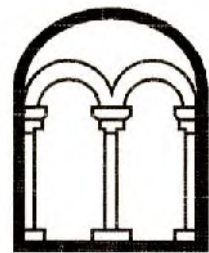


**WOBURN COFFEE HOUSE
WOBURN
BEDFORDSHIRE**

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

Albion
archaeology



**WOBURN COFFEE HOUSE
WOBURN
BEDFORDSHIRE**

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

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Preface

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

Acknowledgements

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the archaeological works by Ms Karen Best of the Woburn Coffee House. The project was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Hannah Firth, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist.

Fieldwork was carried out by Ben Carroll (Archaeological Supervisor). The report was prepared by Ben Carroll and Christiane Meckseper (Project Officer) with contributions from Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Key Terms

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

CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council
CBCAT	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeology Team
HER	Central Bedfordshire Council's Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission (CB/14/04715/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the construction of an orangery to the rear of Woburn Coffee House, 21 Market Place, Woburn, Bedfordshire. Woburn Coffee House occupies a 16th-century Grade II listed building in the centre of Woburn and lies close to known archaeological and historic heritage assets of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date.

For this reason and in line with national and local planning guidelines a programme of archaeological investigation was carried out during the groundworks for the new orangery. This took place from 30th March to 3rd April 2015.

Monitoring of the excavation of the footing trenches for the orangery revealed large amounts of demolition deposits as well as three pits and two walls all above a buried cultivation soil. All features were most likely associated with the extension, remodelling and use of the back of the medieval house during the 19th century and early 20th century. Artefacts retrieved consisted of fragments of post-medieval pottery, brick and tile, and clay tobacco pipe.

The presence of an earlier layer of subsoil, directly above geological strata suggests that the ground surface was not significantly reduced before the 19th-century building and demolition activity, potentially preserving earlier archaeological features underneath it. The subsoil contained no dating evidence.

The features and deposits recorded during the investigations are of no more than local significance and warrant no further investigation. The project archive will be deposited with Luton Museum and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS website.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Project Background**

Planning permission (CB/14/04715/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the construction of an orangery to the rear of Woburn Coffee House, 21 Market Place, Woburn, Bedfordshire.

A heritage statement (Albion Archaeology 2014) was submitted with the planning application, highlighting that the current dwelling at 21 Market Place, Woburn is grade II listed and lies within Woburn's Conservation Area. It was also noted that there was potential for the development area (DA) to contain heritage assets of archaeological interest. For these reasons, a condition (no. 5) was attached to the planning permission for a programme of archaeological works.

This recommendation was in accordance with national planning guidelines in the form of Policy 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which states that Local Planning Authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of heritage assets before they are lost, which can be achieved by imposing planning conditions or obligations as appropriate (CLG 2012).

It is also in line with Policy 45 of the draft *Development Strategy for Central Bedfordshire* (revised pre-submission version June 2014) which requires all developments that affect heritage assets with archaeological interest to give due consideration to the significance of those assets and ensure that any impact, as a result of the development, is appropriately mitigated.

A written scheme of investigation (WSI) detailing the specification for the programme of archaeological works was prepared by Albion Archaeology (Albion Archaeology 2015) and approved by Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA).

1.2 **Site Location and Description**

Woburn is a village in Central Bedfordshire, c. 5km to the south-west of Milton Keynes (Figure 1). It lies at the crossing of a number of roads coming from the parishes of Aspley Guise and Husborne Crawley in the north, and Eversholt and Little Brickhill in the east and west. Towards the south the "London Road" leads to Hockliffe on the A5.

Woburn Coffee House lies in the centre of Woburn at the north-west edge of the market place and occupies a 16th-century listed building. It is flanked to the east and west by similar properties and has an elongated garden. The proposed orangery was to be erected to the rear of the building in an area occupied by an open, paved terrace (Figure 1).



Woburn lies on undulating ground to the north of the Greensand Ridge. The underlying geology is Woburn Sands Formation¹. The DA is centred on grid reference SP 9486 3312.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The planning application was accompanied by a heritage statement (Albion Archaeology 2014) which provides an account of the archaeological background to the DA. The key elements are summarised below.

It is likely that Woburn was occupied during the Romano-British period. Recent excavations at 13 Bedford Street in the centre of Woburn, *c.* 200m north of the DA, revealed evidence for a 1st–3rd-century Roman settlement, together with remains of pottery production in the form of fragments of kiln discs/plates, large quantities of pottery as well as wasters and seconds (Albion archaeology 2011; HER 18268, EBD 242).

The village lies *c.* 3km east of the A5, which follows the line of Roman Watling Street, a major route leading from London to the Roman city of Wroxeter in Shropshire. Locally it leads northwards from the Roman town of Dunstable and passes Woburn to the west.

Leighton Street, which leads through Woburn on an east–west alignment and eventually joins the A5 is listed in the HER as a Roman road (HER 5342, Viatores no.176). Many of the roads identified by the Viatores project in the 1960s are now discounted, including Viatores no.176, (Simco 1984) but it is still likely that local roads would have connected Watling Street with surrounding Roman settlements.

Woburn is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as a manorial estate consisting of 19 households and worth 10.8 geld units. It had land for 24 ploughlands and woodland for 100 pigs². This would have been an average-sized manor for Bedfordshire at the time³. However, no Anglo-Saxon heritage assets have yet been recorded within Woburn and the precise location of any Anglo-Saxon settlement remains unknown.

After the Norman Conquest the manor of Woburn was granted to Walter Giffard and either his tenant Hugh de Bolebec, or his son, included the manor in the original endowment of the Cistercian Abbey of Woburn, which was founded in 1145.

In 1245 Henry III granted the abbey the right to hold a market and a town began to develop at the crossroads near the abbey. The rights for two additional fairs were granted in the early 16th century. After the dissolution of the Abbey in 1539, the manor was eventually granted by King Edward VI in 1547 to the newly created Earl

¹ Contains British Geological Survey materials ©NERC [2014]

² <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/SP9433/woburn/>

³ <http://www.bedfordshire.gov.uk/CommunityAndLiving/ArchivesAndRecordOffice/CommunityArchives/Woburn/WoburnIn1086.aspx>



of Bedford who held the manor until the early 20th century when a succession of Law and Property Acts extinguished manors in all but name⁴.

In 1619, Francis Duke of Bedford established Woburn as the main family seat, adapting the buildings of the Abbey for residential use and creating a series of enclosed gardens and extensive parkland. In 1690 he was granted a licence to keep deer in the park.

Woburn Park is a Registered Park and Garden (HER 8762, NHLE 1000364), located to the south and east of Woburn village. It includes many Grade I and Grade II listed structures, such as Woburn Abbey, a Grade I listed building that lies in parkland near London Road to the south-east of Woburn.

The historic core of Woburn (HER 16902) has not expanded extensively beyond its medieval origins. It is mainly located around the market place and adjoining roads with minimal expansion beyond. Woburn Coffee House lies within the area of the former medieval settlement.

The site of a possible deserted medieval village (HER 14705) has been identified by a local society in the grounds of Woburn Park; however, this is not supported by physical evidence. A collection of medieval and post-medieval finds (HER 18444), comprising spurs, mounts, buckles and a pendant were found by metal detecting in the park to the south of Wayn Close.

Ridge and furrow earthworks (HER 3316) within Woburn parish represent the remains of medieval agricultural fields.

Although the settlement is at least medieval in origin, the built heritage assets of Woburn now all date to the post-medieval and modern periods. A large number of Grade II listed buildings line the market place and the main roads. These include the adjacent 19th-century town hall (DBD4196) and two 17th-century houses at 22-23 Market Place bordering the DA to the south (DBD 2770).

Woburn Coffee House (DBD 2769) occupies a 16th-century Grade II listed building. It started life as the White Hart Inn and is known from a succession of copy court rolls and in the register of dues owed to the vicar of Woburn for premises in the parish. It is first mentioned in historical records in 1693⁵. It had a succession of licencees until in 1798 it was bought by the Duke of Bedford.

In the 19th and early 20th century it was used as a residential property and a saddler's shop. The front of the house was reworked in the early 19th century when the front elevation was refaced and the building heightened by one storey. A bowed shop window was inserted in the 20th century. To the rear, a range of early 19th-century agricultural buildings form the eastern boundary of the Woburn Coffee

4

<http://www.bedfordshire.gov.uk/CommunityAndLiving/ArchivesAndRecordOffice/CommunityArchives/Woburn/TheManorOfWoburn.aspx>. Accessed 04/02/2015.

5

<http://www.bedfordshire.gov.uk/CommunityAndLiving/ArchivesAndRecordOffice/CommunityArchives/Woburn/TheWhiteHartInnMarketPlaceWoburn.aspx>. Accessed: 04/02/2015.



House garden. They are now converted into garages and sheds leased out by the Duke of Bedford. None of these structures is listed.

1.4 Project Objectives

The site had the potential to reveal information on a number of research objectives identified in the research framework for Bedfordshire (Oake et al. 2007) and the revised framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011).

The DA lies in an area of known medieval settlement activity, although it is likely that the area was settled in the Romano-British period, probably in the form of individual farmsteads rather than a nucleated settlement. The focus of the project's research objectives, therefore, lies in the Roman, Saxon and medieval to post-medieval periods.

The research framework for Bedfordshire states that, in common with the rest of the eastern region, little detailed work has been carried out on the characterization of rural Roman settlement patterns, chronology and development (Oake 2007, 11). The discovery of Roman material put Woburn on the map of Roman settlements only very recently and any information to further characterise the extent and nature of settlement at that time would add to the objectives formulated in the research framework.

Information is also needed on the archaeology of the county's historic towns (Oake 2007, 14–16) in order to further understand their origins and development in the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. This is echoed in the regional research frameworks, which highlight the need to investigate town layout, organisation and zoning of commercial activities; and the dynamics of urban expansion and contraction (Medlycott 2011, 58 and 70; Ayers 2000, 29–31).

The specific objectives of the investigation were to determine whether there was:

- any evidence in this part of Woburn for activity predating the Roman period;
- any evidence for activity relating to Romano-British settlement within this part of the town;
- any evidence for activity relating to the known medieval settlement within this part of the town or its Anglo-Saxon precursor;
- any evidence for activity relating to the known post-medieval settlement within this part of the town.

The general objectives of the investigation were to determine:

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



2. METHODOLOGY

Archaeological observation of the groundworks was undertaken between 30th March and 3rd April 2015. All groundworks that had the potential to impact upon archaeological remains were archaeologically monitored. These comprised ground reduction for the footprint of the orangery and excavation of associated footings.

As the underlying geology consisted of sand, the sides of the footings trenches were very unstable and suffered repeated collapse. For this reason only limited investigation could be undertaken of layers within the trenches and recording was undertaken from the trench edge only.

Due to restricted access which did not allow the use of any machinery, the excavations were undertaken by hand by the groundworks contractors. The works were undertaken under close archaeological supervision. Deposits encountered were investigated and recorded in accordance with Albion's *Procedures Manual*. Spoil heaps were checked on a regular basis for the recovery of artefacts.

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

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd ed, 2001).
• Luton Culture	<i>Procedure for preparing archaeological archives for deposition with Luton Culture</i> (October 2010 with minor updates July 2013)
• EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
• Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2015)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, 2nd edition</i> (English Heritage 2011)
• CIfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> (2014) <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014)

A detailed methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2015).



3. RESULTS

3.1 *Introduction*

The observation and investigation of the footing trenches revealed multiple episodes of demolition and make-up layers, linked to the saddler's workshop and 19th-century remodelling in the area. The remains included foundation trenches, walls and pitting. Beneath the recent deposits was a buried cultivation soil above the geological strata. All deposits and features are described below and illustrated on Figure 2. A detailed context summary is given in Appendix 1.

3.2 *Overburden and Undisturbed Geological Deposits*

Overburden consisted of garden soil (101) which comprised 0.37m of friable dark brown-black sandy silt. This is a recent addition forming a lawn to the rear of the property.

Undisturbed geological strata (108) consisted of loose, light to mid-yellow-orange sand. This deposit was encountered at various depths across the site ranging from 0.95m below ground level in the NW to 1.25m in the SE.

3.3 *Buried Subsoil*

Buried subsoil (107) lay directly above deposit (108). It was uniform across the site and comprised 0.48m of friable mid-orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium stones. It is not clear if this represents a former plough soil, or is the result of localised hand-digging, possibly a garden plot to the rear of the coffee house. The subsoil produced no dating evidence.

3.4 *Structures*

A brick surface (123), possibly associated with the extant buildings in the adjacent plot to the north or with demolished structure [114] described below, was recorded in the north-east corner of the foundation trench. The surface was on the same level as garden soil (101) and still in use. It was directly underlain by foundation material (103) which consisted of loose mid-red-brown sandy silt with frequent concentrations of 19th-century brick and tile, and stones.

A 19th-century foundation trench [114] in the east of site extended to the baulk section in the NE and was truncated to the SW. It was defined by two parallel brick walls, (116) to the NW and (117) to the SE, 1.45m apart both within a rectangular cut. It contained a lower fill (115) possibly linked to part of the construction of the feature. The upper fill (118) consisted of demolition material.

A 19th-century clay-lined pit [119] in the west of site extended beyond the edge of site to the SW; it was truncated the NE. Its clay lining (120) was 0.1m thick. Its two fills (121) and (122) comprised demolition material. The pit's function is unclear.

3.5 *Demolition Layers and Pits*

Demolition spread (106) above subsoil (107) was present across the whole site. It comprised 0.6m of friable mid-brown-grey sandy silt with frequent fragments of



18th to 19th-century ceramic building material and stones throughout. This material represents the earliest major demolition that took place on the site.

A large 19th-century oval pit [112] was cut into layer (106). It extended beyond the baulk to the north and east. The function of the feature is unknown but it was backfilled with refuse material (113).

Make-up layer (105) comprised 0.27m of loose, mid-yellow-orange sand with occasional small sub-angular stones. This material may be associated with levelling of the area before construction of structure [114], as it was only present in the vicinity of the structure.

Physically above make-up layer (105) were several further demolition spreads. Demolition spread (104) comprised 0.31m of friable mid-orange-brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. This represents another layer of debris found only in the east of site. Demolition material (109) was a small layer which consisted of 0.08m of firm mid-green-blue silty clay, adjacent to pit [119]. It probably represents the collapse or demolition of pit [119], as it consisted of the similar material to the pit's clay lining (120).

A large 19th-century oval pit [110] was recorded in the north of the site directly below garden soil (101) and located 1.9m to the NW of structure [114]. It was only partially revealed with the north of the pit extending beyond the limit of excavation. It was at least 3m long, 1m wide and 1.1m deep with steep straight sides and a wide flat base. The function of the feature is unknown but it was backfilled with refuse material (111).

Demolition spread (102) lay directly below garden soil (101) and comprised 0.3m of friable dark grey-black sandy silt with frequent fragments of 19th-century brick, tile and lenses of demolition material consisting of concentrations of 19th-century brick, stones and mortar. This most likely represents material from the demolition of building [114] and the last major change before the present works were undertaken.

3.6 **Artefacts**

A small assemblage comprising mainly pottery and ceramic roof tile was recovered from five deposits (Table 1).

Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds summary
102	Demolition layer	102	C19th	Pottery (93g); ceramic roof tile (108g); vessel glass (52g)
106	Demolition layer	106	C18–19th	Clay tobacco pipe (3g); ceramic roof tile (185g); animal bone (24g)
110	Pit	111	C19th	Pottery (28g); ceramic roof tile (106g); window glass (3g)
114	Foundation trench	118	C19th	Pottery (17g); ceramic roof tile (81g)
119	Pit	122	C19th	Pottery (497g)

Table 1: Artefact Summary by feature

3.6.1 **Pottery**

Nine pottery sherds (645g), all datable to the 19th century, were collected. The material displays variable fragmentation, with single sherds ranging in weight from 2g to 497g. Five 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.
P38	Creamware	1	10	(111):1
P45	Transfer-printed earthenware	3	38	(102):1, (111):1, (118):1
P48	English brown stoneware	2	571	(102):1, (122):1
P55	White earthenware	1	19	(118):1
P100	China	2	7	(111):2

Table 2: Pottery Type Series

Three sherds of 19th-century transfer-printed earthenware occurred in pit [110], foundation trench [114], and demolition layer (102). All derive from plates; two are examples of the ubiquitous medium blue willow pattern design, and one sherd depicts a girl (milkmaid?) holding a jar or pitcher. English brown stoneware, datable to the mid-19th century, comprises an ink bottle body, and rim sherd, collected respectively from the upper fill of pit [119] and demolition layer (102). Mass-produced refined white wares, deriving mainly from pit [110], comprise single sherds of creamware, earthenware, and two sherds (including a handle fragment) from a china cup.

3.6.2 Ceramic roof tile

Sand-tempered flat roof tile (390g), likely to be contemporary with the pottery, was collected from pit [110], foundation trench [114] and demolition layers (102) and (106). Eight fragments occur, ranging in thickness from 11–17mm. They include two pieces with the remains of square peg holes.

3.6.3 Other finds

Demolition layer (106) contained a small piece of clay tobacco pipe stem (3g), and three animal bone fragments (24g), including two horse incisors. Demolition layer (102) yielded a piece of green glass (52g), deriving from the base and lower body of a 19th-century wine bottle, and a similarly dated window glass fragment (2g) measuring 1.5mm in thickness.

3.7 Conclusion and Significance

The archaeological monitoring of the footing trenches revealed large amounts of demolition deposits as well as three pits and two walls within a foundation trench, all above a buried cultivation soil. All features were most likely associated with the extension, remodelling and use of the back of the medieval house during the 19th century and early 20th century.

The layers, walls and foundation trench [114] and brick surface (123) may relate to the small outbuildings shown on the first and second edition OS maps of Woburn of 1881 and 1901, or possibly to part of the former wing of the building extending into the backyard visible on the 1821 map of Woburn (Figure 3).

The pits on site are all evidence for 19th-century activity, possibly linked to the use of the area as a saddlery, even though no specific saddlery-related artefacts were found.

While the site has been redeveloped, especially in the 19th century, the presence of subsoil below these deposits suggests that the ground surface was not significantly reduced before the 18th to 19th-century construction. It may, therefore, preserve



earlier archaeological remains, although none were found during the monitoring of the groundwork.

The features and deposits recorded during the investigations are of no more than local significance and warrant no further analysis. The project archive will be deposited with Luton Museum (accession no.: 2015/108) and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS website (reference no: albionar1-202522).



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5. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY



Area: 1
 Extent (ha): 0.064
 OS Co-ordinates: SP9486033120
 Description: Footprint and foundations for new orangery at the back of 21 Market Place, Woburn.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
101	Turf line	Friable dark brown black sandy silt occasional small CBM, frequent small-medium stones. Turf of modern garden lawn, 0.37m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Demolition layer	Friable mid grey black sandy silt frequent small-medium CBM, frequent small-medium charcoal, moderate small-medium stones. 0.3m-thick spread of material primarily from the demolition of 19th/20th-century buildings. Artefacts include pottery (china), tile, brick, glass and clay pipe. Layer covers almost all the development area.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
103	Make up layer	Friable mid red brown silty rubble frequent small-medium CBM, moderate small-medium stones. Material for levelling prior to construction of brick surface (123). 0.24m-thick layer abuts or underlies foundation cut [114]. Most likely that these structures were contemporary at one point. Artefacts include 19th/20th-century brick and tile.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Demolition layer	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small-medium stones. 0.31m-thick layer confined to just the SE of foundation cut [114]. Most likely linked to the demolition of this or other close-by structures due to high amounts of brick and tile present (all 19th/20th-century in date).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Make up layer	Loose mid yellow orange sand occasional small stones. 0.27m-thick, sterile layer of re-deposited sand, most likely from close by for levelling the area prior to construction of buildings. This layer may be linked to one or more of the modern pits as possible extraction points for the sand. No finds recovered. Layer only appears in the NE half of the development area..	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Demolition layer	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium CBM, moderate small-medium stones. 0.6m-thick, lower layer of demolition material possibly earlier phase of construction pre-dating [114]. Contained high amount of brick and tile, all of 19th/20th-century date. Consistent across whole of development area.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
107	Subsoil	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones. Sterile subsoil, consistent over whole development area. 0.48m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Natural	Loose mid yellow orange sand occasional small-medium stones. Undisturbed geological strata, present over whole development area. Exposed to depth of 0.54m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Demolition layer	Firm mid green blue silty clay . Layer represents the collapse of the clay lining from the rectangular pit [119] to the NW. 0.08m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Pit	Oval sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.98m, min depth 1.1m, min length 2.96m. Large pit found in the baulk section in the NW of development area. Only partially exposed. All finds point to the feature being modern in date. It may have been excavated for sand extraction for buildings on site and layer (105) or as a refuse pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Fill	Friable dark brown black sandy silt moderate small-medium CBM, moderate small-medium charcoal, frequent small-medium stones. Backfilled material derived from waste and demolition of structures on site. Finds include 19th/20th-century pottery (china), brick, tile, glass and clay pipe.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Area: 1

Extent (ha): 0.064

OS Co-ordinates: SP9486033120

Description: Footprint and foundations for new orangery at the back of 21 Market Place, Woburn.

112	Pit	Oval sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.67m, min depth 0.64m, min length 2.26m. Medium-sized, modern pit in the SE of development area. Cut by or below foundation trench [114]. Possible uses are refuse pit or sand extraction for building.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt frequent small-medium CBM, frequent small-medium stones. Backfilled material derived from waste and demolition of structures on site. Finds include 19th/20th-century pottery (china), brick, tile, glass and clay pipe.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Foundation trench	Rectangular NE-SW sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.18m, max depth 0.56m, min length 0.64m. Cut of a foundation trench. The walls within it roughly match the 1881-1901 OS maps showing a building extension.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Construction horizon	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones. Fill from construction of foundation trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Wall	Mid orange red . Most NW wall within foundation trench [114]. Parallel wall (117) lies 1.45m away to the SE. Red brick approx. 12cm x 7cm x 7cm. Base of wall for the outbuildings or extension of standing buildings on the site. 19th/20th century in date. Six to seven courses deep and bonded with cement mortar.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
117	Wall	Mid orange red . Most SE wall within foundation trench [114]. Parallel wall (117) lies 1.45m to the NW. Red brick approx. 12cm x 7cm x 7cm. Base of wall for the outbuildings or extension of standing buildings on the site. 19th/20th century in date. Three to four courses deep, bonded with cement mortar.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
118	Tertiary fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt frequent small-medium CBM, frequent small-medium stones. Material from refuse backfill or demolition of the standing building. Contained high amounts of 19th/20th-century brick and tile, as well as some pottery (china) and glass.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
119	Pit	Rectangular NE-SW sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.04m, max depth 0.91m, min length 0.45m. Cut of 19th/20th-century, rectangular, clay-lined pit to the SW of development area. Purpose uncertain.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
120	Lining	Firm mid green blue clay . Clay lining of pit, 0.1m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
121	Lower fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt moderate small CBM, moderate small-medium stones. Lower fill of pit derived from refuse and building demolition. Contained 19th/20th-century brick and tile, and occasional pieces of pottery (china).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
122	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt frequent small-medium CBM, frequent small-medium stones. Upper fill of clay-lined pit, containing large amounts of 19th/20th-century brick and tile, as well as pottery, glass and clay pipe. Material derived from backfill and demolition refuse.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
123	Brickwork	Mid orange red . Red brick surface in the northern corner of development area, close to and possibly linked to the foundation trench to the SE. Cement mortar bonding.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

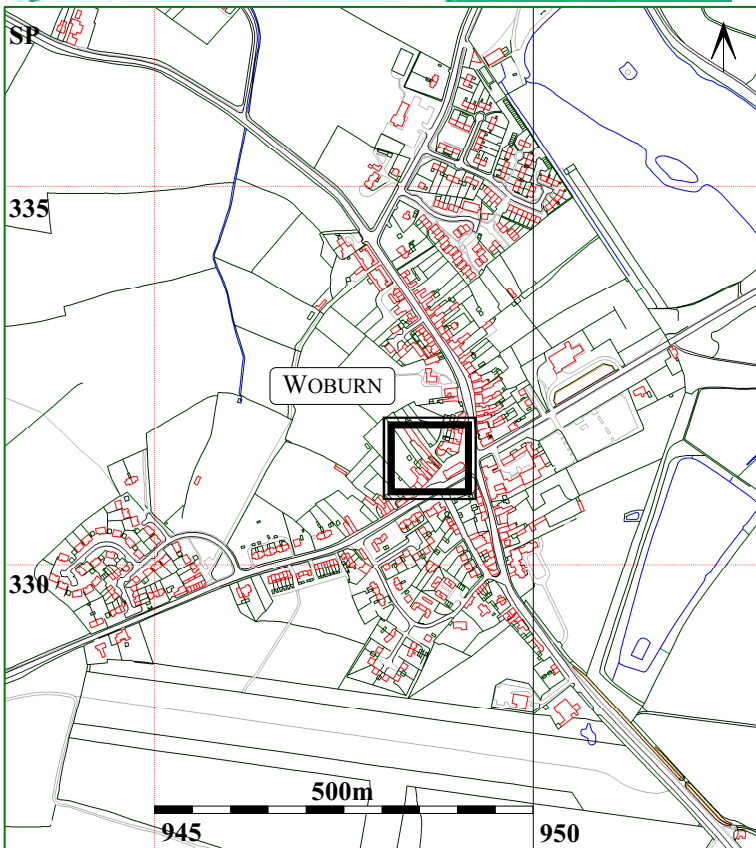
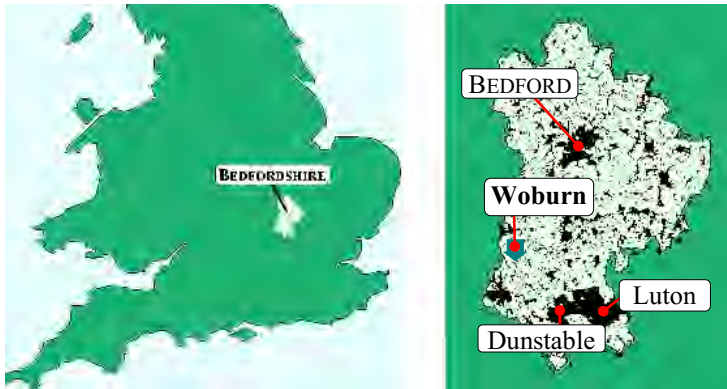


Figure 1: Site location

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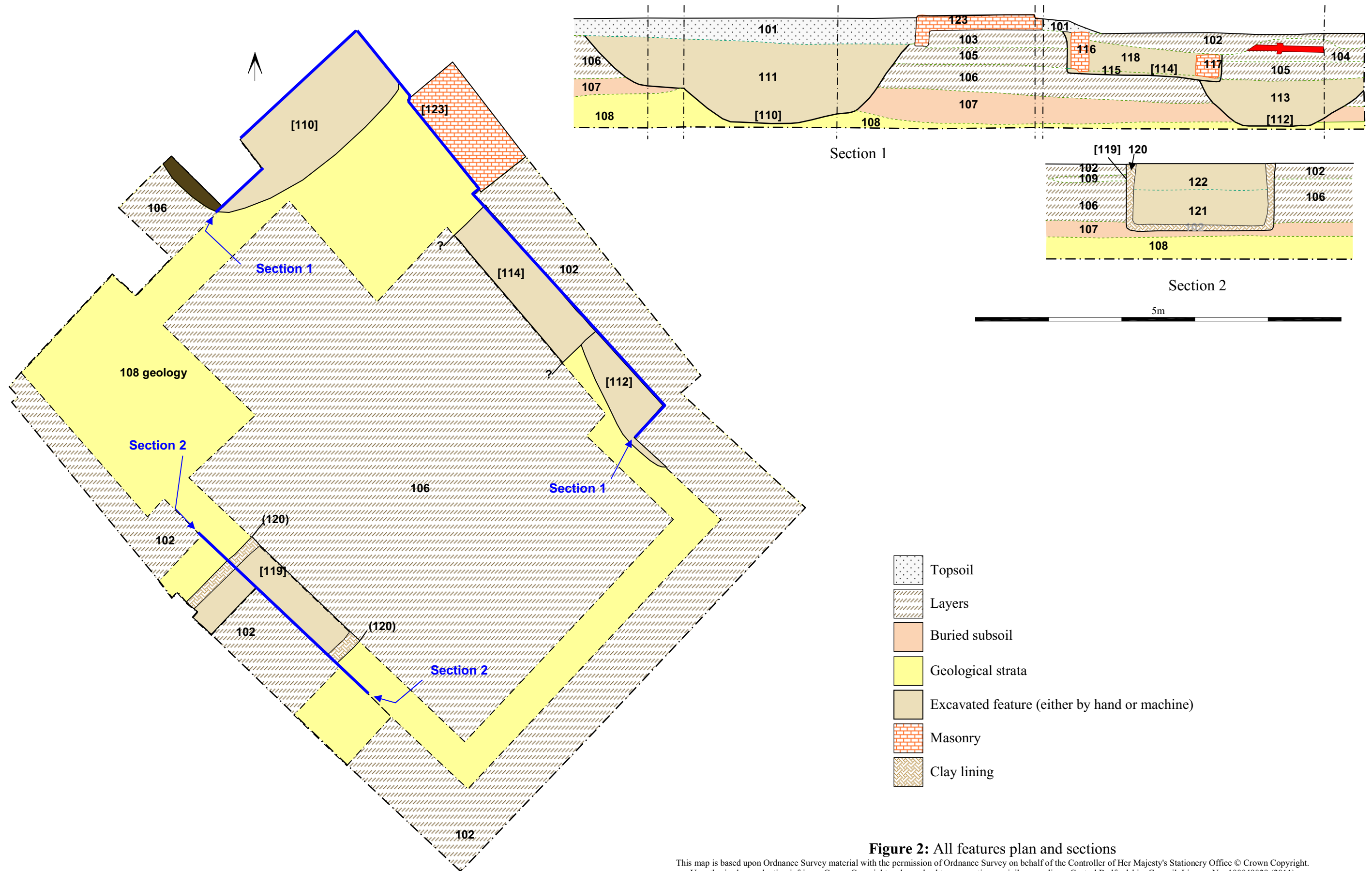


Figure 2: All features plan and sections

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1821 map



1881 first edition OS map



1901 second edition OS map

Figure 3: Historic maps of Woburn (DA shown in red)

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