
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON
LAND AT 59 HIGH ROAD,
SHILLINGTON,
BEDFORDSHIRE
(SHHR 11)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr Burr and Mrs Porter

February 2012

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

Planning Application Nos: CB/11/02366/FULL
National Grid Reference: TL 1273 3399
Bedfordshire Museum Accession No: LUTNM 2011.97
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-118190

APS Report No: **8/12**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
Archaeological Evaluation
on land at 59 High Road,
Shillington,
Bedfordshire
(SHHR 11)**

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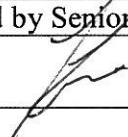
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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to a proposed residential development on land at 59 High Road, Shillington, Bedfordshire because the site lay within a locally identified heritage asset close to the historic core of the village.

The evaluation revealed two ditches of medieval date, probably part of a paddock or field system adjoining the village. A layer of alluvium had then sealed these features. Later post-medieval boundaries were also revealed, the site appearing to have been in agricultural use throughout this period.

Finds retrieved included medieval and post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone and glass.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as *a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (IfA 2008).*

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (CB/11/02366/FULL) was submitted to Central Bedfordshire Council for demolition of outbuildings, erection of three dwellings and associated access, garages and landscaping and a two storey extension to the existing dwelling. An

archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching was required to obtain information for the compilation of a Heritage Asset Assessment to be submitted in support of the planning application.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr Burr and Mrs Porter to undertake this evaluation which was carried out between the 16th and 19th January 2012 in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Central Bedfordshire Council planning archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Shillington is located 17km southeast of Bedford and 8km northwest of Hitchin in south eastern Bedfordshire (Fig. 1). The site lies on the east side of High Road within the core of the historic village, approximately 350m east of the medieval parish church of All Saints, centred on National Grid Reference TL 1273 3399 (Fig. 2).

Shillington village lies on soils of the Hanslope Association, calcareous clayey soils developed on chalky till and known for supporting an area of extensive cereal growth in Middle and Eastern England (Hodge et al. 1984, 361). The site lies at a height of around 51m AOD and is located on the northern side of a small stream which is a tributary of the River Hiz. To the north and south there is a gentle rise in the land but to the west there is a steeper gradient to a small but prominent chalk knoll.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The proposed development lies within the historic core of Shillington village which is defined as an archaeologically sensitive area and a locally identified heritage asset (HER 17113) as defined by PPS 5. The Desk Based Assessment undertaken in

support of the planning application contains a comprehensive account of the archaeology surrounding the proposed development (Scrivener, 2011).

There are no HER (Historic Environment Records) of sites of prehistoric date in close proximity to the proposed development although remains indicating a substantial site of Iron Age occupation were identified during evaluation of the Shillington Upton sewerline (HER 15851). Also, substantial quantities of metalwork and a coin hoard indicated possible high status or ritual activities at a 9 hectare cropmark site located north of Pegsdon Common Farm (HER 1841). Pottery of prehistoric and Roman date was also retrieved during fieldwalking of the site.

Finds from the area include coins of Roman and medieval date at grid reference TL 119 340 (HER 9425). The brief provided by The Central Bedfordshire Archaeology team also refers to a Roman building to the north discovered during pipeline construction (HER 15256), surface finds of Roman material (HER 16326) and a large number of metal detector finds (e.g. MDBs 19399, 19401 and 19859).

Shillington appears as *Sethlindone* in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Williams and Martin, 2002) indicating late Saxon origins for the village at least. The extant fabric of All Saints Parish Church, located approximately 350m west of the proposed development on top of a small chalk knoll, is thought to be mainly of 14th century date. At the foot of the knoll, Church Street and High Road appear to represent the focus of the development within the medieval village.

It is likely that the present layout of the village, including much of the road system, and overall settlement pattern developed during the medieval period. The same applies to the wider area, with a total

of eight smaller settlements with 'end' place name elements representing the development of a poly focal settlement pattern, a phenomenon often attributed to population growth in the 12th and 13th centuries, although it has been suggested that the pattern in Shillington developed earlier (Central Bedfordshire Council, 2011).

At Apsley End just over a kilometre to the south is a moated site (HER 405) which is protected as a nationally important scheduled monument. Approximately 1.5km to the northeast is the moated earthwork site known as Church Panel, also a Scheduled Monument (HER 384). Medieval metal objects, pottery and an undated human burial have been recovered at Hanscombe End (HER 9424). A cobbled surface discovered during groundworks at 52 High Street is probably dateable to the medieval period through association with a shoe retrieved from the site which is thought to be of 15th century date (HER 10472).

There are also small areas of surviving medieval ridge and furrow earthworks around the village (HER 4485).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of any archaeological remains present on the site and to establish whether further archaeological excavation would be required to preserve the archaeological resource by record.

The objectives of the work were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site and its likely extent; to determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation and spatial arrangement; to

determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area and establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

The evaluation comprised five trenches, measuring approximately 20m by 2m to 2.3m. Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1 (Fig 4)

This trench was aligned NNW-SSE immediately to the rear of the buildings fronting High Road.

The natural deposit was light greyish brown clay (103) which was cut, along the west side of the trench, by NNW-SSE aligned ditch [104] (Fig 5, Section 1, Plate 5). The ditch was at least 12m long, at least 1.2m wide and 0.34m deep with a convex east side, and a flat base. Lower fill (105) was 0.1m thick mid grey clay overlain by 0.25m thick mid brownish grey silty clay (106) which contained a single piece of 14th -16th century CBM and animal bone. North of its interruption by a modern intrusion the ditch was recorded as cut [107], where it was filled by (108), the same as (106). It was overlain by a 0.35m thick mid brownish grey clay subsoil (102) which contained late 19th century pottery and glass (Fig 5, Section 2). Cutting this layer was feature [109], steep sided, 1.15m wide, 0.4m deep and not visible in plan, having probably just been caught by the trench. It was filled by mid greyish brown silty clay (110) with occasional brick fragments (not retained) and residual 18th century pottery. A modern sewer pipe ran north-south through the trench, truncating the ditch. This was sealed by 0.4m thick topsoil.

Trench 2 (Fig 4, Plate 3)

Trench 2 was aligned east-west in the north part of the site. Natural deposits comprised light greyish brown clay (204) overlain by 0.18m thick mid brownish grey clay (203).

Towards the east end of the trench, this was cut by a WSW-ENE aligned linear feature [205] (Fig 5, Section 4, Plate 6). Slightly convex sided, this ditch measured at least 9m long, 0.74m wide and 0.35m deep. A 0.22m thick lower fill of light grey silty clay (206) contained a sherd of late 12th to 14th century pottery and was

overlain by 0.17m thick mid grey silty clay upper fill (207) which contained two sherds of late 12th to 13th century pottery.

The feature was sealed by 0.25m thick probably alluvial mid brownish grey silty clay subsoil (202) above which was 0.2m thick topsoil (201).

Trench 3 (Fig 4)

This trench was aligned NNW-ESE immediately to the west of a concrete framed barn. Natural deposits comprised light greyish brown clay (304) overlain by 0.15m thick mid brownish grey clay (303) which was recorded in section only.

Overlying these deposits was a 0.1m thick layer of probably alluvial mid greyish brown clay subsoil (302).

The subsoil was cut by a southwest to northeast aligned concave sided ditch [305] (Fig 5, Section 3). This feature was at least 2.3m long, 0.48m wide and 0.4m deep and filled with mid brownish grey clay (306) which contained a single fragment of both late medieval and abraded, undiagnostic CBM. The ditch did not extend into Trench 4 and was sealed by 0.2m thick topsoil (301).

Trench 4 (Fig 3)

Trench 4 was located diagonally NW-SE across the centre of the site. The natural deposit was light grey, with occasional reddish brown patches, silty clay (403).

There were no archaeological features and the natural was overlain by 0.23m thick probably alluvial mid grey, with occasional reddish brown mottles, clayey silt subsoil above which was 0.2m thick topsoil (401).

Trench 5 (Fig 4, Plate 4)

This trench was aligned southwest-northeast adjacent to a corrugated iron

shed near the southeast corner of the development. The natural deposit was light grey, with occasional reddish brown patches, silty clay (507).

Cutting the natural were two linear features. Near the south end of the trench, north-south aligned ditch [504] (Fig 5, Sections 5, 6, Plate 7) was at least 4.5m long, 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep. Concave sided and with an uneven base, suggesting it may have been a water formed channel rather than a deliberate ditch, it was filled by dark greyish brown, with reddish brown mottles, silty clay (503). This feature did not extend into Trench 3.

In the northern part of the trench, NNW-SSE aligned ditch [506] (Fig 5, Sections 7, 8, Plate 8) was steep sided with a narrow flat base and measured at least 3m long, 1m wide and 0.34m deep. The fill (505) of dark grey, with reddish brown mottles, silty clay contained 11th -12th century pottery.

These linear features were sealed by an up to 0.48m thick layer of probably alluvial mid grey silty clay (502). This was overlain by 0.2m thick topsoil (501).

6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposits across the site comprised silty clays containing occasional rounded pebbles and cobbles.

Three features were recorded cutting the natural deposits. An undated, and slightly irregular, linear feature, towards the south end of Trench 5, may have been a water formed channel.

Medieval pottery was retrieved from ditches at the east end of Trench 2 and north end of Trench 5. Although the pottery from Trench 5 suggested this ditch was infilled a century or so earlier, the ditches may have formed two sides of a small field, or paddock, part of a field

system in close proximity to the east side of the village.

A probably alluvial silty clay subsoil was identified sealing these features. Varying in thickness across the site, it represented a flooding episode in late or post-medieval times.

A probable early post-medieval ditch was recorded in Trench 1, interpreted as the former rear boundary of properties fronting High Road. A field boundary ditch of probable post-medieval date, given that it cut the alluvium, was recorded in Trench 3.

7. HERITAGE ASSET ASSESSMENT

The proposed development lies within the historic core of Shillington village which is defined as an archaeologically sensitive area and a locally identified Heritage Asset (HER 17113) as defined in PPS 5. A planning application (CB/11/02366/FULL) has been submitted to Central Bedfordshire Council for demolition of outbuildings, erection of three dwellings and associated access, garages and landscaping and a two storey extension to the existing dwelling.

In order to assess the archaeological implications of the development the Planning Archaeologist of the Archaeology Team at Central Bedfordshire Council advised that an archaeological evaluation of the site should be undertaken. In the first instance this comprised a Desk-Based assessment followed by the trial trenching described in this report.

The Heritage Asset Assessment will use the results of the evaluation to:

- describe the significance of the heritage assets affected by the development

- assess the impact of the development on the significance of these heritage assets.

Archaeological deposits identified at the site comprised predominantly ditches containing fills from which pottery ranging in date from the Saxo-Norman through to the post-medieval period was recovered.

Two of the ditches, one identified at the north end of Trench 5 and the other in Trench 2, may have formed part of an enclosure or paddock, probably during the Saxo-Norman or early medieval period. The secondary fill of the ditch recorded in Trench 1 contained a single piece of late medieval Ceramic Building Material.

All of these features are likely to represent field or enclosure boundaries or be associated with drainage. Evidence for habitation or the site itself was absent although the presence of pottery and animal bone indicate that this may have been located nearby. Truncation of medieval deposits is unlikely given that a layer of alluvium was identified overlying deposits of this period. The site was probably located at the edge or periphery of the main focus of settlement during the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods. Evidence for late Saxon remains was not identified and it seems likely that the site remained unoccupied until the early medieval period.

The nature of the transition from Late Saxon to Norman and medieval England is key to understanding the development and origins of rural settlement (Oake et al, 2007) and the deposits recorded on this evaluation provide some information on the situation in one small area of the village. Characterisation of rural settlement form and functions for the medieval period was identified as a research topic in the research agenda and strategy developed for the eastern counties (Glazebrook 1997). In relation to this, the character and layout of the ditches and

associated dating evidence from the evaluation does provide some information on the development and layout of Shillington village during this period. Further to this there is some scope, however limited, for understanding the development of the poly-focal settlement structure exhibited by the settlement pattern in the Shillington area (Medlycott, 2011, 66).

This assessment of the Heritage Asset identified during the trial trenching at 58 High Road Shillington indicated a low to moderate local significance for the archaeological remains recorded at the site. Archaeological remains identified during the evaluation are buried at depths between 300mm and 500mm and although sealed beneath alluvium would be susceptible to damage from the excavations of footings, landscaping and other groundworks undertaken during the development.

8. CONCLUSION

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken, as the site was situated within a locally identified heritage asset close to the historic core of the village.

The evaluation revealed two ditches which contained medieval pottery and which probably formed part of a paddock or field system adjoining the village. An alluvial layer had then sealed these features. Later post-medieval boundaries were also revealed, the site appearing to have been in agricultural use throughout this period.

Finds comprised medieval and post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone and glass.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Burr

and Mrs Porter for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Site Staff: Jonathon Smith
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Williams, A. and Martin G.C. 2002
Domesday Book: a complete translation,
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12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

PPS Planning Policy Statement

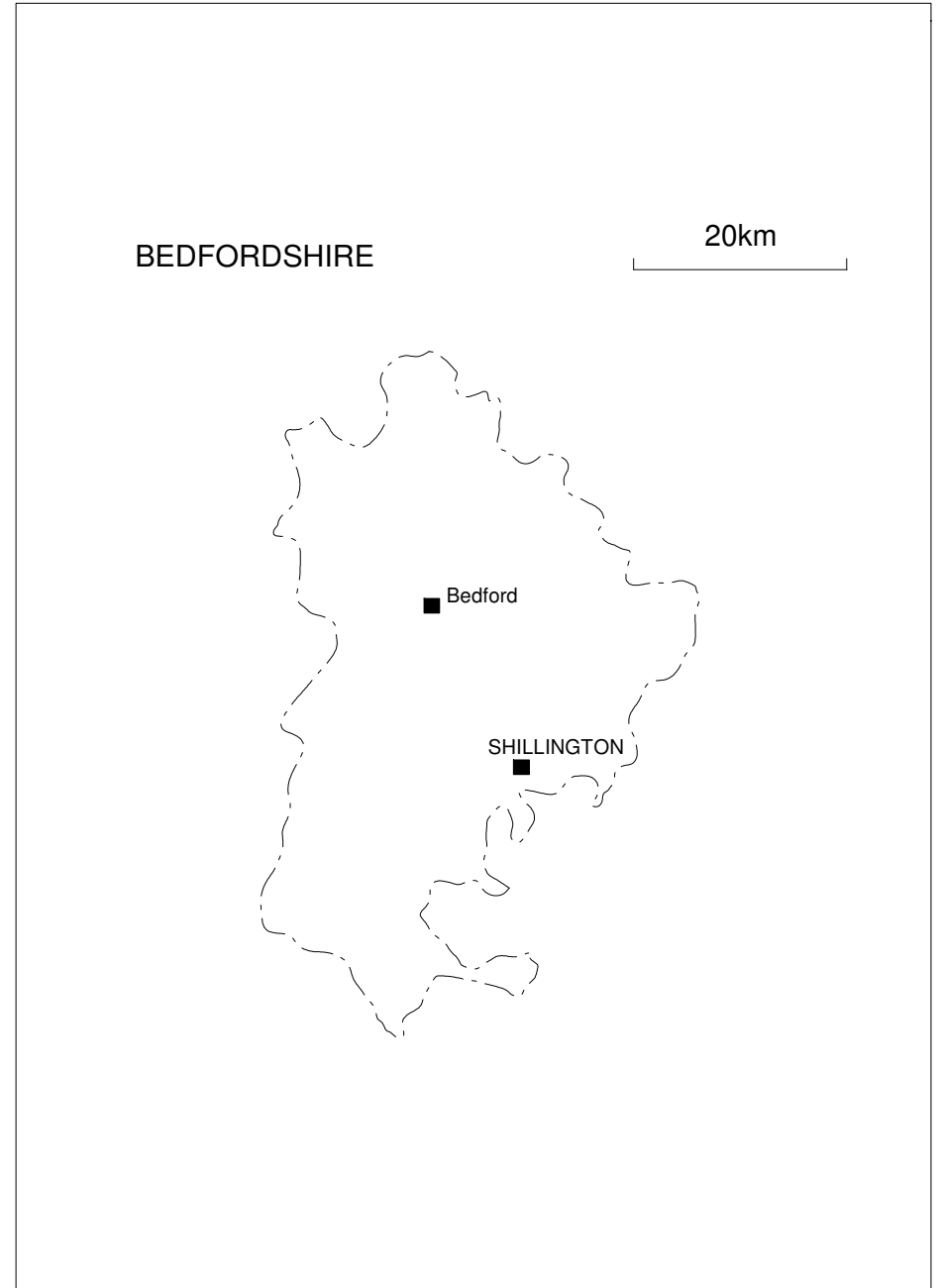
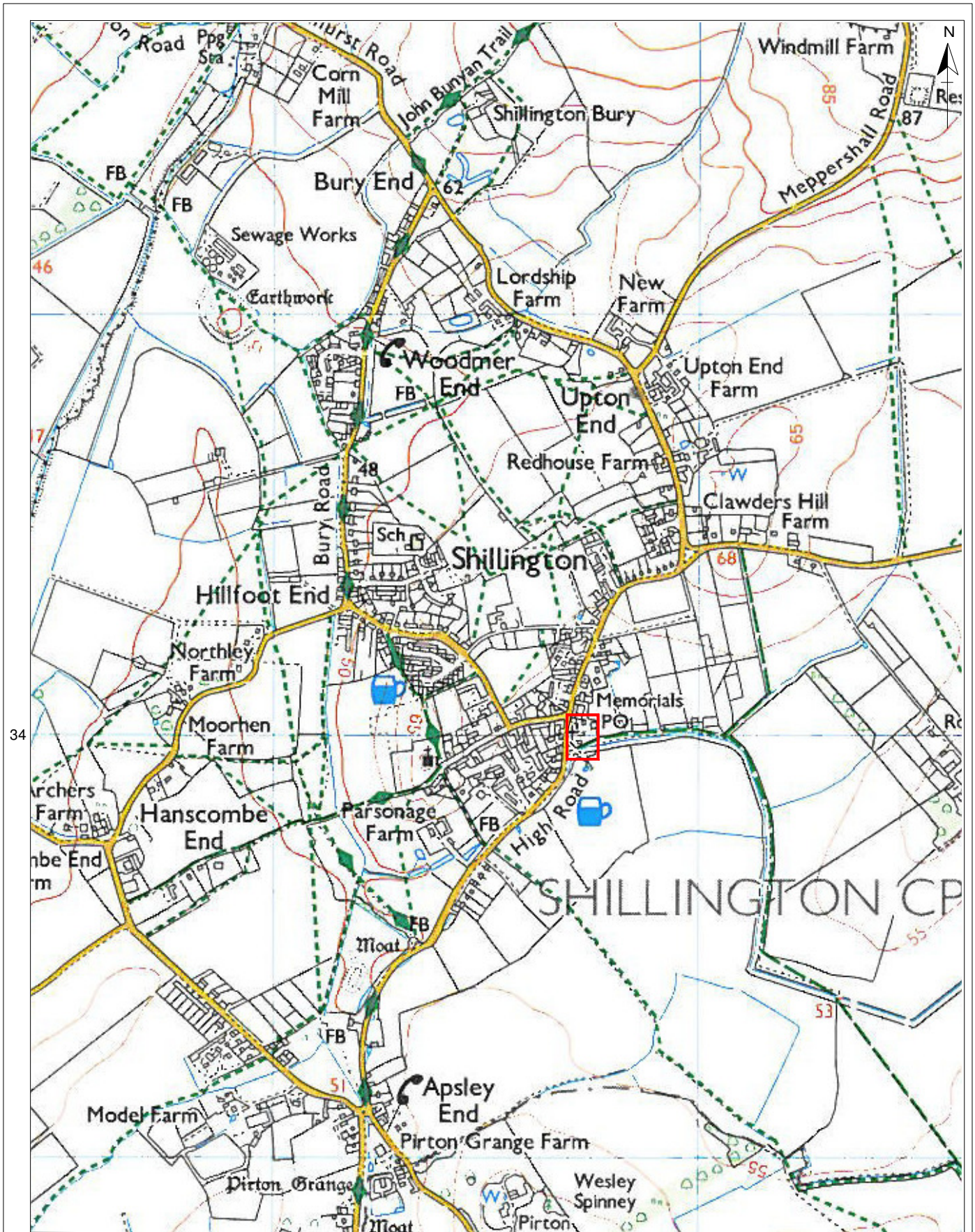


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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TL



KEY

Area shown on Fig 3

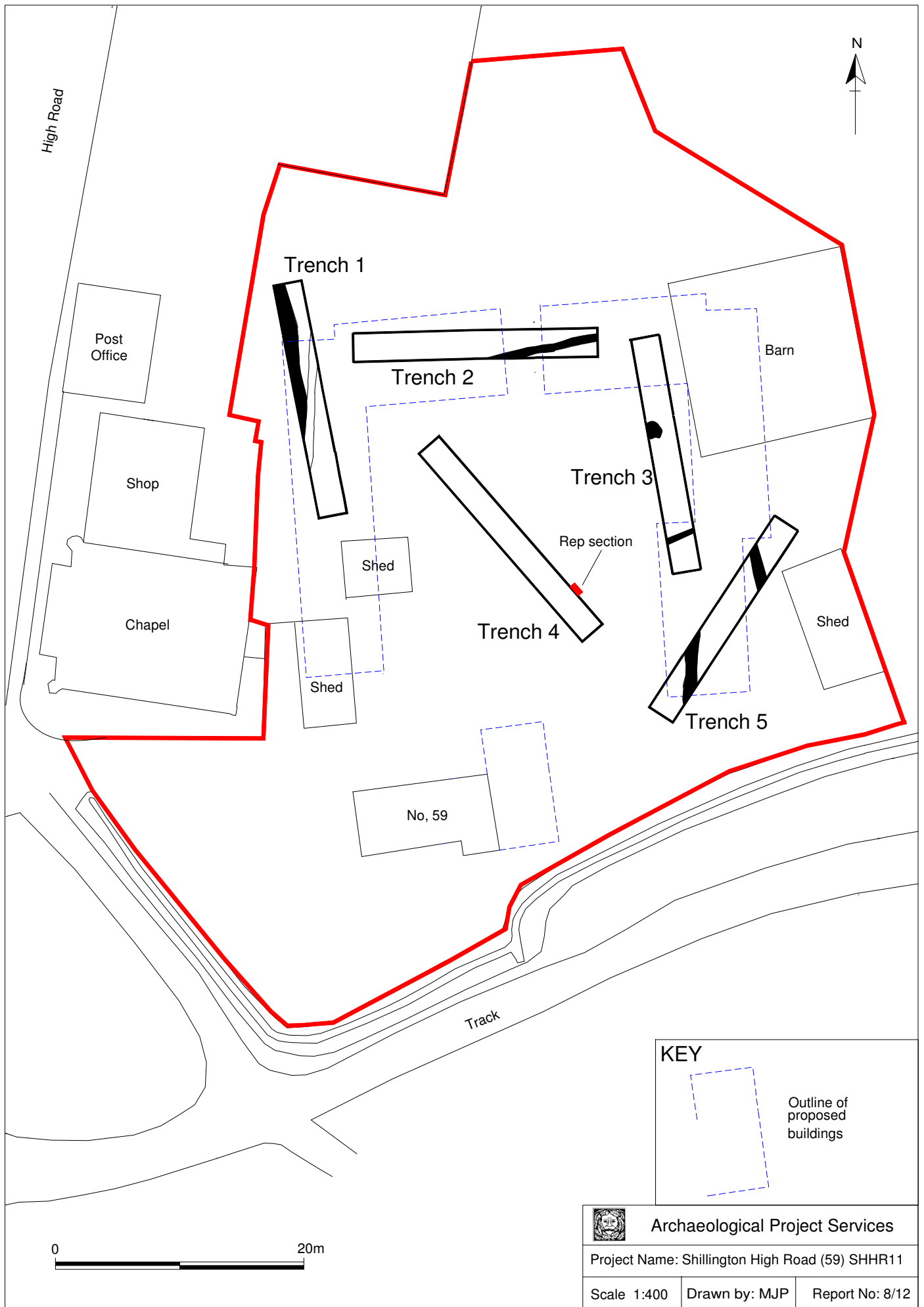


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Scale 1: 12500 Drawn by: MJP Report No: 8/12

Figure 2. Site Location Plan



KEY

Outline of proposed buildings


 Archaeological Project Services		
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Scale 1:400	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 8/12

Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

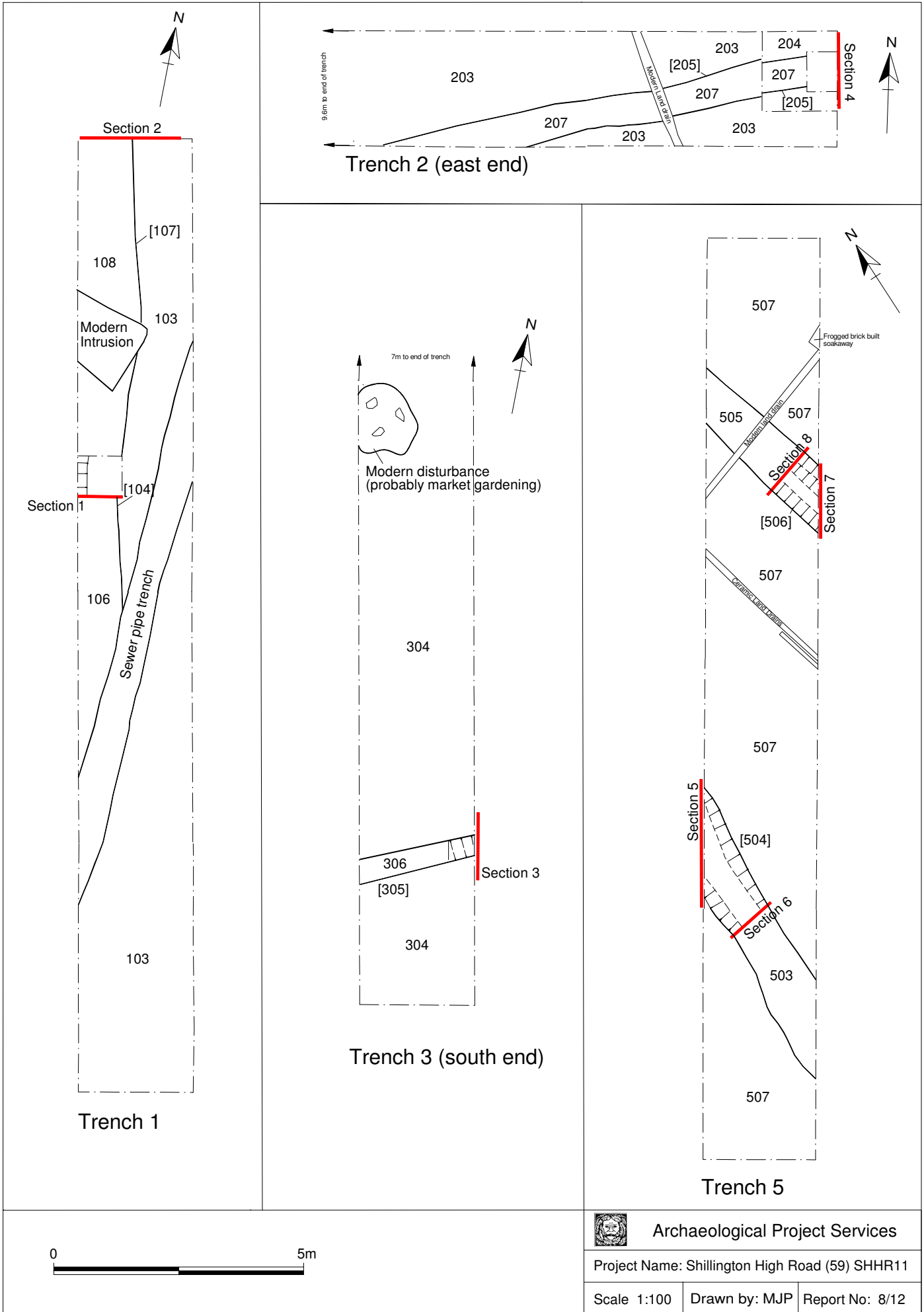


Figure 4. Trench plans

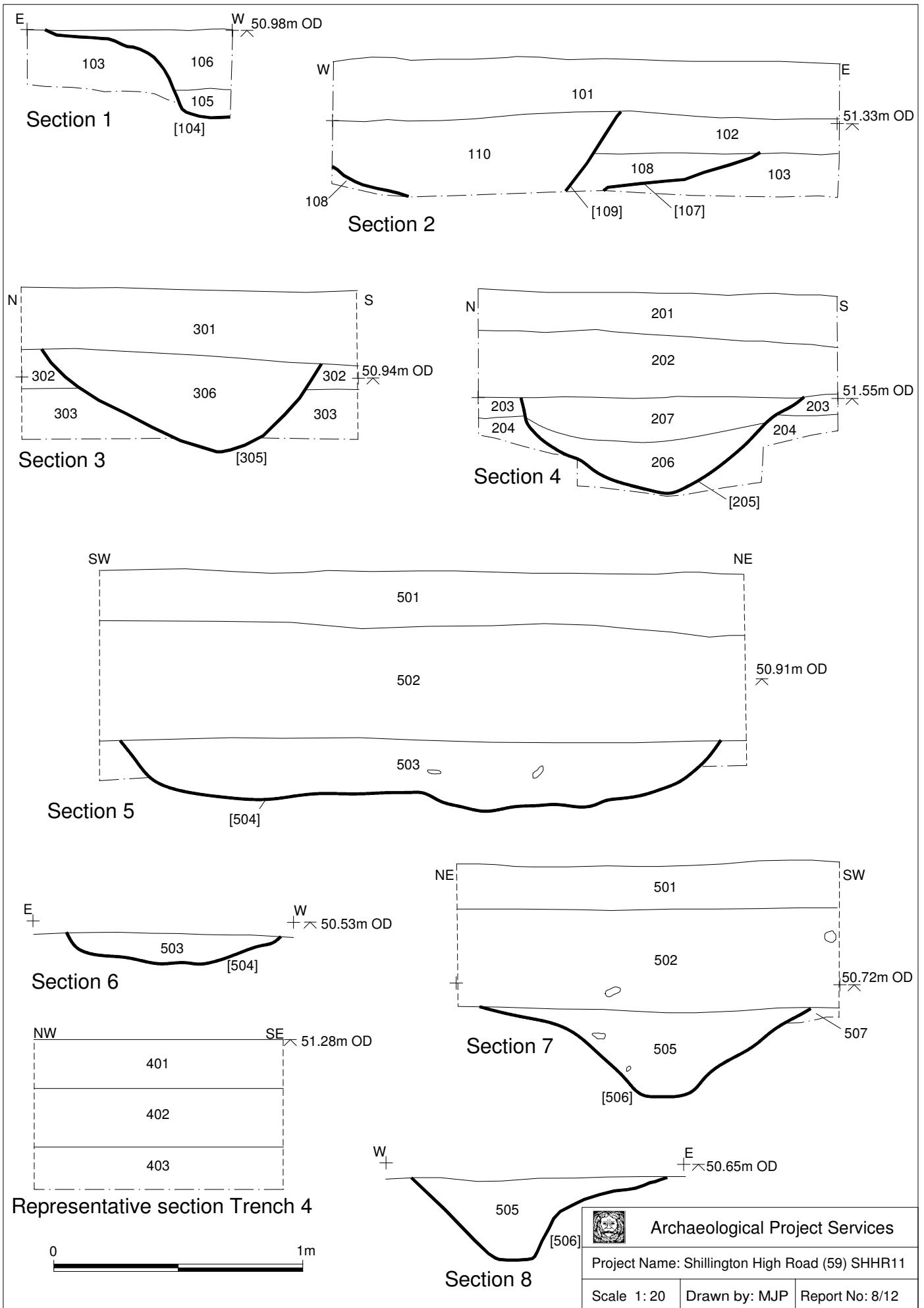


Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of area of Trenches 3 and 5 looking north



Plate 2. Machining Trench 5, looking southwest



Plate 3, Pre-excitation view of Trench 2, looking west



Plate 4. Pre-excitation view of Trench 5, looking northeast



Plate 5. Trench 1, Ditch [104],
Section 1, looking SSE



Plate 6. Trench 2, Ditch [205], Section 4, looking east



Plate 7. Trench 5, Ditch [504], Section 5, looking north



Plate 8. Trench 5, Ditch [506], Section 7, looking southeast

Appendix 1: SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

PREPARED FOR OPTIMIS CONSULTING

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Institute of Field Archaeologists' Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

JANUARY 2012

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of archaeological trial trenching is required as a condition of planning on land at 59 High Road, Shillington, Bedfordshire.*
- 1.2 *The proposed development site lies within a locally identified heritage asset with an archaeological interest as defined by PPS 5, Planning for the Historic Environment. In order to obtain the information to compile a Heritage Asset Assessment the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists have advised that an archaeological field evaluation is undertaken.*
- 1.3 *It is proposed that a programme of trial trenching is undertaken to more accurately assess the nature of the archaeological deposits present on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching at 59 High Road, Shillington, Bedfordshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Shillington is located 8km northwest of Hitchin in south eastern Bedfordshire. The site lies on the east side of High Road within the core of the historic village, approximately 350m east of the medieval parish church of All Saints, centred on National Grid Reference TL 1273 3399.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (CB/11/02366/FULL) was submitted to Central Bedfordshire Council for demolition of outbuildings, erection of three dwellings and associated access, garages and landscaping and a two storey extension to the existing dwelling. An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching is required to obtain information for the compilation of a Heritage Asset Assessment to be submitted in support of the planning application. A Desk-Based assessment of the archaeological implications of development at the site has already been written (Scrivener, 2011)
- 4.2 This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation for the trial trenching and is based on a brief issued by Central Bedfordshire Council.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Shillington village lies on soils of the Hanslope Association, calcareous clayey soils developed on chalky till and known for supporting area of extensive cereal growth in Middle and Eastern England (Hodge et al. 1984, 361).
- 5.2 Topographically the village lies at the east end of the Chiltern Hills, an area characterised by chalk

hills and plateaus, although the Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands are located close by. The site lies at a height of around 52m AOD and is located on the northern side of a small stream which is a tributary of the River Hiz. To the north and south there is a gentle rise in the land but to the west there is a steeper gradient to a small but prominent chalk knoll.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The proposed development lies within the historic core of Shillington village which is defined as an archaeologically sensitive area and a locally identified heritage asset (HER 17113) as defined by PPS 5. The Desk Based Assessment undertaken in support of the planning application contains a comprehensive account of the archaeology surrounding the proposed development (Scrivener, 2011).
- 6.2 There are no HER (Historic Environment Records) of sites of prehistoric date in close proximity to the proposed development although remains indicating a substantial site of Iron Age occupation were identified during evaluation of the Shillington Upton sewerline (HER 15851). Also, substantial quantities of metalwork and a coin hoard indicated possible high status or ritual activities at a 9 hectare cropmark site located north of Pegsdon Common Farm (HER 1841). Pottery of prehistoric and Roman date was also retrieved during fieldwalking of the site.
- 6.3 Finds of Roman date from the area include coins of Roman and medieval date at grid reference (TL 119 340) (HER 9425). The brief provided by The Central Bedfordshire Archaeology team also refers to a Roman building to the north discovered during pipeline construction (HER 15256), surface finds of Roman material (HER 16326) and a large number of metal detector finds (e.g. MDBs 19399, 19401 and 19859).
- 6.4 Shillington appears as *Sethlindone* in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Williams and Martin, 1992) and indicates late Saxon origins for the village at least. The extant fabric of All Saints Parish Church, located approximately 350m west of the proposed development on top of a small chalk knoll, is thought to be mainly of 14th century date. At the foot of the knoll, Church Street and High Road appear to represent the focus of the development within the medieval village.
- 6.5 It is likely that much of the present layout of the village, including much of the road system, and overall settlement pattern developed during the medieval period. The same applies to the wider area, with a total of eight smaller settlements with 'end' place name elements representing the development of a poly focal settlement pattern, a phenomenon often attributed to population growth in the 12th and 13th centuries, although it has been suggested that the pattern in Shillington developed earlier (Central Bedfordshire Council, 2011).
- 6.6 At Apsley End just over a kilometre to the south is a moated site (HER 405) which is protected as a nationally important scheduled monument. Approximately 1.5km to the northeast is the moated earthwork site known as Church Panel, also a Scheduled Monument (HER 384). Medieval metal objects, pottery and an undated human burial have been recorded at Hanscombe End (HER 9424). A cobbled surface discovered during groundworks at 52 High Street is probably dateable to the medieval period through association with a shoe retrieved from the site which is thought to be of 15th century date (HER 10472).
- 6.7 There are also small areas of surviving medieval ridge and furrow earthworks around the village (HER 4485).
- 6.8 Archaeological remains with potential to provide information on the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval development of Shillington may survive on the site of proposed development at 59 High Road, Shillington.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

- 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING AND MONITORING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenching will comprise the excavation of five twenty 20m x 2m trenches. A contingency of forty square metres of trenching will be used for further investigation of significant features and deposits if necessary. Figure 1 shows the proposed layout of the trenches.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the planning archaeologist. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of the half sectioning of all discrete features and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and

white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 8.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 8.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.
- 9.2 Deposits with the potential to provide environmental information will be bulk sampled. If possible these should be from a range of feature types distributed across the site and from well preserved and dated contexts.
- 9.3 Samples retrieved from the site will be sieved in a flotation tank, with the residues and flots scanned for the presence of environmental and ecofactual material.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

- 10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

10.3 Stage 3

10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

10.4 Stage 4

10.4.1 Stage 4 will comprise the compilation of a Heritage Asset Assessment. The results of this will form a section within the evaluation report. The assessment will be undertaken in line with the requirements of PPS 5: *Planning for the Historic Environment*, Policies HE6.1 and HE6.2 and will comprise

- A description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the development
- An assessment of the impact of the development on the significance of the heritage assets

The description of significance of the Heritage Assets affected by the development will use the results of the trial trenching evaluation. The context for the research will be explained followed by a brief summary in chronological order of all of the deposits recorded during the trial trenching. These should then be discussed in relation to the published research frameworks for the area (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Oake *et al* 2007 and Medlycott 2011) and where relevant the remains must be related to the locally identified heritage assets.

The assessment of the impact of the development on the significance of the heritage assets should use all available technical information regarding proposed construction methods to demonstrate the level of impact the development will have on heritage assets identified by the trial trenching. If appropriate the impact of the development on the setting of any known heritage assets should be considered. Recommendations for mitigating the impact of the proposed development on the identified heritage assets will not be included.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to Luton Museum. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document *Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedfordshire (2010)*. Accession number LUTNM 2011.97 code has been obtained from Luton Museum for deposition of the archive. It is intended that the archive will be deposited by June 2012.

11.2 Upon completion and submission of the report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the

receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

12 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 12.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Central Bedfordshire Archaeology Team, and to the Bedfordshire County Council Archaeological Historic Environment Record.

13 PUBLICATION

- 13.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.
- 13.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Archaeology Team at Central Bedfordshire Council. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Air Photograph plotting	Roger Palmer, independent specialist
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: David Knight Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist. Small assemblages may be reported on by Dale Trimble, Project Manager for APS or by Dr Anne Boyle, the in house pottery specialist at APS. All work by the latter will be mentored by the named specialists.
Roman:	Alex Beeby, in house Roman pottery analyst.
Anglo-Saxon:	Dr Anne Irving, independent pottery specialist.
Medieval and later:	Dr Anne Irving, independent pottery specialist.
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	M . Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist

Soil Micromorphology	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 17.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MIFA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 17.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer with experience of archaeological excavations of this type, assisted by an appropriately experienced archaeological technician. The archaeological works are programmed to take 5 days.
- 17.3 Post-excavation report production is expected to take up to 2 working weeks. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party
- 19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

20 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 2, 04th January 2012

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional angular gravel, 0.4m thick	Topsoil	
102	1	Soft mid brownish grey clay with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.35m thick	Subsoil	Late 19 th century
103	1	Soft light greyish brown clay with occasional rounded pebbles	Natural	
104	1	NNW-SSE aligned linear cut with convex sides and flat base, at least 12m long, at least 1.2m wide, 0.34m deep	Cut of ditch	
105	1	Soft mid grey clay with occasional rounded pebbles and frequent shell fragments, possibly water lain, 0.1m thick	Primary fill of [104]	
106	1	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.25m thick	Secondary fill of [104]	14 th -16 th century
107	1	Same as [104]		
108	1	Same as (106)		
109	1	Steep sided cut, not seen in plan, 1.15m wide, 0.4m deep	Cut of pit?	
110	1	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional red brick frags, at least 0.4m thick	Fill of [109]	
201	2	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.2m thick	Topsoil	
202	2	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebbles, 0.25m thick	Alluvial subsoil	
203	2	Soft mid brownish grey clay with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.18m thick	Natural	
204	2	Soft light greyish brown clay with frequent sub-rounded pebbles	Natural	
205	2	WSW-ENE aligned linear cut with slightly convex sides and rounded base, at least 9m long, 0.74m wide, 0.35m deep	Field boundary ditch	
206	2	Soft light grey silty clay, 0.22m thick	Lower fill of [205]	Late 12 th - 14 th century
207	2	Soft mid grey silty clay, 0.17m thick	Upper fill of [205]	Late 12 th - 13 th century
301	3	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.2m thick	Topsoil	
302	3	Soft mid greyish brown clay with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.1m thick	Alluvial subsoil	

303	3	Soft mid brownish grey clay with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.15m thick	Natural	
304	3	Soft light greyish brown clay with moderate rounded pebbles, at least 0.05m thick	Natural	
305	3	WSW-ENE aligned linear cut with rounded sides and base, at least 2.3m long, 0.48m wide and 0.4m deep	Cut of ditch	
306	3	Soft mid brownish grey clay with occasional sub-rounded pebbles, 0.4m thick	Fill of [305]	
401	4	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil	
402	4	Fairly firm mid grey, with occasional reddish brown mottles, silty clay with rare small rounded pebbles, 0.23m thick	Alluvial subsoil	
403	4	Fairly firm light grey, with occasional reddish brown patches, silty clay, at least 0.17m thick	Natural	
501	5	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil	
502	5	Soft, but fairly firm, mid grey silty clay with rare small angular to rounded stones, up to 0.48m thick	Alluvial subsoil	
503	5	Fairly firm dark greyish brown, with reddish brown mottles, silty clay with occasional small angular to rounded stones, 0.3m thick	Fill of [504]	
504	5	N-S aligned linear cut with steep concave sides and uneven base, 1.1m wide, 0.3m deep	Cut of ditch or water formed feature	
505	5	Soft dark grey, with reddish brown mottles, silty clay with rare small rounded pebbles, 0.34m thick	Fill of [506]	11 th -12 th century
506	5	NNW-SSE aligned linear cut with a steep, straight west side, convex east side and narrow flat base, at least 3m long, 1m wide, 0.34m deep	Cut of boundary ditch	
507	5	Fairly firm light grey, with occasional reddish brown patches, silty clay with occasional small to large (0.2m diameter) rounded pebbles/cobbles	Natural	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). Equivalencies to the type series for Bedfordshire are included in the archive for each entry and are also highlighted in Table 1 below. A total of 17 sherds from nine vessels, weighing 154 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of pottery types in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to the Early Modern period.

Condition

The pottery is fairly fragmentary but not overly abraded. The material has a low average sherd weight of just 9.6 grams although, one vessel is represented by six sherds, inflating the sherd count somewhat. Sherds from two vessels have internal sooting or carbon deposits; this is suggestive of use over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Period	Lincs Cname	Full Name	Beds Cname	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade Ware	C01	1100	1250	4	2	20
	SNEMED	Saxo-Norman or Early Medieval Fabrics	C88B?	1050	1200	6	1	38
	SNEOT	St Neots-Type Ware	B01	1050	1200	2	1	27
Early Medieval	STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden Ware	B09	1150	1250	2	2	11
Late Medieval to Post Medieval	POTST	Potterspur Type Wares	E03	1450	1650	1	1	19
Post Medieval	WS	White Stoneware	P37	1700	1770	1	1	12
Early Modern	NCBW	19th Century Buff Ware	P	1800	1900	1	1	27
Total						17	9	154

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from three trenches, these were 1, 2 and 5.

Trench 1

A single pit-like feature, [109] yielded pottery in Trench 1. One sherd also came from the subsoil (102).

Trench 2

Pottery was recovered from boundary ditch [205] in Trench 2.

Trench 5

A total of eleven sherds came from boundary ditch [506] in this trench.

Range

Trench 1

Two sherds including a piece of late Potterspurty type ware (POTST) and a single sherd of White Stoneware (WS) came from feature [109]. These are both relatively common post medieval types. The stoneware sherd is the latest of these pieces, likely to date from 1700-1770.

Trench 2

Boundary ditch [205] produced two sherds in Stanion Lyveden ware (STANLY) (Types A and B) and a single piece in Early Medieval Handmade ware (EMHM). A date around the 13th Century is likely here.

Trench 5

A further piece of Early Medieval Handmade ware, (EMHM) as well as two sherds from a jar in St Neots ware (SNEOT) and six pieces from a Saxo-Norman type reduced ware jar in Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval ware, (SNEMED) came from Trench 5. All of the pottery was recovered from boundary ditch [505]. These pieces form a good small group with a probable 11th-12th century date.

The pottery should be kept as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Two boundary ditches, [205] in Trench 2 and [505] in Trench 5, produced pottery of Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval date. A single feature in Trench 1 [109], also yielded material belonging to the 16th-18th centuries.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of three fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 136 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The ceramic building material is relatively fragmentary; one piece is also surfaceless and abraded.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Context	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
1	106	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Oxidised; medium sandy; flint	Provably later type	14th-16th	1	70
3	306	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; micaceous	Abraded; fragment	Roman or Post Roman	1	3
3	306	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Oxidised; medium sandy; micaceous	Flat roofer	12th-15th	1	63

Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from pit-like feature [109] in Trench 1 and ditch [305] in Trench 3.

Range

Trench 1

There is a single piece from a pegged nibbed or ridge tile (PNR). This came from ditch [104]. This probably dates to the 14th-16th centuries.

Trench 3

Two fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from this trench, both from ditch [305]. One piece is completely undiagnostic, whilst the second is probably medieval, and 13th to 15th century date.

Summary

Three pieces of ceramic building material were recovered during the evaluation. Two of these are from medieval type flat roofing tiles, whilst the third is undiagnostic.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 2 (38g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill of a ditch (106).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 3. Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
106	cattle	molar	1	20	
	large mammal	mandible	1	18	

Summary

As a small assemblage the animal bone is of limited potential, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing 488g was recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition. The object is complete and exhibits slight iridescent decay.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
102	Clear vessel, rounded bottom, glob top, with trademark " W. Allen Luton ". minor iridescence	1	488	Late 19 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from the subsoil. It bears a trademark indicating it held a beverage made in nearby Luton, only about 10km away.

Range

A single torpedo-shaped bottle of late 19th century date was recovered.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
102	Late 19 th century	Based on 1 glass
106	14th-16th	Based on CBM
110	18th	1700-1770
206	L12th-14th	Based on a single sherd
207	L12th-13th	
306	12th-15th	Based on CBM
505	11th-12th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
HJ	Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Tr	Cxt	Lincs Cname	Sub Fabric	Beds Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Description	Date
1	102	NCBW		P	Bowl	1	1	27		Rim		19th
1	110	POTST		E03	Jug	1	1	19		BS	Later fine type; VERY similar to BOU and likely to fit within same date range	15th-M17th
1	110	WS		P37	Mug or Drinking Cup	1	1	12		BS with HJ		18th
2	206	STANLY	A	B09	?	1	1	3		BS	Abraded fragment	L12th-14th
2	207	EMHM		C01	Jar	1	1	8		BS	Sooted internally; handmade?	

Tr	Cxt	Lincs Cname	Sub Fabric	Beds Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Description	Date
2	207	STANLY	B +Fe	B09	?	1	1	8		BS	Abraded	L12th-13th
5	505	EMHM		C01	Jar	3	1	12		Bases	Thick internal carbon deposit/soot	
5	505	SNEOT		B01	Jar	2	1	27		BSS	Slightly abraded	11th-12th
5	505	SNEMED		C88B?	Jar	6	1	38	Groove on outer rim edge	Rims to upper wall; BSS	Joining sherds; squared rim; internal ledge lid seat; ID?	

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Till

A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context register sheets
26	Context record sheets
3	Trench record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
4	Daily record sheets
9	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Bedford Museum
Castle Lane
Bedford
MK40 3XD

Accession Number: LUTNM 2011.97

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SHHR 11

Oasis Record No: archaeo11-118190

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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