

**LAND AT QUEEN STREET, STOTFOLD,  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FIELD EVALUATION**

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## **Preface**

*Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the specification. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.*

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## **Structure of the Report**

After the introductory Section 1, the results of the aerial photographic analysis are presented in Section 2. This is followed by a brief summary of the known sites in the vicinity of the Study Area (Section 3). The results of the evaluation are discussed in Section 4, followed by a brief conclusion (Section 5).

## **Key Terms**

Throughout this project design the following terms or abbreviations are used:

<i>Albion</i>	Albion Archaeology (formerly Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service)
<i>Client</i>	Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd
<i>IFA</i>	Institute of Field Archaeologists
<i>ACAO</i>	Assistant County Archaeological Officer
<i>Procedures Manual</i>	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 2001.</i> Bedfordshire County Council



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd., to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed residential development of approximately 3 hectares of land to the south-eastern limit of the town of Stotfold, Bedfordshire. The evaluation was occasioned by the submission of a planning application (02/1809/FUL) to Mid-Bedfordshire District Council. Situated to the east of Queen Street, the Study Area, is centred on National Grid Reference TL (5/2) 2230 3655.*

*Situated on the western side of the River Ivel, the Study Area is bounded to the south, west and north by a mixture of residential, business premises and paddock, while the eastern boundary is a stream – possibly an old course of the River Ivel. The land is generally flat at c.48m above Ordnance Datum, though the western part of the area would appear to occupy an upper terrace of the river. The site is located on a tongue of valley gravels.*

*In response to the planning application the Assistant County Archaeological Officer advised that the area was in an archeologically sensitive location, and that insufficient information was available to determine the impact of the proposal. A Brief was issued for an archaeological evaluation to determine the location, extent, nature and preservation of any remains by a combination of aerial photographic analysis and trial excavation. In response Albion formulated a Project Design, which defined the scope and nature of the project. This was approved by the Assistant County Archaeological Officer prior to the commencement of work.*

*Several archaeological investigations in the area immediately south of the present Study Area have revealed evidence of extensive Iron Age and Roman deposits, while the western margin of the site is within the area of the medieval settlement.*

*At the time of the evaluation the area was no longer in agricultural use with the larger eastern land parcel containing self-seeded cereal, while the western and northern parcels comprised rough ground and light scrub.*

*Examination of the available aerial photographs revealed a series of vegetation cropmarks in the eastern land parcel, which at this time was under arable cultivation. These appeared as dark green features in an otherwise ripened crop. The continuation of the cropmarks could not be detected in the grassland to the west or north. Two probable rectilinear enclosures were identified, though the continuations to the limits of the Study Area were masked by swathes of dark vegetation, suggestive of either alluvium or possibly geological variations.*

*In order to assist in the interpretation of the cropmarks, the available historic maps were investigated. The best example was the 1849 parish map, which depicted the area prior to the main period of Parliamentary enclosure. The Study Area was within an area of early enclosure, the form of the land parcels contrasting with the adjacent strips of land. This map identified a number of land parcels of varying size within the Study Area, with the smaller parcels near the street frontage. However, only one boundary could be associated with a cropmark, suggesting that the other cropmarks including the enclosures were earlier in date.*

*Trial excavation of the site was undertaken between 16<sup>th</sup> June and 1<sup>st</sup> July 2003. A total of 20 trenches were opened within the three fields which comprise the Study*



*Area. The main concentration of archaeological deposits extended across Field 3, with lesser concentrations in the western margin of Field 2 and southern part of Field 1.*

*The earliest human activity was indicated by a small number of prehistoric flint artefacts recovered from the fills of later features. Two ditches containing sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery represent the earliest datable features (650-350BC). In the Roman period (AD43-400) a series of substantial ditches were dug in the southern part of Field 3. These would appear to have been elements of an extensive enclosure system. The substantial nature of the ditches and presence of dumps of pottery suggests habitation in the vicinity.*

*The most extensive activity occurred, during the Saxo-Norman to early medieval period (AD850-1250), when the area was divided into a number of land parcels. This would appear to have originated in the Saxo-Norman period, with the main expansion of the enclosure system including those elements visible on the aerial photographs occurring in the early medieval period. The presence of recuting of several ditches would indicate that these boundaries existed for a considerable period of time. Contemporary pits within several of the enclosures suggest that these were the focus of human activity rather than being livestock enclosures. There is little evidence of later medieval use of the site, suggesting that the focus of activity moved beyond the limits of the Study Area.*

*Post-medieval and modern activity was generally sparse, with the main concentration being in the west of Field 2.*

*The evaluation identified a multi-period site, of regional significance, which provides evidence of the shifting focus of settlement over time. This site contains archaeological remains which will assist in understanding the development of the Stotfold area. The most extensive remains would appear to be elements of early medieval settlement, with activity subsequently moving beyond the site, being focused on the church and converging routeways to the north and west. The earliest part of the standing structure of the church of St Mary the Virgin dates to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, which is later than the early enclosures.*

*The site archive, which contains all records of the project (Project number QSS 918), is currently held at St Mary's Church. It will eventually be transferred to Bedford Museum, under Accession Number BEDFM 2003/112.*

**It is essential that the above summary is read in conjunction with the main body of the report.**



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Background

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the proposed residential development site at Queen Street, Stotfold. A planning application (02/1809/FUL) has been submitted to Mid Bedfordshire District Council for this proposal. The Assistant County Archaeological Officer (ACAO) indicated that the site is in an archaeologically sensitive area and that insufficient information was available to determine the impact of the development, or to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be devised.

In order to obtain sufficient information to assess the potential impact of the development the ACAO issued a *Brief* for an archaeological evaluation of the land<sup>1</sup>. This requested aerial photographic analysis of available images to formulate a trial excavation strategy, which would characterise the location, extent, nature, date and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits. In response Albion produced a *Project Design* which detailed the scope and methodology of the proposed project<sup>2</sup>. This was approved by the ACAO prior to the commencement of investigation.

### 1.2 Site Location and Description

The application area is approximately 3 hectares in extent (Figure 1), centred on OS grid reference TL (5/2) 2230 3655. Situated on the west side of the valley of the River Ivel, the area is bounded to the south, west and north by a mixture of residential, business premises and paddock, with the eastern limit being irregular, defined by a watercourse and associated field boundary. The site is located on a tongue of valley gravel.

For the purpose of the evaluation the area has been subdivided into 3 'Fields' (Figure 1), with the eastern area consisting of two fields (Fields 2 and 3). These are at c.47m above Ordnance Datum, on a lower terrace of the river. The ground generally has a very gradual slope down to the south-east. There was a more pronounced depression in the north-eastern corner of Field 2. Neither of these fields are currently under cultivation with the southern parcel (Field 3) containing self-seeded cereal, while the northern parcel is a mixture of rough ground and light scrub.

The western land parcel (Field 1) adjacent to Queen Street also comprises overgrown pasture. The topography of this field is more variable with the western part being relatively level at c.50m above Ordnance Datum, the ground sloping down steeply both to Queen Street in the west and eastwards to Field 2. This field would appear to incorporate an element of an upper terrace of the River Ivel.

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<sup>1</sup> Bedfordshire County Council 2003 Brief for the Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land at Queen Street, Stotfold, Bedfordshire. Version 1 3<sup>rd</sup> June

<sup>2</sup> Albion Archaeology 2003 Land at Queen Street, Stotfold, Bedfordshire: Project Design for Archaeological Field Evaluation Document 2003/26



## 2. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Introduction

Out of a selection of photographs available, two were selected, from the 1996 survey, which defined a series of cropmarks. These images were taken on adjacent flight runs in mid July, with even lighting.

Source	Year	Type	Run	Image
Aerofilms/96C/565	1996	Colour/ vertical	21	1780
Aerofilms/96C/565	1996	Colour/ vertical	22	1790

### 2.2 Method

An area equivalent to approximately 500m square was scanned from both photographs at a resolution of 450 dots per inch (dpi). Only the southern field (Field 3) exhibited cropmarks, which were well-defined vegetation marks, the crop being green whilst the adjacent area had ripened. These areas of interest were then scanned at a higher resolution of 1000 dpi.

All four scanned images were then imported into G-sys<sup>®</sup> GDMS (a Geographical Data Management System) and overlaid onto the digital Ordnance Survey land line map (1:2500) by identifying and matching two points on the photographs with corresponding points on the map. The accuracy of the correlation was checked by examining the alignment of boundaries around the perimeter of the site.

Using G-sys<sup>®</sup>, the cropmarks were then digitally traced from the 1000 dpi detailed image taken from photograph 1780 and checked against the other three images. The resulting plot is shown on Figure 2.

### 2.3 Accuracy

The fit with the Ordnance Survey map was good, with an error of between 0.5 and 2m at the best-fit position. There was a slight difference, of c.1-2m, in the positioning of the features when comparing image 1780 with 1790 (on 1790 they appeared 1-2m further north-east than on 1780). It is likely that the maximum error is between 2 and 4m. This could have been caused by parallax distortion as in all the available images; the site was away from the centre of the frame.

### 2.4 Interpretation

The features plotted from the aerial photographs have been colour coded to differentiate archaeological features from those of likely geological origin (Figure 2). This interpretation is based on a combination of the interpreters' experience, and feedback from other projects in the area, where cropmark anomalies have been investigated.

#### 2.4.1 Archaeology

The main cropmark anomalies including those identified as probable archaeology are detailed below. The letters refer to labels on Figure 2:



**A** - a well-defined angular cropmark, at least 25m long north-west to south-east, turning to the south-west in the north. This extended for at least 10m before merging into area of dark crop growth. The possible north-eastern corner of a rectangular enclosure, orientation contrasts with **B** to the east.

**B** - three sides of a well-defined subrectangular cropmark measuring at least 40m north-east to south-west by at least 22m wide, the southern continuation merging into a wide swathe of dark crop growth - probably alluvium.

An enclosure of uncertain size and function, the south-western side appears to have been recut possibly as a field boundary (cropmark anomaly **F**). It is possible that the interior is subdivided, with a short linear anomaly perpendicular to the south-western boundary, though probable alluvium appears to mask the continuation.

**C** - a well-defined linear cropmark, orientated roughly north-east to south-west, extending at least 40m before merging into perpendicular anomalies **B** and **F**. The possible continuation to the north-east may be masked by alluvium.

A probable field boundary, with possible evidence of recutting. This would appear to be part of a pre-1849 enclosure system, possible associated with perpendicular boundary **F**, rather than enclosure **B**.

**D** - a well-defined, slightly curvilinear feature in the south-east corner of the area. The roughly east to south-west feature was at least 46m long. This boundary corresponds to a boundary on the 1849 parish map (Figure 4).

**E** - a well-defined very slightly curvilinear feature 45m long, orientated roughly north-west to south-east. The feature extended from cropmark **D** in a north-westerly direction. This was considerably narrower than the other cropmarks.

A possible boundary rather than a land drain. This may be a minor subdivision of one of the rectangular land parcels shown on the 1849 parish map.

**F** - two elements of a sinuous though well-defined cropmark which appears to follow the line of the south-western side of cropmark **B**. The feature extends for c.110m in a roughly north-west to south-easterly direction, where it merges into a surviving field boundary.

A probable field boundary which does not appear on any of the available historical maps. The sinuous form of the boundary suggests that it follows part of the pre-existing boundary of the enclosure defined by cropmark **B**.

**G** - two segments of a faint curvilinear feature extending some 32m in a south-west to northerly direction, at the junction of cropmarks **C** and **F** (dark blue on Figure 2). This feature is relatively narrow and faint compared to other cropmarks in the vicinity. A possible boundary.



**H** - a short fairly well-defined linear feature in the south-eastern corner of the site (dark blue on Figure 2). The cropmark was orientated roughly north-east to south-west, being traceable for 12m. This is parallel to cropmark **D**, a short distance to the north. A probable boundary, possibly part of a sequence of redefining of boundary **D**.

#### **2.4.2 Extensive deposits**

Two areas of dark crop are visible on the aerial photographs (light green on Figure 2). The main area is located in the eastern part of the site, adjacent to the watercourse. This material is probably alluvium deposited by a former course of the River Ivel, prior to its diversion in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, to serve the mills in the vicinity.

The second area is much smaller in extent, situated to the western margin of Field 3. The location of this area suggests that it is less likely to be alluvium and may actually define a variation in the underlying geology.

Several discrete areas of darker vegetation are also visible in the western part of Field 3. Most of these are probably geological in origin (light green on Figure 2), though a few of the more regular patches may be archaeological in origin (light blue on Figure 2).

#### **2.4.3 Curvilinear features**

A series of poorly defined curvilinear feature are visible in the central northern part of Field 3 (light blue on Figure 2). The form of these cropmarks suggests that these are more likely to be periglacial (possibly ice wedges) in origin, rather than archaeological features, such as ring ditches. The best example is c.12m across, though the form and definition contrasts with the known cropmark ring ditch located further to the east, close to the A1 arterial road.



### 3. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

#### 3.1 Known Sites Adjacent to the Study Area

It is possible to gain an indication of the archaeological potential of a site by examining known sites in the vicinity. To assess this potential, two sources have been consulted. These comprise the Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), which lists details of all known sites in the county, and historic maps of the area held at the Bedford and Luton Archives and Records Service.

#### 3.2 Sites recorded on the Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record

The HER identifies all known sites within the county, with a total of 25 being recorded in the vicinity of the present Study Area (Figure 3 and Appendix 1). These are summarised below in Table 1.

Chronological period	Number of sites
Prehistoric	2
Iron Age-Romano-British	2
Medieval	5
Post-medieval	8
Undated - cropmarks	8
	<b>25</b>

Table 1 HER sites listed by chronological period

Only one site **HER 16829** an undated series of cropmarks was identified within the Study Area.

The earliest recorded sites in the area comprise a prehistoric artefacts findspot and a probable burial mound; both of these sites are located some distance from the Study Area. Undated cropmarks defined one of the largest groups of sites. Most of the cropmarks defined enclosures, with forms suggestive of Iron Age or Roman date. These tend to be clustered on the open land on the eastern bank of the River Ivel. Two definite Iron Age to Roman sites are in close proximity to the Study Area (**HER 74** and **HER 11327**). Medieval sites in the vicinity of the Study Area include the 12<sup>th</sup> century church of St Mary the Virgin (**HER 1132**) which defined the core of the medieval settlement (**HER 17162** and **HER 17163**). The post-medieval sites consist exclusively of buildings.

#### 3.3 Historic Maps

All the available maps held at the Bedford and Luton Archives and Records Service were examined. The 1849 parish map for Stotfold (MAT 41/1) was found to contain the most detail (Figure 4). This indicates that the site was subdivided by a number of boundaries. A single building is depicted within Field 2. The isolated location of this building suggests that this is more likely to have been agricultural rather than domestic in function.

The 1901 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map (Sheet XXVII.3) indicated that the site consisted of three land parcels. At this time Field 1 extended southwards to Baldock Road. Field 2 included an orchard, which occupied the west of centre area of the land parcel. Field 3 showed minimal alteration though the southern boundary would appear to have been realigned.



The 1925 Ordnance Survey Map shows no alterations.

After this date the extent of Field 1 was reduced, with houses being built in the southern area, fronting Baldock Road. The orchard survived into the late 1990s before the trees were grubbed out.

### **3.4 Summary**

The known sites in the vicinity of the Study Area indicate that the landscape has been utilised since the prehistoric period, with evidence for Iron Age, Roman and medieval activity in the areas immediately adjacent to the site. The available information suggests that the cropmarks visible within the site could be multi-period. Only one of the cropmarks (**D**) corresponds to a boundary shown on the 1849 map. Later maps indicate little alteration within the Study Area, with the planting of an orchard being the main change.



## 4. RESULTS OF THE TRIAL EXCAVATION

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### 4.1 Introduction

The trial excavation strategy was approved by the ACAO on 13<sup>th</sup> June 2003. A total of 20 trenches were opened (Figure 5), the objectives of the individual trenches are listed in Appendix 2. The evaluation was undertaken between 16<sup>th</sup> June and 1<sup>st</sup> July 2003.

### 4.2 Methodology

- The trenches were opened using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m toothless bucket. The operation of this machine was supervised by an archaeologist.
- Overburden was removed by machine down to the top of the uppermost archaeological deposit or the undisturbed geological stratum, whichever, was encountered first.
- Each trench was issued a unique block of numbers for recording purposes.
- All spoil was scanned for artefacts by both eye and metal detector.
- In order to ensure the integrity of the exposed deposits, the excavation stopped at the top of these deposits so as not compromise the archaeological record. Investigation was undertaken in such a way as to allow for the protection of deposits through the application of mitigation procedures.
- Backfilling of the trenches only occurred after the ACAO had inspected them. The work was monitored by the ACAO, who visited the site on several occasions during the evaluation.

All archaeological and geological deposits (contexts) were assigned an individual number in a single sequence commencing at (100). Numbers in brackets within the text refer to the context number issued on site. Within this report context numbers referring to cut features are expressed [\*\*], layers or deposits within cut features are expressed (\*\*).

Each trench was issued with a unique block of numbers. For example (200) identifies ploughsoil in Trench 2 and [1321] identifies the construction cut for a pit in Trench 13. Details of all contexts are listed in Appendix 3.

### 4.3 Results of the Trial Excavation

The results of the evaluation will be discussed according to the three fields as shown on Figure 5.

#### 4.3.1 Field 1

This is situated at approximately 50m above Ordnance Datum, on the highest area of the site, which would appear to have been an old terrace of the River Ivel. The ground also drops away sharply to Queen Street. The undisturbed geology in this area generally consisted of orangy brown sandy silt with variable though generally moderate small stones. An area of greyish white silt was situated at the eastern end of Trench 1. In Trench 2 an area of brashy rock was exposed below the sandy silt.



#### 4.3.1.1 The Overburden

The grey brown sandy silt upper soil horizon was generally c.0.28m thick, suggesting that it was formed under arable cultivation, as a grassland soil would be considerably thinner. Below this was yellow brown sandy silt subsoil that varied between 0.34 and 0.37m thick. There is no evidence to indicate that this material was alluvium. A small quantity of artefacts was recovered from this material including some early medieval pottery. The overburden sealed all the archaeological features.

#### 4.3.1.2 The Archaeology

The archaeological features consisted mainly of ditches (Table 2), with the intensity of features increasing to the east, away from the Queen Street frontage (Figure 5).

Trench	Ditch	Pit
1	2	-
2	3	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 2 Summary of archaeological features in Field 1

#### Ditches

The ditches ranged in width from 0.58 – 0.9m and up to 0.28m deep, with generally U-shaped profiles (Figure 6: sections 1 and 2). Only one ditch [208] can be associated with a boundary depicted on the 1849 map. It is possible that the two other ditches in this trench were associated, based on the roughly perpendicular alignments.

The ditch fills ranged in colour from mid brown to yellowish brown. This material would appear to have accumulated naturally. Only a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the features with substantial ditch [104] at the north-western end of the trench, containing a single small sherd of early medieval pottery (18g), with a flint flake (Registered Artefact RA 6) from the eastern ditch [210] in Trench 2.

#### Pit

Situated towards the western end of Trench 2, cut [204] was well-defined in plan with a sub-oval form measuring at least 2.4m by 1.2m with a concave profile, filled with a grey brown sandy silt 0.22m thick (Figure 6: section 3). No datable artefacts were recovered from this feature.

#### 4.3.2 Field 2

The ground was roughly level at c.47m above Ordnance Datum, situated at the foot of the terrace identified in Field 1 (Figure 1). No trace of the former orchard was visible, though the area adjacent to the industrial building had dense growth of nettles which contrasted with the rest of the area. It was necessary to reorientate Trench 3, due to the presence of an access route. Following the initial stage of trenching (Trenches 3-6) a combination of extending existing trenches and opening additional trenches was undertaken in order to delimit the archaeological remains more accurately. The undisturbed geology in this area is variable generally consisting of yellowish brown sandy silty with patches of orange brown more gravelly material.



#### 4.3.2.1 The Overburden

The upper soil horizons were generally similar to the deposits exposed in Field 1, with a generally grey brown upper horizon above a yellow - yellowish brown lower horizon. The thickness of the upper soil horizon indicated that this area had been under arable cultivation in recent times. Although the lower yellowish brown horizon was similar across the field, ranging in thickness from 0.12m to 0.48m further to the east, it is not clear if this was subsoil or if an element of alluvium was present. Alluvium has been tentatively identified, based on the nature and thickness of the material, in the area of Trench 4 eastwards.

#### 4.3.2.2 The Archaeology

The main concentration of archaeological features is in the west of the area, in Trenches 3 and 19, with a single ditch in the east; Trench 6 (see Table 3). There was no evidence of extensive disturbance associated with the uprooting of the old orchard (Figure 1).

Trench	Ditch	Pit	Posthole	Robber trench	Structure/ wall
<b>3</b>	4	2	1	2	-
<b>4</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>5</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>6</b>	1	-	-	-	-
<b>19</b>	3	-	-	-	1
<b>20</b>	1	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 3 Summary of archaeological features in Field 2

#### Ditches

Excluding the post-medieval ditches in Trenches 3 and 20 (grey features on Figure 5), elements of two earlier enclosure systems would appear to be present, based on a combination of the stratigraphic evidence and artefacts recovered from the fills of the features, particularly the ditches. Trench 3 identified probable redefining of enclosures with [315] and [319] defining elements of the possible earlier form, with [317] defining a later alteration (Figure 5). The northern continuations of ditches [317] and [319] probably correspond to [1905] and [1907] (Figure 7: photograph 2). It was not possible to obtain a full profile through the north-east-south west ditch [315] due to the proximity of the existing hedgeline. However, the perpendicular boundaries were substantial generally over 1m wide and up to 0.7m deep with faceted to U-shaped profiles (Figure 6: sections 4 and 5 and Figure 7: photograph 1).

The ditches generally had several fills, which appear to have accumulated naturally. Artefacts recovered from these deposits include a deliberate dump of debris into the upper part of ditch [317] fill (318), including pottery and animal bone. Pottery from the ditches included both Saxo-Norman and early medieval types (blue features on Figure 5).

The isolated ditch to the east in Trench 6, had a distinctive undulating though roughly concave profile 1.32m wide though only 0.22m deep (Figure 6: section 6). The profile was probably determined by the very gravelly geological strata in this area. The north-west to south-east orientation of this ditch is similar to the other early ditches in the west. The mid brown fill (604) contained a mixture of animal bone and pottery dated to the Saxo-Norman period.



#### 4.3.2.2.1 Post-medieval and modern activity

This was concentrated in the west of Trench 3, in the area of the building depicted on the 1849 map (grey features on Figure 5, with the approximate location of the building depicted as a green rectangle). An extensive spread demolition debris (301) covered this area of the trench. The evidence included the robber trench [307] for an element of the building. The presence of brick fragments suggesting that this element had been of substantial construction, with the only other possible robber trench [305] being situated at the south-western end of the trench, suggesting that the main part of the building was either of timber construction or had insubstantial footings. Probably associated with this activity were two pits and post hole. A spade head was noted in the demolition debris, suggesting the structure was an outbuilding.

The ditch in Trench 20, though undated is in close proximity to a boundary shown on the 1849 map. This ditch had been severely truncated, with only the basal 0.1m of the profile surviving below a thick deposit of building debris (2001) (Figure 6: section 7). This area was probable disturbed by activity associated with the construction of the adjacent factory.

Two probable post-medieval boundaries were identified in Trench 19. It is possible that the footing for the wall (1909) defined the limit of the former orchards, while ditch [1903] would appear to have been a pre-1849 division of the area.

The continuation of the modern sewer pipe was identified in Trench 19 (red feature on Figure 5).

### 4.3.3 Field 3

Only this area had been under arable cultivation until recently, which had allowed cropmarks to develop. This area was generally very slightly higher than Field 2 to the north.

#### 4.3.3.1 The Overburden

The ploughsoil was a grey brown horizon up to 0.3m thick. Below this was a variable deposit which ranged in colour from mid grey brown to red brown and orange brown. This deposit showed considerable variation in thickness ranging from 0.2 to over 0.5m, with significant variation possible, both within and between adjacent trenches. The origin of this material is uncertain, with the possibility that at least an element was the result of alluviation. Possible alluvium has been identified in Trenches 15 and 17 in the south of the site.

#### 4.3.3.2 The Archaeology

The features will be discussed in the suggested chronological sequence indicated by the datable pottery recovered from the fills. There is, however, a possibility that features containing only one or two sherds of pottery, could be inaccurately dated, with the pottery being incorporated into later features. Features where pottery is scarce, will be highlighted in the discussion. The range of features is summarised in Table 4 below.

Trench	Ditch	Pit	Posthole
7	7	2	
8	2	-	-



<b>9</b>	1	-	-
<b>10</b>	1	3	-
<b>11</b>	4	-	-
<b>12</b>	2	1	1
<b>13</b>	9	4	-
<b>14</b>	6	2	-
<b>15</b>			
<b>16</b>	5	4	-
<b>17</b>	9	-	-
<b>18</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 4 Summary of archaeological features in Field 3

#### 4.3.3.2.1 Early-middle Iron Age

The earliest datable pottery is two small assemblages, weighing 18g and 16g from ditches in Trenches 14 and 18 respectively (black features on Figure 5 and detailed on Figure 8). Ditch [1813] possibly correlates with a faint curvilinear feature visible on the aerial photographs (Figure 8) - this was considered to be possibly geological in origin. In section this ditch was relatively substantial, 1.1m wide and 0.49m deep (Figure 9: section 1). The single 18g sherd from the ditch in Trench 14, does not provide reliable dating for the feature.

#### 4.3.3.2.2 Roman

Generally these features appear to be well-dated, with several sherds of pottery being recovered from the fills (yellow features on Figure 5 and detail on Figure 8). The features are concentrated to the western and south-western areas of the field (Trenches 7, 11, 13, 16 and 17). The features mostly consist of ditches, of which those in the south are most substantial, with at least one probable pit also being identified.

#### Ditches

These are the predominant feature type, with evidence of recutting of a substantial boundary towards the northern limit of Trench 17 (Figure 9: section 2). These ditches correspond to the linear cropmark **C** (Figure 2), which may continue as ditch [1330] and possibly [1334]/ [1407] (Figure 5); a length of some 80m. The eastern fill of [1714] contained over 1kg of pottery and a large assemblage of animal bone. This material would appear to have been deliberately deposited from the area to the south-east. At least part of curvilinear cropmark **D** (Figure 2) may have a Roman origin, with a single small sherd of pottery being recovered. However, it is possible that recutting of the post-medieval boundary disturbed earlier pottery.

The main ditches appear to have a north-east to south-west alignment, which diverges slightly from the later alignments. The less substantial ditches in Trenches 11 and 16 (Figure 5 yellow features, detail in Figure 8 and Figure 9: section 3), which contained Roman pottery, have a perpendicular alignment, which may suggest associated subdivisions. A fragment of lava quern (RA 3) was recovered from the fill of ditch [1617].

It is possible that the Roman pottery in ditch [1330] is residual, as this ditch appears as a cropmark, which could be a subdivision of enclosure **B** (Figure 2).



### **Pit**

The relatively large sub-circular pit [719] was c.1.6m long though only 0.12m deep (Figure 8). This contained a small assemblage of Roman pottery (3 sherds: 18g).

#### **4.3.3.2.3 Saxo-Norman and early medieval**

The majority of the datable features within Field 3 date to this period (blue features on Figure 5). However, the available information does not permit the reliable separation of the Saxo-Norman from the later activity. The trenches indicate intense activity during this period with only a slight fall-off in intensity in the north-eastern area of the field. It is possible that two enclosure systems are present, though the separation is not reliable. The ditches of this period do, however, have a slightly contrasting alignment with both the Roman ditches and the post-medieval boundaries.

### **Possible Saxo-Norman ditches**

Trenches 12 and 13 (Figure 8) identified perpendicular ditches [1205, 1207, 1310 and 1319], which may define elements of an early enclosure system, based on a combination of stratigraphic evidence and datable artefacts. The main ditch was orientated north-east to south-west, with evidence of recutting in Trench 12. A perpendicular ditch was identified in Trench 13.

The mid red brown to dark grey brown major fills appear to have accumulated naturally, from an unstable upper soil profile. Only a small numbers of very small sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery were recovered from these deposits. A fragment of lava quern (RA 2) was recovered from the fill of [1310]. Other undated ditches in the vicinity have a similar alignment to both these ditches and the subsequent early medieval features.

Pit [1203] may have been associated with the ditches, as it truncated the fill of boundary [1205]. Single sherds of pottery from features in Trench 16 do not provide reliable dating for the features, even though the sherds are relatively large.

### **Early medieval**

#### **Enclosure A**

Trenches 7 and 11 indicated that cropmark enclosure **A** (Figure 2) was early medieval in date (Figure 5). This would appear to have undergone considerable redefining, indicated by the multiple recutting of the northern boundary (Figure 9: section 4 and Figure 10: photograph 3). The steep forms of the early peripheral cuts may suggest structural slots rather than ditches. It is possible that [703]/ [1103] and [721]/[1105] define sequential internal partitions of this enclosure (Figure 8).

The form of the boundary and the presence of artefacts may suggest that the function of this enclosure was not related to stock control. Ditches in Field 2 [317/319] and [1905/1907] have a similar alignment to the eastern side of this enclosure and may represent sequential redefining of the northern continuation of this boundary (Figure 5).

#### **Enclosure B and sinuous boundary F**



Three trenches (13, 15 and 18) investigated the cropmark boundary, with Trench 14 investigating the interior. Trench 13 identified a series of probable boundaries which would appear to relate to cropmarks defining the western side of the enclosure and the sinuous boundary [1303, 1307 and 1323], though the correlation is not as good as other areas of the site. The fills ranged in colour from dark red brown to mid grey. No artefacts were recovered from these deposits.

Trench 15 detected the continuation of the eastern side of the enclosure [1504] and [1508], though curving south-west of the projected line. The dark grey brown fill of the former had a noticeable organic content, though the environmental sample only contained a small amount of mollusc shell. Trench 18 did not detect the northern arm of the enclosure, though the form and alignment of ditch [1811] may indicate that it was the northern continuation of the eastern side of the enclosure (Figure 8).

Within the interior of the enclosure Trenches 13 and 14 detected a series of substantial pits. These were generally sub-square in plan ranging in size from 1.7 to over 2m across, with near vertical sides generally 0.3-0.4m deep (Figure 10: photograph 4). Only two of these pits contained datable artefacts, suggesting a possible association with the enclosure. There is a possibility that some of the pits were associated with the possible Roman ditch [1330]. It is possible that the early medieval ditch identified in Trench 16, was also within this enclosure.

The presence of pottery and animal bone from the two dated pits suggests that the enclosure may have been a focus of human activity rather than for livestock.

#### Sinuous boundary

The northern continuation of the sinuous boundary was identified in Trench 9, though it was not detected in Trench 5 to the north in Field 2 (Figure 5). This would appear to be a later boundary which utilised the western side of enclosure **(B)**.

#### **Curvilinear boundary E**

This would appear to correlate with ditch cut [1315] though there is a slight discrepancy between the cropmark and the excavated feature (Figure 8).

#### **Curvilinear boundary G**

This would appear to correlate to recut ditches [1310/1313], the later form of which contained a small quantity of Saxo-Norman pottery. Both ditches had asymmetrical faceted profiles up to 0.4m deep.

#### 4.3.3.2.4 Post-medieval

A small number of features could be assigned to the post-medieval period based on datable artefacts (grey features on Figure 5). Cropmark **D** (Figure 2) would appear to correlate both to a boundary shown on the 1849 parish map (Figure 4) and a ditch identified during the evaluation. It is possible that a subdivision of this field, also shown on the map corresponds to a ditch identified in the north of Trench 14 (Figure 5). The linear cropmark **H** (Figure 2), situated a short distance



south of cropmark **D** was detected in Trench 17. This would appear to be a redefining of the boundary though the sequence is uncertain.

#### 4.3.3.2.5 Modern

There was little evidence of modern disturbance in this area. The position of a sewer pipe was accurately recorded crossing the site and continuing northwards into Field 2 (red on Figure 5). This was at least 6m east of the location indicated by the utilities company.

#### 4.3.3.2.6 Undated features

A significant number of undated features were identified. Whilst some of these can be speculatively linked to a period, based on cropmark or historic map information or by association with dated features, a variety of features are undated (white features on Figure 5). These are mostly pits and ditches, though the possible cremation grave in Trench 18 is undated as is the possible former course of the River Ivel identified in Trench 10. The cropmarks which correlated to undated features could be dated indirectly by inference to sequentially dated features.

#### Possible cremation grave

The oval feature [1803/1806] which was excavated in two halves, contained a small quantity (2g) of unidentified burnt bone. The oval pit was 0.45m long and between 0.11 and 0.22m deep (Figure 9: section 5). This is termed animal bone in Table 5 as no diagnostic human bone was identified.

#### Palaeochannel

Situated at the southern end of Trench 10, the mid grey brown sandy silt (1003) may define a former channel of the River Ivel.

## 4.4 Artefacts

### 4.4.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced an artefact assemblage comprising mainly pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone (Table 5). The material was scanned to ascertain the nature, condition and, where possible, date range of the artefact types present. No finds were recovered from Trenches 5 or 8.

Field	Tr.	Feature	Type	Context	Spotdate*	Pottery	CBM	Animal bone	Other finds
1	01	104	Ditch	103	Early medieval	1:18			
	02	200 210	Ploughsoil Ditch	200 211	Post-medieval -	2:32	1:78		Copper alloy thimble (RA 1) Utilised flint flake (RA 6)
2	03	305	Robber trench	306	Post-medieval	1:21	1:113	26:340 1:4	Fe nail/stud (72g)
		307	Robber trench	308	Post-medieval	6:29			
		311	Posthole	312	Post-medieval	2:13			
		313	Ditch	314	Post-medieval	1:71			
		315	Ditch	316	-	1:24			
		317	Ditch	318	Early medieval	6:53			
		319	Ditch	320	Early medieval	2:10			
		317	Ditch	323	Early medieval	1:22			
	04	400	Ploughsoil	400	-		1:240		Ferrous slag (134g)
	06	603	Ditch	604	Saxo-Norman	2:42		9:219	
19	1903	Ditch	1904	Post-medieval			1:76		Iron window latch (RA 4)
	1905	Ditch	1906	Saxo-Norman	1:16				
	1907	Ditch	1908	Saxo-Norman	2:12				
20	2000	Topsoil	2000	Late medieval	1:19				
	2001	Modern intr.	2001	Modern	1:86				
	2003	Ditch	2004	-				1:254	
3	07	700	Ploughsoil	700	Early medieval	2:19			



	703	Ditch	704	Early medieval	4:28		8:490	
	705	Ditch	706	Early medieval	14:115		1:18	Fe nail (7g)
	707	Ditch	708	Early medieval	5:107		1:8	Snail shell (13g)
	709	Ditch	710	Early medieval	1:3		1:19	
	713	Pit	714	Early medieval	58:411		12:34	Snail shell (5g)
	715	Ditch	716	Early medieval	3:30			
	717	Ditch	718	Early medieval	1:6			
	719	Pit	720	Roman	3:18		1:10	Oyster shell (15g)
<b>09</b>	904	Ditch	904	-			6:196	
<b>10</b>	1006	Ditch	1007	-			1:58	
	1008	Pit	1009	-				Oyster shell (34g)
<b>11</b>	1103	Ditch	1104	Early medieval	5:47		6:54	Snail shell (1g)
	1105	Ditch	1107	Early medieval	15:178		9:42	Fe nail (32g); oyster shell (1g)
	1108	Ditch	1109	Roman	5:11		4:124	Oyster shell (4g)
<b>12</b>	1203	Pit	1204	Saxo-Norman	3:15			
	1207	Ditch	1208	Saxo-Norman	2:3		3:33	Fe nail (9g)
<b>13</b>	1301	Ploughsoil	1301	Early medieval	2:60			
	1310	Ditch	1311	-			1:212	
	1310	Ditch	1312	Saxo-Norman	2:8		5:180	Lava quern (RA 2)
	1313	Ditch	1314	-			1:50	Fired clay (12g)
	1315	Ditch	1318	Early medieval	9:228		4:186	
	1325	Pit	1326	Early medieval	3:36		2:26	
	1330	Ditch	1333	Roman	2:38			
<b>14</b>	1400	Ploughsoil	1400	-	3:128			
	1403	Pit	1404	-			1:162	
	1405	Ditch	1406	EM Iron Age	1:18			
	1413	Pit	1414	Early medieval	2:66		2:194	
	1415	Ditch	1416	Early medieval	1:58			
<b>15</b>	1504	Ditch	1505	-				Snail shell (2g); fired clay (1g)
	1506	Ditch	1507	-			6:112	
<b>16</b>	1601	Subsoil	1601	Early medieval	1:16		4:42	Fired clay (14g)
	1603	Ditch	1604	Roman	1:30			
	1607	Ditch	1608	Saxo-Norman	1:72			
	1609	Ditch	1610	Early medieval	5:496		1:72	
	1613	Pit	1614	Saxo-Norman	1:42			
	1617	Ditch	1618	Roman	2:46			Lava quern (RA 3)
<b>17</b>	1701	Alluvium	1701	Roman	1:3			Iron nail (RA 5); flint flake (9g)
	1703	Ditch	1704	Modern	1:2	1:79		
	1709	Ditch	1711	Roman	1:8		4:64	Snail shell (5g)
	1712	Ditch	1713	Roman	5:15			
	1714	Ditch	1715	Roman	36:1199		21:700	Oyster shell (93g)
	1716	Ditch	1717	Roman	2:72		1:186	Fired clay (16g)
<b>18</b>	1803	?Cremation	1805	-			6:2	Snail shell (1g)
	1809	Ditch	1810	-			2:26	
	1811	Ditch	1812	-			11:94	
	1813	Ditch	1815	EM Iron age	3:16		1:2	
<b>Total</b>					<b>235:4097</b>	<b>5:586</b>	<b>163:4213</b>	

\* spotdates are based on the latest artefact in the assemblage

CBM = ceramic building material

RA = Registered Artefact

EM Iron Age = Early-middle Iron Age

Table 5: Artefact summary by trench and context

(sherd/frag count: weight in grammes)

#### 4.4.2 Pottery

Two hundred and thirty-five sherds weighing 4.1kg were recovered. These were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. Sherds are generally fairly small (average weight 17g) and exhibit variable degrees of abrasion. Forty-four fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (held by Albion Archaeology). The pottery ranges in date from the early-middle Iron Age (c. 650-350 BC) to the present day, with over 53% of the assemblage being datable to the early medieval period (c. 1150-1250 AD), and a further 36% to the Roman period (c. 43-400 AD). Six percent of the material derives from the Saxo-Norman period (c. 850-1150 AD), while negligible quantities of pre-Roman and post-medieval / modern pottery constitute the remainder. Fabrics are listed below (Table 6) in approximate chronological order.



Fabric Type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context/Sherd No.
<b>Pre-Roman</b>			
Type F19	Sand and Organic	4	(1406):1, (1815):3
Type F28	Fine sand	1	(1400):1
Type F09	Sand and Grog	1	(714):1
<b>Roman</b>			
Type R	Miscellaneous Roman	2	(704):1, (708):1
Type R01	Samian ware	7	(1109):2, (1208):1, (1701):1, (1715):2, (1717):1
Type R03B	Gritty whiteware	2	(1301):1, (1715):1
Type R03C	Smooth whiteware	2	(706):1, (1109):1
Type R05A	Orange sandy	3	(720):1, (1715):2
Type R06B	Coarse greyware	7	(1109):1, (1333):2, (1713):1, (1715):3
Type R06C	Fine greyware	12	(720):2, (1109):1, (1604):1, (1715):7, (1717):1
Type R06D	Micaceous greyware	5	(1711):1, (1713):3, (1715):1
Type R06E	Calcareous greyware	11	(1715):11
Type R07B	Sandy local blackware	2	(1715):2
Type R07C	Gritty local blackware	2	(1715):2
Type R09A	Pink grogged	1	(1715):1
Type R10A	Buff gritty	2	(1618):2
Type R12B	Nene Valley colour coat	1	(1715):1
Type R13	Shell	3	(604):1, (1715):2
Type R14	Sand (red-brown harsh)	1	(1713):1
Type R18A	Pink gritty	1	(1715):1
<b>Saxo-Norman</b>			
Type B01	St Neots-type ware	4	(604):1, (714):1, (1312):2
Type B01A	St Neots-type orange	8	(714):1, (1107):1, (1204):3, (1208):1, (1614):1, (1906):1
Type B01B	St Neots-type fine	1	(1608):1
Type B04	St Neots-type coarse	1	(706):1
Type C12	Stamford ware	3	(714):1, (1908):2
<b>Early medieval</b>			
Type C	Miscellaneous medieval	7	(306):1, (700):1, (704):1, (706):1, (714):2, (1104):1
Type B07	Shell	12	(318):1, (700):1, (704):1, (714):8, (1318):1
Type C01	Sand	6	(714):5, (1326):1
Type C03	Fine sand	9	(714):6, (1107):1, (1318):2
Type C04	Coarse sand	8	(200):1, (706):1, (710):1, (714):3, (1107):1, (1318):1
Type C53	Sand (pasty)	19	(714):11, (716):3, (1107):3, (1414):1, (1610):1
Type C59B	Sand	1	(1107):1
Type C60	Hertfordshire-type greyware	16	(200):1, (318):2, (323):1, (706):3, (714):6, (1107):2, (1318):1
Type C61	Calcareous inclusions	47	(103):1, (318):3, (320):2, (704):1, (706):3, (708):4, (714):12, (718):1, (1104):4, (1107):6, (1318):4, (1414):1, (1601):1, (1610):4
Type C71	Buff-grey cored	3	(706):3
Type C75	Micaceous	1	(1416):1
Type C77	Coarse white quartz	3	(706):1, (714):1, (1301):1
<b>Post-medieval</b>			
Type P	Miscellaneous post-medieval	1	(2001):1
Type P01	Fine glazed red earthenware	2	(308):4, (312):1
Type P11	Buff earthenware	1	(314):1
Type P14	Blackware	1	(308):1
Type P48	English stoneware	1	(308):1
Modern	Miscellaneous C19-20	2	(312):1, (1704):1
UNID	Undatable	5	(316):1, (1326):2, (1400):2

Table 6: Pottery fabric types and contexts

### Field 1

Pottery recovered from Field 1 is exclusively early medieval in date and comprises three undiagnostic sherds (50g) of handmade sand tempered pottery (fabric types C04, C60 and C61). Two sherds were unstratified, deriving from ploughsoil (200), and a single sherd was the only artefact recovered from the fill of ditch [104].



## Field 2

A small, mixed assemblage of Roman and Saxo-Norman date (12 sherds, weighing 189g) was recovered from features in Field 2. Roman pottery comprises undiagnostic shell and sand tempered coarsewares (types R13 and R06D respectively). All Roman sherds are highly abraded and either residual within later features (ditch [603]), or unstratified (ploughsoil (1901)).

Ditches [603] and [1905] each contained single sherds of shell tempered St Neots-type ware (type B01), one from an everted rim jar. Two undiagnostic sherds of glazed Stamford ware (type C12), a Lincolnshire import contemporary with the St Neots-type pottery, derived from the fill of ditch [1907].

The incidence of post-medieval pottery was restricted to robber trench [307], posthole [311] and ditch [313], which contained nine sherds, weighing 113g. Fabric types represented are earthenwares, stonewares and Blackware; diagnostic forms are large glazed dishes and / or bowls.

## Field 3

The majority of the pottery assemblage (220 sherds, weighing 3.8kg) occurred within Field 3. The material is generally fairly fragmented, although a number of vessels of both Roman and early medieval date are represented by more than one sherd.

The earliest pottery, of early-middle Iron Age date, comprises four undiagnostic, abraded, sand tempered sherds (types F19 and F28) recovered from ditches [1405] and [1813].

A sizeable Roman assemblage (62 sherds, weighing 1.5kg) derived mainly from Trench 17, particularly ditch [1714] which contained over 1kg of pottery. Small quantities were also recovered from pit [719] and ditches [1108], [1330], [1603] and [1617]. The bulk of the Roman assemblage is of 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century date and comprises locally manufactured reduced coarsewares (fabrics R06 and R07) and a small quantity of shell tempered wares (type R13). Regional imports are represented by 2<sup>nd</sup> century white and pink wares from the Verulamium (St Albans) industries (types R03 and R18), and by a single sherd of 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century Nene Valley colour coat (type R12B). Continental fineware imports comprise seven sherds of Gaulish Samian (type R01). Diagnostic forms are restricted to a plain rim bowl, poppy-head beaker and lid-seated vessel.

The earliest Saxo-Norman pottery derives from ditch [1607] and comprises a shell-tempered St Neots-type bowl with an inturned rim of pre-conquest date. All other St Neots-type pottery within the assemblage appears to post-date the conquest. Within Field 3, its distribution was restricted to pit [1203] and ditches [705], [1207] and [1310]. Single sherds of St Neots-type ware and Stamford ware were residual within early medieval pit [713]. No diagnostic forms were present.

The majority (110 sherds) of the early medieval assemblage comprises fine and coarse sand tempered wares (types C01, C03, C04, C53, C59B, C60, C61, C71, C75, C77), most of probable local manufacture. Among these, type C61 (sand and calcareous inclusions) is prevalent. Eleven sherds of shell tempered type B07 were also recorded, as were two fabrics which may be new additions to the



Ceramic Types Series. Diagnostic forms are rare, and comprise slashed strap handles and glazed jug body sherds, and an everted rim jar. Decoration occurs on one sand tempered vessel, and comprises a horizontal groove and applied thumbed strip. The distribution of the early medieval assemblage centred around features in Trenches 7, 11, 13, 14 and 16, in particular pit [713] and ditch [1609] which contained 411g and 496g of pottery respectively.

#### **4.4.3 Ceramic Building Material**

Five sand tempered fragments of late / post-medieval flat roof tile, weighing 586g were recovered from Fields 1, 2 and 3. Single pieces derived from ditches [1703], [1903], and robber trench [305], and two unstratified fragments from ploughsoil in Trenches 2 and 4.

#### **4.4.4 Registered Artefacts**

Of the six registered artefacts recovered, two are typologically datable to the post-medieval period. An unstratified machine knurled copper alloy thimble (RA 1) derived from ploughsoil (200), and a possible iron window latch (RA 4) from ditch [1903]. Fragments of quernstone made from continental lava (RA's 2 and 3) derived from Saxo-Norman ditch [1310] and Roman ditch [1617] respectively. Their association with datable finds suggests they may be of the same period, although this cannot be demonstrated with any certainty. An undatable iron nail (RA 5) derived from alluvium (1701), and a utilised flint flake (RA 6) was the sole find from ditch [210].

#### **4.4.5 Animal bone**

The faunal assemblage comprises 163 fragments, weighing 4.2kg, and occurs in features of Roman, Saxo-Norman and early medieval date. No animal bone was recovered from Field 1. Bone preservation is variable, with some fragments displaying greater surface erosion than others, although all the material generally survives in good condition. Diagnostic material comprises skull, long bone and rib fragments from both large and small mammals, although pig is the only readily identifiable species. Few butchery marks are apparent, however, a long bone fragment from ditch [1716] has been longitudinally split, presumably to facilitate extraction of the marrow.



## 5. CONCLUSION

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### 5.1 Overview

The evaluation confirmed that all of the cropmarks defined archaeological features. Within the site there was evidence for human activity extending from the later prehistoric to the Roman, Saxo-Norman and early medieval periods, with limited activity in the post-medieval period. The main focus of this activity would appear to be in the south and west of the site with the intensity of remains decreasing to the north and north-east.

The main features identified during the evaluation were ditches and pits, with evidence for extensive enclosure systems in the Roman and Saxo-Norman to early medieval periods in particular. The presence of artefacts and pits suggest that these enclosures were associated with human activity, rather than being purely for the control of livestock.

The earliest partition of the land may have occurred in the early-middle Iron Age, with the first major enclosure of the land by ditched boundaries occurring in the Roman period. Possibly in the Saxo-Norman period a new enclosure system was established, which had a slightly contrasting alignment to the Roman system. This was subsequently modified in the early medieval period. There is little evidence for later medieval modification, with the post-medieval enclosures having a contrasting form.

Although the archaeological features were discussed by field, it is probable that some of the ditches identified in Field 2 were the continuation of ditches associated with the enclosures of Field 3, indicating extensive partition of the area in the Saxo-Norman to early medieval period.

Generally there was a good correlation between the trial excavation results and information shown on aerial photographs and historic maps. The trial excavation did, however, reveal a greater extent and density of archaeological features than indicated by the cropmarks.

Generally the preservation of the archaeological remains was good with deep ditches and pits being identified. Less substantial features such as post-holes and surfaces, which provide a good indication of the possible degree of truncation, were poorly represented. The trial excavation revealed only two post-holes and one shallow wall footing. This may indicate that agriculture had removed the majority of these more ephemeral features. However, a number of ditches still contained dumps of occupation debris in their upper fills, suggesting that truncation was not severe.

Pottery was distributed across the site, indicating human activity, with the main concentration in the vicinity of Field 3. This material would assist in unravelling the chronological history of the site as well as the status, function and interaction with the wider region. In both the Roman and medieval periods, imported wares are present. However, other elements of the material culture are more variable with animal bone varying both spatially and in terms of preservation. Charred plant remains are very sparse.



## 5.2 Significance of the Archaeological Remains

The evaluation has identified remains of regional significance. These remains are reasonably well preserved, with the potential to address a number of national and regional research priorities. Both English Heritage and the East Anglian research agenda<sup>3</sup> identified a number of themes, which the site has the potential to address, these include:

- Settlement distribution and land division in the early–middle Iron Age. This is a regional priority as the settlement pattern is poorly understood.

Other specific themes for investigation include:

- ◆ the extent and nature of the Roman activity. This would appear to be spatially confined, suggesting that it may define the margin of settlement recorded to the south at Norse Road/Groveland Way.
- ◆ the similarity of ditches dating to the Roman and Saxo-Norman periods may indicate a degree of continuity, possibly implying continuity of use of this area in the early-middle Saxon period. Continuity and change is a key regional and national research priority for this period.
- ◆ the transition from the late Saxon to the medieval has been identified as a important period of transition. This period is especially significant for the development of small towns.
- ◆ There would appear to be an opportunity to examine an element of the early form of medieval Stotfold. This appears to have survived later disturbance, as the focus of the settlement appears to have moved to the north.

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<sup>3</sup> Brown N and Glazebrook J 2000 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties  
2. Research agenda and strategy



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Albion Archaeology 2003 Land at Queen Street, Stotfold, Bedfordshire: Project Design for Archaeological Field Evaluation Document 2003/26

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Brown N and Glazebrook J 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy*



## APPENDIX 1

## HER sites in the vicinity of the Study Area

HER Number	Type	Description	Easting	Northing
74	Excavation	Iron Age and Roman settlement at Norton Road and Groveland Way	TL 223	364
123	Cropmark	Parallel linear cropmarks	TL 228	371
759	Earthwork	Medieval occupation at Rook Tree Lane. Possible house platform with broad ridge and furrow cultivation to south-east.	TL 221	369
1132	Building	St Mary's church surviving structure indicates origins in 12th century	TL 220	360
1668	Cropmark	Ring ditch of probable prehistoric date, based on diameter	TL 232	363
1774	Earthwork	Rectilinear form, possible moat situated north-east of Stotfold Green. Likely site of the Stotfold Newnham Manor.	TL 221	375
2243	Building	Stotfold Bury; Grade II listed buildings: origins in the C17, block timber	TL 221	368
2245	Building	Almshouses 9-17 Mill Lane built in 1835	TL 222	366
2246	Building	18 <sup>th</sup> century cottage: Grade II listed building	TL 222	366
2612	Building	Stotfold Mill: Post-medieval.	TL 222	367
3073	Cartographic	Brick and tile works covering c.6 acres. Post-medieval clay pit and associated kiln was in operation by 1877 and disused by 1925.	TL 227	372
6359	Building	Baptist chapel; post-medieval	TL 221	366
8973	Cemetery	Cemetery, including war memorial: post-medieval.	TL 224	370
11327	Excavation	Roman occupation at Bury Farm. A variety of pottery sherds was recovered during house building, including imported samian ware	TL 222	368
13340	Cropmark	Subrectangular enclosure	TL 228	361
14677	Findspot	Flint axe - prehistoric	TL 226	368
14848	Structure	New Bridge; post-medieval	TL 224	363
16827	Cropmark	Scatter of small curvilinear and subrectangular enclosures along the course of the River Ivel.	TL 221	377
16828	Cropmark	Two roughly subrectangular enclosures, situated on a north-west to south-east ridge	TL 226	371
16829	Cropmark	Rectilinear and curvilinear features visible on aerial photographs. Elements of two enclosures	TL 223	365
16830	Cropmark	Faint subrectangular enclosure on south-facing spur of high ground	TL 225	363
16832	Cropmark	Linear features abutting subrectangular enclosure	TL 218	357
16834	Cropmark	Rectilinear enclosures and trackway	TL 225	368
17162	Cartographic	Medieval village of Stotfold	TL 221	365
17163	Cartographic	Medieval settlement of Stotfold	TL 217	365



## APPENDIX 2

### Trenching strategy

Trench	Field	Reason for trench
1	1	To investigate street frontage
2	1	To investigate area of small enclosures shown on 1849 parish map
3	2	To investigate the vicinity of a building shown on 1849 parish map
4	2	General coverage
5	2	General coverage
6	2	General coverage
7	3	To investigate continuation of angular cropmark <b>A</b>
8	3	To investigate a pit-like cropmark anomaly
9	3	To investigate curvilinear cropmark anomalies and linear cropmark <b>F</b>
10	3	To investigate area of possible alluvium
11	3	To investigate angular cropmark <b>A</b>
12	3	To investigate two pit-like cropmark anomalies
13	3	To investigate rectilinear enclosure cropmark <b>B</b> and linear cropmarks <b>E</b> and <b>F</b>
14	3	To investigate interior of possible enclosure <b>B</b>
15	3	To investigate continuation of enclosure <b>B</b> and possible alluvium
16	3	To investigate area of possible alluvium
17	3	To investigate continuation of linear cropmarks <b>C</b> , <b>D</b> and <b>H</b>
18	3	Additional trench to investigate northern area of enclosure <b>B</b>
19	2	Additional trench to investigate possible continuation of ditches in Trench 3
20	2	Additional trench to investigate an area adjacent to the 'works'



## **APPENDIX 3**

### Trench summary



**Trench: 1**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 29.60 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.62 m. Max: 0.68 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2212636503**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2214836487**

**Reason: To investigate street frontage of Field 1.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
100	Ploughsoil	Grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones The deposit was up to 0.28m thick, suggesting that this was once under arable cultivation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Yellow brown sandy silt moderate small stones Possibly alluvium, though on upper terrace. The deposit was up to 0.37m thick in the north-west.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Orange brown sandy silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Generally the deposit was orange brown, though in the south-west of the trench the natural stratum changes to a greyish white deposit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.28m, min length 1.9m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Fill	Yellow brown sandy silt occasional large stones, occasional medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
106	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.36m, min length 3.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt moderate small stones, occasional medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 2**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 24.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.67 m. Max: 0.74 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2217336507**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2219736503**

**Reason: To investigate area of small enclosures shown on 1849 parish map**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
200	Ploughsoil	Friable grey brown clay silt At 0.28m thick, too substantial to have formed under pasture, must have been arable. Several sherds of pottery recovered from this deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Yellow brown sandy silt moderate small stones The deposit was up to 0.34m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural Interface	Orange brown sandy silt frequent small stones A relatively mixed natural interface, which is thicker at 0.12m in the east.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Natural	Orange brown sandy silt frequent small stones Natural stratum, similar in colour to (202), though less mixed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Pit	Oval profile: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.22m, max length 2.4m Well defined edges, smaller than it seemed on surface. Pit cut of uncertain function.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Fill	Grey brown sandy silt moderate large stones Sole fill of pit [204].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Ditch	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 0.72m, max length 2.m Unexcavated ditch cut.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Fill	Mid yellow brown occasional medium stones Sole visible fill of unexcavated ditch [206].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max length 2.m Unexcavated ditch cut, corresponds to boundary on 1849 map.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Fill	Mid yellow brown occasional small stones Sole visible fill of unexcavated ditch [208].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.58m, max depth 0.28m, max length 2.m Boundary ditch cut, with well defined edges.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
211	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt occasional small stones Sole fill of ditch [210]. A flint artefact was recovered from top of the deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 3**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 24.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.43 m. Max: 0.49 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2223736503**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2225536520**

**Reason: To investigate vicinity of building within Field 2, shown on 1849 parish map.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Ploughsoil	Grey brown sandy silt Deposit contained modern pottery and CBM fragments - not retrieved. The deposit was up to 0.31m thick, suggesting that it was originally a ploughsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Demolition layer	Grey brown sandy silt moderate medium ceramic building material, moderate small ceramic building material, occasional medium stones The layer was well defined containing brick fragments, mortar and fragments of roofing slate as well as fragments of Victorian tableware. The deposit was 13.6m long and generally 0.12m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Subsoil	Yellow brown clay silt Possibly alluvium rather than subsoil? Up to 0.12m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Natural	Yellow brown clay silt moderate small stones, occasional medium stones The deposit was variable, generally yellowish brown in colour, with concentrations of flints.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Pit	Circular NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.24m, min length 0.67m The feature was semi-circular in plan, continuing southwards beyond the trench.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
322	Fill	Grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones Unexcavated fill of possible pit [304], probably post-medieval in date.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Robber trench	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.61m, min length 1.3m Possible robber trench for element of structure shown on 1849 map.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Fill	Grey brown clay silt moderate medium ceramic building material, moderate small ceramic building material A sample of the ceramic building material and pottery was collected from the upper part of the fill.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
307	Robber trench	Rectangular NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 1.6m, max length 3.6m The feature is sub-rectangular in plan continuing northwards beyond the limit of excavation. The feature was well defined between 0.55 and 0.68m wide with a 0.53m gap in the south-eastern corner.  This probably defines an element of the building shown on the 1849 map. Probably of brick construction while other elements may have been timber.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Fill	Grey brown sandy silt moderate small ceramic building material, occasional medium ceramic building material, moderate flecks chalk Other artefacts include an iron nail.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
309	Pit	Rectangular NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 0.37m, max length 0.62m Possible internal feature associated with the building defined by robber trench [307].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
310	Fill	Grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
311	Posthole	Rectangular NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.16m, max length 0.25m Possible internal feature associated with the building defined by robber trench [307].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
312	Fill	Friable grey brown sandy silt Deliberate backfill of posthole, which contained relatively frequent pottery sherds.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
313	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.9m, min length 1.9m This is assumed to be a boundary ditch rather than being part of the building shown on the 1849 map.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
314	Fill	Grey brown sandy silt moderate small ceramic building material Upper fill of ditch which contains large sherds of pottery. Fragments of both red and yellow bricks are present.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 3**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 24.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.43 m. Max: 0.49 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2223736503**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2225536520**

**Reason: To investigate vicinity of building within Field 2, shown on 1849 parish map.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
315	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees dimensions: min breadth 0.65m, min depth 0.36m, min length 8.25m Orientated obliquely to the evaluation trench, the feature continued southwards beyond the limit of excavation. Only the northern side of the ditch was exposed.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
316	Upper fill	Mid brown sandy silt Only one sherd of pottery recovered from the surface of the deposit, beyond the excavated segment. The deposit has a merging boundary with the lower fill (325). During machining this deposit was seen to be truncated by [317].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
325	Lower fill	Yellow brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk The deposit had lesser white/yellow mottling. In section the deposit was up to 0.25m thick, filling the basal portion of the cut, having a very slightly concave upper boundary.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
317	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.18m, max depth 0.7m, min length 1.8m During machining, this feature appeared to truncate the upper fill of prepending ditch [315]. Medieval boundary ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
318	Upper fill	Mid brown sandy silt moderate small stones This deposit was arbitrarily separated from (323) below, due to the quantity of pottery and animal bone recovered from this deposit. The material was concentrated in the upper 0.24m of the ditch, mostly in the eastern half of the feature.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
323	Secondary fill	Mid brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small stones This intermediate deposit is basically the same as (318) above, though it lacks the artefacts, with only one sherd of pottery being recovered.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
324	Primary fill	Grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk The deposit was mixed, mostly comprising greyish brown, with lenses of white material derived from the adjacent natural stratum. In section the deposit had a roughly horizontal upper boundary.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
319	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: stepped base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 1.m, min depth 0.6m, min length 1.06m Located at the eastern end of the trench, the feature merged into [315] to the south. Only the eastern part of the profile was revealed, indicating a stepped profile, though no evidence of recutting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
320	Upper fill	Mid brown clay silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Contains occasional pottery sherds and animal bone fragments. Deposit is probably result of natural accumulation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
321	Lower fill	Dark brown clay silt moderate small stones This deposit was slightly darker than (320) above.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench:** 4

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0. m. Max: 0. m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL2226136568

OS Grid Ref.: TL2229136564

**Reason:** General coverage within Field 2.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Ploughsoil	Grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones The deposit was up to 0.32m thick, suggesting that it was the product of arable cultivation. Modern ceramic building material and fragments of roofing slate were present within the deposit - not recovered.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
401	Alluvium	Yellow brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk This deposit increased in thickness from 0.23m in the north-west to 0.48m in the south-east, suggesting alluvium rather than subsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Yellow brown sandy silt The deposit was variable, generally a yellowish brown colour, though with patches of greyish white and orange brown mottling.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench:** 5

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 35.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0. m. Max: 0. m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL2228536584

OS Grid Ref.: TL2230536613

**Reason:** General coverage within Field 2. Subsequently extended 5m to north-east to try and locate continuation of feature in Trench 6.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Ploughsoil	Friable grey brown sandy silt This deposit was generally c. 0.3m thick. Although the area was until recently used as pasture, the depth of this deposit suggests that it was the product of arable cultivation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Alluvium	Yellow brown sandy silt This deposit is interpreted as alluvium rather than subsoil. The deposit increased in thickness from 0.36m in the north-east to 0.42m in the south-west.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Yellow brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small stones The deposit was generally yellowish brown, though with lesser patches of orange brown and greyish white material.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 6**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.58 m. Max: 0.62 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2232936596**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2233136626**

**Reason: General coverage within Field 2.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
600	Ploughsoil	Grey brown sandy silt The deposit was up to 0.3m thick . Although now under grass, the deposit is the product of arable cultivation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Alluvium	Friable yellow brown sandy silt In section the deposit was c.0.32m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Yellow brown sandy silt The deposit contained patches of gravel and frequent roots.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.32m, max depth 0.25m, min length 2.m The profile is irregular due to the compact underlying gravel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones A collection of pottery and animal bone was recovered from the deposit, indicative of occupation in the vicinity.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2225236483

OS Grid Ref.: TL2226436468

Reason: To investigate continuation of angular cropmark A in Field 3. Southern limit subsequently extended 4m to the north-east.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Ploughsoil	Compact dark grey black clay silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones The deposit was 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones The deposit was up to 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Loose yellow clay sand moderate medium stones, moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.2m, max length 5.m Linear ditch cut, the probable continuation of which is visible in Trench 11 as [1103]. Cuts pit fill (720).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Fill	Firm mid grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Sole fill of ditch cut [703]. Same as ditch fill [1104].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
705	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.45m, max length 0.65m Terminal segment of steep sided ditch, purpose unclear. Truncated to NW by [707].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
706	Fill	Firm mid yellow grey clay silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Sole fill of ditch terminal [705], which is truncated by [707].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
707	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max depth 0.4m, max length 0.75m Linear ditch cut, which truncates (706). SE side stepped to create large flat area.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
708	Fill	Firm yellow grey clay silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Sole fill of ditch [707]. Cut by [713] to NW.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
709	Ditch	Linear NE-SW base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.28m, max length 0.4m Terminal segment of ditch cut, severely truncated by [707] to SE and [713] to NW.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
710	Fill	Firm mid grey clay silt occasional small stones Sole fill of truncated ditch terminal [709]. Cut by [707] to SE and [713] to NW.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
711	Ditch	Linear NE-SW base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, max depth 0.1m, max length 0.4m Heavily truncated ditch terminal. NW side completely lost to [713].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
712	Fill	Firm dark grey clay silt occasional small stones Sole surviving fill of ditch [711]. The deposit is truncated by [713].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
713	Pit	profile: vertical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.75m, max depth 0.8m, max length 0.8m Pit cut, continuing SW into baulk, so shape unclear. Cuts (708), (710), (712), (716) and (718). Purpose of pit unclear.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
714	Fill	Firm dark grey clay silt occasional small stones Yellow mottled sole fill of pit [713]. Sealed by subsoil (701). Finds and lack of silting deposits suggest backfill.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
715	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.25m, max length 0.25m Terminal segment of truncated ditch, continuing SW into baulk. Truncated to NE by [717] and to SE by [713].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
716	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay occasional small stones Sole fill of ditch terminal [715], truncated by [717].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
717	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.5m, max length 0.55m Ditch terminal segment, truncated by [713] to SE. Very similar to [705], possibly contemporary.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
718	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones Sole fill of ditch [717]. Cut by [713].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Trench:** 7

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.5 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL2225236483

OS Grid Ref.: TL2226436468

**Reason:** To investigate continuation of angular cropmark A in Field 3. Southern limit subsequently extended 4m to the north-east.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
719	Pit	Sub-circular NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.12m, max length 1.6m Pit of unspecified function. The feature is truncated by [703].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
720	Fill	Firm yellow grey clay silt occasional small stones Sole fill of pit [719], which is truncated by [703].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
721	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.65m, min length 1.85m Linear feature exposed in extension to the trench. This is probably a continuation of [1105].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
722	Fill	Dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones Disuse deposit visible on the surface of the feature.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 8**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 23.50 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.8 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL2228636503

OS Grid Ref.: TL2228736526

**Reason:** To investigate a pit-like cropmark anomaly within Field 3. Extended to south in order to fully define feature.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Ploughsoil	Compact dark grey clay silt The deposit was 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	Subsoil	Red brown sandy silt The deposit varied from 0.3m to 0.5m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Natural	Light red brown sandy gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
803	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.03m, min length 2.25m Unexcavated ditch cut.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
804	Fill	Light red brown sandy silt Sole visible fill of unexcavated ditch [803].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
805	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 2.8m, min length 2.25m Cut of unexcavated ditch.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
806	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Sole visible fill of unexcavated ditch [805].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 9**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.55 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2231736551**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2229436531**

**Reason: To investigate curvilinear cropmark anomalies and linear cropmark F within Field 3.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
900	Ploughsoil	Compact dark grey brown silty clay frequent medium stones, frequent small stones The deposit was up to 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
901	Subsoil	Light red brown sandy silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones The deposit was up to 0.33m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
902	Natural	Loose red sandy gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
903	Ditch	Linear NW-SE base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.15m, max length 2.m Ditch cut.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
904	Fill	Firm red brown sandy silt occasional small stones Sole fill of ditch [903]. Some animal bones recovered.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 10**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.9 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2233936581**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2236836573**

**Reason: To investigate area of possible alluvium, within Field 3.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
1000	Ploughsoil	Dark red brown silty clay frequent medium stones, frequent small stones The deposit was 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1001	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay Possible alluvial deposit rather than subsoil up to 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1002	Natural	Orange sandy clay frequent small stones, occasional large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1003	Palaeochannel	Mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones Possibly part of palaeochannel (the infilled former course of a river). Unexcavated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1004	Pit	Sub-circular profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.21m, max diameter 0.6m Possible small refuse pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1005	Fill	Red brown silty clay occasional medium burnt stones, frequent flecks charcoal, frequent medium charcoal Sole fill of pit of unspecified function. The charcoal may be rakings from a hearth or oven.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1006	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.4m, max length 2.5m Ditch cut into fill of the possible palaeochannel (1003).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1007	Fill	Grey brown silty clay moderate large stones, moderate small stones Sole fill of ditch [1006]. Similar to water borne material in the possible palaeochannel (1003).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1008	Pit	Irregular profile: convex dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.25m, max length 1.5m Pit of uncertain function.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1009	Fill	Dark red brown silty clay frequent large stones, frequent medium stones Sole fill of pit [1008], which contained oyster shell.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1010	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max depth 0.25m, max diameter 0.5m Pit cut into palaeochannel fill.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1011	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay frequent small stones, moderate medium stones Sole fill of pit [1010]. No finds.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 11**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2229136483**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2226736465**

**Reason: To investigate angular cropmark A, within Field 3.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1100	Ploughsoil	Compact dark grey black clay silt moderate small stones The deposit was up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1101	Subsoil	Compact mid grey clay silt moderate small stones The deposit was up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1102	Natural	Loose yellow sandy gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1103	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, max depth 0.4m, max length 0.75m Linear ditch cut, the probable continuation of which was visible in Trench 7 [703]. Truncated to NE by ditch terminal [1105].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1104	Fill	Firm mid grey clay silt moderate small stones Sole fill of ditch cut [1103]. Rusty red mottle suggests deposit formed in standing water, so possibly silting. Cut by [1105].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1105	Ditch	Sub-oval NE-SW profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, max depth 0.95m, max length 0.75m Terminal segment of ditch, not fully excavated due to depth. Cuts ditch fill (1104).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1106	Lower fill	Plastic mid grey silty clay occasional small stones Lower fill of ditch terminal. The mid grey deposit was mottled with yellow silty clay. No finds were recovered. Possibly derived from slumping and erosion of edges of the cut.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1107	Upper fill	Plastic mid grey clay silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Upper fill of ditch terminal, with lens of yellow clay mottling about 0.2m from top. Probably the result of natural silting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1108	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.3m, max length 0.75m Ditch cut, tapering to NW, possibly near terminal.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1109	Fill	Mid grey sandy silt occasional large stones, occasional small stones Sole fill of ditch [1108].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1110	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.m, max length 2.m Large unexcavated ditch cut.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1111	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt Sole visible (ie top) fill of unexcavated ditch cut [1110].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 12**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 3.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.55 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2231736481**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2230136506**

**Reason: To investigate two pit-like cropmark anomalies within Field 3.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
1200	Ploughsoil	Dark red brown silty clay The deposit was up to 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1201	Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay occasional medium stones, occasional small stones The deposit was up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1202	Natural	Light orange brown sandy clay frequent small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1203	Pit	Sub-oval NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.23m, max length 0.5m Cut of pit, truncated to SW by modern sewer. It is possible that this was a ditch terminal, though concave profile too shallow to be a post pit. Cuts ditch fill (1206).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1204	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay Sole fill of pit [1203]. Possible refuse deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1205	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.28m, max length 1.14m Cut of ditch, truncated to SW by modern sewer, and to S by pit [1203]. Recut of earlier ditch [1207].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1206	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay frequent flecks chalk, occasional small stones Sole fill of ditch recut [1205]. Cut by [1203].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1207	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.35m, max length 1.14m Ditch cut which is truncated by recut [1205].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1208	Upper fill	Mid red brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional medium stones Probably silting with some evidence for the disposal of refuse.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1209	Lower fill	Light grey brown silty clay frequent medium stones Lower fill of ditch cut [1207]. Redeposited/slumped natural in base of ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1210	Posthole	Oval profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.15m, max length 0.45m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1211	Fill	Light grey brown silty clay occasional medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 13**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 28.30 m. Width: 1.95 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL2234636507

OS Grid Ref.: TL2232136492

**Reason:** To investigate rectilinear enclosure cropmark B and linear cropmarks E and F within Field 3. A 5m by 5m extension was made to the south to fully expose a distinctive pit-like feature.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1300	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate medium stones The deposit was up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1301	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones The deposit was up to 0.1m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1302	Natural	Light orange yellow sandy gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1303	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.63m, max length 1.0m Recut of ditch [1307].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1304	Upper fill	Dark red brown sandy silt frequent medium stones, frequent small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1305	Secondary fill	Dark red brown silty clay occasional small stones Possible silting deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1306	Primary fill	Orange sandy clay occasional small stones Lowest fill of ditch [1303], probably eroded from the sides of the cut.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1307	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.55m, max length 0.7m Possible enclosure ditch, recut by [1303].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1308	Upper fill	Mid red brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, moderate small stones Possibly silted material.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1309	Lower fill	Mid red orange sandy gravel Weathered material from sides of the cut.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1310	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.4m, max length 0.6m Ditch cut, purpose unclear. Cuts (1314) and (1320).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1311	Lower fill	Firm yellow brown sandy silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones The fill is similar to the adjacent geological deposit suggests silting/slumping.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1312	Upper fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt moderate large stones, moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Colour of fill suggests material derived from ploughsoil, with finds indicating dumping of some domestic waste.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1313	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.35m, max length 0.6m Ditch cut, purpose unclear, truncated by [1310] and [1315].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1314	Fill	Mid yellow brown clay silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Sole fill of ditch [1313]. Cut by [1310] and [1315].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1315	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max depth 0.8m, max length 0.6m Ditch cut, purpose unclear. Cuts (1314).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1316	Secondary fill	Firm yellow brown silty clay frequent medium stones, frequent small stones Location of material against sides of cut and similarity to natural suggest slumping/weathered deposits. Above (1317).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1317	Primary fill	Plastic grey silt moderate small stones Lowest fill of ditch [1315]. Rusty red streaks suggest deposit formed in standing water, while ditch in use.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1318	Upper fill	Firm dark grey brown clay silt moderate large stones, moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Final surviving fill of ditch [1315]. Finds and colour suggest ploughsoil derived material with some dumping of domestic waste. Sealed by subsoil (1301).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1319	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.75m Unexcavated ditch cut, the possible continuation of which is visible in Trench 12 [1205]. Cut by [1310].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 13**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 28.30 m. Width: 1.95 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2234636507**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2232136492**

**Reason: To investigate rectilinear enclosure cropmark B and linear cropmarks E and F within Field 3. A 5m by 5m extension was made to the south to fully expose a distinctive pit-like feature.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
1320	Fill	Firm grey brown clay silt occasional small stones Surface fill of unexcavated ditch, which is truncated by [1310].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1321	Pit	<b>Sub-rectangular N-S profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.3m, max length 1.75m Pit of uncertain function.</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1322	Fill	Firm mid grey sandy silt moderate large stones, moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Sole fill of pit [1321]. No finds.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1323	Ditch	<b>Linear NW-SE profile: stepped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.95m, max depth 0.57m, max length 0.6m Ditch cut, purpose unclear.</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1324	Fill	Mid grey clay silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones Sole fill of ditch, which contained no finds. The deposit is truncated by pit [1325].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1325	Pit	<b>Sub-rectangular NW-SE profile: asymmetrical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.1m, max depth 0.5m, max length 0.9m Pit of uncertain function, which truncates ditch fill (1324).</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1326	Lower fill	Mid grey brown clay silt frequent medium stones, frequent small stones Lower fill of pit [1325]. Shape, location in section and similarity to the adjacent geological deposit (1302) suggests erosion/ slumping of exposed edges.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1327	Upper fill	Mid grey clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1328	Pit	<b>Sub-rectangular N-S profile: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.4m, max length 2.25m Pit of uncertain function.</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1329	Fill	Mid grey clay silt moderate small stones Sole fill of pit [1328] which contained no finds.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1330	Ditch	<b>Curving linear NE-SW profile: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, max depth 0.7m, max length 0.7m Curving ditch cut, purpose unclear.</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1331	Primary fill	Plastic mid grey silt occasional small stones Primary fill of ditch [1330]. Rusty red streaks suggest that deposit formed in standing water.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1332	Secondary fill	Dark yellow brown clay silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Redeposited natural visible on both sides of the cut, though more pronounced on SE side.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1333	Upper fill	Mid grey clay silt moderate small stones A single sherd of pottery was recovered.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1334	Ditch	<b>Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 0.65m, min length 2.6m This may be a continuation of ditch [1330] to the SW.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1335	Fill	Mid grey clay silt Upper surviving ditch fill.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1336	Pit	<b>Irregular NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, min length 4.5m The curving form in plan had well defined edges, with the full extent continuing to the north and east of the trench. Probably two pits of unspecified function based on the form.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1337	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk The undifferentiated fill of possibly two pits, based on the form in plan. No relationship was discernible on the surface.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 14**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.32 m. Max: 0.56 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2233636526**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2236136511**

**Reason: To investigate interior of possible enclosure B within Field 3.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1400	Ploughsoil	Dark brown sandy silt moderate large stones, moderate medium stones, moderate small stones The deposit was up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1401	Subsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt The deposit was up to 0.34m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1402	Natural	Yellow sandy gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1403	Pit	Irregular profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max depth 0.15m Pit of uncertain function. The elongated form was orientated roughly NE-SW. This may actually be a ditch terminal.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1404	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Sole fill of pit [1403].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1405	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max diameter 0.75m Unexcavated ditch cut.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1406	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt Sole visible (ie top) fill of unexcavated ditch [1405]. A sherd of pottery was recovered from the top part of the fill.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1407	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.6m Unexcavated ditch.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1408	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt Sole visible (ie top) fill of unexcavated ditch [1407].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1409	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.59m, max depth 0.14m Ditch cut.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1410	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt moderate large stones, moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Sole fill of ditch [1409].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1411	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.27m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1412	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt moderate large stones, moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Sole fill of ditch cut [1411].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1413	Pit	Circular profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.49m, max diameter 1.17m Pit of uncertain function. In plan this has a semi-circular form continuing beyond the trench to the NE.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1414	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt moderate large stones, moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Sole fill of pit [1413].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1415	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW dimensions: max breadth 0.55m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1416	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Upper surviving fill of unexcavated ditch [1415]. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the upper part of the fill.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1417	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1418	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Sole fill of ditch [1417].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 15**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 28.50 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.7 m. Max: 0.7 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2238036540**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2236736515**

**Reason: To investigate continuation of enclosure B and possible alluvium within Field 3.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
1500	Ploughsoil	Red brown silty clay The deposit was up to 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1501	Alluvium	Mid red brown silty clay moderate small stones The deposit was up to 0.4m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1502	Natural	Red sandy silt frequent small stones The deposit was variable ranging from a grey gravelly clay in the north, to a friable red gravel in the central and southern areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1503	Layer	Red brown clay The deposit contained a considerable quantity of organic material, confined to a 3m length of the trench. In section the deposit was 0.18m thick. This is possibly an accumulation of organic material in the upper part of ditch [1504]. This deposit was identified as a layer as it extends beyond the limits of the underlying ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1504	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.15m, max depth 0.75m, min length 2.1m In section the ditch had a well-defined U-shaped profile.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1505	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay The deposit had a considerable organic component. Mollusc shells were also very noticeable. This deposit was sampled <5>.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1506	Ditch	Curving linear profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, min depth 0.24m, min length 1.m A well defined curvilinear ditch orientated north-west to south. Being truncated in the south by a later ditch on a contrasting alignment.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1507	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones A moderate amount of animal bone fragments were recovered from the fill.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1508	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.83m, max length 1.9m In section the feature had a roughly U-shaped profile.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1509	Upper fill	Mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones In section the deposit was well defined, up to 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1510	Lower fill	Mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones In section the undifferentiated deposit was up to 0.48m thick, with a concave upper boundary. This material appears to have accumulated naturally over time.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 16**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.5 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2238036496**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2236636483**

**Reason: To investigate area of possible alluvium within Field 3.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1600	Ploughsoil	Compact dark grey clay silt occasional small stones The deposit was up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1601	Subsoil	Firm light grey silty clay frequent large stones, frequent medium stones, frequent small stones The deposit was up to 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1602	Natural	Cemented light grey clay occasional medium stones, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1603	Ditch	Linear N-S profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.23m, max length 1.85m Truncated by small pit/posthole [1605].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1604	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay occasional medium stones, occasional small stones Sole fill of ditch [1603]. Cut by [1605]. A single sherd of pottery was found.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1605	Pit	Sub-circular profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.4m, max length 0.6m Small pit or possible posthole cut into fill of ditch [1603].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1606	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay occasional large stones, occasional small stones Sole fill of pit [1605]. Depositional process uncertain. No finds.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1607	Ditch	Linear E-W profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, max depth 0.2m, max length 1.7m Small ditch or gully, cuts (1610).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1608	Fill	Dark grey silty clay occasional large stones, occasional small stones Sole fill of the ditch, which is probably the product of natural accumulation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1609	Ditch	Linear E-W profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.26m, max length 2.m Ditch cut, truncated by [1607] and [1611].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1610	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small stones Sole fill of the ditch, which is probably the product of natural accumulation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1611	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: convex dimensions: max breadth 1.64m, max depth 0.5m, max length 1.25m Ditch cut. Not excavated below a depth of 0.5m due to rapid water inundation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1612	Fill	Mid grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Sole excavated fill of ditch [1611]. This deposit is probably the result of natural silting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1613	Pit	Sub-oval NW-SE profile: convex base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max depth 0.25m, max length 1.25m Pit cut, purpose uncertain. Cuts (1616).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1614	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, frequent small stones Sole fill of pit [1613], depositional process uncertain.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1615	Pit	Sub-rectangular NW-SE base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.65m, max depth 0.21m, max length 0.95m Pit cut, purpose uncertain.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1616	Fill	Mid brown grey moderate medium charcoal, frequent small stones Sole fill of pit [1615], depositional process uncertain.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1617	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.14m, max length 0.6m Shallow ditch cut, purpose unclear.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1618	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay frequent small stones Sole fill of ditch [1617]. No visible truncation. Depositional process uncertain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1619	Pit	Sub-oval NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max length 1.9m Unexcavated pit at SW end of trench. Purpose unclear.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1620	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay Sole visible (ie top) fill of the unexcavated pit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 17**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 27.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.4 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2230836453**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2233436447**

**Reason: To investigate continuation of linear cropmarks C, D and H within Field 3.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
1700	Ploughsoil	Compact dark grey clay silt moderate small stones The deposit was up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1701	Alluvium	Firm mid brown grey silt moderate small stones The deposit was up to 0.4m thick. This material may have been alluvial in origin.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1702	Natural	Loose mid orange yellow sandy gravel Natural gravels and sands.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1703	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.8m, max depth 0.5m, max length 2.m Very wide post-medieval ditch, cut into subsoil (1701). Excavation halted due to depth below ground surface.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1704	Fill	Compact dark grey silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones Sole fill of large ditch [1703].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1705	Ditch	Curving linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 4.m, max depth 0.3m, max length 1.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1706	Fill	Firm grey silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones Sole fill of ditch [1705]. Rusty red streaks suggest deposit formed in standing water, so possibly silting. No finds.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1707	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.9m, max depth 0.5m, max length 2.m Ditch cut, not fully excavated due to depth below ground surface. Truncated by [1703] so profile unclear.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1708	Fill	Firm light grey clay silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones Sole visible fill of [1707]. Rusty red streaks suggest deposit formed in standing water, so probably silting not backfill. No finds. Cut by [1703].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1709	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: stepped dimensions: max breadth 3.5m, max depth 0.5m, max length 2.m Ditch cut, not fully excavated due to depth below ground surface. Truncated to SW by [1707], so profile unclear.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1710	Lower fill	Loose yellow sandy gravel Deposit along NE side of ditch cut. Location and similarity to natural gravels suggests slumping on ditch sides. No finds.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1711	Upper fill	Firm dark grey silty clay occasional medium stones, occasional small stones Main fill of ditch [1709], which was not fully excavated. Rusty red mottling suggest deposit formed in standing water, so probably silting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1712	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.2m, max length 2.m Terminal of truncated ditch, which was truncated by [1709].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1713	Fill	Firm grey clay silt occasional small stones Sole surviving fill of truncated ditch [1712]. Rusty red mottling suggests deposit formed in standing water.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1714	Ditch	Linear N-S profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.6m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1715	Upper fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay moderate medium stones, moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1718	Lower fill	Friable light grey orange clay sand moderate medium stones, occasional large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1716	Ditch	Linear N-S profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.36m, max depth 0.56m, max length 1.m Recut of ditch [1714], truncated fill (1715).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1717	Fill	Friable dark grey clay sand occasional medium stones, occasional small stones Sole fill of ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1719	Ditch	Linear N-S profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max depth 0.4m, max length 1.m Recut of ditches [1714] and [1721].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 17**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 27.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.4 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2230836453**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2233436447**

**Reason: To investigate continuation of linear cropmarks C, D and H within Field 3.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
1720	Fill	Firm dark grey clay sand frequent small stones, occasional medium stones Sole fill of ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1721	Ditch	Linear N-S profile: stepped dimensions: max breadth 1.65m, max depth 0.7m, max length 1.m Ditch cut, truncated to E by [1719].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1722	Upper fill	Firm light orange brown clay sand moderate medium stones, moderate small stones, occasional large stones The deposit is truncated by [1719].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1723	Lower fill	Firm mid yellow orange clay sand moderate large stones, moderate medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 18**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.5 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2233836566**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2233636541**

**Reason: To investigate northern area of Enclosure B in Field 3.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1800	Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones Up to 0.28m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1801	Subsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones Up to 0.27m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1802	Natural	Mid yellow sandy sand moderate small stones The deposit was variable with patches of chalky white material and concentrations of gravel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1803	Grave	Oval E-W profile: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, max depth 0.11m, max length 0.33m Grave pit for a small quantity of undiagnosed burnt bone. This defines the eastern half of the pit, with [1806] defining the western half.  The full dimensions of the grave pit measuring 0.45m NE-SW by 0.33m, with depth increasing from 0.11 in the south to 0.22m in the north.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1804	Lower fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt moderate medium stones Lower 0.06m thick spit from possible grave. Sample <1>.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1805	Upper fill	Dark brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Upper 0.05m thick spit from possible grave. This deposit contained a very small quantity of burnt bone and charcoal. Sample <2>.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1806	Grave	Oval E-W profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.2m, max depth 0.22m, max length 0.33m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1807	Lower fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt Upper fill of western half of possible cremation. This is equivalent to (1804). Sample <3>.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1808	Upper fill	Dark brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Upper fill of western half of possible grave. The deposit was up to 0.16m thick, representing a continuation of (1805) to the east. The relatively dark deposit contained a very small quantity of burnt bone (less than 1g) in Sample <4>.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1809	Ditch	Linear E-W profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.71m, max depth 0.23m, min length 1.9m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1810	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones A small quantity of bone was recovered from this deposit. Undifferentiated fill of the ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1811	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.67m, max depth 0.33m, min length 1.9m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1812	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones, occasional medium stones Undifferentiated fill of ditch. A small quantity of bone fragments were recovered from the deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1813	Ditch	Linear E-W profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.49m, min length 1.9m The ditch had a roughly V-shaped profile.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1814	Primary fill	Light yellow grey silty sand frequent flecks chalk, frequent small stones The deposit was located asymmetrically in the base of the cut, having a concave upper boundary.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1815	Upper fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones The undifferentiated deposit contained a small quantity of pottery.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 19**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 22.30 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.61 m. Max: 0.68 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL2223336542**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL2225336501**

**Reason: To investigate possible continuation of ditches identified in Trench 3, within Field 2.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1900	Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional medium ceramic building material Probable ploughsoil formed prior to establishment of orchard. The deposit was up to 0.32m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1901	Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy silt Subsoil, thicker to east, possibly alluvial, seals all ditches. The deposit was up to 0.36m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1902	Natural	Mid yellow brown sandy silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1903	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max length 1.85m Post-medieval boundary ditch, though pre-1849 as does not appear on the map. This ditch does not appear to define the limit of the orchard.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1904	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt occasional medium ceramic building material, moderate small stones Sole visible fill of unexcavated ditch [1903]. Edges well defined. An iron window latch was recovered from the upper part of the fill.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1905	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.3m, max length 1.8m Unexcavated ditch cut, probably a continuation of ditch in Trench 3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1906	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones Sole visible fill of unexcavated ditch [1905]. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the surface.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1907	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.3m, max depth 1.18m, max length 1.8m Boundary ditch, possibly medieval. Redefining of ditch [1905], sequence unknown.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1908	Fill	Friable light grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones Sole fill of ditch [1907]. Small amount of glazed pottery recovered from surface. Excavation revealed an undifferentiated deposit filling the cut. A small number pottery sherds were recovered from the excavated fill, though these have been lost.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1909	Wall	Mid yellow brown frequent large stones Large stones/cobbles set in yellow brown mortar. The feature as exposed less than 0.2m below the ground orientated roughly north-south at least 1.85m long by 0.48m wide. Probably wall footing, rather than a pathway, based on width. This may have delimited the orchard from access to the southern field (3).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench:** 20

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 5.30 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.55 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL2222236505

OS Grid Ref.: TL2222536520

**Reason:** To investigate an area adjacent to the 'works'.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2000	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate medium ceramic building material Topsoil, contains modern debris. Possibly imported to landscape the area. The deposit was relatively shallow, up to 0.21m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	Construction horizon	Mid yellow brown sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material Extensive spread of building material, related to modern works rather than 1849 building. The deposit was c.0.34m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2002	Natural	Mid orange brown silty gravel Natural stratum.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2003	Ditch	Linear NE-SW base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.68m, max depth 0.1m, max length 1.85m Heavily truncated ditch cut, probably boundary on 1849 map.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2004	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk Sole fill of truncated ditch [2003]. One animal bone recovered.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



## APPENDIX 4

## Pottery types by context

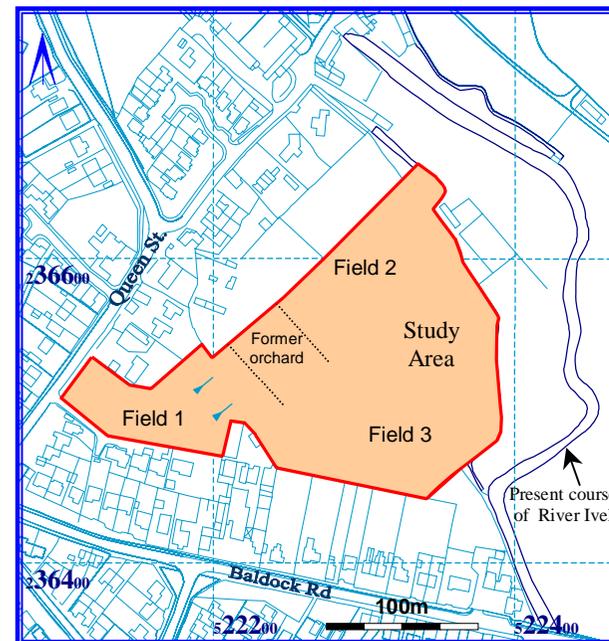
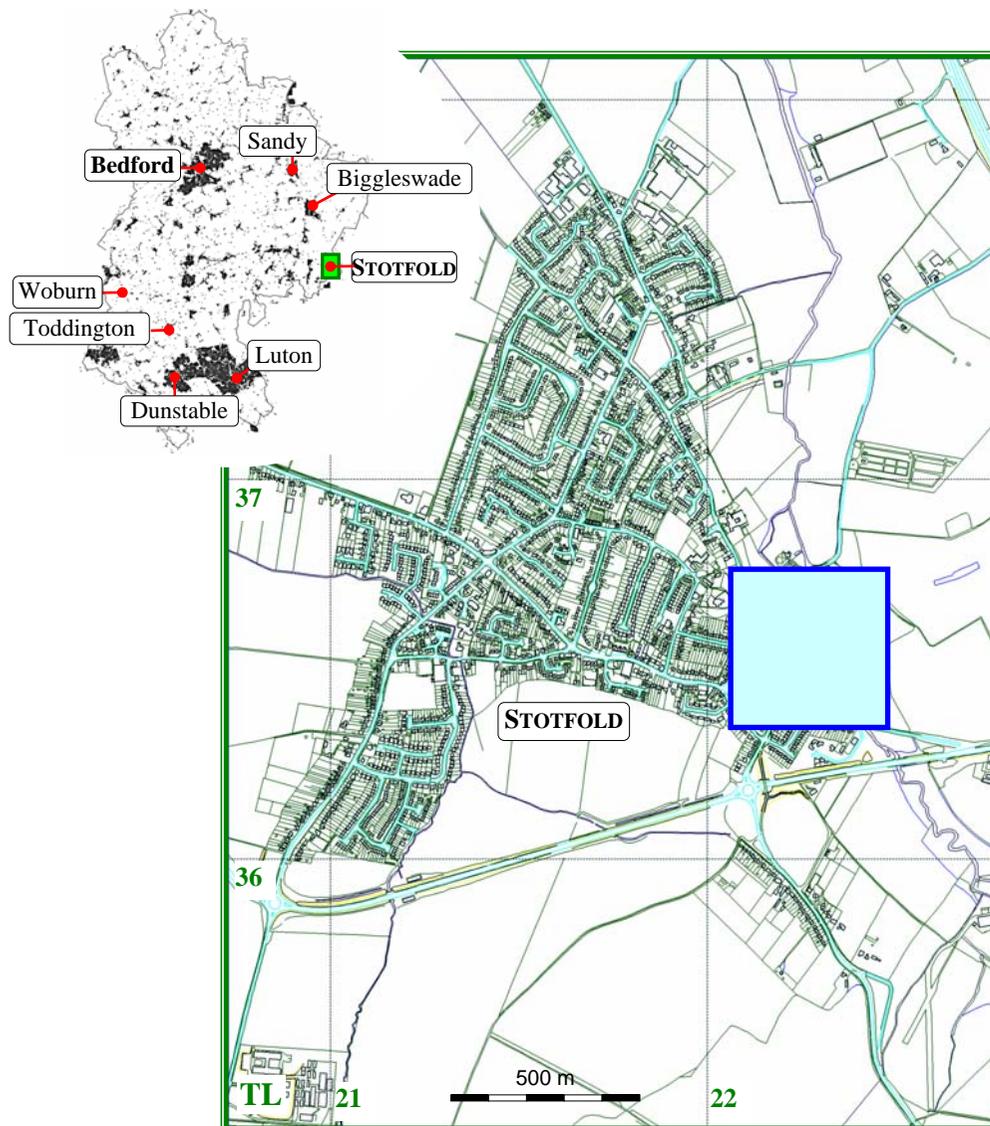
Context	Fabric Type	Sherd No.	Weight (g)	Spotdate
103	C61	1	18	Early medieval (1150-1250)
200	C04	1	26	Early medieval (1150-1250)
200	C60	1	6	Early medieval (1150-1250)
306	C	1	21	Early medieval (1150-1250)
308	P01	4	15	Post-medieval (1500-1750)
308	P14	1	9	Post-medieval (1500-1750)
308	P48	1	5	Post-medieval (1500-1750)
312	MOD	1	1	Modern (1750+)
312	P01	1	12	Post-medieval (1500-1750)
314	P11	1	71	Post-medieval (1500-1750)
316	UNID	1	24	-
318	B07	1	9	Early medieval (1150-1250)
318	C60	2	23	Early medieval (1150-1250)
318	C61	3	21	Early medieval (1150-1250)
320	C61	2	10	Early medieval (1150-1250)
323	C60	1	22	Early medieval (1150-1250)
604	B01	1	19	Saxo-Norman (850-1150)
604	R13	1	23	Roman (43-400)
700	B07	1	1	Early medieval (1150-1250)
700	C	1	18	Early medieval (1150-1250)
704	B07	1	2	Early medieval (1150-1250)
704	C	1	3	Early medieval (1150-1250)
704	C61	1	9	Early medieval (1150-1250)
704	R	1	14	Roman (43-400)
706	B04	1	26	Saxo-Norman (850-1150)
706	C	1	3	Early medieval (1150-1250)
706	C04	1	6	Early medieval (1150-1250)
706	C60	3	24	Early medieval (1150-1250)
706	C61	3	46	Early medieval (1150-1250)
706	C71	3	5	Early medieval (1150-1250)
706	C77	1	2	Early medieval (1150-1250)
706	R03C	1	3	Roman (43-400)
708	C61	4	104	Early medieval (1150-1250)
708	R	1	3	Roman (43-400)
710	C04	1	3	Early medieval (1150-1250)
714	B01	1	1	Saxo-Norman (850-1150)
714	B01A	1	3	Saxo-Norman (850-1150)
714	B07	8	64	Early medieval (1150-1250)
714	C	2	33	Early medieval (1150-1250)
714	C01	5	24	Early medieval (1150-1250)
714	C03	6	20	Early medieval (1150-1250)
714	C04	3	26	Early medieval (1150-1250)
714	C12	1	16	Saxo-Norman (850-1150)
714	C53	11	43	Early medieval (1150-1250)
714	C60	6	37	Early medieval (1150-1250)
714	C61	12	128	Early medieval (1150-1250)
714	C77	1	7	Early medieval (1150-1250)
714	F09	1	9	Late Iron Age/early Roman (50 BC-50 AD)
716	C53	3	30	Early medieval (1150-1250)
718	C61	1	6	Early medieval (1150-1250)
720	R05A	1	11	Roman (43-400)
720	R06C	2	7	Roman (43-400)
1104	C	1	17	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1104	C61	4	30	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1107	B01A	1	26	Saxo-Norman (850-1150)
1107	C03	1	4	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1107	C04	1	6	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1107	C53	3	56	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1107	C59B	1	11	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1107	C60	2	28	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1107	C61	6	47	Early medieval (1150-1250)



1109	R01	2	1	Roman (43-400)
1109	R03C	1	8	Roman (43-400)
1109	R06B	1	1	Roman (43-400)
1109	R06C	1	1	Roman (43-400)
1204	B01A	3	15	Saxo-Norman (850-1150)
1208	B01A	1	2	Saxo-Norman (850-1150)
1208	R01	1	1	Roman (43-400)
1301	C77	1	6	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1301	R03B	1	54	Roman (43-400)
1312	B01	2	8	Saxo-Norman (850-1150)
1318	B07	1	70	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1318	C03	2	32	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1318	C04	1	12	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1318	C60	1	42	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1318	C61	4	72	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1326	C01	1	6	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1326	UNID	2	30	-
1333	R06B	2	38	Roman (43-400)
1400	F28	1	98	Early-middle Iron Age (650-350 BC)
1400	UNID	2	30	-
1406	F19	1	18	Early-middle Iron Age (650-350 BC)
1414	C53	1	20	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1414	C61	1	46	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1416	C75	1	58	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1601	C61	1	16	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1604	R06C	1	30	Roman (43-400)
1608	B01B	1	72	Saxo-Norman (850-1150)
1610	C53	1	146	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1610	C61	4	350	Early medieval (1150-1250)
1614	B01A	1	42	Saxo-Norman (850-1150)
1618	R10A	2	46	Roman (43-400)
1701	R01	1	3	Roman (43-400)
1704	MOD	1	2	Modern (1750+)
1711	R06D	1	8	Roman (43-400)
1713	R06B	1	5	Roman (43-400)
1713	R06D	3	9	Roman (43-400)
1713	R14	1	1	Roman (43-400)
1715	R01	2	56	Roman (43-400)
1715	R03B	1	14	Roman (43-400)
1715	R05A	2	18	Roman (43-400)
1715	R06B	3	108	Roman (43-400)
1715	R06C	7	228	Roman (43-400)
1715	R06D	1	16	Roman (43-400)
1715	R06E	11	452	Roman (43-400)
1715	R07B	2	32	Roman (43-400)
1715	R07C	2	36	Roman (43-400)
1715	R09A	1	35	Roman (43-400)
1715	R12B	1	14	Roman (43-400)
1715	R13	2	166	Roman (43-400)
1715	R18A	1	24	Roman (43-400)
1717	R01	1	62	Roman (43-400)
1717	R06C	1	10	Roman (43-400)
1815	F19	3	16	Early-middle Iron Age (650-350 BC)
1906	B01A	1	16	Saxo-Norman (850-1150)
1908	C12	2	12	Saxo-Norman (850-1150)

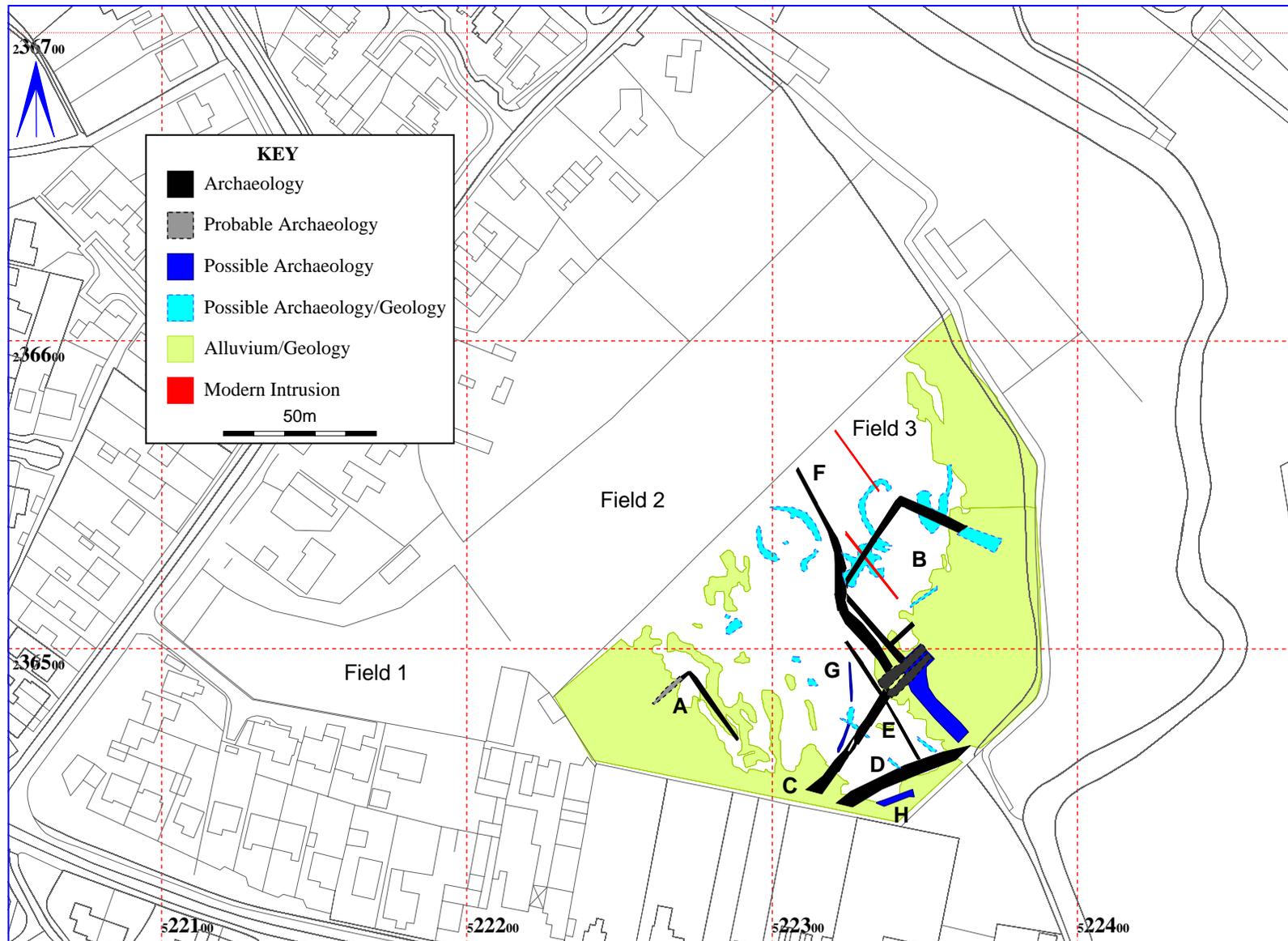


## **FIGURES**

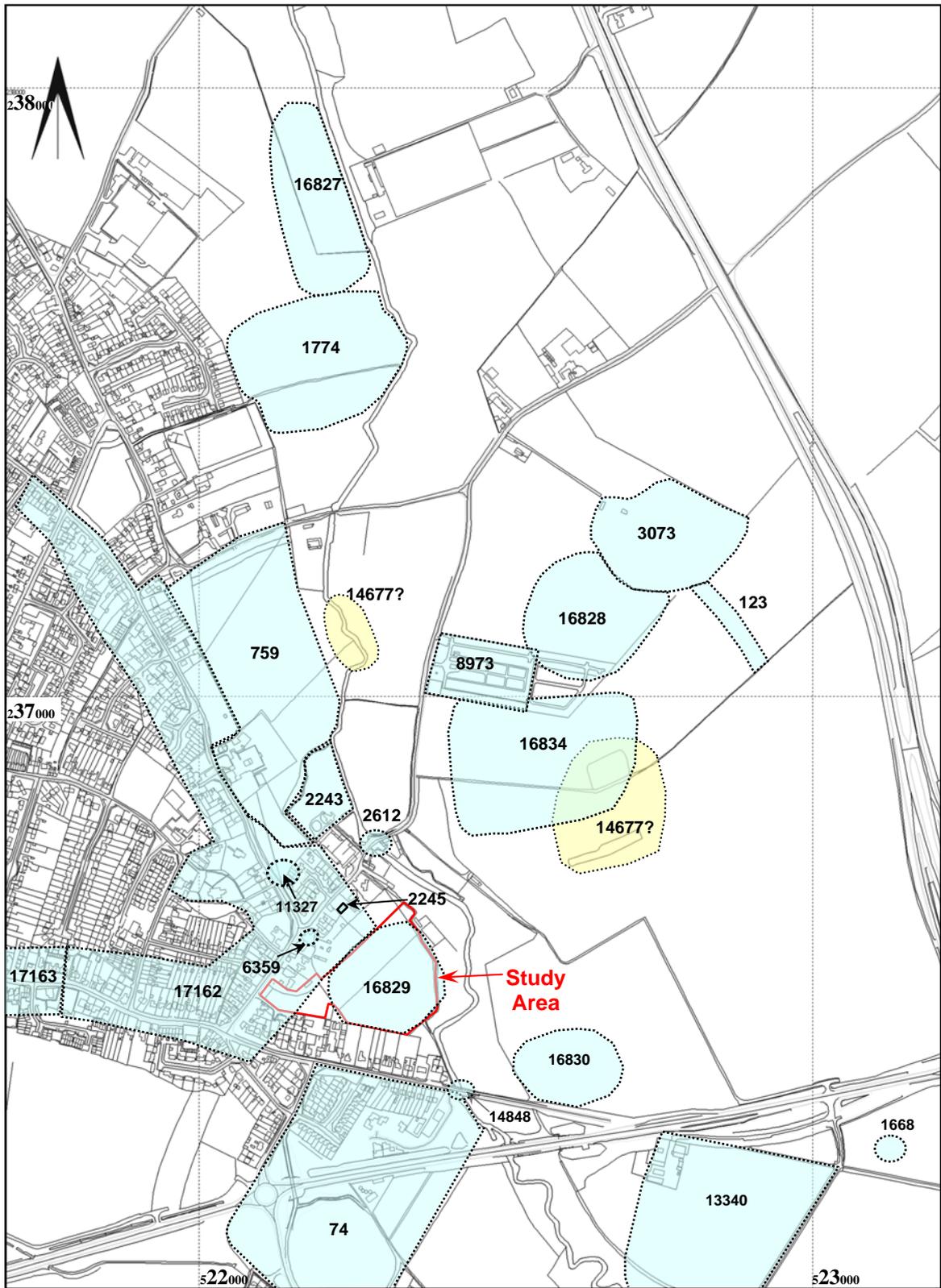


**Figure 1: Site location plan**

Base map reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Bedfordshire County Council, County Hall, Bedford. OS Licence No. 076465(LA). © Crown Copyright.



**Figure 2:** Plot of cropmarks visible on aerial photographs



**Figure 3:** Known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Study Area



**Figure 4:** Detail of 1849 parish map of Stotfold, with modern OS map overlaid

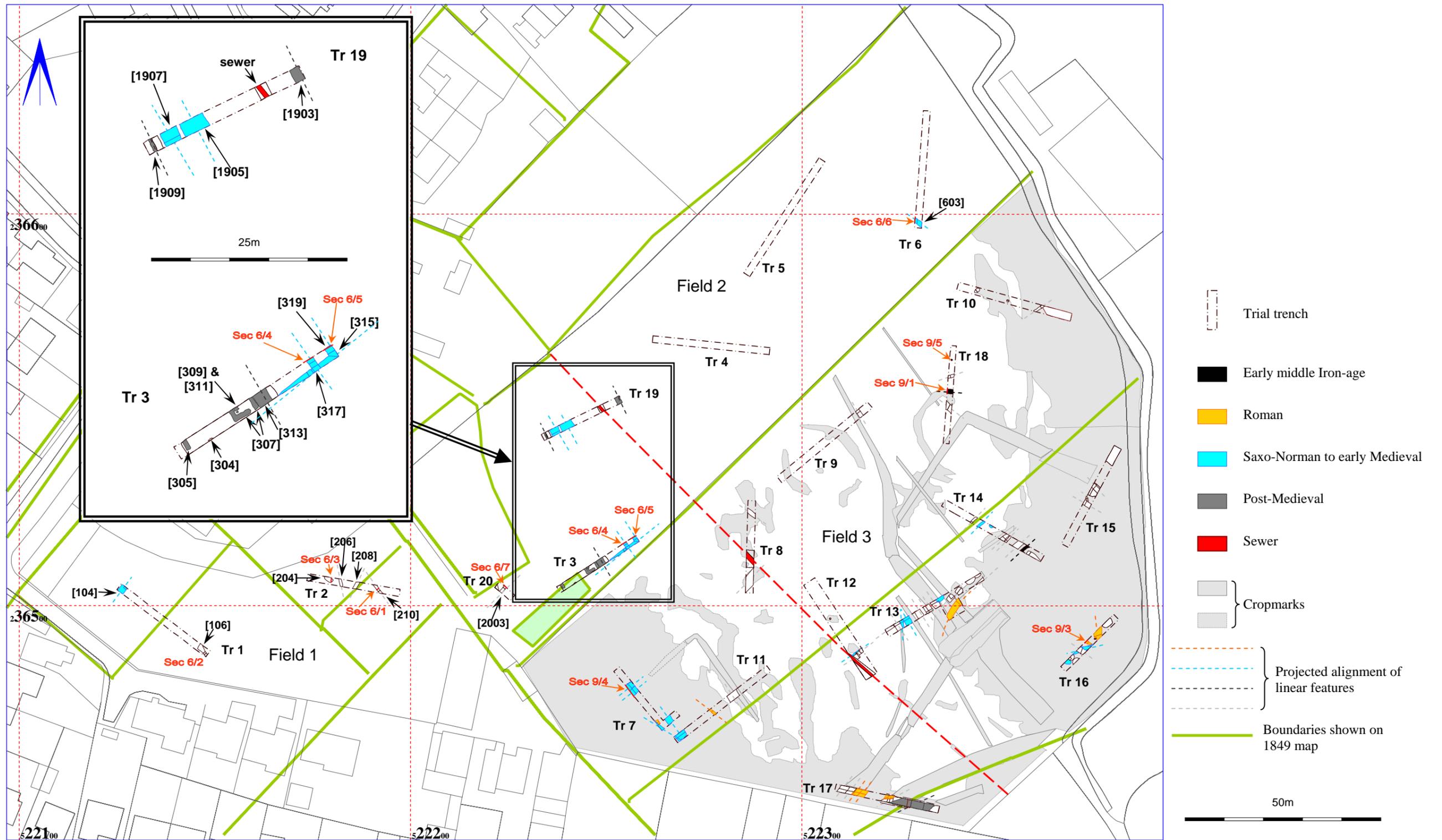
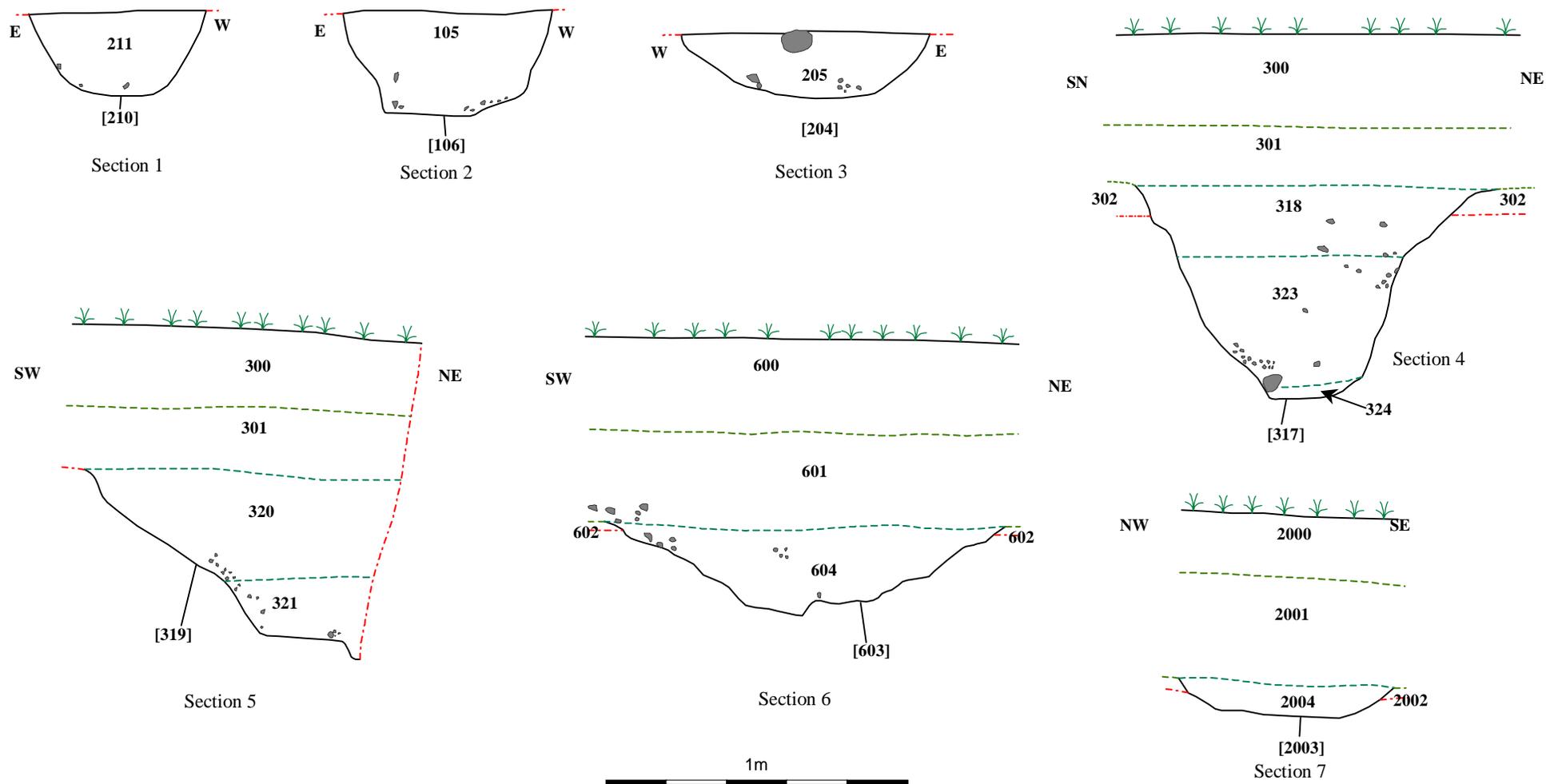


Figure 5: All features plan, with interpretative dating



**Figure 6:** Selected sections, Fields 1 and 2 (key on figure 9)



Photograph 1; Ditch [317]. Scale 1 metre



Photograph 2; Ditches [1905] and [1907]

**Figure 7:** Selected photographs: 1 and 2

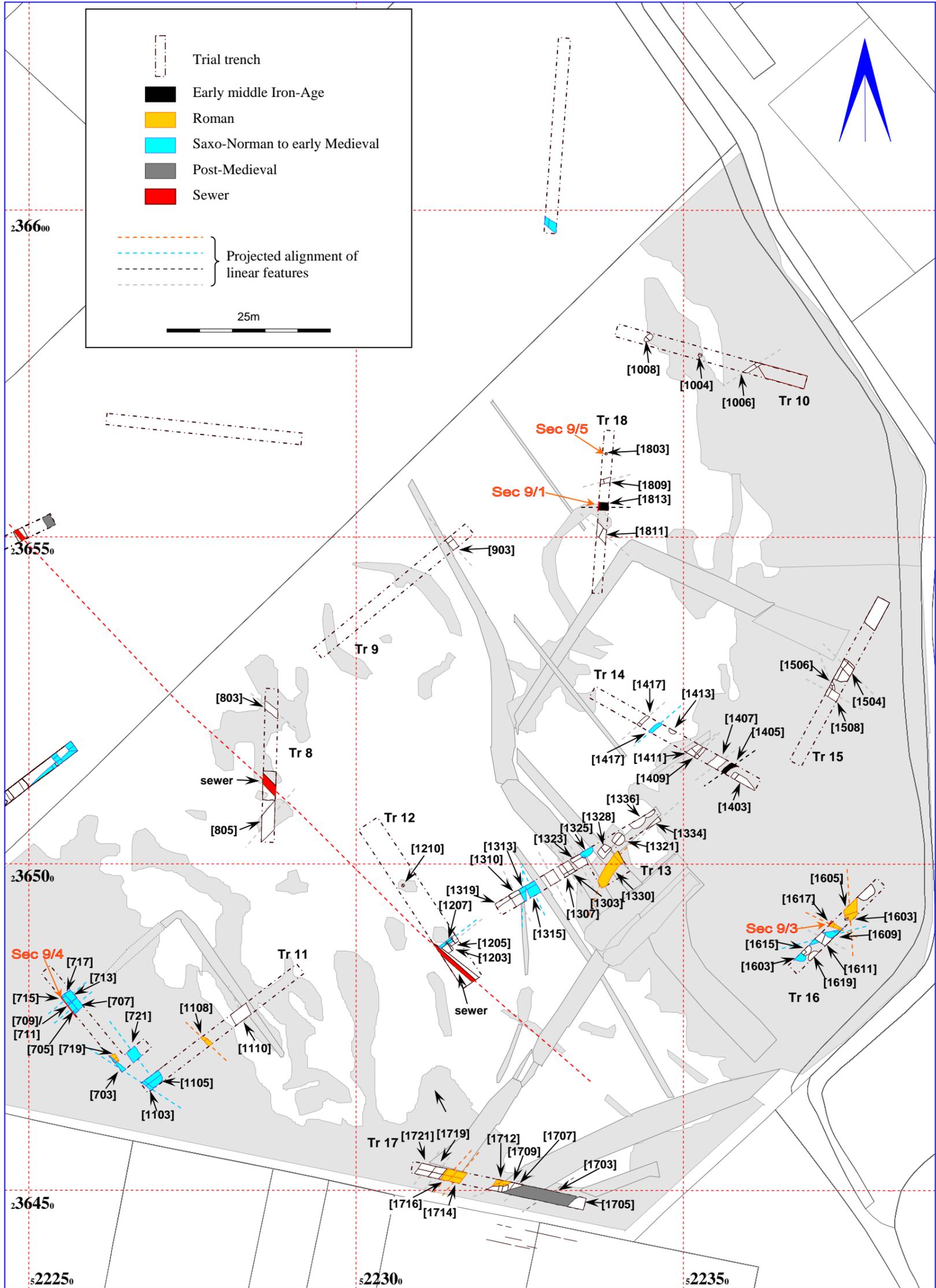


Figure 8: Detail of all features plan for Field 3

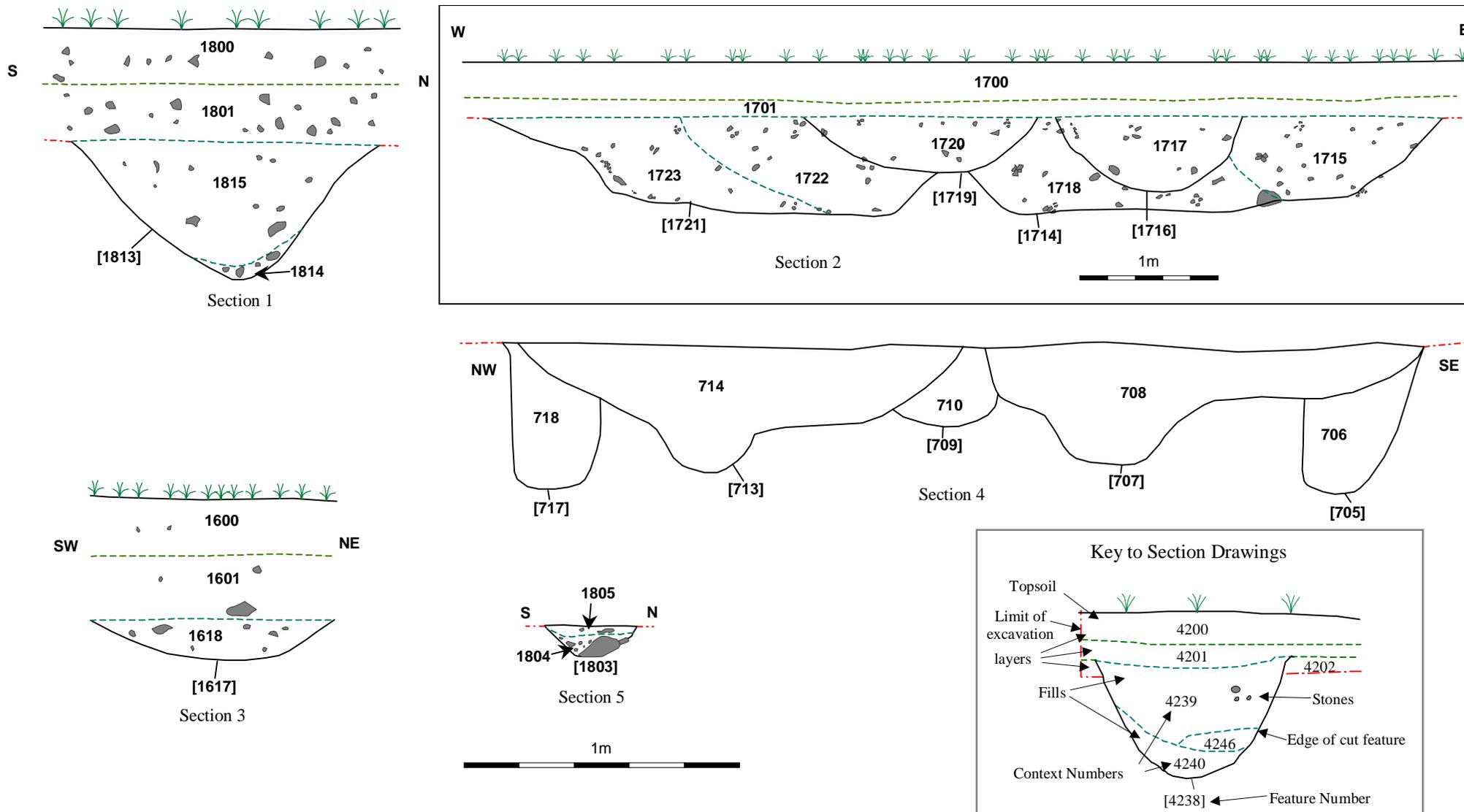


Figure 9: Selected sections: Field 3



Photograph 3; Redefined enclosure ditch in Trench 7. Scale 1 metre



Photograph 4; Pit [1413]. Scale 1 metre

**Figure 10:** Selected photographs: 3 and 4