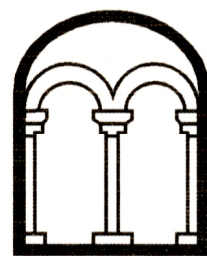


**LAND ADJACENT TO 156 HIGH STREET  
RISELEY  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION**

**Albion**  
archaeology



**LAND ADJACENT TO 156 HIGH STREET  
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BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION**

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Compiled by	Edited by	Approved by
Allan King	Ian Turner	Drew Shotliff

19th February 2020

Produced for:  
Mr George Davies



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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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## Acknowledgements

*The project was commissioned by Mr George Davies and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Vanessa Clarke, Bedford Borough Council Archaeologist.*

*The fieldwork was undertaken by Allan King (Archaeological Supervisor), and Irene Sala (Archaeological Assistant Supervisor), under the management of Ian Turner (Project Officer) and Wesley Keir (Project Manager). This report has been prepared by Allan King (Supervisor), with contributions from Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). The figures have been produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).*

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1.0	19/02/2020	n/a

## Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

BBC	Bedford Borough Council
HER	Bedford Borough Historic Environment Record
CI/A	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists



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LPA	Local Planning Authority
OD	Ordnance Datum
PDA	Proposed development area
SAO	BBC Senior Archaeological Officer
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*A planning application (19/01776/FUL) was submitted to Bedford Borough Council for the erection of four two-bedroom retirement bungalows, two three-bedroom retirement bungalows and allotments at Land adjacent to 156 High Street, Riseley, Bedfordshire, MK44 1DR.*

*Bedford Borough Council's Senior Archaeological Officer (SAO) advised the LPA that the proposed development area (PDA) lay within a locally designated Area of Archaeological Interest and that a pre-determination archaeological evaluation was required in order to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains and to establish their significance. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the SAO.*

*This report presents the results of the archaeological field evaluation.*

*Archaeological features were revealed in three trial trenches in the NW half of the PDA. These included seven ditches, some of which produced a small number of pottery sherds that broadly date the features to the medieval period. Two additional ditches were present, one of uncertain later date, the other likely to be post-medieval/modern. Trenches 4, 5 and 6 in the SE half of the PDA revealed no archaeological features.*

*The four parallel ditches on a NE–SW alignment in Trench 2 probably represent a succession of recuts to a significant boundary, running on a similar alignment to the High Street c.40m to the north-west. Two ditches, in Trenches 1 and 3 were on an approximately perpendicular NW–SE alignment. These ditches may represent a mix of boundary/drainage features within a medieval 'plot'. The plot would have fronted on to the High Street, a route-way which is likely to be of considerable antiquity.*

*An additional ditch of uncertain date may have had a drainage function. The post-medieval/modern ditch may represent a later plot boundary.*

*Although the PDA lies within the postulated extent of the medieval settlement within Riseley, the lack of features such as pits or post-holes within the trenches and the paucity of artefacts tend to suggest that the site lies on the periphery of the medieval settlement, rather than within the settlement core. As such, the remains within the PDA have only limited potential to address identified research themes regarding the origins and development of medieval villages (Oake 2007, 14).*

*The project archive will be deposited with The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession No. BEDFM 2020.03). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (ref: albionar1-380067) in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Project Background*

A planning application (19/01776/FUL) was submitted to Bedford Borough Council for the erection of four two-bedroom retirement bungalows, two three-bedroom retirement bungalows and allotments at Land adjacent to 156 High Street, Riseley, Bedfordshire, MK44 1DR.

Bedford Borough Council's Senior Archaeological Officer (SAO) advised the LPA that the proposed development area (PDA) lay within a locally designated Area of Archaeological Interest and that, therefore, a pre-determination archaeological evaluation was required in order to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains and to establish their significance. This approach is in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework – Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (MHCLG 2019).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Mr George Davies to carry out the evaluation in line with the SAO's requirements.

This report presents the findings of the trial-trench evaluation within the PDA. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2020) approved by the SAO.

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

The village and civil parish of Riseley lies in north Bedfordshire, c.13km north of Bedford and c.9km south-east of Rushden.

Riseley is a linear, roadside settlement in a shallow river valley formed by the Riseley Brook, a NE-flowing tributary of the River Kym. The c.0.5ha PDA lies towards the north-east end of the village on the south side of High Street, centred on grid reference TL 0463 6316 (Figure 1). It is situated at a height of c.63m OD on land that slopes down gently to the north-west towards the brook. The PDA is currently a pasture field with a public footpath running along its south-west side.

The underlying geology is Oxford Clay Formation – Mudstone, formed approximately 157 to 166 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. No superficial deposits are recorded. However, the higher ground around Riseley is covered by Oadby Member – Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period under ice age conditions. The Riseley Brook is also associated with linear deposits of river terrace gravels and alluvium.

### 1.3 *Archaeological Background*

The Bedford Borough Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the PDA is located within a locally designated Area of Archaeological Interest, based on the postulated extent of the medieval settlement of Riseley (MBD17042; HER 17089).

Riseley is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as a fairly large manor with



up to 25 households. This indicates that the settlement has at least late Saxon origins.

Riseley is strung out along the High Street with the medieval parish church c.650m west-south-west of the PDA (MBD/HER1167). A medieval moated site lies c.100m to the north-west of the PDA on the opposite side of the High Street and the Riseley Brook, in a field known as “Hall Close”. The moat is a scheduled monument (National Heritage List for England 100873; DBD1305; HER 347) and consists of a moated enclosure with associated trackways, fishponds and other earthworks, including the headland of a ridge-and-furrow field system. A low ring-shaped bank may be the foundation for a dovecote.

A trackway leads from the moated site up to the Riseley Brook and most likely would have accessed the High Street across a ford in the brook.

There is little existing archaeological information for the origins and evolution of the village, although previous test-pitting has produced medieval pottery at 129a High Street and 123 High Street (EBB927), and further finds of medieval or Roman pottery have been recorded at 170 High Street (MBD11996; HER11996).

The village contains a number of post-medieval listed buildings. The nearest to the PDA lie on the north side of the High Street: an 18th-century house at no. 133; and a probably 17th-century cottage and associated outbuilding at no. 135. The 1793 Riseley enclosure map and the first edition 25-inch OS map both show the PDA as an open field. The site of a former brick and tile works lies immediately to the east of the PDA (HER3023). There are documentary references to brickmaking in Riseley from the 1550s onwards. The references become more detailed from the late 18th century onwards. Production seems to have ceased c.1890.

#### **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 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.

This information will be used by the SAO and the LPA 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 was detailed in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2020), which was approved by the SAO prior to commencement of the work.

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 edn, 2017).
• Bedford Museum	<i>Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedfordshire</i> (2010)
• ClfA	<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)
• Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN3: Archaeological Excavation</i> (2015)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. 2nd ed.</i> (2011)

The archaeological field evaluation was undertaken between 5th and 7th February 2020. A total of six trenches were excavated (Figures 1 and 2). Five trenches were 24m long and 1.5m wide; Trench 3 was 12m long.

The trenches were opened using 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 was encountered first. The spoil heaps were also scanned for the recovery of artefacts.

Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's pro forma sheets. All deposits were assigned a unique context number commencing at 100 for Trench 1, and 200 for Trench 2 etc. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. The trenches were backfilled with the approval of the SAO.

The project archive will be deposited with The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession No. BEDFM 2020.03). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (ref: albionar1-380067) in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.



### 3. RESULTS

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#### 3.1 Introduction

The results of the trial trenching are summarised below and illustrated within Figures 2–7. Where site recording numbers have been used they are distinguished by different bracket styles to indicate feature number = [\*\*\*] and fill number = (\*\*\*). Context numbers reflect the trench number, e.g. [305] is a feature within Trench 3 and, therefore, the trench number is only given where necessary.

Detailed finds information is contained in Appendix 1. Details of all the observed features and deposits are contained in Appendix 2.

#### 3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The overburden generally comprised 0.15–0.34m of dark-grey-brown clay-silt topsoil overlying 0.17–0.37m of mid-brown-grey clay-silt subsoil, which contained occasional fragments of post-medieval/modern roof tile and china. Only in Trench 2 did this differ, where a 0.20m-thick and 4.7m-wide levelling layer (200), consisting of firm light-brown-yellow clay mixed with topsoil, overlay the topsoil. This deposit represents modern in-filling of a hollow that corresponds with underlying ditch [208].

The subsoil overlay undisturbed geological deposits of firm light-brown-yellow clay with patches of firm mid-red-orange sandy-clay and gravel. A deposit of loose mid-yellow-orange sand was revealed in the SW end of Trench 1. Several patches of firm dark brown-grey sandy-clay were present in Trenches 4 and 6. Four of these were partially excavated to confirm that they were geological in nature.

#### 3.3 Archaeological Features and Deposits

##### 3.3.1 Introduction

Archaeological features were revealed in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 in the north-west half of the PDA. The features comprised nine ditches.

Eight of the ditches were sealed by the subsoil. One ditch cut through the subsoil and is judged to be of post-medieval/modern date. The recovered artefact evidence tentatively indicates an early medieval (12th–13th-century) date for the features.

##### 3.3.2 Medieval

Four ditches in Trenches 1 and 2 produced a small number of early medieval pottery sherds. Ditches [206], [208] and [210] were NE–SW aligned. Ditch [109] was on an approximately perpendicular NW–SE alignment (Figure 2).

The ditches ranged from steep concave to asymmetric in profile. They were 0.75–2.5m wide and 0.15–1.1m+ deep (the full depth of ditch [208] was not determined). They typically contained grey-brown to brown-grey silt-clay.



Ditches [206] and [210] produced single sherds of 12th–13th-century pottery. Ditches [109] and [208] produced shelly-ware pottery of probably similar date. Ditch [208] also produced a fragment of metal working slag.

The ditches are interpreted as boundary/drainage ditches. The paucity of the finds assemblage and the abraded condition of the pottery suggests that the features are some distance from any focus of contemporary settlement. The assemblage of datable pottery from the features is limited (single, small sherds in most cases) and could be residual. However, the absence of post-medieval material suggests that the features can be broadly dated to the medieval period.

### **3.3.3 Undated**

Four additional ditches that did not produce any dateable artefacts were identified in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. Ditches [212], [305]/[307] and [111]/[113] were NE–SW aligned. Ditch [303] was on a perpendicular NW–SE alignment.

The ditches ranged from concave to asymmetric in profile. They were 0.5–1.1m wide and 0.15–0.35m deep. They contained deposits that varied from grey-brown to brown-grey silt-clay. Ditch [111] produced small quantities of abraded animal bone and fuel ash slag. Ditch [307] contained a fragment of ferrous slag.

Although undated by artefact evidence, these ditches are likely to be contemporary with the medieval ditches, based on their matching alignments, proximity and similar deposits. Ditch [305]/[307] may represent a continuation of one of the ditches seen in Trench 2.

Ditch [111]/[113] truncated ditch [109] and contained a deposit distinct from the other ditches, suggesting it is of later, uncertain, date.

### **3.3.4 Post-medieval/modern**

Ditch [103] in Trench 1 clearly cut through the subsoil on a NW–SE alignment. It had near-vertical sides with a single step on either side. It was not fully excavated but was augered to its full depth. It was 2.52m wide, 1.2m deep and contained brown-grey clay-silt, a nail (with little corrosion) and two fragments of metal working slag (not retained).

The ditch is judged to be of post-medieval/modern date based on the fact that it cut the subsoil, the relative ‘looseness’ of its fill and the good condition of the nail that was contained within it.

### **3.3.5 Tree-throws/root-holes**

Three tree-throws and root-holes were investigated in Trenches 1 and 2. They were irregular in plan and profile and were up to 0.18m deep. Tree-throws [107] and [204] produced small amounts of probable early medieval pottery.



#### 4. CONCLUSIONS AND SIGNIFICANCE

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Archaeological features were revealed in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 in the north-west half of the PDA. They included seven ditches, some of which produced a small number of pottery sherds that broadly date the features to the medieval period. Two additional ditches were present, one of uncertain later date, the other likely to be of post-medieval/modern date. Trenches 4, 5 and 6 in the south-east half of the PDA revealed no archaeological features.

The four parallel ditches on a NE–SW alignment in Trench 2 probably represent a succession of recuts to a significant boundary, running on a similar alignment to the High Street c.40m to the north-west. Two ditches in Trenches 1 and 3 were on an approximately perpendicular NW–SE alignment. These ditches may represent a mix of boundary and drainage features within a medieval ‘plot’. The plot would have fronted on to the High Street, a route-way which is likely to be of considerable antiquity.

An additional ditch of uncertain date may have had a drainage function. The post-medieval/modern ditch may represent a later plot boundary.

Although the PDA lies within the postulated extent of the medieval settlement within Riseley, the lack of features such as pits or post-holes within the trenches and the paucity of artefacts tend to suggest that the site lies on the periphery of the medieval settlement, rather than within the settlement core. As such, the remains within the PDA have only limited potential to address identified research themes regarding the origins and development of medieval villages (Oake 2007, 14).



## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 6. APPENDIX 1: FINDS SUMMARY

### 6.1 Introduction

Eight features across three trenches yielded a small assemblage comprising pottery, ferrous slag and animal bone (Table 1). No finds were recovered from Trenches 4–6.

Tr.	Feature		Fill	Date range	Finds summary
1	107	Tree-throw	108	Undated	Pottery (7g)
	109	Ditch	110	12th-13th century	Pottery (5g)
	111	Ditch	112	Undated	Animal bone (6g)
2	204	Tree-throw	205	12th-13th century	Pottery (12g)
	206	Ditch	207	12th-13th century	Pottery (14g)
	208	Ditch	209	Undated	Pottery (29g); ferrous slag (209g)
	210	Ditch	211	12th-13th century	Pottery (4g)
3	307	Ditch	308	Undated	Ferrous slag (153g)

**Table 1:** Finds summary by trench and feature

### 6.2 Pottery

Sixteen shell- or sand-tempered pottery sherds (71g) representing eight vessels were collected. Sherds have a low mean weight of 4g and shelly examples survive in poor condition, displaying extensive abrasion and leaching out of inclusions. Fabric types are identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 2).

Fabric code	Common name / date	Sherd No.	Wt. (g)	Feature/Sherd No.
B07	Shelly ware (12th-13th century)	10	28	[109]:1, [204]:7, [206]:2
C01	Sandy ware (12th-13th century)	1	3	[206]:1
C03	Fine sandy ware (12th-13th century)	1	4	[210]:1
UNID	Indeterminate shelly ware	4	36	[107]:1, [208]:3

**Table 2:** Pottery Type Series and quantification

Datable wares collected from ditches [109], [206], [210] and tree throw [204] are early medieval and comprise locally manufactured sandy coarse wares (C01, C03), and shelly wares (B07), the latter known to derive from production centres on the Beds./Bucks./Northants. borders. No feature sherds or diagnostic forms occur.

Four indeterminate shell-tempered sherds (including one of possible St Neots-type ware) recovered from tree throw [107] and ditch [208] may, in all probability, be of similar date, although this cannot be demonstrated with total certainty.

### 6.3 Ferrous Slag

Two undatable pieces of dense ferrous slag (362g), ranging in thickness between 30mm and 40mm were recovered from ditches [208] and [307].

### 6.4 Animal Bone

Undated ditch [111] yielded three eroded pieces of rib (6g), which are too fragmentary to be identified to species.



## **7. APPENDIX 2: TRENCH SUMMARY**

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**Trench: 1**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 24.00 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.59 m. Max: 0.62 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 4618: Northing: 63201)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 4596: Northing: 63192)

**Reason:** To assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.34m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.28m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Firm light brown yellow clay mixed with mid-red-orange sandy clay with frequent small-medium stones and mid-yellow-orange sand at the SW end of the trench.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: stepped dimensions: max breadth 2.52m, max depth 1.2m, min length 1.5m . Not fully excavated. Augered to full depth.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones with occasional patches of firm light brown-yellow clay. 0.72m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Fill	Firm mid brown orange sandy clay moderate small-medium stones . 0.39m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones with occasional patches of firm, light brown-yellow clay. 0.51m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Treethrow	Irregular NW-SE sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.62m, max depth 0.12m, min length 1.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones with occasional patches of firm, mid-yellow-orange sandy clay. 0.12m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
109	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.41m, max depth 0.14m, min length 1.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones . 0.14m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
111	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.52m, max depth 0.23m, min length 4.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones . 0.23m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
113	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.38m, max depth 0.17m, min length 4.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones . 0.17m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





**Trench: 2**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 24.00 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.39 m. Max: 0.47 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 4618: Northing: 63187)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 4634: Northing: 63170)

**Reason:** To assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Levelling layer	Firm light yellow brown clay occasional small-medium stones mixed with friable dark grey-brown clay silt. 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Natural	Firm light brown yellow clay occasional small stones mixed with firm mid-red orange-sandy clay with frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Treethrow	Irregular NW-SE sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.44m, max depth 0.18m, max length 1.03m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones mixed with firm light brown-yellow clay. 0.18m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
206	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.76m, max depth 0.45m, min length 1.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones mixed with firm mid-orange-yellow sandy clay. 0.45m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
208	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep dimensions: max breadth 2.52m, min depth 1.09m, min length 1.5m . Not fully excavated. Augered 0.3m below excavated level, base not reached.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones with occasional patches of firm mid-yellow-orange sandy clay. At least 1.09m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
210	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.08m, max depth 0.26m, min length 1.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
211	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones with occasional patches of firm mid-orange-yellow sandy clay. 0.26m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
212	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.91m, max depth 0.18m, min length 1.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
213	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones mixed with firm mid-orange-yellow sandy clay. 0.18m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 3**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 12.00 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.28 m. Max: 0.47 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 4605: Northing: 63166)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 4605: Northing: 63154)

**Reason: To assess archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.22m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Firm light brown yellow clay occasional small stones mixed with firm mid-red-orange sandy clay with frequent small-medium stones and patches of mid-brown-grey sandy clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: steep base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.13m, min length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones . 0.13m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.07m, min depth 0.17m, min length 2.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones with occasional patches of firm light yellow-brown silty clay. 0.17m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.07m, max depth 0.34m, min length 2.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones with occasional patches of firm light brown-yellow clay. 0.34m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 4**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 24.00 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.59 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 4616: Northing: 63146)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 4639: Northing: 63154)

**Reason: To assess archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.22m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.37m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Firm light brown yellow clay occasional small stones mixed with firm mid-red-orange sandy clay with frequent small-medium stones and patches of firm dark brown-grey sandy clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 5**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 24.00 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.32 m. Max: 0.44 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 4650: Northing: 63162)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 4662: Northing: 63140)

**Reason: To assess archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.16m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.28m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Firm light brown yellow clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 6**

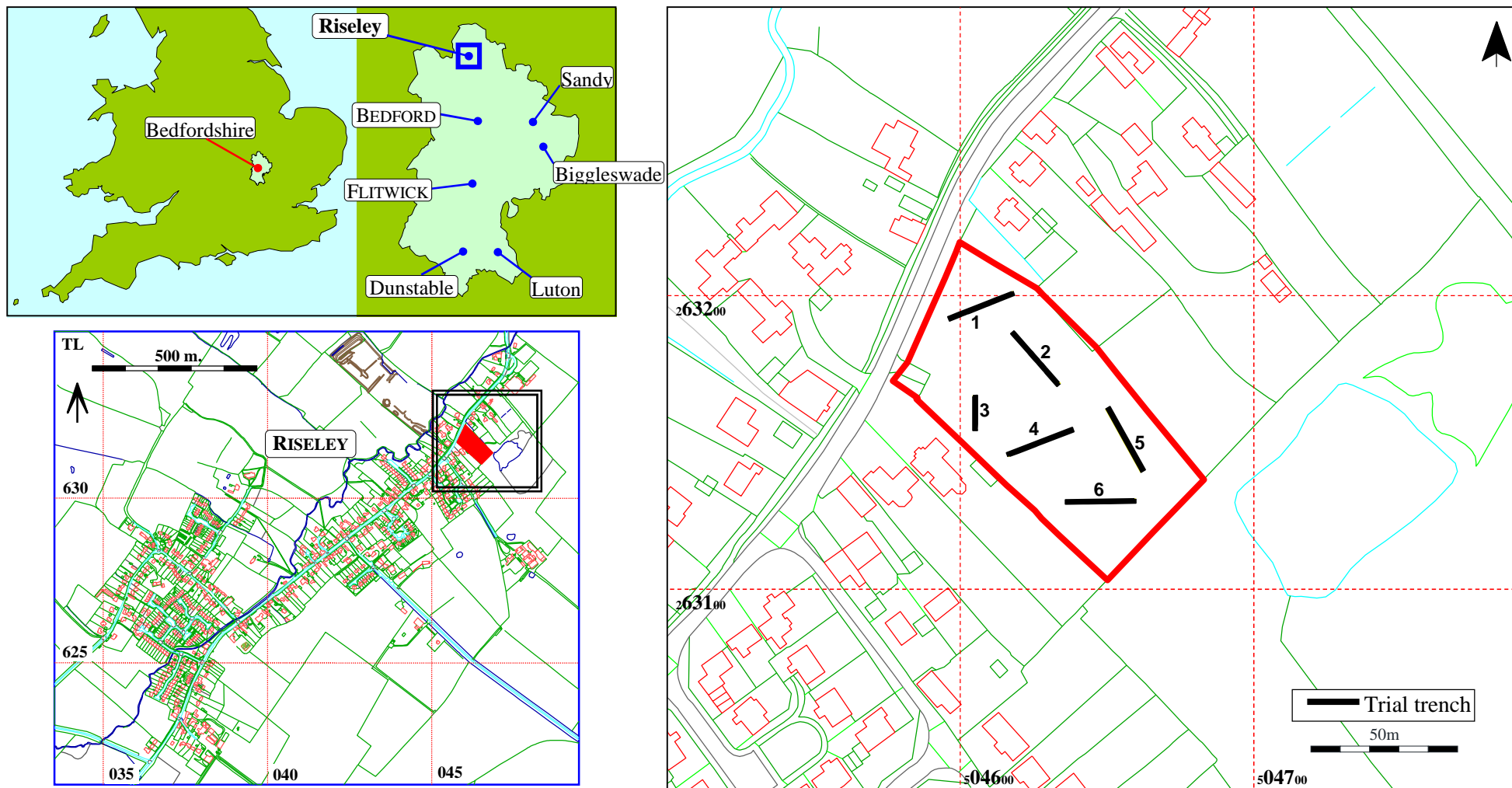
**Max Dimensions: Length: 24.00 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.43 m. Max: 0.48 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 4635: Northing: 63130)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 4660: Northing: 63130)

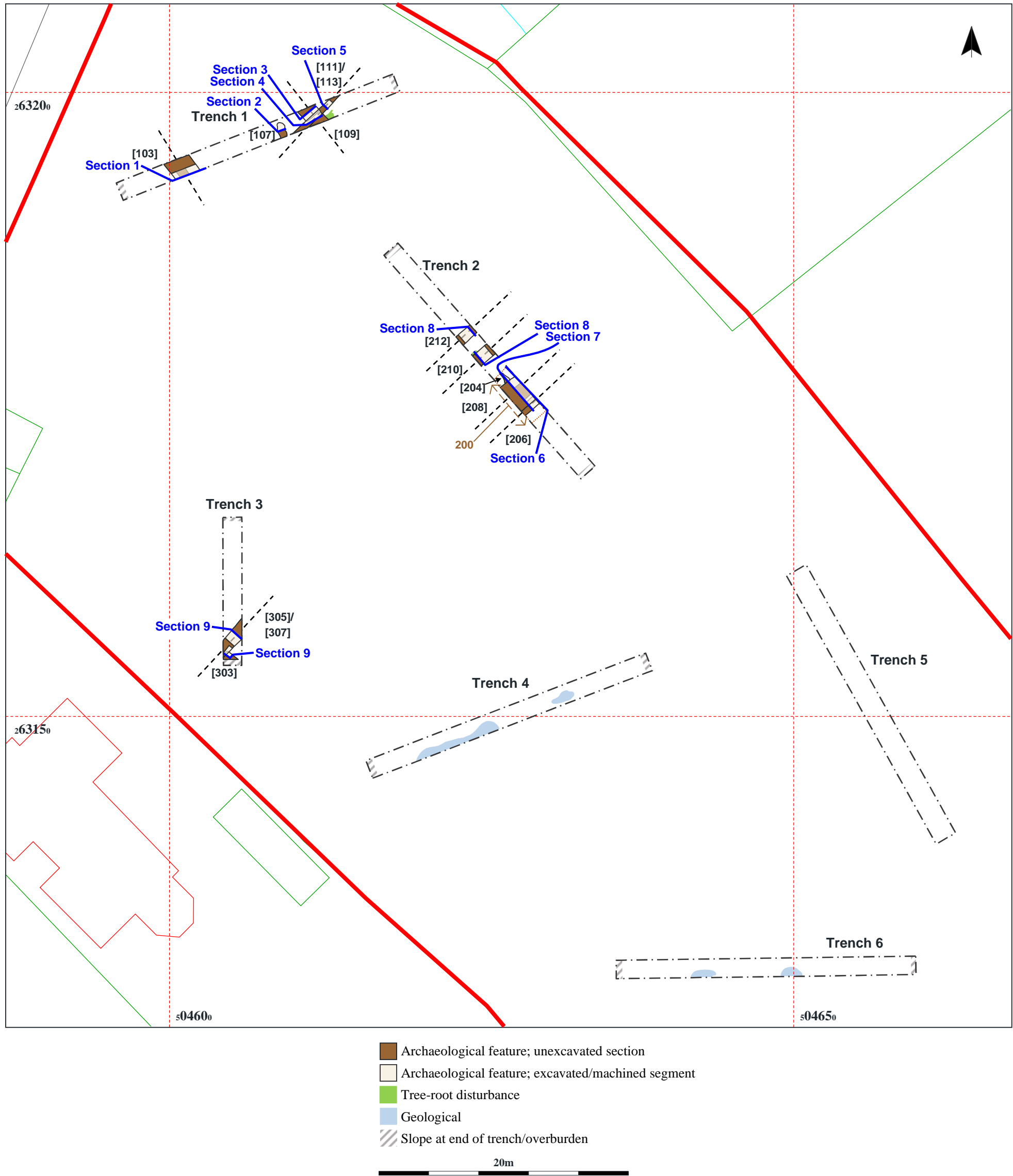
**Reason: To assess archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.23m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones . 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Firm light brown yellow clay occasional small stones mixed with firm mid-red-orange sandy clay with frequent small-medium stones and patches of firm dark brown-grey sandy clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Figure 1: Site and trench location plan**

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**Figure 2: All-features plan**

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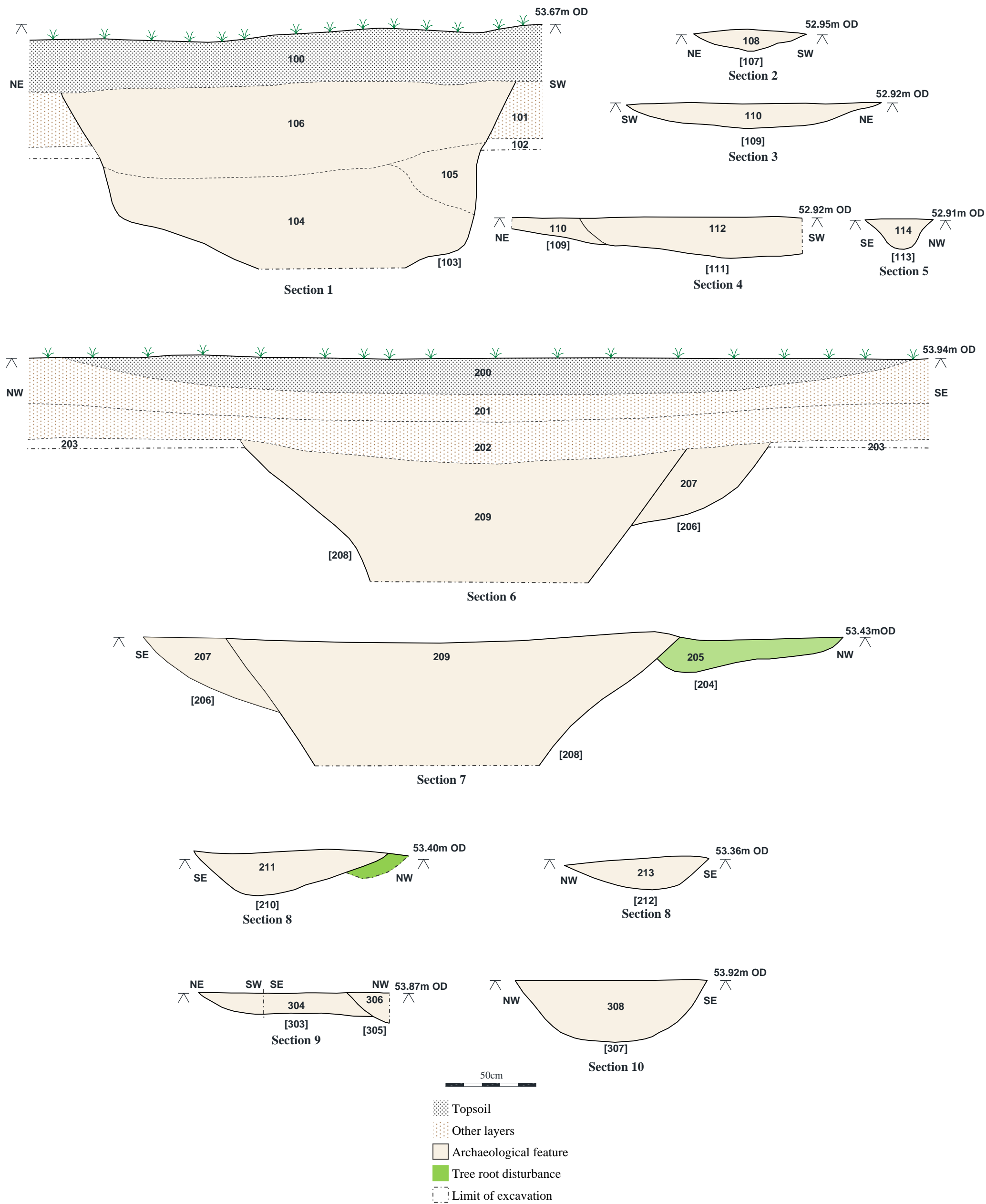
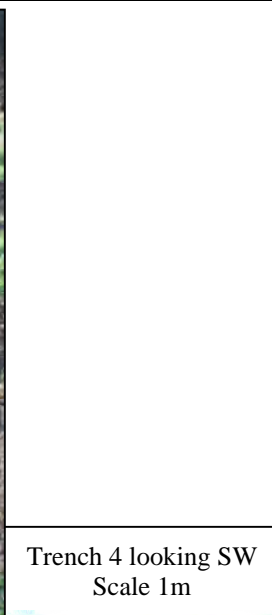


Figure 3: Sections





Trench 1 looking SW  
Scale 1m



Trench 4 looking SW  
Scale 1m



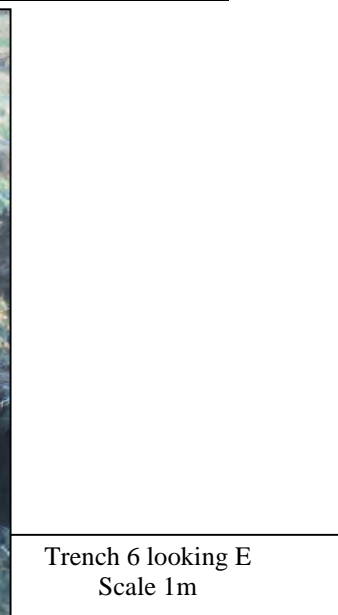
Trench 2 looking NW  
Scale 1m



Trench 5 looking SE  
Scale 1m



Trench 3 looking N  
Scale 1m



Trench 6 looking E  
Scale 1m



**Figure 4:** Trench photographs



Ditch [103] looking SE. Scale 1m



Ditch [113] looking SW. Scale 40cm



Ditch [109] looking NW. Scale 1m



Ditches [109] and [111]/[113] overview looking W. Scale 1m

**Figure 5:** Trench 1 selected photographs





Ditches [206], [208] and layer (200) looking NE. Scale 1m



Ditch [210] looking SW. Scale 1m



Ditches [206], [208], and rooting [204] looking S. Scale 1m

**Figure 6:** Trench 2 selected photographs



Ditch [307] looking NE. Scale 1m



Ditches [303], [305] looking SW. Scale 40cm

**Figure 7:** Trench 3 selected photographs

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