LAND AT CHURCH HOUSE
HULCOTE
BEDFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Albion archaeology

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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.

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Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

BLARS	Bedford and Luton Archives and Records Service
CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
CI*f*A	Chartered Institute *for* Archaeologists
HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record
PDA	Proposed development area
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

Non-Technical Summary

A planning application (CB/16/00327/FULL) was submitted for the extension of an existing lake and the erection of a new office building, together with car parking, access provision, landscaping and associated works at Land at Church House, Hulcote, Bedfordshire.

In his advice to the Planning Officer the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) commented that, due to the high archaeological potential of the site, any application needed to include a heritage statement based on the results of archaeological trial trenching.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the trial trenching, which took place between 4th and 10th August 2016. It comprised the excavation of six trenches, each 25m x 2m. The trenches were positioned to achieve an even coverage of the principal elements of the proposed development.

Archaeological features were identified in all six of the evaluation trenches. These features have provided evidence of activity on the site dating from the early-middle Iron Age and the post-medieval/modern periods

The most significant features revealed by the trial trenching comprised a series of 12 medium to large ditches dating to the early-middle Iron Age. They were broadly between 0.75 and 1.8m wide and generally aligned either NE-SW or NW-SE. They are likely to form enclosures associated with occupation in this period. A smaller contemporary ditch identified in Trench 4 may be evidence of a structure. A possible pit of the same date was partially visible in Trench 1 and represents the only discrete feature dating to this period. The highest concentration of early-middle Iron Age ditches was present in Trench 6 in the southern corner of the PDA, suggesting that the core of settlement activity may lie to the south of the site.

The early-middle Iron Age remains have the potential to add to our understanding of rural settlement within that period; this is an area in which little detailed work has been carried out, as highlighted in both the local and regional research frameworks.

Post-medieval and modern features present were generally associated with drainage and former field demarcations and are of limited archaeological significance.

The Iron Age remains within the PDA represent a heritage asset of local and regional significance. Development within the PDA could potentially have a negative impact upon these remains. However, over much of the development it should be possible to mitigate any significant impacts by measures designed to ensure the continued preservation in-situ *of the identified sub-surface archaeological remains. Where this is not possible, primarily within the lake extension, the developmental impact will be mitigated by the implementation of a further programme of archaeological works, agreed with the CBCA.*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

A planning application (CB/16/00327/FULL) was submitted for the extension of an existing lake and the erection of a new office building, together with car parking, access provision, landscaping and associated works at Land at Church House, Hulcote, Bedfordshire.

An archaeological desk-based assessment was submitted in support of the planning application (Heritage Collective 2015). In his advice to the Planning Officer the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) commented that, due to the high archaeological potential of the site, any application needed to include a heritage statement based on the results of archaeological trial trenching. This is in accordance with paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework – Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (*March 2012) which requires an applicant to provide an adequate level of archaeological information before an application can be determined.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the trial trench evaluation and prepare a heritage statement for the application.

1.2 Site Location and Description

Hulcote is a small village in Central Bedfordshire, lying between Brogborough and Salford to the immediate north of the M1 motorway and the Hulcote Brook, a tributary of the River Ouzel to the west. The proposed development area (PDA) is located adjacent to the Church of St Nicholas and south of the Rook Tree Farm Industrial Estate. It currently comprises a number of fields of pasture and a small lake (Figure 1).

Hulcote lies on low-lying, level land to the north of the Greensand Ridge and the underlying geology comprises Weymouth Member Mudstone more commonly known as Oxford Clay Formation. The site is centred on grid reference SP 9444 3873 and lies at *c*. 80m OD.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The archaeological background of the site is summarised in the desk-based assessment (Heritage Collective 2015) which reviewed all known heritage assets within a 1km search area around the PDA. A request for HER data was also made (search reference no. 201617/78). A summary of these is given below.

Few archaeological investigations have yet been carried out within Hulcote but the site is located within a wider documented archaeological landscape with elements dating from the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods.

Evidence of prehistoric activity near the PDA comes in the form of an isolated Iron Age coin found by metal-detecting at Homelands Farm (HER 18690) and 'later prehistoric' pottery sherds at Holcotmoors Farm (HER 8393). An undated square enclosure is recorded north of Hulcote (HER 16490).

The complexity of human use of the stream valley and wider area around Hulcote is shown by the results of archaeological investigations at Salford Quarry and Whitsundoles Farm Quarry, both to the west of the PDA.

At Salford Quarry (HER 15146 and Dawson 2005) a sequence of occupation dating from the Neolithic to the Saxon periods was investigated. It includes a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery, an early to middle Iron Age settlement, late Iron Age cremation burials and evidence of Roman settlement within and adjacent to the earlier elements of the site.

The investigations at Whitsundoles Farm (HER 7721) produced a sequence of occupation from the early Bronze Age to the post-medieval period, including settlement and other activity as well remains of the agricultural landscape.

Recent excavations associated with the A421 road improvements scheme to the east of Hulcote found extensive evidence for late Iron Age / Roman occupation on Brogborough Hill (Simmonds and Welsh 2013). A series of ditches, pits and a gully were recorded during fieldwork on a site along the A421 at the eastern edge of the study area. Two of the ditches were penannular in shape and were interpreted as the remains of an enclosure or possible evidence for a roundhouse. Overall, the remains were interpreted as evidence for a low-status farmstead of Iron Age/Roman date (HER 12939).

Within the wider surrounding area of Hulcote are a number of undated cropmark sites which could be prehistoric or Roman in date (HERs 8384, 8386, and 14837).

The emphasis of historical and archaeological evidence near the PDA lies in the medieval period. Hulcote is a manor recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, suggesting that its origins lie in the late Saxon period. The PDA lies to the south of Hulcote deserted medieval village, visible as earthworks (HER 774), and adjacent to earthworks (HER 28) which could be garden features of the former Hulcote Manor House. The manor house itself was demolished in the 19th century. The church of St Nicholas, a Grade I listed building, built in *c*. 1590, lies directly adjacent to the PDA (NHLE 1114036).

Other elements of the medieval landscape include a possible moated site at Brook Farm (HER 4420) and earthwork remains of ridge furrow, part of the medieval open field systems of Hulcote (HER 5087) and Salford (HER 5215). There are also medieval fishponds at Hulcote (HER 3423) and evidence for a shrunken medieval settlement at Salford (HER 1655).

1.4 Project Objectives

The principal purpose of the evaluation was to gather information on possible sub-surface archaeological heritage assets within the PDA.

The archaeological trial trenching endeavoured to determine:

- the date, nature, and extent of any archaeological remains present at the site;
- the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;

- the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- the potential of any palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

The investigations were considered to have the potential to inform the following specific research aims (Oake *et al.* 2007; Medlycott 2011) the details of which are set out in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2016):

- characterisation of settlement distribution, location and character in the prehistoric and Roman periods;
- examination of diversity, distribution and character of rural Saxon and medieval settlements;
- characterisation of settlement forms to understand how they appear, grow, shift and disappear.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below. A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2016).

2.1 Methodological Standards

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

Albion Archaeology	*Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork*, 2nd edition (2001)
Bedford Museum	*Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedfordshire* (2010)
CI*f*A	*Charter and by-law; Code of conduct* (2014)
	Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014)
	Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014)
EAA	*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (2003)
Historic England	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide* (2009)
	Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, 2nd edition (2011)

The project archive will be deposited at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession number BEDFM 2016.39). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-253643) in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

2.2 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching took place between 4th and 10th August 2016. It comprised the excavation of six 25m x 2m trenches. The trenches were positioned to achieve an even coverage of the principal elements of the proposed development (building, car park, access, lake extension).

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 were 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 Figures 2 and 3. Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***). Detailed information is provided within Appendices 1 and 2 (finds and context descriptions respectively).

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

Topsoil comprising brown-grey clayey silt was present in all trenches and was 0.25–0.35m thick.

Subsoil comprising mid grey-brown clayey silt was 0.15–0.5m thick with deeper deposits on the down-slope, south-eastern side of the PDA.

A thick deposit comprising largely re-deposited natural clay was present at least partially in all trenches except Trench 1. It was significantly deeper in Trenches 3, 4 and 5 and represents the material removed in previous landscaping works associated with the current office building (Table 1).

Undisturbed geological deposits comprised mid orange to grey silty clay.

Trench	Depth to archaeology (m)		OD height of archaeology (m OD)	
1	NW 0.45	SE 0.45	NW 82.18	SE 81.27
2	W 0.50	E 1.00	W 82.22	E 81.63
3	NW 0.48	SE 1.05	NW 82.89	SE 81.80
4	NW 0.75	SE 1.05	NW 81.68	SE 80.78
5	SW 1.60	NE 1.10	SW 80.09	NE 79.89
6	N 1.00	S 0.65	N 79.89	S 78.84

Table 1: Depth of overburden

3.3 Archaeological features

The main features at the site were a series of medium and large ditches, broadly 0.75–1.8m wide. They were generally aligned either NE-SW or NW-SE and contained varying amounts of pottery dating to the early-middle Iron Age; the largest concentration was in Trench 6.

3.3.1 Trench 1

Early-middle Iron Age

Two ENE-WSW aligned, steep-sided ditches [103] and [108] were 0.95m and 0.6m deep respectively. A small amount of pottery and animal bone were recovered from both ditches. The ditches contained clayey lower fills at the base and on the north side, suggesting possible slumping of bank deposits. The upper fills were darker with occasional fragments of charcoal.

The remains of a possible pit [106] were partially revealed but not excavated due to the limited amount of feature visible in the trench. The small amount of pottery

recovered from its surface is consistent with the Iron Age date assigned to the majority of features on site.

Modern
A modern concrete filled posthole [111] was also revealed.

3.3.2 Trench 2

Early-middle Iron Age
A large steep-sided ditch [203] was similar in form to those revealed in Trench 1; it was 1.14m deep. Both ditch [203] and a smaller ditch to the east [210] contained lower clayey deposits suggestive of a possible bank to the north-east and darker upper deposits containing charcoal fragments.

Modern
A modern land drain was also visible on a similar alignment to the current field boundaries.

3.3.3 Trench 3

Early-middle Iron Age
Another large steep-sided ditch [304] was recorded at the south end of Trench 3. It was 1.08m deep with a brown-grey silty clay lower fill. The darker upper fill (306) appeared to be partially capped with large stones suggesting possible deliberate backfilling (Figure 3, Section 5).

Modern
A vertical-sided ditch aligned with the current field boundaries was cut through the subsoil and backfilled with re-deposited natural clay, suggesting it was a modern drainage feature.

3.3.4 Trench 4

Early-middle Iron Age
Ditch [404] was steep-sided, 0.8m deep and largely filled with silty clay; a shallow upper fill (406) is probably associated with disuse of the ditch.

To the south a small gully [407] measured 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep. It was truncated by a deeper feature [409] on the same NW-SE alignment, possibly the terminus of a later steep-sided gully. The steep sides and depth of [409] are suggestive of a structural origin (Figure 3, Sections 8 and 9).

Post-medieval/modern
Feature [412] at the north end of the trench contained a moderate amount of brick and tile rubble. Although only partially visible, it is most likely to be the remains of a ditch, possibly an earlier field boundary.

3.3.5 Trench 5

Due to the great depth of overburden present, Trench 5 was only partially excavated to ascertain the depth of archaeological deposits.

A probable NW-SE aligned ditch [504] was observed at the east end of the trench, overlain by a dark layer of silty material (503). Because of the depth of the

trench, hand excavation and the recovery of artefacts was not practicable. However, the feature's location and character suggest it is likely to be contemporary with the early-middle Iron Age features observed across the rest of the PDA.

3.3.6 Trench 6

Early-middle Iron Age
Trench 6 contained at least five ditches with a further possible ditch [618] partially visible in the south-east corner.

Ditch [615] was truncated by [611] on the same NW-SE alignment. Due to the depth of the trench and the ground water level in this corner of the site, these ditches were partially hand-excavated and then augered to give depths of *c.* 1m. Both ditches had silty upper fills containing moderate amounts of charcoal.

To the north, ditch [608] was smaller but on the same alignment and filled with a lighter sandy silt than the surrounding ditches; it produced finds of the same Iron Age date. It appeared in plan to be truncated by ditch [603] that terminated to the north and was, in turn, truncated by the NE-SW aligned ditch [606]. This group of ditches are smaller in size, 0.7–1m wide and 0.22–0.5m deep.

4. CONCLUSIONS and HERITAGE STATEMENT

4.1 Summary and Significance of Results

Archaeological features were identified in all six of the evaluation trenches. These features have provided evidence of activity on the site dating from the early-middle Iron Age and the post-medieval/modern periods.

The most significant features identified are a series of 12 medium to large ditches dating to the early-middle Iron Age. These are likely to form enclosures associated with occupation in this period. A smaller contemporary ditch identified in Trench 4 may be evidence of a structure. A possible pit of the same date was partially visible in Trench 1 and represents the only discrete feature dating to this period. The highest concentration of early-middle Iron Age ditches was present in Trench 6 in the south corner of the PDA suggesting the core of settlement activity may lie to the south of the site.

For a prehistoric assemblage, the pottery survives in fair condition. Charcoal was also observed in the majority of the excavated ditches, with higher concentrations observed in the ditches of Trench 6, indicating the potential survival of paleo-environmental remains. No features were revealed during the trenching to suggest the PDA lies directly within extensive settlement activity. However, the artefactual evidence suggests the features may represent the peripheries of a wider settlement.

The early-middle Iron Age remains have the potential to add to our understanding of rural settlement within that period; this is an area in which little detailed work has been carried out, as highlighted in both the local and regional research frameworks (Going and Plouviez 2000, 19; Oake 2007, 11).

Post-medieval and modern features present in Trenches 1–4 were generally associated with drainage and former field demarcations. They are of limited archaeological significance with no potential to address local and regional research frameworks.

4.2 Impacts upon Heritage Assets

The evaluation has identified the presence of Iron Age remains within the PDA which represent a heritage asset of local and regional significance. Development within the site could potentially have a negative impact upon these remains.

The proposed development plan shows an extension of the existing lake in the north-western half of the PDA with offices, car-park and access road to the south (Figure 2).

Excavations for the lake are planned to exceed the minimum depth at which archaeological remains are present (*c.* 0.45m below existing ground level). The lake enlargement will, therefore, have a significant impact on archaeological remains over the majority of its extent.

The ground level for the new building is to be raised 0.70m above existing ground level. This depth, together with the depth of overburden in the area (*c.* 0.75m), will result in a total soil coverage of 1.45m over archaeological remains. Assuming the building foundations do not exceed 1m in depth, this should allow sufficient protection for archaeological remains in that area to be preserved *in-situ*.

A similar situation is planned for the new car park. The ground level is to be raised prior to construction; at its lowest point, it will be 0.37m above existing ground level. Overburden in this area is at least 1.1m deep, so the resulting depth of ground cover above archaeological remains will be a minimum of 1.47m. Excavations for the construction of the car park are unlikely to exceed 0.5m in depth; therefore, the remaining soil cover will allow sufficient protection for archaeological remains in this area to be preserved *in-situ*.

Construction of the access road will require some excavation of the existing ground. Depth of overburden above archaeological remains in this area is approximately 0.65m; therefore, any excavations approaching this depth will have the potential to impact archaeological remains.

The construction proposals for the site along with the significant depths of overburden identified in the evaluation trenches will help to minimise the impact of the development on archaeological remains. Where archaeological remains cannot be confidently preserved *in-situ*, it will be possible to mitigate significant impacts of the development by the implementation of a further programme of archaeological works. The extent and nature of these works will be agreed with the CBCA by the applicant.

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6. APPENDIX 1: FINDS SUMMARY

6.1 Introduction

An assemblage comprising Iron Age pottery and animal bone was collected from twelve ditches and a pit [106], across five trenches (Table 2). No artefacts were recovered from partially excavated Trench 5.

Tr.	Feature	Fill	Date range	Finds Summary
1	103	104	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (17g)
	103	105	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (278g); animal bone (160g)
	106	107	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (2g)
	108	110	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (83g); animal bone (35g)
2	203	207	Undated	Animal bone (230g)
	203	208	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (19g); animal bone (22g)
	203	209	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (17g); animal bone (26g)
	210	211	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (19g)
	210	213	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (14g)
3	304	305	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (6g); animal bone (40g)
	304	306	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (94g); animal bone (221g)
4	407	408	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (2g)
	409	410	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (98g)
6	603	605	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (111g); animal bone (9g)
	606	607	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (28g); animal bone (95g)
	608	610	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (22g)
	611	612	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (43g)
	611	614	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (90g); animal bone (129g)
	615	617	Early to middle Iron Age	Pottery (85g); animal bone (229g)

Table 2: Finds Summary by trench and feature

6.2 Pottery

Fifty-three abraded pottery sherds (1kg) representing 42 vessels were collected. The assemblage displays variable fragmentation with single sherds ranging in weight from 2–192g. For a prehistoric assemblage, the pottery survives in fair condition, with a mean sherd weight of 20g, compared with that of 6.5g recorded at the nearby Iron Age settlement at Salford (Slowikowski 2005, 95). Fabric types are identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 3).

Fabric Code	Common name	No. Sherd	Wt. (g)	Fill/No. Sherd
F03	Grog and sand	7	100	(209):2, (614):2, (617):3
F14	Fine mixed	4	80	(105):1, (211):1, (305):1, (306):1
F16	Coarse shell	12	151	(104):3, (105):3, (110):4, (306):2
F17	Grog	10	98	(305):1, (406):1, (605):1, (607):1, (610):1, (612):1, (614):2, (617):2
F18	Sand and shell	7	344	(105):1, (107):1, (208):1, (209):1, (212):1 (408):1, (605):1
F28	Fine sand	8	17	(110):1, (605):1, (607):1, (610):2, (614):3
F29	Coarse sand	5	155	(306):1, (410):3, (617):1

Table 3: Pottery type series and quantification

The hand-built pottery occurs in fabrics containing shell, sand and grog, common to Iron Age assemblages across the county (c.f. Slowikowski 2005, 106). The pottery is fairly homogenous in character and, although containing no diagnostic vessel forms, displays elements suggestive of an early to middle Iron Age date.

Feature sherds are simple upright rounded or flattened rims, one with deep finger-tip impressed decoration, a handle fragment and four faintly scored sherds, the latter characteristic of the middle Iron Age.

6.3 Animal bone

Eight features yielded 68 animal bone fragments (1.1kg), the largest assemblages occurring in ditches [203] (278g) and [304] (261g). Surface condition of the material is fair, although the pieces are well-fragmented, with a mean bone weight of 17g. Identifiable species are sheep/goat. The assemblage is dominated by limb bones, with a smaller number of scapulae, vertebrae, rib, skull and toothless mandible fragments.

7. APPENDIX 2: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.45 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 94443: Northing: 38756)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 94456: Northing: 38738)*

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	**Topsoil**	**Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones Thickness: 0.25-0.3m**	☑	☐
101	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small-medium stones Thickness: 0.15-0.2m**	☑	☐
102	**Natural**	**Compact mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones**	☐	☐
103	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.78m, max depth 0.95m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
104	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones 0.3m thick	☑	☑
105	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.82m thick	☑	☑
106	**Pit**	**Circular dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, max length 1.25m**	☐	☐
107	Pit	Firm dark brown grey clay silt	☐	☑
108	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.6m, max length 1.m**	☑	☐
109	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones 0.2m	☑	☐
110	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.45m thick	☑	☑
111	**Posthole**	**Circular**	☐	☐
112	Fill	Friable dark grey clay silt moderate large concrete	☐	☐

Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 1. m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 94458: Northing: 38761)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 94482: Northing: 38758)*

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	**Topsoil**	**Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones 0.32m thick**	☑	☐
201	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small-medium stones 0.29m thick**	☑	☐
202	**Natural**	**Compact mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium chalk, moderate small-medium stones**	☐	☐
203	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: V-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.81m, max depth 1.16m, max length 2.5m**	☑	☐
204	Fill	Friable light blue grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.18m thick	☑	☐
205	Fill	Compact mid orange brown silty clay occasional small chalk 0.24m thick	☑	☐
206	Fill	Compact mid orange brown silty clay occasional small chalk	☑	☐
207	Fill	Firm dark brown grey clay silt moderate flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones 0.22m thick	☑	☑
208	Fill	Firm mid brown orange silty clay occasional flecks charcoal 0.28m thick	☑	☑
209	Fill	Compact dark brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones 0.52m thick	☑	☑
210	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.68m, max depth 0.33m, max length 3.5m**	☑	☐
211	Fill	Compact mid orange brown clay silt moderate flecks chalk 0.3m	☑	☑
212	Fill	Compact mid brown grey clay silt moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones 0.26m thick	☑	☑
213	**Dump material**	**Compact light brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium chalk Occasional brown silt lenses. 0.54m thick**	☑	☐

Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.48 m. Max: 1.05 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 94477: Northing: 38795)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 94486: Northing: 38771)*

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	**Topsoil**	**Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones Thickness: 0.25m**	☑	☐
301	**Dump material**	**Compact light brown grey silty clay occasional small chalk Thickness: 0.6m**	☑	☐
302	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small-medium stones Thickness: 0.25m**	☑	☐
303	**Natural**	**Compact mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones**	☐	☐
304	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max depth 1.08m, max length 1.m**	☑	☐
305	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay occasional medium stones Thickness: 0.25m	☑	☑
306	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal Thickness: 0.84m	☑	☑
307	**Drain**	**Linear NE-SW sides: vertical dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, min length 0.5m Partially excavated**	☐	☐
308	Fill	Firm mid grey clay Partially excavated	☐	☐

Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.75 m. Max: 1.05 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 94497: Northing: 38788)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 94511: Northing: 38767)*

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	**Topsoil**	**Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones Thickness: 0.25m**	☑	☐
401	**Dump material**	**Compact light blue grey silty clay occasional small-medium chalk Thickness: 0.6m**	☑	☐
402	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness: 0.3m**	☑	☐
403	**Natural**	**Compact mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones**	☐	☐
404	**Ditch**	**Linear ESE-WNW sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.8m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
405	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay occasional medium stones Thickness: 0.6m	☑	☐
406	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness: 0.2m	☑	☑
407	**Ditch**	**Linear ESE-WNW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.18m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
408	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt Thickness: 0.18m	☑	☑
409	**Ditch**	**Linear ESE-WNW sides: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.48m, max depth 0.4m, max length 0.45m**	☑	☐
410	Fill	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal Thickness: 0.4m	☑	☑
411	**Modern intrusion**	**Linear? Only partially visible**	☐	☐
412	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small-large CBM	☐	☐

Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.1 m. Max: 1.6 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 94516: Northing: 38751)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 94493: Northing: 38742)*

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	**Topsoil**	**Firm dark brown grey clay silt 0.34m thick**	☑	☐
501	**Dump material**	**Compact light blue grey silty clay Thickness: 0.24-0.1m**	☑	☐
502	**Subsoil**	**Compact mid brown orange clay silt Thickness: 0.5m**	☑	☐
503	**Layer**	**Firm dark blue grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones 0.33m thick**	☑	☐
504	**Natural**	**Compact light brown orange silty clay**	☐	☐
505	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max length 2.m**	☐	☐
506	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt	☐	☐

Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.65 m. Max: 1. m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 94486: Northing: 38730)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 94491: Northing: 38706)*

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	**Topsoil**	**Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones 0.29m thick**	☑	☐
601	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small stones 0.37m thick**	☑	☐
602	**Natural**	**Compact mid brown orange sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Occasional blue clay lenses**	☐	☐
603	**Ditch**	**Curving linear N-S sides: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.72m, max depth 0.47m, max length 1.8m**	☑	☐
604	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.09m thick	☑	☐
605	Fill	Firm dark blue grey clay silt moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones 0.17m thick	☑	☑
606	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.97m, max depth 0.22m, max length 1.8m**	☑	☐
607	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional small stones 0.22m thick	☑	☑
608	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.94m, max depth 0.37m, max length 1.58m**	☑	☐
609	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.23m thick	☑	☐
610	Fill	Firm mid blue grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.29m thick	☑	☑
611	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: steep dimensions: max breadth 1.62m, max depth 0.99m, max length 2.m**	☑	☐
612	Fill	Friable light blue grey clay silt occasional small stones 0.18m	☑	☑
613	Fill	Friable mid brown orange silty sand 0.04m thick	☑	☐
614	Fill	Firm dark blue grey clay silt moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones 0.54m thick	☑	☑
615	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: 45 degrees dimensions: max breadth 1.38m, max depth 1.04m, max length 2.m**	☑	☐
616	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt 0.26m thick	☑	☐
617	Fill	Firm dark brown grey clay silt moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones 0.69m	☑	☑
618	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, max length 0.75m**	☐	☐
619	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal	☐	☐
620	**Dump material**	**Compact light blue grey silty clay moderate small chalk 0.32m thick**	☑	☐

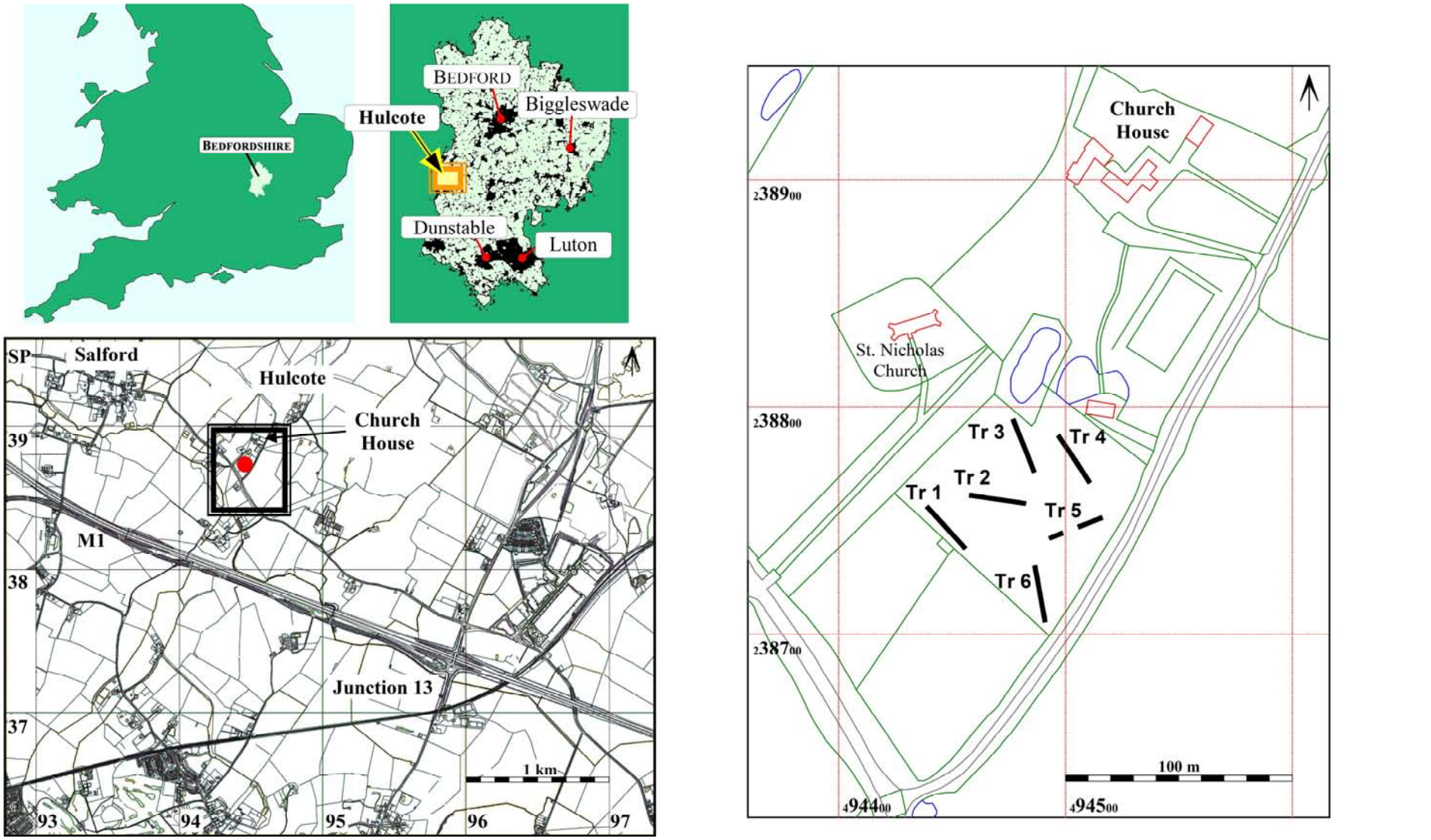


Figure 1: Site location

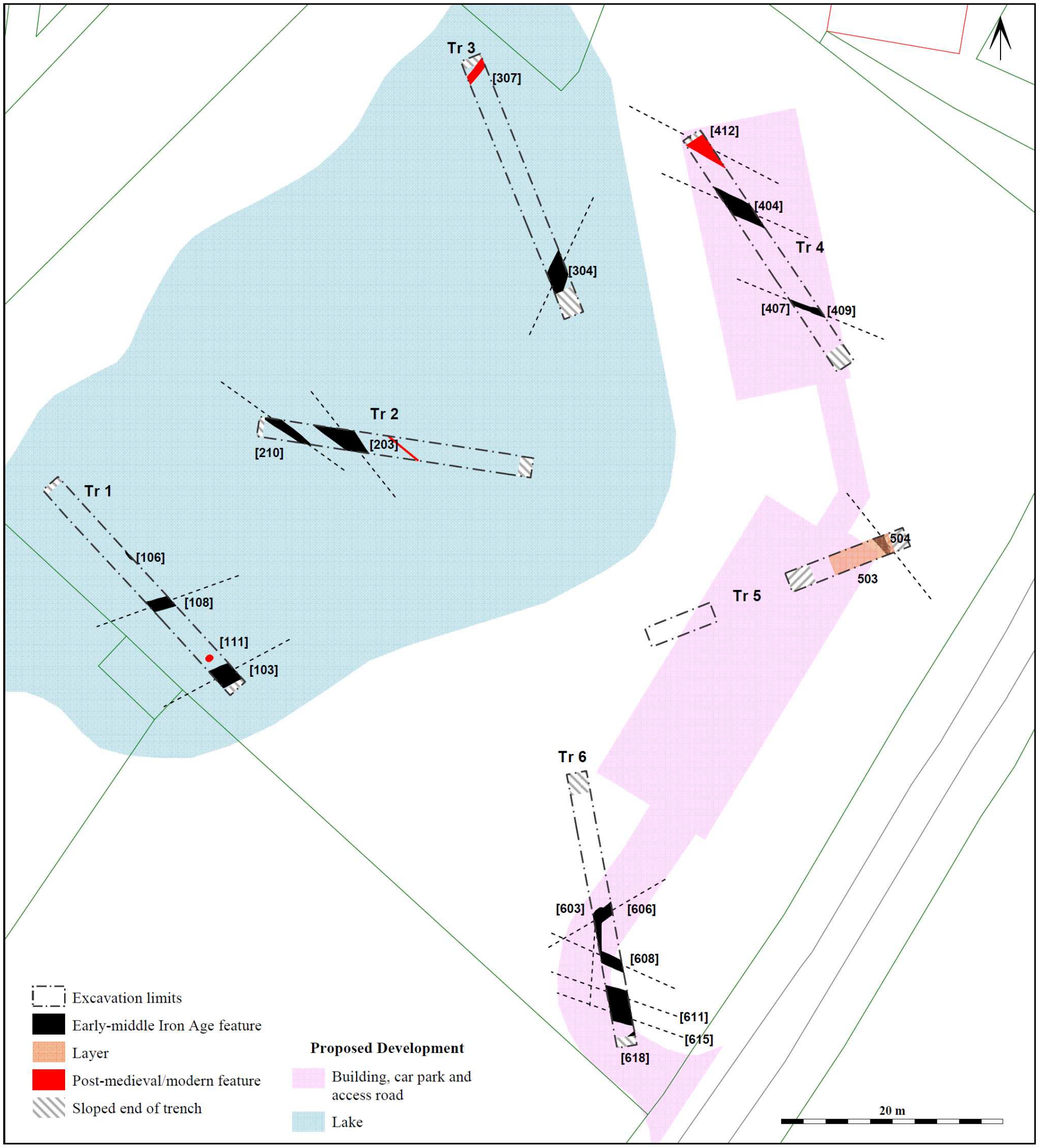
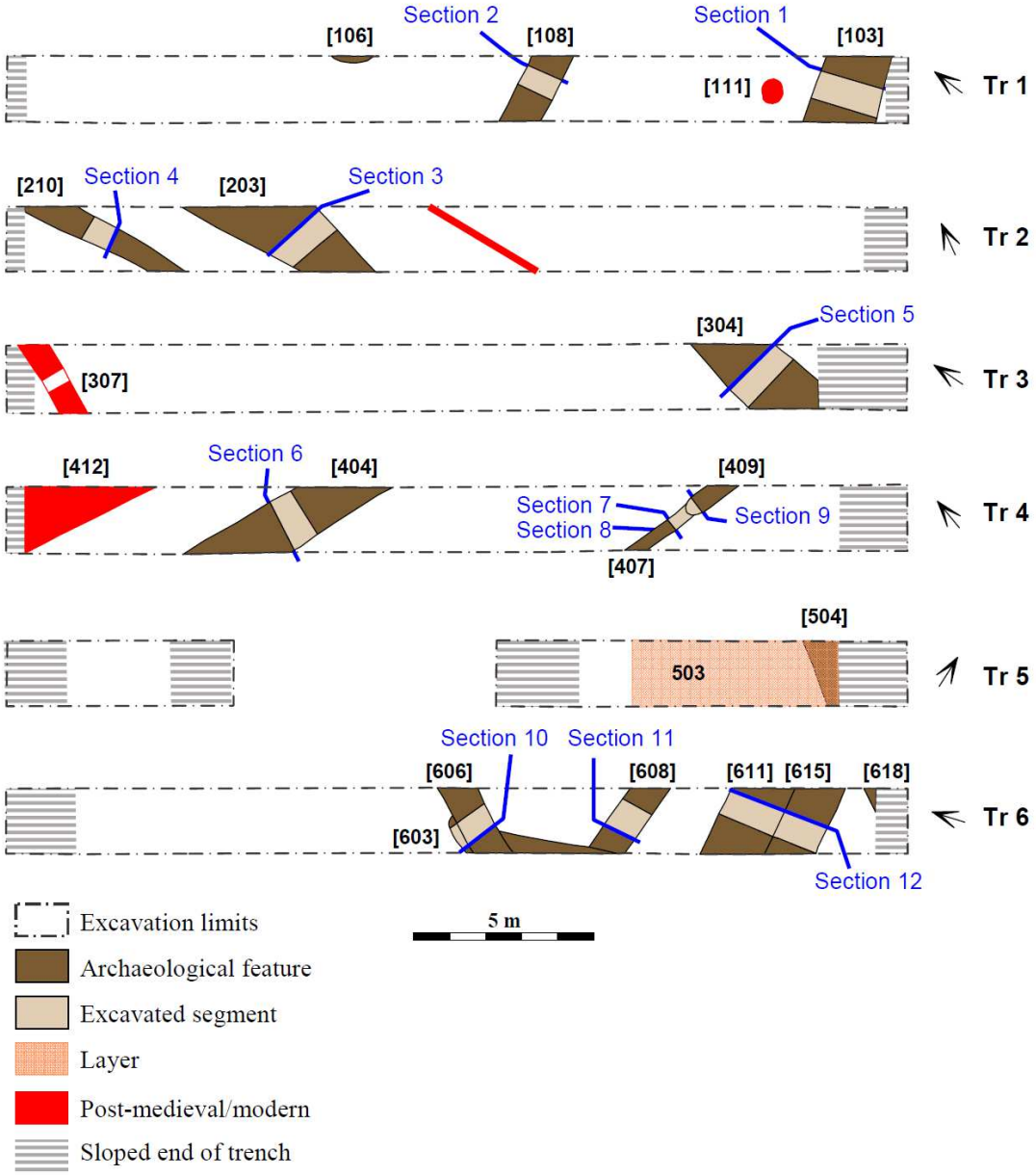


Figure 2: All-features plan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Section 8
Section 9
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Tr 4
[504]
503
Tr 5
Section 10
Section 11
[606]
[608]
[611]
[615]
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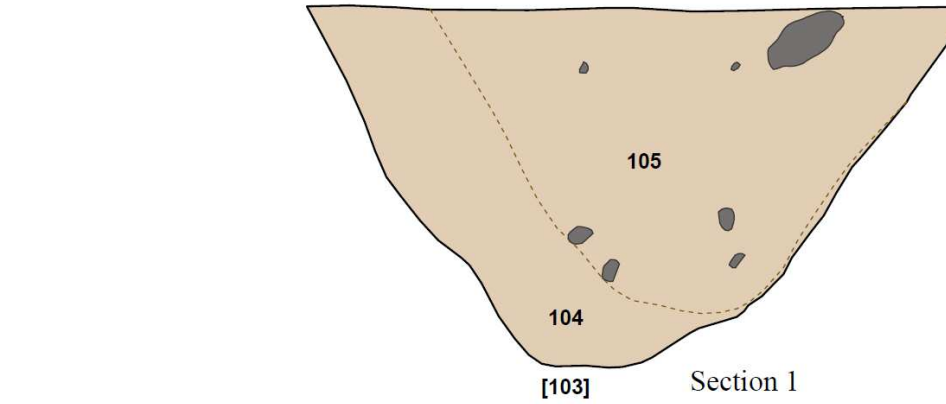
Section 12
Tr 6
Excavation limits
Archaeological feature
Excavated segment
Layer
Post-medieval/modern
Sloped end of trench
5 m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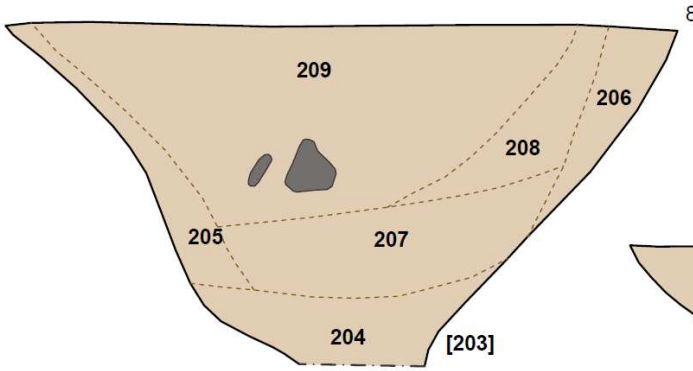
82.13m OD
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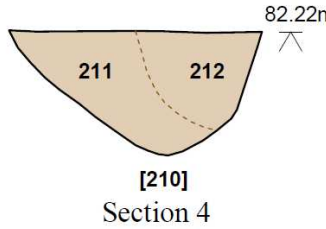
Section 3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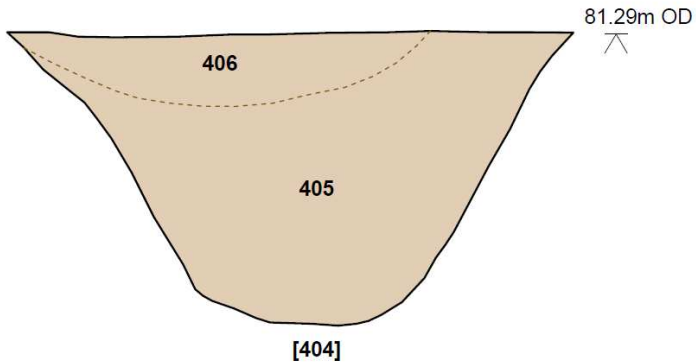
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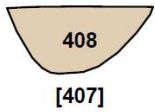
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Section 7

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