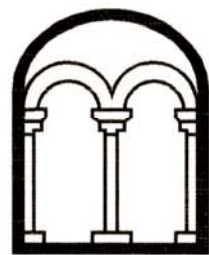


**1 CHURCH LANE
EATON BRAY
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

Albion
archaeology



**1 CHURCH LANE
EATON BRAY
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

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On behalf of:
Steve Holt
1 Church Lane
Eaton Bray



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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.

Acknowledgements

The project was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Hannah Firth, Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA). The fieldwork was undertaken by Marcin Koziminski (Archaeological Supervisor), who also prepared this report with contributions from Jackie Wells (Finds Officer) and Joan Lightning (CAD Illustrator). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Key terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

Albion	Albion Archaeology
Architect	Bob Harrington Design Ltd
BLARS	Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service
CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
CIfA	Chartered Institute <i>for</i> Archaeologists
Client	Steve Holt
DA	Development area
EBD	Event BeDfordshire
HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission (CB/16/00551/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the construction of a one and a half storey, three-bedroom, detached dwelling and ancillary works on land to the rear of 1 Church Lane, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, LU6 2DJ.

As the site is located within the Eaton Bray Conservation Area and has the potential to contain heritage assets of archaeological interest, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) recommended a condition be attached to the permission requiring a staged programme of archaeological investigation.

Two trenches, both were 2m wide and 15m long, were investigated between 2nd and 3rd November 2016. A number of archaeological features were revealed, the majority of which can be confidently dated to the late post-medieval and early modern periods either directly by recovered artefacts or comparability of characteristics. These features were mainly present in Trench 1 and broadly aligned with the boundaries and buildings of the existing property at no. 1 Church Lane which dates to the 19th century.

Two undated ditches found in Trench 2 were different in character to the identified post-medieval/modern features. Their alignment is also more in accordance with the properties immediately to the north-east of the DA that front the High Street and may have their origins in the 18th century. They may, therefore, represent earlier post-medieval or medieval boundary features.

The majority of archaeological remains found in the trenches are of very limited local interest and relate to activities within the plot from the late post-medieval period onwards. The two undated, though probably earlier, boundary features are of slightly more significance.

Overall, the archaeological findings made during the evaluation have very low / negligible potential to address any of the areas of research formulated for the project.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Project Background**

Planning permission (CB/16/00551/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for the construction of a one and a half storey, three-bedroom, detached dwelling on land to the rear of 1 Church Lane, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, LU6 2DJ.

As the site is located within the Eaton Bray Conservation Area (DBD3386) and has the potential to contain archaeological heritage assets, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) recommended that a condition (no. 2) be attached to the permission for a staged programme of archaeological investigation. This is in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework – Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* (March 2012).

The stages comprise:

1. Trial trench evaluation;
2. Appraisal of results of the evaluation and their significance with regard to the development site and the wider context;
3. The implementation of a programme of further archaeological works, if required.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Albion 2016) was produced to describe the scope of the first stage of the archaeological investigation, *i.e.* a trial trench evaluation.

This document details the results of the first stage of works and appraises the significance of the heritage assets with archaeological interest found within the development area (DA).

1.2 **Site Location, Topography and Geology**

Eaton Bray is situated in south-west Bedfordshire, close to the Buckinghamshire border. The nearest towns are Dunstable, 5km to the east, and Leighton Buzzard, 6.5km to the north-west. Church Lane is situated on the south-west side of the High Street, *c.* 70m south-east of the medieval church of St Mary (HER 964/NHLE 1321356) (Figure 1).

The DA lies in the garden to the rear of 1 Church Lane, centred on SP 970893 206734. It is bounded on all sides by residential properties. At the time of the investigation the site was a lawned area bounded by shrubs and trees.

Eaton Bray lies at the foot of the Chilterns escarpment. The underlying geology consists of Gault Formation and Upper Greensand Formation and Chalk. There is no recorded drift geology (BGS 2015).

1.3 **Archaeological Background**

The background information on the site is derived from the heritage statement that accompanied the application (Albion 2015a) and an updated HER search



(201617/90). The following sections provide a summary of the relevant data in chronological order.

1.3.1 Prehistoric (before AD 43)

No heritage assets dating to the prehistoric period have been recorded within 500m of the DA. A possible prehistoric cist burial and settlement site was found at the end of the 19th century at the bottom end of Honeywick Lane (HER 11778), c. 700m to the north-east of the DA. However, this is some distance from the DA and the precise date and nature of the remains cannot now be ascertained. Rectangular cropmarks in the same area may relate to Iron Age enclosures (HER 11778).

During an archaeological evaluation in the car-park of the White Horse Public House (Albion 2013), c. 300m north of the DA, a ditch containing an abraded fragment of Iron Age pottery was investigated. The possibility that this could represent residual material in a later boundary ditch was raised, as the ditch matched the alignment of several ditches depicted on the 1819 Tithe map of Eaton Bray.

1.3.2 Roman (AD 43–410)

Eaton Bray lies around 5km west of Dunstable and Watling Street (the A5), respectively one of the main Roman towns and routeways in Bedfordshire. A Roman villa and other remains were found at Totternhoe, c. 1.3km to the north-east. However, so far, no substantial Roman remains have been recorded in Eaton Bray.

Rectangular cropmarks were identified on aerial photographs at the bottom of Honeywick Lane, c. 700m to the north-east of the DA (HER 11778). Their date has not been ascertained but it remains a possibility that they are Roman. A 2nd-century Roman coin (HER 19304) was found at the same location.

Two Roman coins dating to the 4th and 2nd century AD (HER 11776 and HER 11777 respectively) were found in 1912 during gardening work in two locations close to St Mary's Church. A further three Roman coins (HER 18803) were recovered adjacent to the High Street, c. 430m to the south-east of the DA.

1.3.3 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)

The present-day settlement of Eaton Bray has its origins in the Saxon period and is first mentioned in historical records in Domesday Book of 1086, where it is recorded as a large manor consisting of 35 households and being worth 12.3 hides. The meaning of "Eaton" is "River Farm" or "well-watered land", a name that most likely refers to the numerous brooks which cross the parish and feed into the River Ouzel to the south (Halpin 1980). The lands belonging to the manor consisted of meadows, pasture and woodland.

Despite the recorded pre-Conquest origin of Eaton Bray within Domesday Book, only a small number of late Saxon/Saxo-Norman pits have been identified. These were excavated prior to the residential development at the White Horse public house, c. 340m to the north-west of the DA (EBD 1081, Albion 2013, 2015b).



1.3.4 Medieval (AD 1066–1550)

The medieval village of Eaton (HER 16884) was an elongated settlement consisting of three foci around several village greens. Jefferys' 1765 map of Bedfordshire shows the three foci as Eaton Green, Eaton Bray and Moor End. This type of elongated village plan is known as "polyfocal" and is often recognisable by its "Ends", a common historic feature of the Bedfordshire uplands. The postulated extent of the medieval village of Eaton is recorded within the HER as 16884 and according to the NPPF is a heritage asset with archaeological interest. The DA lies within its boundary. Parts of the village around the parish church are now designated a Conservation Area.

In the medieval period buildings were loosely strung along the roads between the village greens and even now the older extant built heritage in Eaton Bray still reflects the original medieval foci. A more central focus for the village was added in the 13th century when the parish church of St Mary was built (HER 964/NHLE 1321356). During 2004 a field or property boundary ditch of 12th–13th-century date was uncovered at Poplar Farm (EBD 902), just 40m east of the church. Further medieval ditches were uncovered during trial trench evaluation at 2 Totternhoe Road, *c.* 290m north of the DA (Albion 2015c). These contained a moderate quantity of medieval pottery and were likely to be associated with domestic settlement activity, possibly within the backyard of a dwelling fronting onto Totternhoe Road. Part of a late medieval/post-medieval quarry pit was found in the same location.

Further infilling by the division of plots and creation of new frontages did not really take place until the post-medieval period (Halpin 1980). A market was not recorded at Eaton Bray until the 19th century.

St Mary's Church (HER 964/NHLE 1321356) lies directly to the north-west of the DA and is a Grade I listed building. It was built in the 13th century and altered and extended in the 15th century. Its churchyard (HER 8886) was in use until 1882–3. During construction of the village hall in 1980, situated on the south-west boundary of the churchyard, the remains of several bell foundry pits were uncovered (HER 10499). A fragment of medieval glazed tile (HER 2001), dating to the 14th century, but of unknown origin, was also found in the area to the south-west of the churchyard.

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation was recorded *c.* 500m to the north-west of the DA (HER 5075) and represents extant remains of the medieval open field system associated with the village.

The most important medieval heritage asset lies outside the study area, some distance beyond the medieval village — a designated Scheduled Monument (HER 531/NHLE 1011713), consisting of a large moated site with contemporary deer park (HER 13970), fish ponds (HER 10652). The moat is located at Park Farm, *c.* 850m to the west of the DA and is sometimes referred to as Eaton Bray's castle.

According to historical records the moated site was constructed in 1221 by the lord of the manor, William Cantlowe, and at one time consisted of a double moat with strengthened walls, two drawbridges, an internal hall and granary, several



outbuildings and a possible chapel. Earthworks on the moat platform still indicate the location of the buildings. The extensive moats also survive, even though they had been partially infilled by the early 20th century and substantially altered during the construction of the fish ponds currently on the site.

The deer park was originally defined by a park pale; a ditch flanked by two ditches that enclosed an area of approximately 40 ha. Four sections of the park pale are extant and well preserved and these are included within the scheduling.

Three possible smaller medieval moated sites (HER 3242, HER 10632, HER 11779) are located within 500m of the DA. The most relevant to the DA in terms of proximity is 'Tingey's Moat' (HER 11779) at Poplar Farm, c. 115m to the north-east. The other two moated sites (HER 3242, HER 10632), are shown on the 1849 Tithe map and lie some 500m to the south-east of the DA. One of these (HER 10632), is only inferred from the name 'Moat Close' and several linear water-filled features depicted on the 1887 first edition OS map. A square enclosure labelled as "Moat Hall Piece" (HER 3242) was depicted on the 1849 Tithe map. In 2007, a substantial ditch containing a small quantity of later medieval pottery was identified during archaeological investigations on the site. Finds of 19th–20th-century date were also recovered from the ditch and indicate that it had only recently been backfilled (NA 2007).

A considerable number of medieval coins and one buckle were recorded by the PAS scheme in the fields between Eaton Bray and Park Farm. Within the study area a medieval weight was retrieved near the High Street (HER 19320), whilst a brooch (HER 19000) and strap end (HER 19003) were recovered from a field to the south of Old Comp Farm, c. 500m north-east of the DA. These probably represent stray finds lost during traffic between the two centres and/or were spread during manuring and agricultural works.

1.3.5 Post-medieval (AD 1550–1900)

Most surviving heritage assets within 500m of the DA date to the post-medieval period and consist of private dwellings and farm buildings. A number of post-medieval coins, tokens and strap fittings have also been recorded by PAS in fields to the north-west of the DA.

The earliest building within 500m of the DA is the Grade II listed timber framed house at Church Farm, 2 High Street (HER 1049/ NHLE 1114670), which dates from the late 16th century.

Several buildings along the High Street and Church Lane have their origins in the 17th century: Old Sandon's House at 1 High Street (HER 6871/ NHLE 1114669); 70 High Street (HER 6863 /NHLE1158390); the Moat Farmhouse at 72 High Street (HER 5379/ NHLE 1321357); Moorend Farmhouse, High Street (HER 6872/ NHLE 1158405); the Stable at Poplar Farm, High Street (HER 15806/ NHLE 1247904); and three cottages in Church Lane (HER 5378 /NHLE 1158376). Willow Cottage at Moor End (HER 6865/ NHLE 1321358) is also 17th-century and Grade II listed.



Built heritage of the 18th century is represented by a barn and attached shelter at Poplar Farm (HER 16054/ NHLE 1380079), Methodist Chapel on Totternhoe Road (HER 6869/ NHLE 1235467) and the White Horse public house (HER 1050/ NHLE 1158421); all are Grade II listed.

Infilling along the main roads continued throughout the post-medieval period and several undesignated cottages, houses and farmhouses with 18th- and 19th-century origins are listed in the HER (HER 6873, HER 13435, HER 15394, HER 14795, HER 15161, HER 15329, HER 16146). Public buildings of the same date comprise the Five Bells public house (HER 704), Chequers Inn (HER 10509), the National School and Church Hall (HER 10486), Wesleyan elementary school (HER 10485), an outbuilding within the churchyard (HER 976) and the Salvation Army barracks (HER 4338). It was also during this period that April Cottage, 1 Church Lane (HER 15161) was built within the DA, and buildings pertaining to this location are first depicted on the 1849 Tithe Map.

Further heritage assets tell of the post-medieval development of Eaton Bray. These are the Victorian market place and green (HER 692) with an associated public pond (HER 1313), located opposite the White Horse PH; the village pump (HER 981); and the site of the village pound (HER 1399), built for stray animals between 1820 and 1848 but now demolished.

The numerous brooks within the parish necessitated extensive drainage of the fields. A drainage system with sluices (HER 11509) and a drainage sluice (HER 11510) are recorded in the HER. Many of the drains would have been installed following Inclosure in 1860 when many of the fields were still used for agriculture and pasture.

The industrial heritage of Eaton Bray is evidenced by three smithy sites (HER 6870, HER 10488 and HER 10491), the site of a 19th-century shoe factory on Church Lane (HER 5074) and the site of a former brickfield and yard (HER 5170) is on the High Street to the DA.

1.3.6 Modern (AD 1900 to the present)

The closest modern heritage asset to the DA is The Old Police Station (HER20308) at 25 High Street. A war memorial commemorating the fallen of the First and Second World Wars, stands in the grounds of St Mary's Church (HER 8886); although it is not recorded as a heritage asset in the HER it is recorded in the War Memorials Archive database¹ (monument ref. 1638).

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).

No definitive archaeological remains of prehistoric or Roman date have been found within 500m of the DA. Evidence of possible Roman activity within the

¹ War Memorials Archive, Available: <http://www.ukniwm.org.uk>. Accessed 18th August 2015



village is suggested by five coins found in various locations in the vicinity of St Mary's Church and the High Street, but also cropmarks and a coin at Old Comp Farm to the north of the village. A sherd of Iron Age pottery was also recovered from a potentially later ditch at the White Horse PH.

The research framework for Bedfordshire states that little detailed work has been carried out on the characterization of rural settlements in either the Iron Age or Roman period. For both periods patterns of settlement nucleation or dispersal are areas of considerable significance but are little understood (Oake 2007, 11).

The DA is situated within the medieval village of Eaton Bray, which is known to have Anglo-Saxon origins. Settlement evidence of this date has been uncovered in several locations in the vicinity of the DA and comprised a small number of pits, a well and boundary ditches.

It is likely that the DA was part of arable land or pasture to the south of the High Street during this period, as suggested by Jefferys' map of Bedfordshire, 1765. However, house plots situated along the High Street, c. 50m to the north-east may have extended into the DA. In addition, the proximity of St Mary's Church to the north-west (one of the main foci of the medieval village) and the medieval moated site at Poplar Farm to the north indicated that there was potential for the survival of Anglo-Saxon or medieval remains within the DA.

The research framework for Bedfordshire states that in general few rural medieval settlements have been investigated in the county. It stresses the potential for acquiring information about the origins, diversity and development of villages from within or around the edges of existing settlements (Oake 2007, 14). In addition, characterisation of settlement forms, understanding how they grow, shift and disappear is of local and regional importance (Oake *et al* 2007, 14 and Medlycott 2011, 70).

The specific research objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine if evidence for the prehistoric and Roman periods was present within the DA.
- To determine if evidence for the Saxon and medieval periods was 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 were present within the DA;
- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that were present within the DA;
- 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 2016).

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)
CIfA	<i>Charter and By-law; Code of Conduct</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014)
EAA	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN3: Archaeological Excavation</i> (2015)
Historic England	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> , 2nd edition (2011)

The project archive will be deposited with Luton Culture (Entry Number LTNMG 1252). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-256039) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.

2.2 Archaeological Investigation

The investigation took place between 2nd and 3rd November 2016. It comprised the excavation of two trenches, both 2m wide and 15m long (Figure 1). The trenches were positioned to target the footprint of the new building and the adjacent length of the new access and turning area for cars.

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 internal specialists also consulted. 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. The trenches were inspected by the CBCA on 3rd November 2016 prior to their backfilling.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All significant deposits and features revealed within the trenches are described below in chronological order and shown on Figures 2 and 3. Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***)

Detailed technical information on all deposits and archaeological features is provided in the Appendix.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Strata

Overburden was similar in both trenches and comprised brown-black sandy silt topsoil/garden soil that was 0.26–0.34m thick and was underlain by up to 0.22m of brown-grey clay silt subsoil. The overburden was generally more substantial towards the east of the DA.

Undisturbed geological strata consisted of light yellow-grey silty clay with frequent chalk nodules.

3.3 Post-medieval Remains

Post-medieval features were revealed in Trench 1. A curvilinear feature [103] was revealed in the NW part of the trench (Figure 2: Sections 1 and 2; Figure 3: Image 1). It was at least 1.1m wide by 0.35m deep and was filled with mid grey clay silt levelling deposit (104), followed by chalky rubble layer (105) that may have served as an external surface. The lower fill produced a late post-medieval finds assemblage that included a bowl rim fragment (34g) of fine glazed red earthenware, a peg tile (144g), a flat roof tile (123g), two sherds of hard-fired brick fragments (211g) as well as an undiagnostic animal long bone shaft fragment (197g).

Two post holes [108] and [110] were *c.* 1m apart on a NE-SW alignment. They were 0.35–0.4m in diameter and up to 0.14m deep (Figure 2: Sections 5 and 6). They had V-shaped and steep-sided profiles and were backfilled with dark clay silt deposits (109) and (111). These yielded a brick fragment (19g) and a sherd of flat roof tile (29g) respectively.

3.4 Modern Remains

Modern pit [209] was revealed in the centre of Trench 2. It was sub-square in plan, *c.* 1.3m by 1.2m and was not excavated because of its recent origins (Figure 2 and Figure 3: Image 4). It was backfilled by friable clay sand (210). Early modern artefacts collected from its surface included a single sherd (21g) of white earthenware rim and three fragments (127g) of a Mocha refined ware bowl with solid blue and banded brown decoration.

3.5 Undated Features

A NE-SW aligned gully [112] was revealed across the centre of Trench 1. It was 0.72m wide and had a concave profile that was 0.18m deep (Figure 2: Section 3; Figure 3: Image 2). Post hole [106] produced no artefactual evidence either. It was 0.35m diameter and had a steep-sided profile that was 0.14m deep (Figure 2:



Section 4). Although undated, these two features seem to be spatially associated with post-medieval post holes [108] and [110]. The three post holes represent the right-angled corner of a possible structure or fence line (Figure 3: Image 5); parallel gully [112] may represent a plot boundary or sub-division within a plot. In addition, these undated features contained fills similar to those of the post-medieval post holes.

A NE-SW ditch [203] was revealed in Trench 2. It was 1.1m wide by 0.38m deep and was truncated at right angles by ditch [206], which was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep (Figure 2: Section 7; Figure 3: Image 3). Both ditches shared similar V-shaped profiles and were filled by similar sequence of deposits that consisted of initial weathering of the sides, followed by thicker fills that derived from natural silting processes. These deposits contrast with the fills of the post-medieval and modern features as they are considerably paler. This suggests that they may be earlier in date, possibly predating the development of the current property plot.



4. CONCLUSIONS

The trial trenching revealed a number of archaeological features, the majority of which can be confidently dated to the late post-medieval and early modern periods either directly by recovered artefacts or comparability of characteristics. These features were mainly present in Trench 1 and broadly aligned with the boundaries and buildings of the existing property at no. 1 Church Lane which dates to the 19th century (Albion 2015a).

Two undated ditches found in Trench 2 were different in character to the identified post-medieval/modern features. Their alignment is also more in accordance with the properties immediately to the north-east of the DA that front the High Street and may have their origins in the 18th century. They may, therefore, represent earlier post-medieval or medieval boundary features.

The majority of archaeological remains found in the trenches are of very limited local interest and relate to activities within the plot from the late post-medieval period onwards. The two undated, though probably earlier, boundary features are of slightly more significance.

Overall, the archaeological findings made during the evaluation have very low / negligible potential to address any of the areas of research formulated for the project.



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6. APPENDIX: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.44 m. Max: 0.45 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 97073; Northing: 20696)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 97083; Northing: 20686)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential prior to construction of driveway.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black sandy silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones Occasional CBM (not retained), frequent rooting activity. Up to 0.26m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones Moderate rooting activity. Up to 0.2m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Compact light yellow grey silty clay frequent flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Feature	Curving linear sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.35m, min length 4.m A possible corner of feature - NE-SW aligned, then it turns towards SE.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Lower fill	Friable mid grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Levelling event within feature. Up to 0.18m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
105	Surface	Hard mid grey white chalky rubble moderate small-large stones Up to 0.22m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.14m, max diameter 0.35m 1 of 3 post holes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Fill	Compact mid grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.14m, max diameter 0.35m 1 of 3 post holes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Fill	Compact dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
110	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.12m, max diameter 0.4m 1 of 3 post holes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Fill	Compact dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
112	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.72m, max depth 0.18m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Fill	Compact dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.54 m. Max: 0.56 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 97094: Northing: 20681)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 97079: Northing: 20679)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential prior to construction of house.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsail	Friable dark brown black sandy silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones Occasional CBM (not retained); frequent rooting activity. Up to 0.34m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones Moderate rooting activity. Up to 0.22m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Compact light yellow grey silty clay frequent small-medium chalk, moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: V-shaped base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.38m, min length 2.25m It was truncated at right angles by ditch [206].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Lower fill	Friable mid yellow grey clay silt moderate flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.11m thick deposit of initial weathering of sides.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Main fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.27m thick deposit of silting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Ditch	Curving linear NW-SE sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.3m, min length 6.5m It truncated ditch [203] at right angles.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Lower fill	Friable light grey clay silt moderate flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.11m thick deposit of initial slumping.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Main fill	Compact mid grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones And mid grey green lens of clay silt. Up to 0.23m thick deposit of silting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Pit	Sub-square dimensions: max length 1.3m It was cut through the subsoil.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Backfill	Friable mid brown grey clay sand occasional small-large concrete, moderate small-large stones Moderate amount of CBM (not retained).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

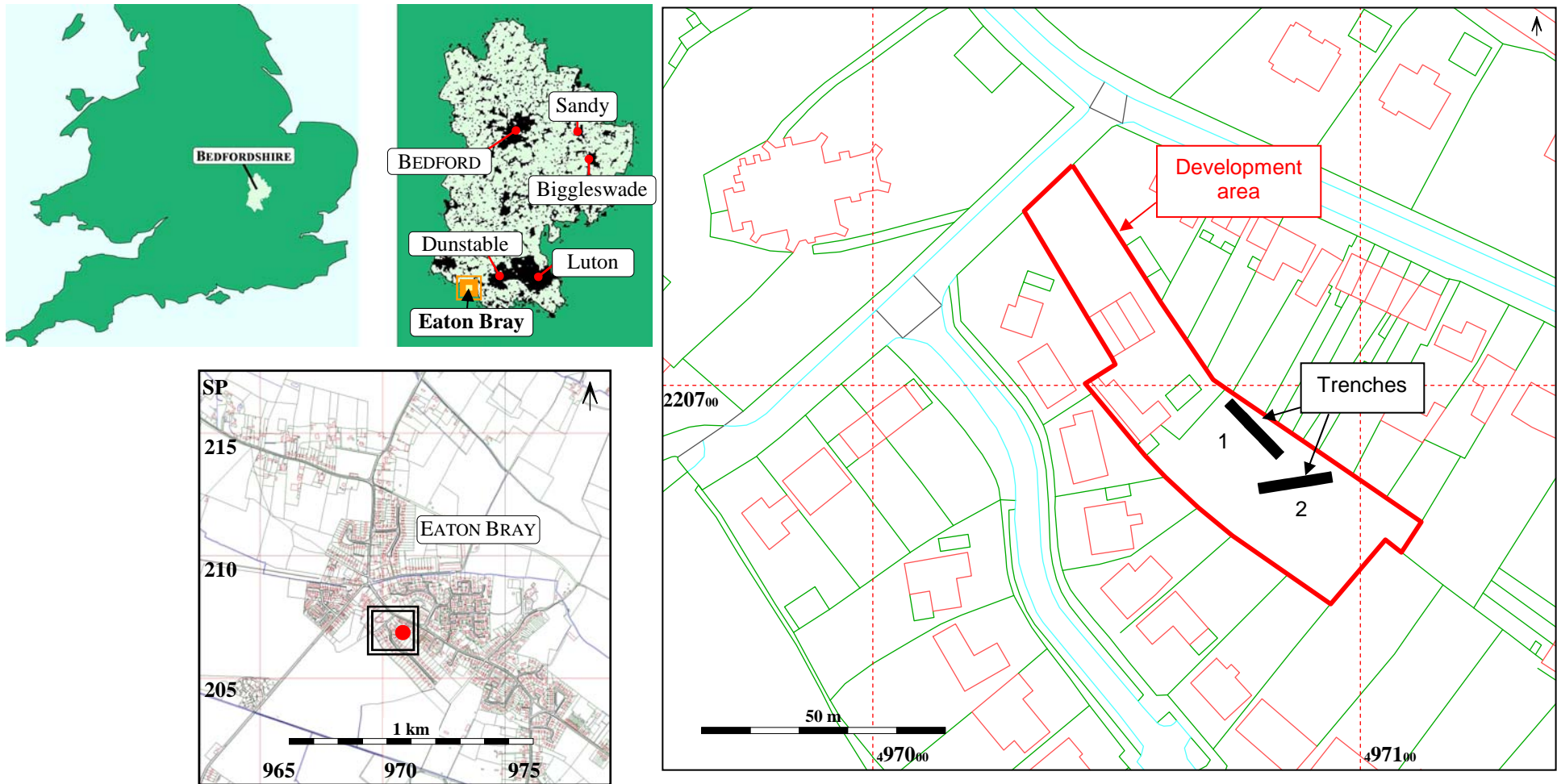


Figure 1: Site location

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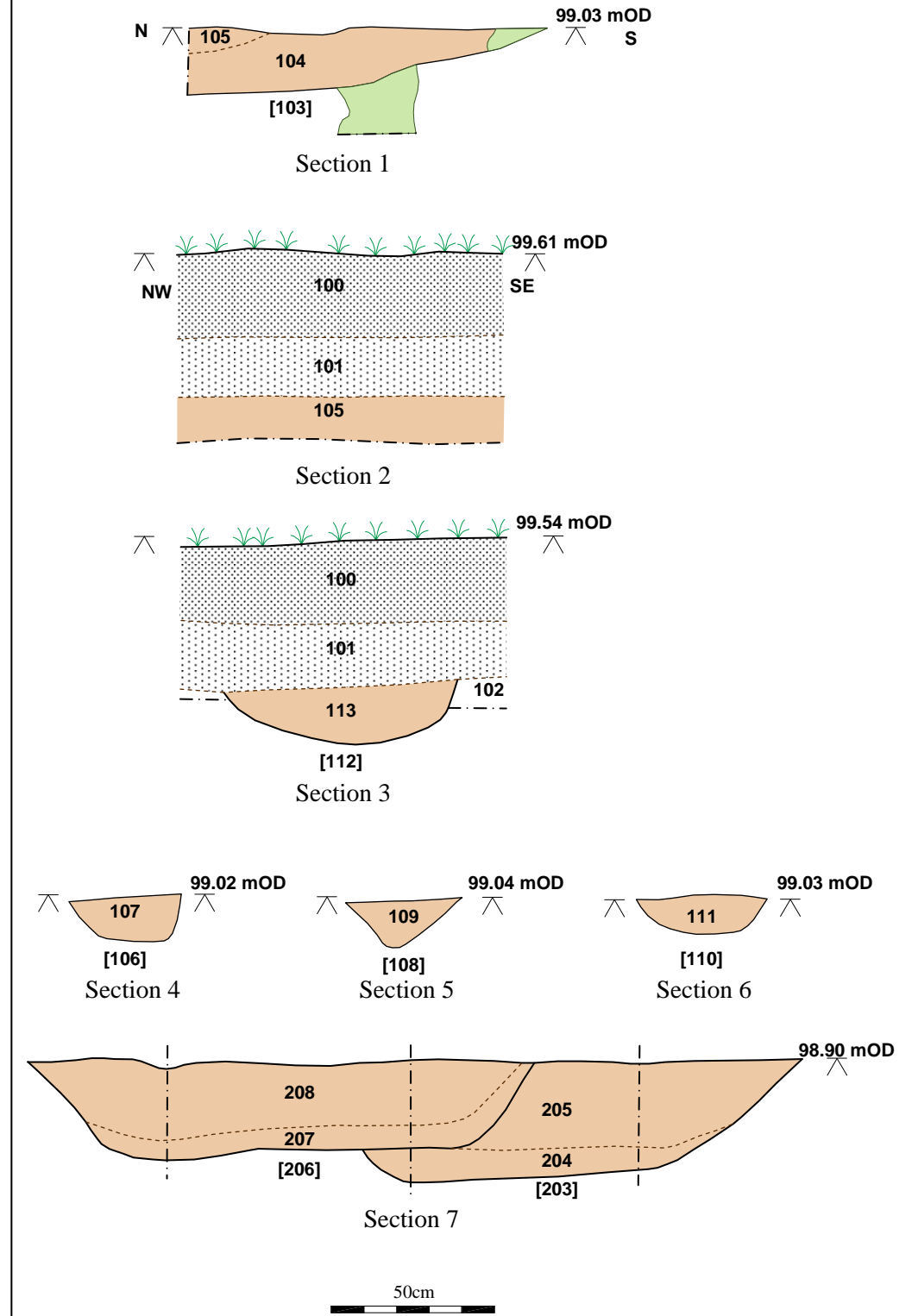
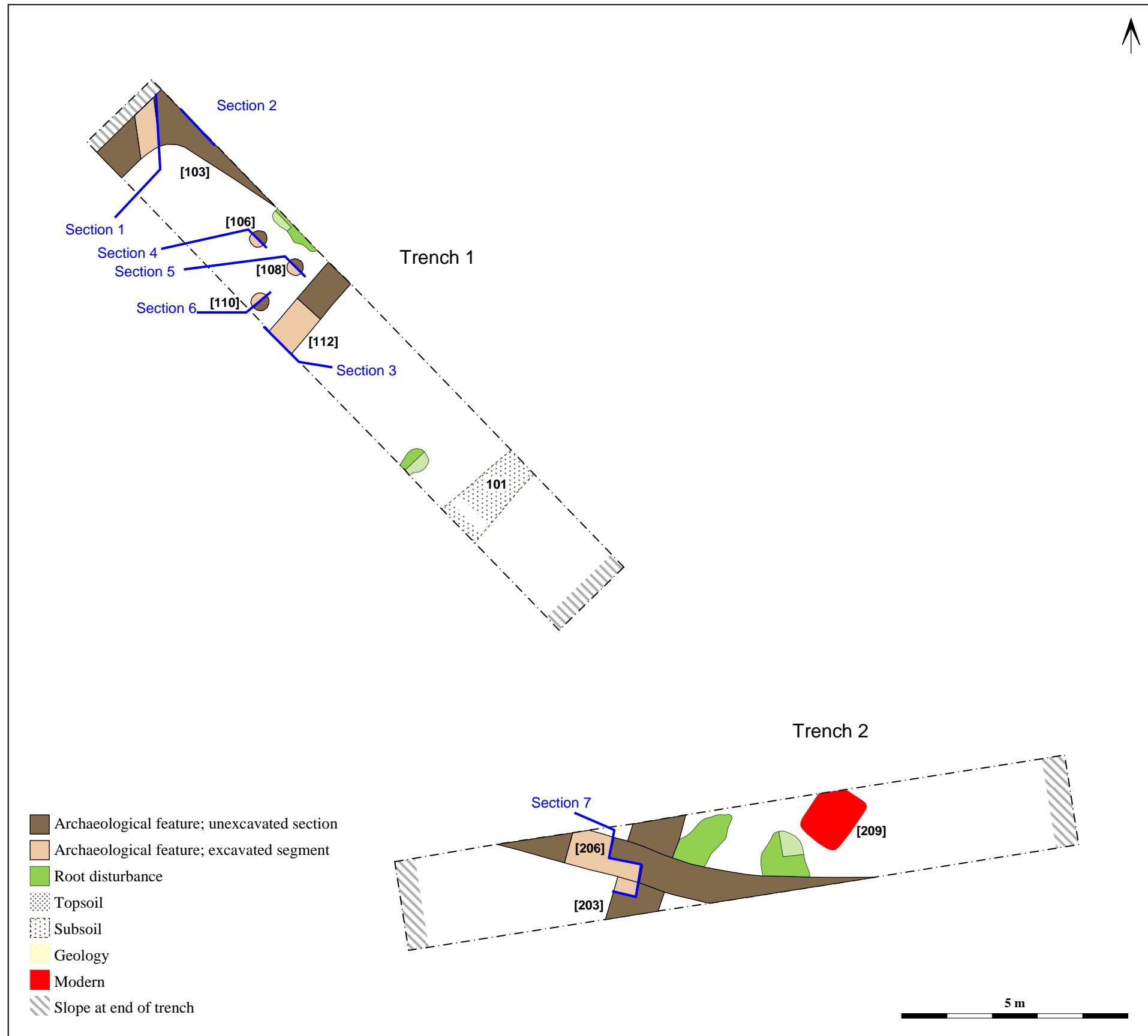


Figure 2: Trenching results

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Image 1: Feature [103] – looking east.
Scale 1m



Image 2: Gully [112] – looking south-west. Scale 1m



Image 3: Ditches [203] and [206] – looking south-east. Scale 1m



Image 4: Modern pit [209] – looking north-west. Scale 1m



Image 5: Post holes [106], [108] and [110] – looking north-east. Scale 1m

Figure 3: Selected images

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