WOODSIDE CONNECTION
HOUGHTON REGIS
BEDFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

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Produced for:
AMEY

On behalf of:
Bedfordshire Highways (Central Bedfordshire Council)

Contents

LIST OF FIGURES

All figures are bound at the back of the report.

Key Terms

Throughout this document, the following terms or abbreviations are used:

Albion	Albion Archaeology
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
Client	AMEY
HER	Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NMR	National Monuments Record
Procedures Manual	*Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork*, 2nd edn, 2001 Albion Archaeology

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.

This report has been prepared by James Newboult and Wesley Keir (Project Officers) and Joe Abrams (Project Manager). Fieldwalking was undertaken by James Newboult, Wesley Keir and Joe Abrams. GPS survey was performed by Mercedes Planas (Souterrain) and geophysical survey by Stratascan. Monitoring of geotechnical test-pits was undertaken by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician).

Artefact summaries were prepared by Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). Figures were prepared by James Newboult and Joan Lightning. All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

Version History

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Structure of this Report

Section 1 serves as an introduction to the site, describing its location and background. Methodologies are presented in Section 2. The results of fieldwalking survey are outlined in Section 3. Section 4 presents the results of geophysical survey and Section 5 the results of observation of geo-technical test-pits. Section 6 contains a synthesis of results and Section 7 is a bibliography.

Section 8 contains the Appendix 1 which contains technical data summarising the artefacts recovered during the fieldwalking.

Non-Technical Summary

AMEY, acting on behalf of Bedfordshire Highways (Central Bedfordshire Council), is designing and managing a road scheme that will connect Junction 11A of the M1 with Poynters Road in Houghton Regis (Figure 1). This scheme is known as the Woodside Connection, the extent of which is henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA).

The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that the route is archaeologically sensitive. As a result the CBCA issued a brief outlining a programme of non-intrusive and intrusive archaeological field evaluation to assess the potential impact of the development and allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be developed.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by AMEY to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation, to agree it with the CBCA and to carry out the work and report upon the results (this document). A suite of techniques was used to evaluate the DA, comprising fieldwalking, geophysical survey and observation of geo-technical test-pits. The results of the evaluation will assist in determining the mitigation requirements for any remains impacted by the scheme and contribute to the forthcoming DMRB Stage 2 environmental impact assessment.

The techniques employed in this evaluation have significantly advanced our knowledge of the archaeological resource within the DA and the wider landscape.

Fieldwalking and geophysical survey led to the identification of two Heritage Assets (HA). These comprise the hitherto unknown remains of two groups of linear field systems and former route-ways, in the north of the DA (HA1, Figure 14) and the centre of the DA (HA2, Figure 15). The appearance of elements of HA1 on the Toddington Tithe map of 1797 and the recovery of 16th-17th century pottery and medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material from surrounding plough soil suggest they are likely to date from the early post-medieval period. Elements of the remains identified in HA2 match with the parish boundary and an associated post-medieval route-way shown on the Houghton Regis Estate map of 1762. The remains within HA2 are also likely to be broadly early post-medieval in date.

Observation of geo-technical test-pits revealed that the sequence of soils, derived from Chalk, was largely uniform across the site. Two features of possible archaeological origin were encountered outside the DA in test-pits 28 and 29 (Figure 13). An area of modern landscaping was revealed within Test-pits 1 and 2a indicating favourable conditions for the preservation of archaeological remains in this part of the DA. In parts of the DA under arable cultivation, any archaeological remains would appear at depths of 0.30–0.40m below ground level and are likely to have been damaged by modern ploughing.

The project archive (Accession Number 2010:2) will be deposited with Luton Museum, in accordance with the terms and conditions which are to be agreed with the museum in advance of deposition. An OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will also be completed and submitted on completion of the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

AMEY, acting on behalf of Bedfordshire Highways (Central Bedfordshire Council), is designing and managing a road scheme that will connect Junction 11A of the M1 with Poynters Road in Houghton Regis (Fig. 1). This scheme is known as the Woodside Connection, the extent of which is henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA).

The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that the route is archaeologically sensitive. As a result the CBCA issued a brief (CBC 2009) outlining a programme of archaeological field evaluation to assess the potential impact of the development and allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be developed.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by AMEY to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation, to agree it with the CBCA and to carry out the work and report upon the results (this document). A suite of techniques was used to evaluate the DA, comprising fieldwalking, geophysical survey and observation of geo-technical test-pits. The results of the evaluation will assist in determining the mitigation requirements for any remains impacted by the scheme and will accompany the planning application for the scheme and contribute to the forthcoming DMRB Stage 2 environmental impact assessment.

1.2 Location and Archaeological Background

The DA consists of a 100m wide and *c*. 3km long corridor that extends from Poynters Road in Houghton Regis (TL 02945 23460) to Junction 11 of the M1 (TL 03835 25899) in the parish of Chalton (Figure 1).

The topography of the DA is relatively flat at 125–130m OD; its lowest point is where it crosses a tributary of the River Lea towards the southern end of the DA. The underlying geology consists predominantly of chalk, with smaller areas of sand and gravel confined to the course of a tributary of the River Lea. At the southern end of the DA these deposits are overlain by brown calcareous soils, whilst lighter soils of Iknield Rendzina are present within the northern half of the Study Area (King 1969).

The vast majority of the DA is currently in arable use (Figure 2), although smaller strips of scrubland and grassland exist on the outskirts of Houghton Regis and Luton (Area 2; Figure 2).

The archaeological and historical background has been summarized in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2010). The locations of HER records for the area surrounding the DA are shown in Figure 3. The extent of previous archaeological evaluation work is illustrated in Figure 4.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

Between February and March 2010, a suite of archaeological survey techniques comprising non-intrusive (fieldwalking and geophysical survey) and intrusive (observation during geo-technical test-pitting) evaluation was carried out within the DA. The methodologies used during the evaluation are detailed in Sections 2.2-2.5 below.

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

- IfA's *Code of Conduct (1999a)*
- IfA's *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation (1999b)*
- Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork and the Analysis of Fieldwork Records* (2001)
- English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991)

The project archive will be deposited with Luton Museum (Accession Number 2010:2), in accordance with the terms and conditions which are to be agreed with the museum in advance of deposition. An OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will also be completed and submitted on completion of the project.

2.2 Cropmark Analysis

The potential for cropmark analysis was considered during the preparatory stage of this project. The National Monuments Record (NMR) held by English Heritage in Swindon was consulted along with internet mapping websites (http://maps.google.co.uk/maps and http://www.flashearth.com) and it was decided that there was little or no potential based on these sources. Therefore, this technique was not pursued.

2.3 Fieldwalking

In February 2010, a programme of fieldwalking was undertaken on *c.* 33% of land designated for road building (Figure 5). The remainder of the DA was either under a dense arable crop, rough grassland or scrub.

The survey was based on the establishment of 20m transects and the systematic collection of surface artefacts within a 2m-wide corridor along the edge of each transect. Differential GPS (dGPS) was used to plot each find-spot, ensuring that artefact concentrations could be accurately located during subsequent stages of evaluation.

Fieldwalking provided information on the location and date of potential archaeological remains. A summary of the results of the survey is presented in Section 4; detailed information on all the artefacts recovered is contained in Appendix 1.

2.4 Geophysical Survey - Detailed Magnetometry

Geophysical survey results provided information on the location and extent of archaeological remains. The results of the surveys are presented in a dedicated geophysical report (Stratascan 2010), an integrated summary of which can be found in Section 5.

All suitable land within the DA was subject to detailed magnetic survey (Figures 9 and 10). Readings were taken on a 30m x 30m grid at 1m centres in traverses 0.25m apart. The data was captured in the machine's internal memory and then downloaded onto a computer. Individual grids were matched together to produce an overall plan of the surveyed area.

2.5 Observation during Geo-Technical Test-Pitting

A programme of archaeological observation was undertaken in March 2010. Thirty-one test pits were excavated (Figure 13). The methods employed during this part of the works complied with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (1999), and the following specific field methods:

1. All test pits were monitored to try to identify *in situ* archaeological deposits.
2. All disturbed soil were scanned for artefacts.
3. Any excavated deposits were fully recorded in accordance with Albion's *Procedures Manual* (Albion Archaeology 2001).
4. All observations were tied in to the OS national grid.
5. A photographic record of the work was created.

In addition to the above, archaeological observations sought to gather data which would provide information on more recent land use. For example, could areas of modern quarrying, construction and other disturbance be identified? If so, what would this tell us about the archaeological potential of the DA? Were certain parts of the site better preserved than others?

Attention was also given to the possibility of recording changes in the topography and naturally derived deposits (colluvium/alluvium) within the area.

3. FIELDWALKING RESULTS

3.1 Collection Conditions

Fieldwalking was carried out on all suitable land within the DA (*c.* 33%). The weather was slightly showery with ground conditions fairly consistent across the entire area. The ground had been ploughed, harrowed and sown in rows with cereal crops. The crops had emerged, although visibility remained good between the rows. Overall, the conditions were reasonably good for an effective fieldwalking survey.

3.2 Artefacts

Fieldwalking recovered 336 artefacts from 143 findspots, including pottery (Figure 7), various ceramic building materials (Figure 6) and two metal objects (Figure 8). The distribution of these artefacts is illustrated in Figure 5 and is summarised below by period.

Appendix 1 contains detailed technical data relating to the artefacts. Each findspot has a unique number related to Appendix 1 and shown in brackets within the main text, *e.g.* (178).

3.2.1 Undated

Two unidentified, sand-tempered sherds are considered to be of pre-medieval date (Section 9.1), although they are too small and abraded to be further classified or more precisely dated. The precise location of these sherds is of significance; (Figure 7) shows that they lie to the immediate south-west of Chalton Cross Farm. This is the same piece of land within which an earlier phase of fieldwalking recorded Roman pottery sherds, on the basis of which the location of a Roman farmstead was postulated (Hudspith 1991, 1995, 1999). Subsequently this piece of land was labelled as being archaeologically significant within the county HER (HER15501 - Figure 3).

On the basis that these pre-medieval sherds fall within this piece of land, it is considered likely that they also date to the Roman period and add support to the notion that sub-surface remains of that date lie within the area.

3.2.2 Medieval/post-medieval

Twenty-two sherds of medieval/post-medieval pottery were recovered (Figure 7).

They were fairly evenly spread across the fieldwalking area and did not appear to correlate closely with magnetic anomalies (Figure 11). This pattern was also mirrored in the distribution of medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM - Figures 6, 7 and 11). However, a significant concentration of post-medieval pottery and medieval/post-medieval CBM corresponded with the location of a group of probable field systems in Area 2 of the geophysical survey (Section 4, Figure 11).

The distribution of medieval and post-medieval artefacts within the DA reflects its juxtaposition with contemporary settlement at Chalton Cross Farm (Figure 1). The density of material remains would be expected to decrease with distance from the settlement. The relatively even spread of materials also supports historical evidence suggesting that land within the DA was used for agricultural purposes throughout this

period. This assertion is further supported by the results of detailed geophysical survey (Section 4) which revealed the remains of probable post-medieval field systems and suggest that ridge and furrow cultivation is the sole, archaeologically visible, form of medieval land-use within the DA.

4. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Between 17th and 26th February 2010, detailed magnetic survey was undertaken on *c.* 20ha of generally flat arable farmland within the DA. The DA was divided into six areas (Figures 9-10), each of which is discussed separately below.

Technical data and the results of the detailed magnetic survey are presented in a separate, dedicated report (Stratascan 2010).

4.2 Results

Detailed geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of two main areas of sub-surface remains within the DA (Areas 2 and 5), in the north and south of the site respectively (Figures 9 and 10).

4.2.1 Area 1

Area 1 was dominated by large areas of magnetic disturbance, including two major services running NW-SE through it.

4.2.2 Area 2

In Area 2, geophysical survey revealed a number of linear remains, likely to represent former footpaths, field systems and/or enclosures. A number of discrete anomalies of probable archaeological origin were also identified in association with the linear remains. These may represent pits or other cut features such as ponds.

The northernmost of the linear magnetic anomalies comprised a broadly NW-SE aligned linear anomaly, with two further linear anomalies projecting north-eastwards at right-angles to it, forming a probable enclosure. To the immediate south of this enclosure were two parallel, also broadly NE-SW aligned anomalies, which may form a ditched routeway.

It is possible that these remains may be associated with a NW-SE aligned footpath shown on the 1797 parish map of Toddington (Figure 12). This had apparently vanished by 1882, when the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area was drawn. However, it reappears on modern maps as a public right of way.

These linear anomalies may represent the route of the original footpath or the surviving remains of earlier, pre-parliamentary enclosure field systems from which the footpath may originate. They are likely to date back to at least before the creation of the Toddington map (1797, Figure 12). Indeed, this is supported by the recovery during fieldwalking of medieval/post-medieval CBM and post-medieval (mainly 16th-17th century) pottery from this part of the DA (Section 3, Appendix 2 and Figure 11).

None of the other linear anomalies in Area 2 are shown on historic maps. This, and the pottery and CBM associated with them, indicate that they are also likely to represent post-medieval field systems related to the nearby settlement of Chalton.

4.2.3 Area 3

Area 3 was largely devoid of anomalies, the only substantive remains being a group of parallel NE-SW aligned linear anomalies in the northern part of the Area. These are likely to represent plough marks.

4.2.4 Area 4

Area 4 contained a small number of linear anomalies which may represent the remains of former field boundaries or parts of enclosures. However, the weakness of some of these anomalies indicates they may be of natural origin.

4.2.5 Area 5

The anomalies in Area 5 are centred on two parallel, broadly N-S aligned magnetic linear anomalies. On the eastern side of these was a second pair of parallel linear anomalies, which appear to head away from the N-S lines in a north-easterly direction. These remains are likely to represent former field boundaries. On the western side are the likely remains of a small square enclosure. A considerable number of discrete anomalies, possibly representing pits are also present in association with the linear remains.

The position of these N-S aligned remains closely matches that of the parish boundary between Houghton Regis and Toddington. Indeed, the Toddington Estate map of 1762 indicates a narrow strip of land or possible greenway to the immediate west of the parish boundary. Further to the south, the HER records a post-medieval track-way known as Mear Way, which followed the route of the parish boundary and lines up with the anomalies identified by geophysical survey (Figure 3). It is likely that these parallel anomalies represent the remains of Mear Way. Given their morphology and relationship with Mear Way and the 1762 map, they are considered to be broadly datable to the early post-medieval period, although they, like the parish boundary, may have earlier origins.

4.2.6 Area 6

The majority of Area 6 was masked by magnetic disturbance, likely to be associated with field boundaries. However, a large number of discrete anomalies were identified in the central part of the Area. These may represent the remains of sub-surface pits.

5. OBSERVATION DURING GEO-TECHNICAL TEST-PITTING

5.1 Introduction

The programme of archaeological observation was undertaken between 2nd and 8th March 2010. During this period, all groundworks which required monitoring were completed. A mechanical excavator was used for all excavations.

Detailed technical information on all the deposits and archaeological features referred to below are preserved in the site archive.

5.2 Results

Thirty-one test-pits were excavated within the DA (Figure 13). They were 0.7m wide, 2.20–4.20m long and <4.0m deep.

5.2.1 Topsoil, Subsoil and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

The following deposits were encountered in most of the test-pits:

Topsoil was composed of dark yellow-brown silty clay with moderate stones. It was generally 0.28–0.40m thick. However, in Test-pits 3, 6 and 11 it was only 0.15m thick.

Subsoil was present in the majority of test-pits. It was 0.1–0.3m thick and comprised mid red-brown silty clay and clay with small fragments of chalk.

Undisturbed geological deposits comprised two layers. The uppermost comprised light yellow sandy and clayey chalk, 0.15–0.6m thick. This material was derived from erosion of the lower strata of solid chalk which was encountered at depths of 0.3–1.0m below the ground surface.

5.2.2 Archaeological deposits

Two possible archaeological features were identified outside the DA, in Test-pits 28 and 29.

In Test-pit 28 a linear feature, aligned broadly east-west, was 0.35m wide and 0.3m deep with a concave profile. It contained red brown, silty clay. It was cut into the undisturbed, eroded chalk deposits and overlain by topsoil 0.35m thick. It is possible that it represents the basal remains of a shallow gully or ditch.

In Test-pit 29 the remains of a shallow feature were encountered. It was 1.2m wide, with a concave profile, and contained brown / red-brown silty clay. It may represent the remains of a pit. However, it was similar in composition to subsoil encountered elsewhere within the DA and may represent the remains of ploughed-out subsoil.

5.2.3 Modern disturbance

Modern deposits were encountered in Test-pit 1. They underlay the topsoil, were up to 0.62m thick and contained modern brick, tile and metal objects. These overlay a silty clay deposit likely to be a former topsoil or subsoil. A former topsoil up to 0.5m thick was also identified in Test-pit 2a, directly underlying the current topsoil. These

deposit sequences indicate that the south-eastern part of the DA has undergone landscaping in the modern era.

5.3 Discussion

The aim of the monitoring was to determine the presence/absence of archaeological features and/or deposits within the areas of test pitting and also to try to build up a picture of the extent of disturbance from previous land use.

The sequence of soils, derived from Chalk, was largely uniform across the site. Two features of possible archaeological origin were encountered. An area of modern landscaping was revealed within Test-pits 1 and 2a.

The results of these observations and previous experience on sites with similar geology, topography and recent land use would suggest that any surviving archaeological features would be visible in a trial trench at a depth of 0.30–0.40m below ground level. They would generally be exposed by removal of the topsoil and the upper part of the subsoil or eroded chalk horizons.

In the south-western part of the DA, modern landscaping deposits would offer favourable preservation for archaeological remains within this part of the DA. In parts of the DA under arable cultivation, any archaeological remains are likely to have been damaged by modern ploughing.

6. SYNTHESIS

6.1 Introduction

This section synthesises the results of the fieldwalking, geophysical survey, monitoring of test-pits with the historic map evidence.

The combined results will be used to further characterise Heritage Assets (HA) for inclusion in the forthcoming DMRB Stage 2 environmental impact assessment. Preliminary versions of these are shown in Figures 14 and 15; these may require revision as additional evidence becomes available.

6.2 Synthesis of fieldwalking, geophysical survey and observation of test-pits

Fieldwalking and geophysical survey led to the identification of two HAs. These comprise the hitherto unknown, remains of two groups of linear field systems and former route-ways, in the north of the DA (HA1, Figure 13) and the centre of the DA (HA2, Figure 14). The appearance of elements of HA1 on the Toddington Tithe map of 1797 and the recovery of 16th-17th century pottery and medieval/post-medieval CBM from surrounding plough soil suggest that they are likely to date from the early post-medieval period. Elements of the remains identified in HA2 match with the parish boundary and an associated post-medieval routeway shown on the Houghton Regis Estate map of 1762. The remains within HA2 are also likely to be broadly early post-medieval in date.

Observation of the geo-technical test-pits revealed that the sequence of soils, derived from Chalk, was largely uniform across the site. Two features of possible archaeological origin were encountered outside the DA in Test-pits 28 and 29 (Figure 13). An area of modern landscaping was revealed within Test-pits 1 and 2a indicating favourable conditions for the preservation of archaeological remains in this part of the DA. In parts of the DA under arable cultivation, any archaeological remains would appear at depths of 0.30–0.40m below ground level and are likely to have been damaged by modern ploughing.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albion Archaeology 2009 *Woodside Connection, Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation.* 2009/118.

English Heritage 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects.*

English Heritage 1997 *English Heritage, Archaeology Division Research Agenda (Draft).*

IFA 1999a. *Codes of Conduct*, *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

IFA 1999b. *Guidelines for Finds Work.*

List of Historic maps used

1762 Houghton Regis estate map

1797 Toddington parish tithe map

1880 1st edition Ordnance Survey map XXIX.15

1882 1st edition Ordnance Survey map XXIX.11

8. APPENDIX 1 – FIELDWALKING ARTEFACT SUMMARY

8.1 Introduction

The fieldwalking survey yielded an artefact assemblage comprising mainly ceramic building material of late medieval / post-medieval date (Table 1). Only pottery has been retained as part of the site archive.

Findspot Number	Type	Number	Weight (g)
1	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	11
1	Post-medieval pottery	1	6
2	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	41
3	Post-medieval pottery	1	18
4	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	29
5	Post-medieval pottery	1	28
6	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	17
7	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	27
8	Post-medieval pottery	1	24
9	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	67
10	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	27
11	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	12
12	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	21
13	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	6
14	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	17
15	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	9
16	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	13
17	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	8
18	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	15
19	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	20
20	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	20
21	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	31
22	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	33
22	Post-medieval pottery	1	2
23	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	30
24	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	11
25	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	29
26	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	19
27	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	23
28	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	52
29	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	18
30	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	48
31	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	16
32	Post-medieval pottery	1	5
33	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	55
34	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	17
35	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	11
36	Modern ceramic building material	1	46
37	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	53
38	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	109

Findspot Number	Type	Number	Weight (g)
38	Post-medieval pottery	1	6
39	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	34
40	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	3	85
41	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	3	35
42	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	21
43	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	17
44	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	4	42
45	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	10
46	Post-medieval pottery	1	3
47	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	3	115
48	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	34
49	Post-medieval pottery	1	7
50	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	31
51	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	14
52	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	38
53	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	22
54	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	13
55	Post-medieval pottery	1	8
56	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	74
57	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	35
58	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	12
59	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	11
60	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	7
61	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	42
62	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	35
63	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	3	37
64	Post-medieval pottery	1	38
65	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	12
66	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	20
67	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	10
68	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	35
69	Burnt flint	1	13
70	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	11
71	Post-medieval pottery	1	11
72	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	53
73	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	24
74	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	24
75	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	3	27
76	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	3	121
77	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	35
78	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	25
79	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	22
79	Post-medieval pottery	1	25
80	Undiagnostic pottery	1	7
81	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	47
82	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	73
82	Post-medieval pottery	1	8
83	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	41

Findspot Number	Type	Number	Weight (g)
84	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	20
85	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	46
86	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	3	137
87	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	38
88	Post-medieval pottery	1	20
89	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	23
90	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	24
91	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	76
92	Modern ceramic building material	1	48
93	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	37
94	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	26
95	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	32
96	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	94
97	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	50
98	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	15
99	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	86
100	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	31
101	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	30
102	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	55
103	Iron toe-clip horseshoe	1	582
104	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	24
105	Modern ceramic building material	1	34
106	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	56
107	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	38
108	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	25
110	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	4	93
111	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	13
112	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	4	104
113	Undiagnostic pottery	1	19
114	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	75
115	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	16
116	Post-medieval pottery	1	19
117	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	55
118	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	26
119	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	23
120	Post-medieval pottery	1	3
121	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	33
122	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	32
122	Modern pottery	1	12
123	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	59
124	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	32
125	Post-medieval pottery	1	45
126	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	78
127	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	3	27
128	Post-medieval pottery	1	13
129	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	2	31
129	Post-medieval pottery	1	5
130	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	20

Findspot Number	Type	Number	Weight (g)
131	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	15
132	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	34
133	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	30
134	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	53
136	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	4	98
137	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	25
138	Coal	1	7
139	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	21
141	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	44
141	Post-medieval pottery	1	3
142	Medieval / post-medieval ceramic building material	1	21
143	Iron toe-clip horseshoe	1	336

Table 1: Artefact Summary

8.2 Finds Summary

8.2.1 Pottery

Twenty-four pottery sherds weighing 335g were recovered, the majority of which are datable to the post-medieval period. Two unidentified, sand-tempered sherds are clearly of earlier date, although are too small and abraded to be further classified. All sherds are small, with an average weight of 14g, and moderately abraded. They survive in a condition consistent with their recovery from plough soil (Table 2).

Pottery date	Sherd no.	%
Post-medieval	21	87.5
Modern	1	4.2
Unidentified	2	8.3
	24	**100.0**

Table 2: Pottery by date range and sherd count

Eight fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, held by Albion Archaeology. Fabrics are listed below (Table 3) in chronological order.

Fabric Type	Common name	Sherd Number	Findspot number
Post-medieval			
P01	Fine glazed red earthenware	13	1, 3, 5, 8, 32, 38, 46, 49, 64, 71, 79, 120, 125
P03	Black-glazed earthenware	4	22, 116, 128, 129
P06	Fine slip-decorated earthenware	1	82
P36A	Brown salt-glazed stoneware	1	88
P48	English stoneware	1	141
P50	Miscellaneous stoneware	1	55
Modern			
P100	Miscellaneous mass-produced ware	1	122
UNID	Undiagnostic /undatable ware	2	80, 113

Table 3: Pottery Type Series

Post-medieval pottery comprises 16th-17th century glazed and slip-decorated earthenwares including three bowl rims, and three stoneware sherds (total weight 297g). Modern pottery is represented by a blue-glazed sherd of mass-produced earthenware (12g).

Two unidentified, sand-tempered sherds (26g) are likely to pre-date the medieval period, although they are too small and abraded to be further classified.

8.2.2 Ceramic building material

A total of 172 pieces of ceramic building material (4.4kg) was collected. Over 98% of this material comprises sand-tempered, flat roof tile fragments broadly datable to the late medieval / post-medieval periods. Two pieces of modern tile constitute the remainder of the assemblage. Fragments have an average weight of 26g and are generally battered and abraded.

8.2.3 Other finds

Metal objects comprise two iron horseshoes of toe-clip type. One is a complete unfullered example, with no calkins, and the second is represented by an unfullered branch. Both are a standard type of early-mid 19th century date.

One natural burnt flint fragment (13g) and a piece of coal (7g) were also collected.

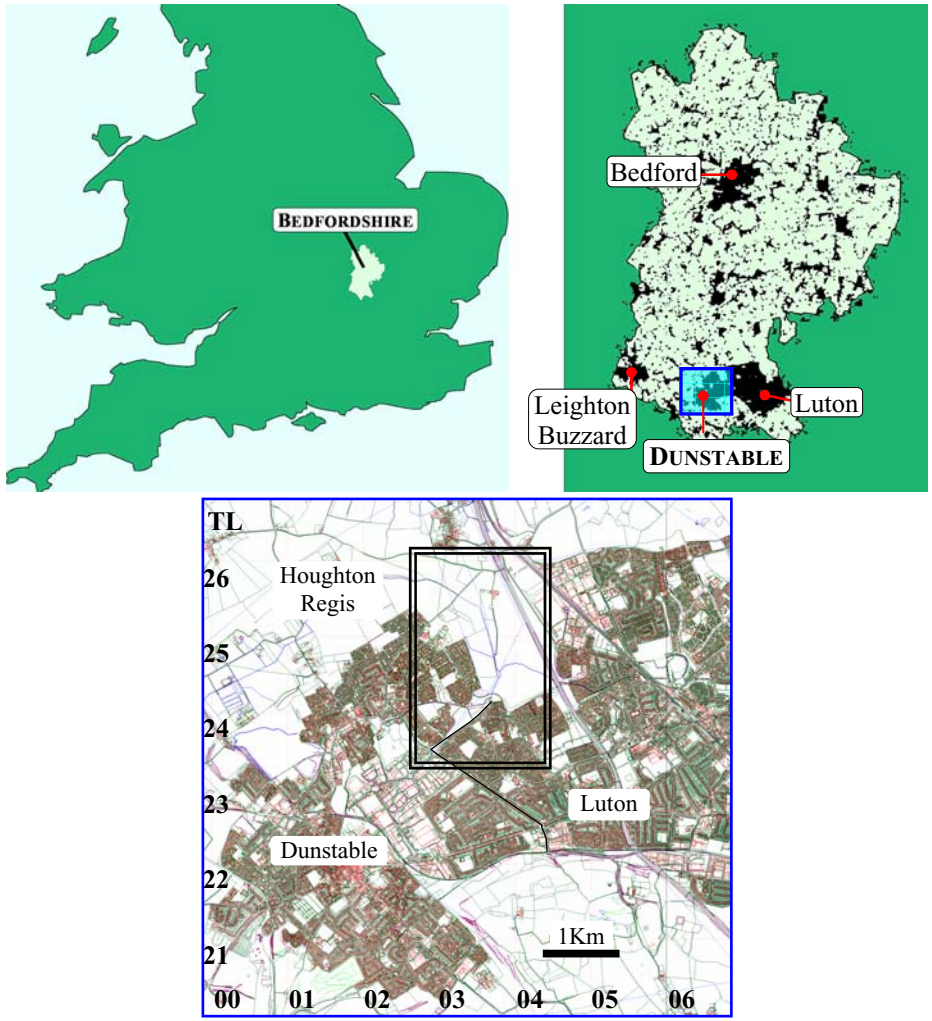

Figure 1: Site location and Development Area

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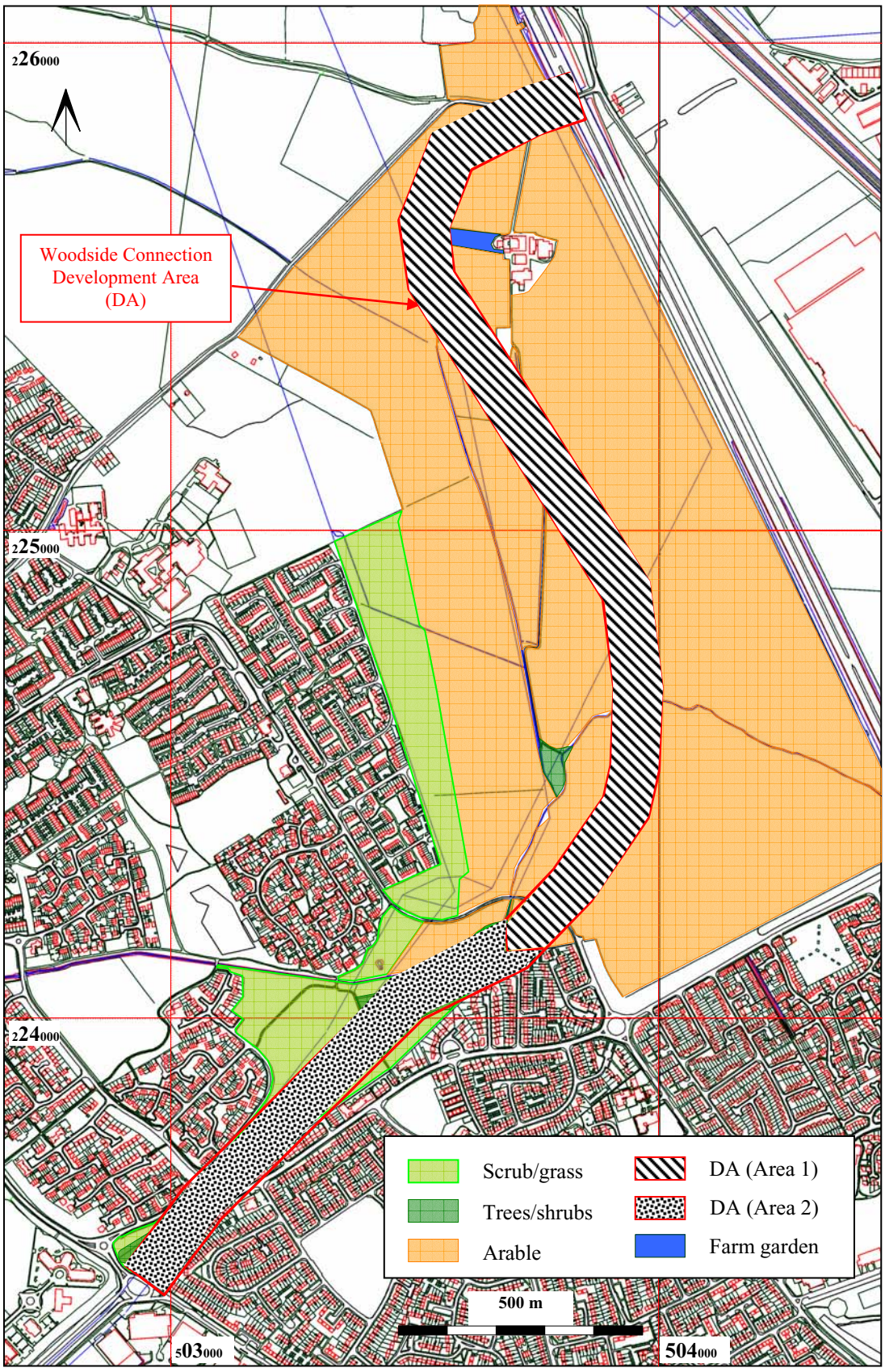

Figure 2: Current land use

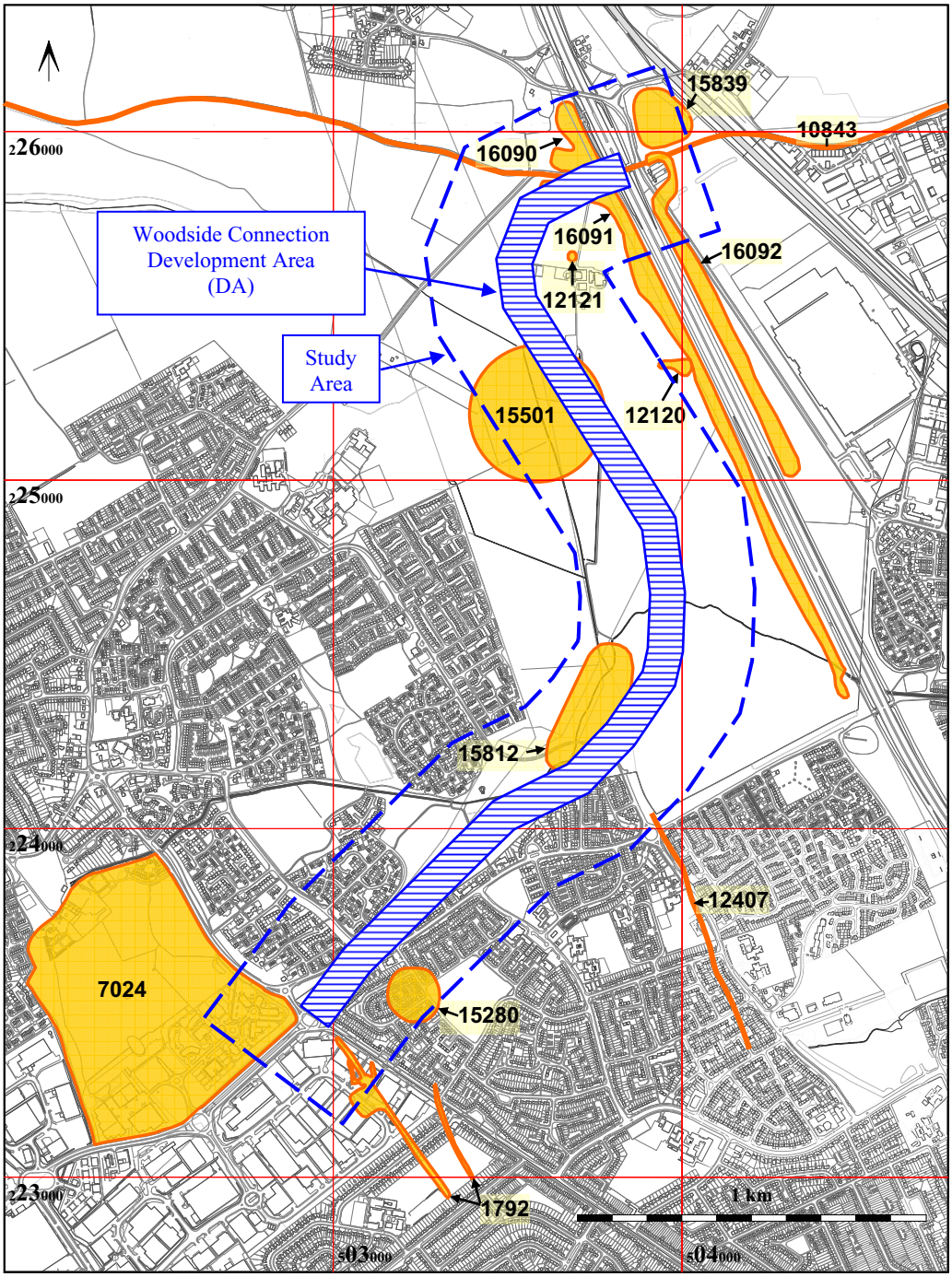

Figure 3: HER data

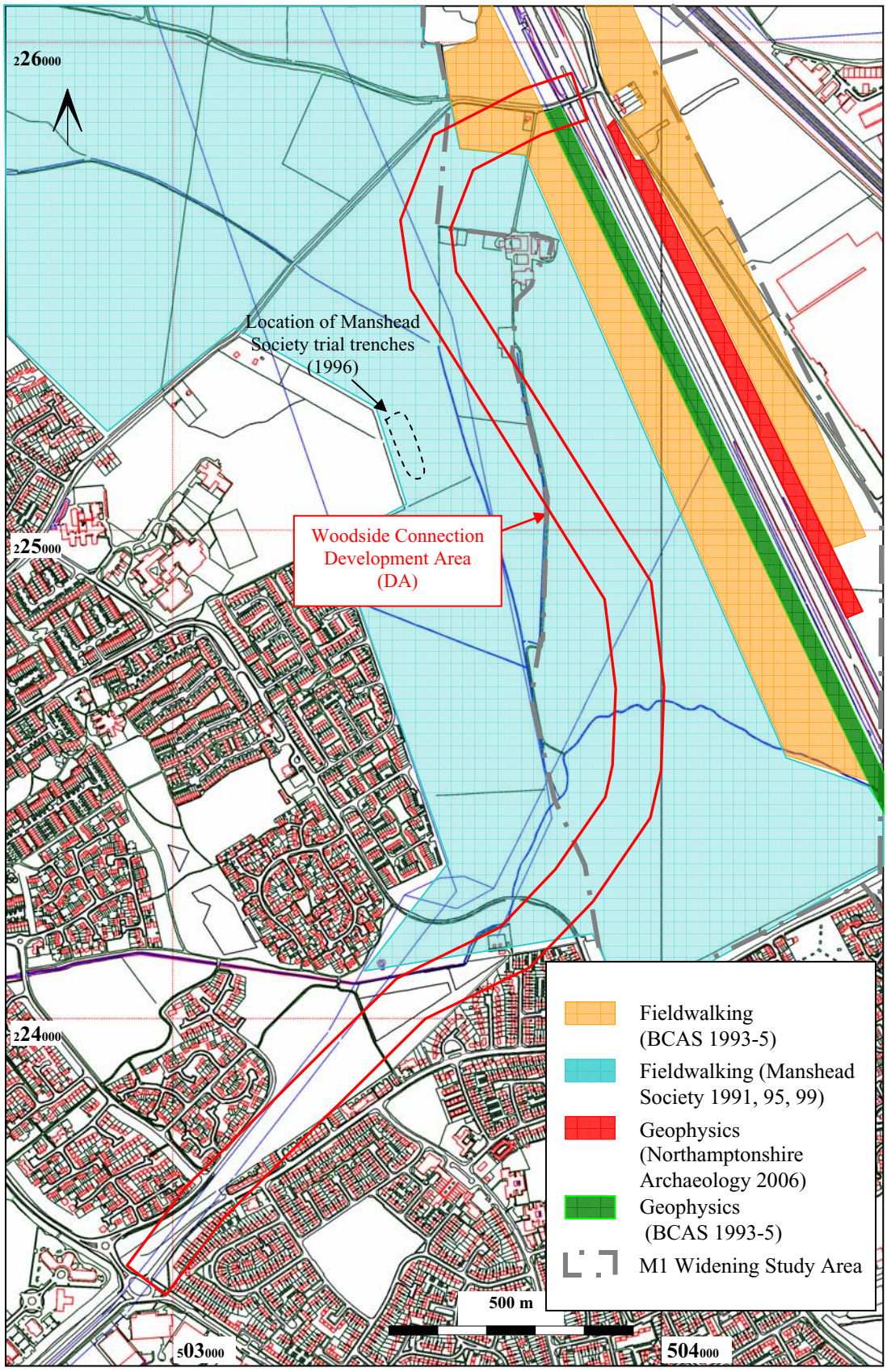

Figure 4: Previous archaeological investigations

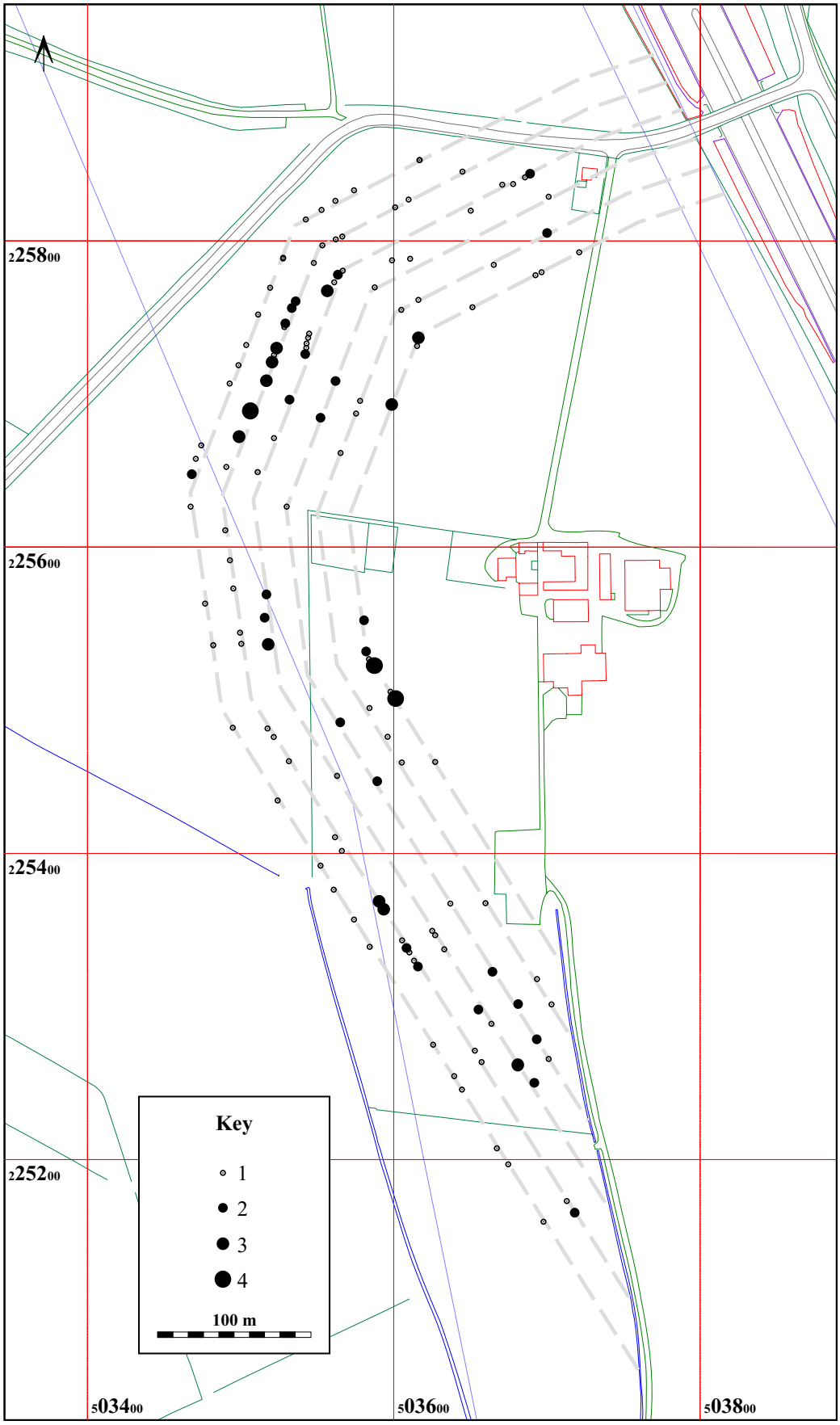

Figure 5: Fieldwalking: all finds

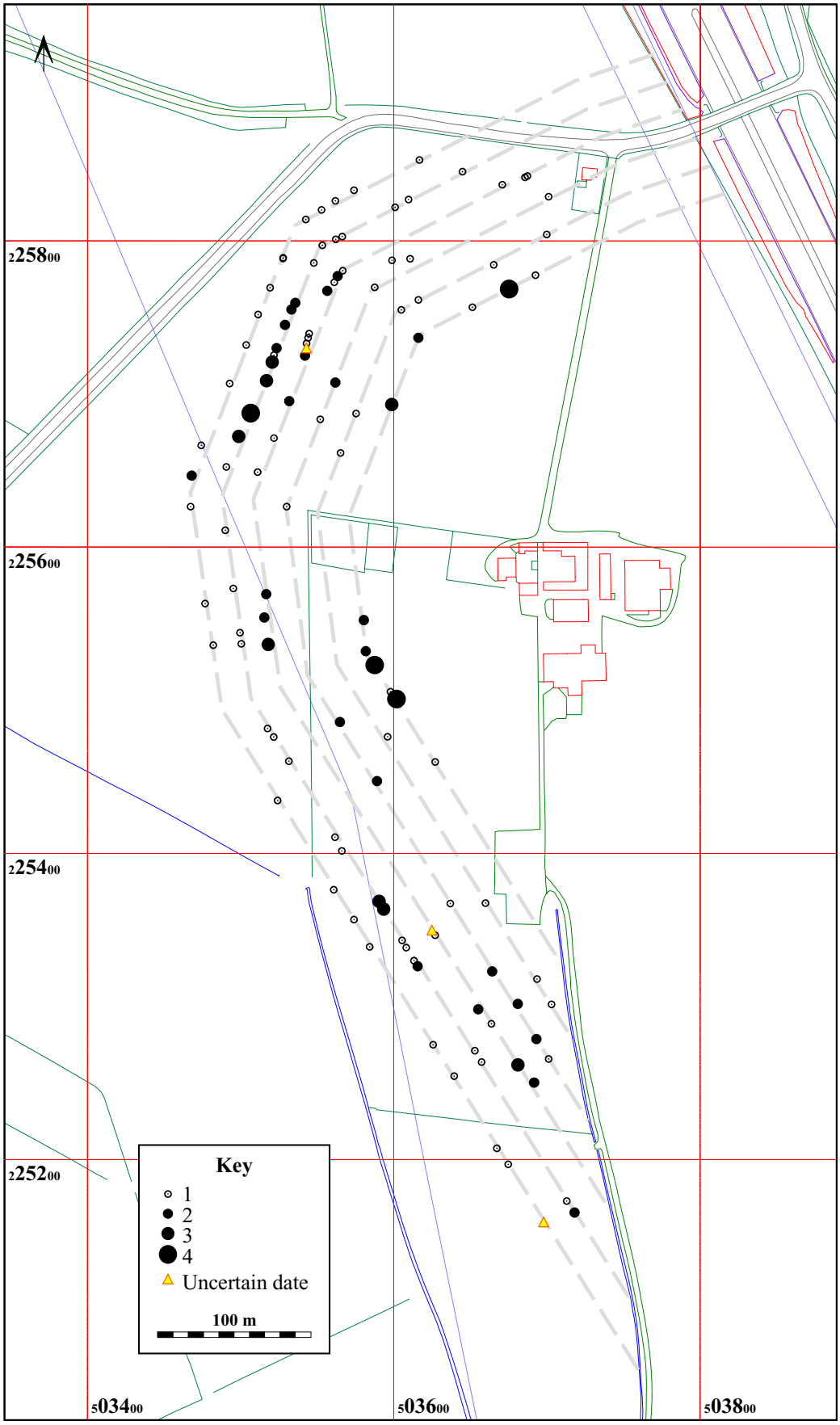

Figure 6: Fieldwalking: distribution of medieval/post-medieval CBM

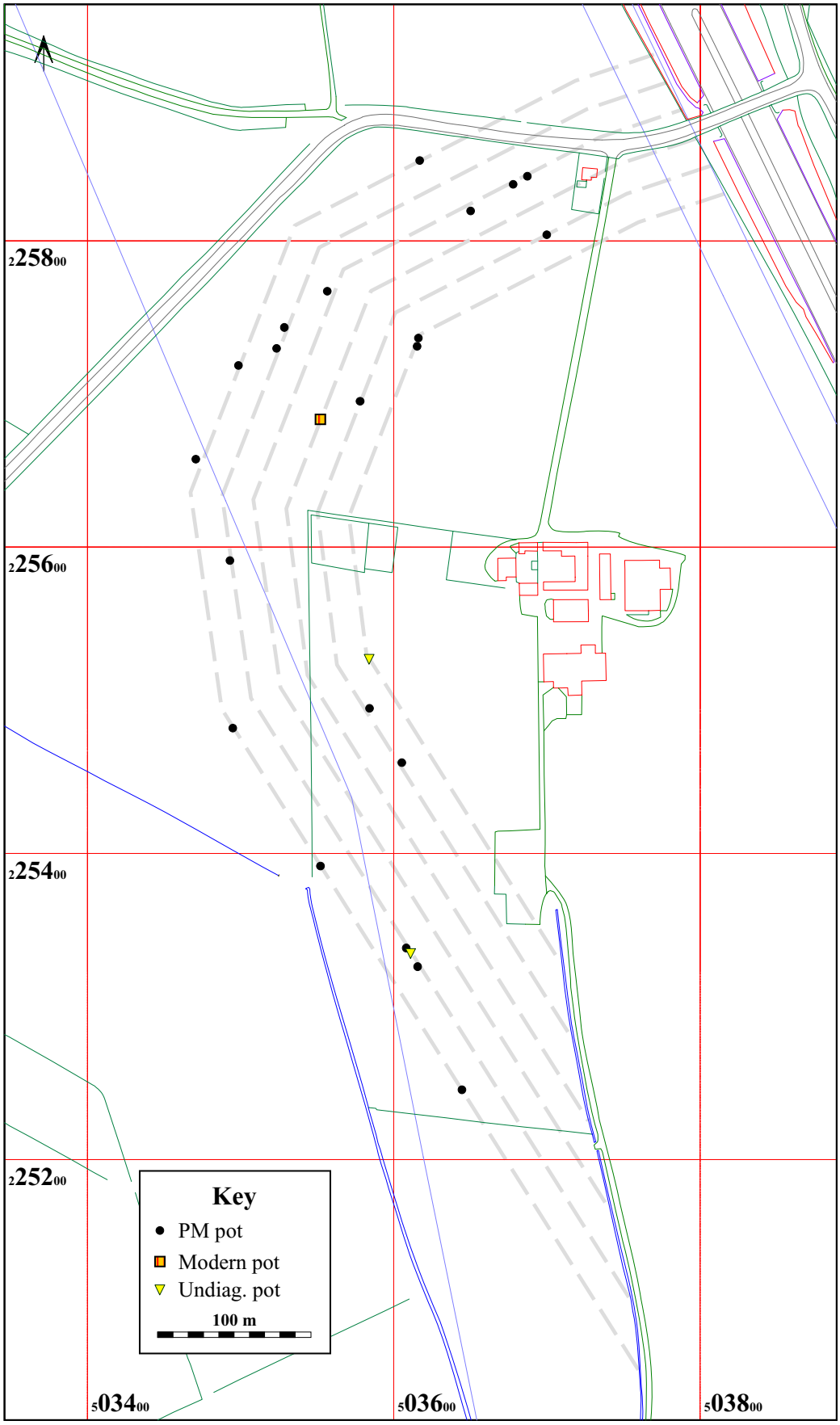

Figure 7: Fieldwalking: distribution of pottery

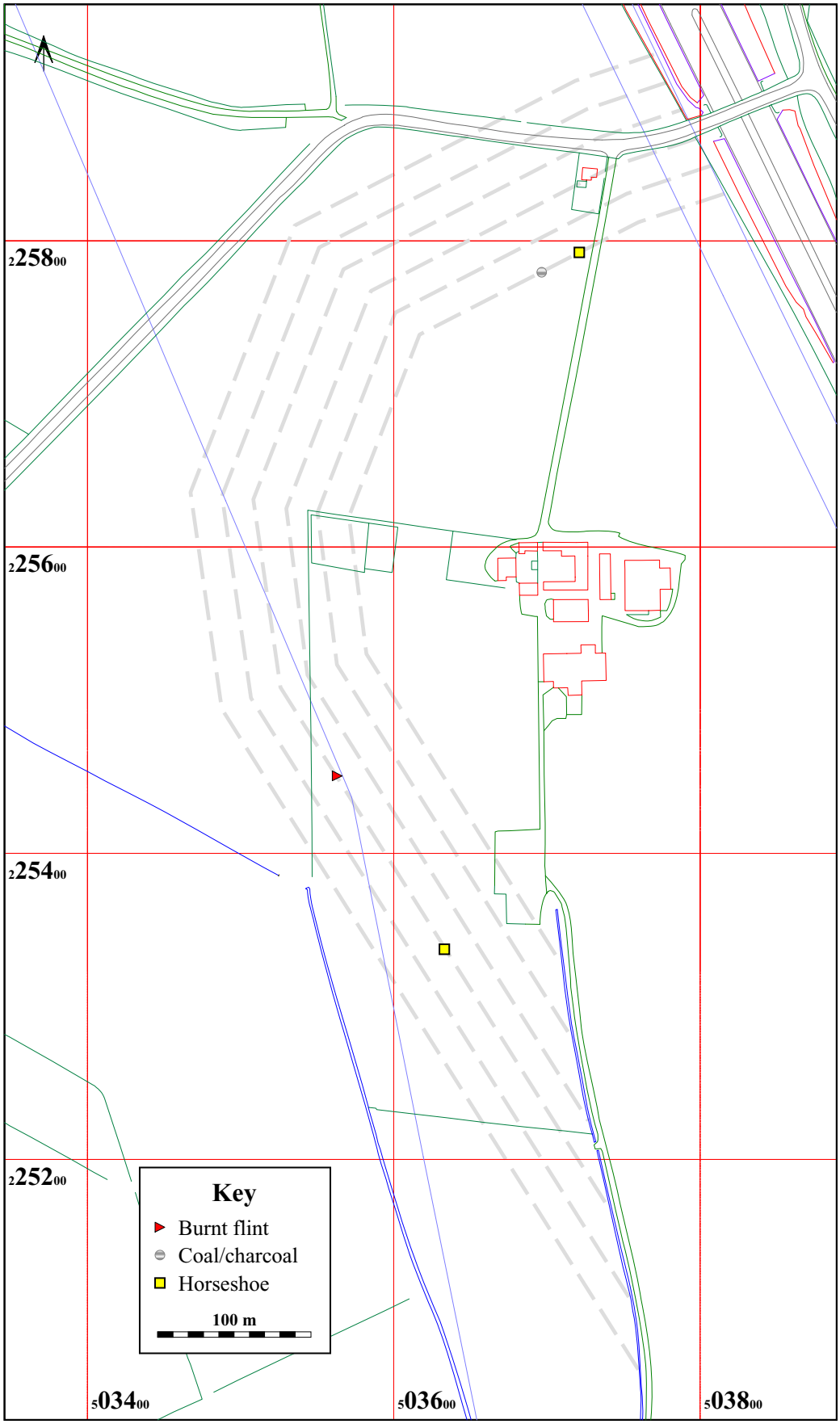

Figure 8: Fieldwalking: distribution of other artefacts

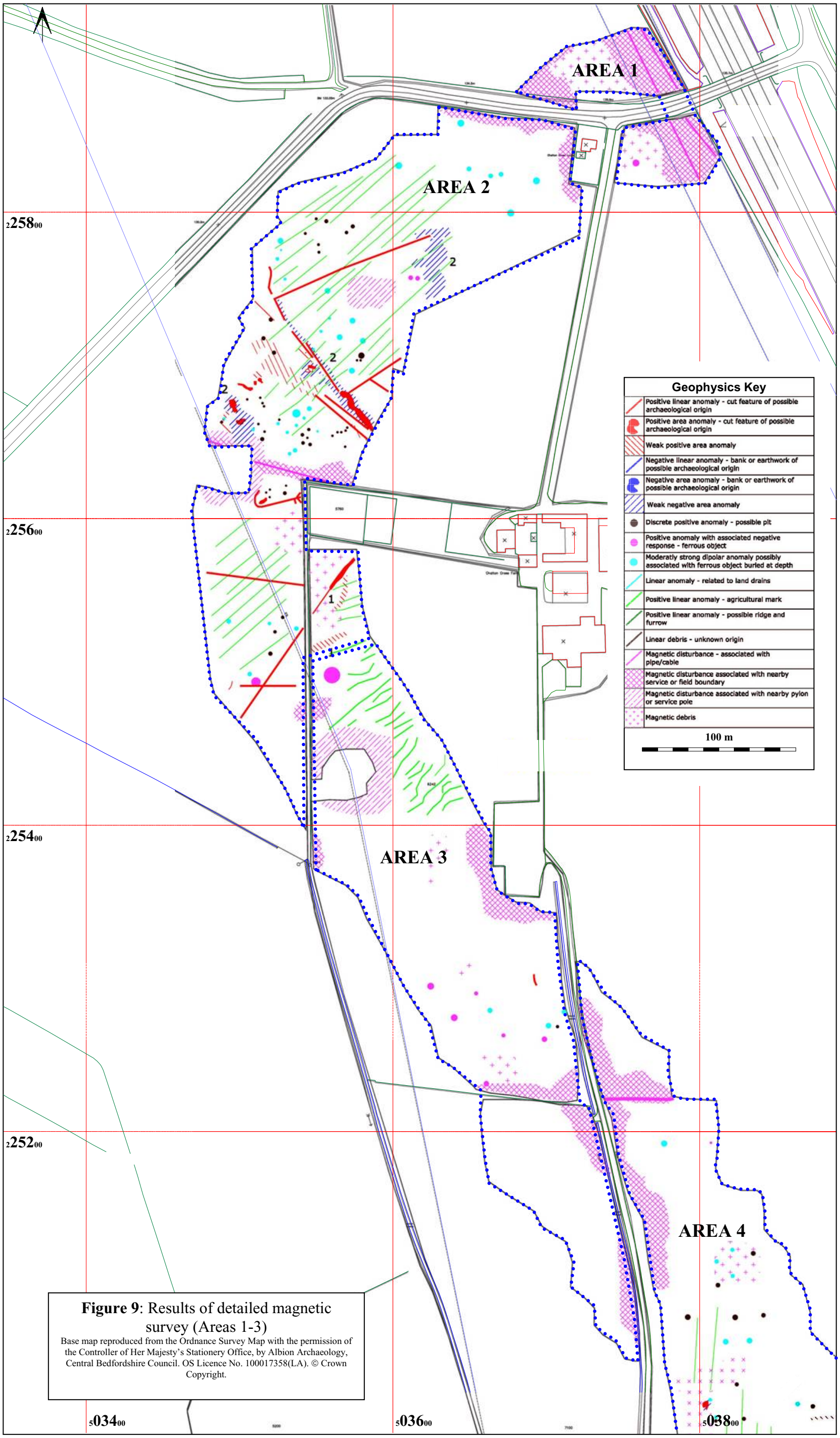

Figure 9: Results of detailed magnetic survey (Areas 1-3)

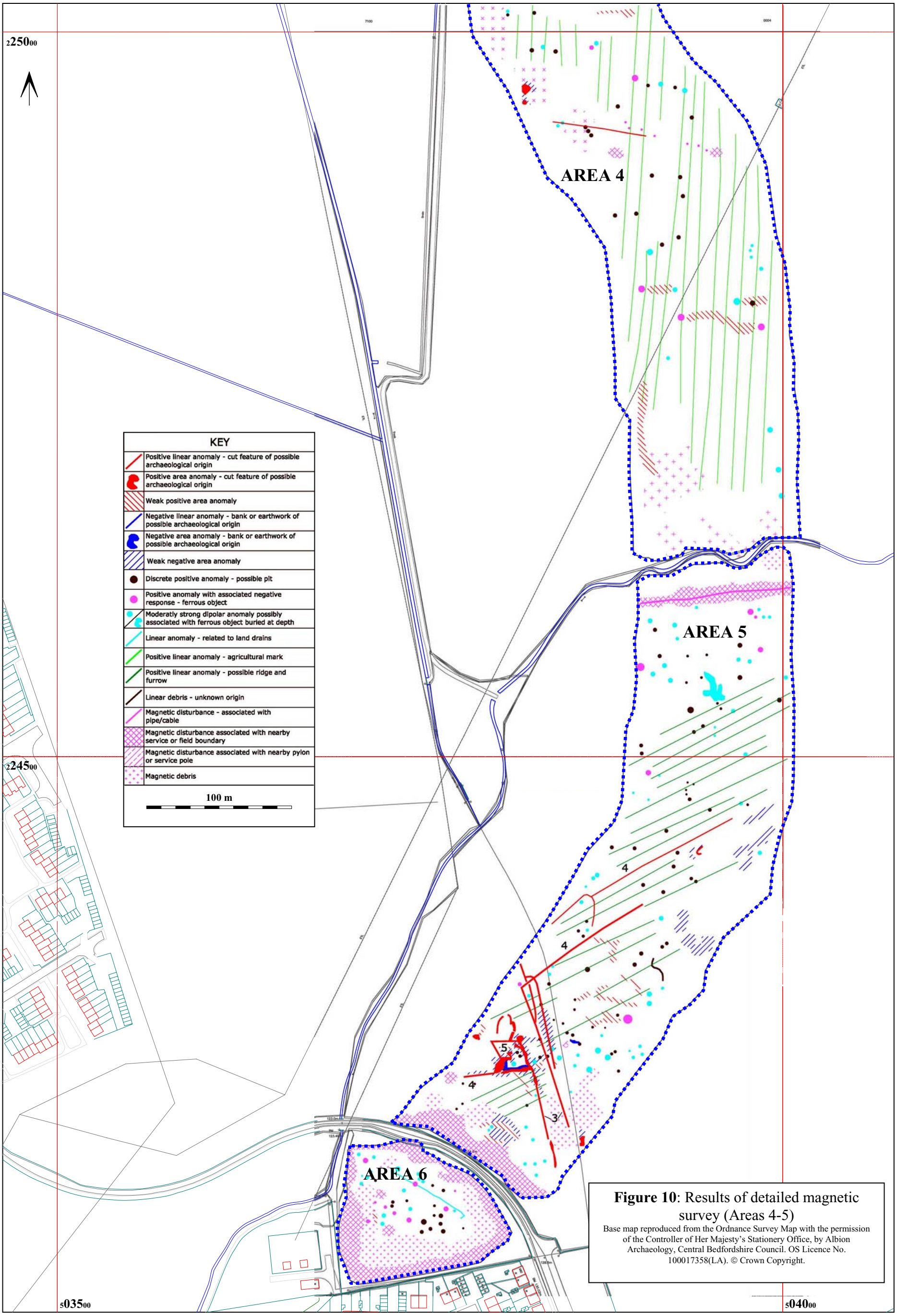

Figure 10: Results of detailed magnetic survey (Areas 4-5)

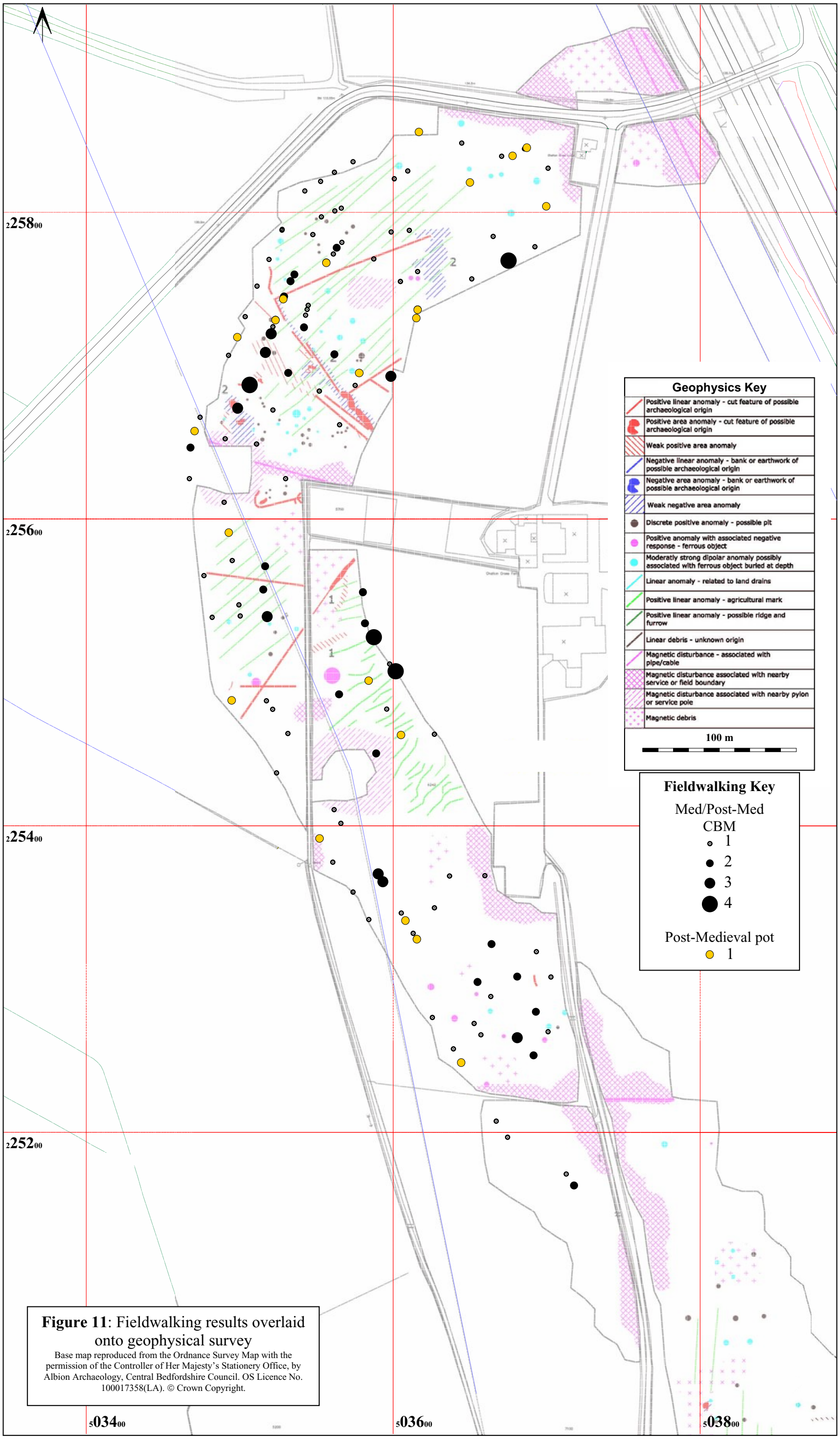

Figure 11: Fieldwalking results overlaid onto geophysical survey

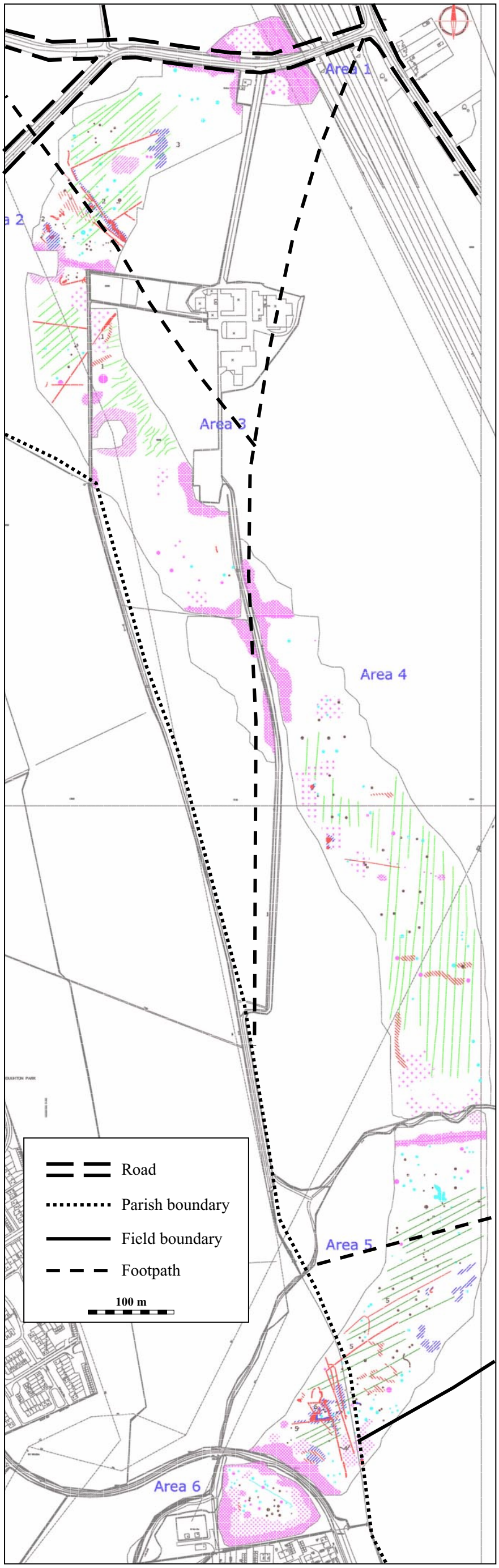

Figure 12: Historic boundaries from 1797 Tithe map overlaid onto results of detailed magnetic survey

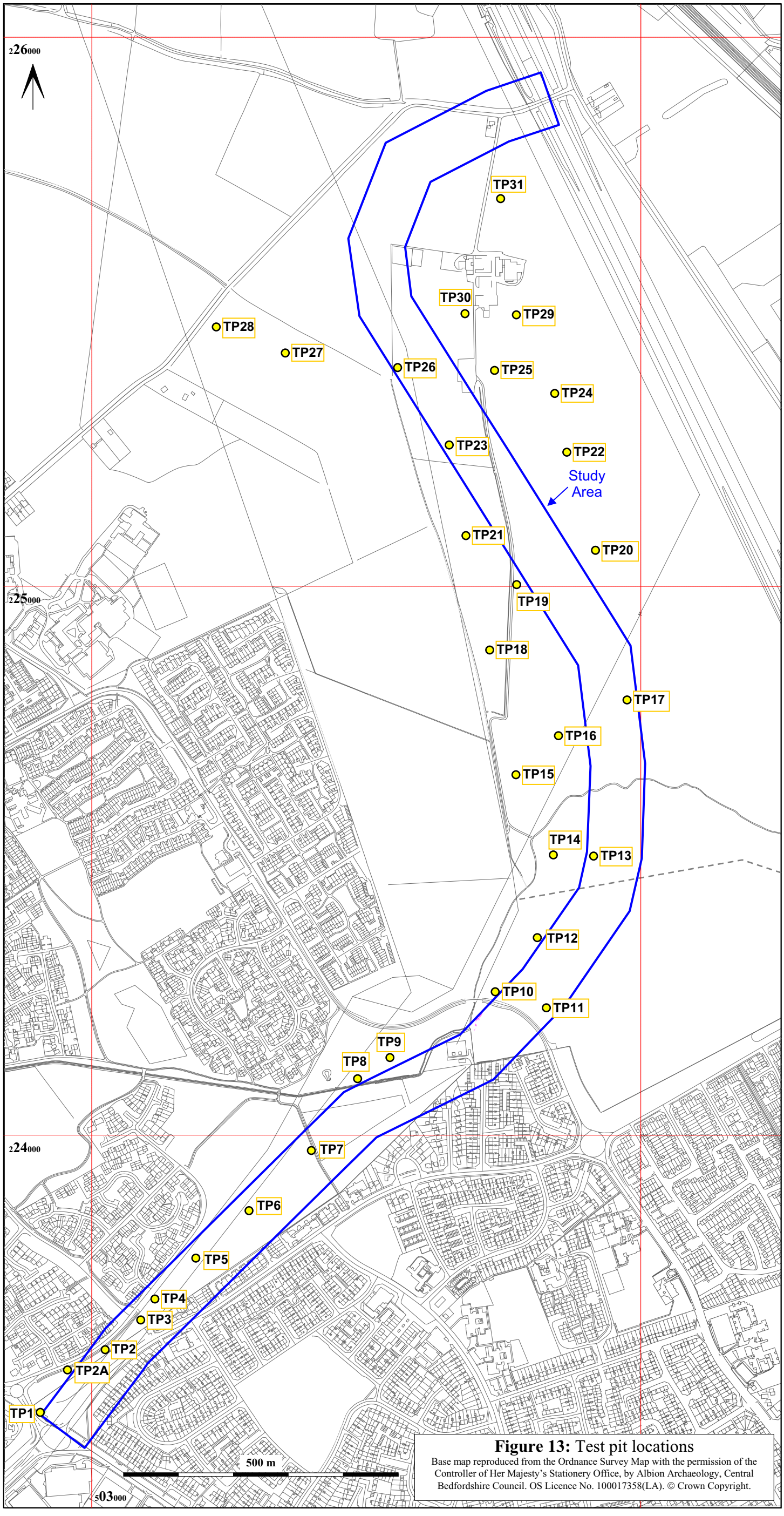

Figure 13: Test pit locations

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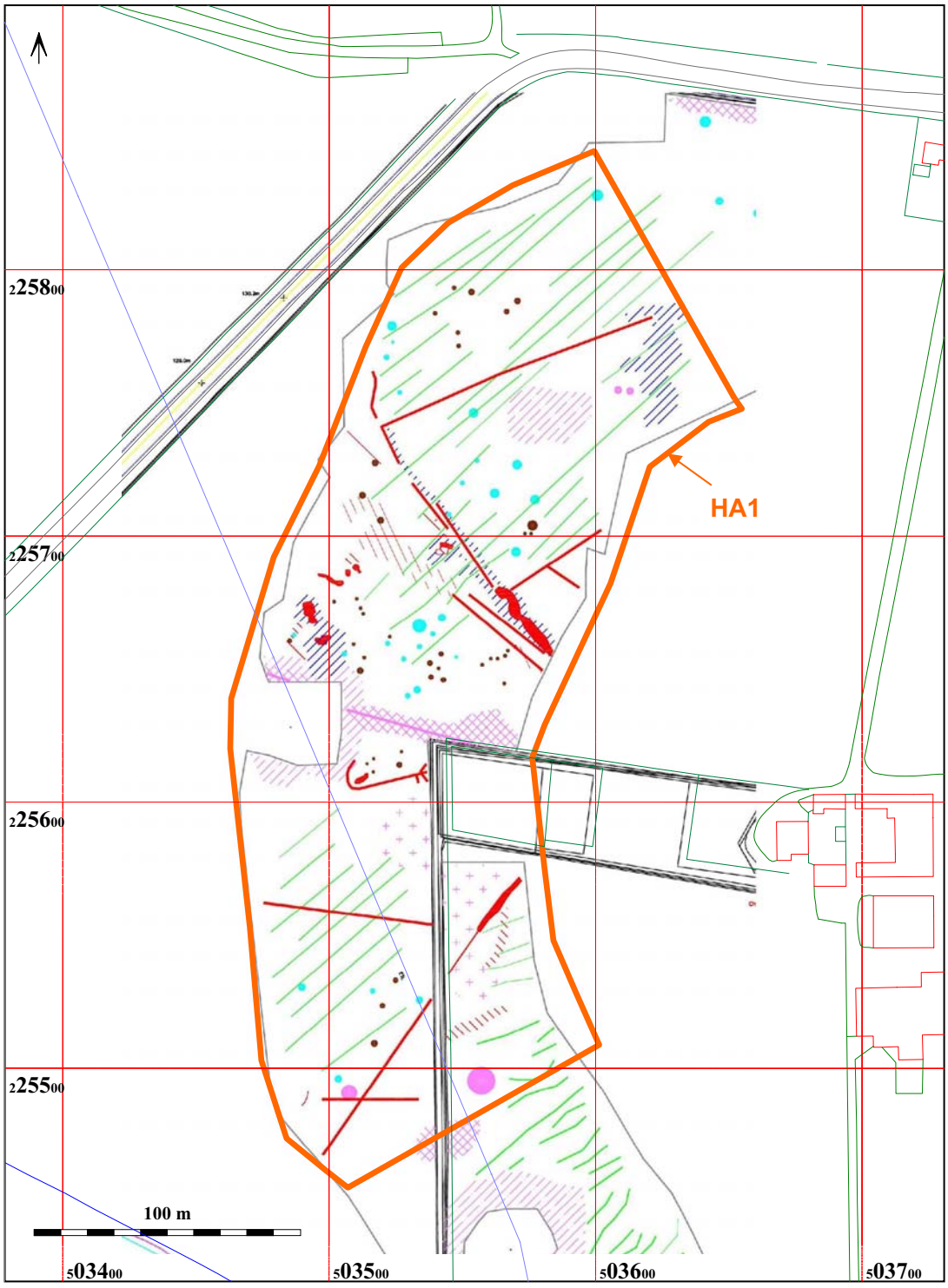

Figure 14: Heritage Asset 1

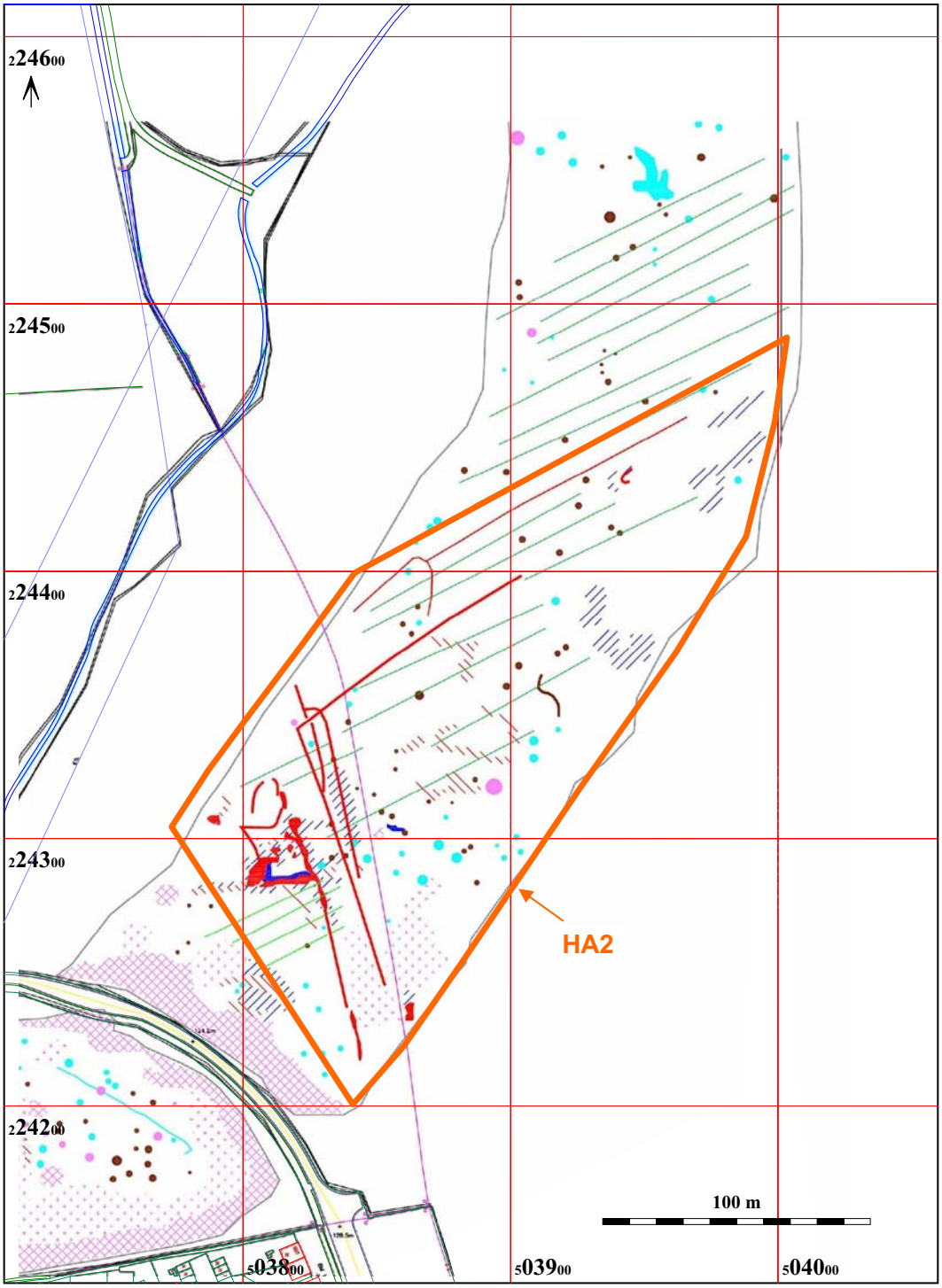

Figure 15: Heritage Asset 2