

LAND OFF STATION ROAD  
LANGFORD  
BEDFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

**Albion**  
archaeology



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LANGFORD  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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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.*

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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 describes the project methodology and Section 3 summarises the results of the archaeological works. Section 4 comprises the conclusion and heritage statement, whilst Section 5 is a bibliography. The trench tables detailing the individual contexts form Appendix 1 (Section 6).

CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
Client	CgMs Consulting Ltd
HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
PDA	Proposed development area



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Albion Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation in support of a planning application for a residential housing development at 'Land off Station Road', formerly known as 'Land off Flexmore Way', Langford.*

*The village of Langford is located immediately east of the River Ivel, c. 3km south-west of Biggleswade and c. 20km south-east of Bedford. The proposed development area is situated towards the south-eastern margin of the settlement, between Station Road and Flexmore Way in Flexmore End — one of the medieval hamlets forming modern Langford. In response to a pre-application enquiry (CB/14/00897/PAPC), the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that an archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken in order to obtain the heritage information required to determine any future planning application.*

*The investigation area is roughly rectangular in plan, covering an area of c. 1.5ha, centred on grid reference TL 1881 4033. It lies on slightly sloping ground, which falls from c. 40m OD in the east to 37m OD in the north-west towards the River Ivel. Initially a geophysical survey was undertaken, revealing a series of linear anomalies interpreted as archaeological features. The survey also revealed the course of a modern sewer pipe forming an inverted L-shape in plan, which bisected the western part of the area.*

*The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in late May 2015. The trenches targeted a series of roughly perpendicular geophysical anomalies. Due to the presence of horses in the land parcel, the investigation was undertaken in two phases.*

*In summary, the archaeological works revealed evidence for the post-medieval to modern land divisions of the area. The remains of earlier boundaries, dating to the early-middle Iron Age, were also revealed. The latter included both an enclosure ditch and linear land boundaries, which appeared to have been remodelled on at least one occasion. It is possible that two small, undated postholes were also associated with this activity. Finds comprising generally small quantities of pottery and animal bone were recovered from the southern part of the site, possibly indicating a focus of activity in that area. These remains may represent the continuation of an extensive early Iron Age enclosure system identified on the opposite side of Station Road.*

*No trace of any activity associated with the medieval hamlet of Flexmore End was identified.*

*The Iron Age remains are of regional significance and have the potential to contribute to the published research frameworks for the area. The post-medieval to modern boundaries are of no more than local significance and have limited potential to address identified research objectives.*

*Details of the proposed development were not available at the time of writing but groundworks or landscaping associated with residential development within the PDA will potentially have a direct negative impact on the identified heritage assets*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Planning Background*

CgMs Consulting Ltd are gathering baseline information on land off Flexmore Way, Langford, Bedfordshire, in support of a planning application for a residential housing development at 'Land off Station Road', formerly known as 'Land off Flexmore Way', Langford.

The proposed development area (PDA) lies in the south-eastern part of Langford between Flexmore Way and Station Road in Flexmore End (Figure 1). In response to a pre-application enquiry (CB/14/00897/PAPC), the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that an archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken in order to obtain the heritage information required to determine any future planning application.

This is in accordance with the *Central Bedfordshire Local Validation Checklist* and national planning guidelines in the form of the *National Planning Policy Framework – Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*, which was published on 27 March 2012<sup>1</sup>.

A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken and the results used to assist in the formulation of a trenching strategy (Figure 2). The programme of archaeological trial trenching, described in this report, completed the archaeological field evaluation.

### 1.2 *Site Location and Description*

Langford lies immediately east of the River Ivel, c. 3km south-west of Biggleswade and c. 20km south-east of Bedford, north of the A507. The settlement extends northwards along the B695 (Figure 1).

The PDA is roughly rectangular in plan, covering an area of c. 1.5ha, centred on grid reference TL 1881 4033. It lies on slightly sloping ground, which falls from c. 40m OD in the east to 37m OD in the north-west towards the River Ivel. The superficial deposits comprise Quaternary Glacio-fluvial sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation, above Mudstone of the Gault Formation. Further west, chalky, sandy, stoney clay Till deposits are exposed, beyond which are 1st and 2nd terrace deposits of the River Ivel (BGS 2001). The site is currently grassland, grazed by animals.

### 1.3 *Archaeological Background*

#### 1.3.1 *Archaeological and historical evidence*

The current elongated settlement of Langford combines a number of smaller medieval settlements, with the PDA including part of the medieval hamlet of Flexmore End (HER 17137). This is one of a number of “ends” in the parish,

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<sup>1</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (2012). Available at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/nppf>.



with Church End to the north (HER 17135) and Water End (HER 17136) on the bank of the River Ivel to the south-west. Documentary evidence for Langford, including an entry in Domesday Book, suggests that the settlement originated in the Saxon period. It is likely that Langford, which has several ends, was a polyfocal settlement in this period.

The earliest written mention of Langford comes from 944–6 (Coleman, unpublished). It has been suggested that Church End was Danish in origin, due to the presence of Danish names amongst its earliest recorded inhabitants.

Langford is recorded in Domesday Book of 1086 as having a manor assessed at 10 hides and held by Lewin, a thegn of Edward the Confessor. Two smaller manors, the manor of Holme with Langford and Langford Rectory, were offshoots of the main manor (Page 1908). A church is recorded in the parish from at least 1142, presumably on the same site as the 13th-century St Andrew's Church, situated in Church End (HER 1087).

Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) finds dating to the medieval period consist of a medieval pilgrim badge (HER 19403) and a mount and pilgrim badge, dating to the medieval or post-medieval period (HER 19397 and HER 19401 respectively).

A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the area, at Pound Close and Mushroom Farmhouse (HER 19841), (Hood 2012 and Albion 2012 respectively). These have revealed well-preserved archaeological deposits relating to the origins and development of the settlement in the Saxon and medieval periods. The results have added to understanding of the settlement pattern of the Ivel valley and its tributaries.

There is evidence of earlier activity in the area with a cropmark complex to the east of the PDA consisting of polygonal enclosures and an abutting linear feature (HER 16810), which based on form may be prehistoric in date. The nearby cropmarks of HER 1417 are likely to be of a similar date, based on form. The well drained soils of the Ivel valley have long been a focus of human activity with evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual activity including a cursus near Biggleswade (HER 644) and evidence of burial monuments such as HER 9093.

To the east of the PDA, beyond Station Road, evidence of early Iron Age settlement (HER 19872) has been revealed (Albion Archaeology 2014). This is part of extensive Iron Age and Roman settlement, utilising the area of the Ivel valley.

A Roman origin has been postulated for Cambridge Road to the south of the PDA (*Viatores* No 176, HER 5342). A small number of Roman findspots have been recorded near Langford — a reputed item of Roman cavalry equipment (HER 16287) near the railway crossing to the south of Cambridge Road and two Roman coins (HER 19402 and HER 19447), recorded by the PAS east of the village. A series of Roman settlements to the east of Broom (HER 631, HER 1486 and HER 9095) and also around Stotfold (HER 74, HER 16829 and HER 19534) occupy similar topographical locations to the current PDA.





### 1.3.2 Geophysical survey

The PDA was subject to geophysical survey in August 2014. The work comprised a detailed magnetic survey, with the greyscale results shown on Figure 2. The survey identified a series of linear features, which appear as darker trends on the figure. These include a possible boundary, aligned roughly E-W, which crosses the central part of the area, and appears to correlate to a boundary shown on 19th-century historic maps. Other linear anomalies may define land divisions, with two closely spaced anomalies in the east possibly defining a trackway. Extending from the southern margin of the PDA, the geophysical survey identified the northern part of a distinctive small enclosure. An L-shaped modern service trench was also detected, which was avoided by the evaluation trenches.

### 1.4 Project Objectives

The PDA encompasses part of one of the medieval hamlets of Langford — Flexmore End, with the geophysical survey identifying a series of boundaries and enclosures, which appear to include post-medieval and possibly earlier land divisions. The research framework states that in general few medieval rural settlements have been investigated in Bedfordshire, in particular settlements at the lower end of the medieval settlement hierarchy, such as “Ends” (Oake 2007, 14). Investigations in the vicinity have revealed Saxon and medieval activity, suggesting good potential for the survival of such remains.

It was considered possible that traces of the prehistoric and Roman landscapes might also be present within the PDA.

The specific research objectives of the evaluation were:

- To identify, characterise and date the enclosure system identified in the geophysical survey;
- To determine if evidence for the Saxon and medieval Flexmore End was present within the PDA;
- To assess if any heritage assets relating to earlier periods were present within the PDA.

The general purpose of the trial trenching was to recover information on the:

- location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present within the PDA;
- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present within the PDA;
- nature of palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.



## 2. METHOD STATEMENT

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2015).

### 2.1 Standards

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

• CIfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i> <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014) and <i>Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014)
• English Heritage	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> , 2nd ed. (2011)
• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2nd ed. (2001).
• AAF	<i>Archaeological Archives</i> (2007)
• EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
• Bedford Borough Council	<i>Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedford</i> (2010)

### 2.2 Trial Trenching

The trial trenches were positioned to test the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, while avoiding the area of disturbance associated with the L-shaped modern service trench. The trenching strategy was devised by CgMs Consulting Ltd in consultation with the CBCA.

The investigation had to be undertaken in two phases, due to the presence of horses. Initially the south-west part of the PDA was investigated. The remainder of the site was investigated once the initial trenches had been backfilled. Investigation of the initial area commenced on Wednesday 20th May, with the CBCA visiting the site the following day. The trenches in the rest of the area were opened on Tuesday 26th May, with the CBCA visiting that afternoon, once all of the trenches had been opened.

There were minor on-site adjustments to the strategy. Trench 1 was split due to the presence of a fence. Trench 7 was relocated to avoid a structure and shifted northwards to intersect a second linear geophysical anomaly. Trench 10 could not be opened due to a dispute over land ownership. All of these changes were agreed with the client and CBCA.

The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. All excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion staff.



### 3. RESULTS

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#### 3.1 Introduction

Archaeological investigation was undertaken in late May 2015, in a period of generally bright though occasionally showery weather, allowing the trenches to be examined under varying conditions.

The results of the evaluation are summarised below, integrating the finds data. Detailed context data is presented in Appendix 1, with additional information on artefacts in Table 1.

In the following summary contexts in brackets refer to deposits recorded on site. Each trench was allocated a block of number commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 etc. Cut features are in square brackets, e.g. [503] identifies a ditch in Trench 5; deposits or layers are in curved brackets, e.g. associated lower ditch fill (504) or undisturbed geological strata (502).

Generally there was good correlation between the geophysical survey and the results of the trenching, although additional features — both linear as well as small discrete features (postholes) — were also identified. Some of these feature lacked the dark fills of the ditches detected by the survey. If a ditch extended across multiple trenches, a single segment was excavated, with the focus being on the investigation of those features not previously examined.

#### 3.2 Overburden

Overburden consisted of a dark brown to grey-brown sandy silt ploughsoil, 0.25–0.3m thick, with a well-defined roughly horizontal boundary with the mid red-brown sandy silt subsoil which was 0.15–0.4m thick.

#### 3.3 Geological Deposits

The undisturbed geological deposit mainly comprised mid red-orange silty sand with patches of grey silt. However, to the east the deposit was more gravelly, ranging in colour from light orange to yellow.

#### 3.4 Archaeological Features

Two phases of activity are represented on site, identified by a combination of stratigraphic relationships between the features and the subsoil, and the dating of the small artefact assemblage. The two phases date to the early-middle Iron Age (Figure 3 – orange features) and the post-medieval to modern periods (Figure 3 – purple features).

Figures 4 and 5 provide detailed plans with selected sections, whilst Figures 6–9 provide selected images of the features.



### 3.4.1 Early-middle Iron Age activity

These features were sealed by the subsoil. The southern ditches also contained datable artefacts. The undated elements were phased by a combination of the relationships to the subsoil and linkages provided by the geophysical anomalies.

The most substantial ditches were identified along the southern margin of the PDA, in Trenches 5 and 9; they appear to define the northern part of an enclosure. The western side was defined by ditch [503], 4.2m wide and almost 1.5m deep (Figure 5: section 6 and Figure 6: image 1). Due to the depth of the feature the profiles were defined by a combination of hand excavation and augering.

In contrast, three ditches defined the eastern side of the enclosure (Figure 5: section 4 and Figure 6: image 2). The two larger ditches were each over 3m wide. Sequences of fills were defined within these ditches, with the early deposits mainly derived from the area within the enclosure. These deposits comprised a series of darker and lighter coloured bands (Figure 6: image 1). The fills from the enclosure ditches contained the main concentration of finds, comprising pottery and animal bone. A sample <1> from a dark intermediate deposit contained very small quantities of charcoal, charred grain and snails. The trenches did not reveal any evidence of associated activity within the interior of the enclosed area.

Extending northwards were four ditches aligned NNE-SSW, with the western ditch [603] being the most substantial. This ditch would appear to continue to the north as [305] and [203], based on the geophysical survey (Figure 2). This indicates that the boundary extended roughly from the NW corner of the enclosure discussed above. This ditch had a roughly V-shaped profile, 2.75m wide and at least 1.4m deep (Figure 5: section 1 and Figure 7: image 3). A small quantity of pottery was recovered; sample <2> contained very sparse charcoal. It is possible that ditch [303], a short distance to the east of this boundary, represents a sequential redefining, with an entrance in the area immediately to the north of Trench 3. The ditch had a concave profile 0.9m wide and 0.32m deep (Figure 4: section 3). A sample from the fill <3> contained very sparse charcoal and charred grain.

The other ditches [803], [1105] and [1103] were much less substantial, declining in depth to the east. The three western ditches were fairly regularly spaced, some 33m apart, whilst [1103] was only 4m east of the other ditch in this trench. This may either represent a redefining of the boundary or a narrow trackway. In section the ditches were 0.55–1.68m across and from 0.17–0.50m deep, with roughly concave profiles (Figure 4, sections 4 and 5, Figure 5: section 2 and Figure 7: image 4). Only the main, upper fill of ditch [803] contained finds. It is likely that the lack of enhancement in these fills resulted in them not being detected by the geophysical survey, whilst the modern magnetic disturbance in the east would have also masked the ditches in Trench 11.

The ditches indicate sequential activity in this period with evidence for both redefining and modification of boundaries. It is not clear if the distribution of finds indicates a focus of activity in the south or if general truncation has removed



the upper fills of the shallower northern ditches, which would tend to contain more artefacts.

### 3.4.2 Post-medieval activity

This is defined by three ditches [205]/[703] in the north, [103/105]/ [705/707/709] in the central part of the area and [403] in the south (Figure 3 – purple features). Small quantities of finds were recovered from two of the ditch segments [403] and [709]. Generally these features cut the subsoil, though the two earlier ditches of the sequence of three in the southern part of Trench 7, which define the central ditch crossing the PDA, would appear to be sealed by a continuation of the deposit (Figure 4: section 2 and Figure 8: image 6). These ditches would appear to be sequential recuts of the same boundary, the material sealing the earlier ditches probably relates to the construction and use of the later ditch.

All three ditches correspond to geophysical anomalies, with the central one showing the greatest enhancement. This corresponds with the recut ditches. This feature also correlates with a boundary shown on the 1881 first edition Ordnance Survey map.

The line of the northern ditch was followed by a modern land drain, suggesting that the feature was visible as a depression in recent times.

The varied in size and profile from V-shaped, up to 1.6m across and 0.75m deep (Figure 5: section 5 and Figure 9: images 7 and 8) to concave, 1.45m across and 0.7m deep (Figure 4: section 2 and Figure 8: image 6).

Fills were generally relatively dark, though the sequence of fills in the southern ditch [403] indicates a more stable profile (Figure 5: section 5) with the lower fills being derived from weathering of the adjacent geological strata, whilst the upper fills were darker, characteristic of an unstable upper soil profile.

These land divisions follow the slope of the land, and would appear to represent a series of old land divisions which were rationalised through amalgamation, leaving only the central one surviving by the late 19th century.

### 3.4.3 Undated

Two small postholes [509] and [807] were up to 0.5m across and 0.09–0.22m deep (Figure 5: sections 3 and 7 and Figure 8: image 5). The fills were undifferentiated, with no evidence for post-pipes or packing material. These features were undated with no finds being recovered. It is possible that they may date to the early-middle Iron Age phase of activity, based on their locations.

## 3.5 Artefacts

An assemblage comprising pottery, ceramic building material, vessel glass and animal bone was collected from eight features (Table 1). No artefacts were recovered from Trenches 1–3 and 11.



Tr.	Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds summary
4	403	Ditch	406	Post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (69g); brick/floor tile (133g)
5	503	Ditch	504	Undated	Animal bone (108g)
	503	Ditch	505	Early - middle Iron Age	Pottery (15g)
	503	Ditch	507	Undated	Animal bone (52g)
	503	Ditch	508	Early - middle Iron Age	Pottery (8g); animal bone (52g)
6	603	Ditch	605	Early - middle Iron Age	Pottery (3g)
7	709	Ditch	711	Modern (C18+)	Pottery (171g); vessel glass (109g)
8	803	Ditch	806	Early - middle Iron Age	Pottery (10g)
9	903	Ditch	905	Early - middle Iron Age	Pottery (74g); animal bone (34g)
	908	Ditch	909	Early - middle Iron Age	Pottery (383g); animal bone (219g)
	912	Ditch	913	Early - middle Iron Age	Pottery (48g)

Table 1: Artefact summary

### 3.5.1 Pottery

Pottery comprises 34 sherds, representing 15 vessels (712g). The assemblage displays variable fragmentation, with the smallest sherd weighing 3g and the largest 154g. Seven fabric types were identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Types Series (Table 2).

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd no.	Wt (g)	Fill / sherd no.
<i>Iron Age</i>				
F03	Grog and sand	1	3	(605):1
F20	Calcareous	1	8	(909):1
F28	Fine sand	5	54	(506):1, (806):2, (905):1, (909):1
F29	Coarse sand	20	349	(909):20
F38	Glaucanitic	4	127	(508):1, (905):1, (909):1, (913):1
<i>Post-medieval</i>				
P01	Glazed fine red earthenware	1	154	(711):1
<i>Modern</i>				
P55	White earthenware	2	17	(711):2

Table 2: Pottery type series

#### Iron Age

Although abraded, the handmade early-middle Iron Age pottery is generally robust, with a mean sherd weight of 17g. Dense sandy fabrics are dominant, with single sherds additionally containing grog and calcareous inclusions. No diagnostic vessel forms occur; a flat rim is the only feature sherd. Thickness of vessel walls ranges from 5–14mm. The surfaces of most sherds are untreated, although one has been wiped smooth and three are scored.

The largest single deposit (383g) derived from ditch [908], and includes 14 sherds (296g) from a sizeable vessel. Sherds belonging to a single pot were collected from the fills of ditches [903] and [912], suggesting the reworking of material deriving from a single source.

A lack of diagnostic forms makes dating problematic, and the assemblage has been assigned an early-middle Iron Age date. The presence of scored sherds suggests a middle Iron Age element to the material (*c.* 4th–2nd centuries BC), and it is possible the entire assemblage could date to this period.



#### Post-medieval

A large fine glazed earthenware body sherd (154g) datable to the 17th century and two pieces of 19th-century white earthenware (17g) were collected from the upper fill (711) of ditch [709].

#### **3.5.2 Ceramic building material**

Two pieces of sand-tempered ceramic building material (202g) derived from the upper fill (406) of ditch [403]. They comprise an almost vitrified flat roof tile fragment and a piece of brick or floor tile (thickness 45mm). Both are considered to be post-medieval in date.

#### **3.5.3 Vessel glass**

The upper fill (711) of ditch [709] contained a wine bottle rim, neck and partial body in dark olive green translucent glass, deriving from a vessel of Noel-Hume type 26, datable to 1750–80.

#### **3.5.4 Animal bone**

Twenty-seven animal bone fragments (418g) were collected from early-middle Iron Age enclosure ditches [503], [903] and [908]. Individual pieces have a mean weight of 15g, and all display surface erosion. Diagnostic bones are mainly limbs, with a small number of rib, pelvis, and scapula fragments, and a piece of burnt toothless mandible. The bones appear to derive from medium and/or large animals, although the assemblage is too fragmentary for species identification.





## 4. CONCLUSION AND HERITAGE STATEMENT

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### 4.1 *Summary and Significance of the Evaluation Results*

The evaluation revealed a series of ditches, defining elements of two enclosure systems: one dating to the early-middle Iron Age and one to the post-medieval period. Generally there was a good correlation between the geophysical anomalies and the archaeological features in the trenches, though additional ditches were also revealed by the trial trenching. It is probable that a lack of magnetic enhancement hindered their identification by the geophysical survey

The early-middle Iron Age land divisions show evidence of modification over time, with the evidence suggesting that the main focus was in the south of the PDA. The pattern of enclosures is not dissimilar to that seen in the investigation of land to the east of Station Road (Albion 2014) and may define elements of the same enclosure system. Apart from the enclosure in the south, it would appear that the western substantial ditch [603] may be a significant boundary, possibly delimiting the western extent of the land divisions in this area. The Iron Age remains are of regional significance and have the potential to contribute to the published research frameworks for the area, with particular reference to landscape and settlement (e.g. Medlycott 2011, 22–25, 31).

Also revealed were a series of three post-medieval to modern boundaries, which follow the slope of the ground. These appear to define the later stages of the amalgamation of the land in this area, which the final (central) land division being recorded on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map. These remains are of no more than local significance; they have limited potential to address identified research objectives.

### 4.2 *Impact Assessment*

The evaluation has shown that early-middle Iron Age remains of regional significance are present within the PDA. Details of the proposed development were not available at the time of writing but groundworks or landscaping associated with residential development within the PDA will potentially have a direct negative impact on these heritage assets.

The proposed development will not have an impact on the setting of any known heritage assets in the vicinity.





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Date accessed: 6 May 2015



## 6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES

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**Trench: 1**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.65 m. Max: 0.7 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18747: Northing: 40304)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18743: Northing: 40333)

**Reason: To investigate linear of geophysical anomaly**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Compact, dark brown grey, sandy silt. Moderate small stones. Thickness: 0.25m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Firm, mid red brown sandy silt. Moderate small -medium stones. Thickness: 0.4m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Firm, mid red orange silty sand with patches of grey silty clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Ditch	Linear ESE-WNW dimensions: min breadth 1.25m, min length 2.m Early ditch. Relation with subsoil (101) unclear.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Truncated by ditch [105].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, min length 2.m Later ditch. Truncates subsoil (101).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Fill	Firm dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench:** 2

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.55 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18768: Northing: 40358)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18808: Northing: 40366)

**Reason:** To investigate linear geophysical anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Compact, dark brown grey, sandy silt. Moderate small stones. Thickness: 0.3m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Firm, mid red brown sandy silt. Moderate small -medium stones. Thickness: 0.25m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Firm, mid red orange silty sand with patches of grey silty clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE dimensions: max breadth 2.1m, min length 2.m Continues to the south as [305] and [603].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Sealed beneath subsoil (201).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW dimensions: max breadth 1.m, min length 37.m Modern land drain cut into north side. Truncates subsoil (201). Continues as [703] to the east.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Fill	Firm dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench:** 3

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18809: Northing: 40337)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18779: Northing: 40331)

**Reason:** To investigate linear geophysical anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Compact, dark brown grey, sandy silt. Moderate small stones. Thickness: 0.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Firm, mid red brown sandy silt. Moderate small -medium stones. Thickness: 0.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Firm, mid red orange silty sand with patches of grey silty clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.32m, min length 2.m Rounded terminal in the north.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Below subsoil (301). Soil sample <3> taken from this deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, min length 2.m Continues to the north as [203] and to the south as [603].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Below subsoil (301).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench:** 4

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.3 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18785: Northing: 40319)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18791: Northing: 40290)

**Reason:** To investigate southern area of site

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Compact, dark brown grey, sandy silt. Moderate small stones. Thickness: 0.25m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Firm, mid red brown sandy silt. Moderate small -medium stones. Thickness: 0.05m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Friable, light orange yellow sandy gravel. Patches of clayey sand as found in eastern trenches.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max depth 0.75m, min length 2.m Truncates subsoil (401).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Lower fill	Friable light yellow grey clay gravel Slopes down edges of cut. Thickness: 0.1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Fill	Compact mid brown grey sandy silt frequent small-medium stones Thickness: 0.27m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Upper fill	Compact dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones Thickness: 0.5m. Finds: CBM.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 5**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: 0.52 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18788: Northing: 40281)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18828: Northing: 40289)

**Reason: To investigate linear geophysical anomaly**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Compact, dark brown grey, sandy silt. Moderate small stones. Thickness: 0.3m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Firm, mid red brown sandy silt. Moderate small -medium stones. Thickness: 0.22m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Firm, mid red orange silty sand at east end, sandy gravel at west end.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: asymmetrical dimensions: max breadth 4.23m, max depth 1.47m, min length 2.m Excavated to 1.2m below baulk, auger survey used to determine depth.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones Slopes down the eastern side of the cut. Thickness: 0.5m Finds: Animal bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
505	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown silty clay moderate small stones Slopes down the eastern side of the cut. Thickness: 0.2m. Finds: Pottery.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
506	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones Slopes down to the west. Thickness: 0.28m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
507	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones Thickest against the western edge at up to 0.62m - thins out to the east. Evidence of animal disturbance. Finds: Animal bone.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
508	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay moderate small stones Below subsoil (501). Thickness: 0.37m. Finds: Animal bone and pottery.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
509	Posthole	Circular sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.09m, max diameter 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
510	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench:** 6

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.5 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18802: Northing: 40305)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18818: Northing: 40317)

**Reason:** To investigate linear geophysical anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Compact, dark brown grey, sandy silt. Moderate small stones. Thickness: 0.25m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Firm, mid red brown sandy silt. Moderate small -medium stones. Thickness: 0.15m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Firm, mid red orange silty sand with patches of grey silty clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.75m, min depth 1.4m, min length 2.m Feature not bottomed. Continues to the north as [305] and [203].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Lower fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Asymmetric deposit, up to 0.45m thick, sloping down west side of cut.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness: 0.5m. Soil Sample <2> taken from this deposit. Finds: Pottery.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
606	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Sealed by the subsoil (601). Thickness: 0.45m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





**Trench:** 7

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.52 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18830: Northing: 40374)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18836: Northing: 40343)

**Reason:** To investigate linear geophysical anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Compact, dark brown grey, sandy silt. Moderate small stones. Thickness: 0.3m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Firm, mid red brown sandy silt. Moderate small -medium stones. Thickness: 0.2m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Firm, mid red orange silty sand with patches of grey silty clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.45m, min length 2.m Truncates the subsoil (701). Continues as [205] to the west.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
705	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.4m, min length 2.m Early ditch in sequence of three.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
706	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Appears to be sealed by subsoil (701).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
707	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.96m, max depth 0.46m, min length 2.m Intermediate ditch in sequence of three.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
708	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy clay moderate small stones Appears to be sealed by subsoil (701).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
709	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.7m, min length 2.m Latest in sequence of three ditches. Truncates subsoil (701).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
710	Lower fill	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt moderate small stones Thickness: 0.52m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
711	Upper fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones Thickness: 0.39m. Finds: Pottery and glass.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 8**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.34 m. Max: 0.4 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18846: Northing: 40323)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18830: Northing: 40310)

**Reason: To investigate blank area of site**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
800	Topsoil	Compact, dark brown grey, sandy silt. Moderate small stones. Thickness: 0.25m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	Subsoil	Firm, mid red brown sandy silt. Moderate small -medium stones. Thickness: 0.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Natural	Firm, mid red orange silty sand with frequent patches of grey silty clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
803	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: stepped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.68m, max depth 0.59m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
804	Lower fill	Friable light brown grey silty clay occasional small stones Thickness: 0.06m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
805	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones Thickness: 0.1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
806	Main fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones Thickness: 0.47m. Sealed by subsoil (801). Finds: Pottery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
807	Posthole	Circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.22m, max diameter 0.45m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
808	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones Sealed by subsoil (801).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 9**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: 0.4 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18828: Northing: 40295)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 18848: Northing: 40299)

**Reason: To investigate linear geophysical anomaly**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Topsoil	Compact, dark brown grey, sandy silt. Moderate small stones. Thickness: 0.25m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
901	Subsoil	Firm, mid red brown sandy silt. Moderate small -medium stones. Thickness: 0.15m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
902	Natural	Firm, mid red orange silty sand with patches of grey silty clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
903	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: asymmetrical dimensions: max breadth 3.2m, max depth 0.95m, min length 2.m Excavated to 1.2m below baulk, auger survey used to determine depth. Truncates fill (913) to east and (909) to west.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
904	Upper fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy silt occasional small stones Asymmetric deposit up to 0.48m thick against eastern edge of cut. Sealed by subsoil (901).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
905	Fill	Firm dark grey sandy silt occasional small stones Asymmetric deposit sloping down from west, up to 0.3m thick. Soil sample <1> taken from this deposit. Finds: Animal bone and pottery.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
906	Fill	Firm mid yellow grey sandy silt frequent small stones Lens of material up to 0.2m thick, confined to the upper western side of the cut.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
907	Lower fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones Roughly symmetrical deposit at least 0.26m thick, continuing below the limit of excavation. The deposit has a concave upper boundary.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
908	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: asymmetrical dimensions: max breadth 2.88m, max depth 1.05m, min length 2.m Auger survey used to determine depth of feature.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
909	Upper fill	Firm dark grey black sandy silt occasional small stones Thickness: 0.52m. Truncated in the east by [903]. Finds: Animal bone and pottery.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
910	Fill	Firm mid yellow grey sandy gravel Lens of material confined to eastern side of cut, up to 0.28m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
911	Lower fill	Firm mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones Deposit which slopes down from western edge of cut, at least 0.48m thick, continuing below limit of excavation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
912	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.46m, max depth 0.78m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
913	Fill	Firm mid yellow grey sandy silt Truncated by [903] to the west. Finds: Pottery.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



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**Trench:** 10

**Max Dimensions:** Length: m. Width: m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

**Co-ordinates:**

**Reason:** Not opened due to issues of land ownership

**Context:** Type:

**Description:**

**Excavated:** **Finds Present:**



**Trench:** 11

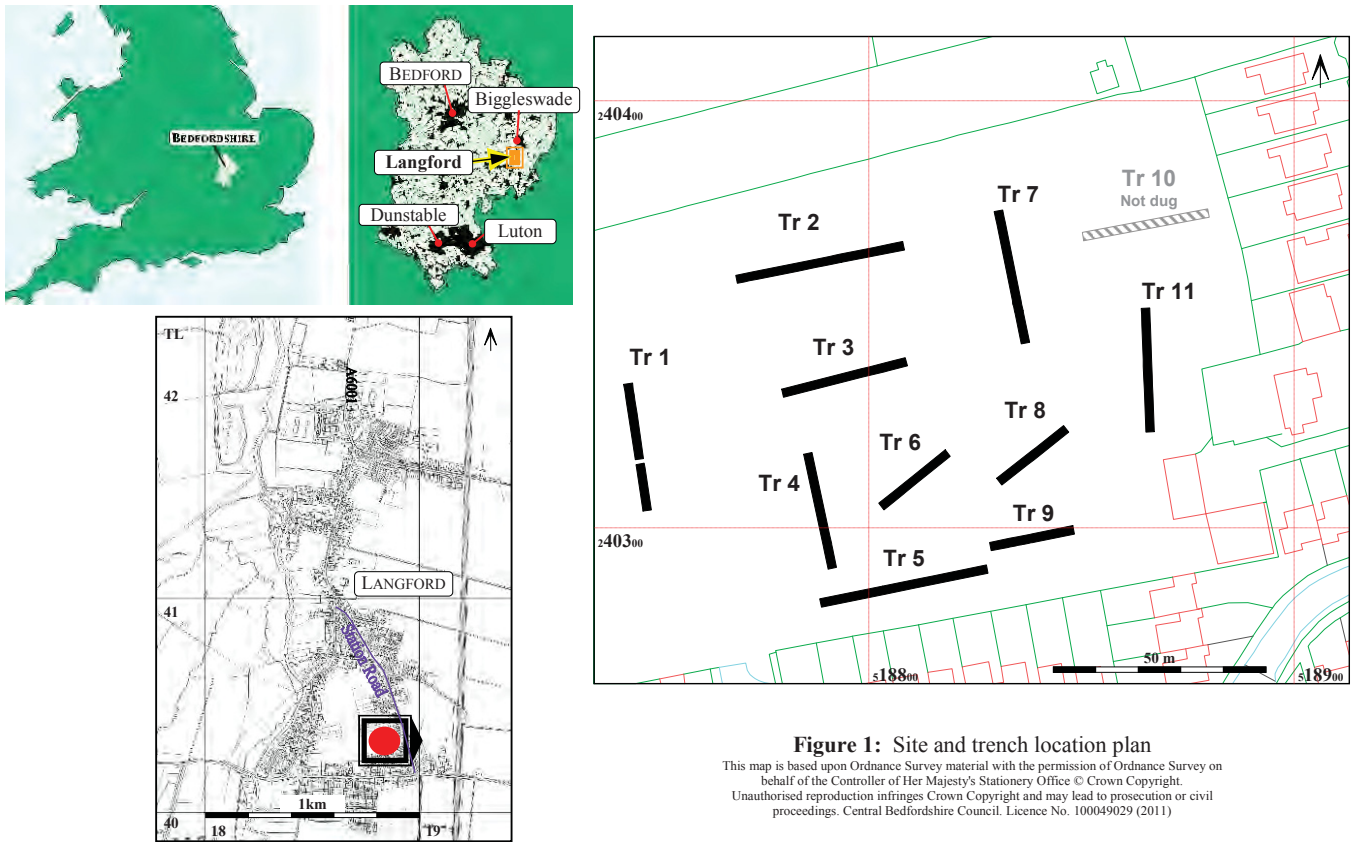
**Max Dimensions:** Length: 29.50 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.6 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18864: Northing: 40351)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 18866: Northing: 40322)

**Reason:** To investigate area of disturbance on geophysical survey

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1100	Topsoil	Compact, dark brown grey, sandy silt. Moderate small stones. Thickness: 0.3m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1101	Subsoil	Firm, mid red brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium stones. Thickness: 0.3m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1102	Natural	Firm, mid red orange silty sand with patches of grey silty clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1103	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.25m, min length 6.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1104	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty sand Below subsoil (1101). Soil sample <4> taken from this deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1105	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.17m, min length 7.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1106	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones Below subsoil (1101).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



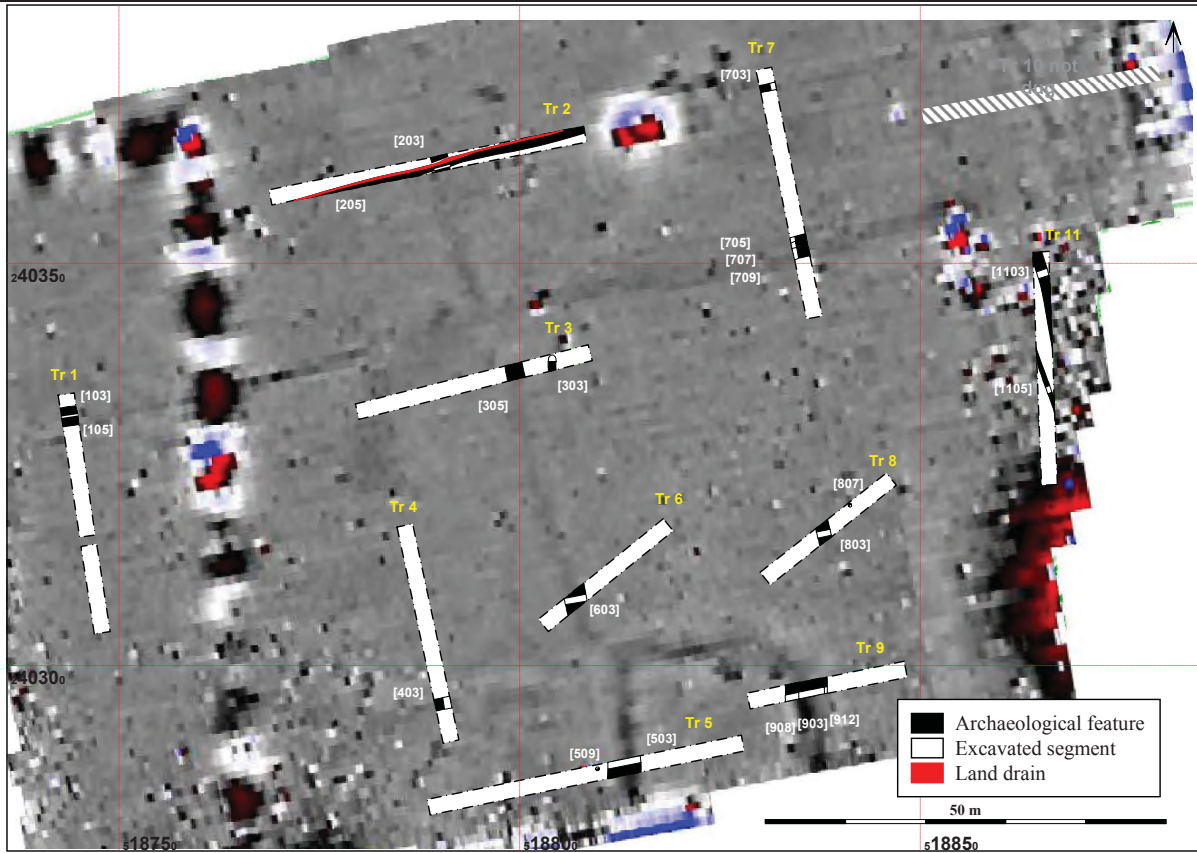


Figure 2: Geophysical survey – greyscale with trench locations

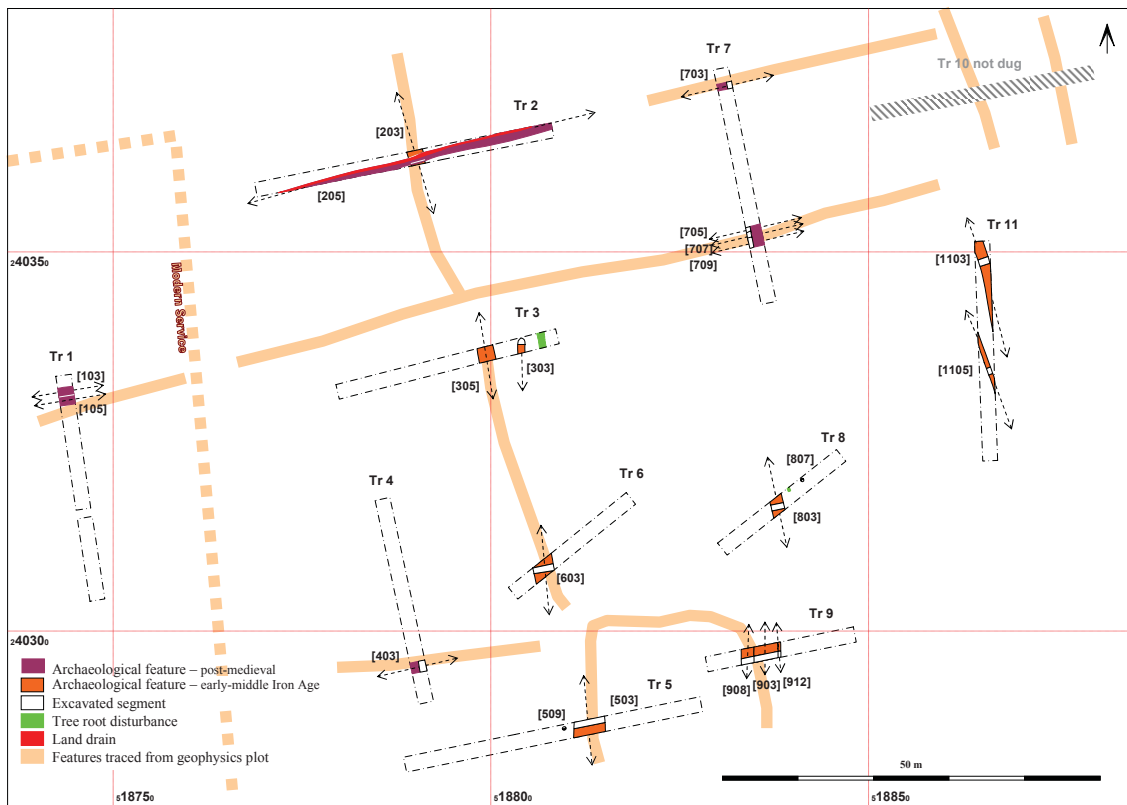


Figure 3: All-features plan overlaid onto geophysical survey, with interpretative colour coding by period



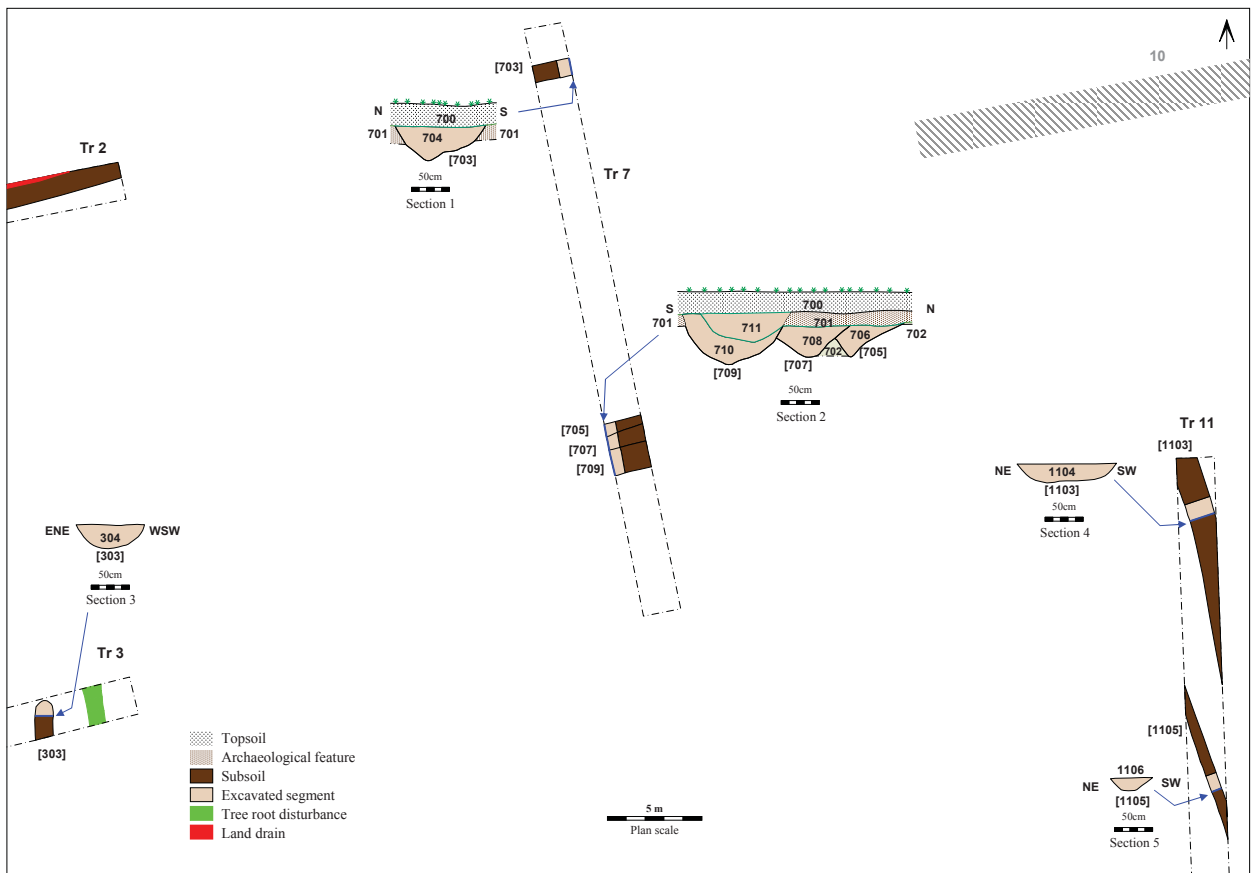


Figure 4: Detail of Trenches 3, 7 and 11, with selected sections

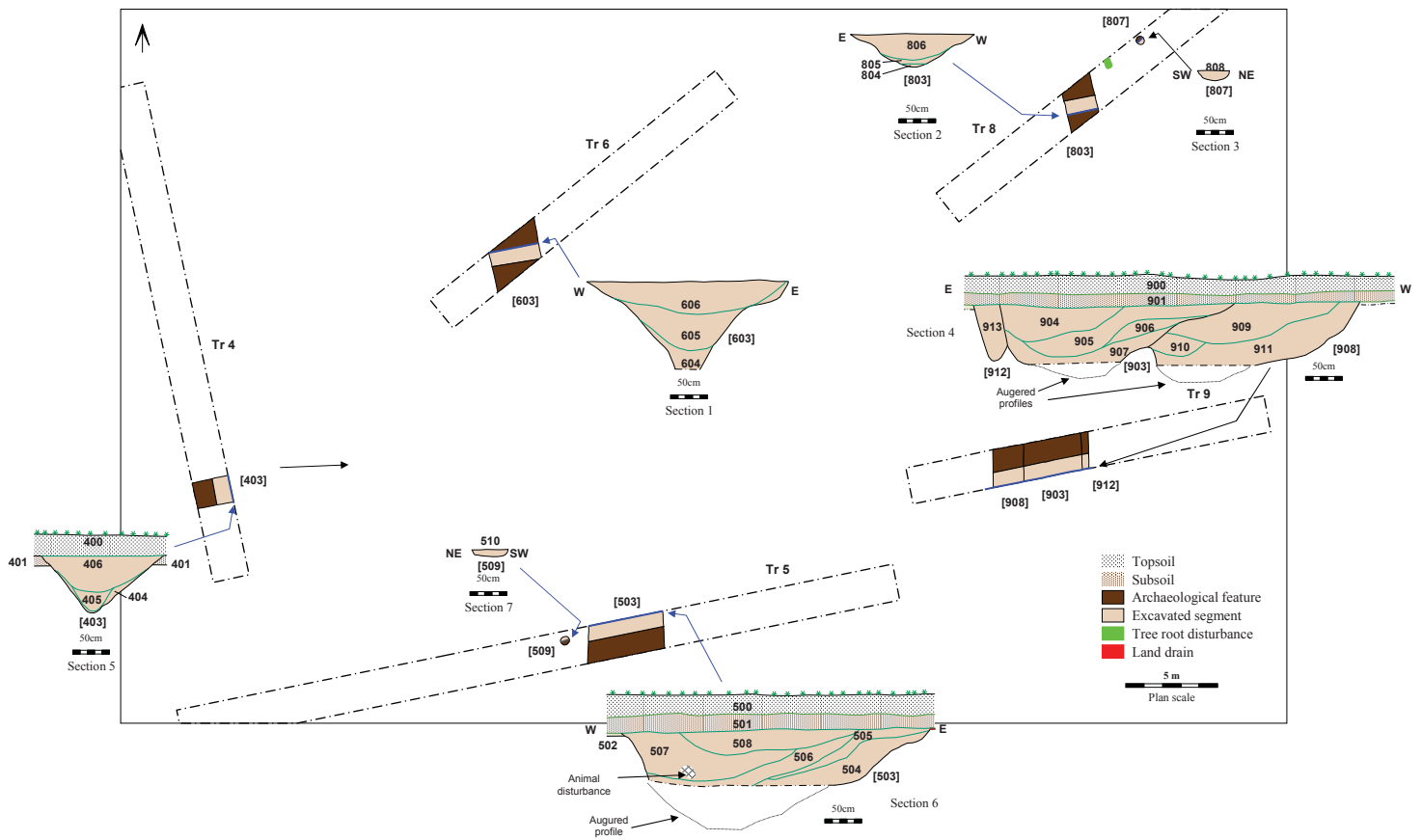


Figure 5: Detail of Trenches 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9, with selected sections



**Image 1:** Section through substantial ditch [503], defining the western side of an enclosure identified in the geophysical survey, with a sequence of darker deposits derived from the interior. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.



**Image 2:** A series of three ditches [903], [908] and [912], with at least one of the major ditches defining the opposite side of the enclosure to [503] of Image 1. The main ditches contain darker deposits derived from the west — the interior of the enclosure. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

**Figure 6:** Selected images 1 and 2





**Image 3:** Section through substantial ditch [603]. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.



**Image 4:** Section through ditch [1103], located in the northern part of Trench 11. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

**Figure 7:** Selected images 3 and 4





**Image 5:** Half-section of posthole [807], located a short distance east of ditch [803]. Scale 0.4m in 10cm divisions.



**Image 6:** Section through intercutting ditches [705], [707] and [709], which appear to correlate to a boundary shown on the 1881 OS map. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

**Figure 8:** Selected images 5 and 6





**Image 7:** Section through undated ditch [703]. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.



**Image 8:** Section through ditch [403], which contained a small quantity of modern finds in the upper fill. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

**Figure 9:** Selected images 7 and 8

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