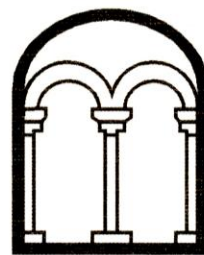


**LAND TO THE REAR OF
33-43 ICKWELL ROAD
NORTHILL
BEDFORDSHIRE**

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

Albion
archaeology



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33-43 ICKWELL ROAD
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION, RECORDING,
ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION**

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Prepared for:
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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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1.1	13/12/2018	Comments from CBCA
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Key Terms

The following terms and abbreviations are used throughout this report:

BARS	Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service
CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Historic Environment Record
HET	Historic Environment Team
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
PDA	Permitted development area
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Planning consent was granted for the erection of four detached dwellings with associated garages on the land to the rear of 33-43 Ickwell Road, Northill in Bedfordshire. The planning submissions divided the site into two land parcels (Areas A and B) each with two dwellings proposed.

As the permitted development areas (PDA) were in a part of Northill known to contain heritage assets with archaeological interest the CBC Archaeologist (CBCA) recommended an archaeological condition to secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation. This was in line with the National Planning Policy Framework, revised July 2018 (MHCLG 2018).

An archaeological evaluation had been previously undertaken on Area A (Heritage Network 2013). Accordingly, the CBCA requested a multi-staged archaeological investigation of Area B, commencing with Stage 1: trial-trench evaluation, and archaeological monitoring and recording of Area A.

The archaeological investigations were undertaken in two stages, commencing with a trial-trench evaluation of Area B on the 15th and 16th May, and archaeological investigation and recording in Area A between 23rd May and 29th August 2018.

The trial trenching demonstrated that much of Area B is probably devoid of archaeological remains, apart from a modern ditch situated adjacent to the eastern boundary of the PDA.

The investigations within Area A identified further pits and ditches of post-medieval date, although no evidence directly related to the brick-making process were uncovered. The general presence of broken brick across Area A was noted, however.

The archaeological features and associated artefacts and ecofacts identified during the investigations have been fully analysed for this report. No further analysis or publication of the data is required.

The project archive will be deposited at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession no. BEDFM: 2018.26). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no. albionar1-315259).



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

Planning consent was granted for the erection of four detached dwellings with associated garages on the land to the rear of 33-43 Ickwell Road, Northill in Bedfordshire. The planning submissions divided the site into two land parcels (Areas A and B) each with two dwellings proposed (Figure 1).

As the permitted development areas (PDA) were in a part of Northill known to contain heritage assets with archaeological interest the CBC Archaeologist (CBCA) recommended an archaeological condition to secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation. This was in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* revised July 2018 (MHCLG 2018)¹.

The CBCA issued a brief for archaeological investigation, recording, analysis and publication (CBC 2017) but as an archaeological evaluation had been previously undertaken on Area A (Heritage Network 2013), the proposed archaeological works were different on the two land parcels. The CBCA requested a multi-staged archaeological investigation of Area B, commencing with Stage 1: trial trench evaluation, and archaeological monitoring and recording of Area A.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Irwin and Simpson Developments to carry out the archaeological works and agreed a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) with the CBCA (Albion Archaeology 2018).

1.2 *Site Location and Geology*

The village of Northill lies in central Bedfordshire, *c.* 3.5km south-west of Sandy and 4.5km north-west of Biggleswade (Figure 1). The River Ivel and A1 Great North Road are situated *c.* 3km to the east. Northill developed around the junction of three roads: Bedford Road, Thorncote Road and Ickwell Road. The 14th-century St Mary's Church is situated adjacent to this junction.

The PDA comprises *c.* 0.4 hectares of land on the east side of Ickwell Road, to the rear of nos 33-43 and 6 Queen's Close. It is centred on NGR TL 15049 46292. Prior to development the PDA comprised two strips of land and a disused access track leading directly from Ickwell Road.

Northill lies on the north-east end of the mid-section of the Greensand Ridge. The underlying bedrock comprises Jurassic-period Stewartby and Weymouth Member mudstone², overlain by superficial deposits of glaciofluvial sands and gravels and occasionally clay.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk>



1.3 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

The following text is based on an earlier desk-based heritage statement (Albion Archaeology 2015) and is a review of documents and records located within a 500m-radius of the PDA (the “study area”), which are held by the Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record (HER) and Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service (BARS). In preparation of the WSI, an updated search of the HER was made (HER search no: 201819/017; Albion Archaeology 2018).

1.3.1 **Medieval (1066–1550)**

Northill is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as ‘Nortgiuele’ or ‘Nortgible’, interpreted as meaning ‘North Ivel’. This suggests that the settlement is at least late Saxon in origin, though an earlier Roman settlement cannot be ruled out; Roman burials (HER 425), pottery (HER 430) and metal artefacts (HER 18417) have been found at least 490m to the west and south-west of the PDA. At the time of the Domesday Survey Northill was recorded as 6.5 hides held by William Espec or Spech (Page 1912).

No Anglo-Saxon heritage assets have been recorded within Northill, although five brooches (HER 16036) of this date were recorded through the PAS scheme. Their exact location is unknown.

Northill is identified as a medieval village in the HER (HER 14905), with the 14th-century St Mary’s Church (NHLE 1221856), Northill Manor House (HER 14910) and former village green (HER 14906) as the focus. The manor house is no longer extant, but it is thought to have been situated *c.* 100m to the south-west of the parish church. A scheduled complex of medieval fishponds and a warren (NHLE 1018455, HER 429), situated *c.* 900m west of the PDA, are thought to have been part of the manorial estate.

The PDA lies *c.* 300m south-east of the medieval core of the village (HER 14905), as defined by the immediate environs of the church. The boundary of the overall medieval village, as defined in the HER (HER 17121), overlaps part of the northern end of the PDA. Despite this no medieval remains were identified during the trial trench evaluation of Area A (Network Archaeology 2013).

Other medieval heritage assets within the study area comprise a long rectangular fishpond (HER 15371), *c.* 190m to the north-east of the PDA. Late-medieval silver coins (HER 426) were also found under the floor of the church; a buckle (HER 15994) was recovered from a garden in Garner Close *c.* 270m to the north of the PDA; and a harness pendant (HER 19794) was found *c.* 300m south of the PDA.

Northill continued as a settlement into the post-medieval period and most surviving heritage assets near the PDA date to this period.

Ickwell Bury to the west of the PDA has medieval origins (see above), but the present grounds are of 17th-century date. The grounds are a Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000577/HER 6995) with the main access coming off



Ickwell Green. The grounds consist of several driveways, gothic gatehouses, pasture and woodland, fishponds and lakes. The gardens near the house most likely originated as a 17th-century kitchen garden, but their recent lay-out stems from the 1940s. The manor house also originated in the 17th century, but was re-built in 1940 after a fire. Extant outbuildings and barns within the grounds of the manor are of 17th–19th-century date and are now Grade II listed.

1.3.1 Post-medieval (1550–1900)

Post-medieval sub-surface remains of a brick-working site were identified during trial trench evaluation on Area A of the PDA (EBD 1113, HER 19794; Heritage Network 2013). The remains of a brick clamp and associated clay extraction pit were uncovered, the latter correlated with a pond depicted on the 1884 OS map. The presence of ‘salmon’-coloured brick in these features and others, was taken as definitive evidence of brick manufacture on the site or nearby. ‘Salmon brick’ was a poor-quality brick that lacked weather resistance. For this reason, they were not transported from the brick-making sites, but were instead reused in covering the outside of the brick clamps (Heritage Network 2013).

The brick-making industry has a long association with Bedfordshire, due to the availability of Oxford clay, the raw material needed in brick production. A ‘Brick and Tile Works’ is depicted on the 1884 first edition OS map *c.* 550m to the south of the evaluation area in Ickwell (HER 6690). No reference is made to any industry of this kind in Northill, although a mortgage document of 1714 refers to ‘John Green of Northill’ whose occupation was ‘brickmaker’ (BARS HY396).

1.4 Project Objectives

The principal purpose of the archaeological investigations was to establish whether heritage assets relating to the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval development of Northill village were present. In particular, the PDA had the potential to contain further evidence pertaining to post-medieval brick-making.

Brick-making has been one of the major industries in Bedfordshire and evidence for its 20th-century development is still visible in several forms. However, little is known about its development in the later medieval and post-medieval periods, specifically its impact on the landscape and buildings (Oake 2007, 16). To address this knowledge gap the study of early brick-making needs to move beyond the usual inventory of remains; studies should focus on their physical and social contexts (Medlycott 2011, 78–9).

In summary, the specific research objectives of the archaeological investigations were:

- To determine the extent of post-medieval brick-making activity on the PDA and identify any further associated remains.
- To determine if evidence for the Saxon and medieval periods was present within the PDA.
- To assess if any heritage assets relating to earlier periods were present within the PDA.



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

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

The significance of any archaeological remains uncovered during the archaeological investigations were assessed against the published research frameworks for the region. The relevant documents for the region are provided by *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Hertfordshire and Essex) (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

In addition to these regionally focussed documents, work has also specifically been done on the county of Bedfordshire: *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* (Oake et al 2007).



2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the project was detailed in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2018), which was approved by the CBCA prior to commencement of the work.

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

- Albion Archaeology *Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork* (3rd ed., 2017)
- Bedford Museum *Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedfordshire* (2010)
- ClfA *Charter and By-law; Code of Conduct* (2014)
Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014)
Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014)
Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014)
- EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003)
- Historic England *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (2015)
Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2nd ed.) (2011)

The archaeological investigations were undertaken in two stages, commencing with a trial-trench evaluation on Area B. Five 20m x 1.8m and two 10m x 1.8m trenches were excavated between 15th and 16th May, equating to an area of 240m².

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever were encountered first. The trenches were inspected by a representative of the CBC Archaeology Team (CBCAT) on 16th May 2018. The CBCAT subsequently confirmed by email that no further stage of archaeological works on Area B would be required based on the results of the evaluation.

A programme of archaeological investigation and recording was undertaken in Area A, between 23rd May and 29th August 2018. This involved monitoring of ground reduction within the footprint of the two dwellings and associated garages and excavation of building foundations.



During all phases of archaeological work excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion staff. The soil heaps were scanned for artefacts by eye and metal detector. Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. Each trench and area of investigation was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Deposits and features found within Areas A and B are summarised below and shown on Figures 2–3. Context numbers in square brackets refer to cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***). Archaeological features were identified on Area A and in Trench 2 in Area B (Trench 2); Trenches 1–7 were devoid of archaeological remains.

Detailed descriptions of each individual context are provided in Appendices 1 and 2.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The overburden generally comprised *c.* 0.3m of friable dark grey-brown clay-silt topsoil (100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700 and 800), overlying a friable mid-grey-brown clay-silt subsoil (101, 201, 301, 401, 501, 601, 701 and 801), which varied from 0.3m to 0.5m in thickness.

The undisturbed geology (102, 202, 302, 402, 502, 602, 702 and 802) comprised firm light yellow-brown silty clay with grey-white mottling.

3.3 Post-medieval Remains

Five pits, [805], [808], [811], [816] and [820], and two ditches, [803] and [814], were encountered within the building footprints on Area A (Figure 2). They were all sealed by topsoil (800), but truncated subsoil (801).

A layer of broken bricks (818) was also observed in garage foundations on the west side of Area A. It overlay pit [816] and was 0.3m thick and at least 4m wide.

3.3.1 Pits

Five pits were identified in building footings on Area A; one in house plot 1, 2 in house plot 2 and two in garage footings on the west side of the site. Only two pits, [805] and [808], were exposed in their entirety. The exposed portions of pits [811], [816] and [820] indicated that they were over 0.8m wide; pit [816] was more than 2.5m wide. Their depth varied from 0.7–*c.* 1.2m and they had steep sloping profiles.

Pits [805] and [808] were identified in the southernmost building plot in Area A. They were circular in plan (0.9–1m in diameter and 0.24–0.26m deep) with U-shaped profiles.

All the pits contained similar fills, comprising mid-grey-brown or yellow-brown clay-silt. The upper fills of pits [805] and [808] (807 and 810), contained fragments of post-medieval brick and roof tile, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and post-medieval pottery (see Section 3.6). Small fragments of brick were also visible in the top fill (813) of pit [811].



3.3.2 Ditches

Ditch [803] was identified on the eastern side of building plot 2 and was truncated by pit [805]. It did extend not across the entire width of plot 2, but a westerly continuation was identified during the earlier trial trenching on Area A (Figure 2; Heritage Network 2013). Fragments of brick, clay tobacco pipe and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the surface of the ditch (see section 3.6).

Ditch [814] was identified in foundations associated with building plot 1 and was aligned parallel (north-south) to existing boundaries on the eastern and western sides of the PDA. It was consistently 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep, with a concave profile. It contained a single fill of friable mid grey-brown silty clay, mixed with occasional flecks of brick. A ceramic land-drain was identified at the base.

A likely southerly continuation of this ditch was previously identified during the 2013 trial trenching on Area A and based on the presence of a ceramic land-drain it was considered to be modern (Heritage Network 2013). The alignment of this ditch parallel to existing property boundaries suggests that, despite the presence of the land-drain, it could be post-medieval in origin.

3.4 Modern Features

Two truncated lengths of a north-south aligned ditch [203] were identified in Trench 2, on the eastern side of the PDA in Area B (Figure 3). The ditch was 0.5m wide and more than 1m deep. It had been backfilled with friable dark grey-black clay-silt that was mixed with modern debris, comprising fragmented tile, brick, breeze blocks, concrete, wood, metal and various plastic objects.

3.5 Undated Tree-throws and Root Disturbance

A number of tree throws and patches of root disturbance were revealed within Trenches 1, 2 and 6 in Area B (Figure 3). One [603] was hand-excavated, but its irregular profile confirmed its natural origin.

3.6 Artefacts

Three features yielded a small assemblage of pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe — all 17th-century or later in date — and six pieces of animal bone (Table 1).

Feature/fill	Description	Finds summary
803/804	Ditch	Pottery (19g); clay tobacco pipe (2g), brick (627g)
805/807	Pit	Pottery (26g) clay tobacco pipe (33g); brick and roof tile (261g); animal bone (5g)
808/810	Pit	Pottery (2g); clay tobacco pipe (15g); brick and roof tile (79g); animal bone (13g)

Table 1: Artefact summary by feature type

3.6.1 Pottery

Six pottery sherds weighing 47g (mean sherd weight 8g) were collected and identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 2). They range in date from the 17th–19th centuries, and except for three sherds deriving from glazed earthenware bowls, are undiagnostic of form.



Fabric type	Common name and date	No. sherd	Wt. (g)	Feature/no. sherd
P01	Glazed red earthenware (C17+)	2	22	[803]:1, [805]:1
P06	Slip-decorated earthenware (C17+)	1	14	[805]:1
P33	Tin-glazed earthenware (C17-18)	1	3	[805]:1
P34	Chinese porcelain (C18)	1	6	[805]:1
P39	Yellow ware (C19)	1	2	[808]:1

Table 2: Pottery quantification by type

3.6.2 Ceramic building material

Sand-tempered post-medieval ceramic building material (967g) comprises four pieces of flat roof tile and seven stock-moulded brick fragments, the latter ranging in depth between *c.* 45–60mm. The brick fragments are generally abraded and friable, but are fairly uniform in composition and do not appear to represent poorly-fired wasters, such as those recovered during the 2013 trial trenching (Heritage Network 2013). While it is possible that they could represent products of the putative brick clamp (*ibid.*), no definitive conclusions can be drawn.

3.6.3 Clay tobacco pipe

Pits [805] and [808] yielded thirteen clay tobacco pipe stem fragments and six pieces of bowl (50g). The latter include four joining plain bowl fragments whose attributes suggest a post-1700 date.

3.6.4 Animal bone

Six small animal bone fragments (18g) were collected from pits [805] and [808]. They comprise miscellaneous limb bone and rib fragments, and a bird long bone, all unidentifiable to species.

3.7 Summary and Significance of Results

The archaeological investigations revealed evidence of activity on the site dating from the post-medieval to the modern period.

Previous trial trenching on Area A had identified potential evidence for a local post-medieval brick-making industry in this part of Northill (Heritage Network 2013). The most recent investigations identified further brick fragments of this date, although no evidence directly related to the brick-making process (e.g. a brick clamp or brick wasters) was uncovered. The general presence of broken brick across Area A was noted, however. Nonetheless, the pits and boundary ditches do represent further evidence for occupation of the site during the post-medieval period.

Area B was almost devoid of archaeological remains, indicating that post-medieval activity to the rear of Ickwell Road was contained within Area A. The modern ditch is very recent in date and is likely to be associated with the recent use of the PDA as gardens.



The archaeological features and associated artefacts and ecofacts have been fully analysed for this report. No further analysis or publication of the data is required.

The project archive will be deposited at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession no. BEDFM: 2018.26). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no. albionar1-315259) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.



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Accessed: 13/12/2018



5. APPENDICES

5.1 Appendix 1: Area A Context Summary

Area: A
 Extent (ha): 0.18
 OS Co-ordinates: TL1503746294
 Description: Western land-parcel Area A.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Topsoil	Friable mid grey black clay silt . 0.25m to 0.35m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt . 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Natural	Firm light yellow brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
803	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.m, min length 3.4m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
804	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
805	Pit	Sub-circular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.26m, max diameter 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
806	Lower fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt . 0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
807	Upper fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones. 0.13m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
808	Pit	Sub-circular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.24m, max diameter 0.9m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
809	Lower fill	Friable light grey brown clay silt . 0.13m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
810	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt . 0.12m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
811	Pit	Circular sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
812	Lower fill	Friable mid yellow grey clay silt . 0.68m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
813	Upper fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt . 0.4m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
814	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.12m, max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.6m, min length 6.9m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
815	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay . 0.6m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
816	Pit	Circular sides: asymmetrical dimensions: max breadth 2.4m, max depth 1.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
817	Fill	Loose mid brown grey sandy silt . 0.5m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
818	Layer	Compact mid orange red silty sand frequent small-medium CBM. 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
820	Pit	Circular sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 2.m, max depth 0.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
821	Fill	Compact mid orange red silty sand . 0.7m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
822	Topsoil	Loose light grey brown clay silt . 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



5.2 Appendix 2: Area B Trench Summaries

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.7 m. Max: 0.74 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15046: Northing: 46323)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15055: Northing: 46316)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of Area B

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt C. 0.39m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt C. 0.3-0.36m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Firm light yellow brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.74 m. Max: 0.77 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15070: Northing: 46326)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15072: Northing: 46306)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of Area B

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt C. 0.28-0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt C. 0.44-0.49m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Firm light yellow brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.68 m. Max: 0.72 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15070: Northing: 46312)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15050: Northing: 46310)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of Area B

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt C. 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt C. 0.36-0.42m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Firm light yellow brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.7 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15055: Northing: 46303)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15073: Northing: 46296)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of Area B

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt C. 0.2-0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt C. 0.35-0.4m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Firm light yellow brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 5**

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.67 m. Max: 0.77 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15053: Northing: 46292)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15067: Northing: 46278)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of Area B

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt C. 0.28-0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt C. 0.37-0.49m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Firm light yellow brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.71 m. Max: 0.78 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15064: Northing: 46287)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15074: Northing: 46289)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of Area B

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt C. 0.3-0.32m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt C. 0.41-0.46m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Firm light yellow brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Treethrow	Irregular NW-SE sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.84m, max depth 0.41m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Lower fill	Friable light grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones C. 0.37m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Upper fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones C. 0.19m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 7

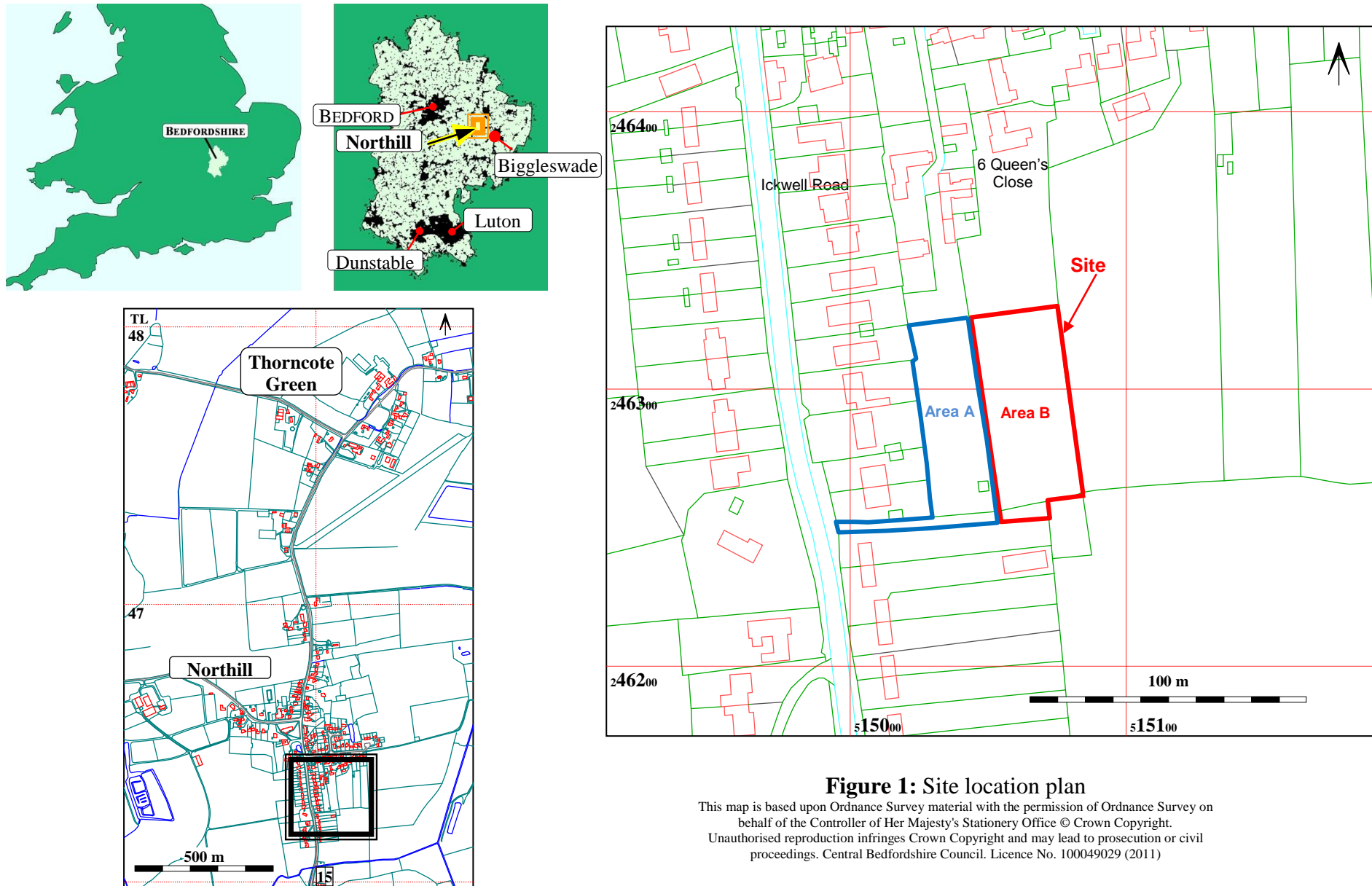
Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.82 m. Max: 0.86 m.

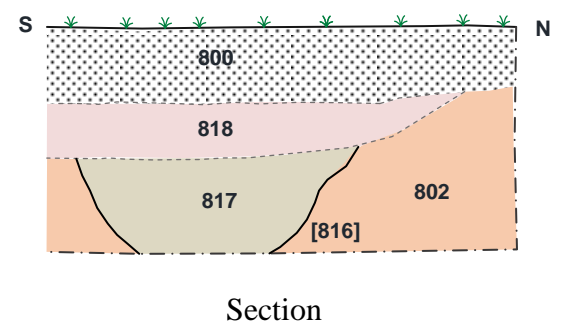
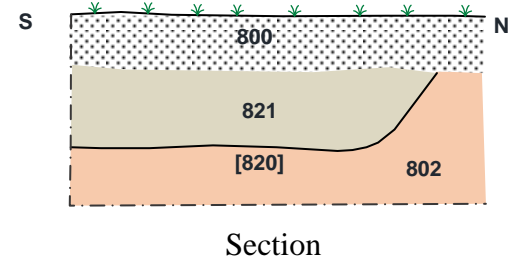
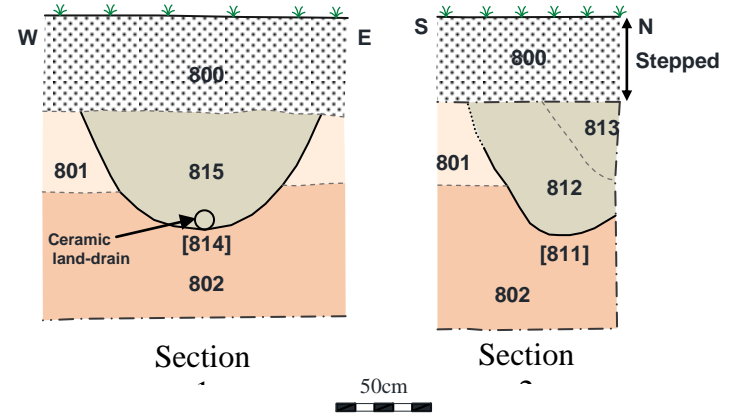
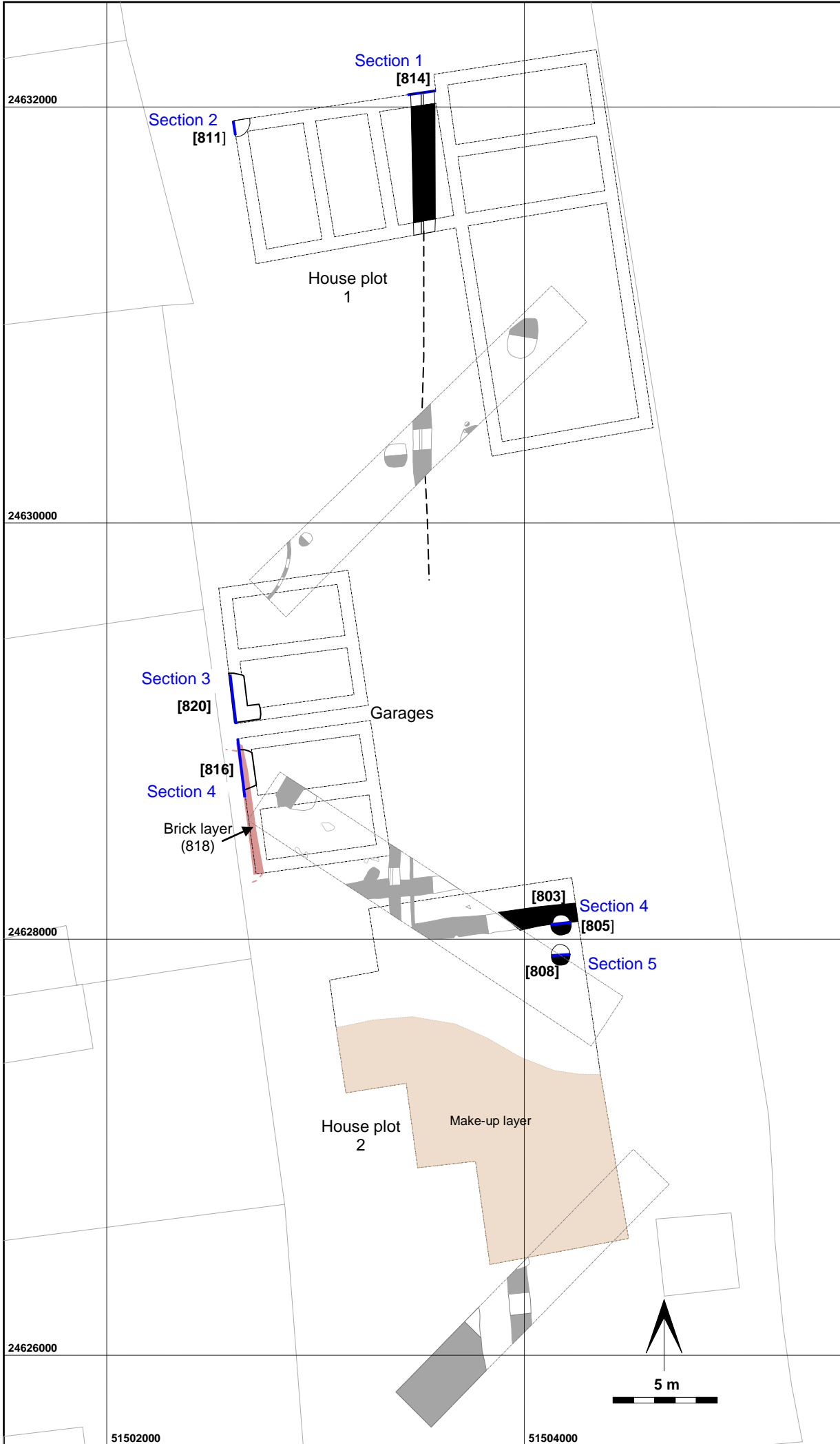
Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15076: Northing: 46280)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15070: Northing: 46260)

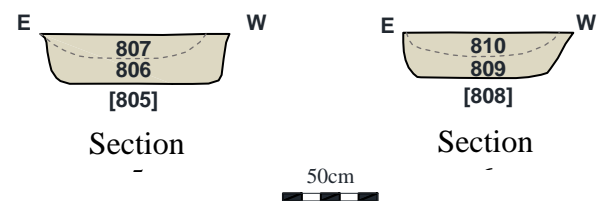
Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of Area B1

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt C. 0.35-0.36m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt C. 0.47-0.5m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Firm light yellow brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





East-facing section of pit [816] and brick layer (818)



North-facing sections of pits [805] and [808]

- Trial trench (after Heritage Network 2013)
- Archaeological feature; excavated/ unexcavated
- Topsoil
- Subsoil
- Geology

Figure 2: Area A: all-features plan with selected sections

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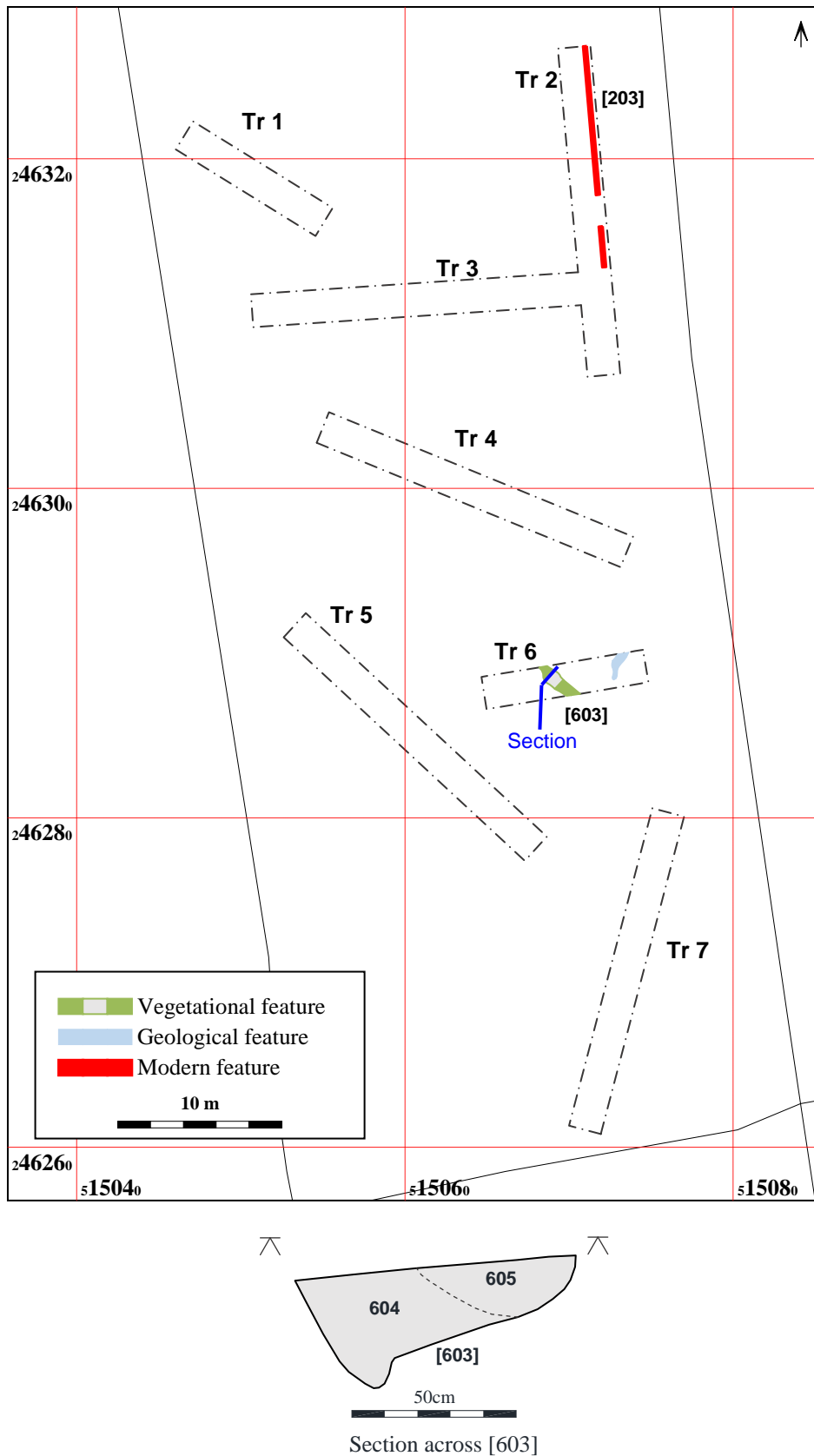


Figure 3: Area B: all-features trial trench evaluation plan

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Plate 1: Trench 1, looking south-east



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking south



Plate 3: Trench 3, looking east



Plate 4: Trench 4, looking north-west



Plate 5: Trench 5, looking north-west



Plate 6: Trench 6, looking west



Plate 7: Trench 7, looking north-east



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