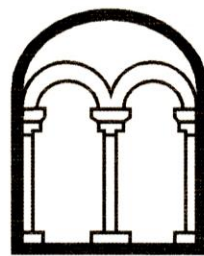


**LAND AT POTTON ROAD
WRESTLINGWORTH
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION
AND HERITAGE STATEMENT**

Albion
archaeology



**LAND AT POTTON ROAD
WRESTLINGWORTH
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION
AND HERITAGE STATEMENT**

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Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
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CBC – Social Care, Health and Housing



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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. This document should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council).

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The project was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Slawek Utrata (Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeological Officer). The fieldwork was undertaken by Ben Barker (Project Officer) and Wiebke Starke (Archaeological Supervisor). This report has been prepared by Wiebke Starke. The figures were compiled by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). All finds were analysed by Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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1.1	13/06/2018	Incorporating comments from CBCAO
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Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CBCAO	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeological Officer
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record
HET	Historic Environment Team (of CBC)
PDA	Proposed development area
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Central Bedfordshire Council Social Care, Health and Housing sought pre-application advice (CB/17/05462/PAPC) on the proposed erection of eight affordable housing units at Potton Road, Wrestlingworth. In response, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO) advised that the proposed development area (PDA) was located in an area with the potential to contain heritage assets with archaeological interest and that in accordance with the guidelines provided in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), any planning application should be accompanied by a heritage statement, based on the results of archaeological field evaluation to assess the significance of the heritage assets and the likely impact of the proposed development on those assets.

The site had previously been occupied by a tree nursery, although this activity stopped approximately eight years ago, based on a combination of information from local residents and aerial photographic images. Prior to this the land had been used for grazing.

The trial trenching took place in early May 2018 and comprised the excavation of four trenches, each measuring 20m in length and c. 1.8m in width, positioned to test the areas affected by the proposed development.

The evaluation identified a small number of archaeological features in the central and eastern part of the site (Trenches 2–4). These comprised a small pit, two ditches on roughly similar alignments and a large quarry. Although a small quantity of St Neots-type late Saxon pottery was recovered from the fill of one of the ditches and the large quarry, this material is considered to be residual as the character of the fills of the features suggests they are of recent date. Trench 1 was devoid of archaeological features or deposits.

Overall, the findings of the evaluation suggest that the site contains sparse archaeological remains. Although some contain late Saxon pottery, the nature of the features and their stratigraphy suggest that they represent modern rather than late Saxon activity.

The proposed development of the site for housing will involve ground reduction and excavation of foundations. It is likely that the proposed development would have a negative impact on the sub-surface archaeological remains within the PDA. However, these remains are of no more than local significance and the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development is, therefore, assessed as negligible

The project archive will be deposited at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession number BEDFM 2018.07). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no. albionar1-307415) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Central Bedfordshire Council Social Care, Health and Housing sought pre-application advice (CB/17/05462/PAPC) on the proposed erection of eight affordable housing units at Potton Road, Wrestlingworth.

In response, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO) advised that the proposed development area (PDA) was located in an area with the potential to contain heritage assets with archaeological interest. The CBCAO highlighted that, in accordance with the guidelines provided in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), any planning application should be accompanied by a heritage statement, based on the results of archaeological field evaluation. The results of this evaluation will be used to assess the significance of the heritage assets and the likely impact of the proposed development on those assets.

The CBCAO issued a brief for the archaeological field evaluation (CBC 2017). Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the archaeological evaluation in accordance with the requirements of the brief. This report presents the results of the evaluation.

1.2 *Site Location, Topography and Geology*

The PDA lies at the western edge of the village of Wrestlingworth, 50m to the west of the intersection of High Street and Potton Road (Figure 1). It extends to the south of Potton Road (B1042) by *c.* 35m and is *c.* 0.23ha in area. A residential property borders the site to the east and there is open grassland to the south and an arable field to the west. The land is enclosed by mature hedgerows and was previously used in association with a tree nursery

The PDA is centred on grid reference TL 25701 47500 on roughly level ground at a height of *c.* 39m OD. The underlying geology of the area is Gault Formation Mudstone overlain by Oadby Member Diamicton.

1.3 *Historical and Archaeological Background*

The origins of Wrestlingworth are not well understood. It is first documented in the mid-12th century, although the place-name suggests Saxon origins (Lock 1976). The PDA is located *c.* 250m to the north-west of the 12th-century parish Church of St Peter (HER1155). The eastern part of the PDA lies within the core of the medieval village of Wrestlingworth as defined by the HER (HER17167).

The Brief (CBC 2017) noted that the eastern part of the PDA contains linear earthworks (HER20561). Their date and function remain uncertain, although they appear to be aligned N-S and to extend beyond the site to the south-east (pers. comm. S Utrata).

A complex of earthworks (HER3421) that represent an area of settlement deserted in the late medieval or early post-medieval period is sited 50m to the south of the PDA. The earthworks comprise at least two house platforms and two hollow-ways.



Further earthworks (HER588) representing medieval ridge and furrow are located in fields on the opposite side of Potton Road extending to the northern fringes of the village.

An 18th-century thatched cottage (HER3333) is also located on the northern side of Potton Road, immediately opposite the PDA, whilst the Chequers Inn (HER6061), a late 17th- or early 18th-century building, is located on the High Street, less than 50m to the south-east of the site. This latter building is Grade II listed (NHLE 1114109)

Archaeological investigations at Wrestlingworth Lower School (EBD211), c. 200m to the south-east, and at Home Farm (EBD1062), c. 400m to the south-east identified evidence for 12th–13th-century activity. Residual pottery recovered from Home Farm may be indicative of earlier Saxo-Norman activity on that site or within the wider area.

Outside the village are a number of cropmark sites (HERs 16841-16843 and 16846-16848) containing linear and enclosure features that may relate to later prehistoric or Roman settlement.

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).

Potential heritage assets on the PDA could relate to the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval development of Wrestlingworth village.

With regards to the investigation of medieval settlement the regional research framework states the few medieval settlements have been investigated archaeologically within Bedfordshire and research is needed into the diversity, characterisation of settlement forms and the appearance, growth, shift and disappearance of settlements (Oake 2007, 14, Medlycott 2011, 70). This needs to be undertaken at the micro-scale of investigating the chronology, structure and function of individual settlements (for example the PDA) and at the macro-scale of broad patterns of settlement (Oake et al 2007, 14).

Dependent on the nature of any remains revealed, specific research aims would be derived from regional research frameworks (e.g. Brown and Glazebrook 2007; Oake et al. 2007; Medlycott 2011).

In summary, the specific research objectives of the evaluation were:

- To examine the linear earthworks (HER20561) in the eastern part of the PDA.
- To determine if evidence for the medieval and post-medieval periods is present within the PDA.
- To assess if any heritage assets relating to earlier periods are present within the PDA.



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

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

This information will be used by the CBC HET to evaluate the significance of the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains that might survive within the site.



2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below. A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion 2018).

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> , 3rd edition (2017)
Bedford Museum	<i>Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedfordshire</i> (2010)
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>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> , ver.1.2 (2015)
	<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 at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession number BEDFM 2018.07). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-307415) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.

2.2 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching took place in early May 2018. It comprised the excavation of four trenches, measuring 20m in length and c.1.8m in width. The trenches were positioned across the site to test the areas affected by the proposed development layout within the PDA (Figure 1).

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 an experienced Albion archaeologist. Archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. Archaeological features that were demonstrably of modern origin were recorded but not investigated. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All deposits revealed within the trial trenches are summarised below and shown on Figure 2. Context numbers in round brackets refer to fills or layers (***). Detailed context information is provided in Appendix 1. Details of the sparse finds are integrated into the text of Section 3.3.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The overburden across the site comprised friable dark brown-black clayey silt topsoil (100, 200, 300 and 400). Throughout the main part of the site the thickness of topsoil varied between *c.* 0.3 and 0.6m - averaged at *c.* 0.4m (Figure 2: Sections 2 and 4). However in Trench 4 this deposit (400) was only present in the north-western half, whereas the south-eastern half of the trench only revealed a thin layer of turf (410) over a layer of modern rubble hardcore (401).

In Trenches 1, 2, 3 and the north-western half of Trench 4, the topsoil overlay a layer of friable mid-orange-brown clayey silt (101, 201, 301 and 402), which ranged in thickness from 0.15–0.4m (Figure 2: Section 2). This is considered to be subsoil derived from the weathering of the underlying geological strata, rather than material such as colluvium, derived from the downslope movement of soil.

The south-eastern half of Trench 4 was characterised by a 0.47m-thick, loose mid-red-brown deposit derived from construction rubble (401). This mainly comprised brick crush and fragments, concrete and a small amount of other demolition debris. This layer represents the compacted access track for the former nursery, the layout of which can be seen on aerial imagery dating to the early 2000s.

The undisturbed geological strata (102, 202, 302 and 403) comprised mixed sand and gravel within mid-grey-brown to orange silty clay.

3.3 Archaeological Features

Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. During machining a number of dark topsoil features cut into the upper levels of the subsoil were observed; they are most likely associated with recent nursery cultivation activities.

3.3.1 Undated pit

Trench 2 revealed a discrete pit [203], measuring 0.8 by 0.9m, with a shallow concave profile, 0.15m deep (Figure 2: Section 1 and Figure 3: Image 1). The fill was characterised by homogenous dark orange-brown clayey silt (204), probably originating from natural silting processes; it did not produce any datable finds. No other features were identified in its vicinity.

3.3.2 Ditches and sequential activity

Trench 3 revealed two ditches [305] and [307], on contrasting but roughly NW-SE alignments. In the west, ditch [307] had a constant width of 0.85m, with a V-shaped profile, 0.56m deep (Figure 3: Image 3). Ditch [305] to the east had a markedly tapering form in plan, ranging from 2.3m wide in the north, to less than half the width against the opposite baulk; it had a concave profile, 0.63m deep



(Figure 2: Section 2 and Figure 3: Image 2). Both ditches were cut through subsoil (301) and filled with homogenous dark brown-black clayey silt (306) and (308), similar to the topsoil (300). This material appears to have been derived from an unstable upper soil profile, probably a cultivation soil. Ditch [305] produced two late Saxon St Neots-type ware pottery sherds (fabric B01¹:18g) (Figure 5: Image 7) and an indeterminate fragment of animal limb bone (71g). The pottery sherds were relatively small, indicating fragmentation and suggesting that they were not in primary deposition contexts. The dark nature of the fills and the lack of mineralization of the deposits, together with the fact that they cut through the subsoil, suggest that the ditches are modern, with the sherds of pottery being residual and, therefore, not providing accurate dating for the features.

Another feature [303] was investigated beneath ditch [305] (Figure 2: Section 2 and Figure 3: Image 2). This was interpreted as the disturbance associated with the uprooting of a tree (tree-throw), on the basis of its irregular size and shape.

The south-eastern half of Trench 4 was characterised by alterations made to the ground level when the access drive for the now-redundant nursery was constructed. In the trench an area of approximately 13m² was affected. Prior to construction it appears that both topsoil and subsoil were stripped from the area and replaced with 0.47m of construction rubble (401) to create an access drive. The geological strata directly beneath the modern rubble appeared to be stained dark grey to dark grey-black.

This staining merged into a large, dark, elongated feature [404], [406] and [408], which has been interpreted as a quarry pit. It is aligned WNW-ESE, is at least 7m long and 2m wide and is aligned parallel to the nearby road. The very high water table in this area hampered investigation. Three sections were excavated through the quarry, indicating a generally concave profile between 0.2m (at the limits of the feature) to at least 0.58m deep (towards the centre of the feature (Figure 2: Section 4 and Figure 4: Images 4–6).

The sections revealed a fairly homogenous dark brown-grey clayey silt deposit, (405)–(409), which contained four animal bone fragments (limb; foot; mandible: 176g) and a late Saxon pottery sherd from a St Neots-type ware inturned-rim bowl (fabric B01B: 84g) (Figure 5: Image 8). The form of the feature suggests that it was dug by hand — its linear characteristics possibly indicating that that it was following a seam of stony geological strata. It is possible that the excavation of the pit was hampered by a high water table. The area of the backfilled quarry seems to have remained a soft spot into recent times.

¹ Fabric identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series



4. SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND HERITAGE STATEMENT

4.1 *Summary of Results*

The evaluation identified archaeological features in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 as well as a tree-throw in Trench 3. No archaeological features were uncovered in Trench 1. The undated pit in Trench 2 represents an isolated shallow feature of uncertain function. The suggested recent dating of the quarry and ditches is based on stratigraphy and the nature of the deposits, rather than on the finds they contain — the late Saxon pottery is fragmented and its condition suggests that it is not in a primary context, having been reworked and abraded over time. The nature of the fills of the features, together with the fact that the ditches cut the subsoil, suggests that they represent modern rather than late Saxon activity.

The location of Trench 4 not only provided investigation of the area potentially impacted by the development in general but also provided the opportunity to investigate the earthworks (HER20561). A slight slope was observed in the terrain towards the eastern boundary of the site in the area of the access road. Based on the observation within Trench 4, it is likely that ground reduction took place in this area prior to the construction of the access road, removing the topsoil and most of the subsoil in this area. It is quite likely that the topsoil remained on site and subsequently caused a slight build-up of the area to the west of rubble layer (401).

4.2 *Heritage Statement*

The evaluation suggests that the PDA contains sparse archaeological remains, the significance of which derives from their date. Notwithstanding the presence of residual late Saxon pottery, the majority of the features are considered to be modern in date and to be of no more than local significance with no potential to address regional research objectives.

The proposed development of the site for housing will involve ground reduction and the excavation of foundations. It is likely that the proposed development would have a negative impact on the sub-surface archaeological remains within the PDA. However, these remains are of no more than local significance and the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development is, therefore, assessed as negligible.



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6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.8 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 25678: Northing: 47517)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 25676: Northing: 47497)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black clay silt occasional small-medium stones 0.4 - 0.6m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones 0.15 - 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Plastic mid grey silty clay moderate small sand, moderate small stones, occasional medium-large stones Mainly clay with bands of sand and gravel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.65 m. Max: 0.8 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 25689; Northing: 47509)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 25708; Northing: 47502)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black clay silt occasional small stones 0.35 - 0.43m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Friable mid brown orange clay silt occasional small-medium stones 0.3 - 0.37m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Plastic mid grey orange sandy clay frequent small-medium burnt stones Mix of clay and gravel deposits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Pit	Sub-oval NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.15m, max length 0.9m Shallow pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.78 m. Max: 0.87 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 25682; Northing: 47493)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 25701; Northing: 47497)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black clay silt occasional small-large stones 0.38 - 0.49m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones 0.39 - 0.4m thick. Truncated by [305] and [307].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay Clay with sand and gravel bands.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Treethrow	Asymmetrical sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.43m, max depth 0.1m, max length 0.92m Vegetation hole underneath modern ditch [305].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.3m, max depth 0.53m, min length 2.m Modern ditch cut through subsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Friable dark brown black clay silt occasional small-large stones Contained two small sherds of pottery and animal bone.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
307	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW sides: V-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.56m Modern ditch cut through subsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Fill	Friable dark brown black clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.58 m. Max: 0.6 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 25706: Northing: 47490)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 25724: Northing: 47482)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential and area of possible earthworks

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black clay silt occasional small-medium stones Only present in NW-part of trench, 0.3m thick. Not present in SE section of trench - there only 0.03m of turf over external surface (401).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	External surface	Loose mid red brown sandy hardcore frequent small-large CBM, occasional medium-large concrete Modern rubble hardcore for access track, only present in SE-part of trench, 0.47m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Only remnant of subsoil present at SE-end of trench max. 0.08m thick. NW-half of trench deposit present c. 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Natural	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-large stones Clay with bands and patches of sandy gravel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Quarry	Irregular NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min depth 0.58m, min length 7.m Western section through quarry pit, partially exposed in trench. Same as [406] and [408].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones Same as (407) and (409). Contained animal bone.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
406	Quarry	Irregular NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 2.m, max depth 0.2m, min length 7.m Eastern section through quarry pit, partially exposed in trench. Same as [404] and [408].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
407	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones Same as (405) and (409). Contained pottery and animal bone.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
408	Quarry	Irregular sides: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.4m, min depth 0.58m, min length 7.m Central machined section through quarry pit, not fully excavated, feature flooded at this point. Same as [404] and [406].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
409	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones Not fully excavated, due to water ingress. Same as (405) and (407).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
410	Turf line	Friable dark brown black clay silt frequent small CBM 0.03m-0.06m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

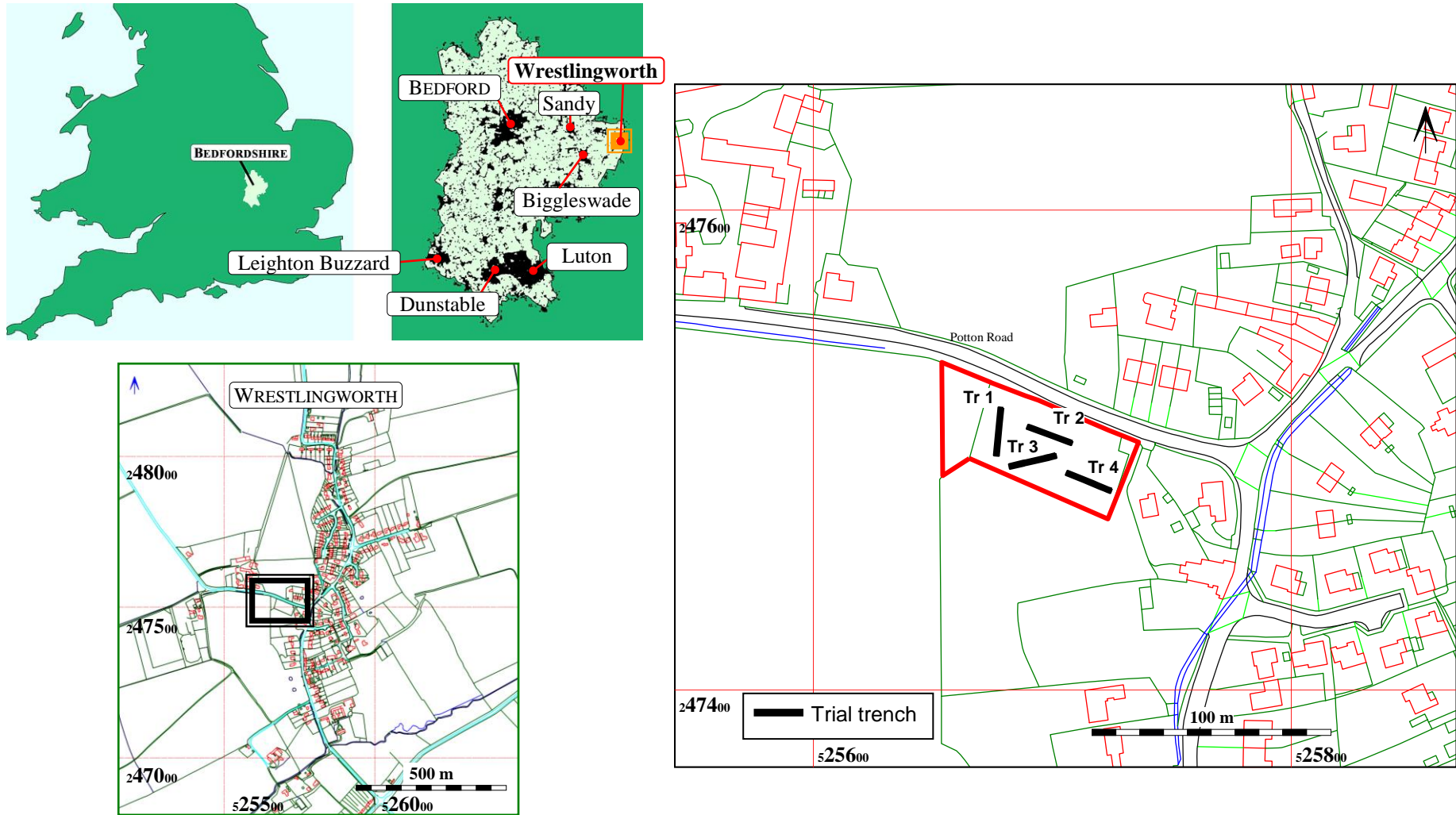
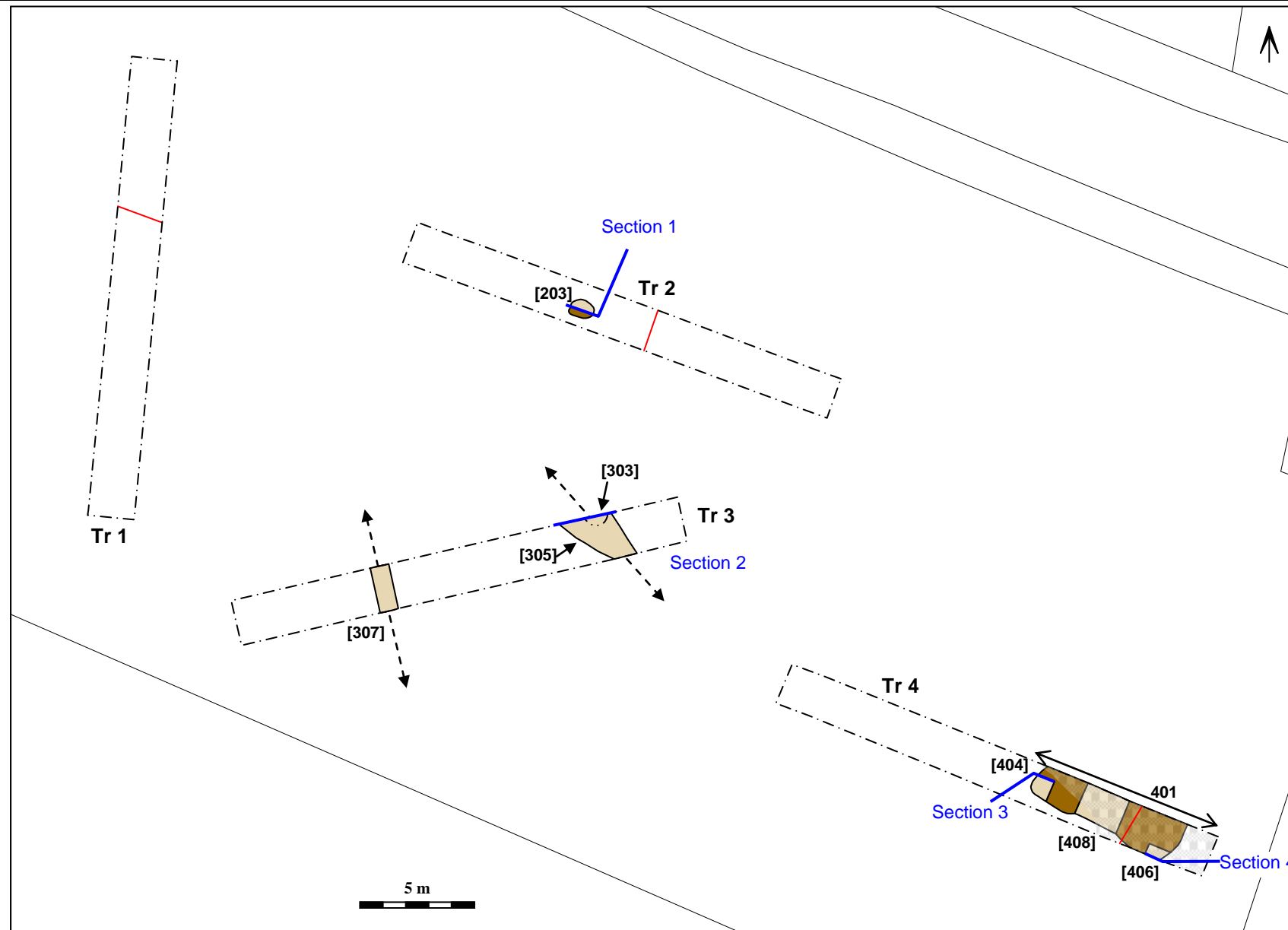


Figure 1: Site location plan

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- Archaeological feature; unexcavated section
- Archaeological feature; excavated/machined segment
- Topsoil
- Modern rubble
- Subsoil
- Geological strata
- Land-drain / pipe

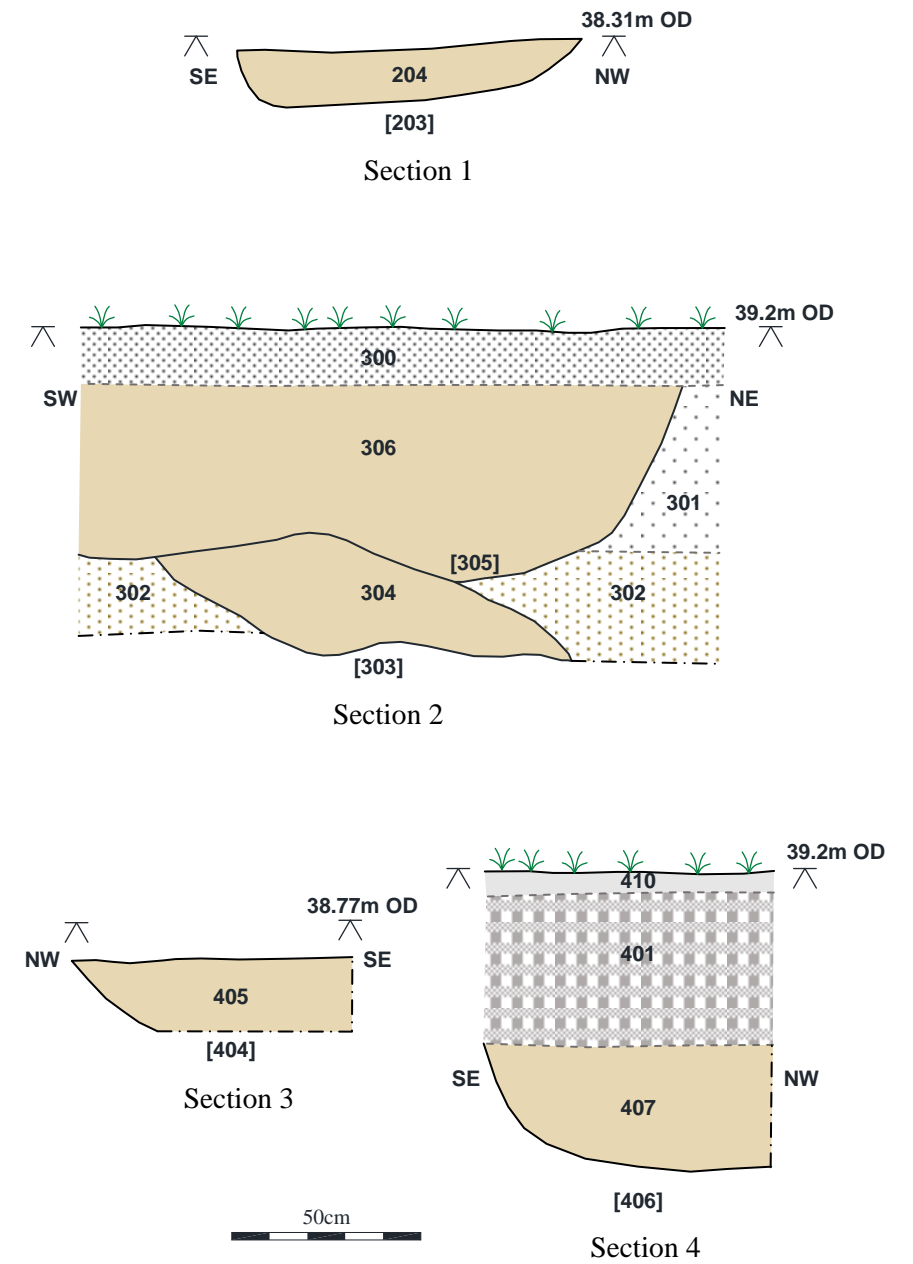


Figure 2: All-features plan and sections

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Image 1: Pit [203] half-sectioned (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)



Image 2: SE-facing baulk section of Trench 3, modern ditch [305] with tree-throw [303] below (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)



Image 3: SE-facing baulk section of modern ditch [307] (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

Figure 3: Selected images 1–3



Image 4: General view of quarry pit in Trench 4, looking to the NW at the early stage of investigation, with section [406] excavated. Modern rubble (401) overlies the feature. Groundwater percolation was constant at this level. (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)



Image 5: Section through western end of quarry pit [404] (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)



Image 6: Section through eastern end of quarry pit [406] and modern rubble (401). (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

Figure 4: Selected images 4–6



Image 7: Sherds of late Saxon St Neots-type ware pottery from the fill of modern ditch [305] (scale 10cm in 1cm divisions)



Image 8: Sherd of a late Saxon St Neots-type ware inturned-rim bowl from the fill of eastern section through quarry pit [406] (scale 10cm in 1cm divisions)

Figure 5: Selected images 7 and 8

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