

**LAND AT MANOR FARM
GLINTON
PETERBOROUGH**

PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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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.

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Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake this evaluation by Paul Gajos (CgMs Consulting) on behalf of Faccenda Property Ltd. It was monitored for the local planning authority by Rebecca Casa-Hatton, Archaeological Officer, Peterborough City Council Archaeological Service (PCCAS). Myk Flitcroft (CgMs Consulting) monitored the fieldwork on behalf of Faccenda Property Ltd.

This report has been prepared by Ben Barker (Project Officer). The project was managed by Joe Abrams (Project Manager). Fieldwork was carried out by Ben Barker. The trenches were surveyed by Martin Wilson of Souterrain Archaeological Services. Artefacts were reported on by Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) digitised the plans and produced the report figures.

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Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

EAA	East Anglian Archaeology
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
PCCAS	Peterborough City Council Archaeological Service
RTK GPS	Real Time Kinematic Global Positioning System



Non-Technical Summary

A planning application (07/00762/FUL) has been granted for sheltered residential accommodation within a 0.8ha site on land at Manor Farm, Glington, Peterborough, centred on NGR TF15630605.

As the proposed development lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity, the local planning authority (Peterborough City Council) placed a condition (22) on the permission requiring archaeological field evaluation works be carried out at the site. Albion Archaeology undertook the excavation of 4 of the 9 required trial trenches between 5th and 9th September 2010 in line with a brief prepared by Peterborough City Council Archaeological Service (PCCAS 2010).

The area investigated revealed considerable post-medieval disturbance and features associated with the 19th- and 20th-farmyard that previously occupied this part of the development area. These included wall foundations, postholes, yard surfaces, drains and possible robber trenches. None of the trial trenches contained any deposits datable to any period earlier than the late post-medieval/modern period. Flooding and high groundwater accompanied the investigations.

This evaluation has shown that this part of the development area does not contain any significant concentrations of archaeological features or deposits. Although considerable areas of the site had been truncated by modern activity, the lack of residual pottery or domestic refuse suggests that the southern part of the development area is unlikely to have been used for any function other than agriculture.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Project Background**

Planning permission (07/00762/FUL) was granted by Peterborough City Council in November 2007 for the construction of sheltered residential accommodation with warden and guest accommodation on land at Manor Farm, Glington, Peterborough.

Condition 22 of the granted permission states:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents, or successors in title have secured the implementation of:

i) archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and

ii) following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable that has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and subsequent mitigation of any adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance (PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning), and Policies CBE1 and CBE2 of the Peterborough Local Plan (First Replacement).

A specification for the evaluation (CgMs 2010) was prepared in response to a brief for the archaeological work issued by PCCAS (2008) detailing the requirement for the area to be evaluated by trial trenches. Albion Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Faccenda Property Ltd, to undertake the trial trenching. This document reports the results of that investigation.

The agreed trench plan requires 9 trenches. Trenches 6-9 are the subject of this report and comprise Phase 1 of the evaluation. The remaining trenches (1-5) will be opened in due course (Phase 2).

1.2 **Site Location and Description**

The development area (DA) is located on land at Manor Farm, High Street, Glington, Peterborough. It is c. 0.8ha in extent and is centred on NGR TF 1563 0605 (Figure 1). During the course of the evaluation farm buildings and hard-standing were being demolished.

The DA lies at an average height of 9m OD, and is flat. The underlying geology comprises second terrace gravels overlying Oxford clay and Kellaways sand.



1.3 Archaeological Background

The archaeological background to the DA has been detailed in the specification (CgMs 2010) and the previous archaeological report (CCAFU 2005). The location of the trenches opened in 2005 is shown in Figure 8.

1.4 Project Objectives

The aims of the evaluation, as detailed by the specification (CgMs 2010), were as follows:

- § To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the DA
- § To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered
- § To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the DA to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed
- § To assess the impact of previous land use on the DA
- § To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- § To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Peterborough HER.



2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

This document covers Phase 1 of the evaluation, focussed on the southern part of DA (Trenches 6-9). The proposed development is to commence in this area. It is anticipated that the remainder of the DA will be subject to archaeological investigations in due course (Phase 2), including the opening of Trenches 1-5 (Figures 1 and 8).

Phase 1 trenching was undertaken between 5th and 9th September 2010; it comprised the excavation of four trenches, each 25–30m long (Figure 2).

2.2 Standards

Throughout the project the standards and guidance in the following documents were adhered to:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001).
• EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
• English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2006)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> (2002/01)
• IfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation</i> (updated 2008) and <i>finds</i> (updated 2008)
• Peterborough Museum	<i>Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery Standards for Archaeological Archive Preparation</i> (2003)

2.3 Trial Trench Methodology

The trial trenching was carried out in accordance with the specification (CgMs 2010) and the PCCAS (2008) brief. In summary:

- The trial trenches were set out using a Network RTK GPS to ensure accurate location;
- All machine excavation was supervised by an archaeologist and was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged ditching bucket;
- Cultivation soil and modern overburden were removed by machine down to the top of archaeological deposits, or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first;
- Recording took place on pro-forma sheets in accordance with the Albion Archaeology *Procedures Manual* (2nd edition, 2001);
- The trenches were inspected by the PCCAS Officer prior to backfilling.



All archaeological deposits and features (known as ‘contexts’) were assigned an individual number. Within this report, numbers in brackets refer to these context numbers. Cut features (*i.e.* pits, ditches *etc.*) are expressed as [***]; layers and deposits within cut features are expressed as (***). Detailed descriptions of all the contexts are contained within Appendix 1.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Findings within the trial trenches are summarised below and shown on Figures 2-6. Detailed technical information on all deposits and archaeological features can be found in Appendix 1.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The overburden was generally a dark greyish brown silty gravel that had been laid down as a make-up layer for the farmyard. In many places this deposit had been heavily disturbed by recent demolition activity. The depth of overburden varied from 0.25m to 0.60m.

The undisturbed geological strata predominantly consisted of yellowish brown sandy gravel. This was reached at a height of 8.65–8.01m OD. In areas of truncation traces of the underlying grey Oxford Clay and outcrops of Cornbrash Limestone were identified.

3.3 Archaeological Remains

Archaeological remains were identified within all of the trenches.

3.3.1 Trench 6 (Figure 3)

The south-western end of Trench 6 contained the remains of a limestone wall corner-foundation (621) with associated cobbled surfaces on either side. This foundation corresponds to the approximate position of outbuildings attached to the dovecote shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7). At least two successive layers of cobbled surface were identified to the north-east and south-west of the foundation. Excavation of the internal surface (623) to the north-east of wall (621) produced five sherds (79g) from a 17th–18th-century glazed earthenware vessel in the Midlands Blackware tradition.

Towards the centre of the trench, pit [615] was partially exposed. It was at least 3m in diameter and more than 0.45m deep. Upper deposit (618) contained frequent limestone fragments. No artefactual material was recovered from any deposits within [615], although lower deposit (616) contained well-preserved fragments of twig, suggesting a relatively recent date for this otherwise undated feature.

The north-eastern part of the trench contained four postholes and a small pit. Two of the postholes ([606] and [609]) were large, square-cut features that still contained large chunks of well-preserved wooden posts. These are likely to have been of recent origin, although no datable artefactual material was recovered. Two circular postholes [604] and [611] were also recorded. Excavation of [611] revealed that it was less than 0.1m deep and lacked datable material. The postholes are likely to be associated with the agricultural buildings/animal pens also shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7).

Pit [613] was very shallow at <10cm, and is better described as a shallow depression. It lacked datable material, but did contain fragments of well-preserved twigs, suggesting it is of recent origin.



3.3.2 Trench 7 (Figure 4)

A large NW-SE aligned ditch [703] was identified in the north-eastern end of Trench 7. It was *c.* 5m wide and its upper deposits contained large fragments of limestone and a single fragment of unfroged machine-made brick. The ditch was machine excavated to a depth of 0.3m before flooding prevented further investigation. The presence of building debris and unfroged bricks may indicate that this ditch-like feature may have been created by the robbing out of an early 19th-century wall.

Isolated posthole [705] was identified towards the centre of the trench. It was 0.8m in diameter and contained three large fragments of limestone that may represent the original post packing. It was excavated to a depth of 0.3m before flooding but did not produce any finds.

A second substantial posthole [707] was partially exposed at the south-western end of the trench. It did not contain any packing but was >0.4m deep. No artefactual remains were recovered. The posthole may have been associated with possible foundation trench [709] located immediately to the north-west. This was filled with at least three large fragments of limestone apparently set into a grey silty clay foundation deposit.

3.3.3 Trench 8 (Figure 5)

A stone wall foundation [806] was present at the north-western end of Trench 8. It was aligned ENE-WNW and survived immediately below a modern concrete slab to a depth of *c.* 0.4m. It comprised regular courses of limestone slabs on a bedding layer of grey clay. Fragments of ceramic building material were visible in the upper parts of the wall foundation. It is likely that this wall once defined a building or boundary within the post-medieval/modern farmyard.

Immediately to the south-east of [806] a modern animal burial containing a plastic sheet over multiple juvenile pig skeletons was present. This feature was not disturbed because of its obvious recent origin.

The centre of the trench was disturbed by [810], a 0.75m wide NW-SE aligned service run that contained a large modern ceramic drain. It is understood that this drain flows into large ponds located immediately to the north of Trench 8.

A substantial stone drain [816] lay in the south-eastern end of the trench. It was aligned NW-SE and is likely to have been the pre-cursor to service trench [810]. It was constructed of at least three courses of un-bonded limestone slabs, within a cut that was at least 0.6m wide.

Square-cut posthole [814] was located at the south-eastern end of the trench. It was *c.* 0.4m in diameter and not excavated due to the presence of a well-preserved wooden post, indicating a recent origin.

3.3.4 Trench 9 (Figure 6)

A large, ditch-like feature [904] was located at the north-eastern end of Trench 9. It was 4.5m wide and aligned NW-SE. It contained frequent fragments of limestone building material and well-preserved fragments of timber. The ditch cut through a layer of re-deposited sand and gravel (903) that masked features of modern origin.



The central part of the trench was largely taken up with an area of disturbance that was partially masked by layer (903). Ditch [906] was at least 5m wide and more than 1m deep. Machine excavation of backfill (907) produced frequent stone rubble, well-preserved timber and two sherds (41g) of a modern, mass-produced white stoneware plate.

The south-western end of the trench contained a NW-SE aligned limestone culvert. [908], visible 0.5m below ground level as a jumble of loose limestone fragments. These continued to a depth of 0.8m below ground level at which point they were more regularly laid onto compact grey clayey gravel (910). At least three courses of stone survived (909) forming a drain that was 0.4m wide with a central void filled with dark organically-rich clayey silts. This culvert was traced for another 8m south-east of Trench 9. It is likely that the culvert drained SE-NW and formed part of the drainage system of the 19th-century farmyard.



4. SYNTHESIS

4.1 Summary

Archaeological trial trenching identified remains associated with the post-medieval and modern use of the southern half of the development area. These remains principally comprised walls, cobbled and other surfaces and drains. It is highly likely that all these remains comprise parts of Manor Farm, farmyard and associated buildings. The absence of residual, earlier pottery or domestic refuse suggests that this part of the development area is unlikely to have been used for any function other than agriculture.

4.2 Significance of Remains

These remains are considered to be of low, local significance and no mitigation works are considered likely as a result of this Phase 1 evaluation.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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6. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TF (Easting: 15645: Northing: 6023)

OS Grid Ref.: TF (Easting: 15655: Northing: 6052)

Reason: To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of land beneath recently demolished buildings/within the modern farmyard

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
601	Modern overburden	Compact dark grey brown silty gravel occasional medium ceramic building material, moderate small-large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Compact mid brown grey silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Natural	Compact light yellow brown sandy gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Posthole	Circular dimensions: max diameter 0.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
606	Posthole	Square sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, min depth 0.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
607	Timber	Hard dark brown black Well-preserved timber post. Square cut 125mm by 125mm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
608	Backfill	Compact dark brown black sandy clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
609	Posthole	Square dimensions: min breadth 0.5m Unexcavated posthole. Similar to [606].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
610	Fill	Compact dark brown black sandy clay Unexcavated fill containing well-preserved in-situ timber post c. 75mm in diameter.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
611	Posthole	Circular sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.06m, max diameter 0.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
612	Fill	Firm dark grey black sandy gravel frequent small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
613	Pit	Circular sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.07m, max diameter 0.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
614	Fill	Firm dark grey black sandy gravel Similar to (612), but with moderate flecks of degraded wood.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
615	Pit	Sub-circular sides: steep base: flat dimensions: min depth 0.45m, max diameter 3.m Excavation limited to 0.45m due to flooding.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
616	Lower fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay Including frequent fragments of twigs.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
617	Fill	Friable mid orange grey clay sand occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
618	Upper fill	Loose dark brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones Disturbed looking deposit containing frequent fragments of limestone building debris.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
619	Service Trench	Linear E-W sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.4m Modern service trench for drainage. Removed during machining. Area c.1m either side of trench stained by leaking pipe.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
620	Fill	Loose dark brown grey silty sand frequent small-medium stones Fill containing a 0.25m diameter modern ceramic drain marked "Hepworth".	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
621	Foundation	Unexcavated 'L'-shaped wall foundation comprising large limestone block and smaller irregular fragments of limestone. No obvious sign of mortar or a foundation cut.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
622	Internal surface	Compact mid orange grey silty clay frequent small-medium stones Unexcavated surface below (623) comprising larger cobbles in a clay matrix.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
623	Internal surface	Compact mid orange brown sandy gravel frequent small stones Surface immediately above (622).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
624	Internal surface	Compact dark brown grey sandy gravel frequent small stones Area of darker staining located in corner of wall [621]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TF (Easting: 15645: Northing: 6023)

OS Grid Ref.: TF (Easting: 15655: Northing: 6052)

Reason: To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of land beneath recently demolished buildings/within the modern farmyard

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
625	External surface	Compact mid orange brown sandy gravel frequent small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
626	External surface	Compact mid yellow brown sandy limestone frequent small-medium stones Area of compacted limestone fragments. Possible demolition rubble used to create a surface. Sits above (625) and (628).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
627	External surface	Compact mid brown grey sandy clay frequent large stones Lower cobbled surface below (628). <0.1m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
628	External surface	Compact mid orange brown sandy clay frequent small stones Upper compacted surface comprised of small rounded stones. <0.05m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
629	Service Trench	Linear E-W sides: near vertical dimensions: min breadth 1.m, min depth 0.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
630	Fill	Friable dark orange brown sandy clay frequent small-large stones Backfill of service trench containing a c.0.3m wide modern ceramic drain.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TF (Easting: 15616: Northing: 6026)

OS Grid Ref.: TF (Easting: 15639: Northing: 6035)

Reason: To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of land beneath recently demolished buildings/within the modern farmyard

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
701	Modern overburden	Compact mid grey brown silty sand occasional small-large ceramic building material, frequent small stones 0.15 to 0.25m thick layer highly disturbed by current demolition activity.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Compact mid orange brown sandy gravel frequent small stones Rare patches of grey clay natural visible.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 5.m, min depth 0.3m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay occasional medium ceramic building material Included occasional fragments of unfroged bricks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
705	Posthole	Circular sides: near vertical dimensions: min depth 0.25m, max diameter 0.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
706	Backfill	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay frequent small stones, occasional large stones Backfill of posthole containing three large slabs of limestone c. 0.5m by 0.4m by 0.07m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
707	Posthole	Circular sides: near vertical dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, min depth 0.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
708	Backfill	Firm dark brown grey sandy clay frequent small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
709	Foundation trench	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, min length 0.8m Possible foundation trench partially exposed within trench.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
710	Foundation	Firm mid brown grey silty clay moderate large stones Fill contained three large fragments of limestone that may have formed part of a foundation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TF (Easting: 15615: Northing: 6015)

OS Grid Ref.: TF (Easting: 15592: Northing: 6026)

Reason: To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of land beneath recently demolished buildings/within the modern farmyard

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
801	Modern overburden	Compact mid brown grey sandy clay frequent small-medium stones, occasional medium-large stones Disturbed ground immediately below the concrete slab that was removed during demolition works.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Natural	Compact mid yellow brown clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
803	Natural	Compact mid brown orange sandy gravel frequent small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
804	Natural	Compact mid grey clay occasional small stones Natural clay clay with fragments of limestone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
805	Natural	Compact light grey white limestone Outcrop of Cornbrash.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
806	Foundation trench	Linear ENE-WSW sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.25m, max depth 0.5m, min length 2.5m Shallow foundation removed by machine. Cut from just below the current surface.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
807	Foundation	Cemented light grey white limestone One course (0.15m deep) of limestone blocks left in base of trench. 0.4m wide. Upper courses in trench sections contain fragments of CBM.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
808	Fill	Compact dark brown grey silty clay frequent small stones 0.15m deep. Extends below (809).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
809	Backfill	Compact mid grey orange silty sand 0.1m deep.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
810	Service Trench	Linear NW-SE sides: vertical dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, min depth 0.8m, min length 5.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
811	Backfill	Compact dark brown orange sandy gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
812	Animal grave	Pit cut through modern overburden.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
813	Fill	Base of pit contained plastic sheeting below which were the multiple skeletons of juvenile pigs.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
814	Posthole	Square dimensions: max length 0.4m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
815	Fill	Friable dark grey black silty clay Unexcavated fill containing the well preserved remains of a square-cut post, 0.3m wide.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
816	Drain	Drain comprised at least three courses of limestone blocks. Area was immediately flooded after excavation so position is approximate.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 9

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TF (Easting: 15633: Northing: 6003)

OS Grid Ref.: TF (Easting: 15661: Northing: 6014)

Reason: To evaluate the sub-surface archaeological potential of land beneath recently demolished buildings/within the modern farmyard

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
901	Make up layer	Compact dark grey brown silty gravel frequent small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
902	Natural	Compact mid brown yellow sandy gravel With patches of grey clay at the base of deepest features.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
903	Redeposited natural	Compact mid yellow brown sandy gravel Cut by [904], but overlays (907). 0.25m thick levelling layer, partially removed by machine.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
904	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 4.5m, min length 1.8m Unexcavated modern feature. Cuts redeposited natural (903).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
905	Backfill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay frequent medium-large stones, occasional small stones Contained frequent well-preserved fragments of timber and limestone roofing fragments, but no domestic refuse. Possible demolition debris from agricultural structures.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
906	Robber trench	Linear NW-SE sides: near vertical base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 5.m, min depth 1.m Large pit or robber trench, partially obscured by layer (903). Largely excavated by machine due to the presence of modern refuse within backfill. Obscured by flooding immediately after excavation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
907	Backfill	Loose dark brown black silty clay moderate small-large stones Contained occasional bulding rubble, timber fragments and modern china. Partially excavated by machine to a depth of 1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
908	Culvert trench	Linear NW-SE sides: near vertical dimensions: max breadth 2.3m, min depth 0.7m, max length 9.8m Construction cut for drain [909] not clear in section due to heavy disturbance and flooding.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
909	Culvert	Compact light grey white limestone Slightly disturbed drain consisting of least three courses of loosely laid limestone blocks with a possible void along the centre. The slabs of limestone were between 0.15 and 0.4m in diameter and approximately 0.12m thick. No trace of mortar survived, but the voids between the stones were filled with a black organic deposit, suggesting use a drain.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
910	Foundation	Compact mid brown grey clay gravel frequent small stones Probable bedding layer for culvert (908).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
911	Backfill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

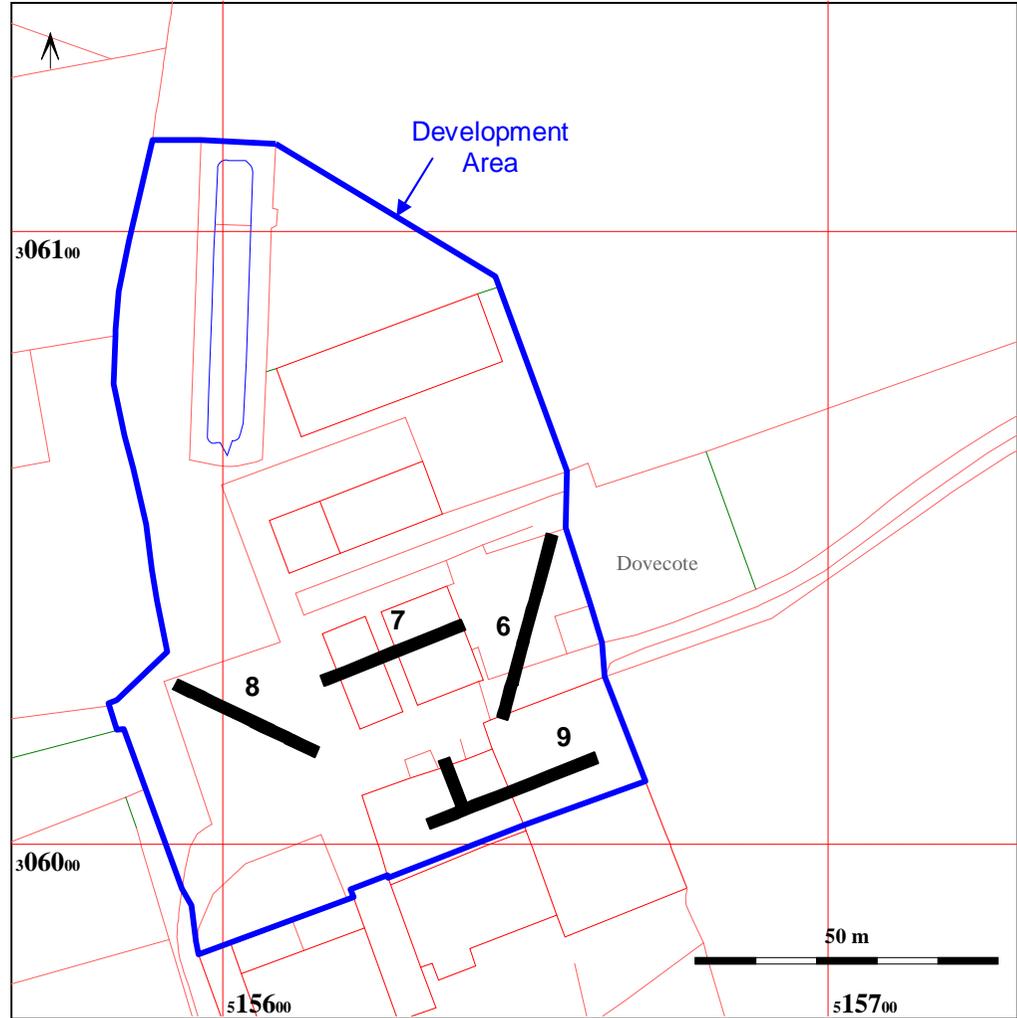
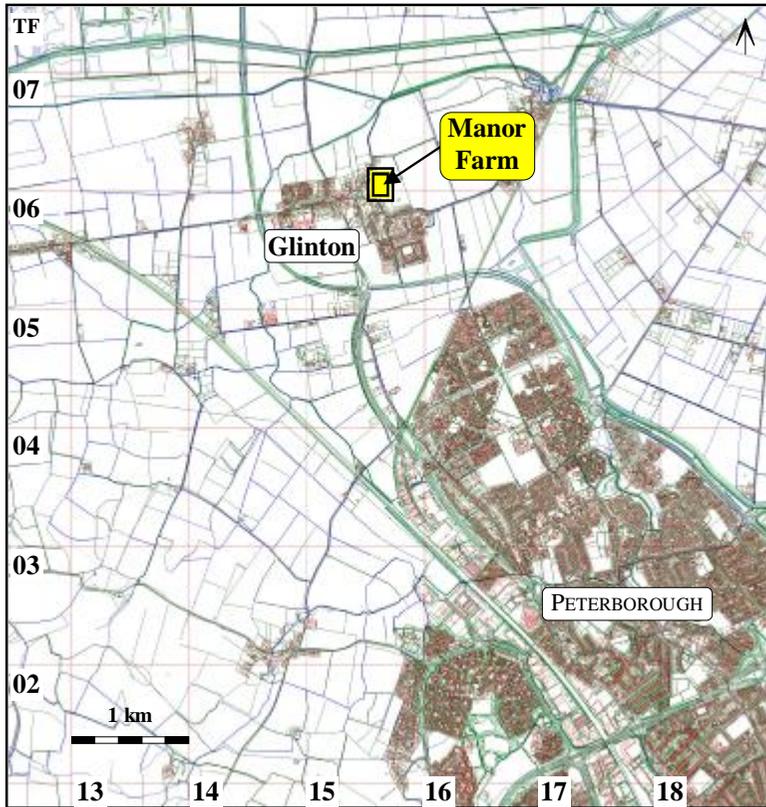
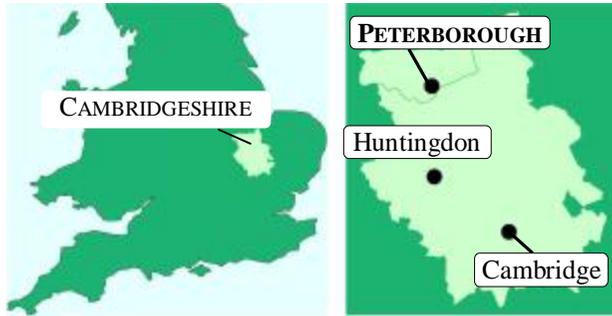


Figure 1: Site location plan

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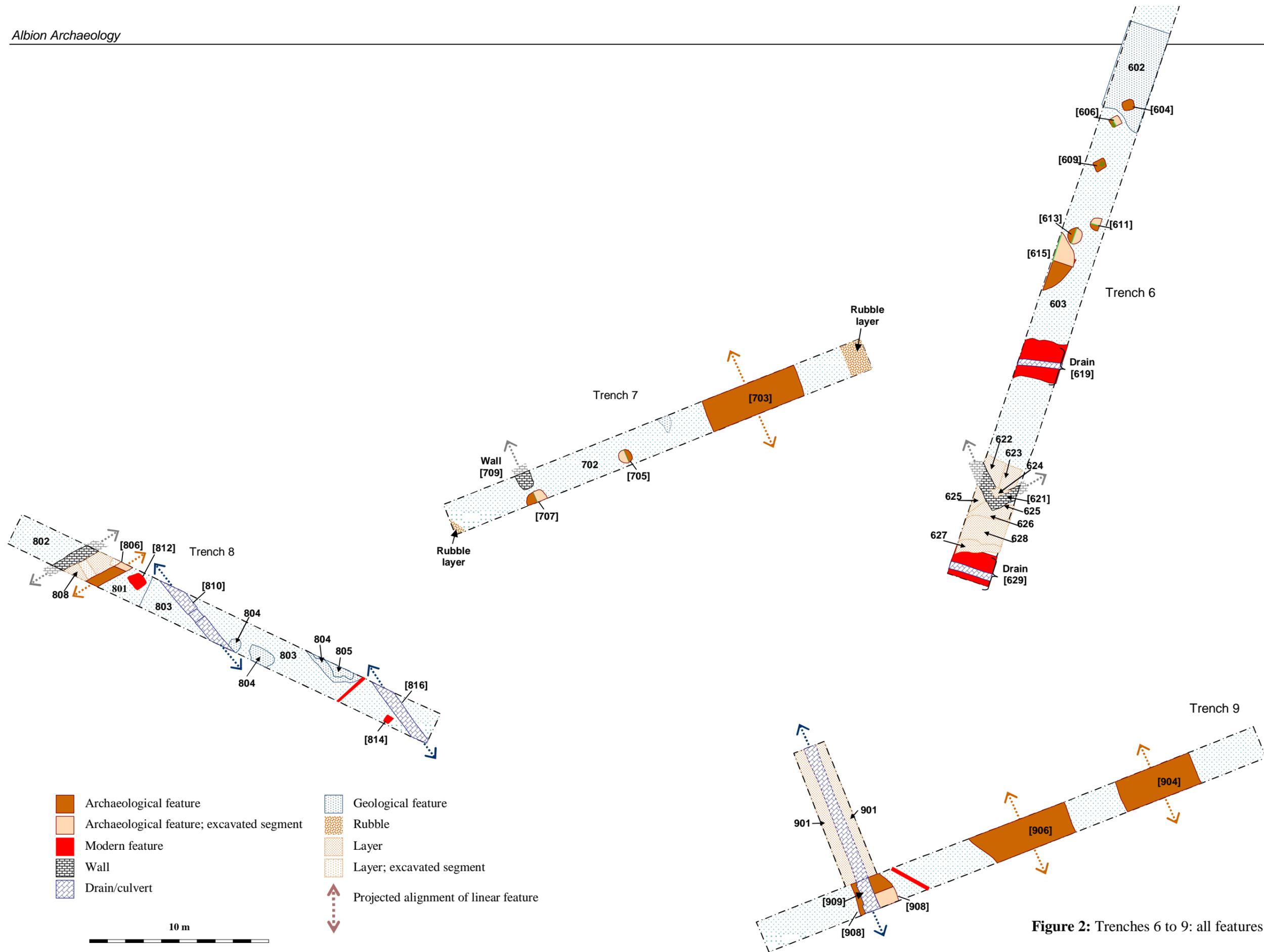


Figure 2: Trenches 6 to 9: all features

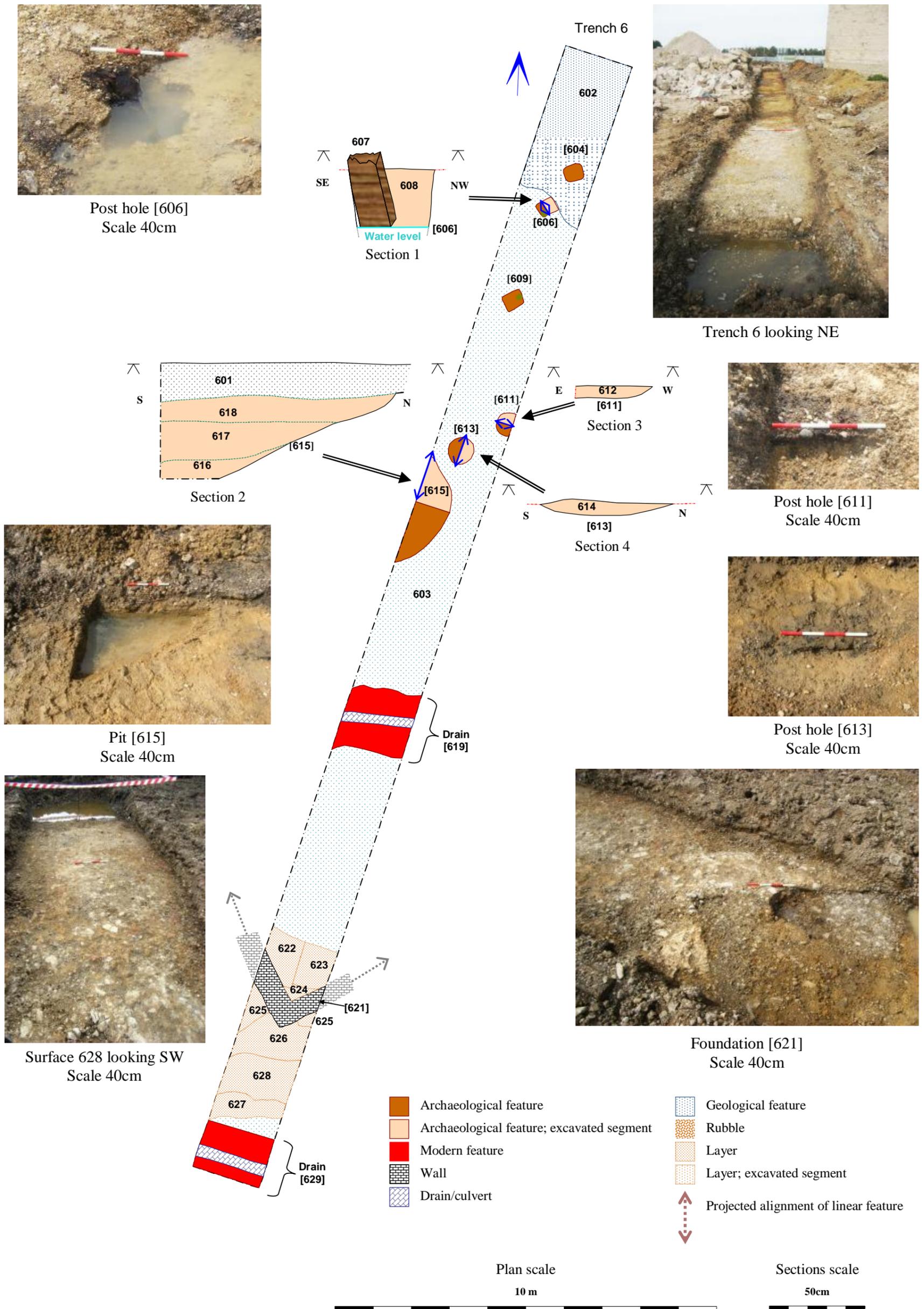


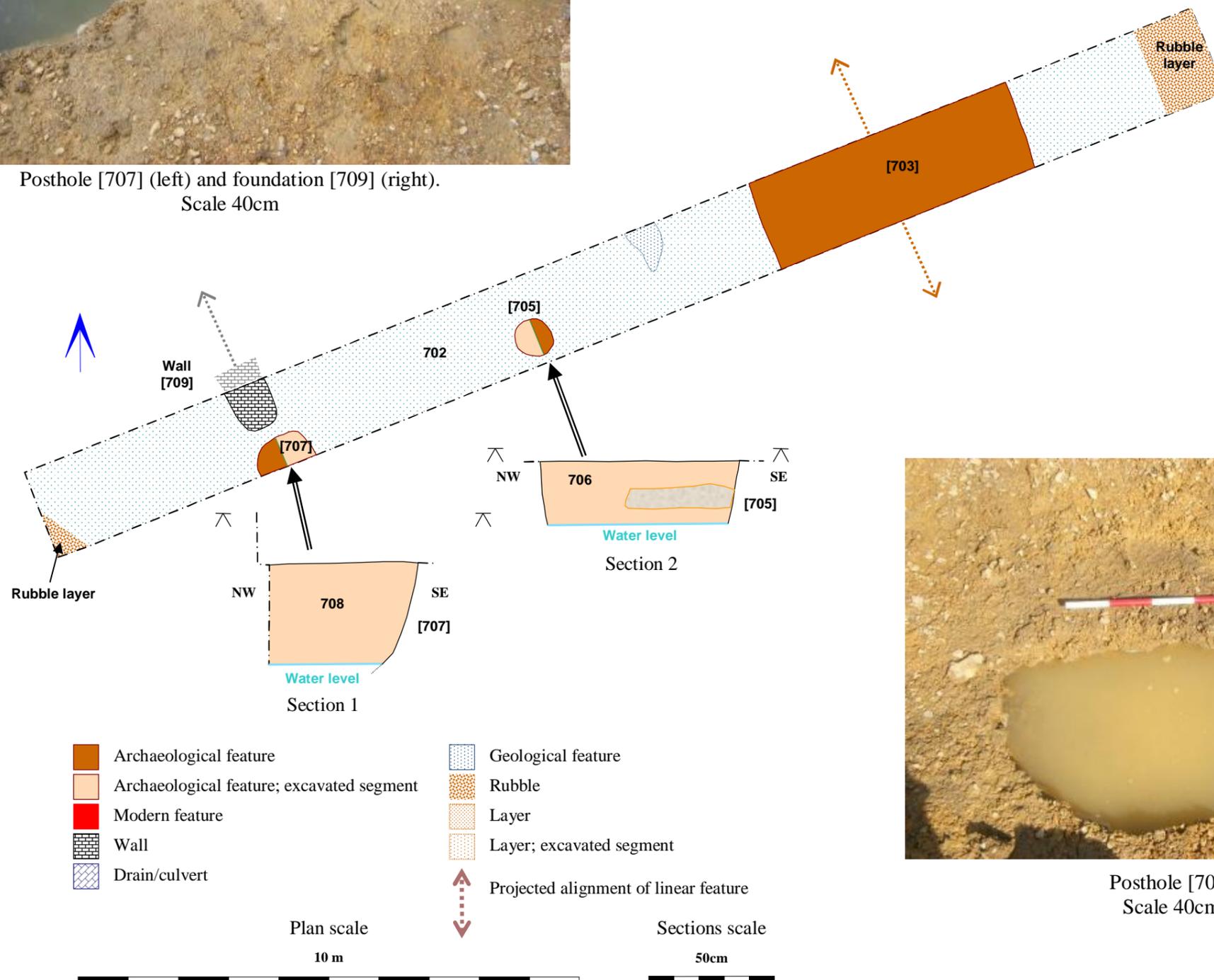
Figure 3: Trench 6



Posthole [707] (left) and foundation [709] (right).
Scale 40cm

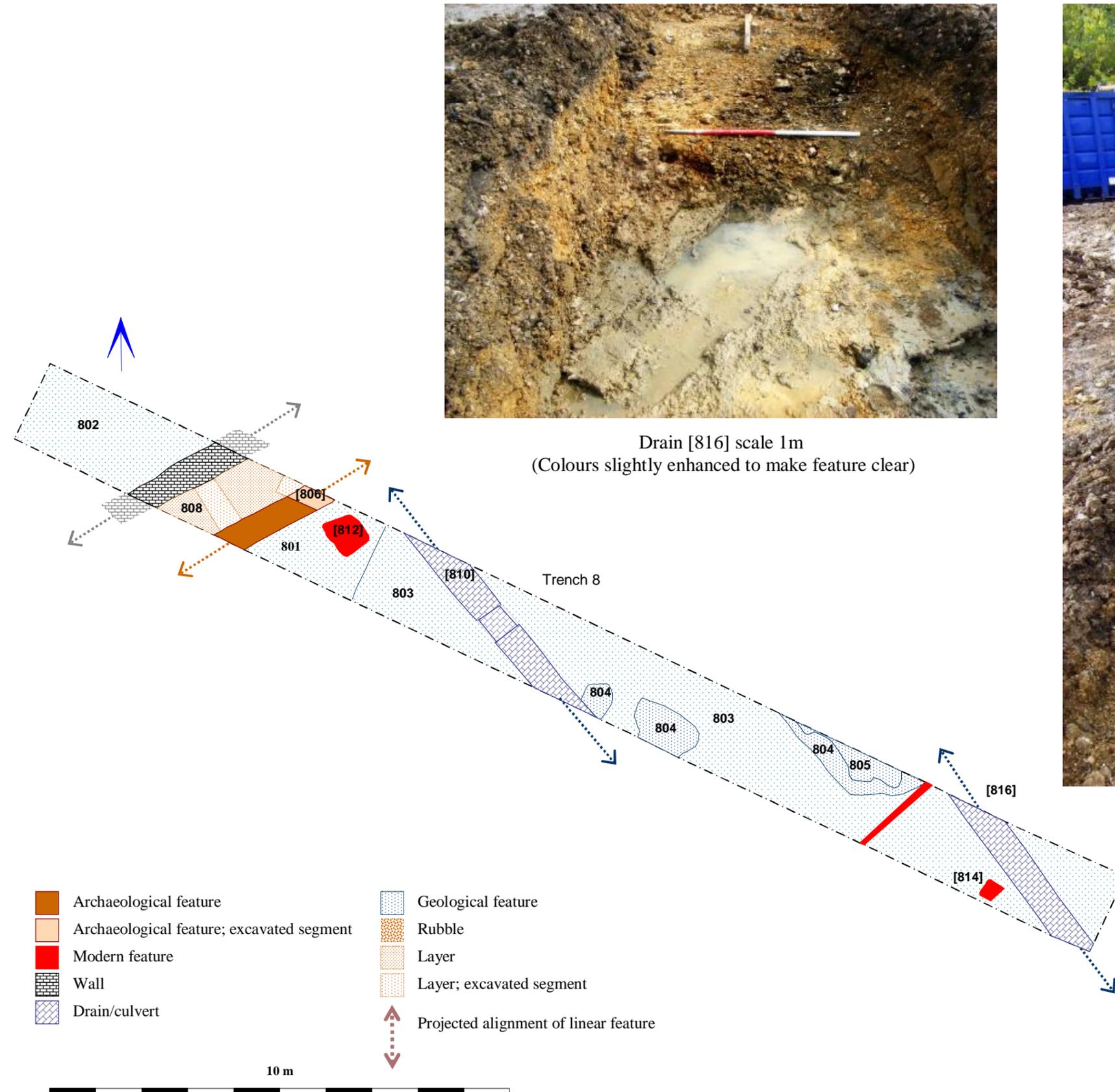


Trench 7 looking SW
Showing feature [703]



Posthole [705]
Scale 40cm

Figure 4: Trench 7



Drain [816] scale 1m
(Colours slightly enhanced to make feature clear)



Trench 8 looking NW

Figure 5: Trench 8



Figure 6: Trench 9

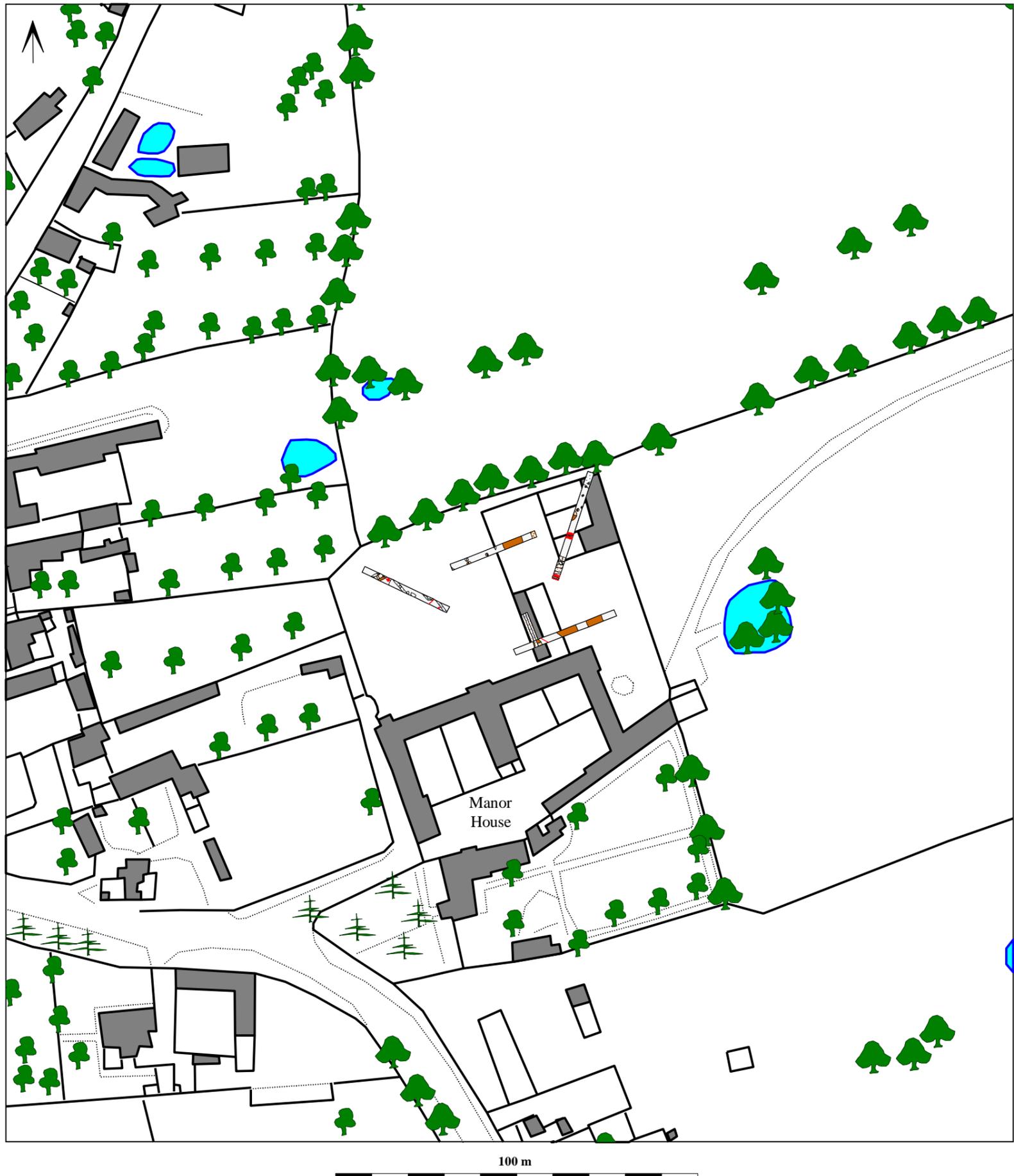


Figure 7: Trenches overlaid onto tracing of 1887 Ordnance Survey map