

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
32 SUNDON ROAD
HARLINGTON
BEDFORDSHIRE**

NGR: TL 0365 3035

on behalf of Hearne Holmes Development Ltd



Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc with a contribution by Jackie Wells

October 2011

ASC: 1462/HSR/2



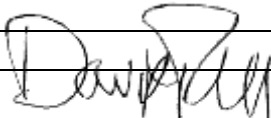
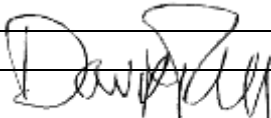
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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	HSR	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1462
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2-111355	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	LUTN: 2011/84
<i>County:</i>	Bedfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Harlington		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Harlington		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 0365 3035		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.4200 sq m		
<i>Present use:</i>	Two dwellings and associated gardens		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Residential redevelopment		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	Pre-determination		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Central Bedfordshire Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	18/10/011-19/10/11		
<i>Client:</i>	Hearne Holmes Development Ltd Exchange House 494 Midsummer Boulevard Milton Keynes MK9 2EA		
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Internal Quality Check

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Figure 1: General location (Scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In October 2011 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at 32 Sundon Road, Harlington, Bedfordshire prior the residential redevelopment of the site. The evaluation revealed that the central part of the site had been subjected to post-medieval/modern landscaping/possibly quarrying but the southern and northern areas of the site were less disturbed. A single medieval pit of local significance was revealed in Trench 3 and residual medieval pottery sherds were revealed across the site. Overall the site is considered to offer low to moderate archaeological potential.

1. Introduction

1.1 In October 2011 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at 32 Sundon Road, Harlington, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by *Hearne Holmes Development Ltd*, and was carried out according to a brief (Firth 2011) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Central Bedfordshire Council*, in line with the *Central Bedfordshire Council Local Validation Checklist*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), the *Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Summerfield-Hill 2011).

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The development site is in the village of Harlington in the administrative district of Central-Bedfordshire (Fig. 1). It is situated on the west side of Sundon Road, towards the southern end of the village. It is surrounded by residential properties and is centred on National Grid Reference TL 0365 3035 (Fig. 2). Access was from the east, off Sundon Road.

The development site is sub-rectangular in plan and covers an area of *c.*4200 sq m. It is currently occupied by two principal buildings, an outbuilding and associated driveway, surrounded by lawn and a number of trees.

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The natural soils comprise the *Ashley Association* described as being *chalk till* made up of *fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slightly seasonal waterlogging, associated with similar but wetter soils. Some*

calcareous and non-calcareous slowly permeable clayey soil (Soil Survey 1983, Sheet 6, 572q). The underlying geology comprises of *glacial sand and gravel* (BGS, Sheet 220). Topographically the site lies at an average height of *c.102m AOD*, and slopes from north to south.

1.4.3 Proposed Development

The proposed development entails the residential redevelopment of the site (Fig.3).



Figure 2: Site plan (Scale 1: 1250)



Figure 3: Proposed development (scale 1:500)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the project design (Section 3.1), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To record the location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present at the proposed development site.
- To record the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present at the proposed development site.
- Once acquired this information will assist in determining the nature, function and character of the archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting.

In line with the requirements of the *brief* (Firth 2011) and local and regional research contexts (Glazebrook 1997, Oake *et al* 2007, Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott and Brown 2008), the specific objective of the evaluation shall be:

- To obtain better understanding of the origins and development of the village (Oake *et al* 2007, 14).

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the project design (Section 3.3), which required:

- A series of evaluation trenches amounting to *c.*170 sq m. For trench locations see Fig. 3.
- A contingency for additional trenching of up to 85 sq m.

2.4 *Constraints*

Trench 3 was excavated as an L-shape to allow sufficient access for the machine. All other trenches were excavated out as stated in the project design and no further constraints were encountered.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. Harlington is an area of considerable archaeological and historical interest and the focus of attention lies in the medieval period.

This section has been compiled with information from the Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the *brief* (Firth 2011) and ASC's library.

3.2 **Prehistoric** (before 600BC-AD43)

There is little evidence for this period within Harlington, but a Mesolithic flint blade has been recovered from St Mary's churchyard, c.200 m north-east of the development site (HER 8898).

An ancient track now known as the *Ickniel Way* passed c.5km south of the development site and linked south-west England with East Anglia.

There is a growing body of data for Iron Age occupation in the area. Archaeological investigations carried out at the Sundon Landfill Haul Road, c.400 south-west of the development site, uncovered a multi-period site including an early-mid Iron Age farmstead (HER 12811; HER 12925; Thorpe, R, Turner, I and Wells, J 2004).

3.3 **Roman** (AD43-c.450)

During the Roman period settlement in the area was dominated by the small town of *Dvrocobrivis* (Dunstable) which was c.8.6km south of the development site (HER135). The town developed where the *Ickniel Way* crossed a major Roman road now known as *Watling Street*, which passed c. 8km west of the development site (Simco 1984, 95 & 101-102).

Little is known of Harlington during this period but a late Iron Age/early Roman brooch and Roman pottery sherds were discovered at Sundon Landfill Haul Road site (HER 12926). A cemetery of this period has been excavated c.0.5km southwest of the development site at Maskell's Quarry (Dawson 2001). A coin of Constantine I has also been discovered in the vicinity of the cemetery (HER 20545).

3.4 **Saxon - Medieval** (c.450-1500)

The early development of the village is not understood in detail and the only evidence for Saxon activity in the area comprises a harness mount (HER 12932), discovered at the Sundon Landfill Haul Road site.

Harlington is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 which records that prior to the Norman Conquest the village was held by four thegns. At the time of the survey Harlington was held by *Nigel d'Aubigny* and was assessed at 5 hides (Williams and Martin 2003, 575).

The medieval settlement at Harlington was what was known as "polyfocal", representing a number of small, dispersed but interconnected occupation areas or

“Ends”. Within the medieval parish of Harlington there appear to have been at least six recognisable settlement foci; around St Mary’s Church (HER 4794), the Station Road/Sundon Road crossroads, Goslins End (Goswell End), Higher East End (Upper East End), Lower East End, Grange Mill and the detached part of the parish to the west of Harlington Wood End.

St Mary’s Church is situated *c.*0.2m north-east of the development site and dates from the late 13th and early 14th century (HER 4794; Pevsner 1997, 94). Three medieval pottery sherds have been uncovered from the churchyard (HER 8898).

Archaeological investigations at Upper East End, *c.*0.7km north-east of the development site have revealed a series of cropmarks that formed three moated enclosures and boundaries, dated to the late 13th or early 14th century. The western enclosure contained a small timber-framed hall with a detached kitchen, while the other two enclosures contained farm buildings (HER 234; Thompson 2001).

Investigations have also been carried out at Goswell End, immediately west of the moated site at Upper East End. A number of medieval pits, postholes, cobbled areas, trackways, boundary ditches and a large hollow way (Long Lane) were identified (HER 3884; Thompson 2001; Meckseper *et al*, forthcoming).

The site at Sundon Landfill Haul Road contained a number of medieval furrows indicating that this area probably lay beyond the limit of the medieval settlement (HER 12930).

3.5 ***Post-Medieval - Modern*** (1500-present)

The village contains a number of listed buildings, a number of which lie along Sundon Road. Examples include 53 Sundon Road, *c.*90m south-east of the development site, (HER 3495) and The Old Sun former public house, *c.*30m south of the development site (HER 3498), both of which date from the 17th century.

The 1st edition one inch to the mile scale Ordnance Survey map was published in 1834 and shows the village at a relatively small scale. The map shows that at that time the village comprised buildings on either side of Sundon Road with the church on the periphery of the settlement to the north-east.

Harlington developed considerably following the opening of the Midland Railway line in 1868. The railway station is situated *c.*0.2m west of the development site and provides a direct link to London and Bedford.

The 1882 edition twenty five inch to the mile scale map shows the development site as part of larger land parcel (no. 70), which contained a smaller enclosed area to the northeast. The inner enclosure comprised two separate land parcels, with a number of minor sub-enclosures on their south side. The 1901 edition map shows that a number of buildings, perhaps cottages, had been constructed within these sub-enclosures, which occupied the approximate location of the present building. No. 32 Sundon Road. These buildings remained extant until the present building was constructed *c.*1970.

4 Results

4.1 General

A total of five trenches were mechanically excavated within an area of *c.*4200 sq m. Detailed information regarding the trial trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1 and the specialist pottery report is presented in Appendix 4.

Generally the site stratigraphy comprised (Plate 1):

*c.*0.23m max depth of Topsoil that consisted of mid-dark brown, friable silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones;

*c.*0.18m max depth of Made-ground that consisted of mid greyish brown, friable silty clay with frequent stones, and occasional flecks of tile;

The Natural Strata that varied between loose light orange sand and firm brownish orange clay.

4.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

Trench 1 was situated towards the northern end of the site, and was orientated NE-SW. Towards the centre of the trench there was a 20th century pit [103] which contained a deposit of dumped modern bricks, tile and animal carcasses. No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed in this trench.

4.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 4 & 5)

Trench 2 was situated towards the eastern side of the site, and was orientated NW-SE. The trench measured *c.*10.7 × 2 × 0.68m. The stratigraphy comprised *c.*0.23m thick deposit of topsoil (200), underneath was a deposit of modern made-ground (201) *c.*0.1m thick. Beneath this in turn was a *c.*0.18m thick deposit of pale brown, gravelly silty sand that contained an assemblage of modern clay pipe stems and other modern debris (202). The underlying natural stratum (203) was reached at a depth of 0.51m.

At the south-eastern end of the trench a cut aligned N-S was identified [204]. This feature extended beyond the limit of excavation but was exposed for a length of 4.4m and was 0.50m deep. It contained fill (205) of dark brown clayey silt which contained an assemblage of animal bone, ceramic building material (CBM) and residual sherds of Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery (Appendix 4). This feature is interpreted as post-medieval/modern landscaping activity or quarrying.

No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed in this trench.

4.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 4 & 6; Plates 2 & 3)

Trench 3 was situated at the southern end of the site, orientated NW-SE. The upper part of the trench profile comprised a 0.18m thick deposit of grey brown silty clay (301) which contained an assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery. This deposit is interpreted as modern made-up ground.

At the north-western end of the trench a cut orientated NE-SW was visible [303]. The feature extended beyond the limit of the excavation but was exposed for a length of

7m. This feature was excavated to a depth 0.8m but the base was not reached. The upper fill (306) was *c.*0.4m thick and consisted of mid brownish orange, firm clay with flint and chalk inclusions. The majority of the profile of this feature comprised a fill (304) of mid brown, friable silty clay which contained an assemblage of modern animal bone, CBM and sherds of residual Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery. Within fill (304) was a lens of redeposited natural stratum (305) *c.*0.1m thick which contained no finds. The feature is thought to be a continuation of the features present in Trenches 4 and 5, [403] and [502], representing modern landscaping activity or quarrying (Plate 1).

Towards the south-eastern end of the trench a circular pit [307] was present at a depth of 0.36m below ground level (Fig 5; Plate 3). It extended beyond the limit of excavation and had a diameter of *c.*2.36m and was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. It contained a single fill (308) of mid brown, friable silty clay and contained an assemblage of medieval pottery.

4.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

Trench 4 was situated towards the southern end of the site, orientated SW-NE. The upper part of the trench profile was similar to that observed in Trench 3.

The western half of the trench was occupied by a large cut feature [402] that extended beyond the limit of excavation. It contained a fill (403) of dark grey brown firmish clay, with surface finds of modern animal bone, glass, clay pipe fragments, residual post-medieval and medieval pottery. This feature was not excavated and is interpreted as a continuation of the modern landscaping/quarrying features present in Trenches 3 and 5.

The trench had undergone ground disturbance at the north-eastern end as rooting and a service trench were present. No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed in this trench.

4.6 Trench 5 (Fig. 4)

Trench 5 was situated at the western side of the site, and was orientated N-S. The southern half of the trench was occupied by a large cut feature [502] which extended beyond the southern limit of the trench. A small sondage was excavated within this feature and the fill (503) comprised dark grey brown firmish clay which contained no finds. This feature is thought to be a continuation of the features present in trenches 3 and 4.

No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed in this trench.



Plate 1: Trench 1: Typical stratigraphic sequence, looking SE (*scale 2 × 1m*)



Plate 2: Trench 3: Post medieval landscaping/quarrying [303], looking E (*scale 2 × 1m*)



Plate 3: Trench 3: medieval pit [307], looking NE (*scale 2 × 1m*)

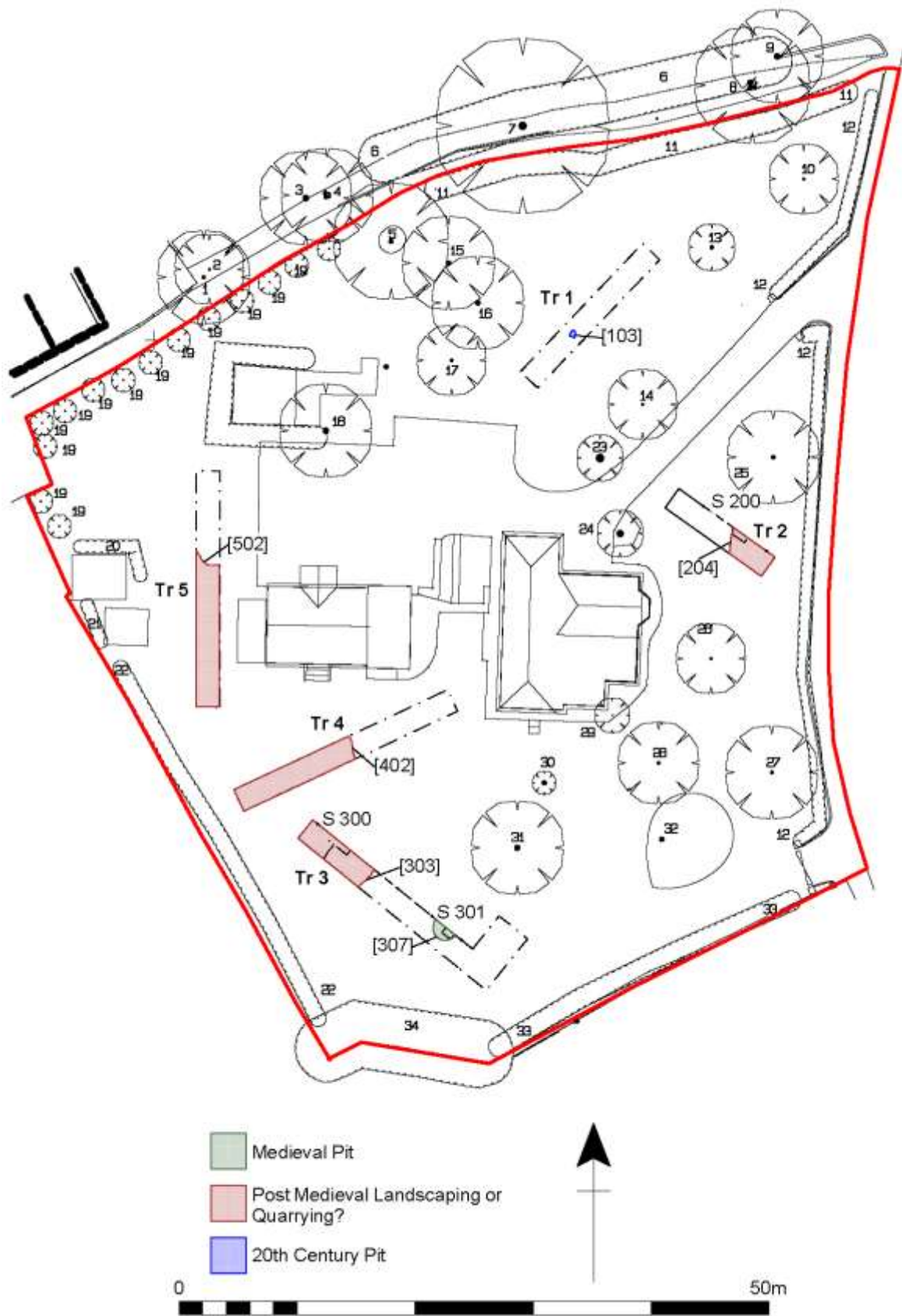


Figure 4: Trench plan showing location of archaeological remains (scale 1:500)

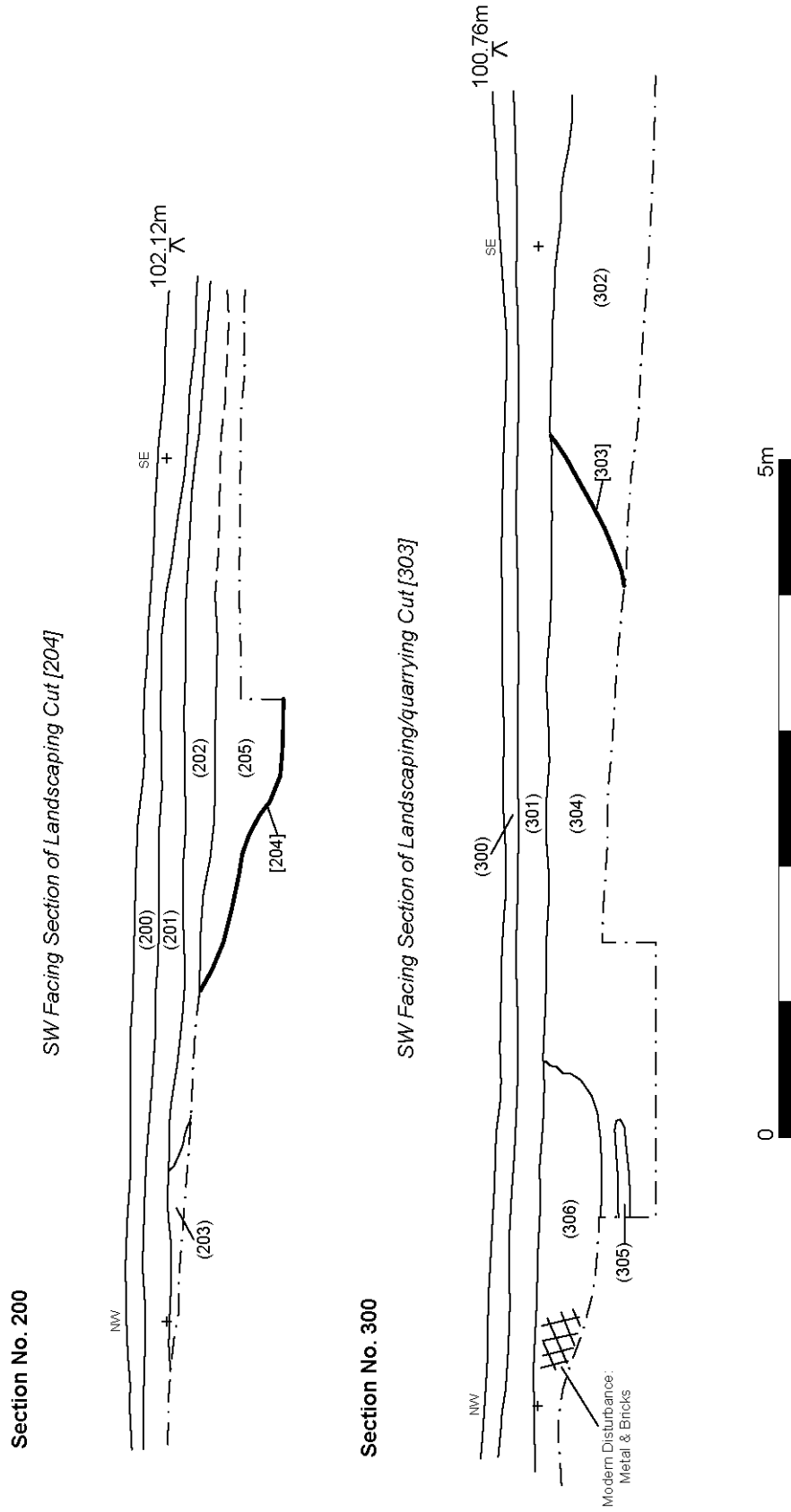


Figure 5: Section drawings (scale 1:50)

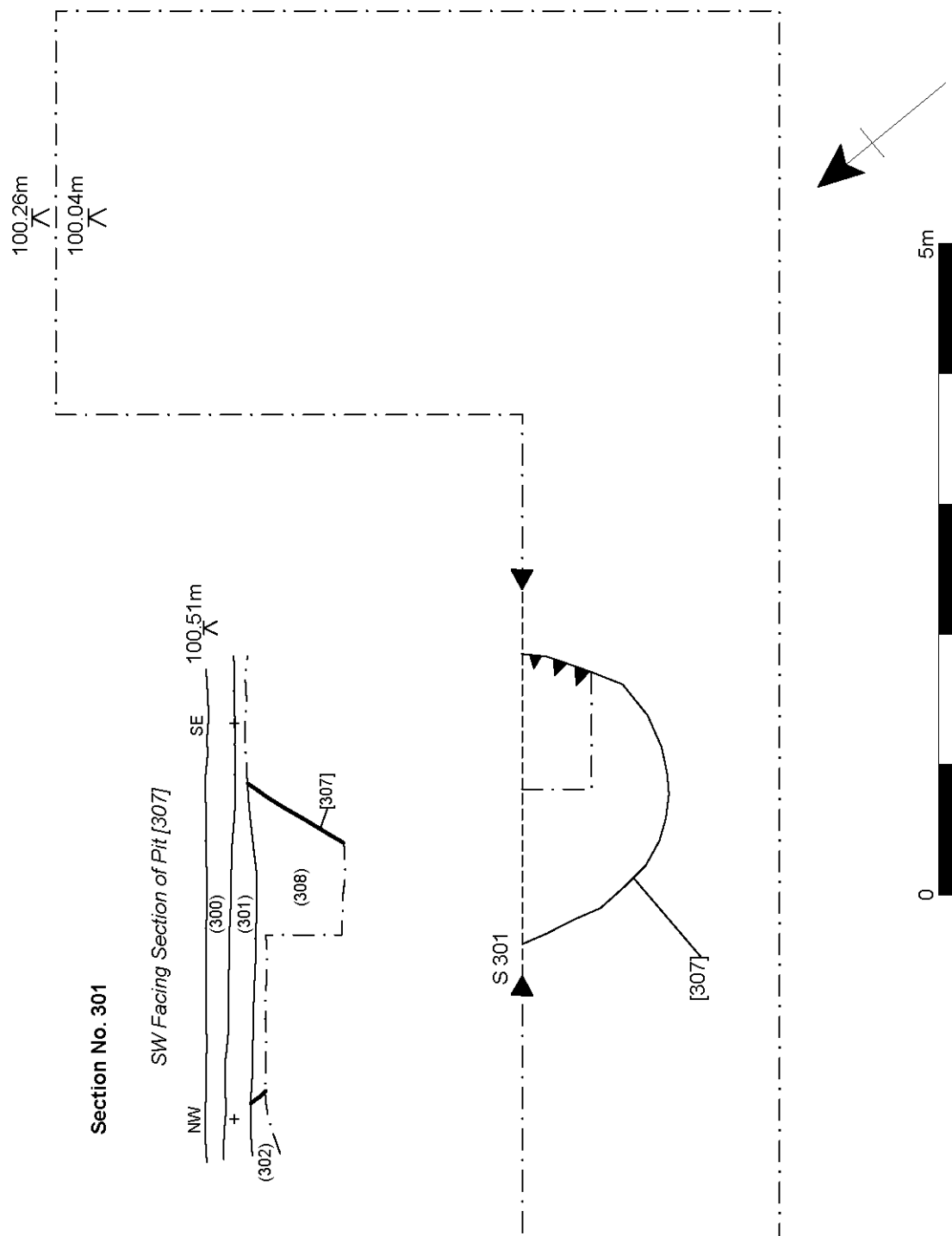


Figure 6: Archaeological remains in Trench 3 (scale 1:50)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The evaluation has revealed that the site has been subjected to significant disturbance. This is most notable in the central area of the site (Trenches 2, 4, 5 and the northern part of 3). The features identified in these trenches are interpreted as modern landscaping or quarry pits and contained residual Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery sherds along with post medieval and modern debris. These features are likely to have destroyed or disturbed any archaeological remains which may have been present in the area.
- 5.2 The northern and southern areas of the site were less disturbed and there was no evidence for post-medieval landscaping/quarrying in these areas. The soil profile was relatively undisturbed and the natural stratum was reached at a depth of *c.*0.3m.
- 5.3 An assemblage of Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery sherds was collected during the evaluation. These were distributed widely across the site and may indicate that settlement activity is located in the surrounding area or may have been disturbed by the post-medieval/modern landscaping. The site is situated within the historic core of the village and settlement has recently been demonstrated at Goswell End to the north of the site (Meckseper *et al*, forthcoming).
- 5.4 A single archaeological feature [307] was present in the southern part of the site, in Trench 3. It comprised a circular pit which contained an assemblage of medieval pottery sherds. No other significant archaeological features or artefacts were present and the site is considered to offer low to moderate potential.
- 5.5 **Confidence Rating**
The works were carried out in line with the project design with full co-operation of the client. The work was undertaken in bright sunlight, and the results are given a high confidence rating.

6. Heritage Asset Assessment

6.1 *Heritage Assets and their Significance*

The features revealed in the evaluation comprised a single medieval pit [307] and features interpreted as post-medieval/modern landscaping/quarrying activity.

The single medieval pit is deemed to be of local significance and indicates the presence of activity of this period on the site.

6.2 *Impact of the Proposed Development*

The proposed development, *i.e.* footing trenches and drainage, will disturb the areas around the medieval pit [307], for proposed plots 12 & 13. As the site is less disturbed at its southern end potentially plots 9-11 could also disturb any features present (Fig. 3).

6.3 *Archaeology in the Planning Process*

Decisions regarding the level and nature of any further archaeological mitigation will be made by the local planning authority, acting on recommendations from their archaeological advisors.

7. Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to David Hearne for commissioning the evaluation on behalf of *Hearne Holmes Development Ltd*. Hannah Firth of the *Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists* acted as curatorial monitor on behalf of the local planning authority. The assistance of Mr Steve Coleman of the *Central Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record* is also gratefully acknowledged.

The project was managed for *ASC Ltd* by David Fell MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc, assisted by Mo Muldowney BA PIFA and Lydia Breeze-Chilcott BA. The report was prepared by Carina Summerfield-Hill and edited by David Fell.

8. Archive

8.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Site records
5. Finds records
6. Finds
7. Site record drawings
8. List of photographs
9. B/W prints & negatives
10. Original specialist reports and supporting information
11. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

8.2 The archive will be deposited with *Luton Museum* (accession no. LUTN: 2011/84).

9. References


Standards & Specifications


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Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables


Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	15m	Width	2m	Depth	0.37m
	Levels					
	Trench top NE		103.58m OD			
	Trench base NE		103.33m OD			
	Trench top SW		103.04m OD			
	Trench base SW		102.78m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NE	TL 03665 30365		SW	TL 03655 30359	
	Orientation		NE-SW			
Reason for Trench		General Evaluation				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: m)	Thickness (max: m)	Depth (BGL: m)	
100	Deposit	Mid-dark brown, friable silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones - topsoil	>2m	0.08m	0m	
101	Deposit	Dark brown grey, loose silty clay with charcoal, chalk – made-ground	>2m	0.16m	0.08m	
102	Fill	Modern bricks & animal carcasses. Fill of Pit [103]	c.0.6m	Unex	0.24m	
103	Cut	Construction cut of 20 th century pit	c.0.6m	Unex		
104	Deposit	Light yellow gritty sand – natural strata	>2m	-	0.24m	

Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10.7m	Width	2m	Depth	0.68m
	Levels					
	Trench top NW		102.64m OD			
	Trench base NW		102.40m OD			
	Trench top SE		101.96m OD			
	Trench base SE		101.46m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NW	TL 03663 30346		SE	TL 03670 30340	
	Orientation		NW-SE			
Reason for Trench		General Evaluation				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: m)	Thickness (max: m)	Depth (BGL: m)	
200	Deposit	Mid-dark brown, friable silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones – topsoil.	>2m	0.23m	0m	
201	Deposit	Dark brown, sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions. Modern made-ground.	>2m	0.1m	0.23m	
202	Deposit	Pale brown, gravelly silty sand with chalk flecks, charcoal, large angular stones with pottery, clay pipe stems, and metal fittings. Modern made-ground.	>2m	0.18m	0.33m	
205	Fill	Loose dark brown clayey silt with chalk flecks & pot sherds. Fill of scaping/quarrying cut [204]	>2m	0.5m	0.51m	
204	Cut	sloping side with flat base. Construction cut of modern landscaping/quarrying	>2m	0.5m	0.51m	

203	Deposit	Very loose pale orange brown gritty sand. Natural strata	>2m	-	0.51m	
Trench 3						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	25m	Width	2m	Depth	1.14m
	Levels					
	Trench top SE			100.26m OD		
	Trench base SE			100.04m OD		
	Trench top NW			100.75m OD		
	Trench base NW			99.93m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NW	TL 03626 30322		SE	TL 03640 30318	
	Orientation			NW-SE		
Reason for Trench			General Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: m)	Thickness (max: m)	Depth (BGL: m)	
300	Deposit	Friable mid-dark brown silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones. Topsoil	>2m	0.18m	0m	
301	Deposit	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent stones, tile flecks. Modern made-ground	>2m	0.18m	0.18m	
306	Fill	Firm mid brown orange clay with flint & chalk inclusions – Fill of modern cut [303].	>2m	>0.4m	0.36m	
305	Fill	Light yellow gritty sand. Modern redeposited natural silt within cut [303]	>2m	0.1m	0.76m	
304	Fill	Friable mid brown silty clay with moderate small stones with pottery sherds. Fill of quarry cut [303]	>2m	>0.8m	0.36m	
303	Cut	NE-SW orientated cut. Construction cut of modern landscaping/quarry	>2m	>0.8m	0.36m	
308	Fill	Mid brown, friable silty clay with occasional pebbles & flint, with medieval pottery sherds. Fill of pit [307]	2.36m	>0.66m	0.36m	
307	Cut	Circular cut with moderate-sharp sloping sides. Construction cut of medieval pit	2.36m	>0.66m	0.36m	
303	Deposit	Light orange sand & firm brown/orange clay. Nat strata	>2m	-	0.36m	

Trench 4						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	20m	Width	2m	Depth	0.5m
	Levels					
	Trench top NE			101.56m OD		
	Trench base NE			101.30m OD		
	Trench top SW			101.03m OD		
	Trench base SW			100.71m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NE	TL 03639 30332		SW	03621 30329	
	Orientation			SW-NE		
Reason for Trench			General Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: m)	Thickness (max: m)	Depth (BGL: m)	
400	Deposit	Friable mid/dk brown silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones. Topsoil	>2m	0.15m	0m	
401	Deposit	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent stones, and tile. Modern made-ground	>2m	0.12m	0.15m	

403	Fill	Firm dk grey brown clay with moderate small sub-angular stones, and pottery – fill of modern cut [402]	>2m	Unex	0.27m
402	Cut	N-S cut. Construction cut of modern landscaping/quarry	>2m	Unex	0.27m
404	Deposit	Firm light brownish orange clay. Natural strata	>2m	-	0.27m

Trench 5						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	20m	Width	2m	Depth	0.22m
	Levels					
	Trench top N			102.67m OD		
	Trench base N			102.13m OD		
	Trench top S			101.49m OD		
	Trench base S			101.09m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	TL 03626 30354		S	TL 03622 30333	
	Orientation			N-S		
Reason for Trench			General Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: m)	Thickness (max: m)	Depth (BGL: m)	
500	Deposit	Friable mid-dark brown, silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones. Topsoil	>2m	0.15m	0m	
501	Deposit	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent stones. Made ground	>2m	0.12m	0.15m	
503	Fill	Firm dark grey brown clay with moderate small sub-angular stones. Fill of landscaping/quarrying cut [502]	>2m	Unex	0.27	
502	Cut	Construction cut of modern landscaping/quarry pit	>2m	Unex	0.27	
504	Deposit	Light brownish yellow gravelly sand & clay. Nat strata	>2m	-	0.27	

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: 32 Sundon Road, Harlington, Bedfordshire			SITE NO/CODE: 1462/HSR
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	√	√	Trench 3, looking SE (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
2	√	√	Trench 3, stratigraphy, looking NE (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
3	√	√	Trench 3, landscaping/quarrying cut [303], looking E (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
4		√	Trench 3, landscaping/quarrying cut [303], looking E (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
5	√	√	Trench 3, landscaping/quarrying cut [303], looking NE (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
6		√	Trench 3, landscaping/quarrying cut [303], looking NE (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
7		√	Trench 3, landscaping/quarrying cut [303], looking NE (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
8		√	Trench 3, landscaping/quarrying cut [303], looking NE (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
9		√	Trench 3, landscaping/quarrying cut [303], looking NE (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
10		√	Trench 3, medieval pit [307], looking NE (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
11	√	√	Trench 3, medieval pit [307], looking NE (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
12	√	√	Trench 2, looking SE (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
13	√	√	Trench 2, looking NW (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
14	√	√	Trench 2, stratigraphy, looking NE (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
15	√	√	Trench 2, landscaping cut [204], looking NE (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
16		√	General site shot
17		√	General site shot
18		√	General site shot
19		√	General site shot
20		√	General site shot
21	√	√	Trench 1, looking NE (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
22	√	√	Trench 1, stratigraphy, looking SE (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
23	√	√	Trench 5, looking S (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
24	√	√	Trench 5, stratigraphy, looking E (<i>scale 1 ×1m</i>)
25		√	Trench 5, looking N
26	√	√	Trench 4, looking NE (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
27	√	√	Trench 4, stratigraphy, looking NW (<i>scale 1 ×1m</i>)

Appendix 3: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Bone		Other Finds		
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	Type	(no)	(g)
202	4	21			Clay pipe Metal fittings Glass	1 2 1	3 50 1
205	7	26	1	5	CBM	6	77
301	2	6					
304	8	66	1	1	CBM	3	135
308	14	107					
403	7	53	2	20	Clay pipe	5	8

Note: A rapid assessment of the none ceramic artefacts was carried out. They were identified as modern artefacts and are not archaeologically significant and were not retained.

Appendix 4: Pottery Report

Jackie Wells

Thirty-five pottery sherds (240g), representing 24 individual vessels were recovered from five features. The pottery is fragmented, with an average sherd weight of only 7g, although is relatively unabraded and survives in good condition. Ten fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 1)

Fabric Type	Common Name	Sherd No	Context / Sherd No.
<i>Saxo-Norman</i>			
B01	St Neots-type	2	(205):1, (304):1
<i>Medieval</i>			
C03	Fine sand	8	(308):8
C04	Coarse sand	1	(308):1
C09	Brill-Boarstall ware (fine)	1	(301):1
C11	Brill-Boarstall ware (gritty)	1	(205):1
C59A	Coarse sand	14	(205):4, (304):4, (308):4, (403):2
C60	Hertfordshire-type grey ware	2	(403):2
C71	Sand (buff-grey cored)	1	(304):1
E01	Late medieval reduced ware	4	(205):1, (301):1, (304):2
<i>Post-medieval</i>			
P25	Frechen stoneware	1	(301):1

Table 1: Pottery Type Series

The earliest pottery comprises two shell-tempered body sherds of 9th-11th century St Neots-type ware (5g), which occurred as residual finds in contexts (205) and (304).

The majority of the assemblage is of 12th–late 13th-century date and is dominated by locally manufactured sand-tempered wares (24 sherds), deriving mainly from contexts (304) and (308). The pottery comprises a range of thin-walled vessels of both hand-made and wheel-thrown manufacture. A jug rim from context (304) is the only diagnostic vessel form, although sooting on the exterior of several sherds indicates their use as cooking pots. The pottery is directly comparable with material recovered from nearby excavations at Goswell End, Harlington (Meckseper, Edgeworth and Wells, forthcoming). Non-local wares are represented by two glazed jug sherds of high medieval Brill-Boarstall ware, a regional import from Buckinghamshire.

Wheel-thrown pottery in the late medieval reduced ware tradition totals four body sherds (43g) recovered from contexts (205), (301), and (304). A sherd of 17th-century stoneware (2g) imported from Frechen, Germany occurred in context (301).

References

Meckseper, C., Edgeworth, M., and Wells, J., forthcoming, 'A medieval trackway and buried soil at Goswell End, Harlington', *Bedfordshire Archaeology*, 27.

Appendix 5: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	1462/HSR	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-111355
Short Description:	In October 2011 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at 32 Sundon Road, Harlington, Bedfordshire prior the residential redevelopment of the site. The evaluation revealed that the central part of the site had been subjected to post-medieval/modern landscaping/possibly quarrying but the southern and northern areas of the site were less disturbed. A single medieval pit of local significance was revealed in Trench 3 and residual medieval pottery sherds were revealed across the site. Overall the site is considered to offer low to moderate archaeological potential.		
Project Type:	Evaluation		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	None
Current land use:	Two dwellings and associated gardens	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	N/A	Monument period:	N/A
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Bedfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 0365 3035
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	32 Sundon Road, Harlington, Bedfordshire, LU5 6LS		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	c.4200 sq m	Height OD: (metres)	c.100m
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Hannah Firth	Project design originator:	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc
Project Manager:	David Fell MA MIFA	Supervisor:	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc
Sponsor / funding body:	Heame Holmes Development Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	18/10/11	End date:	19/10/11
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Luton Museum LUTN: 2011/84	Pottery	
Paper:		Brief, pd, report, site records, drawings, b&w photographs and negatives	
Digital:		CD containing all digital files including digital photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: 32 Sundon Road, Harlington, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1462/HSR/2		
Author(s):	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc		
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