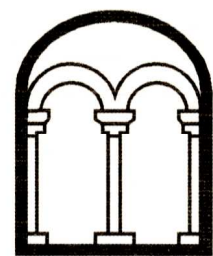


**LAND OFF TURNPIKE DRIVE
LUTON
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION AND
UPDATED HERITAGE STATEMENT**

Albion
archaeology



**LAND OFF TURNPIKE DRIVE
LUTON
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION AND
UPDATED HERITAGE STATEMENT**

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Luton Museum entry no.: LTNMG 1134
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Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
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Produced for:
Clarence Country Homes



Contents

List of Figures	3
Preface	4
Acknowledgements	4
Key Terms	4
Non-Technical Summary	5
1. INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 Planning Background	7
1.2 Site Location	7
1.3 Landform, Geology and Soils	7
1.4 Archaeological Background	7
1.5 Objectives of the Field Evaluation	9
2. METHOD STATEMENT	10
2.1 Methodology	10
2.2 Methodological Standards	10
2.3 Archiving	11
3. RESULTS OF FIELD EVALUATION	12
3.1 Modern Intrusions	12
3.2 Overburden	12
3.3 Underlying Geological Deposits	12
3.4 Conclusions	12
4. UPDATED HERITAGE STATEMENT	14
4.1 Introduction	14
4.2 The Proposed Development	14
4.3 Direct Impacts on Heritage Assets and Mitigation	14
4.4 Direct Impacts on the Setting of Heritage Assets	15
5. BIBLIOGRAPHY	16



6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY	17
7. APPENDIX 2: OASIS ENTRY SUMMARY	19

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location plan

Figure 2: Trench location plan

Figure 3: Trench 1 sections

Figure 4: Photographs of Trenches 2 and 3

Figure 5: Photographs of Trenches 4 and 5



Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation and submission of this document and all statements 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

This document has been prepared by Iain Leslie (Archaeological Supervisor) and edited by Jeremy Oetgen (Project Manager) with figures produced by Iain Leslie. The fieldwork was undertaken by Iain Leslie, Adam Williams (Archaeological Supervisors) and Adrian Woolmer (Assistant Archaeological Supervisor). The project was managed by Jeremy Oetgen and all Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

The project was commissioned by Clarence Country Homes and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Martin Oake, Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist

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1.0	13/04/2015	n/a

Key Terms

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

CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
Client	Clarence Country Homes
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
OS	Ordnance Survey
PDA	Proposed development area

NB: on 1st April 2015 English Heritage separated into two organisations. The role of championing and protecting the historic environment is now the responsibility of a new body known as Historic England.



Non-Technical Summary

A planning application (reference 14/01321/FUL) was submitted to Luton Borough Council for the erection of domestic dwellings with ancillary buildings, garages, access routes and landscaping at Turnpike Drive, Luton. The application was supported by a heritage statement (Albion Archaeology 2014). The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist advised the planning authority that further information was required before the application could be determined. This was to be supplied by means of an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching.

Clarence Country Homes commissioned Albion Archaeology to undertake the evaluation. This document presents the results of the evaluation along with an updated heritage statement.

The majority of heritage assets in the area date to the prehistoric period and are concentrated to the north and north-east of the proposed development area (PDA). They range from the Neolithic to Iron Age and include burial mounds and routeways, such as the Ickniel Way and the Theedway, which have been in existence since at least the Bronze Age and are still part of the present-day landscape. The most notable of the heritage assets is Dray's Ditches, a scheduled monument, which lies immediately to the north of the PDA. This linear earthwork probably originated in the Bronze Age and was enlarged during the Iron Age. Other similar earthworks are known in the Chilterns, including at intervals elsewhere along the Ickniel Way; they may mark tribal boundaries.

The PDA lies some distance from known centres of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement. Post-medieval to modern maps suggest that the area around the PDA was in agricultural use from at least the medieval period. Nearby post-medieval heritage assets are limited to road networks and the former prehistoric routeways, which were still visible in the landscape and retained, at least in part, their functions as thoroughfares and boundaries. No substantial development took place within the area of the PDA until the late 20th century when the Turnpike Drive estate was built.

The trial trench evaluation uncovered no archaeological remains. The PDA is shown to have been subject to modern landscaping, most likely associated with construction of the housing estate to the west. Soil or subsoil imported onto the site has increased the depth of overburden across the majority of the PDA.

Whilst the potential for the survival of prehistoric remains within the PDA is still classed as high for the far northern part of the site, adjacent to Dray's Ditches, the potential development impact is classed as neutral to slight, given the large thickness of overburden. Given the absence of archaeological remains uncovered during the evaluation, the potential for the survival of archaeological remains across the remainder of the site is negligible to low, with the significance of any such remains being negligible to low. The potential development impacts are therefore neutral to slight. Proposed landscaping at the north end of the PDA will improve the accessibility of Dray's Ditches and will be moderately beneficial to the setting of the monument.





1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

A planning application was submitted to Luton Borough Council 14/01321/FUL for the erection of domestic dwellings with ancillary buildings, garages, access routes and landscaping at Land off Turnpike Drive, Luton. The application was supported by a heritage statement (Albion Archaeology 2014). The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised the planning authority that further information was required before the application could be determined. This was to be supplied by means of an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching. The advice was in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012)

Clarence Country Homes commissioned Albion Archaeology to undertake the evaluation. The scope of the work was agreed in outline with the CBCA, in lieu of a written brief. This document presents the results of the evaluation along with an updated heritage statement.

1.2 *Site Location*

The proposed development area (PDA) lies on the north-east fringes of Luton (Figure 1), close to the Chiltern promontories of Galley Hill and Warden Hill. The neighbouring Turnpike Drive estate to the west was built in the 1970s. The PDA occupies the gap left between the estate and the field boundary to the east which separates it from an area of pasture associated with a riding school. It forms a long, narrow parcel of land, *c.* 285m long and *c.* 22–35m wide. The Turnpike Drive estate lies east of the A6, with the PDA itself *c.* 370m east of the road. The northern edge of the PDA partially overlaps the scheduled monument of Dray's Ditches.

The site is currently a mix of rough grassland and dense scrub, with occasional standard trees of moderate size.

1.3 *Landform, Geology and Soils*

The site lies on fairly level ground at an approximate height of 130m OD. The underlying geology mainly comprises chalk and clay. The head deposits comprise lime-rich loamy soils with a combination of clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2014).

1.4 *Archaeological Background*

A heritage statement (Albion Archaeology 2014) has characterised the nature, likely date and significance of known and potential heritage assets within the proposed development area (PDA) and a 500m-radius study buffer around it. More distant scheduled monuments were also considered as part of the study.

The proposed development area (PDA) lies in the Chilterns, just within the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, on the north-east fringes of Luton, close to the promontories of Galley Hill and Warden Hill. The neighbouring estate



around Turnpike Drive was built in the 1970s. The PDA lies to the east of this estate, c. 370m east of the A6. It is currently unused land that has become densely overgrown by shrubs, small to medium-sized trees and undergrowth, although there are some clearer patches within it.

The majority of the heritage assets recorded within the study area date to the prehistoric period. They are concentrated to the north and north-east of the PDA. The earliest are possible Neolithic occupation sites indicated by finds of flint artefacts. There are numerous Bronze Age and Iron Age burial mounds and a number of routeways, such as the Icknield Way and the Theedway, which have been in existence since at least the Bronze Age and are still part of the present-day landscape. The most notable of the heritage assets is Dray's Ditches, a scheduled monument (NHLE nos. 1003804 and 1004534), which lies immediately to the north of the PDA. This long-lived feature probably originated in the Bronze Age, possibly to control traffic on the Icknield Way, and was enlarged during the Iron Age. Other similar earthworks are known in the Chilterns, including at intervals elsewhere along the Icknield Way; they may mark tribal boundaries.

The PDA lies some distance from known centres of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement. Post-medieval to modern maps suggest that the area around the PDA was in agricultural use from at least the medieval period. Post-medieval heritage assets within the study area are limited to road networks and the former prehistoric routeways, which were still visible in the landscape and retained, at least in part, their functions as thoroughfares and boundaries. No substantial development took place within the area of the PDA until the late 20th century when the Turnpike Drive estate was built.

The potential for the survival of prehistoric remains within the PDA was classed as high for the northern part of the site, where it intersects with Dray's Ditches, and where previous archaeological investigation has established the survival of the monument. It was low to moderate for the remainder of the PDA. If such heritage assets were present, they would have been of moderate to high significance depending on their exact nature.

For other periods to the present day the potential for heritage assets to survive within the PDA was classed as negligible to moderate. If such heritage assets were present, they would have been of relatively low significance depending on their exact nature (see Table 1 below).



Period	Potential for survival of heritage assets	Significance
Prehistoric to Roman (before AD 450)	High (north part of PDA) Low to moderate (south part of PDA)	Low to high
Anglo-Saxon (450–1066)	Negligible to low	Low
Medieval (1066–1550)	Negligible to low	Low
Post-medieval to modern (1550–1900 to present day)	Low	Negligible to low

Table 1: Summary of potential heritage assets and significance, as set out in 2014 desk-based heritage statement (Albion Archaeology 2014)

This evidence suggests that the proposed development could potentially have an impact on any sub-surface heritage assets that might survive within the PDA.

1.5 Objectives of the Field Evaluation

Given that development is likely to have an impact on any archaeological remains within the PDA, and in order to assess that impact and to devise an appropriate mitigation strategy, information on the following was required:

- the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present;
- the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present.

The information was to be acquired through a programme of archaeological fieldwork as outlined in Section 2.

The significance of the results was to be assessed with reference to relevant guidelines and research frameworks (e.g. Brown Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011; Oake *et al* 2007).



2. METHOD STATEMENT

2.1 Methodology

A full methodology was provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2015) which was approved by the CBCA prior to commencement of fieldwork. The WSI was also submitted to the then English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments, who confirmed that the proposed works did not require scheduled monument consent.

Trial trenching took place between 30th March and 1st April 2015. The trenches were positioned to identify any areas and features of archaeological potential within the PDA. The location of the trenches was constrained by the need to avoid trees and areas of scrub, the latter providing potential habitats for protected species and nesting birds (Figure 2). Due to the potential for protected species, the fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with an ecological method statement (MKA Ecology 2015).

The evaluation comprised four trenches, measuring between 20m and 25m long by 2m wide and one test pit 2m by 2.7m. The excavations were opened by an 8 Tonne, tracked 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, which was operated under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil heaps were also scanned for artefact recovery.

A sample of potential archaeological features was investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's pro forma sheets. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique number sequence, commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 201 for Trench 2 *etc.* Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [###] and round brackets to fills or layers (###). The trenches were inspected by the CBCA prior to their backfilling.

2.2 Methodological Standards

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

- Albion Archaeology *Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork* (2nd edn, 2001)
- ALGAO (East) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (2003)
- Luton Culture *Procedure for preparing archaeological archives for deposition with Luton Culture* (2013)
- CIfA *By-Laws and Code of Conduct* (2014)



Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)

- English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide* (updated 2009)

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (2008)

Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (Second Edition) (2011)

2.3 Archiving

A full archive of finds and records generated during the project will be compiled in accordance with English Heritage (MoRPHE) standards. It will be kept secure at all stages of the operation prior to its deposition at Luton Museum (accession no. to be confirmed).

Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service (ref. albionar1- 204488).



3. RESULTS OF FIELD EVALUATION

3.1 Modern Intrusions

Modern intrusions were present in Trenches 1 and 5. Those in Trench 5 comprised wooden posts in postholes on a parallel alignment to the current fenced boundary to the west. Trench 1 contained a pit backfilled with modern brick and sand.

3.2 Overburden

The depth and nature of overburden across the PDA was variable, most likely reflecting the effects of landscaping associated with construction of the housing estate to the west.

Trench 5 showed the least disturbance, with 0.25m of topsoil overlying a 0.1m-thick subsoil.

In Trenches 3 and 4 the topsoil overlay a much thicker deposit — up to 0.57m thick. It had a mixed composition and contained modern debris such as concrete fencing posts and ceramic building material. It directly overlay undisturbed chalk.

Trench 2 had similar topsoil and mixed underlying deposits. In this case, however, the mixed deposit overlay a buried topsoil up to 0.45m thick. The depth of overburden and especially that of the mixed deposit increased greatly towards the SW end of the trench; it ranged from 0.46m in the NE to 0.9m in the SW.

Trench 1 contained the greatest depth of overburden. Excavation of the trench was suspended at a depth of 1.2m, for safety reasons, without reaching the geological stratum. Here, a 0.27m-thick topsoil overlay several mixed deposits (103–106) that continued below the excavated depth of the trench. The lowest of these deposits (106) produced the remains of a modern shotgun cartridge. Augering showed the depth of the underlying chalk to be a further 0.45m deeper than the base of the trench, a total of 1.65m below ground level (c. 128.4m OD). It is possible that the old ground surface survives in places beneath the modern overburden; if so, it would retain some evidence of the rural landscape prior to 20th-century development.

3.3 Underlying Geological Deposits

The underlying geological deposits were comprised of hard, white chalk with linear channels containing brownish-orange clay.

3.4 Conclusions

No archaeological remains were present within the evaluation trenches.

Whilst the far south end of the PDA in the vicinity of Trench 5 was relatively undisturbed, the mixed deposits elsewhere show that the majority of the site



has been subject to modern landscaping, involving the substantial accumulation of imported soil or subsoil. This has increased the thickness of overburden across the majority of the PDA and is most likely associated with construction of the housing estate to the west in the 1970s.

The only potential area of archaeological interest lies at the north end of the site (from Trench 1 northwards) where any archaeological remains would lie beneath at least *c.* 1.2m of modern overburden.



4. UPDATED HERITAGE STATEMENT

4.1 Introduction

This section updates the impact assessment contained in the original heritage statement (Albion Archaeology 2014) to take account of the results of the field evaluation and the revised development scheme.

4.2 The Proposed Development

The proposed development consists of residential units varying in size from two- to four-bedroom homes, semi-detached, detached or terraced. The houses are complemented by garages and alternative parking facilities as well as individually landscaped gardens and road access. A c. 25m-wide landscape buffer, is also included at the north end of the PDA for the support, preservation and enhancement of the scheduled monument.

4.3 Direct Impacts on Heritage Assets and Mitigation

The proposed development could have a direct impact on any potential sub-surface heritage assets that might survive within the PDA. This would principally be in the form of groundworks associated with construction (e.g. foundations, roads, services, earthmoving and landscaping). The magnitude of impact would depend on the depth and extent of the groundworks. Therefore, the overall potential impact is assessed as *negligible to high*.

For the majority of the PDA the potential for the survival of significant archaeological assets is *negligible to low* (see below, Table 2). In light of their significance and the potential impacts of the development, the overall significance of the potential constructional impact (without any mitigation) is *neutral to slight* (see Table 2).

Greater potential exists for the presence and significance of archaeological assets in the far north of the PDA, adjacent to the scheduled Dray's Ditches. However the large depth of overburden observed during the trial trench evaluation in addition to the proposed landscape buffer with minimal below-ground works means that the impact on any potential assets would be *negligible*. Therefore, the significance of the potential constructional impact is also *neutral to slight* in this area.



Period	Potential for survival of heritage assets	Significance	Impact	Significance of impact (without mitigation)
Prehistoric (pre-43 BC) to Roman (43 BC – AD 450)	High (north part of PDA)	Low to high	Negligible	Neutral to slight
	Negligible (south part of PDA)	Low	Low to moderate	Neutral to slight
Anglo Saxon (450–1066)	Negligible	Low	Low to moderate	Neutral to slight
Medieval (1066–1550)	Negligible	Low	Low to moderate	Neutral to slight
Post-medieval to modern (1550–1900 to present day)	Low	Negligible to low	Low to moderate	Neutral to slight

Table 1: Summary of potential heritage assets, significance and impact (See heritage statement (Albion Archaeology 2014) for significance and impact criteria)

Any direct adverse impact of the proposed development on potential buried archaeological remains is predicted to be *less than slight*. However, to ensure that this is the case construction works and, in particular all groundworks at the north end of the PDA, must be subject to adequate control measures. These measures will need to be agreed in advance with the CBCA and Historic England.

4.4 Direct Impacts on the Setting of Heritage Assets

The setting of the scheduled Dray's Ditches is characterised by its liminal position on the northern outskirts of Luton. Development of the PDA will not essentially alter this setting. It will in effect extend the Turnpike Drive estate eastwards for a distance of some 30m. However, the monument itself features dense vegetation cover, which will lessen the impact. The vegetation on the PDA is unattractive scrub, but it presently provides some shielding of the eastern edge of the Turnpike Drive estate when viewed from the east. However, it also presents a barrier to those wishing to access the monument from Turnpike Drive. The proposed development will introduce more sympathetic and appropriate landscaping at the north end of the PDA. This will improve the accessibility of the monument, which will be *moderately beneficial* to the setting of the monument. To ensure that this is the case, the detailed landscaping scheme will need to be agreed in advance with the CBCA and Historic England.

Any impact on the setting of the monuments on Galley Hill is likely to be *negligible*. At *c.* 1km away, they are distanced from the PDA by a variety of landscape features, including the golf course with its surrounding hedges, and Dray's Ditches and the Old Bedford Road, both of which also support dense vegetation. Within this landscape the minor extension of the Turnpike Drive estate will not have a significant impact on the monuments' setting.



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6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.80 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.22 m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 8441: Northing: 26461)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 8441: Northing: 26458)

Reason: To evaluate the potential for archaeological remains within the PDA

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt 0.27m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Dump material	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk 0.31m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Dump material	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium chalk >0.29m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Dump material	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small chalk >0.28m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
107	Modern intrusion	Circular sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.32m, max diameter 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Fill	Friable light grey brown clay silt frequent small-medium chalk 0.16m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Fill	Loose mid brown yellow silty sand occasional small-medium CBM 0.19m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.46 m. Max: 0.9 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 8458: Northing: 26420)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 8446: Northing: 26397)

Reason: To evaluate the potential for archaeological remains within the PDA

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt 0.15m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Dump material	Firm mid orange brown silty clay frequent small chalk 0.3m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Buried topsoil	Firm mid brown grey silty clay frequent small chalk 0.45m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Natural	Hard white chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.65 m. Max: 0.7 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 8453: Northing: 26366)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 8459: Northing: 26346)

Reason: To evaluate the potential for archaeological remains within the PDA

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable mid yellow grey clay silt 0.14m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Dump material	Firm mid brown grey frequent small chalk 0.57m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Hard white chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 4**

Max Dimensions: Length: 23.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.53 m. Max: 0.56 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 8462: Northing: 26277)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 8478: Northing: 26259)

Reason: To evaluate the potential for archaeological remains within the PDA

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt Thickness 0.21m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown clay silt moderate small-medium chalk 0.38m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Hard white chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 24.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.35 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 8479: Northing: 26236)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 8487: Northing: 26212)

Reason: To evaluate the potential for archaeological remains within the PDA

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt 0.25m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown clay silt frequent small-medium chalk 0.1m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Hard white chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Modern intrusion	Circular sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.35m, max diameter 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Fill	Loose dark grey silt 0.35m Thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Modern intrusion	Circular dimensions: max diameter 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
506	Fill	Loose dark grey silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



7. APPENDIX 2: OASIS ENTRY SUMMARY

OASIS ID: albionar1-204488

Project details

Project name	Land off Turnpike Drive, Luton
Short description of the project	A planning application (14/01321/FUL) was submitted to Luton Borough Council for the erection of domestic dwellings with ancillary buildings, garages, access routes and landscaping. The application was supported by a heritage statement (Albion Archaeology 2014). The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist advised the planning authority that further information was required before the application could be determined. This was to be supplied by means of an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching. Clarence Country Homes commissioned Albion Archaeology to undertake the evaluation. The trial trench evaluation uncovered no archaeological remains. The site is shown to have been subject to modern landscaping, most likely associated with construction of the housing estate to the west. Soil or subsoil imported onto the site has increased the depth of overburden across the majority of the site. Whilst the potential for the survival of prehistoric remains within the site is still classed as high for its far northern part, adjacent to Dray's Ditches, the potential development impact is classed as neutral to slight, given the large thickness of overburden. Given the absence of archaeological remains uncovered during the evaluation the potential for the survival of archaeological remains across the remainder of the site is negligible to low, with the significance of any such remains being negligible to low. The development impacts are therefore neutral to slight. Proposed landscaping at the north end of the site will improve the accessibility of Dray's Ditches and will be moderately beneficial to the setting of the monument.
Project dates	Start: 30-03-2015 End: 01-04-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TD2413 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BEDFORDSHIRE: LUTON LUTON Land off Turnpike Drive, Luton
Study area	7500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 0847 2633 Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project brief originator	No Brief
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Jeremy Oetgen
Project supervisor	Iain Leslie

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Albion Archaeology
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database",' 'Images raster / digital photography','Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Luton Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence" "Microfilm", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph" ,"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Figure 1: Site location plan

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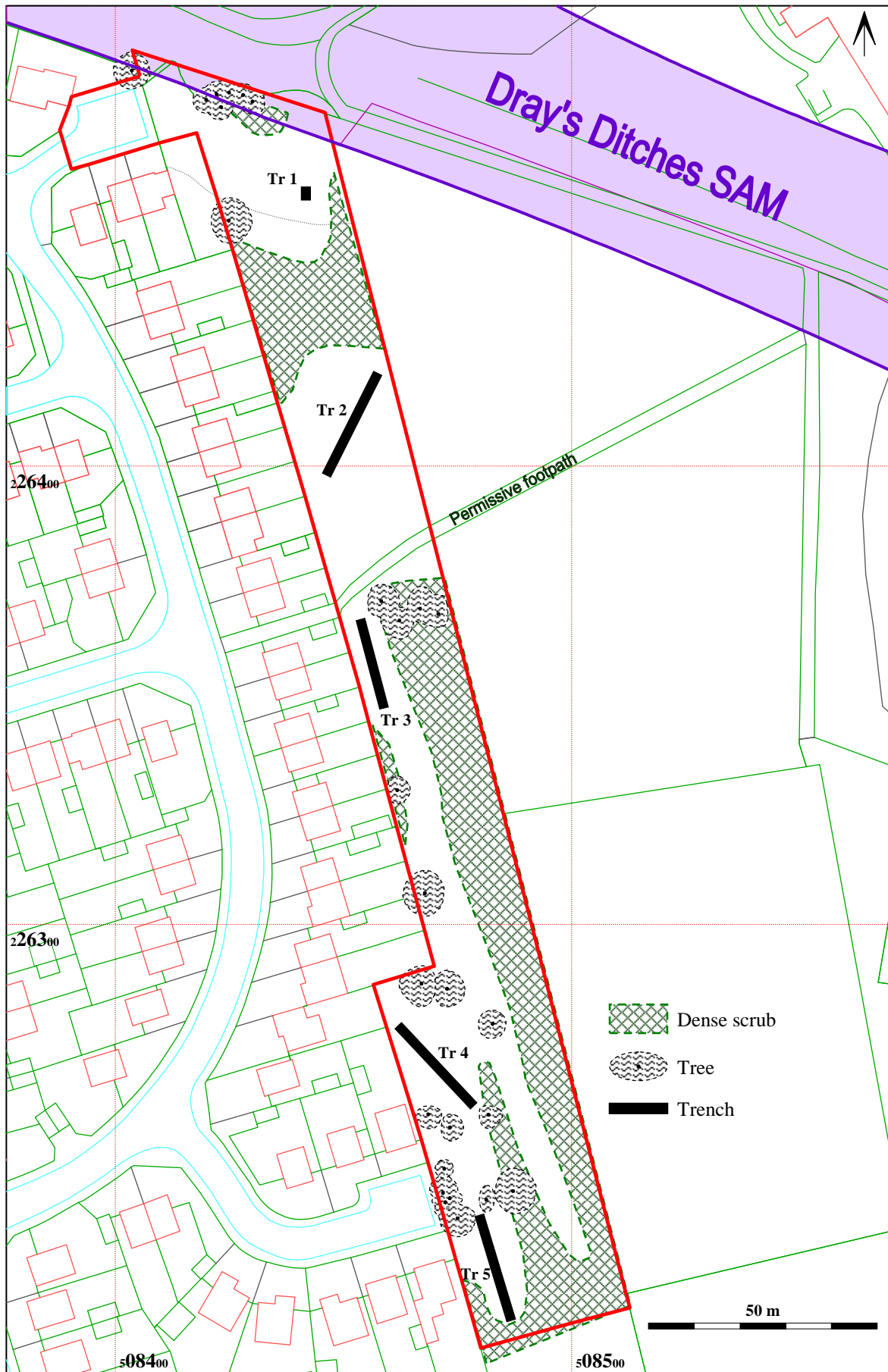
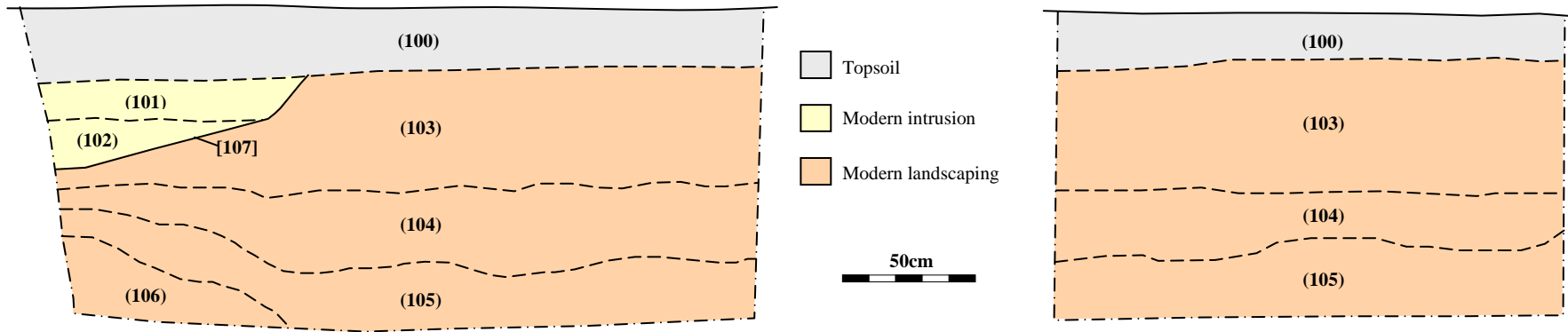


Figure 2: Trench location plan

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East facing section.

South facing section.



Figure 3: Trench 1 sections



Trench 2 looking south west



Trench 3 looking north

Figure 4: Photographs of Trenches 2 and 3



Trench 4 looking south east



Trench 5 looking north

Figure 5: Photographs of Trenches 4 and 5

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