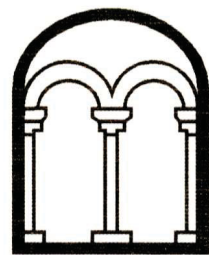


LAND AT VICTORIA CLOSE
WEST HADDON
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

Albion
archaeology



**LAND AT VICTORIA CLOSE
WEST HADDON
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

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Prepared for:
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Preface

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.

This document has been prepared by Wiebke Starke (Project Supervisor) and Ben Barker (Project Officer), checked by Gary Edmondson (Project Manager) and approved by Drew Shottliff (Operations Manager). The finds were analysed by Jackie Wells (Artefacts Officer) and the figures produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician).

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Structure of this Report

Section 1 serves as an introduction to the project, describing the site's location, its archaeological background and the aims of the archaeological work. Section 2 presents the trial trenching methodology and Section 3 summarises the results of the fieldwork. Section 4 is a bibliography. Appendix 1 (Section 5) contains trench summary information and detailed contextual data.

Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

Albion	Albion Archaeology
CAA	County Archaeological Advisor
Client	CgMs Consulting Ltd
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
HER	NCC Historic Environment Record
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MNN	NCC HER reference number
NCC	Northamptonshire County Council
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
PDA	Proposed Development Area



Non-Technical Summary

A planning application is being prepared for residential development of land at Victoria Close, West Haddon, Northamptonshire. The Proposed Development Area (PDA) comprises elements of two arable fields situated immediately to the NW of the village. As the site had the potential to contain archaeological remains, the County Archaeological Advisor recommended the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation, so that the impact of any proposed development could be assessed and an appropriate mitigation strategy devised.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake a programme of trial trenching, the results of which would support the planning application.

A trenching strategy, comprising 10 trenches, was devised to investigate the PDA, utilising the earlier geophysical survey that had identified a number of probable archaeological features. Two trenches in the land parcel to the west could not be investigated due to the presence of services. In light of the initial results in the main land parcel, an additional trench was opened to investigate the continuation of a geophysical anomaly.

The evaluation was undertaken in mid-January 2014. It identified a series of ditches in the main land parcel, which correlated with geophysical anomalies. Two areas of archaeological remains, referred to in this report as the Northern and Southern Areas, were defined. They were separated by the central part of the PDA, which was devoid of archaeological features.

The Northern Area, in the vicinity of Trenches 7 and 8, contained ditches corresponding to geophysical anomalies; they could comprise enclosures and converging trackways associated with the Iron Age / Romano-British settlement identified previously along the route of the bypass, c. 100m to the NNW of the PDA.

The Southern Area, in the vicinity of Trenches 1-3 and 11, defined an area of smaller rectilinear enclosures, extending from the southern margin of the PDA.

The investigation revealed considerable variation in the thickness of the overburden sealing the archaeological features. It was at least 0.4m upslope to the north, increasing to a maximum thickness of 0.85m to the south.

The evaluation has confirmed the presence of two areas of enclosures, which are probably part of the same landscape as the settlement identified within the route of the bypass. The sparse finds may suggest that these enclosures were remote from the main focus of settlement. However, this may be misleading, as even at its zenith in the late 2nd century AD, the site was characterised by its excavators as a low-status rural settlement where finds were not abundant. The remains within the PDA are of local and regional significance; they have potential to shed light on aspects of Iron Age and Romano-British landscape development and morphology.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

CgMs Consulting Ltd has been gathering baseline data in support of a proposed planning application for residential development of land at Victoria Close, West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

Northamptonshire County Council's Archaeological Advisor (CAA) advised that the Proposed Development Area (PDA) lay in a potentially archaeologically sensitive area. In line with the guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework, further information on the significance of any heritage assets on the site is required to enable an assessment of the potential impact of the development to be made. This recommendation is in accordance with the guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Using the results of an earlier geophysical survey (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2013) the trial trenching was designed to locate, define and characterise any archaeological remains that might exist within the PDA. This will enable the local planning authority to assess the likely archaeological impact of the proposed development and recommend suitable mitigation measures, if required.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The village of West Haddon is situated towards the western boundary of the Northamptonshire, c. 17km west of Northampton and 11km NE of Daventry (Figure 1). The PDA comprises parts of two arable fields immediately to the NW of the village, c. 100m to the south of the A428 bypass. It measures c. 3.25ha in extent and is centred at OS grid reference SP 63400 72200. The PDA occupies gently sloping ground which falls from c. 180m OD in the north down to c. 170m in the south, towards the parish church.

The geology of the area comprises of Mid-Pleistocene sand and gravels overlying sandstone, limestone and ironstone of the Northampton Sand Formation.

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

The archaeological background to the PDA is detailed in the written scheme of investigation (WSI) (Albion 2013a) and is only summarised here. The PDA lies immediately to the NW of the Jurassic Way, an important prehistoric routeway connecting NE and SW Britain (MNN160137). However, there are no known significant early prehistoric sites in the vicinity.

Iron Age and Roman activity has been recorded in the area — particularly in the area to the NW on the line of the A428 West Haddon bypass (Chapman and Masters 1998). Investigations in advance of construction (Mason 2006) revealed evidence for a sequence of occupation. Two probable Iron Age enclosures were succeeded by a Roman rural settlement, which comprised a series of sub-rectangular enclosures on either side of a sinuous trackway. The settlement was in use from the mid-1st–4th century; it was interpreted as of low-status, with an economy based on grain cultivation. Roman material has also been found in and



around the village, and may suggest another area of possible Roman activity to the south of the PDA.

There are three entries for West Haddon in Domesday Book (1086), suggesting that the village is of at least late Saxon origin. The earliest surviving building is the 11th-century All Saints' Church which was remodelled in the 12th and 14th–16th centuries. The PDA lies approximately 150m north of the church. Medieval settlement is likely to have been focussed on the current historic core of the village. The PDA probably formed part of associated open field system, remaining in agricultural use during the post-medieval and modern periods.

In 2013, a detailed magnetometer survey of the main land parcel within the PDA was carried out (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2013). This indicated the presence of trackways and enclosures of probable Iron Age or Roman date (Figure 2). Faint traces of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were also revealed in the northern part of the main land parcel, aligned roughly E-W across the slope.

Approximately 100m to the NE of the PDA, a proposed residential development at land off Guilsborough Road was subject to archaeological evaluation (Albion Archaeology 2013b). Geophysical survey identified the presence of probable archaeological features, a number of which were confirmed by trial trenching. They appeared to be associated with boundaries dating to at least the Iron Age and possibly earlier. The small quantity of artefacts recovered suggested this area was located some distance from contemporary settlement.

1.4 Historical Maps

The First edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 indicates that the main land parcel of the PDA was originally composed of two land parcels, the boundaries of which incorporated trees. An oblique alignment of trees in the southern part of the area would appear to correspond with the route of the footpath. The southern margin of the main land parcel comprised a narrow band of trees. By 1900 the footpath was clearly defined, whilst the reservoir structure was shown adjacent to the western boundary in the north. The southern margin of the site was also amended with the belt of trees apparently having been replaced by a series of small enclosures. Subsequently the two components were amalgamated to create the main land parcel of the PDA.

1.5 Project Objectives

The regional research context for Northamptonshire is provided by *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an Archaeological Resource Assessment and Agenda* (Cooper 2006) and a subsequent updated research agenda (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012).

The PDA had the potential to contain evidence for the continuation of the settlement investigated in advance of construction of the West Haddon bypass (Mason 2006). In particular, it could address the following regional research agenda for the Romano-British period (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012, 70-71):

- Chronology;
- Rural settlement patterns and landscapes;



- Agricultural economy;
- Roads and waterways.

The general aims of the trial trenching were to:

- establish the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features and deposits present within the site;
- establish the integrity and state of preservation of any such archaeological features;
- recover artefacts to assist in the development of type-series within the region;
- recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.



2. METHOD STATEMENT

The methodological approach to the project was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2013b) and is summarised below.

2.1 Standards

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

• IfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2008) and finds (2008)</i>
• English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (2008)</i>
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. 2nd ed. (2011)</i>
• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork (2nd ed, 2001)</i>
• Archaeological Archives Forum	<i>Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (2nd ed. 2011)</i>

2.2 Trial Trenching

The trenching strategy proposed in the WSI (Figure 2) was designed to achieve even coverage of the PDA, both targeting the identified geophysical anomalies and avoiding a public footpath and buried services in the southern half of the PDA. The latter were subsequently found to extend into the western land parcel, preventing the investigation of Trenches 9 and 10.

During the fieldwork an additional trench (Trench 11) was opened to investigate the continuation of a geophysical anomaly between Trenches 2 and 3.

Trial trenching was undertaken between 7th and 13th January 2014 (Figure 3). Opening of the trenches was undertaken with a tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with toothless ditching bucket, under the control of an experienced operator, under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological strata; whichever was encountered first. The soil heaps were also scanned for artefacts.

Any potential archaeological features were 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, 200 for Trench 2 etc. Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***)



2.3 Archive

On completion of the project, an integrated project archive (including both artefacts/ecofacts and project documentation) will be prepared. There is currently no archaeological archive depository able to accept material from this part of the county, although the issue is being actively addressed and it is hoped that suitable facilities will be available within 3-5 years.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

The results of the evaluation are summarised below, integrating the finds data where appropriate. More detailed information on the deposits revealed can be found in Appendix 1.

The main land parcel has been divided into three areas that reflect the variations in the distribution of archaeological remains within the PDA (Figure 3 and Table 1).

Trench	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11
Number of ditches	4	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	1

Table 1: Summary of features by Area

Trenches 9 and 10 were not opened. The Northern Area encompasses Trenches 7 and 8. The Southern Area encompasses Trenches 1-3 and 11.

3.2 Northern Area

The Northern Area extends approximately 70m by 75m, as defined by the geophysical anomalies (Figure 3). Trenches 7 and 8 together contained four ditches (Figure 4 and Table 1), which corresponded to geophysical anomalies defining an element of rectilinear enclosure and a more substantial linear boundary.

3.2.1 Overburden

The dark grey brown topsoil was 0.2–0.3m thick, indicating a ploughsoil. Below this was mid red brown subsoil 0.2–0.25m thick, with a moderate to high degree of root disturbance.

3.2.2 Geological strata

The friable light orangey-brown and mid reddish-orange silty sands contained moderate inclusions of stone, including fragments of ironstone.

3.2.3 Archaeological features

The four ditches showed considerable variation in size (Figures 4 and 5).

The two smaller ditches [703] and [803] were approximately 1m wide, with U-shaped profiles, *c.* 0.3m deep (Figure 4: sections 1 and 2). They were filled with mid grey-red sand to silty sand, suggesting material derived from an unstable upper soil profile. The fill of [803] contained two undiagnostic pottery sherds (5g) deriving from a single vessel. The small body sherds occur in a fine sandy reduced ware, with an abraded oxidised exterior. They may be of Roman origin, although the small sherd size precludes definite identification. Ditch [703] correlates with a roughly square enclosure; whilst ditch [803] is likely to be part of a larger rectilinear enclosure, situated immediately south of a routeway identified by the geophysical survey (Figure 3). An ecofact sample <2> from the



fill of [703] contained very small quantities of charcoal and charred seeds, probably weeds.

The other ditches [705] and [805] were much more substantial — at least 4m and possibly 13m across (Figure 5: image 2). They would appear to be elements of the same extensive NW-SE boundary that is clearly defined on the geophysical survey (Figure 4 and section 3), though probably merging with a larger feature in the west. The upper fill of [805] was composed of loose mid grey-red silty sand with occasional small stones. No finds were recovered from the material, which appears to have derived from an unstable upper soil profile. This boundary would appear to be a significant landscape feature that does not respect the pattern of rectilinear enclosures characterised by ditches [703] and [803], although the sequence is uncertain. This alignment is similar to that of the furrows, detected as traces in the geophysical survey.

3.3 Southern Area

Encompassing Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 11, this area extends approximately 100m by 75m, as defined by the geophysical anomalies (Figure 3). Although bisected by underground services, the geophysical anomalies include a smaller rectilinear enclosure south of the public footpath (Trenches 1 and 2) and larger linear boundary features north of the public footpath (Trenches 2, 3 and 11) (Figure 6). The parallel ditches in this area may represent the flanking ditches of a NE-SW trackway, rather than an elongated enclosure — one of two routeways detected by the geophysical survey that appear to converge in this land parcel.

3.3.1 Overburden

The loose dark grey-brown silty sand topsoil was up to 0.3m thick. Occasional flecks of charcoal were noted in the area of Trench 2.

The subsoil varied from mid brown-grey to mid red-brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions. The thickness varied substantially: 0.5–0.6m towards the bottom of the slope in Trenches 1 and 2; and 0.2–0.3m upslope in Trenches 3 and 11. All the subsoil deposits were homogeneous, with frequent root disturbance throughout, indicating a gradual downslope movement of material.

3.3.2 Geological strata

These comprised a mixture of firm to friable light to mid red-brown, light yellow-brown and mid red-orange silty sand, with varying frequencies of stone inclusions, principally ironstone fragments.

3.3.3 Archaeological features

The eight ditches identified in this area (Table 1) have a predominantly NE-SW, or perpendicular, alignment. Generally, there is a good correlation with the geophysical anomalies, although additional ditches were identified in Trench 1 (Figure 6). The ditches were relatively substantial ranging from 1.5–2m wide and 0.5–0.7m deep (Figure 7: images 3 and 4). The profiles also varied from U- to V-shaped (Figure 6: sections 1-6 and Figure 8: images 5 and 6). These variations would appear to mainly depend on the nature of the adjacent geological strata.



Particularly in Trench 1, in the south of this area, the perpendicular arrangement of ditches would suggest elements of the same enclosure. The close spacing of parallel ditches [105] and [107], separated by a 0.25m-wide gap, would suggest redefining of the same boundary, although it is not clear what caused this off-set. To the north of the footpath in Trench 2, the NE-SW aligned ditches [203] and [206], spaced some 15m apart, may define an elongated NE-SW enclosure; alternatively, they could be the flanking ditches of a wide trackway or droveway. A probable continuation was detected in the adjacent field to the north (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2013, fig. 3, Field 2). Trench 11 confirmed the existence of the more sinuous geophysical anomaly to the east; ditch [1103] was 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep with a U-shaped profile (Figure 6: section 2).

The ditch fills were typically dark, ranging from mid grey-brown to mid brown-grey and contrasting well with the adjacent geological strata. No datable evidence was retrieved from any of the archaeological features within this area. All deposits are likely to have originated from the surrounding soils as the result of weathering and natural silting.

The main fill (205) of ditch [203] consisted of mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional stone inclusions. Sample <3> from this deposit contained very small quantities of charcoal and charred seeds, including occasional cereal grains. The samples also contained a very small (*c.* 1mm square) fragment of greenish glass, probably window glass. It was only 0.9mm thick, indicating a post-medieval or later date. It is almost certainly intrusive, the small size of the fragment allowing it to move easily through the soil structure.

Sample <1> from the fill of ditch [103] contained a small assemblage of charred cereal grain, as well as a smaller quantity of charcoal. Although the cereal grain concentration is low, the assemblage is larger than from the other ditches.

3.4 Central Area

The three trenches in this part of the site (Trenches 4, 5 and 6) investigated an area that was largely devoid of geophysical anomalies (Figure 3). No archaeological features were revealed within the trenches.

3.4.1 Overburden

The dark grey-brown silty sand topsoil was 0.25–0.3m thick. Below this was mid red-brown silty sand, which was 0.2–0.25m thick.

3.4.2 Geological strata

The light yellow-brown and light orange-brown silty sand contained patches of dark red ironstone gravel.

3.5 Summary

The evaluation has confirmed the results of the geophysical survey, defining a series of ditches in the Northern and Southern Areas of the main land parcel of the PDA. The ditches represent land divisions and, although dating evidence was very sparse, they are probably elements of the Iron Age and Romano-British



landscape, identified previously on the route of the West Haddon Bypass. In contrast, the central part of the main land parcel, investigated by Trenches 4-6, did not contain any archaeological features.

The geophysical survey suggests that two trackways from the NW and north converge on the main land parcel. The enclosures in the Northern Area of the site are immediately south of the NW trackway.

Whilst the lack of artefacts may suggest that the PDA is peripheral to the main focus of settlement, this may be misleading. Relatively few finds were recovered from the bypass investigation, indicating that even at its zenith in the 2nd century AD, the rural settlement was of low-status. Whilst animal bone is often a significant component on such sites, it is not well preserved in these soils.

Despite the presence of overburden (<0.4m in the north and <0.85m downslope to the south), all features show evidence of truncation due to ploughing. However, they are moderately well preserved, often surviving to a depth of at least 0.5m. These remains have local and regional significance; they are able to shed light on aspects of Iron Age / Romano-British landscape development and morphology.



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5. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.7 m. Max: 0.85 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 62967: Northing: 72237)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63014: Northing: 72016)

Reason: To evaluate geophysical anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Loose dark grey brown silty sand 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Loose mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones 0.55-0.6m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Firm light red brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: stepped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.8m, max depth 0.65m, min length 4.65m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand moderate small stones Sample <1> was taken from this deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.55m, min length 2.42m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.43m, min length 2.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand frequent small stones 0.08m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Main fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand moderate small stones 0.35m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, min length 3.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 42.50 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.75 m. Max: 0.75 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63062: Northing: 72123)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63074: Northing: 72082)

Reason: To evaluate geophysical anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Loose dark brown grey silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones c. 0.28m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Loose mid red brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones c. 0.47m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Firm light orange brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones Patches of yellow and light brown sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.85m, max depth 0.64m, min length 2.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Lower fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Upper fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones 0.5m thick. Sample <3> was taken from this deposit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 2.m, min length 2.3m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.47 m. Max: 0.59 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63084: Northing: 72153)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63044: Northing: 72145)

Reason: To evaluate geophysical anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Loose dark grey brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.28-0.29m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Loose mid red brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones 0.19-0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Friable light yellow brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: irregular base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.18m, max depth 0.57m, min length 2.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Primary fill	Loose light orange grey silty sand moderate small-medium stones c. 0.1m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Secondary fill	Loose mid red brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones c. 0.37m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Upper fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones c. 0.14m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63067: Northing: 72219)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63043: Northing: 72187)

Reason: To evaluate area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Loose dark grey brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.27-0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Loose mid red brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.2-0.23m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Friable light yellow brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones with patches of dark red ironstone gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63099: Northing: 72231)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63097: Northing: 72191)

Reason: To evaluate area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Loose dark grey brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.25-0.27m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Loose mid red brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.22-0.26m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Friable light orange brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 60.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63155: Northing: 72260)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63075: Northing: 72260)

Reason: To evaluate area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Loose dark grey brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Loose mid red brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Friable light yellow brown silty sand frequent small-medium stones with patches of orange red silty sand and ironstone gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.46 m. Max: 0.49 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63129: Northing: 72321)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63129: Northing: 72281)

Reason: To evaluate geophysical anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Loose dark grey brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.21-0.28m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Loose mid red brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.21-0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Friable light orange brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.29m, min length 2.56m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Fill	Loose mid grey red silty sand occasional small stones Sample <2> was taken from this deposit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
705	Ditch	Linear ESE-WNW dimensions: max breadth 4.25m, min length 2.05m Same as [805]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
706	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.41 m. Max: 0.48 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63089: Northing: 72332)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63009: Northing: 72221)

Reason: To evaluate geophysical anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Topsoil	Loose dark grey brown silty sand 0.28-0.32m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	Subsoil	Loose mid grey red silty sand occasional small stones 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Natural	Friable mid red orange silty sand moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
803	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, max depth 0.28m, min length 2.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
804	Fill	Loose mid grey red silty sand occasional small stones The deposit contained a very small quantity of pottery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
805	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped dimensions: max breadth 13.m, min depth 0.59m, min length 2.15m Same as [705]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
806	Fill	Loose mid grey red silty sand occasional small stones Excavated to depth of 0.59m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 11

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.55 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63080: Northing: 72141)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63082: Northing: 72131)

Reason: Contingency trench to evaluate continuation of geophysical anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1100	Topsoil	Loose dark grey brown silty sand 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1101	Subsoil	Loose mid grey red silty sand occasional small stones 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1102	Natural	Friable mid red orange silty sand moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1104	Fill	Loose mid grey red silty sand occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1103	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.47m, min length 2.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

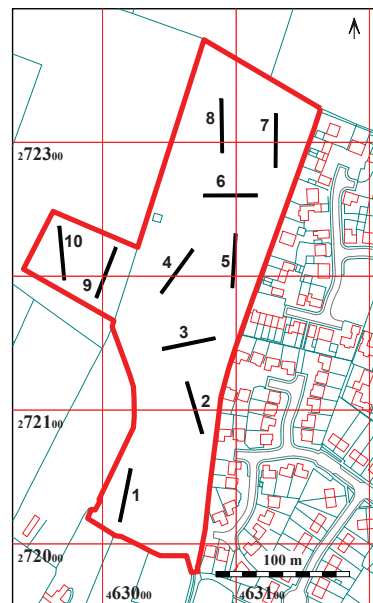
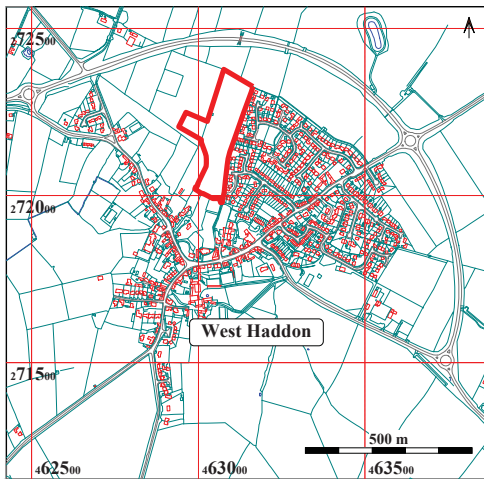
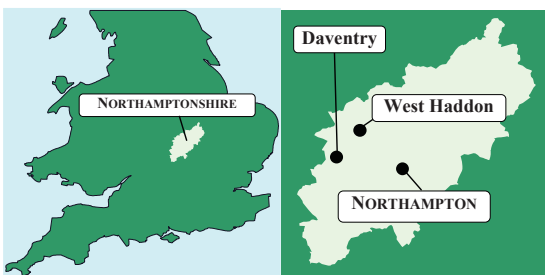


Figure 1: Site location and trench location plan

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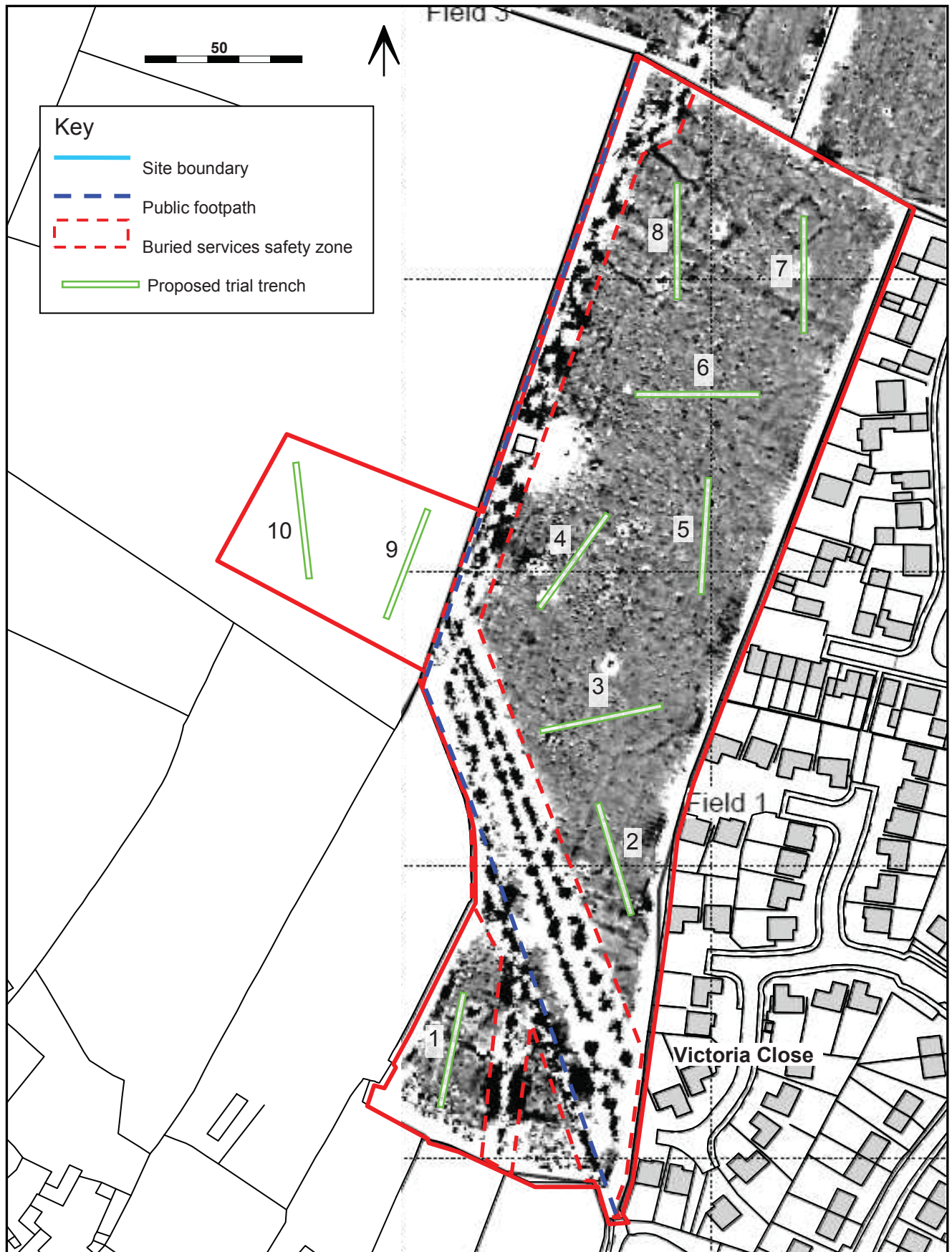


Figure 2: Proposed trenching strategy overlaid on geophysical survey greyscale plot
(Geophysical survey plot from Northamptonshire Archaeology 2013)

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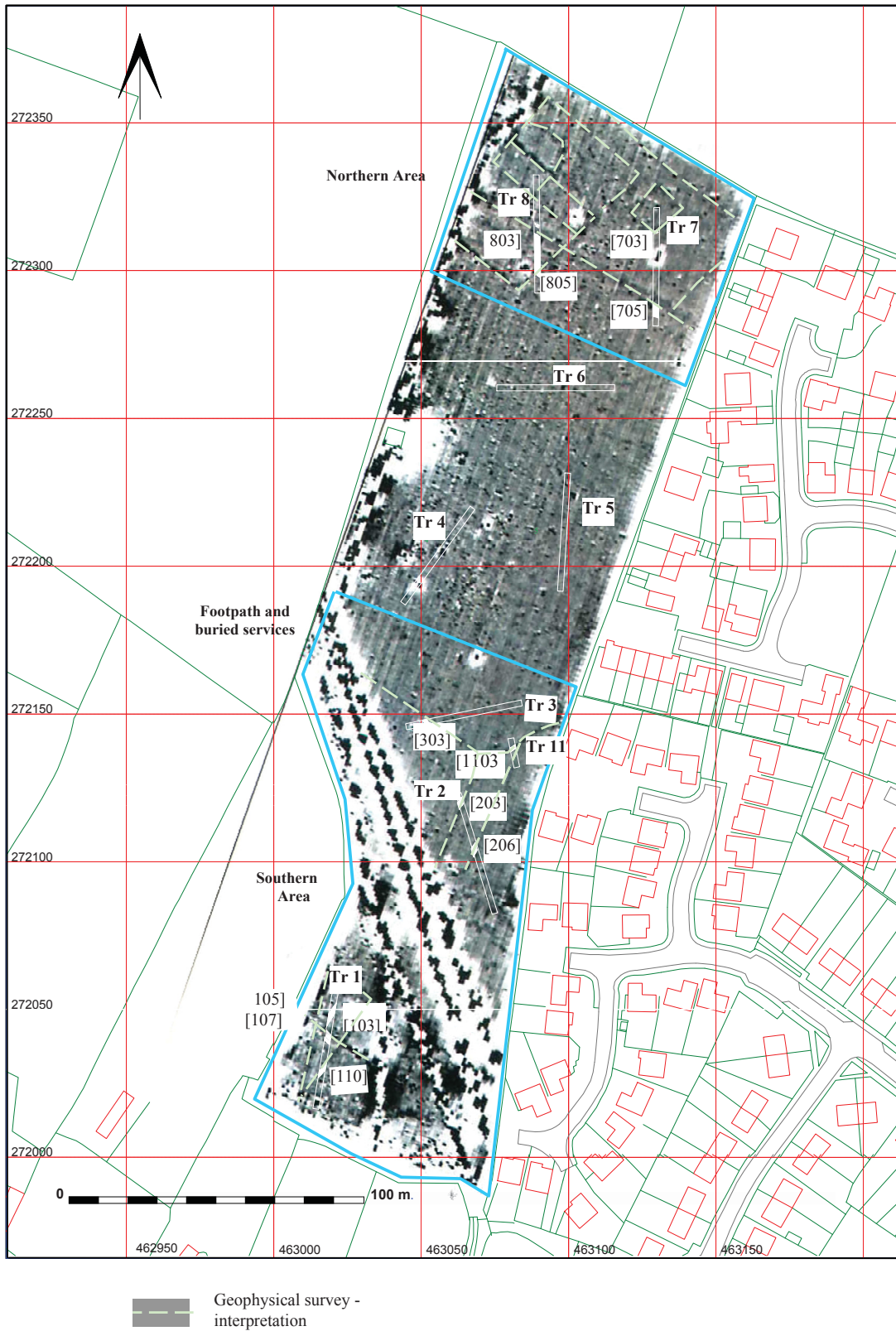
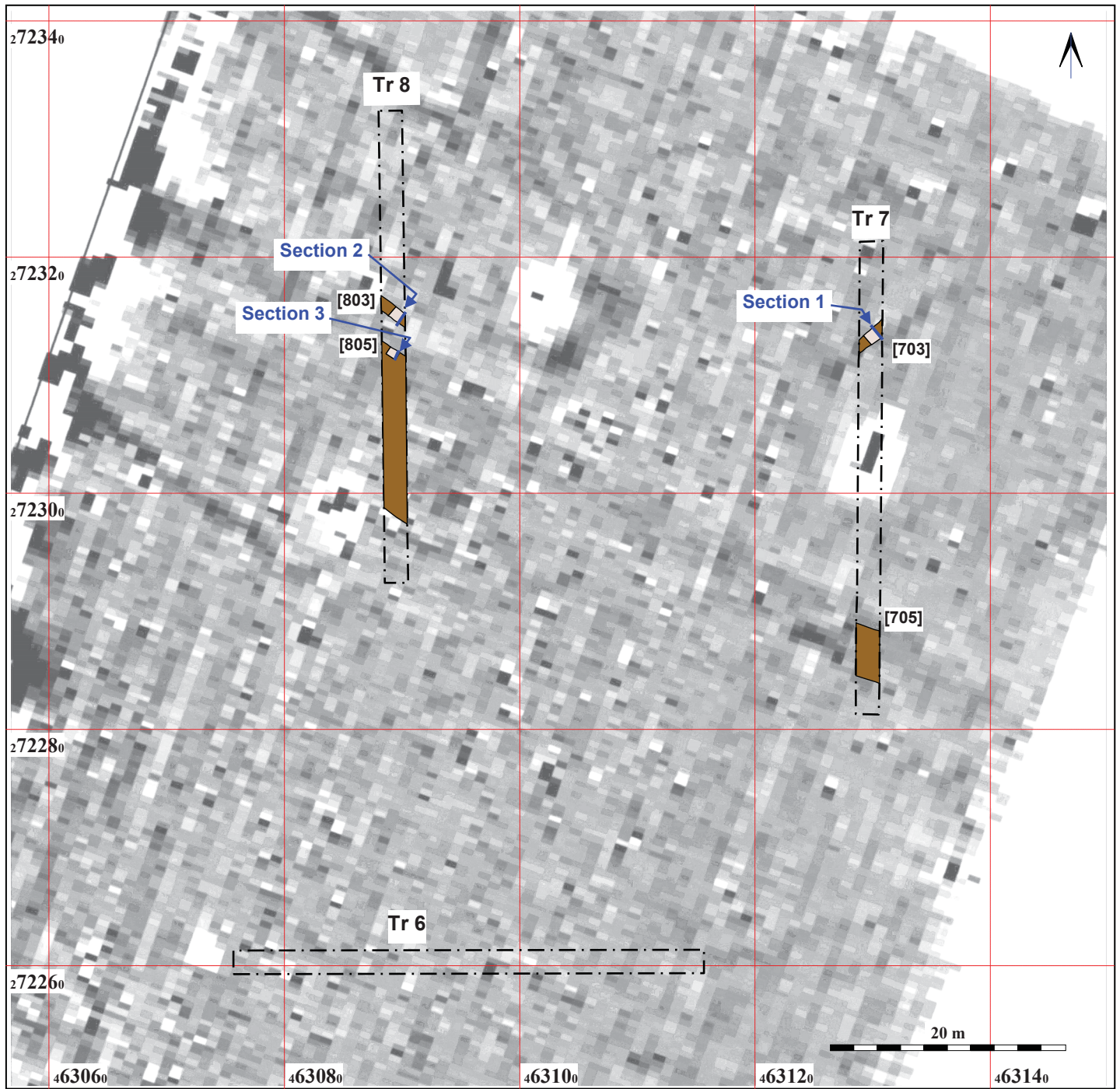




Figure 3: All features plan overlaid onto geophysical survey greyscale plot
(Geophysical survey plot from Northamptonshire Archaeology 2013)

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- Key**
-  Archaeological feature – unexcavated
 -  Archaeological feature – excavated segment

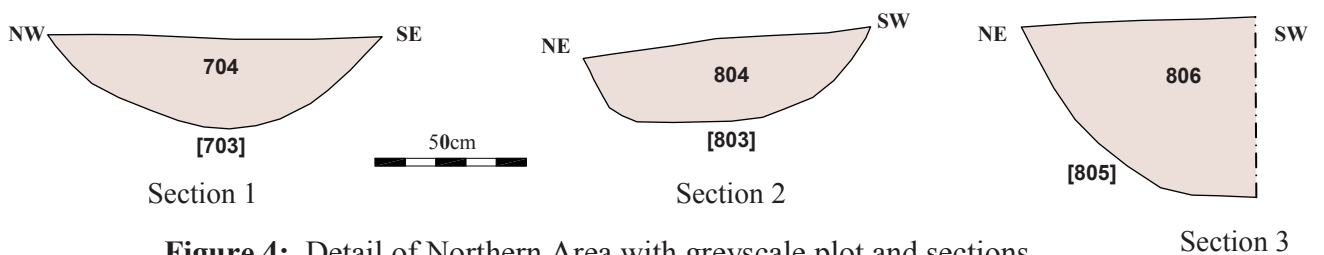


Figure 4: Detail of Northern Area with greyscale plot and sections
 (Geophysical survey plot from Northamptonshire Archaeology 2013)



Image 1: Ditch [803], defining an element of an enclosure. Scale 0.4m in 10cm divisions.



Image 2: Segment through the northern edge of substantial boundary ditch [805]. Scale 0.4m in 10cm divisions.

Figure 5: Selected images 1 and 2 — Northern Area

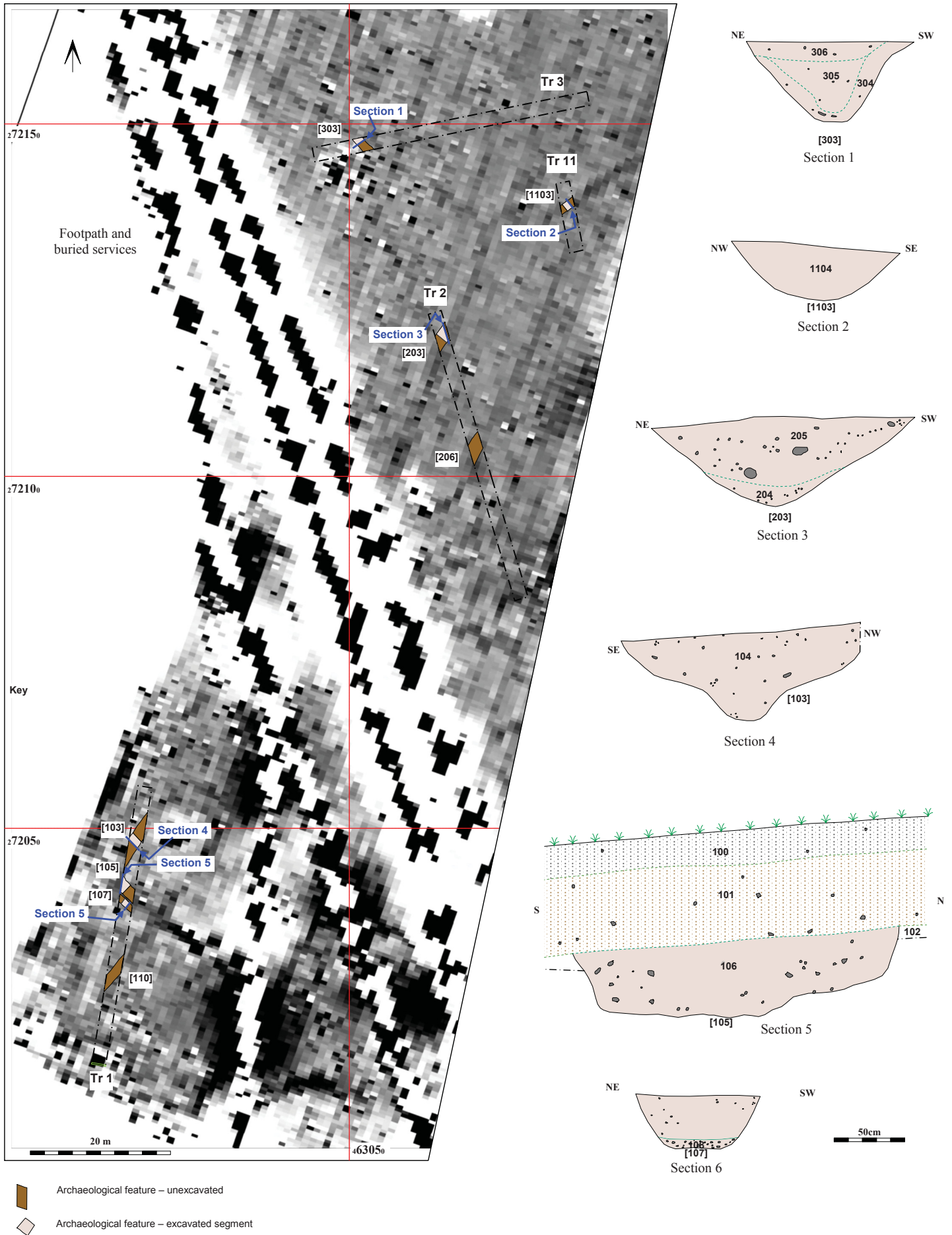


Figure 6: Detail of Southern Area with greyscale plot and sections
 (Geophysical survey plot from Northamptonshire Archaeology 2013)



Image 3: Stepped profiles of NE-SW aligned ditch [103]. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.



Image 4: NW-SW aligned ditch [105], with perpendicular ditch [103] just visible to the right in the section. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

Figure 7: Selected images 3 and 4 — Southern Area



Image 5: NE-SW aligned ditch [203], with a steep concave profile. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.



Image 6: Irregular profile of NW-SE aligned ditch [303]. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

Figure 8: Selected images 5 and 6 — Southern Area

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