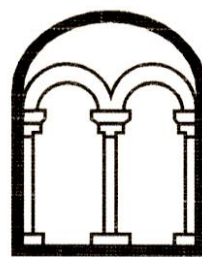


**LYNCH FARM  
KENSWORTH  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

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

**Albion**  
archaeology



**LYNCH FARM  
KENSWORTH  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

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

Document: 2016/146  
Version: 1.0

Project Code: LF2106  
Luton Culture Accession no.: LUTNM: 2017/9  
OASIS ID: albionar1-albionar1-259907

Compiled by	Approved by
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Issue date: 16th September 2016

Produced for:  
Mr Michael Carver



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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 specification. 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.*

*The project was commissioned by Mr Michael Carver and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Hannah Firth (Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist) The fieldwork was undertaken by Kathy Pilkinton (Supervisor) and Gary Manning, Gareth Shane and Anna Orłowska-Synus (Assistant Supervisors). This report has been prepared by Mark Phillips (Project Officer) with illustrations by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Mark Phillips. All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).*

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## Structure of this report

*Section 1 is an introductory chapter giving the background to the report. Historical background information derived from historical documents and secondary sources is presented in Section 2. A description of the results with conclusions forms Section 3. The bibliography is Section 4. Detailed context descriptions are in Section 5. Figures and images are included at the end of the report.*

## Version History

Version	Issue date	Reason for re-issue
1.0	15/09/2016	n/a

## Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this document:

Albion	Albion Archaeology
BLARS	Bedford and Luton Archives Service
CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Client	Mr Michael Carver
HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record
SHARM	Scheme of Heritage Asset Resource Management



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Central Bedfordshire Council granted planning permission (CB/12/04201/FULL) and Listed Building consent (CB/12/04245/LB) for the conversion of three barns, including the construction of a new-build section and an underground link to form a new dwelling at Lynch Farm, The Lynch, Kensworth, Bedfordshire. Albion Archaeology was commissioned by the developer to undertake archaeological monitoring during groundworks in accordance with the requirements of Condition 5 of the planning permission and Condition 5 of the Listed Building consent. The archaeological monitoring of groundworks was undertaken between 5th January and 17th March 2016. A historic building survey was completed prior to the start of building works and forms the subject of a separate report.*

*The hamlet of Kensworth Lynch is one of three 'ends' that make up the village of Kensworth; it lies in the south of Central Bedfordshire. The works described in this report were located within the northern part of the former farmyard of Lynch Farm. The development is centred on grid reference TL 0445 1815.*

*The investigation uncovered deposits related to the 19th-century farm buildings and modern floor layers and build-up deposits. One of the buildings examined was a purpose-built piggery (Building 1). Removal of the modern concrete floor revealed brick foundations for a central corridor with pigsties on either side. The other building examined (Building 3) was a stable. Removal of the floor uncovered fragmentary traces of a former cobbled floor and other internal features.*

*No archaeological features or deposits predating the 19th-century farm activity were identified. The underlying geological deposit consists of chalk bedrock.*

*No further analysis or publication of the results of the fieldwork is required. The project archive will be deposited with Luton Culture (accession number LUTNM: 2017/9). This report will be uploaded onto the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS website (OASIS ID no. albionar1-259907).*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 **Background to the Report**

Central Bedfordshire Council granted planning permission (CB/12/04201/FULL) and Listed Building consent (CB/12/04245/LB) for the conversion of three barns, including the construction of a new-build section and an underground link to form a new dwelling at Lynch Farm, The Lynch, Kensworth, Bedfordshire.

The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that the development would have an impact on heritage assets and accordingly the following condition was put on both permissions:

*Condition 5*

*No development shall take place until a written scheme of heritage asset resource management 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 scheme.*

*Reason: To record and advance understanding of the heritage assets which will be unavoidably affected as a consequence of the development (Policies 45 D.S.C.B).*

This is in line with Paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), which states that Local Planning Authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of a heritage asset before it is lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated publicly available (DCLG 2012).

The CBCA issued a brief designed to secure the implementation of the Scheme of Heritage Asset Resource Management (SHARM) (CBC 2015).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to prepare a SHARM (Albion 2015) in line with the requirements of the brief and to undertake the archaeological works. This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring of groundworks. The results of historic building recording are presented in a separate report (Albion 2016). The building numbering used in that report is replicated in this document.

### 1.2 **Site Location, Topography and Geology**

The hamlet of Kensworth Lynch is one of three ‘ends’ that make up the village of Kensworth; it lies in the south of Central Bedfordshire close to the boundary with Hertfordshire (Figure 1). The site is centred on grid reference TL 0445 1815 and lies on gently sloping ground at 140–145m OD. It is c. 450m to the west of the A5 which follows the route of the Roman road known as Watling Street. The source of the River Ver is situated to the south, probably lying within the neighbouring property of Lynch Lodge.

The hamlet of Kensworth Lynch comprises a number of houses scattered along a road known as ‘The Lynch’; many of the buildings are Grade II listed. The cluster



of properties at the south-east end of the village, which includes Lynch Farm Cottage, is set well back from the road. This may be in response to the natural undulations in the landscape and the location of the source of the Ver.

### 1.3 **Project Objectives**

A number of project objectives relating to the built heritage assets and below-ground archaeological heritage assets were identified in the SHARM. The relevant research frameworks for the area are set out in Glazebrook (1997), Brown and Glazebrook (2000), Oake *et al.* (2007) and Medlycott (2011).

The development site has potential to contain archaeological remains relating to the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval development of the hamlet of Kensworth Lynch. The investigation of rural Saxon and medieval settlements to examine diversity, characterise settlement forms and understand how they appear, grow, shift and disappear is a local and regional archaeological research objective (Wade 2000, 24–5, Oake 2007, 14 and Medlycott 2011, 70).

In addition, both the built heritage assets and the below-ground archaeological heritage assets are of relevance to research themes relating to the development of industrialised agriculture and the influence of the model farm trend (Oake 2007, 16).

In general terms the purpose of the works undertaken was to:

- Gather, analyse and interpret data about the historic buildings so that they can be understood individually and collectively;
- Provide an accessible and accurate record of the historic buildings prior to their conversion;
- Establish the date, nature and extent, of any activity or occupation within the development area (archaeological or historic);
- Establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- Recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

### 1.4 **Methodology**

The methodology employed for the investigation is detailed in the SHARM (Albion 2015). The site recording procedures are set out in the *Albion Procedures Manual* (2001).

The archaeological works consisted of monitoring ground reduction during the initial stages of the development. The ground reduction was done by the building contractors with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Most of the ground reduction consisted of removal of modern make-up deposits and concrete floor layers. Floor reduction inside Buildings 1 and 3 was observed. No monitoring was undertaken in Building 2 where the levels were to be built up. Figure 1 shows the location and extent of the monitoring works; Figure 4 shows the locations of the various buildings.





Note: the underground link building referred to in the planning permission and the SHARM was not built. The actual construction work comprised conversion of Buildings 1, 2 and 3 to residential use with a new-build section constructed at the north-west end of Building 3.

Archaeological monitoring was carried out between 5th January and 17th March 2016.



## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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The archaeological and historical background of the site was examined in a heritage asset assessment that was prepared to accompany the planning application (Albion 2013). During the preparation of the SHARM the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Central Bedfordshire was checked for any more recent entries in the HER data (search reference no. 201516/218).

### 2.1 *Archaeological Background*

No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out in the immediate vicinity of the development area.

The HER lists two heritage assets dated to the prehistoric period which are located in the vicinity of the development area. The line of a track (HER 276), roughly parallel to Watling Street (and perhaps a pre-Roman version of it), begins *c.* 250m to the north-west. A small number of Palaeolithic flakes (HER 13561) were found at Lynch Hill *c.* 400m to the south-west.

The HER lists four heritage assets within the vicinity of the site that date to the Roman period. Three of these relate to the Roman road of Watling Street, which follows the line of the A5 to the east of the site. They include a suggested former route (HER 5145), *c.* 90m to the west of the existing road visible in the landscape as ‘agger’ earthworks. Also listed as HER 107 are reports of many finds of ‘pottery, cremations, etc.’ found in brick pits dug in the late 19th and early 20th centuries on Kensworth Common, *c.* 200m to the south of the site.

### 2.2 *General Historical Background*

A manor at Kensworth is recorded in Domesday Book of 1086. Kensworth developed from the medieval period onwards as a polyfocal settlement made up of hamlets or ‘ends’. The parish of Kensworth is divided into Church End, The Lynch and Kensworth Common. The HER lists both Kensworth Common (HER 16960) and Kensworth Lynch (HER 17180), as medieval settlements that are thought to have been roughly similar in size to their current dimensions. Kensworth Church End (HER 16959) lies approximately 1km to the north-west of the development site and the manorial focus of the parish is believed to lie beneath Bury Farm (HER 12711).

The development area is located in the hamlet of Kensworth Lynch. This settlement developed around a triangular green on the northern side of Kensworth Common. The earliest documentary references to the settlement at Kensworth Lynch dates to 1322 (BLARS CRT 130/4/4). Topographically Kensworth Lynch could have been a preferred location for settlement from an early period because the source of the River Ver rises in the area immediately south-west of Lynch Farm.

Most of the known heritage assets within Kensworth Lynch are post-medieval buildings, including examples dated to the 17th and 18th centuries. Three of these lie within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development — the Grade II listed Lynch Farm Cottage (HER 5727), the Grade II\* listed 18th-century Lynch House (HER 5726) and Lynch Lodge (HER 3312).



### **2.3 Historical Background to Lynch Farm**

The three listed buildings in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development (Lynch House, Lynch Lodge and Lynch Farm Cottage) in addition to various outbuildings would have formerly been part of one holding associated with Lynch House (Figure 2).

Lynch House stands next to the north-west part of the development area. It is Grade II\* listed and was built in the 18th century. The buildings associated with Lynch Farm would have formed part of the estate attached to Lynch House in the 18th century, but by the later 19th century it appears to have been in separate tenanted occupation.

Lynch Lodge, located a short distance to the south-east of the development, is Grade II listed and dates from the early 18th century with 19th-century alterations. It was the farmhouse for Lynch Farm in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Lynch Farm Cottage, adjacent to the south of the development area, is a Grade II listed 17th-century timber-framed building which was divided into two farm workers' cottages during the 19th century.

Detailed historical cartographic and documentary evidence for Lynch Farm is presented below in Sections 2.4 and 2.5 respectively. The background to the development area has also been examined previously in a heritage statement (Ward-Booth, undated) and in heritage asset assessment (Albion 2013) that covered the historic and archaeological background to the development area.

### **2.4 Historical Maps**

Historical maps provide evidence for the development of the site from the late 18th century onwards. The earliest available map of Kensworth is the enclosure map dating from 1798. There is no surviving tithe map for Kensworth. No further maps showing details of Lynch Farm are available until the Ordnance Survey map of the 1880.

#### **2.4.1 Kensworth enclosure map 1798 (Figure 3)**

The Kensworth enclosure map 1798 (BLARS ref MA 18/1) shows Kensworth Lynch with its surrounding property plots and fields. Most of the development area falls within a property plot numbered 311 belonging to Kensworth House. The plot contains two buildings that comprise what is now Lynch House on one side and a long building on the other side that is no longer present. The map uses a shading convention such that the buildings of Lynch House are hatched and those of the long building on the other side are stippled. From other buildings shown within the hamlet, this convention appears to suggest that the long building was an outbuilding rather than a dwelling. None of the buildings affected by the development are shown on this map.

#### **2.4.2 1898 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4)**

The map illustrated in Figure 4 is the map forming part of the Hertfordshire series. It was surveyed in 1879, revised in 1897 and published in 1898. An earlier edition published in 1880 shows no differences in the details of the Lynch Farm buildings.



This map shows a number of changes from the Enclosure map (Figure 3). It shows that Buildings 1 and 3 and the stockyard existed by this time. Building 2 was not present; instead a slightly smaller building with an open-front (denoted by a dashed line) is shown in the north-east corner of the stockyard. Another stockyard with an open-fronted shed lay on the south-west of the first, at the back of Lynch House.

The 1898 map shows another open-fronted building to the east of Lynch House. Other buildings not appearing on the earlier map are shown next to Lynch Farm Cottage. A building corresponding to the large barn-like building noted on the earlier map is shown between Lynch Farm Cottage and Building 1. It appears different from the building shown in 1798, lacking the two projections (possible porches) on its north-west side. Instead it is shown divided along its length into three sections and has a small open-sided building attached to its south-west end. Evidence from 1896 sales particulars and later rating records indicate that there was a brick engine house attached to the large barn like building. During the late 1890s it contained a steam engine which was used to power a corn mill with two sets of stones.

#### **2.4.3 1901 Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated)**

Lynch Farm appears almost unchanged from the early surveys of 1880 and 1898. The open-sided building at the south-west of the range between Building 1 and Lynch Farm Cottage had been removed by this time.

#### **2.4.4 1924 Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated)**

This map shows a few changes from the previous edition. By this time Building 2 had been built, replacing the smaller shelter shed in the north-east corner of the stockyard. In the adjacent stockyard, nearer to Lynch House, an open-fronted building had been added along the western edge of the yard.

### **2.5 Historical Records**

Records held by the Bedfordshire and Luton Archives Service (BLARS) provide information on Buildings 1, 2 and 3.

#### **2.5.1 1896 sales particulars for Lynch Farm**

In 1896 the Kensworth Estate was put up for sale by the executors of Francis Hamilton, Deceased. The sale particulars make it clear that Francis Hamilton had been the owner/occupier of the farm. An extract from the sale particulars (BLARS ref. P34/28/3) is shown below.



### THE FARM PREMISES

Are substantially built, and approached and intersected by Good Hard Roadways from the public and private roads, as shewn on the Plan, and consist of

Superior Brick and Tiled 4-stall Nag Stable,  
 Harness Room, and  
 Lock-up Coach House with Loft over, and Second Coach House at end.  
 A Modern range of First-class Brick and Slated Cart Horse Stabling, consisting of 11 Standings, with large Chaff House and Forage Store at end;  
 The old Brick, Timber, and Tiled Stabling, now converted into Cow Houses, and comprising 4 stalls and 2 loose places with Lofts over.

In front of the Stables are Two Walled-in Yards, with Timber and Slated 3-bay Cattle Shed and Fowl House in one, and 2-bay Open Shed in the other, with Enclosure to form a third small yard if desired.

Also opening to the Yards is a range of modern brick and tiled PIGGERIES, forming 10 Styes, with feeding passage from Mixing House, and patent troughs.

Adjoining the Piggeries is a slated MIXING AND BOILING HOUSE, fitted with Cisterns and Copper, with Granary over.

On the other side of the Cartway is a large timber and tiled CORN BARN on brick foundation, with plank Corn Floor, Asphalte ditto, 2 Corn Bays, and 2 Lofts. Adjoining is a brick, timber, slated, and partly tiled

Building 1 is clearly identifiable in the sale particulars as the modern brick and tiled piggeries with adjoining slated mixing and boiling house fitted with cisterns and copper with granary over. The stockyard examined in the present report could be the walled-in yard with a two-bay open shed. Building 3 appears to correspond to the modern brick and slated cart horse stabling with a chaff house and forage store.

The estate of the deceased Francis Hamilton was bought by Benjamin Bennett, a brewer from Dunstable. Records in the Bedford and Luton Archives show that Bennett rented the farm to tenant farmers; a Mr E Lee is recorded from 1911, replaced by Thomas George Barnard from 1913.

#### 2.5.2 1912 farm records

A record of the condition of the farm produced in February 1912 provides details of the buildings.

The report lists extensive defects for the piggeries, which correspond to the present Building 1 — tiles perishing, broken spouting, wear and tear to doors, brickwork in need of pointing, inside in need of whitewashing, several brick piers defective, broken panes of glass, door frame to messhouse broken, outside door of messhouse loose, furnace base to copper missing and juice pump not in working order.

The following defects in the cart horse stable, which corresponds to the present Building 3, were listed — cobblestone floor not modernised with holes in places, water supply pipe severed and tap defective, spouting vey defective at back, verges require pointing and slates loose and defective at end.

#### 2.5.3 Rating and valuation records

In August 1926 the farm was assessed in accordance with the Rating and Valuation Act 1925 (BLARS ref. DV1/H25/24). The farm was owned by the trustees of Benjamin Bennett, Deceased and was still tenanted by Thomas George Barnard. The buildings affected by the development are identifiable in the valuer's notes. Building 1 is described as a brick, timber and slate mixing house with a loft, nine brick and timber pigsties. Building 2 is described as a three-bay feeding hovel and Building 3 as a brick and slate stable for eleven horses and a chaff barn.



### 3. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

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#### 3.1 Introduction

The results of the archaeological works are summarised below and are illustrated in Figures 4 and 5 and Images 1 to 8. In the following descriptions the numbers given in brackets are the numbers which were assigned to recorded archaeological contexts. The numbers in square brackets are cut features and those in curved brackets are deposits such as layers and fills.

#### 3.2 Exterior Observations

The initial groundworks consisted of a linear strip in the grassed area in front of Building 1 to form a site access (Image 1). It was up to 4m wide and c. 200mm deep. The soil (1) exposed across most of the area was dark grey-brown topsoil, containing brick rubble with some fragments of glass and slate. A smaller area of lighter soil (2), also containing brick fragments, was uncovered near the southern end of Building 1. These deposits were probably formed during landscaping of the site following the removal of farm buildings to the west of Building 1.

Ground reduction in the north-west corner of the development area involved the removal of a layer of dark soil build-up (4) with modern debris above a concrete surface (3). The concrete was a north-westwards continuation of the yard surface that extends along the terraced area in front of Building 3. Immediately below modern surface layers the geological deposit (5) was greyish chalk with cleaner, undisturbed chalk bedrock exposed in two deeper excavations. This part of the site had been levelled in the past by cutting a terrace into the natural slope of the ground.

Groundworks at the rear of Building 3 involved the removal of soil that had built up against the back wall of the building (Images 2 and 3). A 1.5m-wide trench was excavated down to the base of the wall. Building 3 stands on a terrace cut into the natural slope of the ground. The back edge of the terrace is a steep-sided cut [6] into the chalk bedrock (8). At the top of the terrace cut was a plough soil layer (9). A fill of loose, dark brown soil (7) with brick and concrete debris had accumulated against the back wall of the building. It appears to have formed as a result of a combination of soil creep from the cultivated field, decayed leaf litter and disposal of rubble waste.

#### 3.3 Interior of Building 1 (Piggery)

This building was located on the north-west side of the development area. Historical documents show that that it was built as a piggery. The smaller compartment at the south-west end was a mixing and boiling house for the animal feed.

Ground reduction inside Building 1 involved the removal of the modern concrete floor (21) and rubble sub-base (22).

Evidence for the original arrangement of the piggery was found in the main compartment of the building (Image 4). The bases of demolished brick walls survived beneath the modern concrete floor. These formed a central corridor



extending the full length of the compartment with five rectangular enclosures along either side indicating the location of the former pigsties (Figure 5). The brick walls were made from plain red bricks forming single brick (9-inch) walls. A make-up layer (23) of dark brown clay with brick rubble had been used to level the floor in the north-western side of the compartment but the south-eastern side was on chalk bedrock.

Removal of the concrete floor in the smaller compartment at the south-west end of the building revealed an earlier floor (24) made from red bricks (Image 5). The brick floor was absent in a 1.05m-wide strip along the north-western side of the compartment, corresponding to a raised step in the modern concrete floor. It is likely that the raised section of floor marks the location of a furnace and copper for preparing the pig feed. In the centre of the floor was a rectangular pattern of four metal studs set in concrete forming a fixing for a machine base. The studs had been cut off just above the brick floor and covered by the modern concrete floor. Beneath the brick floor was make up layer (25) of loose sandy silt.

### **3.4 Interior of Building 3 (Stables)**

This building is located on the north-eastern edge of the development area. Historical documents show that it was built as a cart horse stable with a chaff and forage store.

The main (north-western) compartment in this building contained a brick feed trough along the back wall, indicating that this was the stable. Ground reduction inside this compartment involved the removal of the modern concrete floor (15) and the brick rubble sub-base (17) for the floor (Image 6). Within layer (17) a drain capped with modern frogged bricks extended along the length of the stable. Also visible within this layer were the foundations for two brick cross-walls made of Fletton brick. These modern partition walls were still standing at the time of the historic building survey (Albion 2016, 23–4).

Beneath the modern floor levels the fragmentary remains of a former cobbled floor (16) were identified as patches of rounded pebbles in the south-eastern end of the compartment. Towards the middle part of the compartment two features [10] and [13] were identified, cut into the underlying chalk bedrock. Feature [10] was a shallow circular cut, 1.3m in diameter (Image 7). Its outer edge was lined with loose fragmented brick and mortar (11) whilst the middle was filled with hard packed chalk (12). The function of this feature is uncertain. Feature [13] was a rectangular pit, 1.9m long, 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep, located against the south-western side of the building (Image 7). It had been filled with chalky clay with brick rubble and scrap metal debris. The pit probably marks the location of a former drinking trough, a suggestion reinforced by the presence of cut-off steel pipe that was attached to the wall above.

The smaller south-eastern compartment of this building must originally have been the chaff and forage store (serving the adjacent stable) before it was later converted to additional stabling. Removal of the modern concrete floor (18) and brick rubble sub-base (19) uncovered the fragmentary remains of a cobbled floor (20).



### **3.5 Conclusions**

The archaeological investigations uncovered deposits related to the 19th-century farm buildings and modern floor layers and build-up deposits. The results complement the results of the historic building recording (Albion 2016).

One of the buildings examined was a purpose-built piggery (Building 1). Removal of the modern concrete floor revealed brick foundations for a central corridor with pigsties on either side. The other building examined (Building 3) was a stable. Removal of the floor uncovered fragmentary traces of a former cobbled floor and the remains of internal features.

No archaeological features or deposits predating the 19th-century farm activity were identified. The underlying geological deposit consists of chalk bedrock.

No further analysis or publication of the results of the fieldwork is required. The project archive will be deposited with Luton Culture (formerly Luton Museum and Art Gallery) under entry number LTNMG 1168. This report will be uploaded onto the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS website (OASIS ID no. albionar1-259907).





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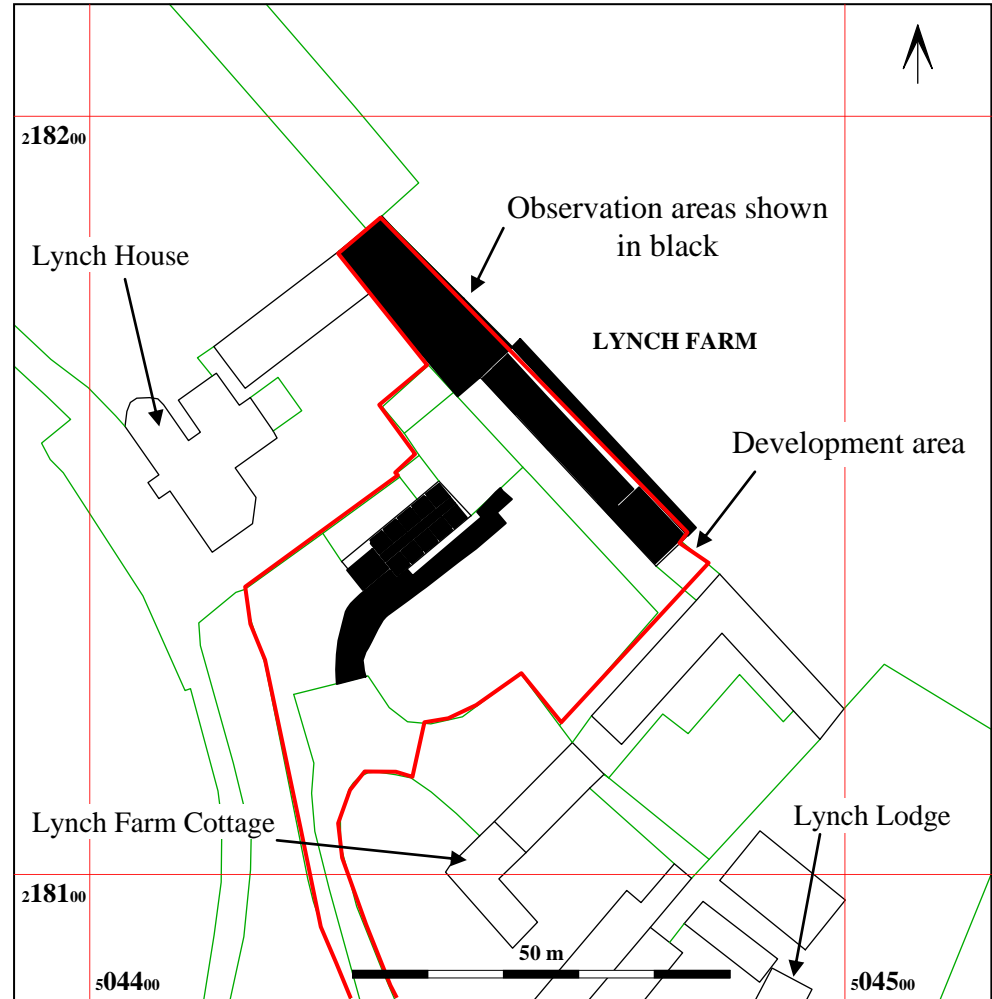
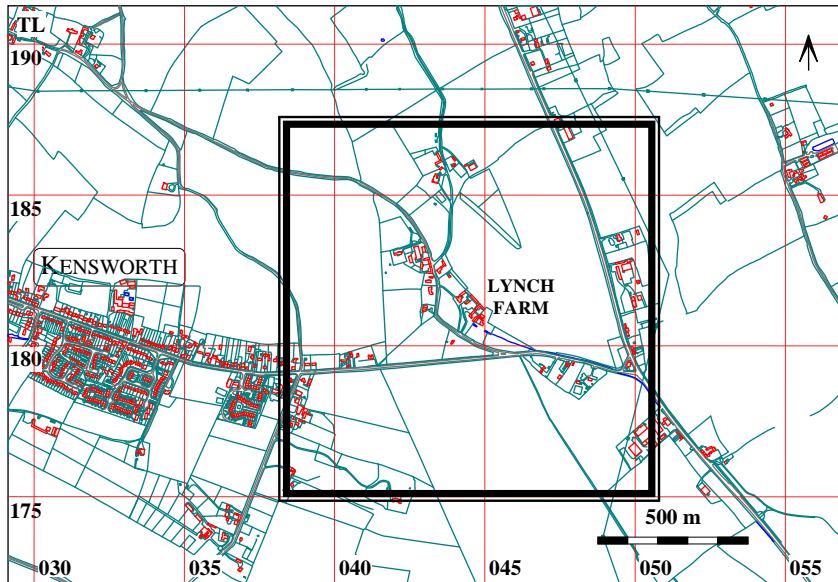
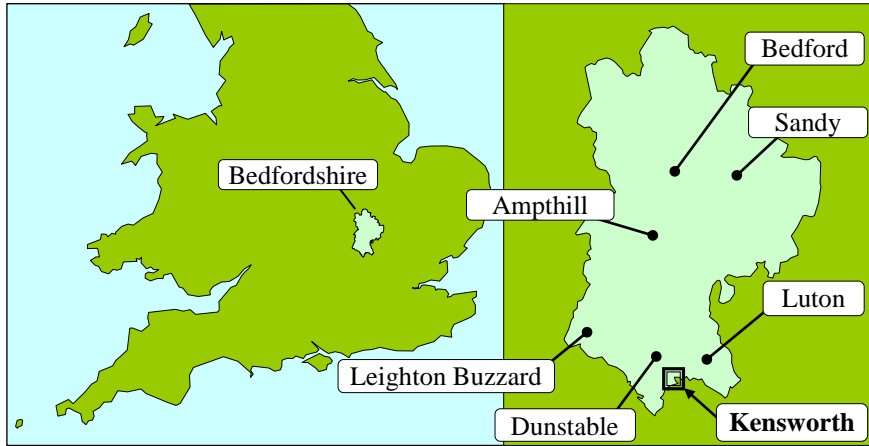


## 5. APPENDIX 1: DETAILED CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium CBM, occasional small-medium stones. Seen in front of Building 1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Subsoil	Friable light brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium CBM, moderate medium stones. Seen in front of Building 1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	External surface	Concrete slab with brick rubble hardcore base in NW corner of site.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Dump material	Dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium CBM, occasional small-medium stones. Mixed topsoil and rubble dump deposit above former yard level in NW corner of site.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Natural	Mid grey white chalk moderate small stones. Weathered upper layer of geological deposit seen in NW corner of site.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Foundation trench	NW-SE aligned, steep-sided cut where Building 3 (stables) was terraced into the natural slope of the ground: minimum 1m deep and 1.5m wide.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Backfill	Loose dark brown grey clay silt frequent small-large CBM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Natural	Mid brown-orange chalky clay above clean, white chalk observed on north side of Building 3 (stables).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Topsoil	Firm dark brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium CBM, occasional small chalk. Observed north of Building 3 (stables).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Feature	Circular sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: max diameter 1.3m. Located in main compartment of Building 3 (stables).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Fill	Loose, fragmented brick and mortar surrounding circle of hard-packed chalk (12) in feature [10].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Fill	Hard-packed white chalk in feature [10].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Pit	Rectangular NW-SE sides: steep dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.35m, max length 1.9m. Located against southern wall in main compartment of Building 3 (stables).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	Backfill	Loose dark grey chalky clay frequent small-large CBM. Contained scrap metal debris.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	Internal surface	Concrete floor inside main compartment of Building 3 (stables).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Internal surface	Dark grey . Clay and chalk with frequent medium pebbles, remant cobbled floor in main compartment of Building 3 (stables).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Make up layer	Compact light grey clay chalk moderate medium CBM. In main compartment of Building 3 (stables).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	Internal surface	Concrete floor slab in SE compartment of Building 3 (stables).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	Make up layer	Loose mid grey brown sandy clay frequent small-large CBM. In SE compartment of Building 3 (stables).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



20	Internal surface	Dark brown grey clay chalk moderate medium stones. Remnant cobbled floor in SE compartment of Building 3 (stables).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	Internal surface	Concrete floor slab in Building 1 (piggery).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	Make up layer	Loose mid grey brown sandy clay frequent small-large CBM, moderate small chalk. In main compartment of Building 1 (piggery).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23	Make up layer	Friable dark brown clay moderate small-large CBM, moderate small-medium chalk. In main compartment of Building 1 (piggery).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24	Internal surface	Brick floor surface in SW compartment of Building 1 (piggery).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	Make up layer	Loose dark brown black sandy silt . In SW compartment of Building 1 (piggery).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

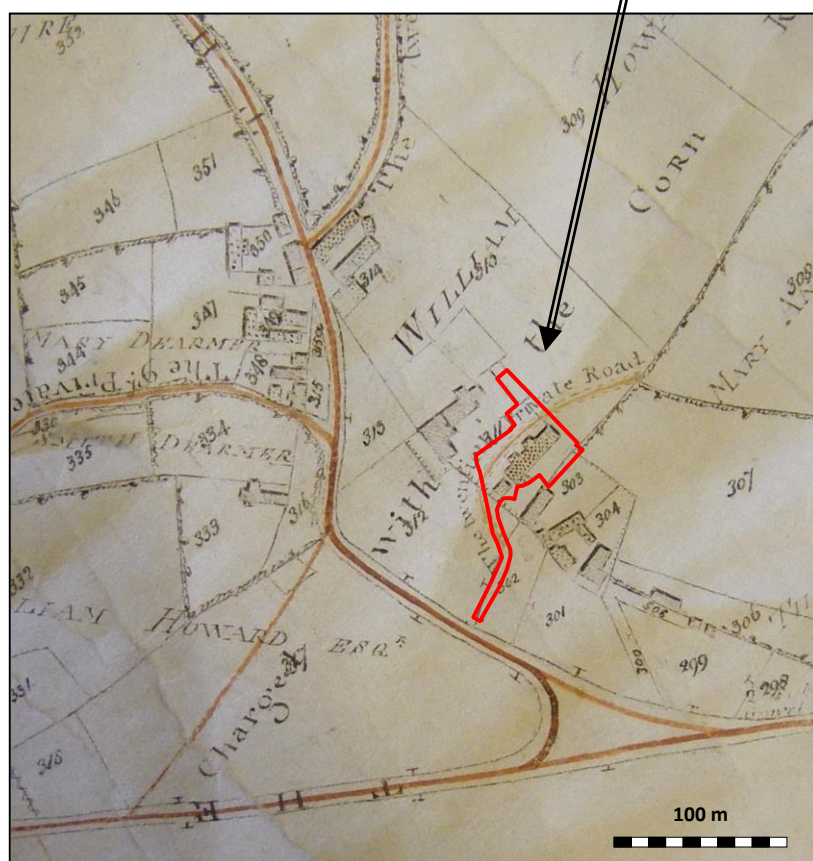


**Figure 1: Site location plan**

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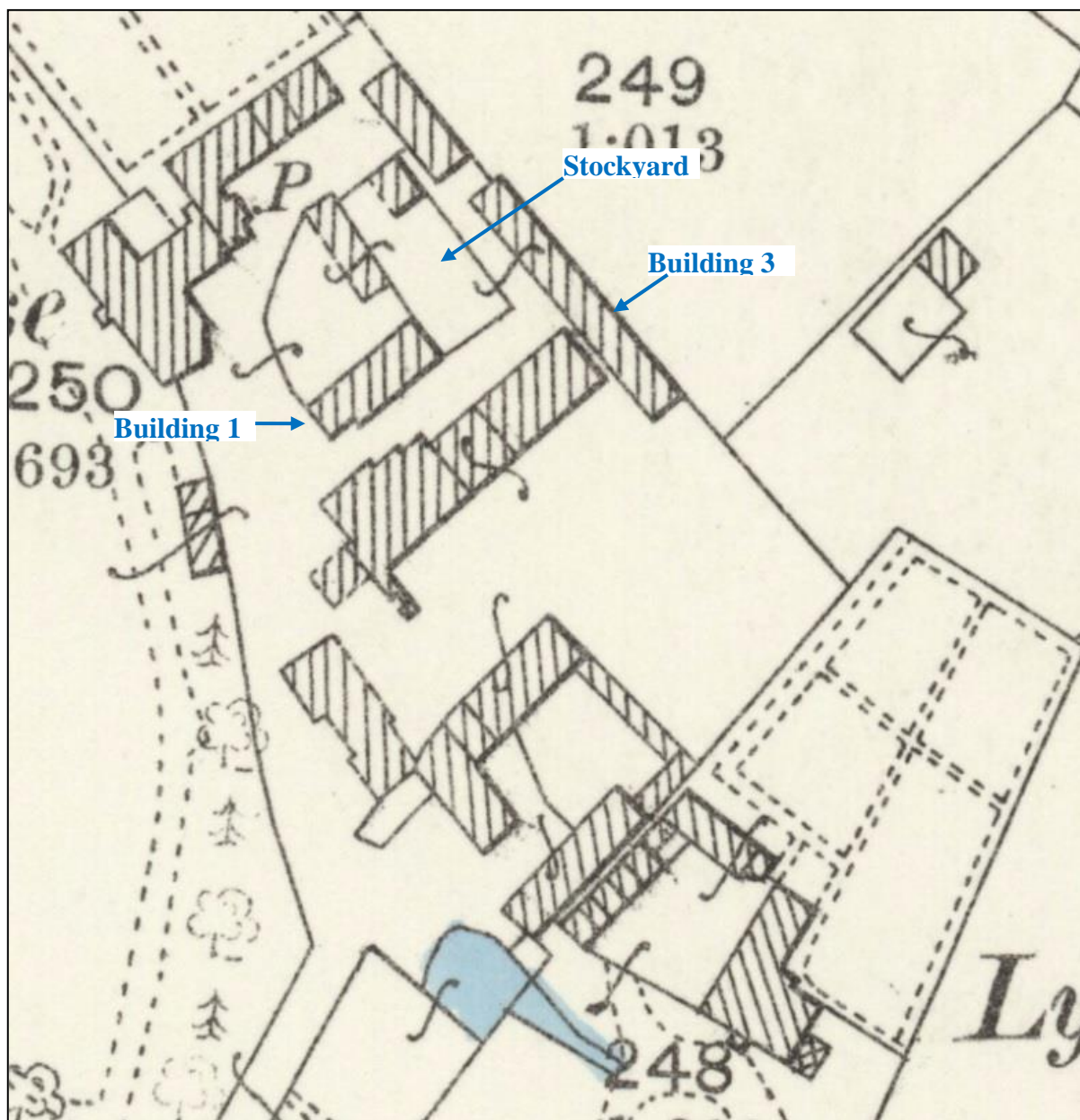


Detail



**Figure 2:** 1798 Enclosure map

(The development area is outlined in red. Scale is approximate. Map held by Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service)

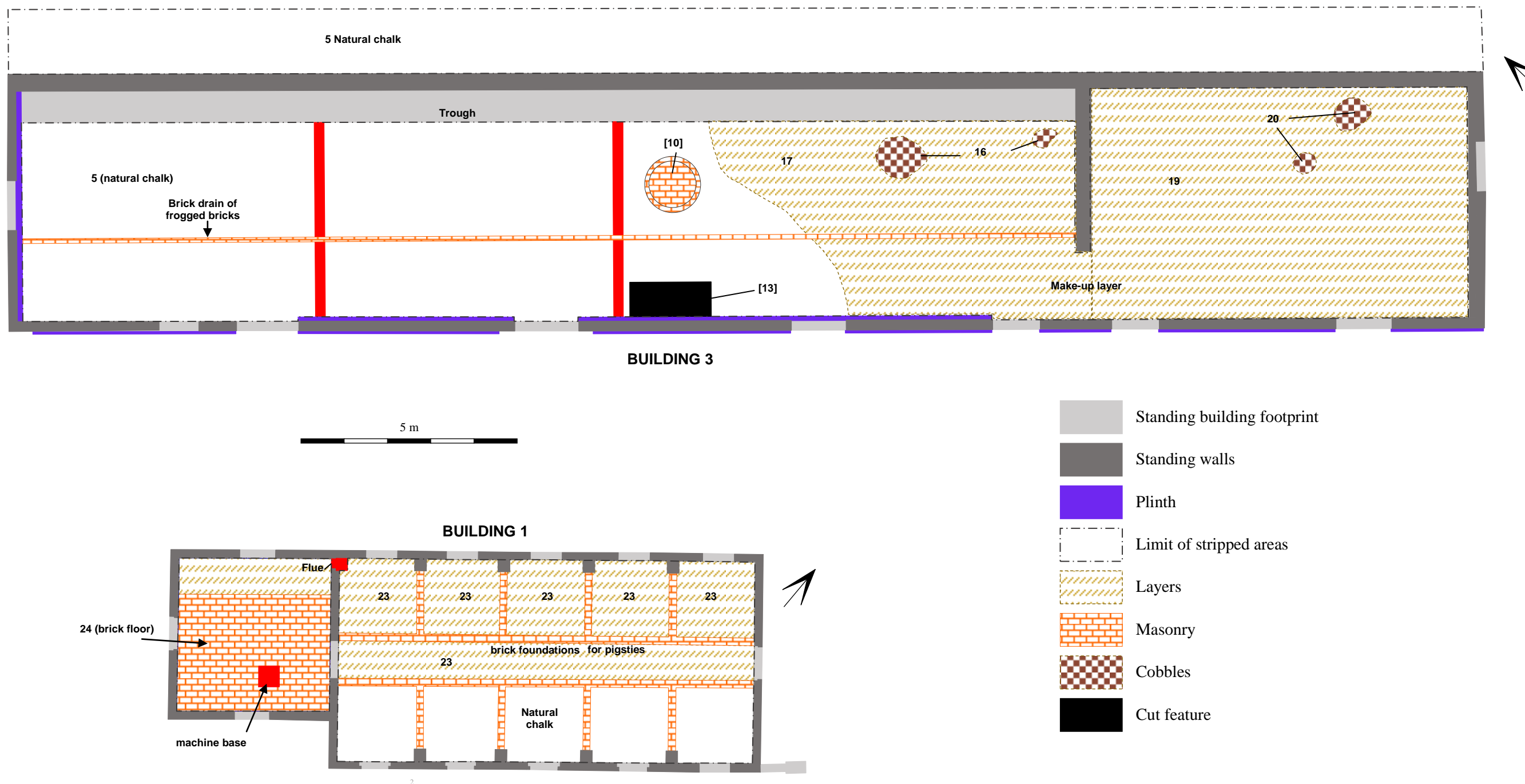


**Figure 3:** 1898 Ordnance Survey map



**Figure 4: All-features plan**

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**Figure 5: Detailed plans of Buildings 1 and 3**

(Showing deposits and features uncovered during floor reduction within Buildings 1 and 3)





**Image 1:** Groundworks in front of Building 1

(Showing area of shallow ground reduction to form site access, looking south-west.  
Scale 1m.)



**Image 2:** Groundworks to rear of Building 3

(Showing trench excavated to remove soil build-up against back wall, looking south-east.  
Scale 1m.)



**Image 3:** Groundworks to rear of Building 3

(The exposed section below the machine shows where a terrace was cut into the chalk bedrock for the construction of Building 3, looking north-west.)



**Image 4:** Building 1, interior of main compartment

(Showing bases of brick walls that formed a central corridor with pigsties to either side, looking north-east towards door in end wall.)



**Image 5:** Building 1, interior of south-west compartment

(Showing brick floor with rectangular machine base adjacent to the 1m scale, looking south-east.)



**Image 6:** Building 3 interior during groundworks

(Looking south-east in main compartment with brick feeding trough at left. Showing chalk bedrock beneath modern floor make-up with a central brick drain visible as the darker line in the centre of the image.)



**Image 7:** Building 3 interior, Feature [10]

(Showing circle of brick and mortar with central fill of chalk, looking north-east. Scale 1m.)

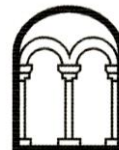


**Image 8:** Building 3 interior, Feature [13]

(Showing rectangular cut against front wall with dark fill, looking west. Scale 1m.)

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