VALLEY FARM FLITWICK BEDFORDSHIRE

A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION, RECORDING, ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION







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Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by		
Christiane Meckseper Wiebke Starke	Mike Luke	Drew Shotliff		

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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

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The fieldwork was undertaken by Wiebke Starke (Archaeological Supervisor), Gareth Shane (Assistant Archaeological Supervisor) and Allan King (Archaeological Technician). This report was prepared by Wiebke Starke and Christiane Meckseper (Project Officer) with contributions from Joan Lightning (illustrations), Jackie Wells (Artefacts Officer) and Holly Duncan (Artefacts Manager). It was edited by Mike Luke (Project Manager) and approved by Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

Albion	Albion Archaeology
CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
HER	Central Bedfordshire Council Historic Environment Record
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-technical Summary

Land adjacent to Steppingley Road and Froghall Road, Flitwick has been allocated for mixed-use development in the Central Bedfordshire Site Allocation DPD (adopted April 2011, Policy MA2). The land is referred to hereafter as the development area. Planning permission (CB/13/00728/OUT) was granted for the construction of up to 400 new homes, business and industrial development and associated infrastructure. The proposed development also includes the demolition of the majority of the buildings of Valley Farm.

The development area lies on the north-western fringes of Flitwick, approximately 1.2km from the town centre. It is bounded to the north-west by Froghall Road, to the south-west by Steppingley Road, and to the north-east by a railway line. To the south-east is an open drain/stream, beyond which are fields and allotments.

As part of the planning application an archaeological field evaluation was undertaken (Albion 2011). As a condition of the planning permission, further archaeological investigations were required as specified in the brief issued by the CBCA in June 2013. This comprised the detailed recording of an onion shed (Albion 2013b) and archaeological excavation of six areas. The latter totalled c. 2700m² and were targeted on the locations of former evaluation trenches — Trenches 2, 22, 23, 36, 37 and 41.

A number of boundaries and land divisions were identified, representing field systems dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. A small amount of residual flint also indicates human activity in the area dating to the late Mesolithic and early Neolithic periods, even though this is not represented by sub-surface archaeological remains.

Evidence for the Roman field system was concentrated in the northern part of the site in Areas 5a and 5b, but a further Roman ditch on the same alignment near the southern boundary of the site in Area 1 suggests that the field system may have extended across the whole of the development area. Medieval and post-medieval agricultural boundary ditches and pits of indeterminate function were revealed in the centre of the site in Areas 2, 3 and 4.

The extreme scarcity of artefacts from the features suggests that the development area is located some distance from any prehistoric, Roman or medieval settlement. It appears likely that the development area has been in agricultural use since at least the Roman period. Although the identification of a Roman field system does address a regional research objective, the contextual data and artefact assemblages have no potential for further analysis.



1.1 Project Background

Land adjacent to Steppingley Road and Froghall Road, Flitwick has been allocated for mixed-use development in the Central Bedfordshire Site Allocation DPD (adopted April 2011, Policy MA2). The land is referred to hereafter as the development area. Planning permission (CB/13/00728/OUT) was granted for the construction of up to 400 new homes, business and industrial development and associated infrastructure. The proposed development also includes the demolition of the majority of the buildings of Valley Farm.

An archaeological evaluation had revealed the remains of a possible Iron Age trackway, a Roman ditch and a concentration of undated, but potentially medieval or post-medieval features (Albion Archaeology 2011). The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) also identified the existence of a well-preserved onion drying shed at Valley Farm — a building type exemplary of Bedfordshire's tradition of market gardening.

The CBCA advised that two conditions should be attached to any planning consent, requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work and building recording. This is in accordance with national planning guidelines in the form of the *National Planning Policy Framework – Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment,* which was published on 27 March 2012¹.

A brief was issued in June 2013 (CBC 2013) by the CBCA setting out the requirements for the programme of archaeological works required to address conditions 27 and 28.

1.2 Status and Purpose of this Document

This report represents the final archive report on the archaeological investigations.

1.3 Site Location and Description

The development area lies on the north-western fringes of Flitwick, approximately 1.2km from the town centre (Figure 1). Flitwick lies near the centre of the SW–NE aligned Greensand Ridge, which is a significant landscape feature. The confluence of the SW–NE aligned River Flit and one of its tributaries occurs 2km east of the town, and the actions of these rivers have dissected the ridge in this area, creating low-lying land to the north, east and south of the town.

The development area is bounded to the north-west by Froghall Road, to the south-west by Steppingley Road, and to the north-east by a railway line. To the south-east is an open drain/stream, beyond which are allotments and sports

¹ National Planning Policy Framework, published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (2012). Available at:

http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planning and building/nppf.

pitches belonging to Flitwick Leisure Centre. The tributary of the River Flit mentioned above lies approximately 135m north of the site at its closest point.

Centred on NGR TL 500 870, the development area comprises c. 15.9ha of mainly arable land, at a height of around 70–80m OD. In its south-west corner lies Valley Farm, while the north and south-east corners of the development area are small wooded areas, the former containing a small pond on the site of a former clay pit.

The geology of the development area is Lower Greensand with local deposits of Oxford Clay, Boulder Clay and glacial gravel.

1.4 Archaeological Background

Flitwick lies in a landscape with a rich archaeological heritage. An extensive area (possibly up to 10ha) of late Iron Age and Roman settlement (HER 918) is known in the vicinity of the moated 12th-century monastic site of Ruxox Farm (HER 919), *c*. 2km east of the development area. Sporadic archaeological investigations since the 1950s have identified burials, enclosures, buildings, ovens, pits, ditches and possible roads (Luke 1999, 45).

The remains of Roman viticulture have been excavated c. 1km north-east of the development area (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2010), while excavations at Hinksley Road, Flitwick (HER 573) also identified significant settlement activity dating to the middle Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods (Luke 1999). A Roman corn-drying oven was recorded c. 500m south of the development area (HER 564) (Fadden 1976), and occupation evidence and pottery kilns have also been found c. 300m to the north-east (HER 6743). Roman remains were also excavated at Ward End to the north-west of the site (HER 686).

Flitwick itself is an amalgamation of three separate settlements: Denel End, Church End and East End (Page 1912). The latter two are known to have medieval origins (HERs 17004/5), and the former probably dates to the same period. A medieval deer park is known to the west of the development area (HER 11466), while Flitwick Wood to the south (HER 13239) is listed as ancient woodland.

A set of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks (HER 5475) is recorded to the north-west of the development area near Froghall Farm. Froghall farmhouse (DBD 4149) is a Grade II listed building of 17th-century origin. Cartographic evidence suggests that the proposed development area most likely also consisted of agricultural land.

Denel End, Church End and East End all expanded in the 19th century, but could still be regarded as separate entities into the 1930s. Post-medieval industrial activity in the surrounding landscape was widespread (Albion 2011), with much of it centred on clay and sand extraction (HER 5971, 6705, 6706).

A set of cropmarks forming a series of contiguous sub-rectangular enclosures (HER 562) lies to the north of the development area. The 2011 evaluation of

the development area through geophysical survey and trial trenching (EBD1067, EBD1068) revealed no trace of the rectilinear enclosures, suggesting that they were either geological in origin or the remains of drainage (Albion 2011).

In general the evaluation revealed a relatively low level of past human activity within the development area, indicative of an agricultural landscape and with no evidence of settlement. Archaeological remains that were revealed consisted of a possible Iron Age trackway in the northern part of the development area, a Roman ditch, towards the southern end of the development area, and a concentration of undated but potentially medieval or post-medieval features towards the centre/north of the site. An extensive programme of plough soil sieving failed to reveal any significant concentrations of artefacts (Albion 2011).

1.5 Original Research Objectives

The overall purpose of the archaeological works was to determine and understand the nature, function and character of the site in its cultural and environmental setting, and to prepare and disseminate a report that fully described the findings.

Based on the results of the evaluation, it was anticipated that the development area would produce evidence for Iron Age, Roman and medieval/postmedieval activity. Based on the relevant local and regional research agendas (Oake *et al* 2007 and Medlycott 2011) and formulated in the brief and WSI (CBC 2013, Albion 2013) the following research aims were established for the excavation:

- Can a firm date be established for the potential Iron Age trackway in the northern part of the site?
- Can the trackway be associated with a contemporary field system and/or settlement?
- Can a precise date, form and function of the potentially medieval features towards the centre of the site be established?
- Can the Roman ditch in the southern part of the site be associated with a contemporary field system or settlement?



2. FIELDWORK RESULTS

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Methodological approach to area excavation

The methodology utilised during the open area excavation is described in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion 2013a). The fieldwork was undertaken between 5th and 20th September 2013.

In summary, the archaeological excavation areas totalled c. 2700m², spread over six separate areas (Figure 2). The areas were focused on the locations of evaluation trenches — Trenches 2, 22, 23, 36, 37 and 41.

2.1.2 Methodological approach to post-excavation analysis

The contextual data was assessed in order to establish whether it could provide a coherent spatial and chronological framework. This combined the contexts allocated during the excavation with the contexts from the evaluation trenches that the excavation areas were focused on. A total of 201 contexts were assigned to features, e.g. pit, boundary ditches etc. Feature interpretation was made based on the following criteria:

- Do the contexts form a coherent spatial unit *e.g.* a ditch, a pit *etc*?
- Do the contexts represent key positions in the within the stratigraphic sequence?
- Do the contexts contain suitable dating material?

Due to the limited number of contexts and the fact that the pottery indicated just three possible chronological phases on the site, no higher interpretative units were defined. There was an element of stratigraphic sequence and hence temporal phasing on the site and this is reflected in the following discussion.

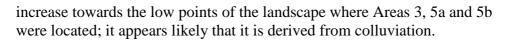
The archaeological features are discussed by their interpretative chronological periods and feature types. Individual features are referred to by their context number; ditches are referred to by their general number (prefixed with a "G") unless a particular segment is discussed.

Figure 2 is an all features plan while Figures 3 and 4 are more detailed figures of the Roman field system to the north and the medieval, post-medieval and modern features in the centre of the development area. Both figures show feature numbers and selected sections. A table showing which area produced which contexts is located in Appendix 2.

2.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The topsoil comprised dark brown-black sandy silt and was homogenous across the site. It varied in depth from 0.25–0.4m, averaging 0.3m.

Subsoil was not present in both Area 1 and in the south-western half of Area 4. Elsewhere the subsoil comprised a mid red-brown sandy silt deposit with a varying depth of 0.1–0.25m. The thickness in subsoil showed a marked



The undisturbed underlying geology comprised a mix of sand, silt, clay and gravel. On top of the knoll in Area 4 it was predominantly silty sand and gravel. Sandy clay silt predominated in the other areas with variations of gravel and clay patches.

2.3 Roman Field System

Features dating to the Roman period were uncovered in Area 1 (Figure 1) to the south of the development area and Area 5a and 5b in the northern part of the site (Figure 3).

Areas 5a and 5b produced evidence for a Roman field system. It is mainly represented by two NE-SW aligned parallel ditches, general numbers G[9020] G[9517], and G[9022] and G[9519] respectively, which are 2.7m apart and may represent a narrow trackway (Figure 5).

Each area also revealed a perpendicular boundary ditch, G[9024] and G[9521], on a NW-SE alignment. After investigation of the stratigraphic relationship between the two ditches, it is assumed, based on fill colour and texture, that these ditches are contemporary. Segment [9503] of general ditch G[9521] contained fragments of Roman pottery.

Area 1 revealed two ditches. The larger NE-SW aligned ditch [5003] produced Roman pottery in the evaluation but no further dating evidence was recovered during the current excavation. While Area 1 is located 420m to the south of Areas 5a and 5b the alignment of the ditch suggests that it was probably part of the same field system. The smaller E-W aligned ditch [5006] did not produce any dating evidence. However, the spatial layout of the two ditches could suggest that they are both either contemporary or that one of them was at least still visible in the landscape when the other was dug.

2.4 Medieval Features

Area 2 was targeted on undated and potentially medieval features recorded in Trench 22 during the evaluation (Figure 4). Ditch [2207], which was revealed in the evaluation and contained three small fragments of medieval sandy ware, was exposed within a wider area but the two additional excavated segments [6001] and [6011] produced no further dating evidence.

Ditch G[6013] is on an ENE-WSW alignment and produced no dating evidence. There appears to be a gap between the ditches, which could suggest that the two ditches may have been contemporary and were part of the same field system. However, there is not enough dating evidence to securely support this interpretation. Ditch G[6013] is cut by modern land drains with ceramic pipes.

2.5 Post-medieval Features

A number of post-medieval features were identified in Areas 3 and 4 (Figure 4).



2.5.1 Pits

A group of sub-rectangular features were investigated in Area 3 (Figure 6). Due to their similar shape and composition of fill they are thought to be contemporary. Two features [7011] and [7013] produced fragments of post-medieval clay pipe, while similarly shaped pits [2305] and [2308] excavated in the evaluation produced no finds. These possible pits are grouped closely together in the southern half of Area 3 and lie on an east-west alignment. The pits generally have steep, vertical sides and flat bases. They vary in size from $c. 1.5m \times 1.6m$ to $2.2m \times 5.2m$ and $2.3m \times 2.5m$ in plan with an average depth of c. 0.1m.

Pit [7026] at the southern edge of Area 3 was similar in size and shape. A lens of re-deposited sandy gravel within the otherwise sterile and homogenous fill suggests that the pit was actively backfilled with material from the surrounding area, including previously extracted material and reworked soils.

A smaller (1m x 1.8m) discrete pit [7008] also produced post-medieval dating evidence in form of five sherds of glazed red earthenware. This feature shows more similarity with undated features investigated in the south-west corner of Area 3.

The sub-rectangular shape and flat bases of most of the pits suggest they were man-made. It is possible that they served some agricultural purpose but their precise function remains unclear. They have some similarities with features [7020]-[7024] in the south-west corner of Area 3 which are undated (and therefore discussed below).

2.5.2 Ditches

A NE-SW aligned boundary ditch G[8039] in Area 4 produced a small amount of post-medieval ceramic building material. The ditch was later re-defined by a re-cut [8025] on the same alignment.

In the south-west of Area 4 ditch G[8025] is truncated by a later realignment of the boundary formed by ditches G[8027] and its re-cut G[8029]. This later boundary is also on a NE-SW alignment but at a different angle. Even though it did not produce any further dating evidence, the stratigraphic relationship places it in the post-medieval to modern period. A Roman sherd recovered from segment [8012] of the re-cut ditch G[8029] is residual.

Ditch G[7006] in Area 3 was undated but also lay on a NE-SW alignment. It does not form an immediate direct spatial unit with other features on site but one group of possible agricultural pits is located to the north-west and the other to the south-east of the ditch.

Undated ditch [2209], on a parallel alignment to ditch [7006] but located 30m to the east in Trench 22 (targeted by Area 2) may be part of the same field system.



2.5.3 Land drains

A large number of land drains were recorded within the excavated areas. The presence of land drains is necessitated by the largely clay geology of the site. Some of the features interpreted as ditches during the evaluation, most notably ditches [3607], [3707] and [2205] were proved to be land drains upon further excavation.

2.6 Modern

NW-SE aligned ditch [7004] in Area 3 was recorded in the field evaluation as lying directly beneath topsoil and is therefore likely to be modern in date. The open area excavation further established a modern, early 20th-century date for the ditch as a large number of glass bottles, most likely alcohol bottles (see Section 3.2.2), remains of food tins and a frying pan (see Section 3.2.2) were discovered at its south-east end (Figure 7).

The steep sides and flat base suggest that the feature is most likely a drainage trench. Based on the date provided by the glass bottles the drain was dug around or some time after 1910.

2.7 Undated

A number of possible tree throws or natural features were observed in all areas. The majority of these were assessed and planned but were not further investigated.

Features [7020]-[7024] in the south-west corner of Area 3 represent a group of linear to sub-rectangular features (Figure 4). These were similar to the pits discussed in Section 2.5.1 but are undated. They also differed in the nature of their fills as their mixed fills of dark humic soils and bands/lenses of reworked geological deposits suggest a high level of bioturbation. The features contained no finds and are thought to be of natural origin.

Based on this evidence it is very likely that the undated and largely amorphous features exposed during the evaluation, particularly in Area 2 near the potentially medieval ditch (Section 2.4), also represent natural features rather than medieval settlement remains.



3.1 Pottery

Twenty-two pottery sherds representing seven vessels (627g) were collected from five ditches and a pit. Five fabric types were identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, maintained by Albion Archaeology (Table 1).

Fabric Type	Common Name	Sherd No.	Wt (g)
Roman			
R06B	Coarse grey ware	10	37
R10A	Gritty buff ware	1	45
R13	Shell-tempered	3	52
Late medieval			
E01	Reduced sandy ware	3	9
Post-medieval			
P01	Glazed red earthenware	5	484

 Table 1: Pottery Type Series

3.1.1 Roman

Early Roman pottery recovered from Area 1 ditch [205] comprises three shelltempered sherds from an everted-rim jar, and a coarse grey ware lid sherd (total weight 60g). A sand-tempered body sherd (45g) derived from Area 4 ditch [8012], and the fill of Area 5b ditch [9503] contained nine coarse grey ware sherds (29g) representing a single vessel. All are highly fragmented with an average sherd weight of 9g, and survive in poor condition.

3.1.2 Post-Roman

Three body sherds, representing one vessel, in the late medieval reduced sandy ware tradition (9g) derived from Area 2 ditch [2207]. Area 3 pit [7008] contained five glazed sherds (484g) from a 17th-century earthenware bowl.

Two abraded pieces of post-medieval sand-tempered flat roof tile (22g) were recovered from Area 4 ditch [8006].

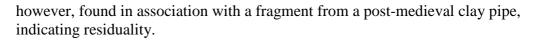
Area 7 pits [7011] and [7013] contained single clay tobacco pipe stem fragments (total weight 3g), datable to the post-medieval period.

3.2 Other Artefacts

3.2.1 Flint

A small assemblage of three worked flints was recovered from the investigations, two from agricultural pits [7011] and [7015] in Area 3 and the third from a ditch fill (8009) in Area 4.

The distal end of a tertiary flake fragment of grey-brown translucent flint was found within tree throw [7011]. The flake had two removal scars and a hinge fracture. The absence of the proximal end precludes certainty as to whether the flake was soft- or hard-hammer struck, but the hinge fracture suggests the latter, indicating a date of the late Neolithic period or later. The flake was,



The second worked flint from pit [7015] in Area 3 comprised a two platform flake core, with prepared platform and cortex remaining on about a third of the core. The preparation of the platform suggests a date of the late Mesolithic to early Neolithic for this piece.

The fills of ditch segment [8008] yielded a single angle burin in dark brown opaque flint, the burin removal taken from the proximal end of the tertiary flake. Burins are thought to have been used to make and prepare bone and antler tools using the groove and splinter technique (Butler 2005, 51). Burins are frequently found in both early and later Mesolithic assemblages, and are also occasionally found in the early Neolithic (Butler 2005, 108 and 131-2).

3.2.2 Glass bottles and iron skillet

A group of fourteen glass bottles and an iron skillet or frying pan were recovered from deposit (7005) within feature [7004]. The frying pan has an oval 'pan' and a riveted long rectangular sectioned handle. Close dating is not possible, but due to its association with the glass bottles, it is likely to date to late 19th to 20th centuries (see Appendix 1).

Six examples of square Walker's bottles were identified; Walker's introduced this bottle form in 1870^2 . According to one web site³, an 'X' appears on the base of most bottles typically produced prior to 1910; bottles produced after 1910 feature an 'S'. An 'S' appears on all six of the recovered bottles. The numbering on the base of the bottles refers to their mould or batch run and not date. The fact that three of the square bottles, all of leaf green coloured glass, have the mould seams running through the lip indicates manufacture was a fully automated process — the first machine was patented in 1887. The blue-green tinged bottles (3) were made in a mould, but the lip was moulded on separately, as evidenced by the seams in the lip being off-set from the body seams.

All bottles were either empty or contained small amounts of a dirty liquid, most likely water that had seeped in through the cork stoppers that were still present in some of the bottles. It is unlikely that this liquid represents the original liquor that was in the bottles.

Remains of eleven cylindrical bottles were also recovered. Again, the fully automated process was used to manufacture three of the cylindrical bottles, but two to three of the bottles were made in three separate moulds (body, two identical shoulder and neck) and the lip applied separately.

Although the manufacturing techniques differ on the bottles, which could suggest some bottles were of earlier date than others, Hedges (2002, 23) points

² en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johnnie_Walker

³ sfuarchaeology.wordpress.com

out that the complete transition from one technique to another often occurred over many years.

4.



In the chronological summary below the results and the extent to which they address the relevant research aims is discussed.

4.1 Prehistoric

A tiny quantity of worked flint indicates human activity in the area during the late Mesolithic and early Neolithic periods, even though this is not represented in the contextual sequence.

4.2 Roman

The open area excavations produced conclusive dating evidence for the probable 'trackway' in Area 5a and 5b, demonstrated that it was Roman in date. It was clearly part of a field system and it is likely that the Roman ditch in Area 1, which follows a similar NE-SW alignment to the 'trackway' ditches, is part of the same system.

The possible 'trackway' was defined by two insubstantial ditches, only *c*. 2.7m apart. This is in contrast to the contemporary trackway at Hinksley Road which was defined by more substantial ditches, *c*. 7m apart (Luke 1999, 56) and similar ones found within the West of Bedford investigations (Luke forthcoming). It is, therefore, likely that the 'trackway' at Valley Farm is actually either a double-ditched boundary or that the ditches were not contemporary.

The evidence for the field system contributes to the understanding and reconstruction of the wider landscape. Regionally, the dating of field systems and trackways is notoriously difficult, often because they are only investigated on a small scale, rarely 'tied into detailed settlement evidence' and usually only contain tiny quantities of datable domestic debris (Going and Plouviez 2000, 19). At Valley Farm the new evidence goes some way to addressing this issue.

4.3 Medieval

A medieval date or function for features towards the centre of the site around Area 2 could not be confirmed. Additional features were revealed but these were predominantly tree throws and features of natural origin. It is therefore highly likely that the majority of the features interpreted as pits during the evaluation were similar in origin.

4.4 Post-medieval

Further pits and ditches recorded in Areas 3 and 4 are predominantly postmedieval in date. The ditches are part of a post-medieval field system while the function of the pits remains uncertain due to a lack of artefactual evidence. They may have been related to agricultural activity but their precise purpose is unclear.

An interesting find is represented by the assemblage of glass bottles, iron skillet and food tins recovered from the modern boundary or drainage ditch in Area 4. The composition of the assemblage suggests that a large group of

people prepared and consumed food and drink in the vicinity of the feature in the period after 1910, before discarding the remains in the bottom of the ditch. This group of people may have been farm labourers or even railway navvies.

There is a strong possibility that gangs of railway navvies operated in this area, given the presence of the Midland Mainline just to the north of the site. The extension of the line from Bedford to St Pancras started in 1868 and Flitwick Station was built in 1870. The line itself originally had two tracks which were subsequently extended to four tracks by 1901. This places the main constructions associated with the railway slightly before the date suggested by the glass bottles. However, there were still labourers employed along the railway for maintenance works until the 1930s, although the navvy culture drastically changed from the nomadic lifestyle after the First World War⁴.

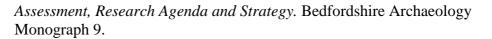
As navvies were known for their alcohol consumption, and often set up temporary encampments in close vicinity to the rail line, the relatively large number of whiskey and wine bottles could potentially suggest a connection between the assemblage and railway navvies.

⁴ <u>http://www.railwayarchive.org.uk/stories/storycontents.php?enum=le123</u>

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6. APPENDIX 1 – NON-CERAMIC ARTEFACTS

Six Walker's Whisky Kilmarnock bottles, all with short neck and square body (68mm by 68mm). Height 265mm; lip diameter 28mm (external).

Three leaf-green bottles moulded, two seams along opposing corners, both continuing through lip. Flat base with sunken circle (diameter 49mm) containing, in slightly raised lettering: Walker's

S Kilmarnock Whisky 2570 (2671 or 2450 nos. referring to batch nos?)

Three of clear bluish-green tinged glass, two mould seams along opposing corners of bottle and along neck; the seams stop just below the lip. The applied lip (or laid on lip) has two seams in line with the un-seamed corners of the body. Flat base with sunken circle (diameter 49mm) containing, in slightly raised lettering: Walker's

S Kilmarnock Whisky 2451 or 2495 (base missing from third bottle)

Three cylindrical bottles with seams running along sides straight through lip;

One, 290mm tall and with a base diameter of 77mm; of dark leaf green glass with raised lettering and numbering on the base;

UGB

A4 5 7

One of light leaf green glass, height 310mm, base diameter 70mm, with 2445 moulded on base;

One of very light green tinged colourless glass, height 300mm, base diameter 75mm, with moulded lettering on base: R & DW (the ampersand looks like a backwards 3).

Two cylindrical bottles blown in three moulds (body, two identical shoulder and neck sections), lips and collars applied separately;

One dark leaf green with the number 15 and possible pontil mark on base, height 295mm, base diameter 77mm. Foil *in situ* round collar;

One in dark olive with the number 2 on base and possible pontil mark. Height 290mm, base diameter 77mm,

One cylindrical bottle in a dark leaf green glass has a raised dot on its base (possible pontil for applying lip), cylindrical body appears to have been separately moulded, no seams are however visible on the shoulder and neck, laid on/applied lip. Height 290mm, base diameter 77mm.

Applied lip of clear, green tinged glass and small part of neck. External diameter of lip 29mm.

Part lip from bottle of amber coloured glass, estimated external diameter 29mm.

Iron skillet/frying pan. Oval pan (measurements at lip, 270mm long, 300mm wide and 40mm deep; base c. 230mm by 200mm). Riveted, long, rectangular sectioned handle (length from top of 'pan' 300mm, total length included plate riveted to side of pan, 340mm). Walls slanted out, flat base.

7. APPENDIX 2 – DETAILED CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

Area:1Extent (ha):0.01OS Co-ordinates:TL0230035700Description:Area focused on Trench 2 and evidence for Roman ditches.

Context:	Туре:	Description: Excav	ated: Finds	s Present:
200	Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt . 0.35m thick	\checkmark	
201	Subsoil	Compact light yellow brown clay silt . 0.05m thick	\checkmark	
202	Natural	White sand		
203	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.25m, max length 1.m		
204	Fill	Loose mid grey silt	\checkmark	
205	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max depth 0.35m, max length 1.m	\checkmark	
206	Fill	Loose mid grey silt	\checkmark	\checkmark
5000	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones. 0.31m max. thickness		
5001	Subsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt . Max. 0.12m thick. This deposit represents either remnants of a top fill of ditch [5003] or remnants of a possible subsoil.		
5002	Natural	Friable mid yellow orange sandy silt moderate small stones		
5003	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.63m, max depth 0.44m		
5004	Lower fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones. Max. thickness 0.24m	\checkmark	
5005	Fill	Friable mid blue black sandy silt. Max. thickness 0.11m	\checkmark	
5006	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.94m, max depth 0.27m. Ditch under ploughsoil, top deposits disturbed by ploughing.	\checkmark	
5007	Lower fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Max. thickness 0.16m	\checkmark	
5008	Upper fill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay. Dark fill interspersed with bands of mid orange brown clay bands - by ploughing redeposited natural? Max thickness 0.18m	\checkmark	

OS Co-	01 01100000	0.054 TL0260135933 Area focused on Trench 22 and evidence for undated and	d medieval features.
Context:	Туре:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Present:
2200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt . 0.35m thick	
2201	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt . 0.15m thick	
2202	Natural	Firm light grey yellow silty sand	

2202	Natural	Firm light grey yellow silty sand		
2203	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.33m		
2204	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silt		
2205	Land drain	Curving linear sides: vertical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.43m, max depth 0.23m	\checkmark	
2206	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silt	\checkmark	
2207	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.25m		
2208	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silt		\checkmark
2209	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, max depth 0.1m		
2210	Fill	Firm light brown grey silt		
2211	Treethrow	Sub-rectangular base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.05m, max length 2.7m	\checkmark	
2212	Fill	Firm light grey brown silt		
2213	Treethrow	Linear E-W base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.07m. A natural feature of uncertain origin. Not necessarily a treethrow.	\checkmark	
2214	Fill	Firm light grey brown silt		
6001	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.44m, max depth 0.13m	\checkmark	
6002	Lower fill	Compact mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones. Max. thickness 0.12m		
6003	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.04m	\checkmark	
6004	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.49m, max depth 0.24m	\checkmark	
6005	Fill	Firm dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.24m		
6006	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Average thickness 0.3m		
6007	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Average thickness 0.25m		
6008	Natural	Firm mid orange red silty sand . Mixed in areas with lighter yellow brown or darker red brown patches, gravel patches and blue grey clay lenses		
6009	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.58m, max depth 0.25m		
6010	Fill	Firm mid blue grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.25m	\checkmark	
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6016

General number

OS	Co-ordinates: T	.054	es.
6011	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.47m, max depth 0.12m	
6012	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones. Dark deposit mottled with orange brown sandy silt. Max thickness 0.12m	
6013	General number	r Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.58m, max length 17.m	
6014	General number	Friable mid blue grey clay silt occasional small stones	
6015	General number	r Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max length 16.25m	

Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones

Area:	3
Extent (ha):	0.058
OS Co-ordinates:	
	Area focused on Trench 23 and evidence for undated but potentially medieval features.
Description.	Area locused on Trench 25 and evidence for undated but potentially incure varie atures.
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Context:	Туре:	Description: Excava	ted:	Finds Present:
2300	Topsoil	Loose dark brown grey silt . 0.4m thick	✓	
2301	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silt . 0.25m thick	✓	
2302	Natural	Firm mid brown orange silt		
2303	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.26m, max length 0.7m	✓	
2304	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silt	✓	
2305	Pit	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, max depth 0.26m, max length 1.m	✓	
2306	Primary fill	Firm light grey brown silt	✓	
2307	Secondary fill	Firm mid brown grey silt	✓	
2308	Pit	Rectangular sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.15m, max depth 0.25m, max length 2.m	✓	
2309	Fill	Firm light brown grey silt	✓	
2310	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max diameter 0.15m, max length 1.m	✓	
2311	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silt	✓	
2312	Treethrow	Sub-rectangular dimensions: min breadth 0.4m, min length 1.4m		
2313	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt		
7001	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Average thickness 0.3m	✓	
7002	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Average thickness 0.25m		
7003	Natural	Firm mid orange brown silty sand . Varid with areas of light yellow brown and dark red brown sandy silt and silty sand with clay and gravel patches and lenses o blue grey clay	f	
7004	Drain	Linear NW-SE sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.31m, max depth 0.28m. Modern post 1910 drainage ditch - contained rusted frying pan, tins and glass bottles.Max. thickness 0.28m	✓	
7005	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Modern post 1910 drainage ditch - contained rusted frying pan, tins and glass bottles	✓	
7006	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.39m, max depth 0.11m	✓	
7007	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.11m	✓	
7008	Treethrow	Sub-oval E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.1m, max length 1.8m		
7009	Lower fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay . Bioturbation, max. thickness 0.05m	✓	
7010	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.07m, silting	✓	\checkmark

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OS	Area: Extent (ha): Co-ordinates: Description:	3 0.058 TL0254235956 Area focused on Trench 23 and evidence for undated but potentially medie	val featu	res.
7011	Pit	Sub-oval E-W sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, max depth 0.11m, max length 2.3m. Cut by land drain		
7012	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.11m	\checkmark	
7013	Pit	Sub-oval E-W sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.05m, max depth 0.27m, max length 2.4m. Cut by land drain		
7014	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones. Thickness 0.12-0.27m	\checkmark	\checkmark
7015	Pit	Sub-oval E-W sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.37m, max depth 0.26m, max length 2.55m		
7016	Fill	Firm mid blue grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.26	\checkmark	
7017	Backfill	Friable mid brown black clay silt . Contemporary/modern backfill of evaluaton segment	\checkmark	\checkmark
7018	Treethrow	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.63m, max depth 0.1m. Possibly contemporary with or part of [7015]		
7019	Fill	Firm mid blue grey silty clay occasional small stones. Same as (7016)	\checkmark	
7020	Treethrow	Irregular E-W sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.62m, max depth 0.14m, max length 2.7m		
7021	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional large stones, occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.14m. Contains bands and pockets of redeposited ligfht orange brown natural sandy silt - bioturbation		
7022	Treethrow	Irregular E-W sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, max depth 0.14m, max length 6.m		
7023	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.14m. Contains bands and pockets of redeposited light orange brown natural sandy silt - bioturbation		
7024	Treethrow	Sub-oval E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.13m, max length 2.m		
7025	Fill	Friable dark yellow grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.13m. Contains bands and pockets of redeposited light orange brown natural sandy silt - bioturbation		
7026	Pit	Sub-rectangular E-W sides: vertical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.46m, max depth 0.34m, max length 1.91m		
7027	Fill	Firm dark orange brown silty clay occasional medium stones. Max. thickness 0.34m	\checkmark	

Area:4Extent (ha):0.069OS Co-ordinates:TL0259056001Description:Area focused on Trench 41 and ditches.

Context:	Туре:	Description: Excava	ted:	Finds Present:
4100	Topsoil	Friable mid brown sandy silt . 0.3m thick	✓	
4101	Natural	Friable mid orange yellow sand		
4102	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.94m, max depth 0.13m, max length 1.m	✓	
4103	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand	✓	
4104	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, max depth 0.24m, max length 1.m	✓	
4105	Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand	✓	
4106	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.19m, max length 1.05m	✓	
4107	Fill	Friable mid brown orange silty sand	✓	
8001	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Average depth 0.3m	✓	
8002	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.25m, not present in sw-part of site close to the summit of the undulation in the fields, increases in thickness towards the low point in the landscape in the nw-part of site.		
8003	Natural	Firm mid red brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones. Mid red brown gravel near the summit of the landscape undulation and silty colluvial deposits towards the low point.		
8004	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.37m, max depth 0.07m	✓	
8005	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones. Max. thickness 0.07m	✓	
8006	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.42m, max depth 0.17m	✓	
8007	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones. Max. thickness 0.17m	✓	\checkmark
8008	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.63m, max depth 0.23m	✓	
8009	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones. Max. thickness 0.23m	✓	\checkmark
8010	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.34m, max depth 0.1m	✓	
8011	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional large stones, occasional small stones. Max. thickness 0.1m	✓	
8012	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.46m, max depth 0.11m	✓	
8013	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional large stones, occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.11m	✓	\checkmark

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OS	Co-ordinates: T	.069 TL0259056001 Area focused on Trench 41 and ditches.		
8014	Treethrow	Sub-oval N-S sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.11m, max length 20.5m	✓	
8015	Fill	Friable light red brown sandy silt occasional flecks manganese staining, occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.11m	\checkmark	
8016	Treethrow	Sub-oval E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.19m, max length 1.3m		
8017	Fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.19m		
8018	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.64m, min depth 0.1m. Partially ecavated ditch (up to 0.1m), excavated for relationship with vegetation hole.		
8019	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Partially excavated to a max. depth of 0.1m		
8020	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.71m, max depth 0.31m		
8021	Fill	Firm light orange grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.31m		
8022	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.83m, max depth 0.28m	\checkmark	[
8023	Lower fill	Firm mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones. Max thickness 0.13m	\checkmark	[
8024	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones. Max. thickness 0.25m	\checkmark	
8025	General numbe	r Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, min breadth 0.25m, max length 24.5m. Unexcavated length of ditch		
8026	General number	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt . Upper unexcavated fill of ditch		
8027	General numbe	r Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, min breadth 0.23m, max length 25.m. Unexcavated length of ditch		
8028	General number	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt . Upper unexcavated fill of ditch		
8029	General numbe	r Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.8m, min breadth 0.5m, max length 29.5m. Unexcavated length of ditch		[
8030	General number	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt. Upper unexcavated fill of ditch		[
8031	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.13m		
8032	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones. Max. thickness 0.13m	\checkmark	
8033	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, max depth 0.19m		[
8034	Lower fill	Friable light yellow brown clay silt . Max. thickness 0.05m	\checkmark	[
8035	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones. Max. thickness 0.15m		
8036	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.51m, max depth 0.22m	\checkmark	
8037	Lower fill	Friable light grey brown clay silt. Max. thickness 0.05m	\checkmark	[
8038	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones. Max thickness 0.18m	\checkmark	[
8039	General numbe	r Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max length 60.8m. Unexcavated length of ditch		[
	General number	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt . Unexcavated upper fill of ditch		Г

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Area:	5a
Extent (ha):	0.035
OS Co-ordinates:	TL0260736080
Description:	Area focused on Trench 36 and trackway.

Context:	Type:	Description: Excava	ted: Fir	nds Present:
3600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silt . 0.3m thick		
3601	Subsoil	Firm light yellow brown clay silt . 0.3m thick		
3602	Natural	Compact mid yellow orange sandy silt		
3603	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.62m, max depth 0.14m, max length 2.4m	\checkmark	
3604	Fill	Compact mid yellow grey clay silt	\checkmark	\checkmark
3605	Treethrow	Circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.1m, max diameter 0.35m	\checkmark	
3606	Fill	Firm mid grey sandy clay	\checkmark	
3607	Land drain	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.63m, max depth 0.09m, max length 2.4m		
3608	Fill	Compact mid yellow grey sandy silt	\checkmark	
9001	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Average thickness 0.3m		
9002	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Average thickness 0.25m		
9003	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown sandy silt occasional small-large stones		
9004	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.28m, max depth 0.13m		
9005	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones. Max thickness 0.13m; min. thickness 0.04m	\checkmark	
9006	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.58m, max depth 0.16m		
9007	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.16n	n 🖌	
9008	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.53m, max depth 0.08m		
9009	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.08n	n 🖌	
9010	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.15m. Possibly truncated by [9012]. Partial segment, dug to determine relationship only.		
9011	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt . Max. thickness 0.15m	\checkmark	
9012	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.19m. Partial segment, dug to determine relationship only.		
9013	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt . Max. thickness 0.19m	\checkmark	
9014	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.34m, max depth 0.05m. Possibly truncated by [9016]. Partial segment, dug to determine relationship only.		
9015	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt . Max. thickness 0.05	\checkmark	

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Area:	5a
Extent (ha):	0.035
OS Co-ordinates:	TL0260736080
Description:	Area focused on Trench 36 and trackway.

9016	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.59m, max depth 0.12m. Partial segment, dug to determine relationship only.	\checkmark	
9017	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt . Max. thickness 0.12m		
9018	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max depth 0.29m. Partial segment, dug to determine relationship only.	\checkmark	
9019	Fill	Friable mid blue grey silty clay . Mottled with patches of mid orange brown silty sand. Max thickness 0.29m	\checkmark	
9020	General number	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max length 9.m. Unexcavated length of ditch		
9021	General number	Friable mid grey brown clay silt. Unexcavated upper fill of ditch		
9022	General number	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max length 14.m. Unexcavated length of ditch		
9023	General number	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt. Unexcavated upper fill of ditch		
9024	General number	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.m, min breadth 0.5m, max length 22.m. Unexcavated length of ditch		
9025	General number	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Unexcavated upper fill of ditch		

Area:5bExtent (ha):0.035OS Co-ordinates:TL0262836123Description:Area focused on Trench 37 and trackway.

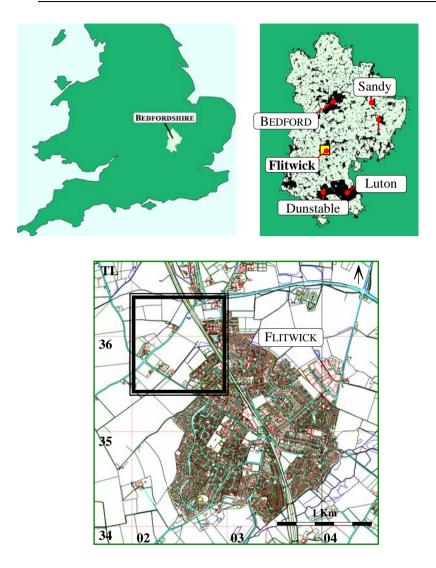
Context:	Туре:	Description: Excavat	ed: Finds	Present:
3700	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey silty clay . 0.3m thick		
3701	Subsoil	Firm mid brown grey silt . 0.3m thick		
3702	Natural	Compact mid red brown silt		
3703	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.1m, max length 1.m		
3704	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silt	\checkmark	
3705	Treethrow	Oval NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.2m, max depth 0.21m, max length 0.52m	\checkmark	
3706	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silt		
3707	Land drain	Linear dimensions: max breadth 0.4m		
3708	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silt		
9501	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.24m, max depth 0.07m		
9502	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones. Max. thickness 0.07n	n 🖌	
9503	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.29m, max depth 0.03m		
9504	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones. Max. thicknes 0.03m	\checkmark	\checkmark
9505	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.53m, max depth 0.23m		
9506	Lower fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay occasional small-large stones. Max. thickness 0.12m		
9507	Upper fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small stones. Max. thickness 0.15m	\checkmark	
9508	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, max depth 0.09m. Possibly truncated by [9510]. Partial segment, dug to determine relationship only.		
9509	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small stones		
9510	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.42m, max depth 0.08m. Partial segment, dug to determine relationship only.		
9511	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small stones. Max. thickness 0.08m	\checkmark	\checkmark
9512	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.42m, max depth 0.16m		
9513	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-large stones. Max. 0.16m thick	\checkmark	
9514	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.62m, max depth 0.35m		
9515	Lower fill	Friable light orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones. Max. thickness 0.1m	\checkmark	
9516	Upper fill	Friable light grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones. Max. thickness 0.25m		
9517	General number	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max length 23.5m. Unexcavated length of ditch		
9518	General number	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Unexcavated upper fill		

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Area:	5b
Extent (ha):	0.035
OS Co-ordinates:	TL0262836123
Description:	Area focused on Trench 37 and trackway.

9519	General number	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max length 24.m. Unexcavated length of ditch	
9520	General number	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt . Unexcavated upper fill	
9521	General number	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max length 9.m. Unexcavated length of ditch	
9522	General number	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Unexcavated upper fill	



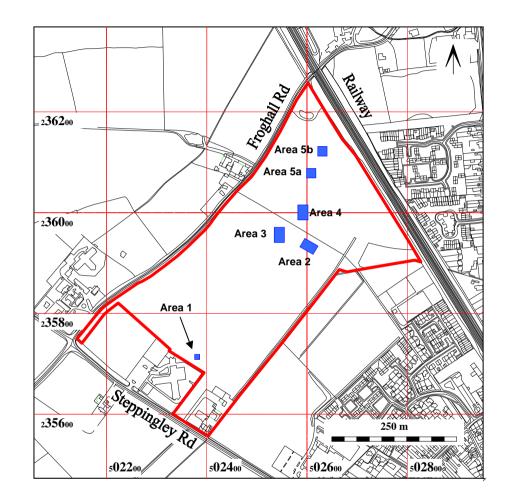


Figure 1: Site location

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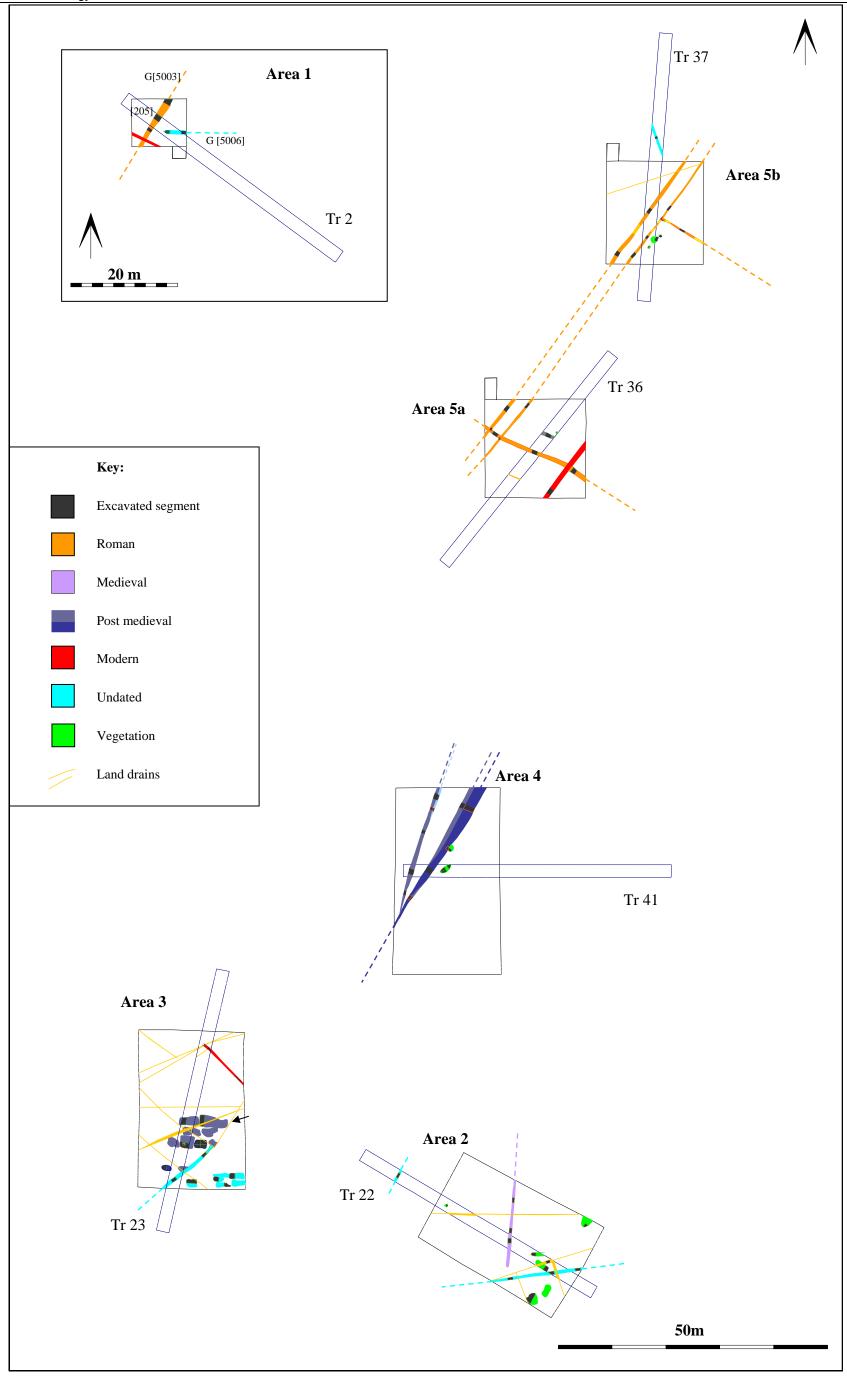
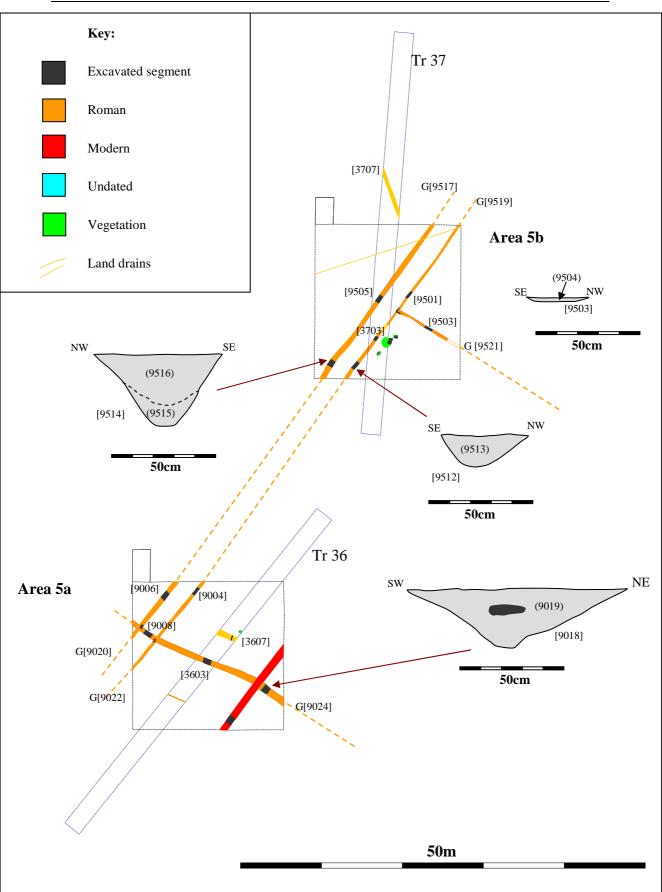
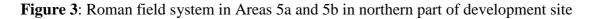


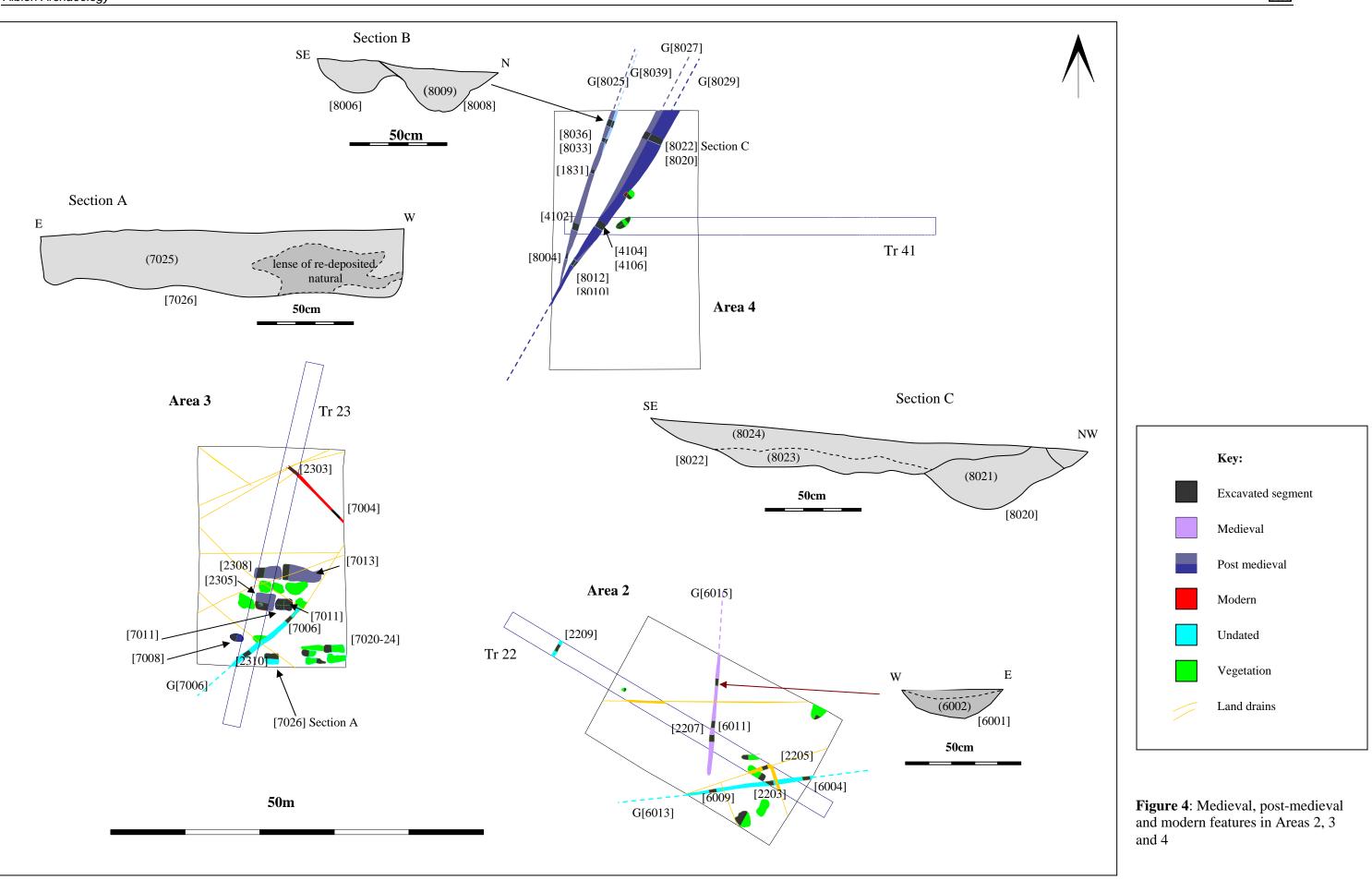
Figure 2: All features plan Areas 1 – 5b and selected sections

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Figure 5: Roman ditch [9517], looking NE (0.5m scale)



Figure 6: Post-medieval rectangular pits [7015] and [7018], looking E (1m scale)



Figure 7: Modern deposit of glass bottles and skillet in feature [7004], looking NW (0.5m scale)





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

