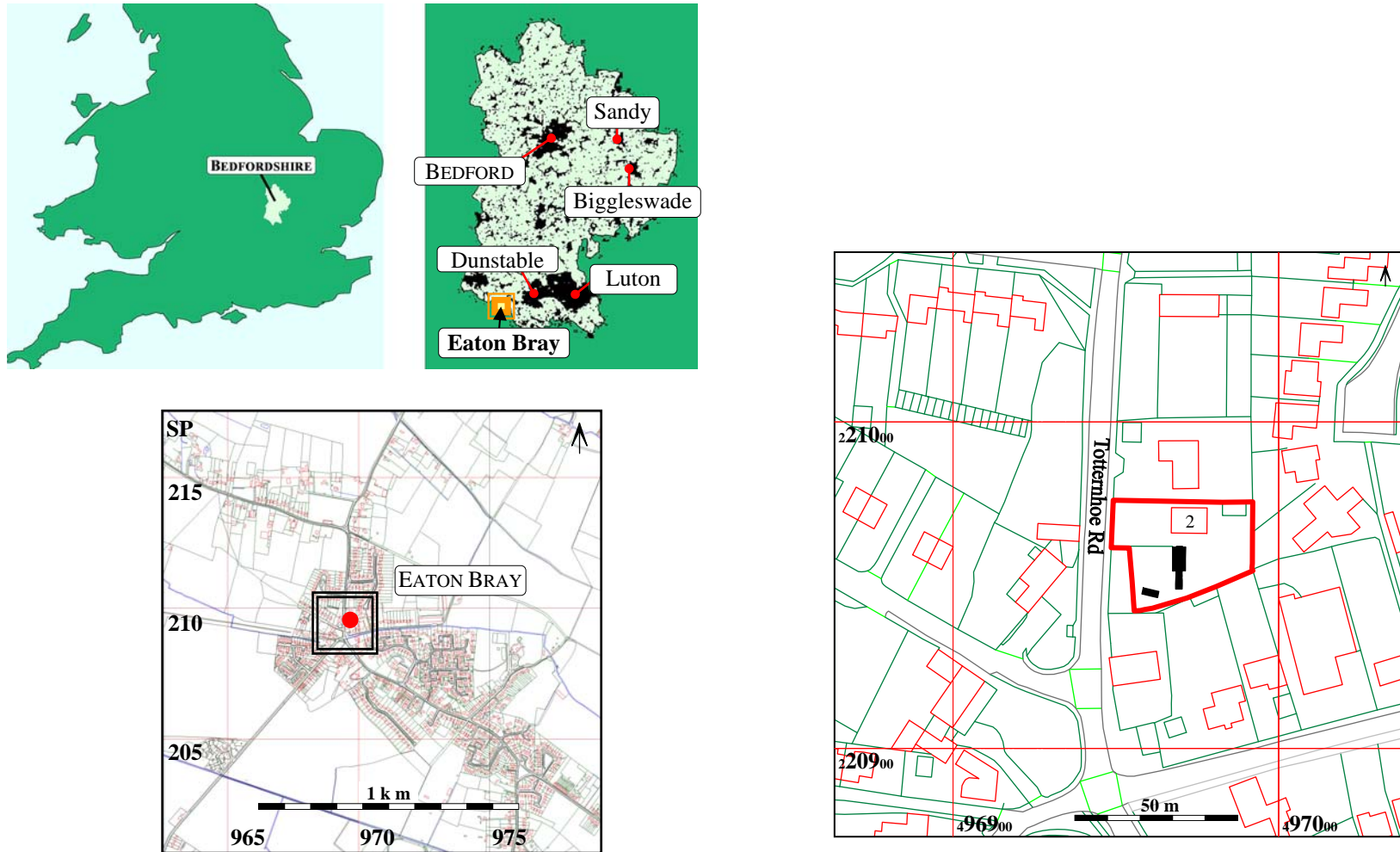


Figure 1: Site location and trench location plan

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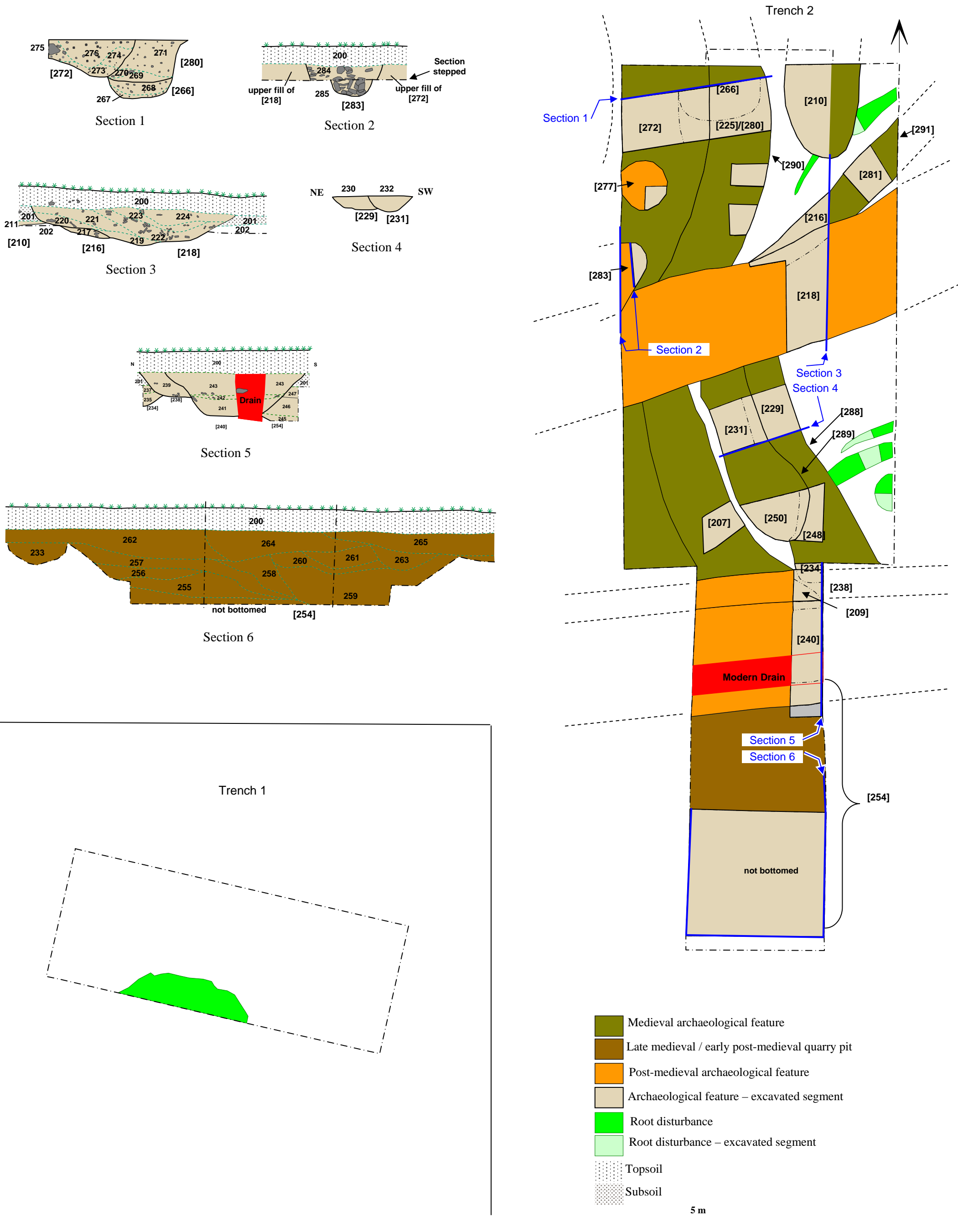


Figure 2: Trenches 1 and 2 — all features plan



Plate 1: Ditches [266], [272], [290]. Scale 1m



Plate 2: Ditches [288], [289]. Scale 1m



Plate 3: Quarry pit [254]. Scale 2m



Plate 4: Ditches [218], [291]. Scale 2m



Plate 5: Ditches [238], [240]. Scale 1m



Plate 6: Stone-filled post-pads [283], [277]. Scale 1m



Plate 7: Post-pad [283]. Scale 1m



Plate 8: Post-pad [277]. Scale 40cm



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