

**66A High Street,
Clophill,
Bedfordshire**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
RPS Consulting Services

CA Project: MK0211

The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum Entry No: BEDFM 2020.12

March 2020



**66A High Street,
Clophill,
Bedfordshire**
Archaeological Evaluation

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SUMMARY

Project name:	66A High Street
Location:	Clophill, Bedfordshire
NGR:	508820 238000
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	9–11 March 2020
Planning reference:	CB/19/01862/FULL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Accession Number:	BEDFM 2020.12
Site Code:	HSTC20

In March 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at 66A High Street, Clophill, Bedfordshire. A total of 5 trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified several archaeological features, concentrated in **Trenches 1, 2, 4** and **5** which are likely to represent former field system boundary or drainage ditches. The majority of features were undated. One ditch was firmly dated to the post-medieval period by the presence of post-medieval pottery within its fills. Prehistoric struck flint was identified in peaty silt layer **403**, although it is likely that the flake represented a residual find as the layer also contained firmly dated post-medieval pottery.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In March 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at 66A High Street, Clophill, Bedfordshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 508820 238000 (see Figure 1). This evaluation was undertaken for RPS Consulting Services.
- 1.2. Central Bedfordshire Council has granted planning consent for proposed demolition of 66a High Street followed by the erection of 5 no. dwellings including the creation of a new priority junction and access road, as well as associated landscaping and ancillary works, on land including and to the rear of 68 and 66a High Street, Clophill in Bedfordshire (Ref: CB/19/01862/FULL).
- 1.3. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2019) and approved by Slawek Utrata, Archaeological Officer at Central Bedfordshire Council (CBCA), a Brief for a Programme of Archaeological investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication by Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA, 2019).
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014a), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Planning Note 3 (English Heritage 2008), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide (EH 2006) (see Appendix B), and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

- 1.5. The site lies on the south side of the High Street in the village of Clophill in Central Bedfordshire. The site comprises two residential properties fronting the High Street, numbers 66A and 68, with gardens to the south and the lower or southern part of the site comprising untended grassland. It is located on the lower slopes of the Greensand Ridge within the valley of the River Flit. The ground is sloping gently towards the river which lies beyond the southern boundary of the site. The site is circa 54 metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.6. The underlying geology of the site is mapped as Woburn Sands Formation. Superficial deposits of alluvial and river terrace deposits have been recorded while

localised clay, silts, sands and gravels (undifferentiated Head deposits) can be expected in the northern part of the site (BGS 2020).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The archaeological background given below is a succinct summary of an Archaeological Desk Assessment by RPS (2019) and contents of the brief received from CBCA. The proposed development site is located within the historic core of the village of Clophill (HER 16998).
- 2.2. Clophill was first mentioned in the Domesday Survey in 1086 AD. This suggests that the settlement is likely to date back, at least, to the late Saxon Period. After the Survey Clophill was combined with Cainhoe (to the south), and both were then possession of Nigel d'Albini (Allden 1978), who went on to construct Cainhoe Castle (HER 225). The castle lies around 800 metres to the south of the proposed development site. The descent of the manor is complex but eventually Cainhoe and Clophill were acquired by the Grey family in 1415.
- 2.3. It has been suggested that the original late Saxon settlement might have been located to the north-east of the core of the village, around the ruined parish church of St Mary's (HER 2476). The earliest mention of the church is in 13th century, in the written sources connected with Beaulieu Priory. The surviving remains of the building has been dated to the 14th and 15th centuries, however it has been postulated that some of the surviving structural elements are in fact considerably earlier. Cartographic evidence suggests the presence of a small number of buildings (probably dwellings) around the church in the post medieval period. It is confirmed by aerial photographs showing cropmarks in this location (HER 9145).
- 2.4. The only archaeological works in the vicinity of the site was a small evaluation to the north-east of the site at 100 High Street which recorded medieval pottery dating to the 13th and 14th centuries (EBD1261).
- 2.5. An archaeological evaluation further to the east at 118B High Street, Clophill (EBD1586), found evidence of medieval activity.
- 2.6. Archaeological evaluation in advance of construction for 122A High Street identified only post-medieval and modern features (EBD1064). From across the site, 16 pieces of flint dating to the Mesolithic period were retrieved (BBHER ref 19613).

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- 2.7. Archaeological evaluations at 91 High Street (EBD 645), and 3 and 3A High Street, 800m west were archaeologically sterile (EBD1331).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable the CBCA to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 5 trenches (Figure 2):
- 3no 30m x 1.8m trenches;
 - 1no 25m x 1.8 trenches; and
 - 1no 17m x 1.8m trench.
- 4.2. The length of **Trench 1** trench was modified slightly due to on-site obstructions, with the approval of Slawek Utrata. Features noted in **Trenches 4 & 5** could not be excavated due to flooding within the trenches, as a result of the highwater table on site.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

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- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.
- 5.2. **Trench 3** contained no features of archaeological interest, although a layer of peat was identified within the trench which gradually petered out. **Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5** contained ditches which are likely to be post-medieval in origin.

Trench 1 (Figures 2 & 3)

- 5.3. Within **Trench 1**, the natural substrate consisted of a mid-red/brown sand and gravel **102** and was encountered at a minimum depth of 0.49m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by a mid-brown silt/clay subsoil **101**, which was in turn sealed below dark brown clay/silt topsoil **100**. One archaeological feature was identified, a ditch **103**.
- 5.4. Ditch **103** was aligned approximately east-west. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base, surviving to a depth of 0.42m and width of 2.32m. It contained three fills, **104**, **105**, and **106**. Fill **105** contained 19th century pottery, and an undated iron object.

Trench 2 (Figures 2 & 4)

- 5.5. Within **Trench 2**, the natural substrate consisted of a brownish red sand with common gravel inclusions **203** and was encountered at a minimum depth of 1.17m below present ground level (bpgl). However, there was a considerable difference in the thickness of the overburden between both ends of the trench. This was overlain by a mid-brown/yellow sand/clay alluvium, **202**, a mid-yellow/brown sand/clay/silt subsoil, **201**, which were in turn sealed below mid-brown clay/silt topsoil **200**. One archaeological feature was identified, a ditch, **204**.
- 5.6. Ditch **204** was aligned approximately east-west. It had vertical sides and a flat base, surviving to a depth of 0.25m and width of 0.42m. It contained two fills, **205**, and **206**. No finds were recovered.

Trench 3 (Figures 2 & 6)

- 5.7. Within **Trench 3**, the natural substrate consisted of a yellow sand natural substrate, encountered at a minimum a depth of 0.73m bpgl. Although **Trench 3** did not contain any archaeology, a layer of layer of dark grey/brown black peat, **303**, was encountered at a depth of 0.56m bpgl. This deposit was on average 0.45m thick but it thinned visibly towards the northern end of the trench.

Trench 4 (Figures 2 & 5)

- 5.8. Within **Trench 4**, the natural substrate was not encountered due to flooding. Above the natural substrate a grey silt alluvium, **404**, was encountered at 0.76m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain in turn by a dark brown/clay/silt, **403**, a black silt/peat layer, **402**, a mid-yellow/brown sand/silt subsoil, **401**, which were in turn sealed below a dark brown clay/silt topsoil, **400**. A small amount of modern pottery and a residual flint were recovered from deposit **403** during machine excavation.
- 5.9. One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, ditch **405**. The ditch cut peat layer **402** and was sealed by the subsoil **401**. Ditch **405** was curvilinear in nature and could not be excavated due to flooding within the trench. It had a diameter of circa 0.4m and contained a single fill, **406**. No finds were recovered.

Trench 5 (Figures 2 & 6)

- 5.10. Within **Trench 5**, the natural substrate was not encountered due to flooding. Above the natural substrate a mid-red/brown peat/silt, **504** was encountered at 0.83m bpgl. This was overlain in turn by a dark brown/clay/silt, **503**, a black silt/peat layer, **502**, a mid-yellow/brown sand/silt subsoil, **501**, which were in turn sealed below a dark brown clay/silt topsoil, **500**. Modern pottery was recovered from **500**, and **501**.
- 5.11. Two archaeological features were identified within the trench. Ditches **505** and **507** cut peat layer **502** and were sealed by subsoil **501**. Both ditches were aligned approximately north-south and could not be excavated due to flooding within the trench.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefacts, mainly comprising a small quantity of modern pottery, was recorded from four deposits (appendix B). A small quantity of prehistoric worked or burnt flint was also recorded, although this material appears to be redeposited from a modern-dated deposit (**403**). The pottery has been recorded to a standard recommended for archaeological material (Barclay et al. 2016), sorted by fabric and quantified by sherd count and weight. Quantities and the fabric types represented are set out in appendix B.

Pottery

- 6.2. Pottery amounting to four sherds (24g) was recovered from four deposits (appendix B). All consists of bodysherds, with those from deposits **105**, **403** and **500** being abraded and probably burnt. All material is modern in date, most likely post-dating c. 1800. The refined whiteware (deposits **403**, **500**) and yellow ware (**105**) are representative of types produced on an industrial scale in factories in potteries in the Midlands and elsewhere from the late 18th century onwards. The unglazed earthenware sherd is typical of 'garden wares' similarly in use from the late 18th century and continuing to the present day.

Other finds: Worked or burnt flint

- 6.3. A single, small (<1g), broken, retouched flake or blade was recorded from modern-dated deposit **403**. It is discoloured to a yellow-brown, probably as the result of staining from its burial environment. One edge exhibits a small area of fine retouch, however there is insufficient of this piece for classification or dating. From the same

deposit (**403**) were two small pieces of unworked, burnt flint (2g). Both are fully calcined, this suggestive of prolonged and intentional burning. Burnt flint is commonly a feature of prehistoric assemblages, its uses including for heating water or foodstuffs and, when crushed, as a 'filler' for pottery.

Metal

- 6.4. A single item of metalwork, an iron nail was recorded from modern-dated deposit **105**. It is of forged type, with a square-sectioned shaft. As such is not itself closely dateable, although is consistent with the date suggested for the deposit.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1. A series of two environmental samples were taken from probable post-medieval humic layers **402** and **502** in **Trenches 4** and **5** respectively. This was done to ascertain the preservation on environmental remains and with the intention of recovering environmental material to help determine the nature of the local environment. The samples were processed by standard wet sieving for the recovery of waterlogged remains using a 0.25mm mesh sieve (CA Technical Manual No.2).
- 7.2. No charred material was recovered in these samples and preliminary identifications of the plant macrofossils preserved by waterlogging are noted in Table 1, following nomenclature of Stace (1997).

Humic layers 402 and 502

- 7.3. Similar assemblages of waterlogged plant material were recovered from sample 1 from humic layer **402** and sample 2 from humic layer **502**. Large amounts of fine root and stem fragments were recorded alongside moderately low numbers of waterlogged seeds. The seeds included those of species indicative of a number of different habitats, such as those of alder (*Alnus* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgen. *Batrachium*) species which favour damper areas, those of brambles (*Rubus* sp.) and Violets (*Viola* sp.) species which can thrive in woodland edge/ hedgerow/ scrub environments, and those of thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) and nettles (*Urtica* sp.) species typical of waste land/rough grassland.
- 7.4. These assemblages would suggest that the local landscape was one of waste land/rough grassland with some damper areas in the vicinity of these trenches. It

also appears likely that there was a small amount of woodland edge/ hedgerow/ scrub in the area.

- 7.5. There is no indication from these assemblages of any specific settlement activities taking place in the immediate vicinity of these deposits. The environmental remains suggest that these trenches are away from any settlement centre.

Waterlogged wood assessment

- 7.6. A single fragment of waterlogged wood was recovered from the probable post-medieval humic layer **502** in **Trench 5**. The piece of wood had a maximum length of 240mm and maximum width of 42mm. It is a half cylinder in shape and has the appearance of a split rod, with evidence of it having been cut at one end. There is some bark left on the fragment and it appears to be a fragment of hazel or alder (*Corylus avellana*/*Alnus* sp.). Seeds of alder were also recovered in the sample from this deposit along with other species suggesting a small amount of woodland edge/ hedgerow/ scrub in the area. It is likely that this wood fragment came from nearby.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The evaluation identified several archaeological features, concentrated in **Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5** which are likely to represent former field system boundary or drainage ditches. The majority of features were undated. One ditch was firmly dated to the post-medieval period by the presence of post-medieval pottery within its fills. Prehistoric struck flint was identified in peaty silt layer **403**, although it is likely that the flake and post-medieval pottery represent residual finds. It is highly probable that the peat was formed within the last 200 years.
- 8.2. The southern portion of the site (evaluated by **Trenches 3, 4 and 5**) lies close to a number of streams, which along with its high water table would have made the southern part of site unsuitable for occupation, and it is likely to have been unsuitable for anything but pastoral agriculture until the post-medieval period, when an attempt was made to drain it; the excavation of the drainage ditches being noted within this evaluation.
- 8.3. An elderly local resident informed us during the course of the evaluation that when he was young the area in the vicinity of **Trenches 4 and 5** contained a ground water

well where locals would draw water, indicating that the site has always had a high-water table.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Francesco Catanzaro, assisted by Agata Kowalska. This report was written by Ray Kennedy. The finds report and biological reports were written by Ed McSloy and Sarah Wyles, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Isobelle Ward. The project archive has been compiled by Richard Paxford and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

10. REFERENCES

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Bedfordshire, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Ref: 25842

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish clayey silt, moderate chert inclusions	17	1.8	0-0.14	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional pebble inclusions	17	1.8	0.14-0.49	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown gravel and coarse sand, diffuse patches of iron panning	17	1.8	0.49+	
1	103	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan with moderately steep sides and a flat base	1	2.32	0.42	
1	104	Fill	103	Fill of ditch	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with rare flint inclusions	1	1.32	0.3	
1	105	Fill	103	Fill of ditch	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with very rare flint inclusion	1	1	0.25	
1	106	Fill	103	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand, with common gravel inclusions	1	1.85	0.16	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt with sand	30	1.8	0-0.25	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clayey silt with occasional pebbles	30	1.8	0.25-0.57	
2	202	Layer		Alluvium	Mid brownish yellow sandy clay	30	1.8	0.57-1.17	
2	203	Layer		Natural	Brownish red sandy with common gravel inclusions	30	1.8	1.17+	
2	204	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan with vertical sides and a flat base	1	0.42	0.25	
2	205	Fill	204	Fill of ditch	Greyish brown firm sandy silt	1	0.42	0.20	
2	206	Fill	204	Fill of ditch	Light grey silt	1	0.24	0.09	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt with sand inclusions	25	1.8	0-0.23	
3	301	Layer		Layer	Very fine sand with gravel inclusions	25	1.8	0.23-0.36	
3	302	Layer		Alluvium	Brownish yellow sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions	25	1.8	0.36-0.56	
3	303	Layer		Peat	Black/organic silt	25	1.8	0.56-1.01	
3	304	Layer		Layer	Brownish yellow sandy silt with gravel	25	1.8	1+	
3	305	Layer		Layer	Greyish brown silty sand with common gravel inclusions	25	1.8	0.6-0.73	
3	306	Layer		Layer	Yellow sand with common large pebble inclusions	25	1.8	0.73+	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt	30	1.8	0-0.23	
4	401	Layer		Alluvium	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0.23-0.34	
4	402	Layer		Peat	Black silt	30	1.8	0.34-0.63	
4	403	Layer		Peaty silt	Dark brownish grey clayey silt	30	1.8	0.63-0.76	
4	404	Layer		Alluvium	Grey silty clay with very fine sand inclusions	30	1.8	0.76+	
4	405	Cur		Cut of ditch	Cut of ditch	N/A	0.4	N/A	
4	406	Fill	405	Fill of ditch	Black silt	N/A	0.4	N/A	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt with rare sand inclusions	30	1.8	0-0.09	

5	501	Layer		Alluvium	Mid yellow brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0.09-0.22	
5	502	Layer		Peat	Black silt	30	1.8	0.22-0.54	
5	503	Layer		Layer	Dark brownish grey clayey silt	30	1.8	0.54-0.83	
5	504	Layer		Peat	Mid reddish brown silt	30	1.8	0.83+	
5	505	Cut		Cut of ditch	Cut of ditch				
5	506	Fill	505	Fill of ditch	Fill of ditch				
5	507	Cut		Cut of ditch	Cut of ditch		7.05		
5	508	Fill	507	Fill of ditch	Greyish black clayey silt		7.05		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
105	Modern pottery Iron object	bodysherd: Yellow Ware nail (L. 75mm)	1 1	2 9	C19+
403	Modern pottery Worked flint Burnt flint	bodysherd: refined whiteware, polychrome painted dec. broken retouched flake or blade calcined	1 1 2	1 <1 3	LC18-C19+
500	Modern pottery	bodysherd: refined whiteware	1	1	LC18-C19+
501	Modern pottery	bodysherd: unglazed earthenware (flowerpot type)	1	20	LC18-C20+

APPENDIX C: PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

Trench		4	5
Phase		?post med	
Feature		humic layers	
Context		402	502
Sample		1	2
Vol (L)		2l	2l
Waterlogged material			
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgen. <i>Batrachium</i>	crowfoot	+	+
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	buttercup	+	+
<i>Urtica</i> sp.	nettle	+	+
<i>Alnus</i> seed	alder	+	+
<i>Atriplex</i> sp. L.	oraches	+	+
<i>Viola</i> sp. L.	violets	+	-
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	brambles	+	+
<i>Potentilla</i> sp. L.	cinquefoils	+	+
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	henbane	+	-
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> sp.	thistle	+	+
<i>Carex</i> sp. L.	sedge seed	+	+
stems/twigs frags > 4mm		+	+
stems/twigs frags > 2mm		+++	+++

Key: + = 1–49 items; ++ = 50–99 items; +++ = 100+ items,

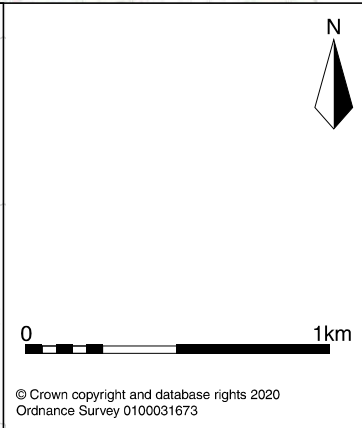
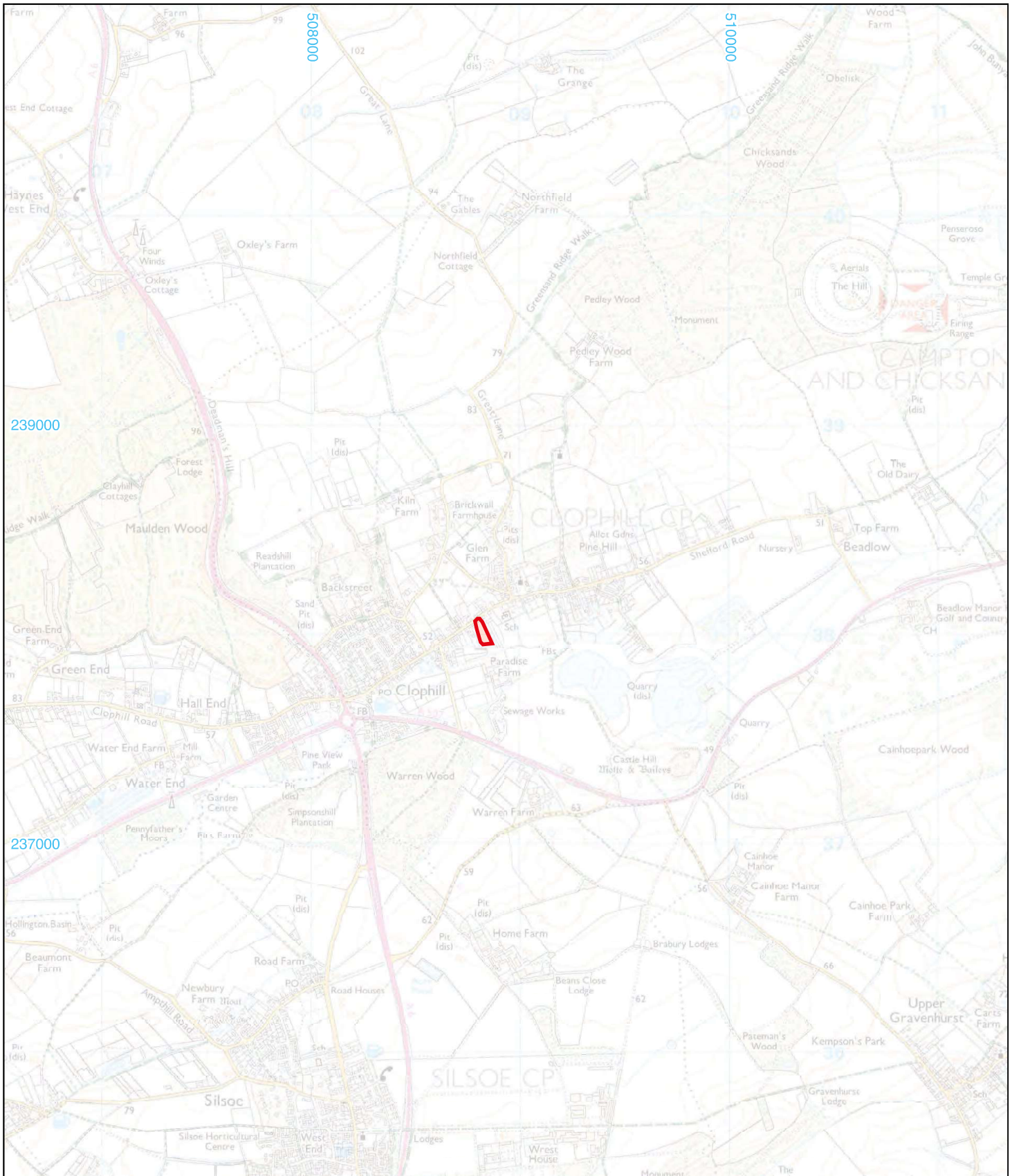
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APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	66A High Street, Clophill, Bedfordshire	
Short description	<p>In March 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at 66A High Street, Clophill, Bedfordshire. A total of 5 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation identified several archaeological features, concentrated in Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5 which are likely to represent former field system boundary or drainage ditches. The majority of features were undated. One ditch was firmly dated to the post-medieval period by the presence of post-medieval pottery within its fills. Prehistoric struck flint was identified in peaty silt layer 403, although it is likely that the flake represented a residual find as the layer also contained firmly dated Post Medieval pottery.</p>	
Project dates	9-11 March 2020	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	66A High Street, Clophill, Bedfordshire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	N/A	
Site co-ordinates	508820 238000	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	CBCA	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Francesco Catanzaro	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
	The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum BEDFM 2020.12	
Physical		Ceramics, flint etc
Paper		Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital		Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology, 2020, <i>66A High Street, Clophill, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report MK0211_1		




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PROJECT TITLE
 66A High Street, Clophill, Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	IW	PROJECT NO.	MK0211	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	300320	1
APPROVED BY	FC	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Drain
- A B Section location



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PROJECT TITLE
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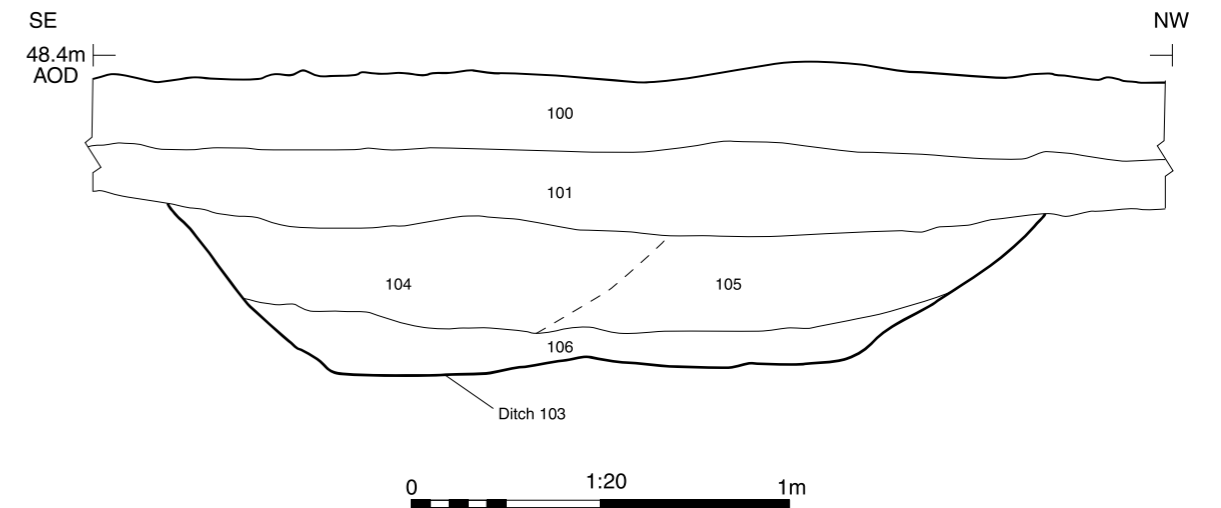
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features

<small>DRAWN BY</small> IW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> MK0211	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 30/03/20	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> FC	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:500	

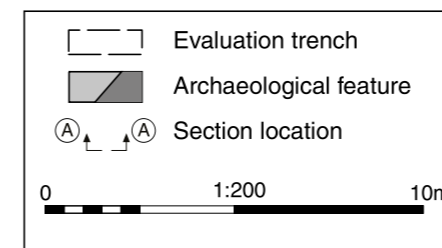
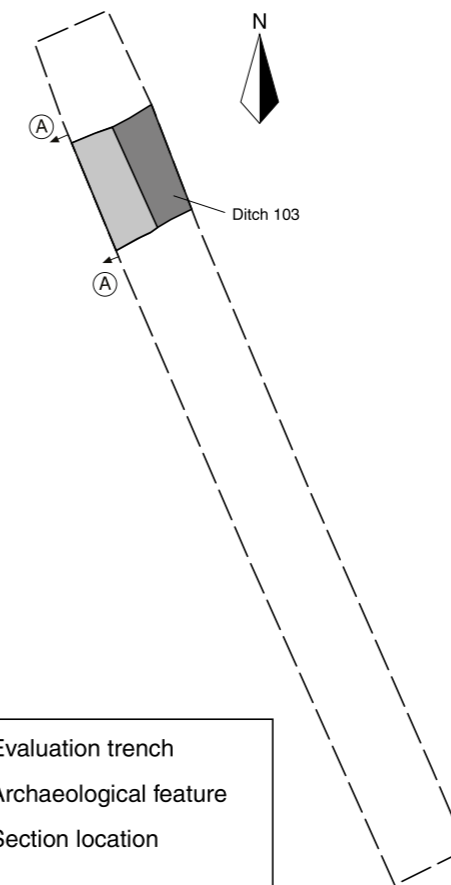


Ditch 103, looking south-west (1m scale)

Section AA



Trench 1



Trench 1, looking south-east (1m scales)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 1: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	IW	PROJECT NO.	MK0211	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/03/20	3
APPROVED BY	FC	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

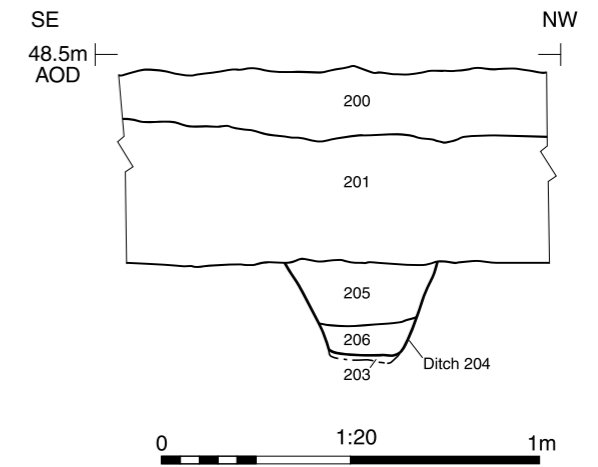


Ditch 204, looking north-east (1m scale)

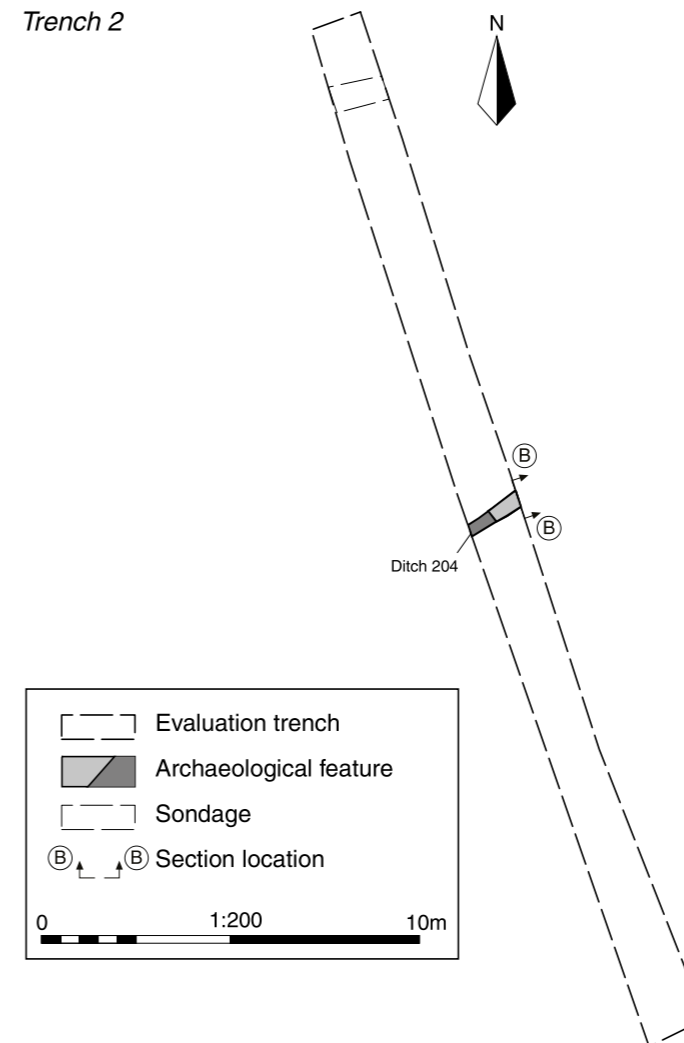


Trench 2, looking north-west (1m scales)

Section BB



Trench 2





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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: plan, section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/03/20	4
APPROVED BY	FC	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Trench 4 sample section, looking north-east (1m scale)



Ditch 405 pre-excavation, looking north-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

6A High Street, Clophill, Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/05/20	5
APPROVED BY	FC	SCALE@A4	NA	



Trench 3, looking south-west (1m scales)



Trench 5, looking south-east (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE
 6A High Street, Clophill, Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trenches 3 and 5: Working Shots

DRAWN BY	IW	PROJECT NO.	MK0211	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/03/20	6
APPROVED BY	FC	SCALE@A4	NA	

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