

**TREOW HOUSE
PARKSIDE DRIVE
HOUGHTON REGIS
BEDFORDSHIRE**

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

STAGE 1 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the brief. 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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Key Terms

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

BLARS	Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Record Service
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
CifA	Chartered Institute <i>for</i> Archaeologists
DA	Development area
EBD	Events Bedfordshire
HELM	Historic Environment Local Management
HER	Historic Environment Record for Central Bedfordshire
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NLS	National Library of Scotland
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission (CB/15/04422/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the construction of a seven-bedroom care facility in the form of a two-storey building and associated car-parking area on land at Treow House, Parkside Drive, Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire, LU5 5QL. The planning permission contained a condition requiring a staged programme of archaeological investigation.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by DWA Architects Ltd, on behalf of the client, to carry out the first stage of the investigation which comprised archaeological field evaluation in the form of trial trenching.

The trial trenching took place between 17th and 19th May 2016. Three trenches were excavated, measuring 15m by 2m which equates to a 7.2% sample of the 1,250m² site. The trenches were positioned to target the footprint of the new two-storey building and new car-parking area.

Archaeological features and/or layers of 19th-century date were present in all three trenches. The features comprised two parallel building foundations of un-frogged brick, two ditches, an expansive shallow feature, a pit, a post hole, and three layers, all of which were found to contain 19th-century artefacts.

The location, alignment and size of the foundations are a good match for a range of buildings illustrated on the OS first edition map of 1886 as Chantry Farm. The foundations and other features within the trenches are interpreted as part of the farm and its internal yard area. No features or deposits pre-dating the 19th century were present in any of the trenches.

The 19th-century farm-related remains are of limited archaeological significance. The absence of any earlier remains suggests that the impact of the proposed development upon archaeological heritage assets is likely to be negligible / low.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Project Background**

Planning permission (CB/15/04422/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the construction of a seven-bedroom care facility in the form of a two-storey building and associated car-parking area on land at Treow House, Parkside Drive, Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire, LU5 5QL. The planning permission contained a condition (no. 7) requiring a staged programme of archaeological investigation. The condition reads as follows:

Condition 7

No development shall take place until a written scheme of archaeological investigation, that adopts a staged approach and includes post excavation analysis and publication, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The said development shall only be implemented in full accordance with the approved archaeological scheme.

Reason: To record and advance understanding of the heritage assets with archaeological interest which will be unavoidably affected as a consequence of the development (Section 12 NPPF).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by DWA Architects Ltd, on behalf of the client, to carry out the first stage of the archaeological investigation required by the condition. It comprised archaeological field evaluation in the form of trial trenching.

Prior to commencement of the site works, a written scheme of investigation was prepared (Albion Archaeology 2016a) and approved by the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA).

1.2 **Site Location Topography and Geology**

The development area (DA) is located at the junction of Parkside Drive and Sundon Road in the town of Houghton Regis, centred on grid reference TL 02350 241854 (Figure 1). It is situated within the grounds of Treow House which currently provides specialist supported housing for individuals with learning difficulties.

The site is 1,250m² in size and is currently in use as a car park for Treow House and garden further to the west. The DA is bounded to the south by Parkside Drive, to the west by Sundon Road, to the east by Treow House and to the north by residential housing. The site lies on relatively flat land at a height of c. 128m OD.

The underlying geology consists of Zig Zag Chalk Formation, with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2015).

1.3 **Archaeological Background**

The archaeological and historical background to the DA was examined in a heritage statement that was prepared to accompany the original planning



application (Albion Archaeology 2015). A further HER enquiry (201516/348) was made for the preparation of the WSI. The following section provides a summary of all the relevant collected data in chronological order.

1.3.1 Prehistoric (before AD 43)

Little evidence for activity pre-dating the Roman period has been recorded within the study area, other than a Palaeolithic flint implement (HER 1396), *c.* 450m to the north-west, and a near complete pre-conquest Belgic pot (HER 1918) *c.* 200m to the south-west.

1.3.2 Roman (AD 43–410)

Excavations at Easthill Farm, situated *c.* 170m to the NW of the DA, were reported to have revealed evidence for occupation from the early Roman period onwards (HER 142/EBD1381). Small quantities of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery were found, suggesting some occupation of that date, but none of the material found was deemed to be later than the 2nd century AD. A burial was also found and attributed to the late Roman period; this was based on the characteristics of the skeleton, and the approximate east-west position of the body, which could indicate a Christian burial.

The postulated route of a Roman road was identified by antiquarians, which linked Toddington and Markyate (HER 11986). Its course took it through Houghton Regis *c.* 400m to the southwest of the DA. Sections of the road are still visible, mainly as footpaths, but so far there is no evidence of it being any older than medieval.

1.3.3 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)

The excavations at Easthill Farm (HER142/EBD1381) also revealed evidence for occupation from the late Saxon period. This included a number of ditches that may have had structural functions, along with two large pits, a rough stone ‘pavement’ and a well. The ditches and pits were dated to the 9th to 11th centuries on the basis of the well-made sherds of 9th–10th-century pottery that they contained. The stone pavement produced late Saxon and medieval finds. A moderate quantity of slag was assigned to the 9th to 11th centuries, suggesting metalworking on or near the site.

1.3.4 Medieval (AD 1066–1550)

The site lies within the medieval parish of Houghton Regis. Settlement at Houghton (as it was initially known) was already established by Domesday (Page 1912). The suffix ‘Regis’ was soon added to reflect the fact that it was owned by the Crown and to distinguish it from Houghton Conquest.

Houghton Regis remained the property of the king until Henry I granted the manor of Houghton to Hugh de Gurney in the 12th century. The manor passed through various families, eventually passing to the Bray family in the later 15th century.

The medieval core (HER 16988) of the town of Houghton Regis is a small thin area that extends to the NE and SW of the former village green (HER 12240). It encompasses the High Street and the ‘East End’ in which the DA is situated.



Pottery of 12th–14th-century date and animal bone have been recovered from excavations along the High Street, immediately to the west of the study area. Most recently, a pit containing 12th-13th century pottery was recovered during archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at the former Co-op site, c. 470m to the south-west of the DA on the High Street (Albion Archaeology 2016).

Within the study area, less than 100m to the south-west of the DA, a large pit, or ditch, with a black ashy fill, containing 12th-century pottery and other medieval finds was found by chance in a back garden (HER1919). The feature has been interpreted as possible evidence for charcoal production.

1.3.5 Post-medieval (AD 1550–1900)

The majority of the heritage assets recorded by the HER within the study area relate to standing buildings dated to the post-medieval period.

The eastern part of the DA appears to have contained agricultural buildings from at least the 18th century up until the turn of the 20th century when it was cleared and amalgamated into the plot surrounding Chantry Farm House (the precursor to Treow House). There is, therefore, potential of finding artefacts related to rural settlement associated with these buildings.

A number of Grade II listed buildings are situated close to the DA. The oldest standing building is Dene Hollow (HER 5700), a Grade II listed timber-framed building of probable 16th-century date. It is located on the plot of land immediately to the north of the DA. Slightly further to the NNW is the 18th-century Easthill Farmhouse (HER 5702), whilst the 17th-century Vane Cottage (HER 5701) is less than 100m to the SSE on Park Road North.

Nos 21-23 East End (HER6875) are Grade II listed 19th-century brick-built cottages belonging to the Bedford Estate. They were built in 1848 and are located c. 50m to the west of the DA.

Other buildings of note include the Grade II listed 17th-century buildings of the Crown PH (HER 1879), c. 190m to the south-west of the DA, and The Red House (HER 5688), c. 400m to the south-west. Closer to the town centre, the HER also lists 1 and 2 The Green and 1 Drury Lane (HER 6874) as noteworthy examples of 19th-century cottages

Several buildings within the study area are deemed to be of local interest in the HER, but are not designated. These include the 17th- to 18th-century cottage at 45 Drury Lane (HER 15145), c. 270m due west of the DA, and now demolished houses at 141-147 on the High Street (HER 5699), c. 425m to the west.

The manorial residence is located approximately 490m to the SSW of the DA — Houghton Hall (DBD 967/38/186) is a Grade II* listed, late 17th-century, two-storey, red brick building. It is set in landscaped grounds (HER7024) which cover approximately 37ha to the south of the Hall. The former stables, now known as Houghton Court (HER5686) are also 17th-century and are



Grade II listed. The walls and gate piers (HER6879) are also Grade II, as is the 19th-century Lodge House (HER 6878).

All Saints' Parish churchyard (HER8909) is a private cemetery of post-medieval date that is located *c.* 500m to the west of the DA.

Recent archaeological trial trench evaluation at the former Co-op site uncovered a boundary ditch that was depicted on the 1881 First Edition OS and related to agricultural land-use. Six undated postholes, considered to be associated with post-medieval back-yard activity, a cellar and possible well were also identified in the southern part of the site (Albion Archaeology 2016b).



2. 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 earliest origins of Houghton Regis can be dated to the late Iron Age-Roman period based on pottery and burials uncovered at Easthill Farm to the north-west of the DA. The county research framework states that little detailed work has been carried out on the characterisation of rural settlement in the Iron Age or Roman periods (Oake 2007, 11).

Late Saxon occupation activity was represented by ditches, a well, pits and pottery found at Easthill Farm, although the first known documentary reference to Houghton Regis was in Domesday Book (1086). The town developed in the 12th century following the establishment of Dunstable to the south. The DA lies on the eastern side of the medieval core of Houghton Regis, with the village green *c.* 330m to the south-west.

A number of themes relating to Saxon rural settlement have been identified, including settlement change, Roman-Saxon transition, regional variation and economy (Medlycott 2011, 58). The research framework also states that few medieval rural settlements have been investigated in detail in Bedfordshire and that they have a high potential to provide information on settlement structure and origin (Oake 2007, 14).

The specific research objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine if evidence for the Roman period was present within the DA.
- To determine if evidence for the Saxon and medieval periods was present within the DA.
- To assess if any heritage assets relating to earlier periods were present within the DA.

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

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



3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

A full methodology was provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2016a).

Trial trenching took place between 17th and 19th May 2016. Three trenches were excavated, measuring 15m by 2m which equates to a 7.2% sample of the 1,250m² site. The trenches were positioned to target the footprint of the new two-storey building and new car-parking area.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil heaps were also scanned for artefact recovery.

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 (***). The trenches were inspected by the CBCA prior to their backfilling.

3.2 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 edn, 2001)
• ALGAO (East)	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (Gurney 2003)
• Archaeological Archives Forum	<i>Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation</i> (Brown 2007)
• CfA	<i>Charter and by-law and Code of conduct</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014)
• Historic England/ English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (updated 2015)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> (Campbell <i>et al.</i> 2011)
• Luton Culture	<i>Procedure for preparing archaeological archives for deposition with Luton Culture</i> (2013)



4. RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Features and deposits found within the trial trenches are described chronologically below and shown in Figures 1–4. Any artefacts recovered from features are discussed within the text.

Detailed contextual information on all deposits and features can be found in the appendix.

4.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The overburden is described by area from top to bottom. To the east of the DA in the area of the car park, the overburden comprised:

- 0.07–0.14m thick block paving (100) over sand (101) or the tarmac (103) surface of the car park.
- 0.25–0.38m thick levelling layer of type 1 light grey pink gravel (102).
- 0.06m thick layer of mid grey-brown chalky clay (104).

To the west of the DA in the grassed area, the overburden comprised:

- 0.1–0.28m thick layer of dark grey-black silt topsoil (200), (300).
- 0.1–0.35m thick layer of mid grey clay-silt subsoil (201), (301). (Note: at the south-west end of Trench 2 layer (201) was truncated by a feature [212] and was thus not machined off).

The undisturbed geology was light yellow-white chalk (107), (202), (302).

4.3 19th-century Features and Deposits

The 19th-century remains comprised two building foundations, two ditches, a pit, a post hole, an expansive shallow feature and three layers. All of the features and layers contained 19th-century artefacts. These are catalogued below but with the agreement of Luton Culture will not be retained in the project archive.

4.3.1 Foundations

A substantial NNW-SSE aligned foundation was identified in Trench 3. Foundation trench [308], cut into the natural chalk, had vertical sides and a flat base; it was 1.37m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained a brick wall foundation that was 0.35m wide and only 0.42m high, constructed of un-frogged bricks (314) within a loose sandy mortar. The bricks retained traces of a different coloured hard mortar, indicating that they had been re-used. The remainder of the foundation trench had been backfilled with mid brown-grey silt containing frequent medium and large chalk fragments. Ceramic flat roof tile (62g) and a sherd of 19th-century refined white ware (fabric P100¹: 4g) was collected from backfill (311).

¹ Fabric type identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series.



The foundation is interpreted as a ‘dwarf wall’ on which a wooden beam would have been laid for a structure that was made predominantly of wood. The structure could have been domestic or an outbuilding, such as a barn.

A shallow NNW-SSE aligned feature containing a layer of half-bricks was identified in Trench 2. Foundation trench [212] truncated subsoil layer (201) and pit [205] (see below). The feature had concave sides with a flat base (0.6m wide and 0.1m deep); it contained half-bricks (806g) and ceramic roof tile fragments (430g) arranged end-to-end to form a relatively flat surface. The gaps between the bricks were packed and in-filled with mid grey clay-silt (213). A large iron pyramidal-headed masonry spike (L160mm) was collected from the same deposit.

Feature [212] is interpreted as a construction trench containing bricks that acted as ‘pads’ to support a beam, onto which a wall, possibly of wattle and daub was constructed. The brick ‘pads’ would have acted to support the beam in position and slow the rot from the moist surrounding soil.

Considered together, the two foundations are parallel and located *c.* 3–3.5m apart. They may represent two sides of the same building despite their considerable difference in size, as the shallow eastern side of the structure may have originally been open-sided and supported by posts with the eastern side being enclosed with a wall. This interpretation is supported by the presence of post hole [209] which is also likely to be an associated feature (see below).

The OS first edition map of 1886 (Figure 5) illustrates a range of buildings arranged around a rectangular yard within the DA, labelled as *Chantry Farm*. The location, size and alignment of these buildings are a good match for the two foundations identified in Trenches 2 and 3.

4.3.2 Post hole

Sub-circular post hole [209] was present close to foundation [212] within Trench 2. It had convex sides with a concave base; it was 0.85m in diameter, 0.3m deep and contained light grey-brown clay silt. Six vitrified half-bricks (3.4kg), each measuring approximately W105mm x D60mm, and probably representing packing material, were collected from the lower fill (210).

The post hole is likely to be associated with the same structure as foundations [308] and [212].

4.3.3 Expansive shallow feature

A broadly linear expansive shallow feature [203] on a NNW-SSE alignment crossed Trench 2 immediately east of foundation [212]. It had concave sides and a flat base. It was *c.* 3.6m wide, 0.2m deep and contained mid grey-brown clay-silt. Four animal rib fragments (52g) were collected from fill (204).

The feature is interpreted as an erosional hollow, located immediately outside the structure represented by foundations [308] and [212] and associated with its use.



4.3.4 Ditches

Two NNW-SSE aligned ditches were present west of, and parallel with, foundation [308] in Trench 3.

Ditches [305] and [315] had concave profiles; they were 0.53–1m wide and 0.2–0.35m deep, containing deposits that varied from light grey-yellow silt to mid orange-brown sandy silt. The secondary fill (307) of ditch [305] contained four abraded brick fragments (93g).

On the basis of their artefactual dating and their shared alignment, the ditches are interpreted as boundary/drainage features contemporary with the 19th-century structure represented by foundations [212] and [308].

4.3.5 Pit

A large pit [205] was present at the south-west end of Trench 2. It had concave sides and a flat base; it was at least 3.5m long, 1.1m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained three deposits varying from mid grey clay-silt with frequent chalk fragments to mid grey-brown clay-silt. Finds collected from primary fill (206) comprise modern ceramic land drain (75g), an abraded frogged brick fragment (1.1kg), a perforated iron strip, an incomplete horseshoe, and a piece of animal limb bone (13g).

4.3.6 Layers contemporary with the structure

Three layers appear to be associated with use of the 19th-century structure represented by foundations [308] and [212].

A dark grey-black clay-silt layer (105) in Trench 1 contained fragments of brick and ceramic roof tile (73g), 19th-century transfer-printed earthenware (fabric P45) with blue willow pattern decoration (1g), and a residual sherd of 17th-century glazed red earthenware (fabric P01:17g). The layer was up to 0.18m thick along most of the trench and directly overlay the chalk geology, except towards the north-west end where it petered out to 0.05m thick above layer (106). The layer is interpreted as a former farmyard deposit of 19th-century date.

A mid brown-grey clay silt layer (106), containing fragments of ceramic roof tile (109g) and roofing slate (7g), was present at the south-west end of Trench 1. It was 0.03–0.13m thick and directly overlay the chalk geology at the north-west end of the trench. The layer is interpreted as a disturbed subsoil deposit, associated with the overlying farmyard deposit (105).

A mid grey clay-silt layer (201), containing occasional fragments of 19th-century brick and roof tile, was present in Trench 2. It was 0.1–0.16m thick and overlay the extensive linear feature [203]. The layer is interpreted as a disturbed soil accumulation within the footprint of a former 19th-century farmyard. It was itself truncated by foundation trench [212].

4.3.7 Layer post-dating the structure

A mid grey-brown clay-silt layer (309), up to 0.30m thick, was present within a slight depression in the area of foundation [308] / (314) in Trench 3. The



deposit contained fragments of ceramic roof tile (52g), roofing slate (13g), modern plant pot (12g), transfer-printed earthenware (fabric P45) with blue geometric and sponged decoration (10g), and a pyramidal-headed masonry spike (L160mm), similar to that recovered from deposit (213).

The layer is interpreted as either a deliberate backfill or a gradual soil accumulation following demolition of the barn in the late 19th-century. (The barn is not illustrated on the OS map of 1902).

4.4 Modern Features (Post-19th Century)

A small post hole [316] was identified immediately east of ditch [315] in Trench 3. It contained a circular post within loose topsoil-derived, dark grey-black silt. It was judged to be of recent date and was, therefore, not excavated.

Modern service trenches and pipes (gas, water sewerage and drainage) were present in all the trenches, the majority being on a broadly east-west alignment.



5. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological features and/or layers of 19th-century date were present in all three trenches.

The features comprised two parallel building foundations of un-frogged brick, two ditches, an expansive shallow feature, a pit, a post hole, and three layers, all of which were found to contain artefacts of 19th-century date.

The location, alignment and size of the foundations are a good match for a range of buildings illustrated on the OS first edition map of 1886 as *Chantry Farm* (Figure 5). The foundations and other features within the trenches are interpreted as part of the farm and its internal yard area. The farm appears to have been demolished in the late 19th century as it does not appear on the OS 2nd edition map of 1902.

No features or deposits pre-dating the 19th were present in any of the trenches.

The 19th-century farm-related remains are of limited archaeological significance. The absence of any earlier remains suggests that the impact of the proposed development upon archaeological heritage assets is likely to be negligible / low.



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7. APPENDIX: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL0234524180

OS Grid Ref.: TL0235924174

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	External surface	Block paving - part of the extant car park surface. C. 0.07m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Levelling layer	Yellow sand - a levelling layer beneath block paving. c. 0.07m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Levelling layer	Loose light grey pink stones- type 1 levelling layer. 0.25m to 0.38m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	External surface	Tarmac - part of the extant car park surface. C. 0.07m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Layer	Firm mid grey brown chalky clay moderate flecks charcoal C. 0.06m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Layer	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small chalk, moderate small charcoal, occasional small-medium stones 0.05m to 0.18m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
106	Layer	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones 0.3m to 0.13m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
107	Natural	Firm light grey white chalky clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.65 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL0233124171

OS Grid Ref.: TL0233824184

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silt occasional small stones 0.20m to 0.28m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Layer	Friable mid grey clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small-medium stones 0.10m to 0.16m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Firm light white chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Feature	Linear sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 3.6m, min depth 0.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
205	Pit	sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, min depth 0.28m, min length 3.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Primary fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
207	Secondary fill	Friable mid grey clay silt frequent small chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Posthole	sides: convex base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.85m, min depth 0.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Primary fill	Friable light grey brown clay silt With frequent brick halves, unfrogged, probably former post packing.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
211	Secondary fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
212	Foundation trench	Linear sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.6m, min depth 0.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
213	Primary fill	Filled with brick halves, unfrogged, placed, random coursed in a linear pattern within cut [212]. Unmortared, in-filled with friable mid grey clay silt.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
214	Secondary fill	Friable dark grey black silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL0231624179

OS Grid Ref.: TL0232924185

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silt occasional small stones 0.10m to 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Layer	Friable mid grey clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small stones 0.10m to 0.35m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Firm light white chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.53m, min depth 0.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Primary fill	Firm light grey yellow sandy silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	Secondary fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
308	Foundation trench	Linear NNW-SSE sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.37m, min depth 0.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
310	Fill	Friable light grey silt moderate small chalk, occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
311	Backfill	Friable mid grey silt occasional small chalk, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
312	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown silt frequent large chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
313	Backfill	Friable mid grey brown silt frequent medium chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
314	Foundation	Brick foundation constructed in regular courses, Ashlar pattern. Aligned NNW to SSE. Bricks were unfrogged, c. 205mm long, 90mm wide and 60mm thick. They were bonded with a loose mid grey yellow sandy mortar in poor condition. They bricks were re-used as evinced by older hard mortar still adhering to areas of the bricks. The foundation construction was 0.35m wide and 0.42m deep.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
309	Layer	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
315	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.m, min depth 0.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Primary fill	Firm light grey yellow silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Secondary fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
316	Posthole	Circular dimensions: min diameter 0.25m A modern post hole still containing a post. Not excavated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
317	Fill	Loose dark grey black	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

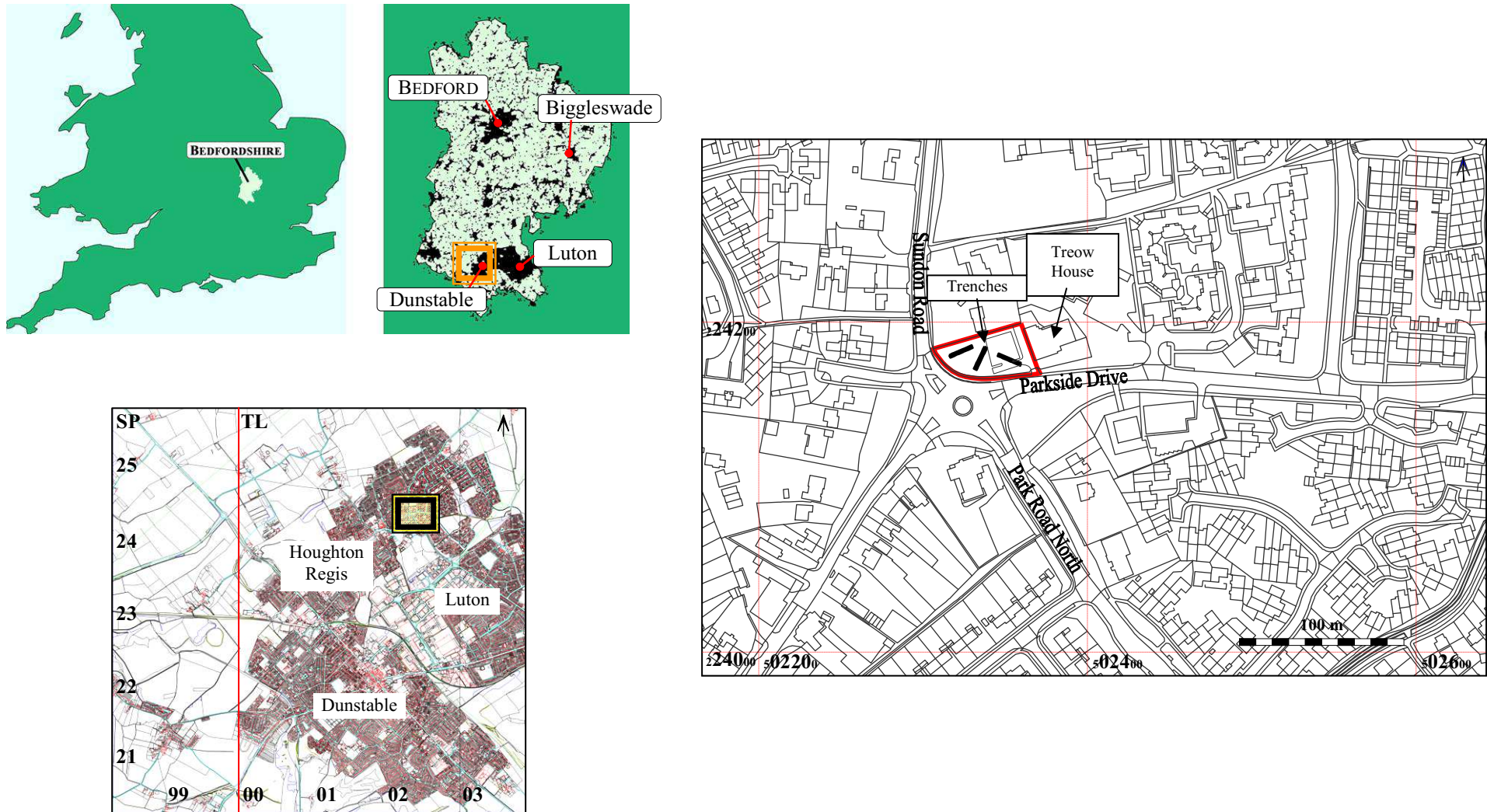


Figure 1: Site location plan

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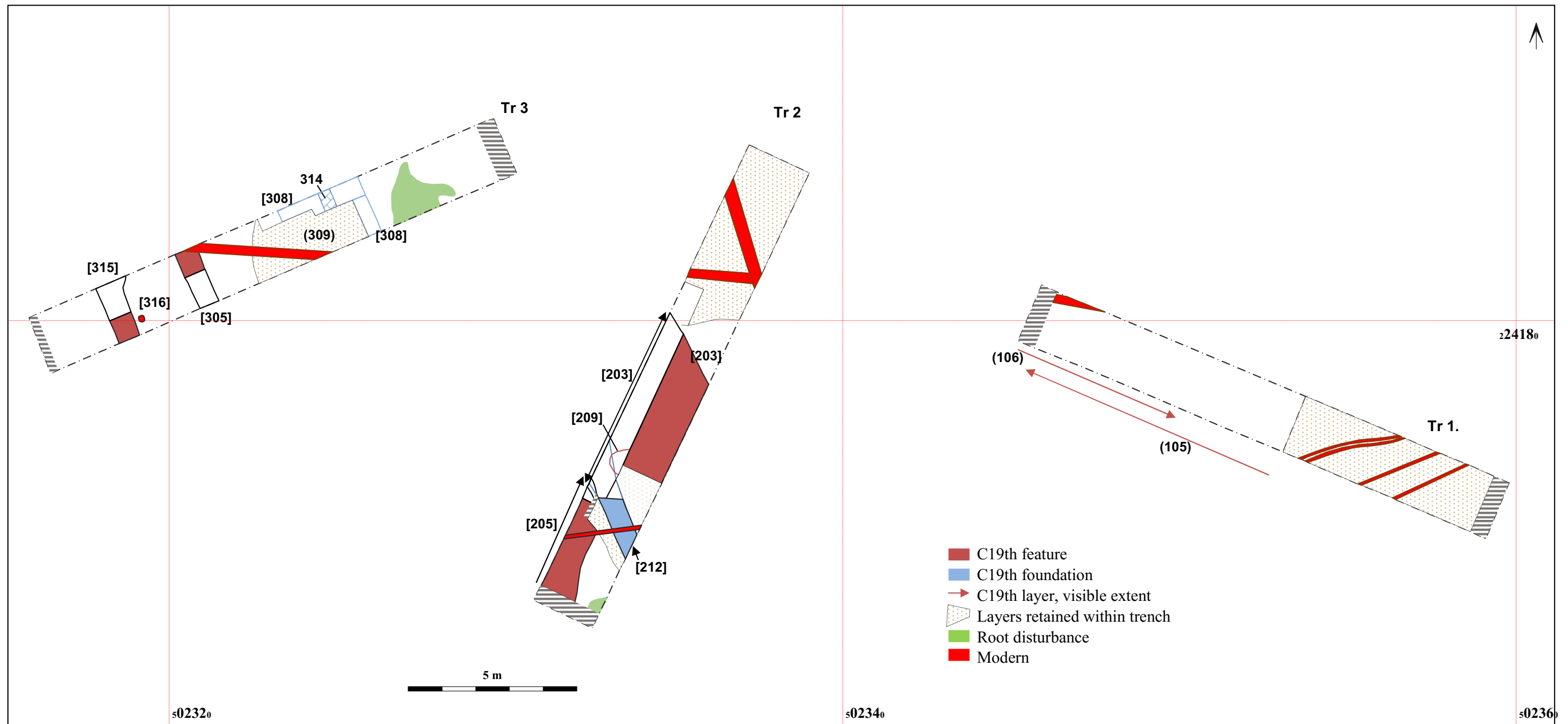


Figure 2: Trench plans

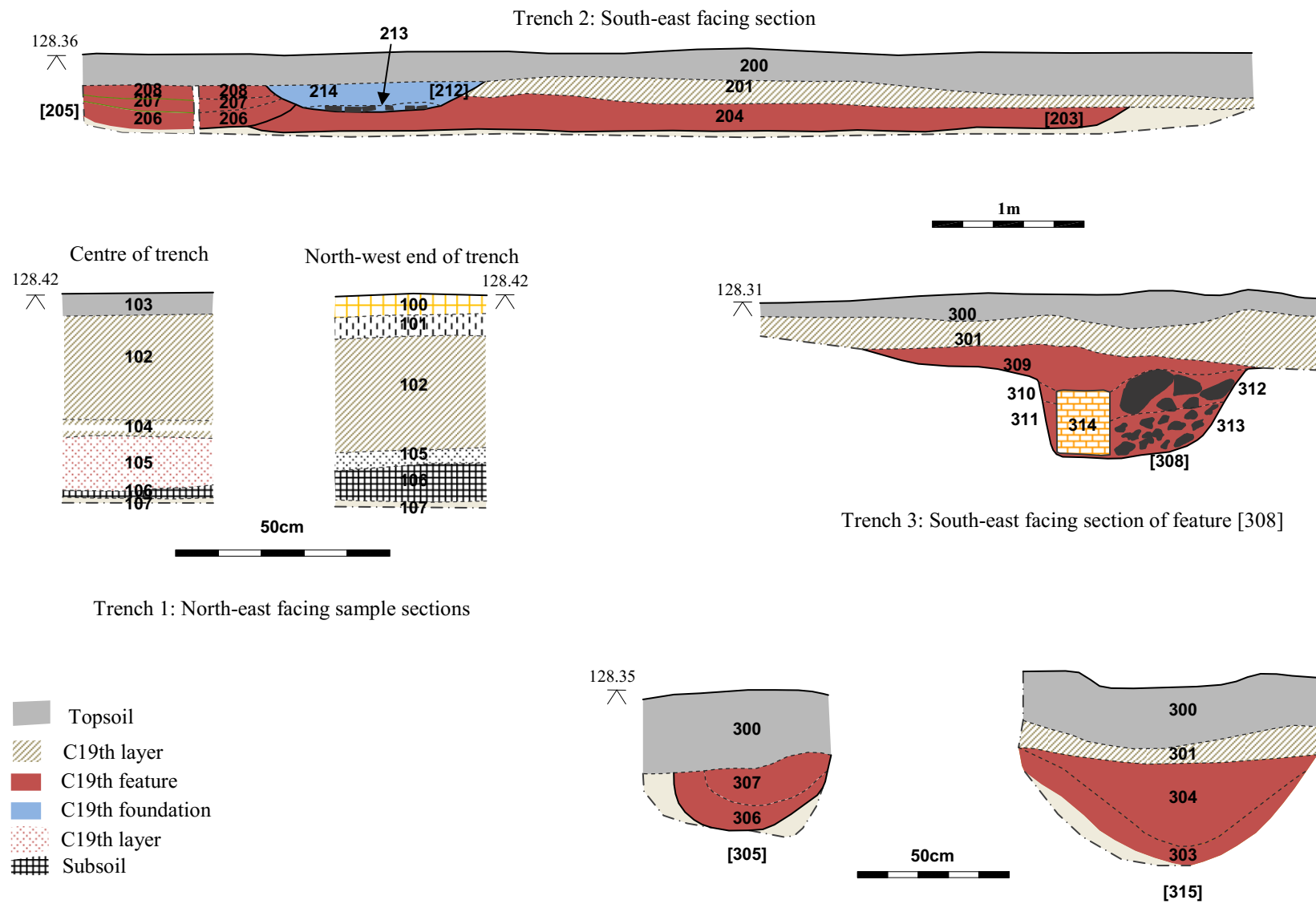


Figure 3: Trench sections



Tr 1. Layers [105] & [106]. Scale 1m. Looking SW.



Tr 1. Layer [105]. Scale 1m. Looking NW.



Tr 1. Layer [106]. Scale 1m. Looking SW.



Tr 2. Feature [203]. Scale 1m. Looking SE.



Tr 2. Post hole [209]. Scale 40 cm. Looking SE.



Tr 2. Post hole [209]. Scale 40 cm. Looking SE



Tr 2. Foundation [212]. Scale 40 cm. Looking NW.



Tr 2. Pit [205]. Scale 40 cm. Looking NW.



Tr 3. Foundation [308], (314). Scale 40 cm. Looking NW.



Tr 3. Foundation [308] & (314). Scale 1m. Looking NW.



Tr 3. Ditch [315]. Scale 1m. Looking N.



Tr 3. Ditch [305]. Scale 1m. Looking SE.

Figure 4: Selected photographs



Figure 5: 1886 first edition 6-inch OS map

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