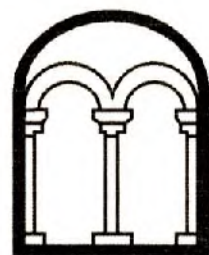


LAND WEST OF VILLAGE FARM  
SPRING LANE  
STAGSDEN  
BEDFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

**Albion**  
archaeology



**LAND WEST OF VILLAGE FARM  
SPRING LANE  
STAGSDEN  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Project: SL3356  
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Gareth Shane and Ian Turner	Gary Edmondson	Drew Shotliff

3rd August 2018

On behalf of:  
Mr and Mrs G Newman



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## ***Contents***

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<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 Project Background	4
1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology	4
1.3 Archaeological Background	5
1.4 Project Objectives	6
<b>2. METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Methodological Standards	7
2.2 Trial Trenching	7
<b>3. RESULTS</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 Introduction	9
3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits	9
3.3 Archaeological Features	9
<b>4. CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>11</b>
4.1 Summary of Results	11
4.2 Significance of Results	11
<b>5. BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY</b>	<b>13</b>

### ***List of Tables***

Table 1: Summary of features by Trench

### ***List of Figures***

Figure 1: Site location plan

Figure 2: 1883 first edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map

Figure 3: All-features plan and sections

Figure 4: Selected images 1 and 2

Figure 5: Selected images 3 and 4

Figure 6: Selected image 5

*The figures are bound at the back of the report.*



## 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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## Acknowledgements

*The project was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Vanessa Clarke (Bedford Borough Council Senior Archaeological Officer). The fieldwork was undertaken by Gary Edmondson, Gareth Shane and Ian Turner with the help of ecologist Jacqui Green. This report has been prepared by Gareth Shane and Ian Turner. 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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## Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

BBC	Bedford Borough Council
CI/A	Chartered Institute <i>for</i> Archaeologists
HER	Historic Environment Record
HET	Historic Environment Team of BBC
LPA	Local Planning Authority
PDA	Proposed development area
SAO	Senior Archaeological Officer
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Brown & Co Property & Business Consultants LLP submitted a pre-planning enquiry to Bedford Borough Council for a residential development at Land West of Village Farm, Spring Lane, Stagsden, Bedfordshire. The pre-application response (18/00086/PREAPP) received from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) confirmed the recommendation of the Senior Archaeological Officer (SAO) of Bedford Borough Council's Historic Environment Team (BBC HET) that an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site was required due to its archaeological potential. The BBC HET issued a brief setting out the parameters of the required work.*

*Albion was commissioned to undertake the evaluation, formulating a trenching strategy and written scheme of investigation that targeted those areas of potential developmental impact — the house plots and access road.*

*The trial trenching took place between 18th and 20th July 2018, in a period of extremely dry weather. At the time of the evaluation the site comprised mown grassland, though previously the area had been under arable cultivation. Initially the area was checked by an ecologist due to the possible presence of Great Crested Newts from a nearby pond. Once checked, the trenches were opened in the presence of the ecologist. Trench 1 at the western margin of the site was not opened, following consultation with the ecologist and SAO, due to the proximity of a hedge and pond, which could impact the movement of newts.*

*The evaluation revealed a small number of undated features, comprising two truncated ditches, a smaller gully, a possible tree-throw and deposits associated with an infilled modern pond. All of the features had been affected by general truncation associated with former arable cultivation of the land. A very small assemblage of finds was recovered from the ploughsoil in the vicinity of the infilled pond, comprising small, single pottery sherds of modern and medieval date, as well as animal bone fragments. A tiny, abraded crumb of early medieval pottery was also recovered from the ditch in Trench 9.*

*Overall, the findings of the evaluation suggest that the site contains sparse archaeological remains of no more than negligible to local significance; they have no potential to address regional research objectives.*

*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 site. However, these remains are not significant and, therefore, the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development is assessed as negligible.*

*The project archive will be deposited at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession number BEDFM 2018.31). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no. albionar1-317739) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 **Project Background**

Brown & Co Property & Business Consultants LLP submitted a pre-planning enquiry to Bedford Borough Council for a residential development at Land West of Village Farm, Spring Lane, Stagsden, Bedfordshire.

The pre-application response (18/00086/PREAPP) received from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) confirmed the recommendation of the Senior Archaeological Officer of Bedford Borough Council's Historic Environment Team (BBC HET) that an archaeological trial-trench evaluation of the site was required due to its archaeological potential. The BBC HET issued a brief setting out the parameters of the required work (BBC 2018).

Albion was commissioned to undertake the evaluation, formulating a trenching strategy and written scheme of investigation (WSI) that targeted those areas of potential developmental impact — the house plots and access road (Albion 2018).

The results of the evaluation will be used to inform the LPA's assessment of the potential developmental impact on archaeological remains.

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

Stagsden is a small historic village and civil parish in north-west Bedfordshire, 6.7km south-west of Bedford and c.16km north-east of Milton Keynes. The village is bypassed to the east by the A422 and is centred on the parish church of St Leonard.

The proposed development area (PDA) is located c.120m to the east of St Leonard's Church and comprises c.1.5ha of pasture land (Figure 1). Only c. 0.65ha of the application area will be subject to residential development. The remainder will be retained as green space, combining a village green and a wildlife habitat.

The PDA is centred on SP 98375 489674 and slopes down gently from west to east from 60–50m OD. It is bounded on all sides by hedgerows, interspersed with mature trees. In the east it is further bounded by Spring Lane and in the north by High Street. The western side is bounded by the rear gardens of properties fronting onto High Street. The southern side is adjacent to fields/pasture.

The underlying bedrock is Peterborough Member – Mudstone, formed c. 164–166 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Overlying superficial deposits comprise Oadby Member Diamicton, clay and silty clay with subordinate lenses of sand and gravel dating back to ice age conditions of the Quaternary Period. In the east the PDA edges onto sand and siltstone from the Kellways Sand Member group, which also date to the Jurassic Period<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed: 21/05/2018]



### 1.3 Archaeological Background

The following information is taken from Heritage Gateway<sup>2</sup>, Historic England<sup>3</sup> and OS maps, which are available online<sup>4</sup>, and from the brief issued by the LPA (BBC 2018). It considers heritage assets within a 500m radius of the PDA.

Historical maps indicate that the majority of the PDA has been under agricultural cultivation for most of the post-medieval period. On the first edition OS map published in 1883 (Figure 2), the northern part of the PDA was part of a field extending all the way to the back of the properties along High Street. Two ponds are depicted within the field and there are two properties west of Gate Cottage (HER6941) at the northern boundary, both showing multiple buildings. The southern section was recorded as two narrow rectangular fields.

On subsequent maps the western section of the northern part of the PDA has been cordoned-off to create smaller parcels and to establish the current western boundary of the PDA. The properties west of Gate Cottage on the northern road frontage are no longer depicted on the second edition OS map. The smaller of the two ponds on the boundary to the southern section of the PDA is no longer depicted after 1926; however, its location falls within the part of the PDA intended for residential development.

No 1 High Street or Gate Cottage (HER6941) is an 18th-century cottage at the northern boundary of the PDA, on the corner of High Street and Spring Lane. A number of Buildings of Local Significance are located within the vicinity of the PDA. These comprise 23 High Street/Manor Cottage (HER6939) to the north-west and to the east, on the opposite side of Spring Lane, the site of an 18th-century cottage (HER6922) and the Listed Buildings of Village Farm (NHLE1114397) and barn (NHLE1161146), a 17th-century farmhouse and 18th-century barn respectively. There are nine other Listed Buildings within the village, mostly clustered along High Street to the west of the PDA.

Also on the opposite side of Spring Lane from the PDA is one (HER7261) of five Lionhead Standpipes that are known from Stagsden.

The northern part of the PDA lies within the medieval settlement envelope of Stagsden as described within the HER data (HER16882). The medieval settlement envelope extends mainly along High Street and Church Lane with the 13th–15th-century parish church of St Leonard (NHLE1161056) at its core. Another area of medieval occupation is known c.300m to the east of the PDA (HER2558). Other medieval heritage assets are known at Moat Close (HER7558) on Church Lane, a possible medieval moat, c.250m to the north-west of the PDA and the find-spot of a Viking ingot (HER21856), c.100m north-west of the PDA. An area of cropmarks (HER16522) to the south-west of Stagsden is thought to date from the medieval to post-medieval period.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/> [accessed 22/05/2018]

<sup>3</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/map-search> [accessed 22/05/2018]

<sup>4</sup> <http://maps.nls.uk/geo/find> [accessed 22/05/2018]



In the Domesday Survey of 1086, Stagsden is recorded as a very large settlement with four entries, totalling 45 households, a tax value of 10 monetary units and woodland to sustain 180 pigs<sup>5</sup>.

Evidence for prehistoric occupation has been recorded within the wider area of Stagsden in archaeological investigations undertaken in conjunction with the A422 bypass. Here, evidence for Iron Age / Romano-British settlement was identified to the east of the PDA.

HER2555 also records possible Roman foundations on the eastern boundary of the PDA, reportedly found in 1965 during the excavation of sewer trench; however, no hard evidence was collected to support this interpretation. Two more find-spots of Roman artefacts have been recorded — a Roman brooch (MBB21164) discovered to the west of the PDA and a second brooch discovered to the north (MBB19347).

#### 1.4 **Project Objectives**

The principal purpose of the archaeological field 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 HET to evaluate the significance of the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains that might survive within the site.

The significance of any archaeological remains uncovered during the evaluation is 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).

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<sup>5</sup> <http://opendomesday.org/place/SP9849/stagsden/> [accessed 22/05/2018]





## 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 2018.31). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-317739) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.

### 2.2 *Trial Trenching*

The trial trenching took place between 18th and 20th July 2018 in a period of extremely dry weather. At the time of the evaluation the site comprised mown grassland, though previously the area had been under arable cultivation.

Initially the area was checked by an ecologist due to the possible presence of Great Crested Newts from a nearby pond. Once checked, with no newts being found, the trenches were opened in the presence of the ecologist, by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. Eight of the nine 15m-long trenches were opened; Trench 1 at the western margin of the site was not opened, following consultation with the ecologist and SAO, due to the proximity of a hedge and pond, which could impact the movement of newts. Also the foul sewer known to cross the area was located and found to be considerably further from the hedge than anticipated — it would have bisected Trench 1.



Each trench had ramps at the ends to provide access for staff and to allow a means of egress for any wildlife that got in. The trenches were positioned evenly across the site to test the areas affected by the proposed development within the PDA (Figure 1).

All excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion Archaeology staff. 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. Once recording was completed and permission to backfill the trenches has been received from the SAO, the ecologist returned to monitor the backfilling.



### 3. RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

All deposits revealed within the trial trenches are summarised in Table 1, the text below and shown on Figure 3. Each trench was assigned a block of contexts; as Trench 1 was not opened, this commenced at (200) for Trench 2, (300) for Trench 3 etc. Context numbers in round brackets refer to fills or layers (\*\*\*). Cuts are defined by square brackets [\*\*\*]. Detailed context information is provided in Appendix 1; the analysis of the sparse finds assemblage is integrated into the text of Section 3.3.

#### 3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The overburden across the site comprised friable mid-grey-brown silty clay to dark brown clay-silt topsoil (200)–(800). It was generally 0.3–0.4m thick, although in Trench 3 it was up to 0.58m thick. This material represents a former ploughsoil. A small assemblage of finds was recovered from (200), possibly derived from adjacent modern pond deposits. The mid-yellow-brown to yellow-grey clay-silt subsoil was 0.1–0.23m thick.

The undisturbed geological stratum was generally light yellow-brown silty clay, with patches of chalk flecks, as well as areas of light grey-yellow and mid-grey-orange silty clay. Up to 0.05m of the upper interface of this deposit was removed by machine.

#### 3.3 Archaeological Features

A total of four undated features were revealed – see Table 1 below

Trench	Ditch	Gulley	Tree-throw	Other features
2	-	1	-	Land drain and modern pond
3	1	-	-	Land drain
4	-	-	-	Land drain
5	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	1	-
7	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-
9	1	-	-	Land drain
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	

**Table 1:** Summary of features by Trench

##### 3.3.1 Undated ditches and gulley

The truncated remains of two ditches were identified in Trenches 3 and 9, whilst a smaller gulley was identified in Trench 2 (Figure 3).

A shallow linear ditch [303] was identified in the western part of Trench 3. It was aligned NNW–SSE. It was 1.29m wide with an asymmetrical profile and uneven base, up to 0.16m deep (Figure 3: section 3; Figure 4: image 1). It was filled with firm dark brown-grey silty clay, with moderate stones (304). This deposit merged into the underlying geological stratum. No finds were recovered from the fill. The ditch was truncated by a modern land drain [305] on a contrasting alignment.



Towards the eastern end of Trench 9 were the truncated remains of ditch [903]. It was aligned roughly N–S. It was 2m wide and up to 0.4m deep with convex sides and a flat base (Figure 3: section 5; Figure 4: image 2). The ditch had two fills; the lower fill (904) comprised light orange-grey clay, up to 0.3m thick, with occasional small stones. A small number of undiagnostic animal bone fragments were recovered from this deposit. Above this was a firm mid-orange-grey clay silt (905), up to 0.3m thick. The ditch was intersected by a land drain [906] on a contrasting alignment.

Gulley [203] lay towards the south-east end of Trench 2. It was aligned roughly N–S. It was up to 0.48 wide and 0.18m deep with a concave profile (Figure 3: sections 1 and 2; Figure 5: image 3). The homogenous yellow-brown silty clay fill (204) contained occasional charcoal flecks and small lumps. This fill probably derived from erosion of the sides of the gulley. No datable finds were recovered.

### 3.3.2 Tree-throw

Located towards the north end of Trench 6, irregular feature [603] was at least 0.92m long and extended 0.8m into the trench. The feature had an asymmetrical profile and undulating base, < 0.3m deep (Figure 3: section 4; Figure 5: image 4). Primary fill (604) was light orange-grey clay, sealed by a firm mid-orange-grey silty clay (605). No finds were recovered from this feature.

### 3.3.3 Modern pond and associated deposits

Pond [206] was clipped by the western ramp of Trench 2, revealing the yellow-brown clay capping deposit (207), which was up to 0.2m thick. It sealed a distinctive dark deposit (208) that was at least 0.2m thick and contained frequent chalk flecks (Figure 6: image 5).

Extending to the east of the pond was a distinctive dark deposit (205), up to 0.16m thick, which contained frequent chalk flecks. This contrasted with the typical ploughsoil. It was very similar to the main exposed fill of pond [206] and is considered to be material derived from occasional cleaning-out of the pond.

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## 4. CONCLUSIONS

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### 4.1 *Summary of Results*

The evaluation revealed a small number of undated features, comprising two ditches on similar roughly N-S alignments, a gully, a possible tree-throw and deposits associated with an infilled modern pond. The ditches, although shallow, would not appear to be furrows as they did not follow the slope of the land and were intersected by land drains (two of the small number identified across the site) on contrasting alignments. Land drains from later periods are often inserted into former furrows for more efficient land-drainage, reinforcing the conclusion that these features are shallow ditches.

All of the revealed features had been affected by general truncation associated with former arable cultivation of the land. A very small finds assemblage was recovered from the ploughsoil in the vicinity of the infilled pond in Trench 2, comprising single modern and early medieval pottery sherds (5g; respectively fabrics P100 and B07<sup>6</sup>) and an oyster shell (7g). Two animal limb bone and tooth fragments (8g) and an abraded crumb of early medieval pottery (1g; fabric C59A) were recovered from the primary fill of the Trench 9 ditch.

### 4.2 *Significance of Results*

Overall, the findings of the evaluation suggest that the site contains sparse archaeological remains of no more than negligible to local significance; they have no potential to address regional research objectives.

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 not significant and, therefore, the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development is assessed as negligible.

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<sup>6</sup> Pottery fabrics defined in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic type series



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## **6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY**

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**Trench: 2**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 17.70 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.7 m. Max: 0.7 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 98336: Northing: 48948)

**OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 98353: Northing: 48941)

**Reason: Assess archaeological potential within proposed house plot**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay 0.35 - 0.49m thick. Contains a small quantity of pottery.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay 0.16 - 0.24m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Gulley	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.48m, max depth 0.18m, min length 2.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Fill	Friable yellow brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk Contained occasional charcoal flecks and lumps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Layer	Friable dark grey silty clay moderate flecks chalk Up to 0.16m thick. Possibly associated with cleaning of adjacent pond [206]. Truncated by land drain [209].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Pond	Irregular sides: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.8m, min depth 0.36m, min length 1.6m Cut for modern infilled pond at the western limit of the trench; shown on historic maps.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Upper fill	Firm yellow brown silty clay Distinctive clay capping of the pond up to 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Main fill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay moderate flecks chalk At least 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Land drain	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 0.56m, min length 1.9m Contains 4.5" diameter ceramic land drain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown silty clay Mixed backfill of land drain pipe trench. Also contains friable grey brown topsoil as part of trench backfill.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





**Trench: 3**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.7 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 98355: Northing: 48960)

**OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 98369: Northing: 48955)

**Reason: Assess archaeological potential within proposed route for access road**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt 0.47 - 0.58m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Friable mid yellow grey silty clay 0.1 - 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown clay moderate flecks chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.29m, max depth 0.16m, min length 2.9m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Land drain	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.32m, min length 4.48m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 4**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 98370: Northing: 48937)

**OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 98355: Northing: 48934)

**Reason: Assess archaeological potential within proposed house plot**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
400	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay 0.36 - 0.39m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Land drain	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 0.19m, max length 2.1m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Fill	Yellow brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench:** 5

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 15.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 98382; Northing: 48929)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 98393; Northing: 48919)

**Reason:** Assess archaeological potential within proposed house plot

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt Thickness 0.3 - 0.45m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Firm mid yellow grey silty clay Thickness 0.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Firm light grey yellow clay occasional flecks chalk Located in northern part of trench	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Natural	Firm mid yellow grey clay Confined to SE area of trench	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 6**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 98403: Northing: 48950)

**OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 98396: Northing: 48937)

**Reason: Assess archaeological potential within proposed house plot**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
600	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones Thickness 0.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Firm mid yellow grey silty clay Thickness 0.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay moderate flecks chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Treethrow	Irregular sides: assymetrical base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.8m, min depth 0.3m, max length 0.92m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Primary fill	Plastic light orange grey clay occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.24m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Secondary fill	Firm mid orange grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench:** 7

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 15.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 98391: Northing: 48963)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 98380: Northing: 48952)

**Reason:** Assess archaeological potential within proposed route for access road

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Friable grey brown clay silt Thickness 0.37 - 0.42m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Friable mid yellow brown silty clay Thickness 0.18 - 0.22m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 8**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 98405: Northing: 48973)

**OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 98409: Northing: 48953)

**Reason: Assess archaeological potential within proposed house plot**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
800	Topsoil	Friable grey brown silty clay Thickness 0.31 - 0.33m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	Subsoil	Mid yellow brown clay silt Thickness 0.2 - 0.23m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 9**

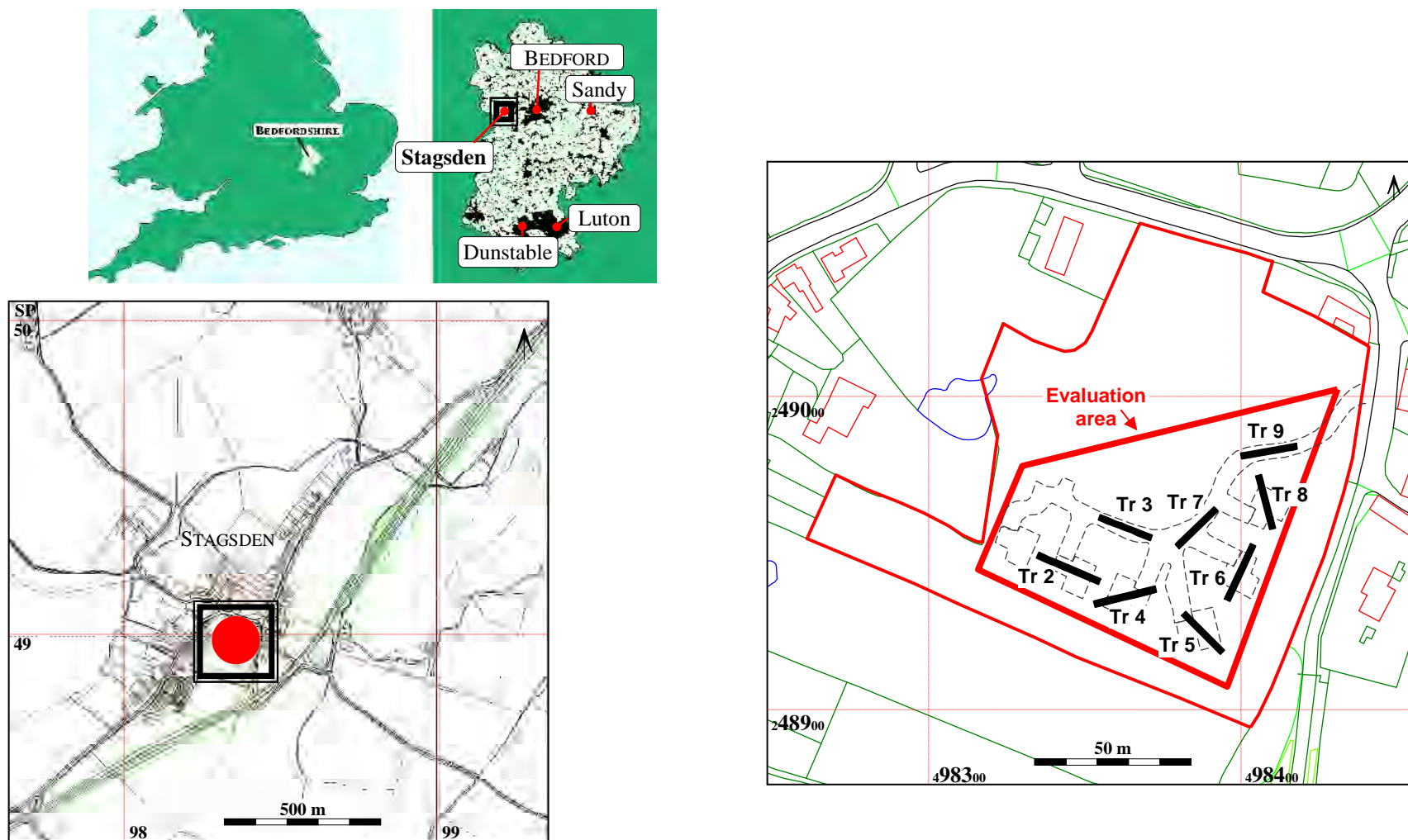
**Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.28 m. Max: 0.3 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 98416: Northing: 48983)

**OS Grid Ref.: SP** (Easting: 98401: Northing: 48981)

**Reason: Assess archaeological potential within proposed route for access road**

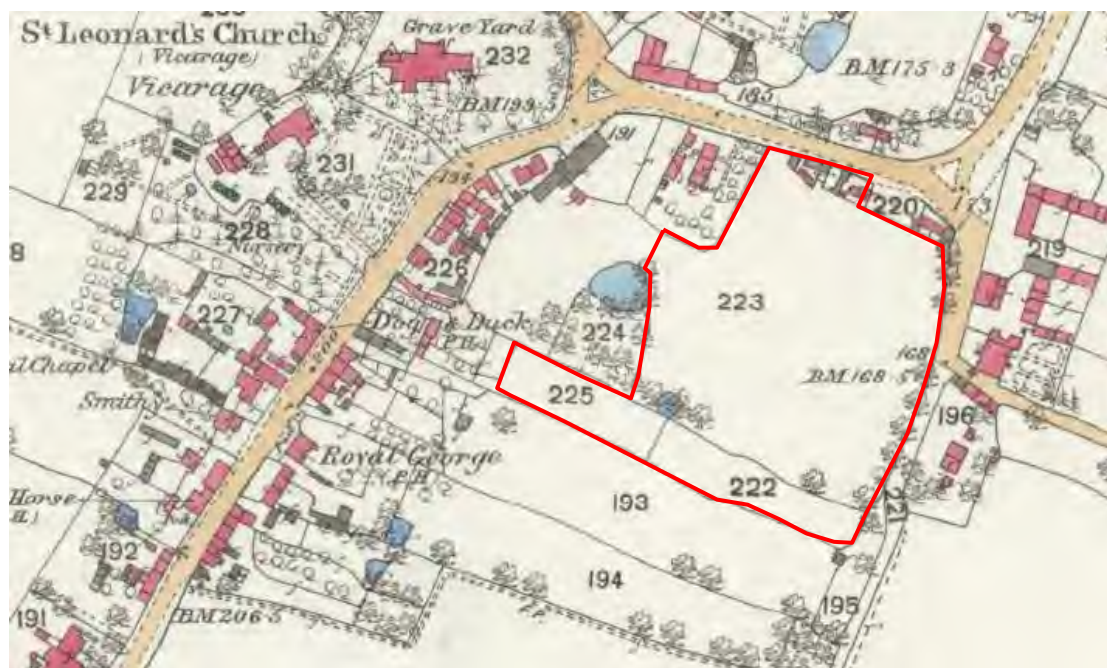
Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Topsoil	Friable dark grey clay silt occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.28 - 0.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
901	Subsoil	Firm light orange grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.27 - 0.28m Truncated by ditch [903].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
902	Natural	Firm mid grey orange clay occasional small-large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
903	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: convex base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.4m, min length 1.7m Truncates subsoil (901)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
904	Primary fill	Plastic light orange grey clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness up to 0.3m. Deposit contained a small quantity of animal bone.and a crumb of pottery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
905	Secondary fill	Firm mid orange grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness up to 0.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
906	Land drain		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
907	Fill	Mid yellow grey clay silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



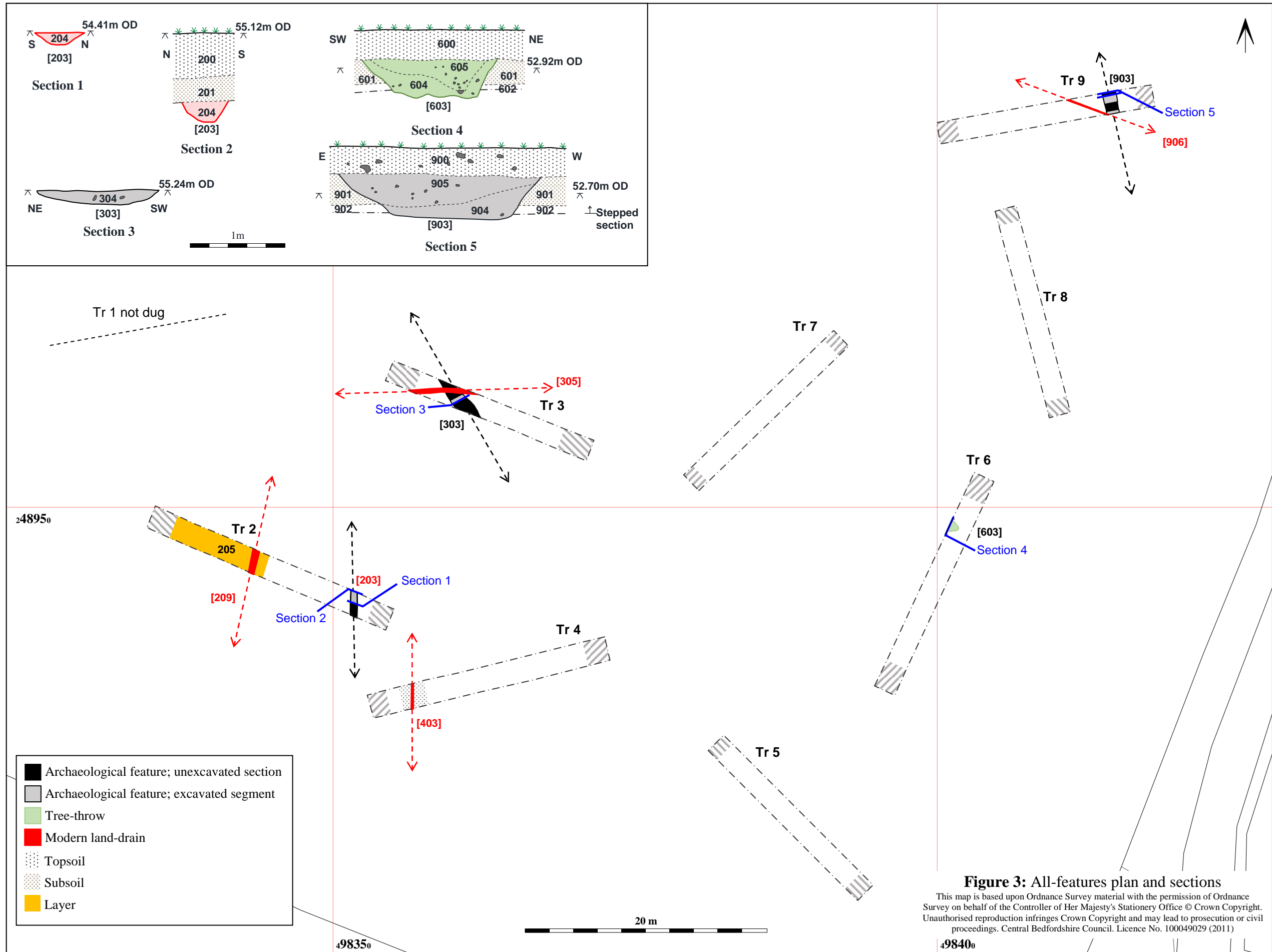
**Figure 1: Site location plan**

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**Figure 2:** 1883 first edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (location of PDA is approximate)





**Image 1:** Excavated segment through ditch [303] in Trench 3 (scale 40cm in 10cm divisions)



**Image 2:** Excavated segment through shallow ditch [903] in Trench 9 (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

**Figure 4:** Selected images 1 and 2



**Image 3:** Excavated segment through gully [203] in Trench 2 (scale 40cm in 10cm divisions)



**Image 4:** Excavated segment through possible tree-throw [603] in Trench 6. This was originally thought to be a pit but when the other part was examined, the irregular nature suggested uprooting of a tree (scale 1m in 50cm divisions).

**Figure 5:** Selected images 3 and 4



**Image 5:** General view of the western end of Trench 2  
Showing land drain and deposits associated with the modern  
pond [206]

**Figure 6:** Selected image 5

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