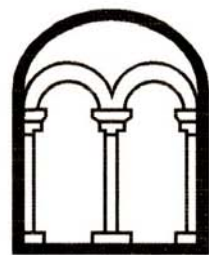


LAND AT 52 LONDON ROAD
SANDY
BEDFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



**LAND AT 52 LONDON ROAD
SANDY
BEDFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Project: LRS2458
Museum Accession Number: BEDFM 2015.66
OASIS ref.: albionar1-222238

Document: 2015/129
Version 1.0

Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
Benjamin Carroll	Robert Wardill	Drew Shotliff

26th November 2015

Produced for:
Project Design Studio Ltd

On behalf of:
Explorer Properties Ltd



Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 Project Background	4
1.2 Site Location and Description	4
1.3 Archaeological Background	5
1.4 Project Objectives	6
2. METHODOLOGY	8
2.1 Methodological Standards	8
2.2 Trial Trenching	8
3. RESULTS	9
3.1 Introduction	9
3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits	9
3.3 Trench 1	9
3.4 Trenches 2 and 4	10
3.5 Trench 3	10
4. CONCLUSION	11
5. BIBLIOGRAPHY	12
6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY	13

Figures

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Trench layout plan

Figure 3: Detailed plan of Trench 1 and sections

Figure 4: Trench photographs

The figures are bound at the back of the report.



Preface

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

Acknowledgements

The project was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Martin Oake, Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist. The fieldwork was undertaken by Benjamin Carroll (Archaeological Supervisor). This report has been prepared by Benjamin Carroll with contributions from Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). The figures have been produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

*Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford, MK42 0AS
☎: 0300 300 8141
Fax: 0300 300 8209
E-mail: office@albion-arch.com
Website: www.albion-arch.com*

Version History

Version	Issue date	Reason for re-issue
1.0	26/11/2015	n/a

Key terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

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



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission (CB/14/04671/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the conversion and extension of two barns to create two dwellings and construct one new dwelling on land to the rear of 52 London Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire.

As the site is located in an area with the potential to contain heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist advised that an archaeological trial trench evaluation be undertaken.

The trial trenching took place on the 11th November 2015. It comprised the excavation of four trenches, each 2m wide and 5–13m long. The trenches were positioned to test the areas affected by the proposed new buildings and parking areas.

Trench 1 revealed a cluster of small and medium-sized pits, a posthole and a shallow gully. All but one of the features can be dated to the modern period (1750 onwards) and are likely to be associated with temporary structures and/or cultivation activities. The only possible evidence of earlier activity on the site is an undated pit. Trenches 2 and 4 revealed no archaeological features and Trench 3 contained a large dump of modern tile located beneath the subsoil. This may be the fill of a large pit or a ground-levelling deposit.

The findings of the evaluation are of very limited local interest and suggest that the site contains little or no archaeological remains of significance. The proposed development is highly unlikely to have an impact on archaeological remains that could contribute to the region's archaeological research agenda.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Planning permission (CB/14/04671/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the conversion and extension of two barns to create two dwellings and construct one new dwelling on land to the rear of 52 London Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire.

As the site is located in an area with the potential to contain heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that an archaeological trial trench evaluation be undertaken. This advice was in accordance with Paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2015a) was produced and approved by the CBCA before the commencement of the fieldwork.

This document details the results of the archaeological trial trench evaluation. It appraises the significance of any heritage assets with archaeological interest found to be present within the proposed development area (PDA) and assesses the impact of the proposed scheme.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

Sandy is a small town in the east of Bedfordshire, lying on the eastern bank of the River Ivel and in a gap in the hills of the Greensand Ridge. The A1 Great North Road runs alongside the western edge of Sandy.

London Road lies at the western edge of the town and represents an original stretch of the Great North Road before the A1 bypass was built. The PDA lies close to the eastern side of London Road at its junction with West Road (Figure 1). The London Road frontage is occupied by the Grade II listed timber-framed building of 52 London Road. The PDA is the former garden to number 52. It is occupied by weatherboard and brick-built agricultural buildings. A wooden fence and a number of trees and shrubs form the site boundary.

To the south of the PDA along London Road lie a number of 18th- and 19th-century listed and unlisted buildings, including the King's Arms public house. To the north, east and west the site is surrounded by modern, 20th-century housing.

The PDA is centred on NGR TL 16550 49430 and lies on level ground at *c.* 25m OD. The underlying geology consists of sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits 1 to 2 over Stewartby Member and Weymouth Member Mudstone sedimentary bedrock¹.

¹ Contains British Geological Survey materials ©NERC [2014]



1.3 Archaeological Background

The dwelling at 52 London Road, on the plot adjacent to the PDA, is a Grade II listed timber-framed building (HER 7536, NHLE 1113709) which dates from the 17th century.

Agricultural buildings within the PDA comprise a barn with a loft, a cart shed with an onion loft and a stable. These were used in connection with market gardening. All the buildings are of weatherboard construction with brick foundations and some internal and external brick walls. Roofs are of clay tiles and corrugated iron. The buildings have been extended and converted throughout the 20th century. It is likely that the large barn was re-roofed fairly recently with a slate tile roof. The buildings are in various states of repair, with many original fixtures and fittings still in place. These buildings form the subject of planning condition 13 and were subject to a programme of building recording prior to redevelopment (Albion Archaeology 2015b).

1.3.1 Previous archaeological investigations

While the Roman settlement of Sandy has been extensively investigated over the last few decades (Dawson 1995) only a small number of investigations have been carried out in the vicinity of the PDA.

A trial trench evaluation was carried out on land at the Star Service Station on the A1 and revealed post-medieval layers possibly associated with the former Girtford House (EBD 568). A trial trench evaluation at 406 London Road (EBD 549) prior to residential development revealed features and deposits associated with properties from the 19th and 20th century that fronted London Road. Trial trenching on land at The Rose and Crown (EBD 1033) public house found features and deposits associated with landscaping of the site and the construction of a barn.

In general, no features pre-dating the post-medieval period have so far been revealed during archaeological investigations within the study area.

1.3.2 Prehistoric (before AD 43)

There is evidence for Mesolithic settlement evidence among the “sand islands” that gave the town its name (Sandy Conservation Area description), but within the study area the only prehistoric evidence comes in the form of a gold coin of late Iron Age date (HER 493), found in 1883 near Girtford Bridge.

1.3.3 Roman (AD 43–410)

The main Roman settlement of Sandy has been identified near the location of the railway station at the south-eastern edge of the modern town. It grew from possibly pre-existing Iron Age occupation and expanded along the newly established Roman road from Godmanchester to Baldock which runs through the settlement and across a low saddle in the Greensand Ridge (Dawson 1995).

The lines of two further Roman roads have been suggested by the Viatores, a group working in the 1960s dedicated to finding evidence of Roman roads. Many of the Viatores roads have since been discounted; however, the evidence



for the Sandy to Bedford road in the southern part of the study area is still convincing.

There are several find spots of Roman material within the area, two of which are located close to the PDA. Some Roman pottery (HER 11310) was found within All Saints' churchyard *c.* 100m to the north-west of the DA. Twelve Roman coins, a stylus and a brooch (HER 19387) were found through metal-detecting south-east of Hamlet End Nursery, *c.* 100m to the north of the PDA. These could either be an indicator for settlement in the area or represent chance losses by the side of the Roman road.

1.3.4 Anglo-Saxon to medieval (410–1550)

Sandy did not survive into the Anglo-Saxon period as a major settlement. Shallow soil horizons, forming above the roads within the town, suggest a reversion to agricultural use of at least part of the settlement. However, the recovery of 5th-century pottery suggests some continuity of occupation (Dawson 1995). The Domesday survey of 1068 listed a manor at Sandy, indicating late Saxon occupation within the area (Page 1908).

The PDA lies in the Girtford part of Sandy which in the medieval period was a separate hamlet. Girtford is not mentioned in the Domesday survey and is first recorded in the 13th century when a grant was made by Henry son of Hugh of Sandy to Caldwell Priory which owned land and rents in Girtford (Page 1908). Girtford was located at the junction of the St Neots road with the Great North Road. The inferred extent of the medieval hamlet (HER 17130) includes the PDA.

No medieval heritage assets have yet been recorded within the area with the exception of a medieval/post-medieval mount, coin and buckle found by metal detecting *c.* 100m north of the PDA (HER 19389).

1.3.5 Post-medieval (1550–1900)

The majority of heritage assets in the area date from the post-medieval period and comprise extant (and some demolished) listed and undesignated buildings. These are largely 17th- to 19th-century domestic and agricultural buildings and inns associated with the Great North Road.

1.3.6 Modern (1900-present day)

Modern heritage assets within the area are:

- HER 17975 – a WWII tank trap at Girtford Bridge;
- HER 17979 – a WWII air raid shelter;
- HER 17980 – a WWII prisoner of war camp on London Road for Italian prisoners;
- HER 11032 – an enamelled RAC (Royal Automobile Club) sign plate

1.4 Project Objectives

The relevant research frameworks for the area are: *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* (Oake *et al.* 2007) and *A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).



The PDA lies some distance from the core of Roman Sandy to the south-east of the modern town, however find spots of Roman artefacts, some of them high status, have been identified *c.* 100m north and north-east of the PDA. The research framework for Bedfordshire states that some Roman urban sites, like Sandy and Dunstable, are relatively well known. However, information has been collected piecemeal and opportunities raised by current development to address urban and hinterland issues are important. There is a research aim of identifying and characterising activity areas within and around Sandy and their relationship with the town and/or hinterland (Oake 2007, 11).

The PDA lies within the Girtford area of Sandy. This was a separate hamlet in the medieval period with its main focus close to the Girtford bridge to the north of the PDA. The research framework states that generally few medieval rural settlements have been investigated in Bedfordshire, in particular settlements at the lower end of the medieval settlement hierarchy (Oake 2007, 14).

The specific research objectives of the evaluation are:

- To determine if evidence dating from the Roman period is present within the PDA.
- To determine if evidence for the Saxon and medieval period relating to the hamlet of Girtford are present within the PDA.
- To assess if any heritage assets relating to earlier periods are present within the PDA.

The general purpose of the evaluation is to recover information on the:

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



2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below. A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2015).

2.1 Methodological Standards

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

Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2nd edition (2001)
ALGAO	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> , EAA Occasional Paper No. 14 (2003)
Bedford Borough Council	<i>Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedford</i> (2010)
CIfA	<i>Charter and By-law; Code of Conduct</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014)
EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2009)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> , 2nd edition (2011)
Bedford Museum	<i>Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Bedfordshire</i> (2010)

The project archive will be deposited at Bedford Museum (accession number: BEDFM 2015.66). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-222238) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.

2.2 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching took place on 11th November 2015. It comprised the excavation of four trenches, each 2m wide and 5–13m long (Figure 2). The trenches were positioned to test the areas affected by the proposed new buildings and parking areas.

The trenches were opened by 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 with external specialists consulted as necessary. Any potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's pro forma sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All deposits revealed within the trial trenches are summarised below and shown on (Figure 3) Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***). Detailed information is provided within Appendix 1.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

Topsoil comprised friable dark grey-black clayey silt and was 0.32–0.5m thick. It contained occasional small stones, moderate root disturbance and occasional modern artefacts, i.e. glass, china, polystyrene and tile fragments.

Subsoil comprised friable dark brown-grey clayey silt and was 0.14–0.36m thick. The deposit contained occasional stone inclusions and infrequent fragments of 18th-/19th-century pottery.

The underlying geological deposits comprised firm mid brown-orange clayey sand with gravel patches, varying in Trench 3 to light brown-yellow sandy clay.

3.3 Trench 1

Trench 1 (Figure 3) revealed a cluster of small to medium-sized pits, a posthole and a shallow gully.

Modern posthole [104] was up to 0.52m in diameter and 0.32m deep; it contained post-pipe [106] and clearly cut through the subsoil horizon. Both were filled by a firm light yellow-brown clay deposit (105) (believed to be packing) and friable dark brown sandy silt (107) which contained large fragments of wooden post and a piece of ceramic roof tile (9g).

Sub-circular pit [108] was up to 1.3m in diameter, 0.48m deep; it was sealed by the subsoil. It was filled by a friable mid orange-brown clayey silt (109).

Small sub-rectangular pits [110] and [112] were up to 0.8m long, 0.32m wide and 0.17m deep; they cut through the subsoil horizon. They were filled by dark orange-brown clayey silt (111) and (113), which contained ceramic roof tile (24g) and wood fragments.

Modern sub-rectangular pit [114] was up to 1.4 m long, at least 0.37m wide and 0.74m deep; it cut through the subsoil horizon. The feature contained a lower fill of firm mid yellow-grey clay (115) (possibly representing the remains of lining material) and an upper fill of dark brown-grey clayey silt. The fills produced single pottery sherds of 17th-century Staffordshire slipware (fabric P30²: 23g) and 19th-century white earthenware (P55: 36g), an abraded piece of brick (43g), a fragmentary rib from a large animal (43g) and a piece of translucent light blue-green vessel glass (53g). The latter derives from a 19th-

² Fabric types defined in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series



century mineral water or beer bottle, and has embossed vertical lettering [NTS] and a partial (possible) wheat sheaf motif.

Small oval pit [117] measured 0.3m x 0.17m x 0.06m deep; it cut through the subsoil horizon. It was filled by dark orange- brown clayey silt, which contained occasional modern artefacts.

Rectilinear gully [119] at the south-west end of the trench was at least 2.5m long, up to 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep; it cut through the subsoil horizon. It was aligned NW-SE, turning approximately 90° to the south-west at its south-east end. It was filled with a friable mid orange-brown clay silt, which contained modern artefacts.

3.4 Trenches 2 and 4

Trenches 2 and 4 were machined down to undisturbed geological deposits and revealed no archaeological remains.

3.5 Trench 3

Trench 3 (Figure 3) revealed a deposit of tile, brick and sand below the subsoil (302). Layer (304) was up to 0.14m thick and consisted of firm light yellow-grey sandy rubble. It represents an 18th-/19th-century dump of tile, brick and stone. Seven pieces of sand-tempered flat roof tile (686g) were retained as a sample. Layer (304) lay directly above 0.13m-thick make-up layer (305), which comprised firm light yellow-orange sand and gravel. At the base of the sequence was layer (306), which was up to 0.32m thick and comprised firm dark brown-grey silty sand.

These layers are interpreted as either the fill of a large pit or a ground-levelling deposit.



4. CONCLUSION

Trench 1 revealed a cluster of small and medium-sized pits, a posthole and a shallow gully. All but one of the features can be dated to the modern period (1750 onwards) and are likely to be associated with temporary structures and/or cultivation activities. The only possible evidence of earlier activity on the site is pit [108], although this feature is undated.

Trench 3 contained a large dump of modern tile located beneath the subsoil. This may be the fill of a large pit or a ground-levelling deposit.

Trenches 2 and 4 revealed no archaeological remains.

The findings of the evaluation are of very limited local interest and suggest that the site contains little or no archaeological remains of significance. The proposed development is highly unlikely to have an impact on archaeological remains that could contribute to the region's archaeological research agenda.



5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Albion Archaeology 2015a. *52 London Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation and Historic Building Recording*. Report reference 2015/129.
- Albion Archaeology 2015b. *52 London Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire: Historic Building Recording*. Report reference 2015/152.
- Dawson, M. 1995. "Sandy". In: Brown, A. E. (ed). *Roman Small Towns in Eastern England and Beyond*. Oxbow Monograph 52.
- Medlycott, M. 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
- Oake, M. 2007. "Research Agenda and Strategy" in Oake *et al.* 2007, 7-18.
- Oake, M., Luke, M., Dawson, M., Edgeworth, M. and Murphy, P. 2007, *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy*. Bedfordshire Archaeology Monograph 9.
- Page, W. 1908. 'Parishes: Sandy with Girtford', *A History of the County of Bedford: Volume 2* (1908), pp. 242-246. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=62640&strquery=girtford> Date accessed: 25 July 2014.



6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 13.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.61 m. Max: 0.73 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL16559/49442

OS Grid Ref.: TL16546/49438

Reason: Evaluate the archaeological potential in the area of proposed building footprint.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
101	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small stones . Up to 0.37m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Subsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones . Up to 0.36m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Natural	Firm mid brown orange clay sand frequent small stones, occasional medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: near vertical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.32m, max length 0.52m . Modern posthole visible through the subsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Packing	Firm light yellow brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Postpipe	Circular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.3m, max diameter 0.2m . Modern postpipe with large fragments of post still in-situ, visible through the subsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Fill	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Pit	Sub-circular sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.48m, max diameter 1.3m . Large undated pit only feature within trench one clearly below the subsoil horizon.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Pit	Sub-rectangular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.23m, max depth 0.17m, max length 0.8m . Small modern pit or possible posthole, with two other similar features [112], [117] close by to the SE and SW.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Pit	Sub-rectangular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.32m, max depth 0.1m, max length 0.55m . Small modern pit or possible posthole, with two other similar features [110], [117] close by to the NW and SW.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Pit	Sub-rectangular sides: near vertical dimensions: min breadth 0.37m, min depth 0.74m, max length 1.4m . Medium sized modern pit with large amounts of china and glass of which a sample was recovered for firm dating.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Lower fill	Firm mid yellow grey silty clay occasional small stones . Re-deposited clay possible evidence of a lining for the feature, up to 0.23m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones . Up to 0.65m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
117	Pit	Oval sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.17m, min depth 0.06m, max length 0.3m . Small modern pit or possible posthole, with two other similar features [110], [112] close by to the NE.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
118	Fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
119	Gulley	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.15m, max length 2.5m . Modern gulley turning from a NW-SE alignment to a NE-SW one after 1.5m towards the SE.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
120	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 5.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL16562/49431

OS Grid Ref.: TL16563/49427

Reason: Evaluate the archaeological potential in the area of proposed development.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
201	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small stones . Up to 0.51m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Subsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones . Up to 0.31m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Natural	Firm mid brown orange clay sand frequent small stones, occasional medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 8.50 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL16563/49411

OS Grid Ref.: TL16554/49407

Reason: Evaluate the archaeological potential in the area of proposed building extension.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
301	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small stones . Up to 0.4m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Subsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones . Up to 0.14m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Natural	Firm mid brown orange clay sand frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Dump material	Firm light yellow grey sandy rubble frequent small-medium CBM, moderate small-medium stones . Recent dump of tile and stone up to 0.14m thick, directly to the rear of the cart shed at the south of the plot. Possibly used as an external surface.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Make up layer	Firm light yellow orange sandy gravel frequent small stones . Layer of sand up to 0.13m thick, possible used to level the area before depositing tile and stone (304).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Buried subsoil	Firm dark brown grey silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones . Up to 0.32m thick, decreasing in thickness towards the SW end of the trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 4

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

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL

OS Grid Ref.: TL

Reason: Evaluate the archaeological potential in the area of proposed building development.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
401	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small stones . Up to 0.5m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Subsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones . Up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Natural	Firm mid brown grey clay sand frequent small stones, occasional medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

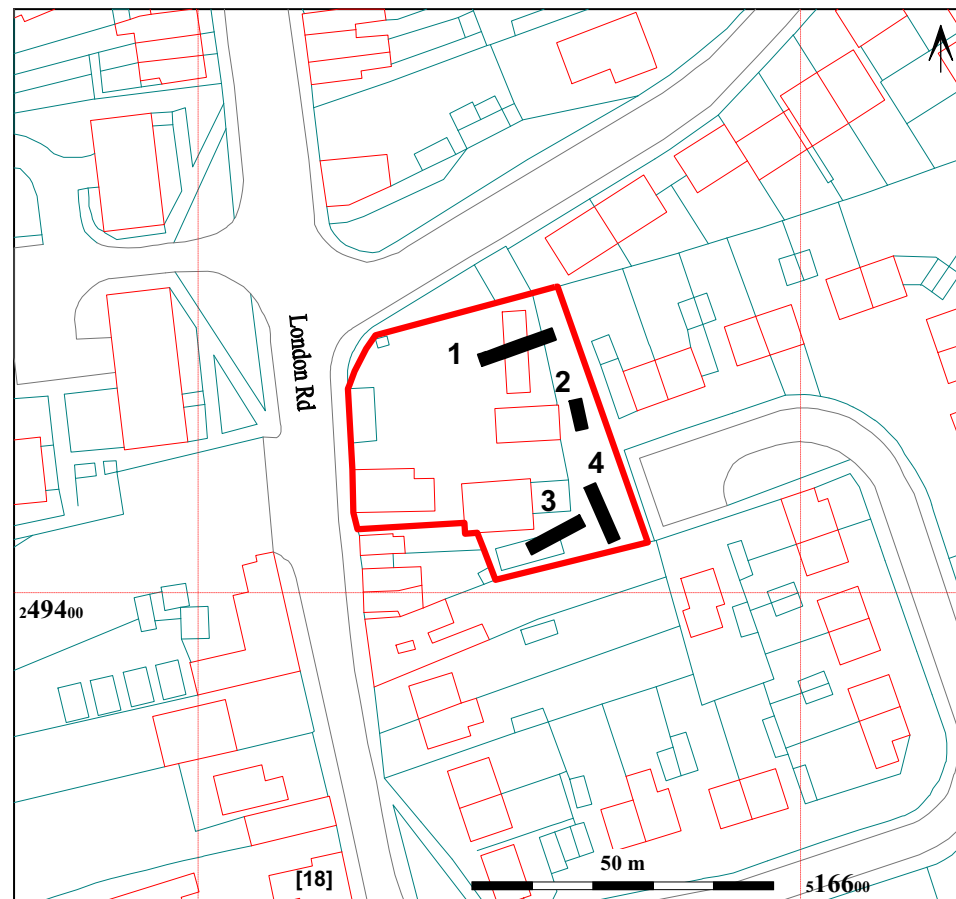
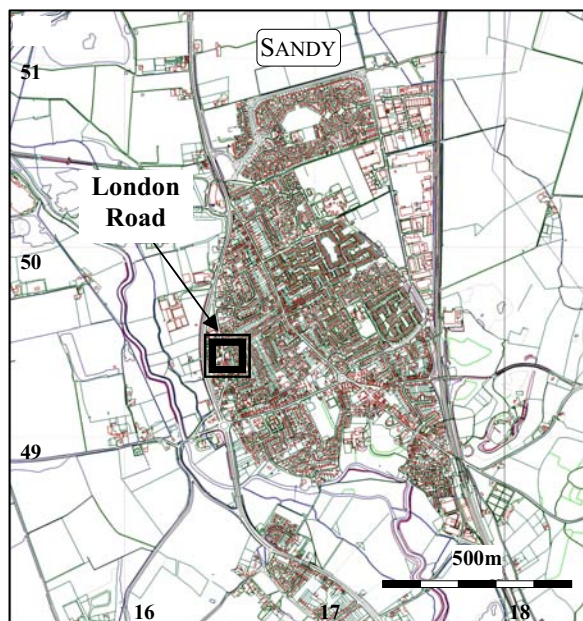


Figure 1: Site location

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Central Bedfordshire Council. Licence No. 100049029 (2011)

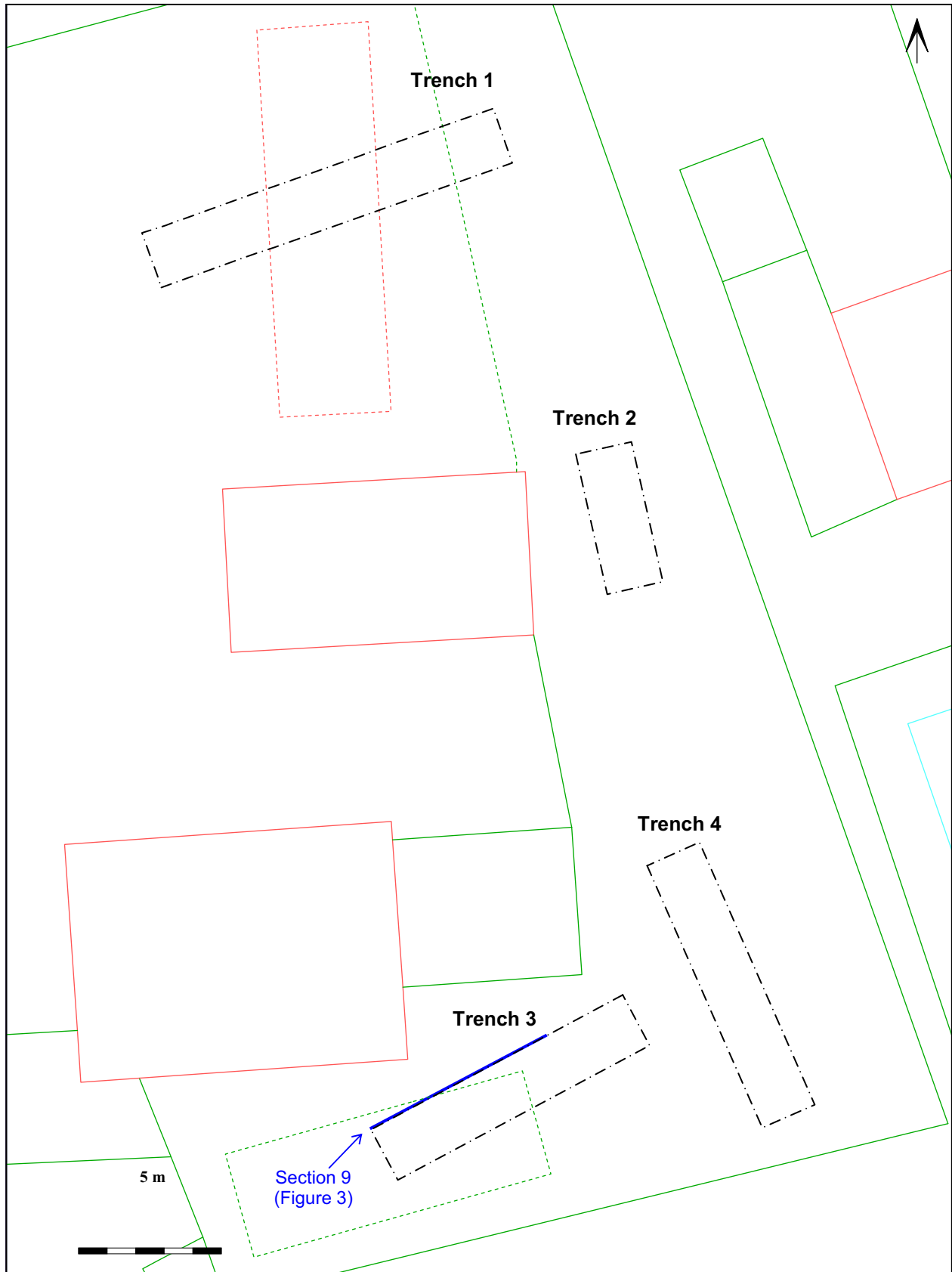


Figure 2: Trench layout plan

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Central Bedfordshire Council. Licence No. 100049029 (2011)

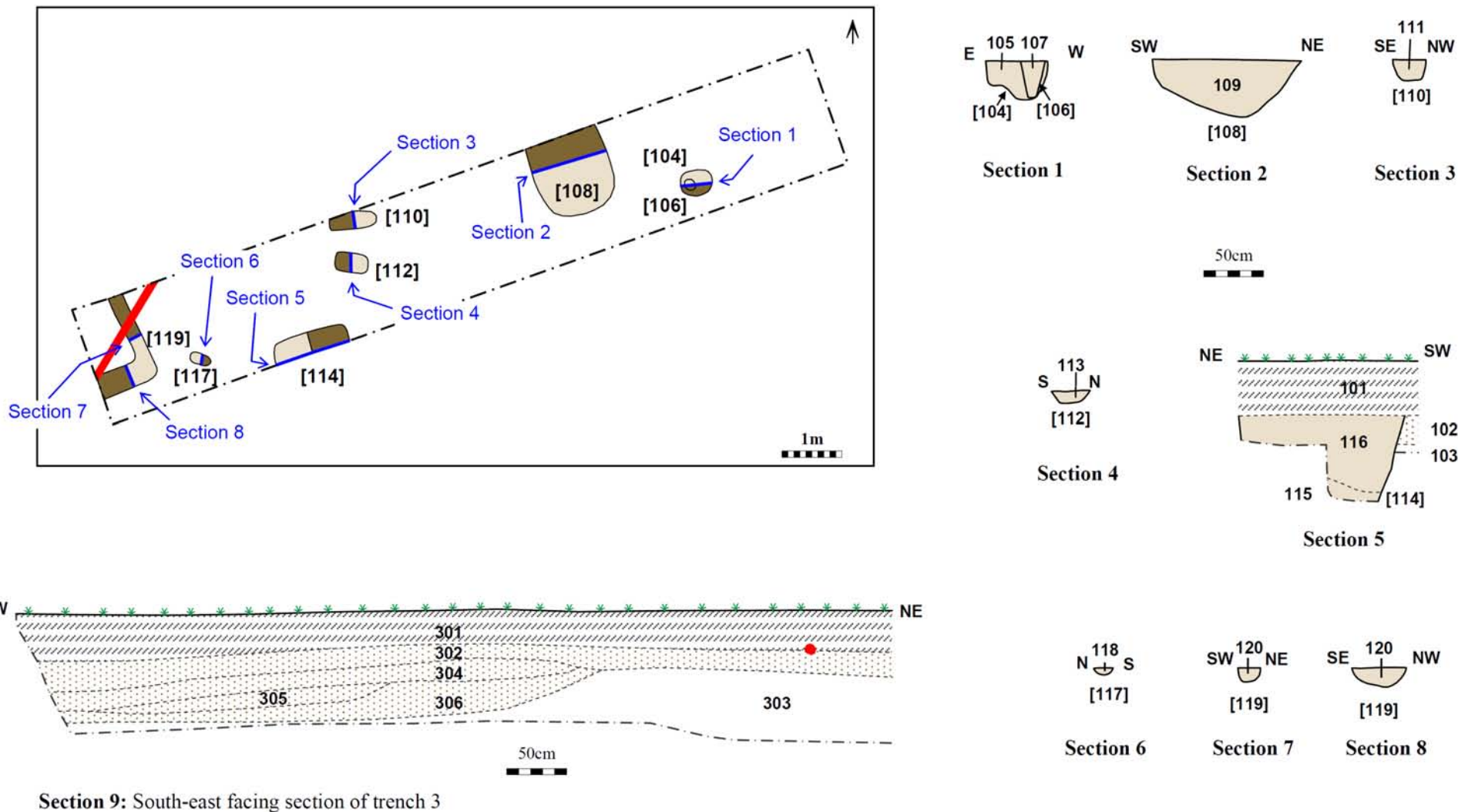


Figure 3: Detailed plan of Trench 1 and sections



Trench 1 looking west (1m scale)



Trench 2 looking south (1m scale)



Trench 3 looking west (1m scale)

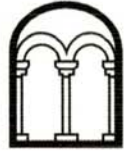


Trench 4 looking south (1m scale)

Figure 4: Trench photographs

Central
Bedfordshire

Albion
archaeology



Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford
MK42 0AS

Telephone 01234 294000
Email office@albion-arch.com
www.albion-arch.com

