LAND TO THE SOUTH OF THE RUGBY CLUB
WOBURN STREET
AMPTHILL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Project: WSA1634

Document: 2010/76

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Produced for:
Ampthill & District Community Rugby Club

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

The project was commissioned by the Ampthill & District Community Rugby Club and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Hannah Firth, Central Bedfordshire Council's Archaeologist (CBCA).

The fieldwork was undertaken by Christiane Meckseper (Project Officer) and Richard Gregson (Archaeological Supervisor). This report has been prepared by Christiane Meckseper. The contribution on ceramics was written by Anna Slowikowski (Ceramic Artefacts Manager) and the section on other artefacts was written by Holly Duncan (Non-ceramic Artefacts Manager). The report was edited by Joe Abrams (Project Manager) with figures by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

Albion Archaeology is grateful to Nick Ashton for commissioning the project. The kind assistance of Pat Sherry and Barry Muncaster and the provision of the (Ampthill & District Community Rugby Club) clubhouse are gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also due to Gordon Stone for his enthusiasm and for metal detecting the spoil heaps.

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Version History

Version	Issue date	Reason for re-issue
1.0	22nd September 2010	n/a
1.1	6th October 2010	CBCA asked for changes. Only substantive change was to Section 5.1

Structure of this Report

Section 1 serves as an introduction to the site, describing its location, archaeological background and the aims of the project. Section 2 describes the methodologies employed and Sections 3 (fieldwalking) and 4 (trial trenching) present the results. The results are synthesised in Section 5; Section 6 is a bibliography.

Appendix 1 contains a report on the flint artefacts found prior to the evaluation work undertaken by Albion Archaeology. Appendix 2 contains trench summary information and detailed contextual data.

Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council's Archaeologist
CBM	Ceramic building material
Client	Ampthill & District Community Rugby Club
HER	Central Bedfordshire's Historic Environment Record
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
Procedures Manual	*Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork*, 2nd ed, 2001 Albion Archaeology

Non-Technical Summary

Ampthill & District Community Rugby Club have applied for planning consent (planning application number CB/09/06722/FULL) to convert land to the south of the current club from agricultural use into additional D2 sports pitches and training land. As the land is currently hilly, this will involve groundworks and terracing to create level playing fields.

Several flint flakes had been recovered from the area by members of the Ampthill and District Archaeology and Local History Society (ADALHS) and flint flakes had also been retrieved from the wider vicinity. The material is largely undiagnostic but may date from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age.

Albion Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation consisting of fieldwalking and trial trenching in August and September 2010.

The fieldwalking recovered six further worked flint fragments dating from the Mesolithic to the early Neolithic period and two burnt flints. A concentration of post-medieval, most likely 18th-century, roof tile, brick fragments, pottery and slag was noted in the south-western part of the development area.

Subsequent trial trenching did not reveal any below ground archaeological features, with the exception of two in situ *burnt patches which were excavated and recorded in Trench 5. These may be the result of isolated bonfires or the burning of root bowls.*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Ampthill & District Community Rugby Club have applied for planning consent to convert land to the south of the current club from agricultural use into additional D2 sports pitches and training land (planning application CB/09/06722/FULL). As the land is currently hilly, this will involve significant groundworks to terrace the land and create level playing fields.

The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that the area is archaeologically sensitive and requested that further information was obtained on the archaeological potential of the site prior to the determination of the planning application. A brief was issued (CBC 2010) that outlined a programme of archaeological evaluation comprising fieldwalking and trial trenching. Albion Archaeology were subsequently commissioned to undertake the evaluative works and produce a report (this document) on the results.

The project archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum (Accession no. 2010.48).

1.2 Site Location and Description

The proposed Development Area (DA) consists of a parcel of land, *c.*5.7ha in size to the south of the present Rugby Club (Figure 1). It lies between the A507 to the west and Dillington Park to the east and is bounded on all sides by parkland and woodland. The land is centred on grid reference TL 02640 37660. Within the DA, lies the area of Development Impact (Figure 4), this is *c.*3.5ha in size and comprises all areas of ground impact (the borrow pit, pitches, cut and fill areas).

The topography of the DA is extremely undulating with multiple rises and falls in the ground, which ranges in height from 90.60–104.03m OD. The underlying geology consists predominantly of the Woburn Sands Formation of the Lower Greensand Group. The vast majority of the DA is currently in arable use and was ploughed prior to fieldwalking.

1.3 Archaeological Background

Several flint flakes were recovered from the area by members of the Ampthill and District Archaeology and Local History Society (ADALHS). Flint flakes have also been retrieved from the wider vicinity. The material is largely undiagnostic but may date from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age with one large enigmatic flake which could date from the early Mesolithic or final Upper Palaeolithic (Appendix 1). The flakes are much abraded by ploughing but may represent the dispersed remains of prehistoric activity sites within the ploughsoil.

Investigations *c.*750m to the south-east on land adjacent to Tavistock Street also revealed evidence for settlement and agricultural activity dating from the Bronze

Age to the Anglo-Saxon period (CBC 2010). Most of this material is indicative of more concentrated occupation close by, even though the foci of the settlements have not yet been located.

1.4 Project Objectives

The areas of direct impact (cut, fill, borrow pit and pitches) were subject to archaeological evaluation by fieldwalking and trial trenching.

The layout of the trenches was discussed with and approved by the CBCA in advance of works commencing. The trenches were arranged to maximise their ability to test the archaeological potential of the DA. The overall objectives of the work were to gain information on:

- The location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present;
- The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present.

In addition to the generic objectives, the specific research aims for the project, based on the archaeological Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy for Bedfordshire (Oake *et al*. 2007), were:

- To gain data regarding the location of areas of Mesolithic/Neolithic activity through close investigation of the plough zone and systematic surface collection (Oake *et al* 2007, 9-10).
- To gain data on settlement/agricultural remains of the Bronze Age to Saxon period (Oake *et al* 2007, 11-13).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Fieldwalking

Fieldwalking was based on the establishment of 10m transects across the ploughed area and the collection of artefacts within a 2m-wide corridor along the edge of each N-S transect. Differential GPS (dGPS) was used to plot each find-spot on the OS National Grid. The entire development impact area was subject to this technique (Figures 2 and 3).

2.2 Trial Trenching

Trial trenching took place on 13th-15th September 2010, comprising the excavation of fourteen trenches measuring 50m long and one trench measuring 100m long. The trenches were 2m wide and the entire development impact area was subject to this technique (Figure 4).

Throughout the project the standards set out in the following documents were adhered to:

- IfA's *Code of Conduct (2010)*
- IfA's *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation (2008)*
- Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork and the Analysis of Fieldwork Records* (2001)
- English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991)

The locations of the trenches were marked out on the ground in advance of machine excavation. Overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and operating under close archaeological supervision. The deposits were removed down to either the top of archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first.

Any potential archaeological remains were noted, cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn, and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique recording number sequence commencing at 10 for Trench 1, 20 for Trench 2 *etc*.

Trenches were backfilled following the agreement of the CBCA.

3. FIELDWALKING RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Fieldwalking was undertaken on 13th August 2010 (Figures 2 and 3). It was a cloudy day with good visibility. The field had recently been ploughed but the plough lines had slightly weathered due to the very soft nature of the sandy soil.

3.2 Ceramics

A small collection of ceramics was recovered, largely building material (35 fragments, 2153 g), but also 5 sherds of pottery (128g).

Most of the building material comprised flat, unglazed roof tiles of post-medieval date, possibly 18th-century, and a smaller quantity of brick fragments. These are likely to have derived from agricultural buildings in the vicinity.

The pottery is datable to the 17th–18th centuries and is all Glazed Red Earthenware (Beds. Ceramic Type Series fabric code P01). Among the sherds were at least two fragments from large pancheon-type bowls, one of the most common domestic forms in this fabric.

3.3 Other Artefacts

Three categories of non-ceramic artefacts were found — flint, slag and miscellaneous finds:

3.3.1 Flint (worked and unworked)

A total of eight pieces of flint were recovered; two were burnt but unworked pieces (FAC 33 and 37). These were not in close proximity, nor were they near any of the worked flint.

The worked flint was confined to roughly the southern third of the collection area. Three pieces lay within 20m of each other on the south-west edge of the collection area. Two long, blade-like flakes (FAC 54 and 36), one secondary and one tertiary, are likely to date to the Mesolithic to early Neolithic. The edges of these flakes have fairly regular knicking and although some of this may be post-depositional damage, it would appear that these flakes were utilised. A patinated fragment (FAC 56) retains three narrow flake removals on its dorsal surface, and could also date to a similar period.

A partially patinated core (170g), retaining cortex on parts of two faces, had three flake removal scars (FAC 19). This was found along the southern edge of the collection area. The striking platform has suffered some post-depositional damage and hence it is difficult to determine if there was any platform preparation.

The final two items of worked flint (FAC 78 and 79) lay within *c.* 5m of each other, near the eastern edge of the collection area. FAC 79 comprised a patinated flake fragment; the striking platform and bulb of percussion did not survive. The

second piece (FAC 78) was unpatinated and of fairly good quality brown-grey flint. The bulb of percussion on this secondary flake is not prominent and several narrow flake scars on the dorsal surface may suggest a Mesolithic to early Neolithic date.

3.3.2 Slag

Slag was recovered from four find spots. Three (FAC 57, 58 and 82) were located on the south-west edge of the collection area, either in the area of the 'brick concentration' (Figure 3) or within 10m of it. All comprised pieces of ferrous smelting slag. The fourth piece came from the northern half of the collection area and was a piece of blast furnace slag. Documentary evidence suggests that blast furnaces were introduced to this country around 1500 (Jones 2001, 11).

3.3.3 Miscellaneous

This category includes two gun cartridge cases (FAC 18 and 72), a rim sherd from a machine-made jar of clear, colourless glass (FAC 31) and a scale tang knife (FAC 27). Scale tang knives, with handles formed by scales riveted together through a flat tang, were introduced sometime in the 13th–14th centuries (Goodall 1993, 128).

The earliest example of such a knife from excavations in London is from a mid-14th-century deposit (Cowgill et al 1987, 26). FAC 27 retained both shoulder and end plates and is in remarkably good condition, even if the blade is incomplete. The presence of a decorative finial could suggest a date in the 16th century (Moore 2006, 8).

4. TRIAL TRENCHING RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

A maximum of 5% of the area of development impact (Figure 4) was trial trenched, providing even coverage across the area. An area of concentrated tile and slag, possibly the location of an 18th-century cottage, was not targeted as it lay outside the area of development impact.

Deposits revealed during the trial trenching are summarised below. Only one of the trial trenches (Trench 5) contained features of potential archaeological interest. Allocated context numbers are prefixed with the trench number from which they were recorded, *i.e.* contexts (400) and (401) are from Trench 4. More detailed information on the deposits revealed by the trial trenching can be found in Appendix 2.

4.2 Overburden and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

Overburden consisted of a very soft, mid greyish brown, sandy soil, 0.30–0.45m thick. It directly overlay the underlying sandy drift geology. The natural deposits consisted of mid-orange and yellow sand with frequent dark reddish brown manganese staining and areas of concentrated ironstone, the latter more concentrated on the ridge within the site.

A moderate number of discoloured tree bowls and areas of rooting were identified within the natural sand, together with frequent rabbit burrows and modern plough scars on a N-S alignment. Some of the root bowls may be the remains of the Duke of Bedford's pine plantation that existed on the Ampthill Warren in the early 20th century. It was felled in 1917 to aid the war effort.

4.3 Burnt Features

Two sub-circular features were identified in Trench 5 (Figure 5), with [52] lying wholly within the trench. It was 1.90m long, 1.60m wide and 0.28m deep, with irregular, concave sides and a wide, concave to flattish base. The natural sand showed signs of reddish discoloration, indicative of burning.

Primary deposit (53) consisted of loose, dark greyish brown sand with frequent charcoal flecks and large fragments of charcoal and moderate small iron stones. Remaining deposits (54) and (55) were dark to mid greyish brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones.

[56] lay 0.20m to the north-east of [52] and extended beyond the northern limit of Trench 5. Within the trench, it was at least 2.20m long and up to 0.28m deep with very similar deposits to feature [52].

These two burnt features are probably the result of the burning of root bowls or isolated fire pits or bonfires on this part of the heath. It is unlikely that they are

part of any settlement or industrial activity and no datable artefactual material was found.

4.4 Non-archaeological Features

Historically, the proposed DA was part of Ampthill Warren and was used for the breeding of rabbits. The remnants of rabbit runs were ubiquitous within the trenches. A 19th–20th-century pine plantation on the Warren has also left its mark in the form of numerous signs of rooting and tree bowls within the sand.

4.5 Artefacts

One single flint flake was recovered from the ploughsoil in Trench 6. It was a fragment of a long (61.3mm) secondary flake, in pale honey-coloured flint, the surfaces slightly cloudy. A thin cortex remains down part of one lateral edge. Post-depositional damage has removed the striking platform and bulb of percussion. The dorsal surface has three narrow flake removal scars. The damage to the proximal end precludes determining if the striking platform had been prepared, but the blade-like removal scars may suggest a date in the Mesolithic to early Neolithic periods. This flake is part of the general background scatter of flint artefacts collected from the area.

Spoil heaps and the bases of most trenches were surveyed with a metal detector but no metal artefacts were identified, apart from shotgun cartridges which were not kept.

5. SYNTHESIS

5.1 Discussion

Two undated, burnt features were recorded. These may be random bonfires or the remains of trees partially removed by burning.

Artefact collection, undertaken prior to the evaluation (Appendix 1) and as part of the evaluation, has identified prehistoric flint artefacts within the ploughsoil of the DA. Whilst this demonstrates prehistoric activity in this area, there is no evidence to suggest the artefacts originate from any settlement or concentrated flint processing site within the DA.

The DA is characterised by poor soil and even in recent times has been on the margins of cultivated land within the region. Traces of rabbit warrens (associated with Ampthill Warren) and tree-rooting (probably associated with a 19th-century pine plantation) were recorded during trial trenching. Such remains are considered to be of low, local interest.

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7. APPENDIX 1 – REPORT ON FLINT RECOVERED PRIOR TO EVALUATION

7.1 Report by Rebecca Scott (PhD) on flint artefacts collected from Cooper's Hill, Ampthill (HER 12688) by Ampthill and District Archaeology and Local History Society (ADALHS)

7.1.1 No bag/unnumbered

Large hard hammer flake struck from bipolar blade core, retaining 5 laminar scars from same platform as the flake itself; two other truncated scars reflect flaking from opposed platform. Retains area of thick chalky cortex on left side of distal end; distal exhibits fairly irregular, moderately invasive scraper retouch. Platform extensively stepped and triple cone visible on platform, reflecting repeated battering with a hard hammer in order to detach this piece (presumably following platform exhaustion). Technologically and typologically undiagnostic of any particular date, but given the laminarity of the previous removals, and large size of the flake itself, could potentially be earlier Mesolithic or even final Palaeolithic. However, flakes of this size and reflecting similar control over laminar production are also found within early Neolithic contexts when using large clasts of tractable raw material.

The condition of this piece is curious, given the ploughsoil context and contrasting condition of the other pieces from the same field; it is unpatinated, but exhibits an odd gloss, reminiscent of pieces collected from loessic deposits (usually interpreted as slight wind polish).

7.1.2 2860-13 BH-ABB987

Mesial blade fragment produced as part of unipolar sequence, retaining three laminar scars on the dorsal; lightly patinated, one area of unpatinated edge damage (plough?). Likely to be Mesolithic in date.

7.1.3 2860-2 BH-A9FCF8

Elongated hard hammer flake (metric blade), hinged at base, which retains two large hard hammer scars on the dorsal face and was removed from the intersection between these. Lightly patinated, moderate edge damage all around (plough?). Platform is facetted, which together with the location of the blow that removed this flake suggests a degree of control over flaking. Whilst this is only a single artefacts, a substantial assemblage which consistently exhibited these features might be considered earlier Neolithic in date.

7.1.4 "from bladelet core"

Mesial flake fragment from unipolar core; fresh, thick chalky cortex along left edge, unpatinated, light edge damage. 6 dorsal scars (not laminar). No evidence from bladelet core; technologically and typologically undiagnostic.

7.1.5 2860-1 BH-A9ESA5

Lightly patinated soft hammer flake; 5 multi-directional dorsal scars. Axe manufacture, possibly Neolithic (?). Light edge damage.

7.1.6 2860-3 to 12 BH-ABAF73 (9 flakes)

Medium sized, grey, unpatinated squat hard hammer flake produced as part of unipolar sequence; 3 dorsal scars, thick chalky cortex. Very extensive stepping below butt reflects difficulty in removing this flake from core (platform exhaustion). No apparent attempt at repreparation, technologically and typologically undiagnostic, though some control over flaking exerted.

Medium sized, grey patinated mesial fragment produced as part of unipolar sequence. 3 dorsal scars, light edge damage. Technologically and typologically undiagnostic, though some control over flaking exerted.

Medium sized grey, unpatinated hard hammer flake, retaining alternate core edge on the butt. 5 dorsal scars, may result from discoidal flaking as can be typical of Late Neolithic/ early Bronze age, though cannot speculate on basis of a single flake.

Small unpatinated grey, glossy hard hammer flake (probably gravel flint), butt missing. Retains 4 multidirectional dorsal scars - technologically and typologically undiagnostic.

Medium, unpatinated, elongated, partially cortical flake (metrical blade) forming part of parallel sequence. Possibly soft hammer, retains 4 dorsal scars, chalky cortex. Technologically and typologically undiagnostic.

Medium, lightly patinated semi-cortical (chalky) hard hammer flake. Retains 3 multi-directional dorsal scars. Technologically and typologically undiagnostic.

Small, squat white cherty flint flake (probably from gravel). Hard hammer, multi-directional scar pattern (3 scars). Technologically and typologically undiagnostic.

Unpatinated grey/black hard hammer flake, thick chalky cortex on distal, shattered butt. 2 dorsal scars. Technologically and typologically undiagnostic.

White patinated, elongated semi-cortical flake (metrical blade). Two opposed scars on dorsal. Technologically and typologically undiagnostic.

7.1.7 Comments

The majority of this small collection of artefacts cannot be assigned to any particular date, and are in varied condition in terms of patination and recent edge damage, rather than forming a coherent group. A single mesial blade fragment is likely to be Mesolithic in date, whilst 3 other pieces exhibit technological features which, if predominant in a large assemblage, might indicate early Neolithic, Neolithic and late Neolithic/Early Bronze age rhythms of tool

reduction respectively. However, it is not possible to definitively attribute any single piece to any particular period on such grounds. A single enigmatic large retouched flake bearing laminar scars could date to either the earlier Mesolithic or even final Upper Palaeolithic; however, where large clasts of high quality chalk flint were available, similarly controlled blade production has also been recorded in early Neolithic contexts.

8. APPENDIX 2 – TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench:	**1**
Max Dimensions:	**Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.35 m.**
Co-ordinates:	**OS Grid Ref.: E** *(Easting: 50262: Northing: 23785)*
	OS Grid Ref.: W *(Easting: 50257: Northing: 23784)*
Reason:	**To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of the proposed Development Area (DA). Topsoil and natural as in Trench 5.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
			☐	■

Trench: **2**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.35 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: NE** *(Easting: 50263: Northing: 23787)*

OS Grid Ref.: SW *(Easting: 50263: Northing: 23782)*

Reason: **To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of the proposed DA. Topsoil and natural as in Trench 5.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
			☐	■

Trench:	**3**
Max Dimensions:	**Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.5 m.**
Co-ordinates:	**OS Grid Ref.: NE** *(Easting: 50263: Northing: 23781)*
	OS Grid Ref.: SW *(Easting: 50258: Northing: 23779)*
Reason:	**To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of the proposed DA. Topsoil and natural as in Trench 5.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
			☐	■

Trench: **4**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.35 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: NW** *(Easting: 50264: Northing: 23781)*

OS Grid Ref.: SE *(Easting: 50269: Northing: 23780)*

Reason: **To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of the proposed DA. Topsoil and natural as in Trench 5.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
			☐	■

Trench: **5**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.4 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: NE** *(Easting: 50261: Northing: 23776)*

OS Grid Ref.: SW *(Easting: 23776: Northing: 23774)*

Reason: **To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of the proposed DA.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
50	**Topsoil**	**Loose mid grey brown sand occasional medium stones, occasional small stones**	☑	☐
51	**Natural**	**Loose mid yellow orange sand frequent medium-large manganese staining Occasional large blackish stained root bowls.**	☐	☐
52	**Hearth**	**Sub-circular sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.6m, max depth 0.28m, max length 1.9m Regular edges and base. Definite in-situ burning of sandy natural. Possibly the remains of a bonfire.**	☑	☐
53	Fill	Loose dark brown grey sand frequent flecks charcoal, frequent medium charcoal, occasional medium stones Remains of in-situ burning.	☑	☐
54	Fill	Loose dark grey brown sand moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones Natural infill, erosion mixed with underlying burnt material.	☑	☐
55	Fill	Loose mid grey brown sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones Natural silting	☑	☐
56	**Hearth**	**Sub-oval ENE-WSW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.35m, min depth 0.28m, min length 2.1m Only southern edge of feature was visible within trench. Most of the feature extended beyond the northern limit of excavation. It was situated circa 0.20m NW of cut [52].**	☑	☐
57	Fill	Loose dark brown grey sand frequent flecks charcoal, moderate medium charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	☑	☐
58	Fill	Loose mid grey brown sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones	☑	☐

Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.35 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: NW** *(Easting: 50261: Northing: 23378)*

OS Grid Ref.: SE *(Easting: 50266: Northing: 23774)*

Reason: **To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of the proposed DA.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
60	Topsoil	Loose mid grey brown sand occasional small-medium stones	☐	☑
61	Natural	Loose light yellow orange sand moderate medium-large manganese staining, occasional small-medium stones Moderate root bowls and discolouration. Occasional remains of wooden root stems.	☐	☐

Trench:	**10**
Max Dimensions:	**Length: 100.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.45 m.**
Co-ordinates:	**OS Grid Ref.: NW** *(Easting: 50257: Northing: 23771)*
	OS Grid Ref.: SE *(Easting: 50266: Northing: 23767)*
Reason:	**To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of the proposed DA. Topsoil and natural as Trench 5.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
			☐	■

Trench: **11**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: NW** *(Easting: 50266: Northing: 23770)*

OS Grid Ref.: SE *(Easting: 50270: Northing: 23768)*

Reason: **To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of the proposed DA. Topsoil and natural as in Trench 5.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
			☐	▣

Trench: **12**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.4 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: NE** *(Easting: 50266: Northing: 23764)*

OS Grid Ref.: SW *(Easting: 50261: Northing: 23763)*

Reason: **To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of the proposed DA. Topsoil and natural as in Trench 5.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
			☐	■

Trench: **13**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.4 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: NW** *(Easting: 50267: Northing: 23766)*

OS Grid Ref.: SE *(Easting: 50272: Northing: 23765)*

Reason: **To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of the proposed DA. Topsoil and natural as in Trench 5.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
			☐	▣

Trench: **14**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.35 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: NE** *(Easting: 50272: Northing: 23763)*

OS Grid Ref.: SW *(Easting: 50267: Northing: 23761)*

Reason: **To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of the proposed DA. Topsoil and natural as in Trench 5.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
			☐	▣

Trench: **15**

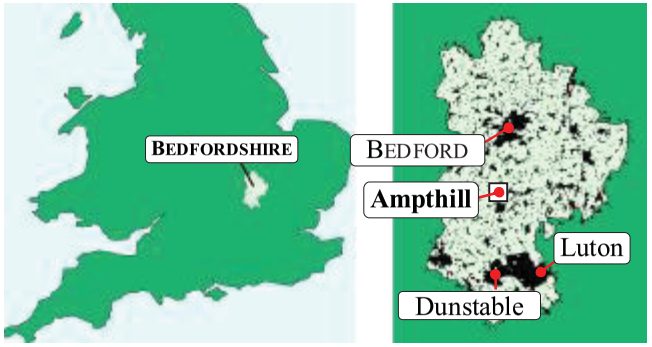
Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.5 m.**

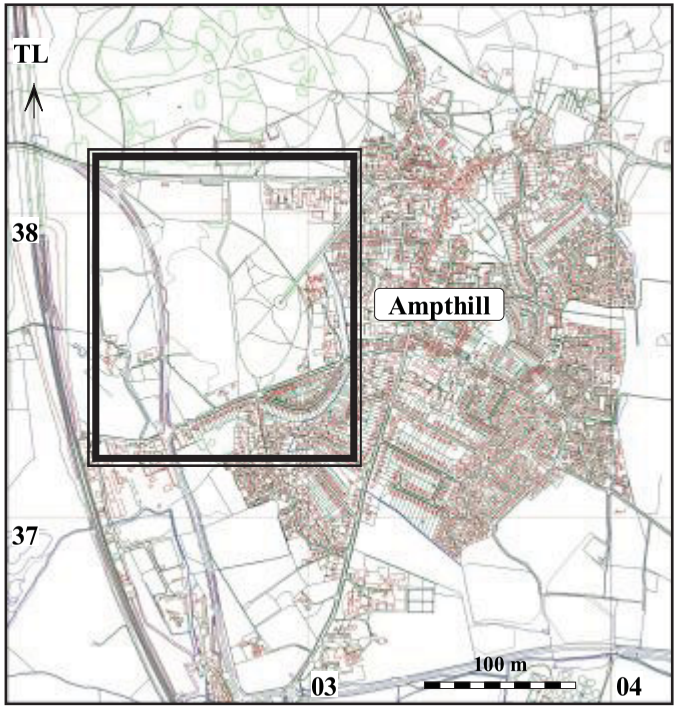
Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: NE** *(Easting: 50264: Northing: 23761)*

OS Grid Ref.: SW *(Easting: 50261: Northing: 23757)*

Reason: **To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of the proposed DA. Topsoil and natural as in Trench 5.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
			☐	■





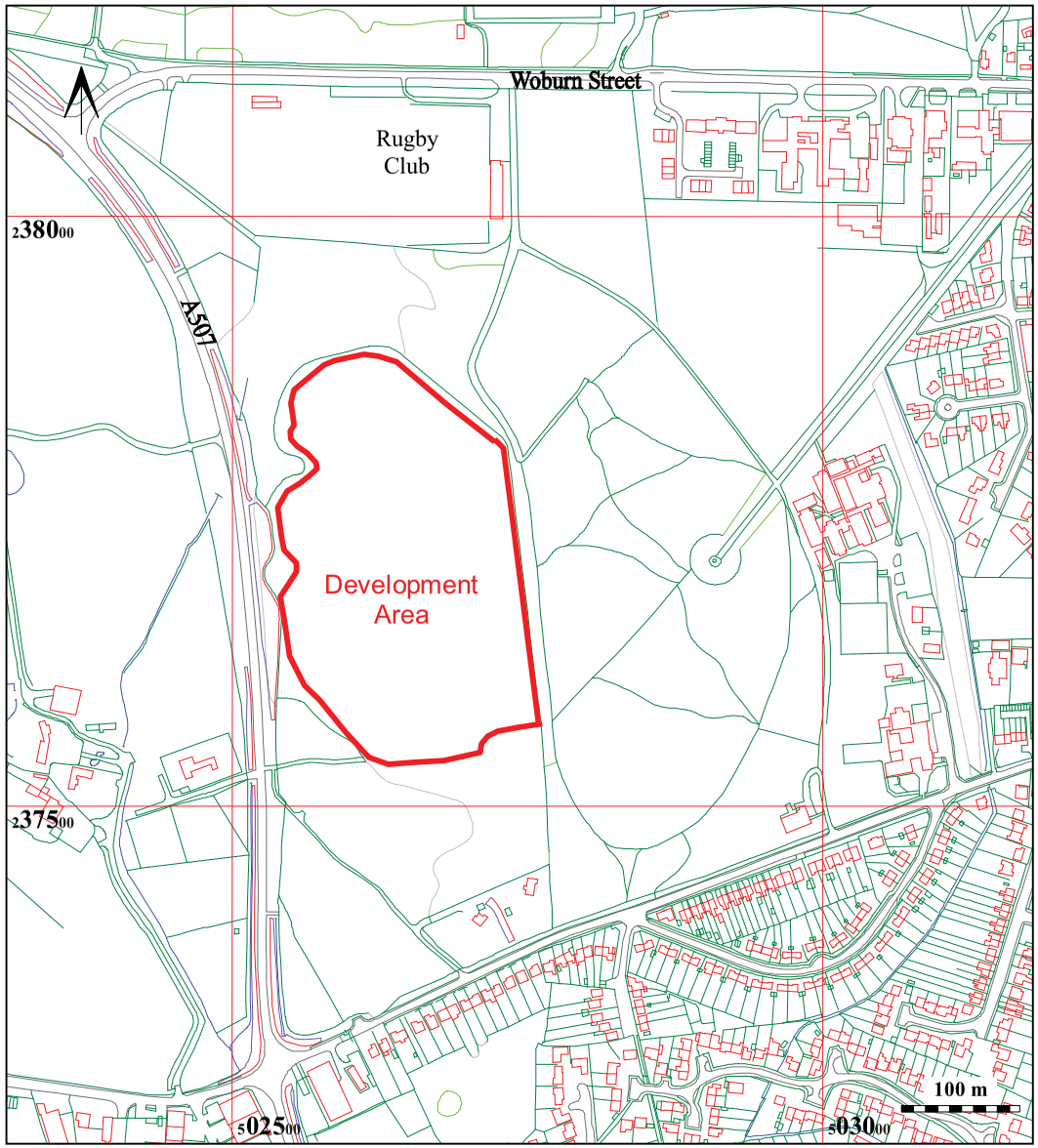


Figure 1: Site location

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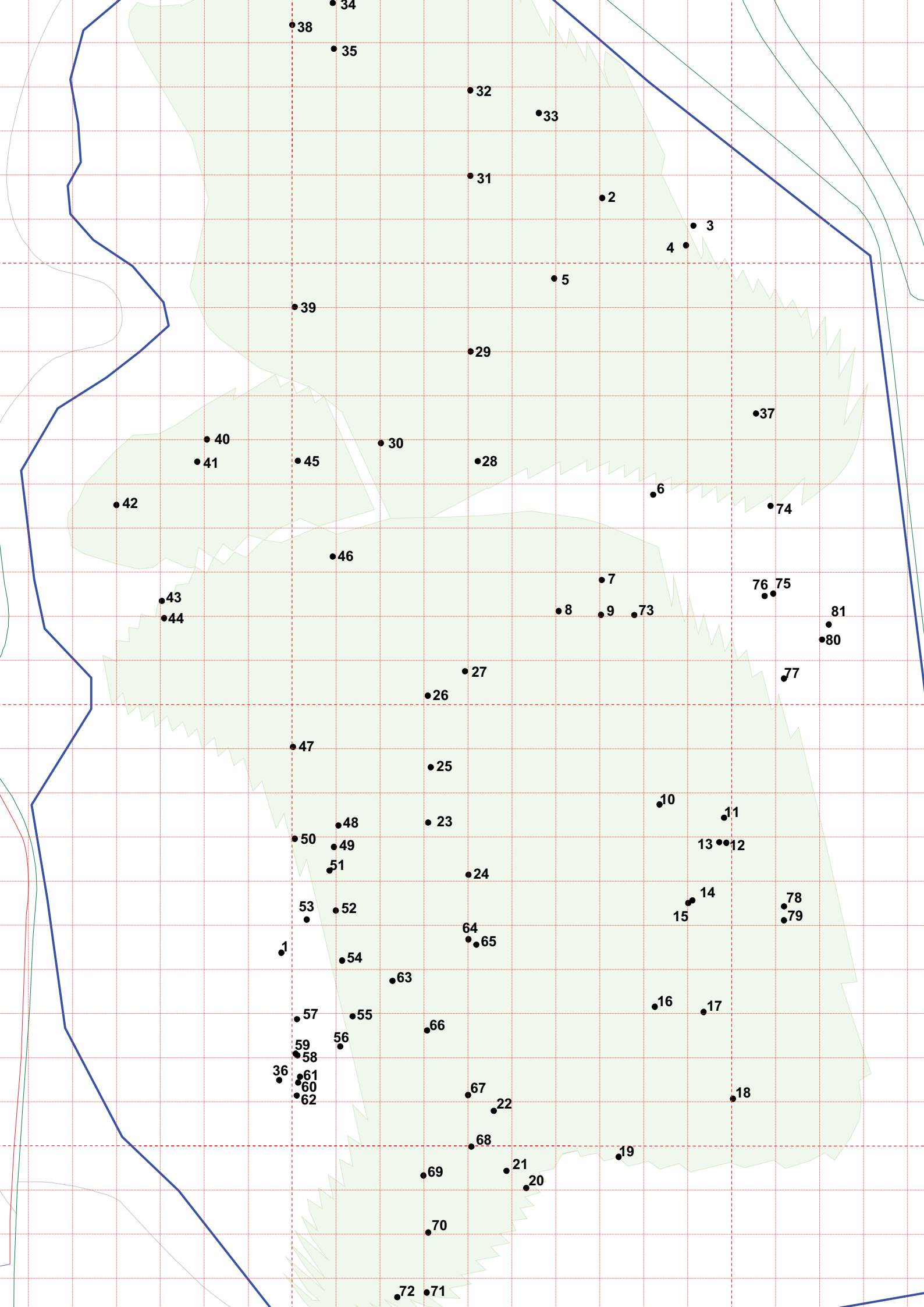
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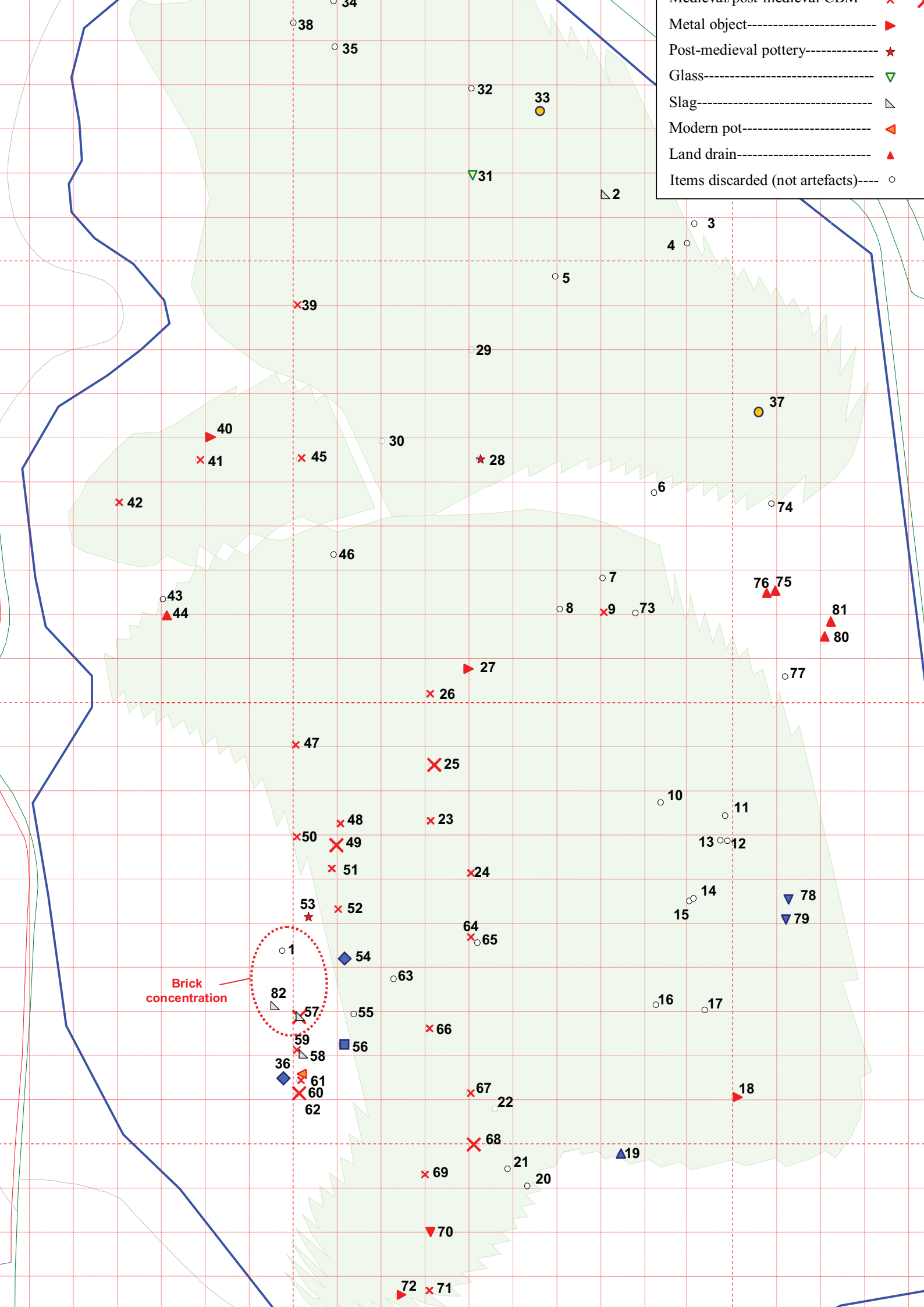
Medieval/post-medieval CBM
Metal object
Post-medieval pottery
Glass
Slag
Modern pot
Land drain
Items discarded (not artefacts)
Brick concentration
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32
33
31
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3
4
5
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29
37
40
30
41
45
28
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52
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65
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54
63
Brick concentration
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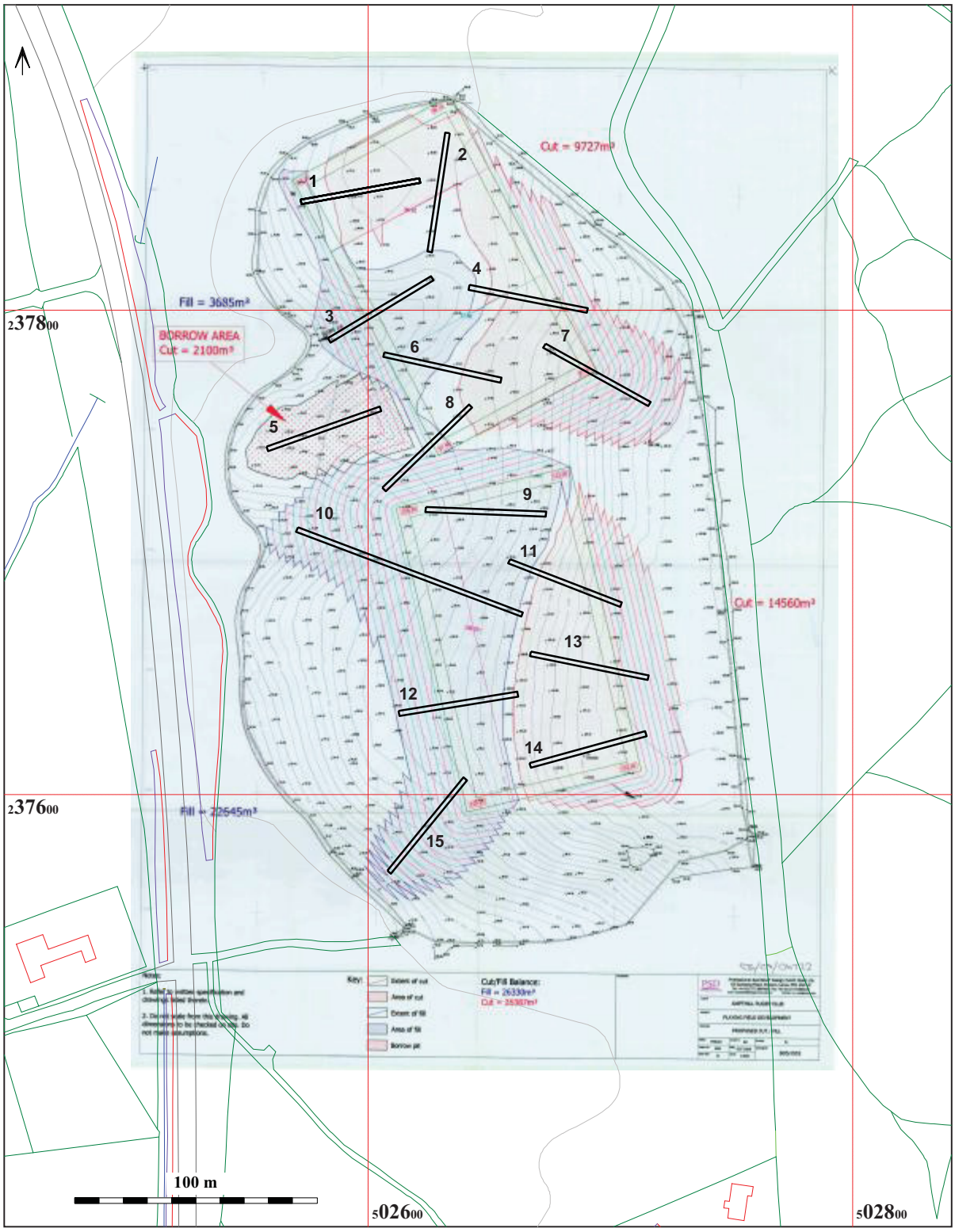

Figure 4: Trench location plan

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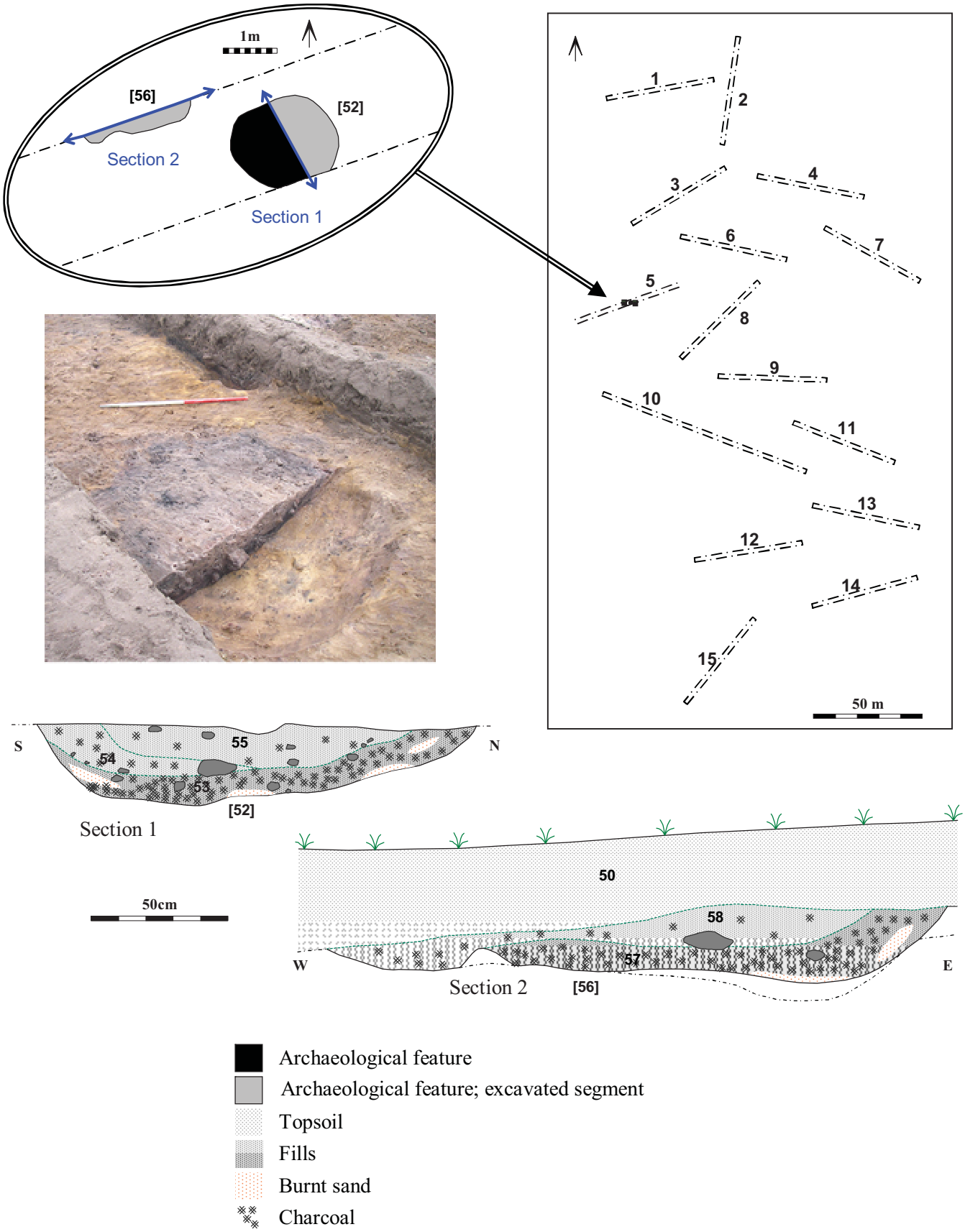

Figure 5: Trench 5 all features plan