A507 RIDGMONT BYPASS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

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Preface

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This report has been prepared by Joanne Archer BSc (Archaeological Supervisor). Fieldwork was carried out by Joanne Archer, Len Anderson (Archaeological Supervisor) and Zoe Clarke (Assistant Archaeological Supervisor). Artefacts were assessed by Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) digitised the plans and produced the report figures. The project was undertaken under the management of Gary Edmondson (Project Manager). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford, MK42 0AS
☎: 01234 294004
Fax: 01234 294008
e-mail: office@albion-arch.com
Website: www.albion-arch.com

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Structure of this report

After the introductory Section 1, the results of the test pits and trial trenches are presented in Section 2 and 3. A synthesis of the results and their significance is presented in Section 4. Section 5 contains the bibliography. More detailed information on the recovered artefacts and the contextual data is presented as appendices (Section 6).

Key Terms

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

Albion	Albion Archaeology (formerly Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service (BCAS))
Client's Consultant	Scott Wilson
CAO	County Archaeological Officer
Client	Bedfordshire Highways / Amey
GPS	Global Positioning System
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
Procedures Manual	*Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork*, *2nd Edition 2001*. Bedfordshire County Council

Non-Technical Summary

This report presents the results of a trial trench and test pit investigation, commissioned as a condition of planning consent for the construction of the A507 Ridgmont Bypass and Mill Road improvement scheme.

The route of the bypass road corridor is parallel to the M1 motorway, north of Ridgmont village, extending from TL (4/2) 9666 2372 in the north-west to TL (4/2) 9828 2366 in the south-east. Associated road improvements will also be undertaken along Mill Road, south of the M1 motorway.

Geophysical survey (BCAS 2001, Pre-Construct Geophysics 2003), desk-based assessment (Jacobs Babtie 2002) and a programme of systematic surface artefact collection (Albion Archaeology 2003) identified several areas of possible archaeological remains along the bypass road corridor and Mill Road. Based on these results, an intrusive evaluation strategy was devised by the Jacobs Babtie, and approved by the County Archaeological Officer. Amendments to the original strategy comprised the deletion of Trench 8 and the relocation of Trench 25.

In April-May 2006 twelve trial trenches and ten test pits were excavated in four defined locations, known as: Fields D, E-E1, G and Mill Road. Trenches 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 24 and 25 targeted geophysical anomalies. Test Pits 14-23 investigated previously recorded worked flint scatters on a sandy ridge, towards the eastern end of the bypass road corridor. A further three trenches (1, 2 and 3) are still to be excavated, once the land becomes available.

Archaeological features were present in Trenches 4, 6, 12, 13 and Test Pit 22. A further six Test Pits (14, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 23) contained pottery and worked flint. These artefacts ranged in date from prehistoric to medieval.

The evaluation identified four zones which contained significant archaeological remains.

Field E-E1
Located in the centre of the bypass road corridor, two zones were identified.

The remains of a undated penannular ditch, identified by geophysical survey, was investigated in Trench 6.

A second zone was identified further to the east in Trench 13 adjacent to a modern pipeline. As well as identifying the post-medieval field barn, marked on the 1891 1st Edition OS Map, a concentration of early-middle Iron Age features comprising ditches, a pit and posthole were revealed. The quantity of associated pottery suggests that these were part of a settlement. Although the vicinity of the field barn was excluded from the 2003 geophysical survey, due to the associated rubble spread, initial scanning did not detect the continuation of any of the ditches.

Field G
The third archaeological zone was located on the ridge of Woburn Sands Formation towards the eastern limit of the bypass road corridor. Test Pits 14, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 23

produced early-middle Iron Age, Saxon and medieval pottery. This material was mainly recovered from the subsoil, presumably brought up from sub-surface archaeological features by past cultivation, and suggests contemporary activity in the vicinity. It is possible that the medieval pottery scatter was the result of manuring of the arable land. The only features identified in this area were in Test Pit 22, which contained an undated pit and posthole.

Mill Road

The fourth archaeological zone is situated in the vicinity of Trench 25 and the former Crawley Mill. Although no archaeological features or deposits were found in the trench, earthworks in the vicinity could represent part of the mill pond.

In addition, but of less significance, Trenches 4 and 12 revealed post-medieval field boundary ditches and Trench 26 revealed a modern pit. Trenches 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 24 contained no archaeological features.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

Bedfordshire County Council has granted permission for the construction of the A507 Ridgmont Bypass. The scheme involves the construction of a bypass running parallel with the M1, together with road improvements on Mill Road.

A condition of the planning consent was for archaeological works to be carried out along the proposed route in order to assist in determining a mitigation strategy. This programme aimed to determine the nature, survival and location of any archaeological remains impacted by the scheme; through geophysical survey (BCAS 2001, Pre-Construct Geophysics 2003), desk-based assessment (Jacobs Babtie 2002) and a systematic surface artefact collection survey (Albion Archaeology 2003), leading to the formulation of an intrusive evaluation strategy (Appendix 1).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Bedfordshire Highways to carry out the intrusive evaluation. The project was undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined in Archaeological Investigation and Associated Works (Jacobs Babtie 2005).

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site is situated to the north of the village of Ridgmont, towards the south-west boundary of Bedfordshire. The road improvement scheme consists of two components forming a roughly T-shape in plan (Figure 1). The linear bypass road corridor extends from TL (4/2) 9666 2372 in the north-west to TL (4/2) 9828 2366 in the south-east. This corridor is approximately 1.6km long extending a minimum of 100m north of the M1 motorway. The second component is improvement of Mill Road, situated to the south of the M1 motorway.

The topography of the site is variable with the highest ground in the south-east at c.106m OD. The ground slopes steeply down to the centre of the bypass road corridor at c.87m OD. To the western margin of the area, where Trenches 4-13 are situated, there is a slight fall.

The geology of the site is variable reflecting the topography. The predominant underlying geology is Oxford Clay, with bands of sand and gravel. On the sloping ground at the south-eastern end of the bypass road corridor, the geology changes to a thin band of Head deposit. At the eastern limit of the bypass road corridor, the high ground consists of an exposure of Woburn Sands Formation, with an area of Till immediately to the north.

1.3 Archaeological Background

Previously recorded archaeological evidence is present in the areas adjacent to the road scheme, with several sites identified within the road corridor. These date from the Mesolithic to the modern period.

The earliest evidence comprises Mesolithic flint scatters recovered at the eastern end of the bypass road corridor. This area was also a possible focus of activity in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, indicated by flint artefact scatters.

Roman activity has been identified at five locations along the road scheme, comprising both artefacts and archaeological features at its western end. The putative line of a Roman road runs to the west of Ridgmont Station.

Medieval dispersed settlement is known in this area, with settlements existing at Husbourne Crawley, Segenhoe, Brogborough and the possible site of a castle at Ridgmont. Much of the land around Ridgmont is thought to have been common medieval open fields. The English Heritage 'Medieval Fields Project' in 1996 also identified possible medieval field traces at the western end of the bypass.

Modern activity in the area consists of two former brickwork sites at the western end of the bypass and Crawley Mill on the western side of Mill Road. Two post-medieval field barns were recorded in the centre of the road scheme, one of which is marked on the 1891 1st Edition OS Map as two rectangular buildings forming an 'L' shape, together with a possible associated courtyard.

Crawley Mill appears on the 1760 Pre-Enclosure Map and 1891 1st Edition OS Map, showing associated leats, bypass channel and out buildings. A painting by T. Fisher in 1810 depicts the north-eastern side of the watermill, showing several alterations to the mill building and the leat. This representation of the mill building reflects the layout illustrated on the 1760 map, implying that some of the information in the painting is reliable. It is recorded that in 1884 the mill pond was drained (BCC 1983), although no pond is obvious on the 1760 or 1891 maps.

1.4 Results of the Geophysical Surveys

Geophysical surveys were carried out along the route of the road improvement scheme with Mill Road being investigated in 2000 (BCAS 2001) and subsequently the bypass road corridor (Pre-Construct 2003). The results identified three zones of geophysical anomalies, known as Field D, E - E1 and Mill Road (Figure 1).

BCAS (2001) surveyed two fields along Mill Road, known as North Field and South Field. Several curvilinear, linear and rectilinear anomalies were recorded and interpreted as the remains of pre-enclosure field boundaries, trackways and headlands associated with medieval ploughing.

Pre-Construct Geophysics (2003) identified positive geophysical anomalies in Fields D and E-E1. The majority of the results were interpreted as discrete linear features (ditches), pit-type features and areas of burning, possibly denoting settlement. In Field E1 a penannular anomaly, with west facing entrance, was identified.

The Surface Collection Survey was undertaken in late October 2003. At this time the land blocks were in various stages of arable cultivation, with the ground over most of the area consisting of weathered ploughsoil, scattered with the remains of crop debris and sprouting crop. It was not possible to undertake artefact collection

within two areas due to vegetation coverage. The larger area was situated to the centre of the corridor, immediately to the west of the footbridge over the M1. A small triangular area of land in the extreme north-western corner of the corridor was also not included in the survey. Approximately fifty artefact findspots were recorded, the majority of which were of Post–medieval to modern date. The earliest artefacts recovered were a small number of flints including a possible core, tool, blade segment and primary flake. These were distributed across the area with no obvious patterning. The majority were in the east of the bypass area, in the vicinity of a previously recorded flint scatter. The apparent lack of flints from the area of the sand ridge may indicate that the steep ridging of the cultivation beds hampered the recovery of such items. A single very small sherd of undiagnostic pottery was recovered. This may be medieval in date, though the very small size prevented definite identification.

2. TEST PIT EXCAVATION

2.1 Introduction

Between 4th-12th April, ten 2.0m x 2.0 m test pits were excavated on the sandy ridge towards the eastern end of the bypass road corridor (Figure 2). The aim was to investigate further previously identified surface artefact scatters (Albion Archaeology 2003). The objectives and context summaries of the test pits are listed in Appendices 6.1 and 6.2 respectively.

2.2 Method Statement

Throughout the project the standards set in the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*, Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork and the Analysis of Fieldwork Records* (2001), the IFA Code of Conduct and English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991) were adhered to.

The detailed test pit evaluation methodology was as follows:

- The test pits were set out with a differential GPS system to ensure accurate location;
- A unique block of numbers was issued for each test pit. For example: Test Pit 14 was issued context numbers 1400-1409;
- Each test pit was excavated in quadrants to enable the distribution of artefacts to be recorded accurately;
- The ploughsoil and subsoil were removed by hand and sieved using a 10mm mesh and all artefacts were collected;
- Backfilling of the test pits only occurred after the consultant and CAO had inspected them.

All archaeological deposits and features (known as 'contexts') were assigned an individual number. Within this report, numbers in brackets refer to these contexts. Cut features *(i.e.* pits, ditches *etc*.) are expressed [***], layers and deposits within cut features are expressed (***).

2.3 Results

Test Pit 22 contained archaeological features in the form of a pit and posthole. Test Pits 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23 contained a mixture of pottery dating from the early-middle Iron Age to the late medieval period. Test Pits 14, 15, 17 and 23 contained eleven prehistoric worked flints.

2.3.1 Soils and geological deposits

The uppermost layer in each test pit was homogenous ploughsoil, varying in thickness from 0.29m to 0.50m. Beneath the ploughsoil was homogenous subsoil, varying in thickness from 0.20m to 0.43m. The only exception was Test Pit 22 where a layer of colluvium (2201) was identified beneath the ploughsoil.

Each test pit was excavated to the top of the undisturbed geological strata, reached at depths of 0.50m-0.90m below the ground surface, depending on the slope of the land.

Sub-surface archaeological features were only present in Test Pit 22.

2.3.2 Test Pit 22: Pit and posthole (Figure 2)

Situated on the western edge of Field G, Test Pit 22 was located towards the base of an east facing slope.

Part of a large circular pit [2209] was investigated in the northern corner of the test pit, with a minimum width of 1.2m and depth of 0.24m. In section the pit had a concave side and flat base (Figure 2: section 1 and photograph 1). The only fill was a mid grey brown clay-sand, deposited through natural accumulation.

An oval posthole [2211] was identified to the centre of the test pit, measuring 0.40m long, 0.36m wide and 0.17m deep. The primary fill was dark grey brown, clay-sand, with an upper fill of light grey brown, silty sand (Figure 2: photograph 2).

Both features were cut into a mid orange brown, silty sandy colluvial layer (2201), only found in this test pit. No dating evidence was recovered from the associated fills. Nevertheless, they may relate to medieval pottery found 8m to the east in Test Pit 23.

2.3.3 Distribution of artefacts

A total of seven test pits contained a mixture of Iron Age, Saxon and medieval pottery, although no associated features were visible (Figure 2). Quantities of post-medieval and modern pottery were collected from the ploughsoil and subsoil, whilst Iron Age, Saxon and medieval pottery, together with some post-medieval material was recovered from the subsoil (Appendix 3: Table 1). The distribution patterns are discussed below in chronological order from earliest to latest. An artefact summary and tables can be found in Appendix 3.

2.3.4 Early-middle Iron Age pottery

A total of six sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery and one sherd of non-specific Iron Age pottery were found within subsoil in Test Pits 14, 17, and 19. The largest portion of pottery came from Test Pit 14 (western quadrant) and Test Pit 19 (northern quadrant), positioned on the higher ground 100m apart. Although the sherds were abraded, the quantities found within the subsoil suggest Iron Age activity in the vicinity.

2.3.5 Late Iron Age pottery

One sherd of pottery dating to this period was present in the subsoil in Test Pit 14.

2.3.6 Saxon pottery

Saxon pottery was present in the subsoil in Test Pit 14 (southern and western quadrant) and Test Pit 20 (southern quadrant), positioned 120m apart. A total of eleven sherds of pottery were collected, three of which came from the same vessel,

found in subsoil (1401), in the southern quadrant of Test Pit 14. The quantity and quality of the Saxon pottery is significant enough to suggest two distinct areas of Saxon activity.

2.3.7 Medieval pottery

Ten sherds of medieval pottery were found in subsoil in Test Pits 17, 18 and 23 with one sherd came from ploughsoil in Test Pit 19. There appears to be no pattern in the distribution of this pottery and quantity of sherds are evenly distributed amongst the test pits. It is more likely that this pottery distribution represents manure scatters

2.3.8 Other finds

2.3.8.1 Worked flint

A small assemblage of flint artefacts comprising nine waste flakes and two possible unfinished scrapers was recovered (Appendix 3: Table 1). There is no obvious patterning to the spatial distribution of these artefacts. The relatively small quantity of recovered material is not indicative of intensive utilisation of the area.

2.3.8.2 Ceramic Building Material: Brick and Tile

Dating to the late medieval to post-medieval period, the majority of the material comprises flat roof tile fragments, with a lesser quantity of brick fragments. These fragments were generally small and abraded, being recovered both from the ploughsoil and subsoil (Appendix 3: Table 1). There is no obvious patterning to distribution of these finds, suggesting that they were associated with manuring scatters. One fragment of later medieval to post-medieval floor tile was also recovered, though this may also be part of the manuring scatter.

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3. TRIAL TRENCH EXCAVATION

3.1 Introduction

The trenching strategy was based on the results of two geophysical surveys (BCAS 2001, Pre-Construct Geophysics 2003,) as well as the examination of previously recorded sites and historic maps (Appendix 1). The evaluation was undertaken between April and May 2006. Three trenches situated to the western margin of the bypass road corridor (Figure 1) are still to be opened (Trenches 1 to 3), though non-archaeological restrictions are currently preventing access to this area.

3.2 Method Statement

Throughout the project the standards set in the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*, Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork and the Analysis of Fieldwork Records* (2001), the IFA Code of Conduct and English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991) were adhered to.

The detailed trial trench evaluation was as follows:

- The trial trenches were set out using a differential GPS system to ensure accurate location;
- All machine excavation was supervised by an archaeologist and was undertaken using mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket;
- Ploughsoil and modern overburden were removed by machine down to the top of archaeological deposits, or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first;
- The trenches were then cleaned by hand in order to expose any archaeological features and deposits;
- Subsequently, each trench was recorded and photographed using digital format and black and white 35mm film;
- Each trench was recorded using a unique number system. For example: Trench 5 was issued context numbers 500-509;
- Recording took place on pro-forma sheets in accordance with the Albion Archaeology *Procedures Manual* (2001);
- Backfilling of the trial trenches only occurred after the consultant and CAO had inspected them.

All archaeological deposits and features (known as 'contexts') were assigned an individual number. Within this report, numbers in brackets refer to these context numbers. Cut features *(i.e.* pits, ditches *etc*.) are expressed [***], layers and deposits within cut features are expressed (***).

3.3 Results

Twelve trial trenches were excavated along the route of the road scheme (Figure 1). The majority were within the bypass road corridor; three were opened along

Mill Road (Trenches 24-26). The results have been split into three zones; Fields D, E –E1 and Mill Road. Appendix 2 contains detailed context descriptions.

3.3.1 Field D: Trench 4 (Figure 3)

This trench was located to the north of the M1 motorway and south-east of Ridgmont Station. A geophysical survey carried out in 2003 (Pre-Construct) recorded a vague rectangular anomaly, interpreted as the remains of a former building. However, no evidence of this was found in the trial trench. Two post-medieval ditches were investigated.

3.3.1.1 Soils and geological deposits

The upper deposit was homogenous ploughsoil (400), up to 0.34m thick. This sealed a 0.36m thick deposit of subsoil (401).

The trench was excavated down to the light grey brown silty clay undisturbed geological strata, at 82.14m OD, varying in depth from 0.35m to 0.70m below the present ground level.

3.3.1.2 Post-medieval ditches

Two parallel ditches [403] and [405] were exposed in the north-western end of the trench, orientated north-east to south-west. Positioned 3.5m apart, they were 0.62-0.68m wide and 0.17m-0.18m deep with variable V-shaped to concave profiles (Figure 3: sections 2 and 3). Ditch [403] was filled with a single friable light grey orange, silty-sand, containing a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem and tile, dating it to the post-medieval period. Ditch [405] contained a firm mid orange grey, sandy-clay deposited through natural processes. No dating evidence was found in ditch [405]. However, given its similarity to ditch [403], it is also likely to be post-medieval in date. The position and alignment of the ditches is characteristic of a trackway.

3.3.2 Field E-E1: Trenches 5-13 (Figure 4 and 5)

Field E contained eight trial trenches positioned to the north of the M1 motorway. Trench 8 was also located in Field E1, but was removed from the trenching strategy prior to commencement of work. The trenches targeted a variety of geophysical anomalies, six of which were shown to be archaeological features: ditches, a pit, posthole and the remains of a post-medieval field barn. The other anomalies are likely to represent variations in the undisturbed geological strata and deep plough scars. Archaeological deposits were only present in Trenches 6, 12 and 13. As the topography of this area was very variable, discussion when appropriate, will be with regard to individual trenches.

3.3.2.1 Soils and geological deposits

The overburden was consistent in colour and composition throughout these trenches. The uppermost layer in each trench was homogenous ploughsoil between 0.23m and 0.45m thick. The underlying homogenous subsoil was 0.12m to 0.50m thick. No artefacts were recovered from either of these deposits.

Each trial trench was excavated to the top of the undisturbed geological strata, reached at depths of 0.48m-0.85m below the ground surface, dependent on the

slope of the land. These deposits were patchy in nature consisting mainly of Oxford Clay with bands of sandy gravel. Notably, in Trenches 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 large patches of sandy gravel were present as bands in the Oxford Clay. These variations probably account for some of the recorded geophysical anomalies.

3.3.2.2 Trench 6: Undated penannular ditch (Figure 4)

Situated on a false crest c.25m north of the M1 motorway, the trench contained a north-east to south-west orientated curvilinear ditch [603], which extended beyond the limit of excavation. In section the ditch was roughly concave, 1.5m wide and 0.24m deep (Figure 4: section 4 and photograph 3), filled by a single firm light grey orange, silty-clay (604). This deposit contained a small quantity of charcoal and one abraded sherd of Iron Age pottery, recovered from environmental sample <1>. No evidence of a bank or mound was evident from the silting pattern within the primary fill of the ditch (604).

In the geophysical survey report (Pre-construct Geophysics 2003), this feature was interpreted as the remains of a possible burial mound. The trial trenching has not been able to confirm or rule out this suggestion. The single abraded Iron Age potsherd, in itself, does not provide reliable dating for the feature. Although the interpretation of this feature remains uncertain, the absence of domestic artefacts suggests it is unlikely to be a drip gully associated with an Iron Age roundhouse.

3.3.2.3 Trench 12: Post-medieval field boundary (Figure 4)

Located on a gentle south-west facing slope, c.25m to the north of the M1 motorway, a north-west to south-east orientated ditch [1203] was revealed. It had a steep concave profile 1.15m wide and c.0.7m deep (Figure 4: section 5). It was only excavated to a depth of 0.70m as a ceramic land-drain was found towards the base. The ditch contained a mid orange brown, silty-clay lower fill (1204), with a darker less substantial upper fill (1205). No artefacts were recovered from these deposits.

The alignment of the ditch and presence of a land drain suggest that this is a post-medieval field boundary.

3.3.2.4 Trench 13: Post-medieval barn and Iron Age ditches, pit and posthole (Figure 5)

Trench 13 was located 20m north of the M1 motorway on a low rise. No geophysical survey was undertaken, though a spread of demolition rubble was recorded. The results will be discussed sequentially from latest to earliest.

A post-medieval field barn, depicted on the 1891 1st Edition OS Map was uncovered at the south-eastern end of the trench. According to the 1891 map it comprised two rectangular buildings set at right angles to each other defining a courtyard area.

Directly beneath the ploughsoil (1300) the remains of two wall foundations (1306), (1309) and a robber trench [1303] were found; spaced roughly 5.0m apart. The wall foundations were c.0.50m wide and contained three courses of bonded red bricks and occasional sandstone blocks (Figure 5: section 7 and photograph 4).

The positioning of walls (1306) and (1309) reflect the north-east to south-west orientated western wing of the field barn. Robber trench [1303], however, would appear to define the line of an earlier wall, possibly representing an earlier phase, although no dating evidence was found that could support this.

Two patches of mid orange brown sand (1311) and (1312) were recorded to the south-east of wall (1309) and north-west of wall (1306) respectively, overlying subsoil (1301). They varied between 0.07m- 0.16 thick and had been damaged by ploughing. The sand probably represents the remains of bedding sand for an external surface, probably part of the courtyard area marked on the 1891 map.

Two ditches [1313 / 1321], and [1323] were revealed in the north-western end of the trench. Ditch [1313 / 1321] was curvilinear in plan and terminated in the trial trench. The other end of the ditch continued beyond the limit of excavation. North-south aligned ditch [1323] was recorded 4m further to the north-west, continuing beyond the trench. In section, the ditches were relatively well preserved having a generally concave profile, between 0.5 and 0.65m wide and between 0.25 and 0.35m deep (Figure 5: photograph 5). The fills varied from light orange silty clay to light blue orange silty clay. Fifteen sherds of pottery recovered from these ditches date them to the early-middle Iron Age (Appendix 3: Table 1).

A well defined posthole [1318], 0.6m in diameter and 0.29m deep with a concave profile, was truncated by the terminal of ditch [1313]. It defines an earlier phase of activity, although no dating evidence was recovered.

Part of an oval pit [1315] was visible within the trench, c.1m to the north-west of ditch [1313]. It was at least 0.75m across and 0.32m deep, with near vertical sides and a concave base (Figure 5: section 6). The light grey orange silty clay fill also contained early-middle Iron Age pottery. The profile of the pit was similar to that of ditch [1313 / 1321] and both contained a similar fill. It is possible that [1315] is an opposing terminus to [1313], forming the entranceway into an enclosure.

Due to the quantities of recovered pottery, these features have been interpreted as elements of early-middle Iron Age settlement remains.

3.3.3 Mill Road: Trench 24 (Figure 1)

Trench 24 was situated to the south of the M1 motorway next to the junction of Mill Road and Station Road. A geophysical survey was carried out in this field (BCAS 2001). Several linear geophysical anomalies, interpreted as boundary ditches and trackways, were detected.

The homogenous ploughsoil (2400) was up to 0.30m thick and sealed a 0.20m thick subsoil (2401). The trench was excavated down to the undisturbed geological strata at 79.24m OD, which varied in depth between 0.55m-0.75m below the present ground level. Although no archaeological features were found, significant variations in the sandy and clayey undisturbed geological strata were noted throughout the trench. These variations may account for the geophysical anomalies.

3.3.4 Mill Road: Trench 25 (Figure 6)

In 2000, geophysical survey (BCAS 2001) identified several geophysical anomalies, interpreted as rectilinear enclosures, on the western side of Mill Road, in a field to the south of Mill Farm, formerly Crawley Mill. Trench 25 was targeted on these anomalies. The field contained earthworks, comprising a large triangular depression, which local residents know as Crawley Mill pond. A summary of the available information is presented in section 1.3 above.

The trench was originally positioned on top of the earthworks in the south-eastern corner of the field, 6m from the edge of Mill Road. To allow a full investigation of the earthworks under safe conditions, the trial trench was moved away from the road and reduced to a length of 25 metres, with a short extension to investigate the higher ground to the south-east. No archaeological features were found during excavation, but several areas of root and tree disturbance may account for the geophysical anomalies.

3.3.4.1 Soils and geological deposits

Although currently pasture, the presence of a homogenous ploughsoil (2500), with a maximum thickness of 0.35m, suggests an episode of earlier cultivation. The underlying subsoil (2501) was 0.25m thick.

The trench was excavated down to the undisturbed geological strata at 91.07m OD, 1.11m to 1.39m below the present ground level. The deposit consisted of a loose mid orange yellow sand. This would indicate that the depression was not associated with clay extraction for the brickworks, situated on the opposite side of the road.

3.3.4.2 Earthwork bank

The revised trench location was positioned half way down the south-eastern side of the earthworks, in order to ascertain how they were formed. No layers or buried surfaces were found during excavation, establishing that the earthworks were formed through the reduction of the ground surface in the centre of the field, rather than embankment of the margins of the area.

3.3.5 Mill Road: Trench 26 (Figure 6)

Located at the southern end of Mill Road, Trench 26 was targeted on the proposed site of a roundabout, part of the Mill Road improvements. Apart from two modern pits containing glass, plastic and blue and white china, no archaeological features were found.

The homogenous ploughsoil (2600) was up to 0.39m thick, indicating that the area was previously under arable cultivation. The underlying subsoil (2601) was 0.55m thick. The trench was excavated down to the undisturbed, silty sand geological strata at 92m OD, varying in depth between 0.86m-0.93m below the present ground level.

4. SYNTHESIS

4.1 Discussion

The intrusive evaluation work has identified four areas of significant archaeological evidence, located in Fields E-E1 and G and Mill Road.

4.1.1 Zone 1: Undated penannular ditch

Trench 6 in Fields E-E1 contained a penannular ditch, previously identified through geophysical survey of the area. The latter concluded that this feature might represent the remains of a ploughed-out burial mound, particularly as it seemed to have an entrance on its western side, whereas a roundhouse drip gully would typically have an east-facing entrance.

The trial trenching has confirmed the presence of a ditch in this location. However, its function remains uncertain. At c.15m in diameter, it is smaller than most early Bronze Age ring ditches. The single small sherd of pottery does not provide reliable dating, whilst the lack of artefacts suggests that it is not part of an Iron Age roundhouse.

4.1.2 Zone 2: Early-middle Iron Age settlement

In Fields E-E1, a second zone was identified further to the east in Trench 13, adjacent to a modern pipeline. Trench 13 contained early-middle Iron Age ditches, a pit and a posthole. A possible enclosure entrance was identified. These features are characteristic of settlement activity, also attested to by a relatively large pottery assemblage. Although the vicinity of the field barn was excluded from the 2003 geophysical survey, due to the associated rubble spread, preliminary scanning failed to detect the continuation of any of the ditches.

This trench also confirmed the location of the post-medieval field barn, marked on the 1891 1st Edition OS Map,

4.1.3 Zone 3: Multi-period activity on the eastern ridge

The third archaeological zone was located on the ridge of Woburn Sands Formation towards the eastern limit of the bypass road corridor (Field G). Test Pits 14, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 23 produced prehistoric flintwork and early-middle Iron Age, Saxon and medieval pottery. This material was mainly recovered from the subsoil, presumably brought up by past cultivation from sub-surface archaeological features. It suggests contemporary activity in the vicinity, although the precise nature of that activity has not been elucidated by the test pitting. It is possible that the medieval pottery scatter, which was partly recovered from ploughsoil, was the result of manuring of arable land. The only features identified in this area were in Test Pit 22, which contained an undated pit and posthole.

Test Pits 14, 15, 17 and 23 contained a total of eleven worked flints, including two possible scrapers, usually Neolithic - Early Bronze Age in date. Together with previously recorded scatters of Mesolithic worked flints, these assemblages indicate that this area was used in the prehistoric period. The relatively low densities of material and restricted range of types are not indicative of settlement.

Although no sub-surface archaeological features were found, Test Pits 14, 17 and 19 produced six sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery, the distribution of which suggests two areas of activity.

Two scatters of Saxon pottery were recorded in Test Pits 14 and 20. Although no archaeological features were visible, eleven sherds were found (three from the same vessel) implying close proximity of Saxon settlement remains.

This zone contains an undated pit and posthole, which were recorded in Test Pit 22. Given the presence of medieval pottery in neighbouring Test Pit 23, they have the potential to be of the same date.

4.1.4 Zone 4: Crawley Mill

The fourth archaeological zone is situated in the vicinity of Trench 25 and Crawley Mill. Although no archaeological features or deposits were found in the trench, earthworks in the vicinity could be the associated mill pond.

4.1.5 Evidence from other trenches

A small number of features of less significance were identified beyond these zones. Post-medieval boundary ditches were present in Trenches 4 and 12. These are on a similar alignment to field boundaries marked on the1891 1st Edition OS Map. Trench 26 revealed a modern pit. Trenches 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 24 contained no archaeological features.

4.2 Summary of Significance

This stage of the evaluation has clarified the results of the previous non-intrusive stages, confirming some of the results – such as the presence of the penannular ditch, whilst correlating other geophysical anomalies to variations in the undisturbed geological strata.

The penannular ditch in Trench 6 has previously been interpreted as a possible ploughed out burial mound. With a diameter of c.15m it would be a relatively small example of this class of monument. However, if this identification were correct, it would represent one of only few such features found within Bedfordshire beyond the river gravel terraces or chalk uplands.

The evaluation has also identified previously unsuspected sites including an early-middle Iron Age settlement in Trench 13 and further similar evidence on the sandy ridge in the form of pottery recovered during test pitting. The latter also produced a significant number of Saxon potsherds, material which is rarely recovered during fieldwalking. Any Saxon settlement remains in this area would be of regional significance. Perhaps surprisingly there was almost no evidence for later Iron Age of Roman utilisation of any component of this landscape.

For the post-medieval period, Trench 13 has confirmed the survival of elements of the buildings shown on the First Edition OS Map. The below ground remains suggest the building was perhaps more elaborate than the map evidence suggests. These buildings were probably associated with the Bedford Estate's agricultural

management of the area and should be considered of local significance. The earthwork remains at the site of the former Crawley Mill should also be considered as a part of this locally significant, post-medieval, agricultural landscape.

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6. APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix 1: Trench and Test Pit Strategy

Trench	Field	Trench Objectives
1	A	Geophysical anomaly - pits
2	A	Geophysical anomaly
3	A	Geophysical anomaly
4	D	Geophysical anomaly - former building
5	E1	Geophysical anomaly - rectilinear
6	E1	Geophysical anomaly - penannular shaped ditch
7	E1	Geophysical anomaly – magnetic anomalies
8	E1	Not excavated
9	E1	Geophysical anomaly - curvilinear
10	E1	Geophysical anomaly - pits / burning
11	E1	Geophysical anomaly - pits / burning
12	E1	Geophysical anomaly - possible barn
13	E	Historic map evidence for field barn
14	G	Prehistoric flint scatters
15	G	Prehistoric flint scatters
16	G	Prehistoric flint scatters
17	G	Prehistoric flint scatters
18	G	Prehistoric flint scatters
19	G	Prehistoric flint scatters
20	G	Prehistoric flint scatters
21	G	Prehistoric flint scatters
22	G	Prehistoric flint scatters
23	G	Prehistoric flint scatters
24	Mill Road	Geophysical anomalies - curvilinear / linears
25	Mill Road	Geophysical anomaly - rectilinear
26	Mill Road	To investigate blank area

6.2 Appendix 2: Trial Trench Summary

Trench: 4
Max Dimensions: Length: 23.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.15 m. Max: 0.21 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9666137172 Ref. 2: SP9668337164
Reason: Trench to evaluate geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.34m thick.**	☑	☐
401	**Subsoil**	**Firm light brown orange silty clay occasional small stones 0.36m thick and 0.34m below ground level.**	☑	☐
402	**Natural**	**Firm light grey brown silty clay 0.70m below ground level.**	☑	☐
403	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: convex base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.62m, min length 1.65m, max depth 0.17m**	☑	☐
404	Fill	Friable light grey orange silty sand occasional small stones Fill 0.17m thick and 0.70m below ground level, which contained a fragment of Post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem and CBM (roof tile).	☑	☑
405	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min length 1.7m, max breadth 0.68m, max depth 0.18m**	☑	☐
406	Fill	Firm mid orange grey sandy clay occasional small stones Fill 0.18m thick and 0.70m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 5
Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9682837077 Ref. 2: SP9683537095
Reason: Trench to evaluate geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay 0.25m thick.	☑	☐
501	Subsoil	Plastic dark yellow brown silty clay 0.37m thick and 0.25m below ground level.	☑	☐
502	Natural	Plastic mid yellow blue clay 0.62m below ground level.	☑	☐
503	Natural	Loose mid red orange silty sand 0.62m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 6
Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.85 m. Max: 0.85 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9684837092 Ref. 2: SP9684237073
Reason: Trench to investigate penannular geophysical anomoly.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Ploughsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate medium stones 0.45m thick.	☑	☐
601	Subsoil	Firm light grey yellow silty clay moderate medium stones, moderate small stones 0.40m thick and 0.45m below ground level.	☑	☐
602	Natural	Firm mid blue orange sandy clay moderate medium stones 0.85m below ground level.	☑	☐
603	Ditch	Curving linear NE-SW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min length 2.2m, max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.24m	☑	☐
604	Fill	Firm light grey orange silty clay moderate flecks charcoal, moderate medium stones 0.24m thick and 0.85m below ground level. The fill contained a small sherd of Early-Middle Iron Age pottery. Environmental sample <1> was taken from the fill.	☑	☑

Trench: 7
Max Dimensions: **Length:** 65.00 m. **Width:** 2.00 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** m. **Max:** m.
OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** SP9677537108 **Ref. 2:** SP9681437161
Reason: Trench to evaluate geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty sand 0.36m thick.	☑	☐
701	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown silty sand 0.12m thick and 0.36m below ground level.	☑	☐
702	Natural	Compact mid orange brown sandy gravel 0.48m below ground level.	☑	☐
703	Natural	Plastic mid yellow blue clay 0.48m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 9
Max Dimensions: Length: 0.35 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9682737162 Ref. 2: SP9686937179
Reason: Trench to evaluate curvilinear geophysical anomaly.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay 0.36m thick.	☑	☐
901	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown 0.29m thick and 0.36m below ground level.	☑	☐
902	Natural	Plastic dark blue grey clay 0.65m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 10
Max Dimensions: Length: 44.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9686037100 Ref. 2: SP9689937121
Reason: Trench to evaluate pits and burning identified by geophysical survey

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1000	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay moderate small stones 0.25m thick.	☑	☐
1001	Subsoil	Firm light grey brown silty clay 0.50m thick and 0.25m below ground level.	☑	☐
1002	Natural	Firm light blue brown clay 0.75m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 11
Max Dimensions: Length: 23.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9686037100 Ref. 2: SP9689937121
Reason: Trench to evaluate geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1100	Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay 0.23m thick.	☑	☐
1101	Subsoil	Plastic dark yellow brown silty clay 0.40m thick and 0.23m below ground level.	☑	☐
1102	Natural	Plastic mid blue grey clay 0.63m below ground level.	☑	☐
1103	Natural	Loose dark red orange sandy gravel 0.63m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 12
Max Dimensions: Length: 69.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.25 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9693437071 Ref. 2: SP9691237078
Reason: Trench to evaluate geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1200	Ploughsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay 0.25m thick.	☑	☐
1201	Subsoil	Firm light grey brown silty clay 0.50m thick and 0.25m below ground level. Truncated by ditch [1203].	☑	☐
1202	Natural	Plastic light brown blue clay 0.75m below ground level.	☑	☐
1203	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min length 2.m, max breadth 1.15m, max depth 0.7m 0.75m below ground level. Post-medieval field boundary with a land drain in the base. The ditch truncates the subsoil (1201).	☑	☐
1204	Lower fill	Friable mid orange brown silty clay 0.30m thick. 0.45m below ground level.	☑	☐
1205	Upper fill	Friable dark brown black clay silt 0.20m thick and 0.25m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 13
Max Dimensions: Length: 47.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.6 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9702537007 Ref. 2: SP9693437071
Reason: Trench to investigate field barn.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1300	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable mid grey brown silty clay 0.30m thick.**	☑	☐
1301	**Subsoil**	**Firm light orange grey silty clay occasional small stones 0.30m thick and 0,30m below ground level. The deposit contained modern CBM (brick and tile).**	☑	☑
1302	**Natural**	**Firm light orange blue silty clay 0.60m below ground level.**	☑	☐
1303	**Robber trench**	**Linear N-S profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, min length 2.m, max depth 0.37m 0.30m below ground level. Backfilled robber trench.**	☑	☐
1304	Fill	Loose mid brown grey sandy silt 0.37m thick and 0.30m below ground level.	☑	☐
1305	**Foundation trench**	**Linear N-S profile: concave dimensions: min length 2.m, max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.28m 0.30m below gound level. Foundation trench for brick wall.**	☑	☐
1306	Wall	Remains of double skinned bonded wall. Comprises orange bricks and ocassional sandstone fragments.	☑	☐
1307	Packing	Friable light brown grey sandy silt 0.28m thick packing for wall (1306).	☑	☐
1308	**Foundation trench**	**Linear N-S profile: vertical dimensions: min length 2.m, max breadth 1.m**	☑	☐
1309	Wall	Remains of a brick wall comprising orange bricks bonded with mortar.	☑	☐
1317	Packing	Compact light grey brown sandy silt frequent small ceramic building material 0.30m below ground level, unknown depth. Packing for wall (1309) and foundation trench [1308].	☑	☐
1310	**Brick Rubble**	**Loose dark orange brown sandy silt A mixed layer of brick rubble, mortar and soil 0.07m thick. It covered a 3.2m length of the trench.**	☑	☐
1311	**External surface**	**Compact mid orange brown sandy sand occasional medium stones 0.26m thick and 0.30m below ground level. Deliberately deposited layer of sand, possibly forming the bedding layer for an external courtyard? This deposit has been scared by recent ploughing. This is similar to (1312) situated to the North-West.**	☑	☐
1312	**External surface**	**Compact mid orange brown sandy sand 0.07m thick and 0.30m below ground level. The is similar sand bedding layer as (1311) situated towards the South-Eastern limit of the trench.**	☑	☐
1313	**Ditch**	**Curving linear E-W profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min length 5.m, max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.28m 0.60m below ground level. Same ditch as [1321].**	☑	☐
1314	Fill	Firm light orange yellow silty clay moderate medium stones 0.28m thick and 0.60m below ground level. Early-Middle Iron Age pottery was found throughout the fill.	☑	☑
1315	**Pit**	**Oval NE-SW profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: min length 0.6m, max breadth 0.75m, max depth 0.32m 0.60m below ground level.**	☑	☐
1316	Fill	Firm light grey orange silty clay occasional medium stones 0.32m thick and 0.60m below ground level. Early-Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper part of the fill.	☑	☑
1318	**Posthole**	**Circular profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max length 0.6m, max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.29m 0.60m below ground level.**	☑	☐
1319	Fill	Plastic mid orange blue silty clay 0.10m thick and 0.60m below ground level.	☑	☐
1320	Fill	Firm light pinkish brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional flecks fired clay 0.20m thick and 0.70m below ground level.	☑	☐
1321	**Ditch**	**Curving linear E-W profile: stepped base: concave dimensions: min length 5.m, max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.25m 0.60m below ground level.**	☑	☐

Trench: 13
Max Dimensions: Length: 47.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.6 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9702537007 Ref. 2: SP9693437071
Reason: Trench to investigate field barn.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1322	Fill	Firm mid blue orange silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones 0.25m thick and 0.60m below ground level. This contained Early-Middle Iron Age pottery sherds throughout the fill. Burnt flint and an intrusive fragment of vessel glass were also recovered.	☑	☑
1323	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min length 2.m, max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.35m 0.60m below ground level.**	☑	☐
1324	Fill	Firm light blue orange silty clay moderate flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones 0.35m thick and 0.60m below ground level. This contained a sherd of Early-Middle Iron Age pottery in the top of the fill.	☑	☑

Trench: 14

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9812836643 Ref. 2: SP9812836640

Reason: Test Pit for the collection of worked flint and flint debitage. Located in an area of flint scatters identified by Surface Collection Survey.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1400	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty sand Test Pit 14, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.33m thick, containing unidentified pottery and Post-medieval CBM.	☑	☑
1401	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 14, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.35m thick, containing Iron Age and Early-Middle Saxon pottery.	☑	☑
1402	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 14, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.33m thick, containing a flint, Post-medieval pottery and CBM.	☑	☑
1403	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 14, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.35m thick, containing burnt stone, Iron Age and Early-Middle Saxon pottery.	☑	☑
1404	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 14, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.33m thick, containing medieval pottery and Post-medieval CBM.	☑	☑
1405	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand moderate medium burnt stones Test Pit 14, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.35m thick, containing a flint and Post-medieval CBM.	☑	☑
1406	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand moderate medium burnt stones Test Pit 14, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.33m thick.	☑	☐
1407	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand moderate medium burnt stones Test Pit 14, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.35m thick, containing Early-Middle Iron Age pottery.	☑	☑
1408	Natural	Loose mid orange brown sandy sand The deposit was 0.68m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 15

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9816936626 Ref. 2: SP9816936623

Reason: Test Pit for the collection of worked flint and flint debitage. Located in an area of flint scatters identified by Surface Collection Survey.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1500	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 15, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.40m thick.	☑	☐
1501	Subsoil	Compact dark orange brown silty sand frequent medium stones, frequent small stones Test Pit 15, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.43m thick, containing late medieval and Post-medieval pottery.	☑	☑
1502	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 15, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.40m thick containing Post-medieval CBM (roof tile).	☑	☑
1503	Subsoil	Compact dark orange brown silty sand frequent medium stones, frequent small stones Test Pit 15, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.43m thick, containing a worked flint and coal.	☑	☑
1504	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 15, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.40m thick.	☑	☐
1505	Subsoil	Compact dark orange brown silty sand frequent medium stones, frequent small stones Test Pit 15, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.43m thick, containing Post-medieval and modern CBM and pottery.	☑	☑
1506	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 15, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.40m thick.	☑	☐
1507	Subsoil	Compact dark orange brown silty sand frequent medium stones, frequent small stones Test Pit 15, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.43m thick, containing animal bone and Post-medieval CBM (roof tile) and pottery.	☑	☑
1508	Natural	Loose mid orange brown sandy sand 0.83m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 16

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9820036565 Ref. 2: SP9820136562

Reason: Test Pit for the collection of worked flint and flint debitage. Located in an area of flint scatters identified by Surface Collection Survey.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1600	Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty sand Test Pit 16, quadrant A.	☑	☐
1601	Subsoil	Compact mid orange brown moderate large stones, moderate medium stones Test Pit 16, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.26m thick, containing a variety of artefacts including fired clay, vessel glass, iron nails, Post-medieval CBM (roof tile), pottery and clay tobacco pipe.	☑	☑
1602	Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty sand Test Pit 16, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.34m thick.	☑	☐
1603	Subsoil	Compact mid orange brown silty sand moderate large stones, moderate medium stones Test Pit 16, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.26m thick, containing a variety of artefacts including fired clay, Post-medieval CBM (roof tile), pottery and clay tobacco pipe.	☑	☑
1604	Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty sand Test Pit 16, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.34m thick, containing Post-medieval CBM (roof tile).	☑	☑
1605	Subsoil	Compact mid orange brown silty sand moderate large stones, moderate medium stones Test Pit 16, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.26m thick, containing burnt flint, Post-medieval CBM, pottery and clay tobacco pipe.	☑	☑
1606	Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty sand Test Pit 16, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.34m thick.	☐	☐
1607	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand moderate large stones, moderate medium stones Test Pit 16, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.26m thick, containing Post-medieval CBM, pottery and vessel glass.	☑	☑
1608	Natural	Loose mid orange brown sandy silt 0.60m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 17

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9820836560 Ref. 2: SP9820936557

Reason: Test Pit for the collection of worked flint and flint debitage. Located in an area of flint scatters identified by Surface Collection Survey.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1700	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 17, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.30m thick.	☑	☐
1701	Subsoil	Compact dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 17, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.20m thick, containing slag Late medieval pottery and Post-medieval clay tobacco pipe.	☑	☑
1702	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 17, quadrant B. 0.30m thick.	☑	☐
1703	Subsoil	Compact dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 17, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.20m thick, containing Late medieval pottery.	☑	☑
1704	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 17, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.30m thick.	☑	☐
1705	Subsoil	Compact dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 17, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.20m thick, containing early medieval pottery	☑	☑
1706	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 17, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.30m thick.	☑	☐
1707	Subsoil	Compact dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 17, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.20m thick, containing Early-Middle Iron Age pottery and a worked flint.	☑	☑
1708	Natural	Loose light yellow orange sandy sand 0.50m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 18

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9822136680 Ref. 2: SP9822136677

Reason: Test Pit for the collection of worked flint and flint debitage. Located in an area of flint scatters identified by Surface Collection Survey.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1800	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 18, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.29m thick.	☑	☐
1801	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 18, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.23m thick, containing early medieval pottery.	☑	☑
1802	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 18, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.29m thick.	☑	☐
1803	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 18, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.23m thick.	☑	☐
1804	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 18, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.29m thick.	☑	☐
1805	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 18, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.23m thick.	☑	☐
1806	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 18, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.29m thick.	☑	☐
1807	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 18, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.23m thick.	☑	☐
1808	Natural	Loose mid yellow orange sandy sand 0.52m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 19

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9822836674 Ref. 2: SP9822836671

Reason: Test Pit for the collection of worked flint and flint debitage. Located in an area of flint scatters identified by Surface Collection Survey.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1900	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 19, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.30m thick.	☑	☐
1901	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 19, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.24m thick.	☑	☐
1902	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 19, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.30m thick, containing medieval pottery and burnt flint.	☑	☑
1903	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 19, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.24m thick.	☑	☐
1904	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 19, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.30m thick, containing Early medieval pottery.	☑	☑
1905	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 19, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.24m thick, containing Early-Middle Iron Age pottery.	☑	☑
1906	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty silt Test pit 19, quadrant D. 0.30m thick.	☑	☐
1907	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test pit 19, quadrant D. 0.24m thick.	☑	☐
1908	Natural	Loose mid yellow orange sandy sand 0.54m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 20

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9823136697 Ref. 2: SP9823136697

Reason: Test Pit for the collection of worked flint and flint debitage. Located in an area of flint scatters identified by Surface Collection Survey.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2000	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 20, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.29m thick.	☑	☐
2001	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 20, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.27m thick, containing sherds of Early-Middle Saxon pottery.	☑	☑
2002	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test P it 20, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.29m thick.	☑	☐
2003	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 20, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.27m thick, containing Late medieval pottery and Post-medieval CBM (roof tile).	☑	☑
2004	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 20, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.29m thick, containing one fragment of Post-medieval CBM (roof tile).	☑	☑
2005	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 20, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.27m thick, containing modern land drain.	☑	☑
2006	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 20, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.29m thick.	☑	☐
2007	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 20, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.27m thick, containing medieval pottery and Post-medieval CBM.	☑	☑
2008	Natural	Loose dark yellow green sandy sand 0.56m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 21

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9823836695 Ref. 2: SP9823836693

Reason: Test Pit for the collection of worked flint and flint debitage. Located in an area of flint scatters identified by Surface Collection Survey.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2100	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 21, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.36m thick, containing burnt stone and Post-medieval pottery.	☑	☑
2101	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 21, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.24m thick, containing burnt stone, Post-medieval pottery and CBM.	☑	☑
2102	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 21, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.36m thick, containing Post-medieval CBM (roof tile).	☑	☑
2103	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 21, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.24m thick, contained one sherd of Post-medieval pottery.	☑	☑
2104	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 21, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.36m thick, containing burnt stone, Post-medieval CBM (roof tile) and pottery.	☑	☑
2105	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 21, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.24m thick, containing fragments of Post-medieval CBM (roof tile).	☑	☑
2106	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 21, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.36m thick, containing fragments of Post-medieval CBM (roof tile).	☑	☑
2107	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown silty sand Test Pit 21, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.24m thick, containing Post-medieval CBM (roof tile).	☑	☑
2108	Natural	Loose dark yellow green sandy sand 0.60m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 22

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.9 m. Max: 0.9 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9825836689 Ref. 2: SP9825836686

Reason: Test Pit for the collection of worked flint and flint debitage. Located in an area of flint scatters identified by Surface Collection Survey.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2200	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 22, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.50m thick, contained fragments of Post-medieval CBM (roof tile).**	☑	☑
2201	**Colluvium**	**Friable mid orange brown silty sand Test Pit 22, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.40m thick, containing animal bone, two iron objects and fragments of Post-medieval CBM.**	☑	☑
2202	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 22, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.50m thick.**	☑	☐
2203	**Colluvium**	**Friable mid orange brown silty sand moderate flecks charcoal Test Pit 22, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.40m thick, containing fragments of Post-medieval CBM (roof tile).**	☑	☑
2204	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test pit 22, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.50m thick, containing burnt flint, unidentified pottery and fragments of Post-medieval CBM (roof tile).**	☑	☑
2205	**Colluvium**	**Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional medium stones Test Pit 22, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.40m thick, containing animal bone, medieval pottery and fragments of Post-medieval CBM.**	☑	☑
2206	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 22, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.50m thick, containing Post-medieval CBM (roof tile).**	☑	☑
2207	**Colluvium**	**Friable mid orange brown silty silt moderate flecks charcoal Test Pit 22, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.40m thick, containing late medieval / Post-medieval floor tile.**	☑	☑
2208	**Natural**	**Loose light orange brown sandy sand 0.90m below ground level.**	☑	☐
2209	**Pit**	**Circular profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min length 1.2m, min breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.24m Test Pit 22. The feature was 0.90m below ground level.**	☑	☐
2210	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay sand moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	☑	☐
2211	**Posthole**	**Oval NE-SW profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max length 0.4m, max breadth 0.36m, max depth 0.17m**	☑	☐
2212	Fill	Friable light grey brown silty sand moderate medium stones The deposit was 0.03m thick.	☑	☐
2213	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay sand The deposit was 0.14m thick.	☑	☐

Trench: 23

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9826536682 Ref. 2: SP9826636679

Reason: Test Pit for the collection of worked flint and flint debitage. Located in an area of flint scatters identified by Surface Collection Survey.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2300	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 23, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.37m thick containing Post-medieval CBM (roof tile).	☑	☑
2301	Subsoil	Compact dark orange brown silty sand occasional medium stones Test Pit 23, quadrant A. The deposit was 0.38m thick, containing flint, Post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe and CBM (roof tile).	☑	☑
2302	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 23, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.37m thick.	☑	☐
2303	Subsoil	Compact dark orange brown silty sand occasional medium stones Test Pit 22, quadrant B. The deposit was 0.28m thick, containing medieval pottery and Post-medieval CBM.	☑	☑
2304	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 23, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.37m thick, containing Post-medieval CBM.	☑	☑
2305	Subsoil	Compact dark orange brown silty sand occasional medium stones Test Pit 23, quadrant C. The deposit was 0.38m thick containing late medieval pottery.	☑	☑
2306	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sand Test Pit 23, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.37m thick containing a worked flint and Post-medieval pottery.	☑	☑
2307	Subsoil	Compact dark orange brown silty sand occasional medium stones Test Pit 23, quadrant D. The deposit was 0.38m thick containing a worked flint, unidentified pottery and Post-medieval CBM.	☑	☑
2308	Natural	Friable mid yellow white sandy sand 0.75m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 24
Max Dimensions: Length: 60.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9676636871 Ref. 2: SP9676136811
Reason: Trench to evaluate geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2400	Ploughsoil	Firm light grey brown silty clay 0.30m thick.	☑	☐
2401	Subsoil	Firm light blue orange silty clay 0.20m thick and 0.30m below ground level.	☑	☐
2402	Natural	Firm light blue grey silty clay 0.50m below ground level.	☑	☐
2403	Natural	Friable light orange yellow sand natural underlying natural clay layer (2402). 0.50m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 25
Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.6 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9646236010 Ref. 2: SP9642335967
Reason: Trench to evaluate geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2500	Ploughsoil	Loose light orange brown sandy silt 0.35m thick.	☑	☐
2501	Subsoil	Loose mid brown orange silty sand occasional small stones 0.25m thick and 0.35 below ground level.	☑	☐
2502	Natural	Loose mid orange yellow sand 0.60m below ground level.	☑	☐
2503	Natural	Loose dark grey green silty sand 0.60m below ground level. Very waterlogged.	☑	☐
2504	Treethrow	Irregular NW-SE profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min length 2.m, max breadth 1.15m, max depth 0.8m	☑	☐
2505	Fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand 0.40m thick and 0.60m below ground level.	☑	☐
2506	Fill	Loose dark brown black silty peat occasional small stones 0.42m thick and 0.60m below ground level.	☑	☐

Trench: 26
Max Dimensions: Length: 59.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.94 m. Max: 0.94 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9619935765 Ref. 2: SP9622535711
Reason: To investigate blank area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2600	Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty sand 0.39m thick.	☑	☐
2601	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal 0.55m thick and 0.39m below ground level.	☑	☐
2602	Natural	Friable light yellow orange silty sand 0.94m below ground level.	☑	☐
2603	Pit	Circular NW-SE profile: concave dimensions: min length 1.3m, min breadth 0.54m, min depth 0.6m Modern rubbish pit.	☑	☐
2604	Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand at least 0.60m thick, 0.94m below ground level. The deposit contained modern artefacts including blue and white china, iron nails, CBM, clinker, glass and plastic. These artefacts were recorded on site but not retained.	☑	☐

6.3 Appendix 3: Artefact Summary

6.3.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced an artefact assemblage comprising mainly pottery and roof tile, the majority deriving from test pits in Field G (**Table 1**). The material was scanned to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range.

Field	Tr.	Feature	Type	Context	Spot date*	Pottery	Other artefacts
D	**04**	403	Ditch	404	Post-medieval		Clay pipe (3g); roof tile (21g)
E1	**06**	603	Ditch	604	Early-middle Iron Age	1:1	
E	**13**	1301	Ploughsoil	1301	Modern		Brick (2539g); roof tile (365g)
		1313	Ditch	1314	Early-middle Iron Age	5:15	
		1315	Pit	1316	Early-middle Iron Age	9:32	
		1321	Ditch	1322	Early-middle Iron Age	9:59	Burnt flint (36g); vessel glass (4g)
		1323	Ditch	1324	Early-middle Iron Age	1:4	
G	**TP14**	1400	Ploughsoil	1400	Post-medieval	1:3	Roof tile (16g)
		1401	Subsoil	1401	Early-middle Saxon	11:69	
		1402	Ploughsoil	1402	Post-medieval	1:10	Roof tile (7g); worked flint (6g)
		1403	Subsoil	1403	Early-middle Saxon	2:19	Burnt stone (37g)
		1404	Ploughsoil	1404	Post-medieval	1:2	Roof tile (27g)
		1405	Subsoil	1405	Post-medieval		Roof tile (8g); worked flint (2g)
		1407	Subsoil	1407	Early-middle Iron Age	3:23	
	TP15	1501	Subsoil	1501	Post-medieval	2:45	
		1502	Ploughsoil	1502	Post-medieval		Roof tile (14g)
		1503	Subsoil	1503	-		Worked flint (28g); coal (3g)
		1505	Subsoil	1505	Modern	3:20	Roof tile (17g)
		1507	Subsoil	1507	Post-medieval	1:10	Roof tile (51g); animal bone (4g)
	TP16	1601	Subsoil	1601	Post-medieval	3:8	Roof tile (121g); clay pipe (5g); iron nails (12g); fired clay (74g); vessel glass (1g)
		1603	Subsoil	1603	Post-medieval	1:1	Roof tile (20g); clay pipe (2g); fired clay (75g)
		1604	Ploughsoil	1604	Post-medieval		Roof tile (109g)
		1605	Subsoil	1605	Post-medieval	3:25	Roof tile (49g); clay pipe (13g); burnt flint (18g)
		1607	Subsoil	1607	Post-medieval	1:4	Roof tile (45g); vessel glass (1g)
	TP17	1701	Subsoil	1701	Late medieval	1:3	Clay pipe (4g); ferrous slag (6g)
		1703	Subsoil	1703	Late medieval	1:5	
		1705	Subsoil	1705	Early medieval	1:2	
		1707	Subsoil	1707	Early-middle Iron Age	1:1	Worked flint (1g)
	TP18	1801	Subsoil	1801	Early medieval	2:9	
	TP19	1902	Ploughsoil	1902	Medieval	1:4	Burnt flint (11g)
		1904	Subsoil	1904	Early medieval	1:15	
		1905	Subsoil	1905	Early-middle Iron Age	2:24	
	TP20	2001	Subsoil	2001	Early-middle Saxon	4:10	
		2003	Subsoil	2003	Post-medieval	1:13	Roof tile (17g)
		2004	Ploughsoil	2004	Post-medieval		Roof tile (5g)
		2005	Subsoil	2005	Modern		Land drain (10g)
		2007	Subsoil	2007	Post-medieval	4:22	Roof tile (76g)
	TP21	2100	Ploughsoil	2100	Post-medieval	1:4	
		2101	Subsoil	2101	Post-medieval	2:11	Roof tile (32g)
		2102	Ploughsoil	2102	Post-medieval		Roof tile (6g)
		2103	Subsoil	2103	Post-medieval	1:20	
		2104	Ploughsoil	2104	Post-medieval	1:8	Roof tile (9g)
		2105	Subsoil	2105	Post-medieval		Roof tile (18g)
		2106	Ploughsoil	2106	Post-medieval		Roof tile (17g)
		2107	Subsoil	2107	Post-medieval		Roof tile (24g)
	TP22	2200	Ploughsoil	2200	Post-medieval		Roof tile (18g)
		2201	Colluvium	2201	Post-medieval		Roof tile (92g); animal bone (3g); iron strip fragment (12g)
		2203	Colluvium	2203	Post-medieval		Roof tile (70g)

		2204	Ploughsoil	2204	Post-medieval	2:2	Roof tile (10g); burnt flint (19g)
		2205	Colluvium	2205	Post-medieval	2:20	Roof tile (102g); animal bone (26g)
		2206	Ploughsoil	2206	Post-medieval		Roof tile (3g)
		2207	Colluvium	2207	Late/post-medieval		Floor tile (174g)
	TP23	2300	Ploughsoil	2300	Post-medieval		Roof tile (4g)
		2301	Subsoil	2301	Post-medieval	1:16	Roof tile (34g); clay pipe (3g); worked flint (1g)
		2303	Subsoil	2303	Modern	1:10	Roof tile (13g); land drain (15g)
		2304	Ploughsoil	2304	Post-medieval		Roof tile (17g)
		2305	Subsoil	2305	Late medieval	2:7	
		2306	Ploughsoil	2306	Post-medieval	1:3	Worked flint (11g)
		2307	Subsoil	2307	-	2:2	Roof tile (8g); worked flint (20g)

* - spot date based on date of latest artefact in context

Table 1: Artefact summary by trench/test pit and context

6.3.2 Pottery

A total of 93 pottery sherds weighing 551g was recovered. These were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. Sherds are small (average weight 6g) and are generally abraded, particularly those deriving from ploughsoil and subsoil. Twenty-five fabric types were identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, held by Albion Archaeology, and are listed below (**Table 2**) in chronological order.

Iron Age

Thirty-two hand-made sherds (171g) of early-middle Iron Age date (*c*. 650-400 BC) were recovered, the majority deriving from features in Trench 13 (ditches [313], [321], [323], and pit [315]). Fabrics types comprise a range of predominantly sand and organic/sand tempered wares, characteristic of the period. No diagnostic forms occur. One sherd (6g) of grog-tempered, late Iron Age pottery derived from Test Pit 14.

Saxon

Eleven undiagnostic, hand-made, sand tempered sherds (61g) datable to the Early to Middle Saxon period (*c.* 400-850 AD) were recovered from Test Pits 14 and 20. One sherd has incised linear decoration, and four sherds deriving from one vessel are burnished.

Medieval

Test Pits 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23 yielded a total of nineteen medieval sherds (107g). The majority are of 12th-13th century date, and, with the exception of one shelly sherd, all are sand tempered. Eight late medieval sherds of 14th-15th century date were also present. Diagnostic forms are represented by a possible lid.

Post-medieval and modern

Nineteen post-medieval and two modern pottery sherds (total weight 180g) derived entirely from Field G (Test Pits 14, 15, 16, 21 and 23). They mainly comprise undiagnostic glazed and slip-decorated earthenwares of 17th-18th century date.

Fabric type	Common name	Total Sherd No.	Context/Sherd No.
Early-Middle Iron Age			
Type F19	Sand and organic	**20**	(1316):9, (1322):6, (1407):2, (1707):1, (1905):2
Type F28	Fine sand	**7**	(1314):3, (1322):2, (1324):1, (1407):1
Type F29	Coarse sand	**1**	(1322):1
Type F03	Grog and sand	**2**	(1314):2
Type F	Non-specific Iron Age	**2**	(604):1, (1403):1
Late Iron Age			
Type F06B	Medium grog	**1**	(1401):1
Early-Middle Saxon			
Type A16	Mixed coarse quartz	**3**	(1403):1, (2001):2
Type A18	Fine quartz	**5**	(1401):5
Type A19	Quartz and organic	**2**	(2001):2
Type A32	Red quartz	**1**	(1401):1
Medieval			
Type B07	Shell	**1**	(1404):1
Type C01	Sand	**3**	(1801):1, (1904):1, (2205):1
Type C04	Coarse sand	**2**	(1705):1, (2303):1
Type C05	Sand (red margins)	**3**	(2007):3
Type C53	Sand (pasty)	**1**	(1801):1
Type C71	Sand (buff-grey cored)	**1**	(1902):1
Late medieval			
Type E01	Reduced sand	**4**	(1701):1, (1703):1, (2305):2
Late medieval/early post-medieval			
Type E03	Smooth sand	**4**	(1501):1, (2007):1, (2003):1, (2205):1
Post-medieval			
Type P01	Glazed red earthenware	**8**	(1501):1, (1605):1, (2100):1, (2101):2, (2103):1, (2301):1, (2306):1
Type P03	Black-glazed earthenware	**2**	(1507):1, (2104):1
Type P06	Fine slip-decorated earthenware	**2**	(1505):1, (1601):1
Type P14	Blackware	**6**	(1402):1, (1601):1, (1603):1, (1605):2, (1607):1
Type P	Non-specific post-medieval	**1**	(1601):1
Modern			
Type P38	Creamware	**2**	(1505):2
UNID	Undatable	**9**	(1400):1, (1401):4, (2204):2, (2307):2

Table 2: Pottery type series

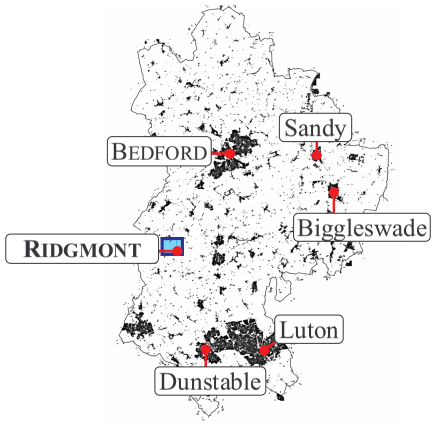
6.3.3 Brick and tile

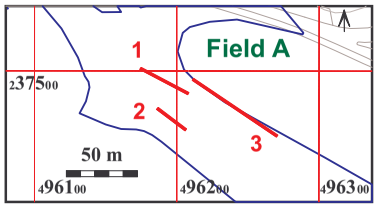
Forty sand tempered pieces of late medieval/post-medieval flat roof tile, eighteen brick fragments and four pieces of pantile (total weight 3.9kg), deriving mainly from Test Pits 13-16 and 20-23 were recovered. The fill of ditch [403] yielded a single piece of flat roof tile. The fragments have an average weight of 64g and are generally abraded. A piece of probable late/post-medieval floor tile (174g) derived from colluvium (2207), Test Pit 22. Two pieces of modern land drain (25g) were recovered from Test Pits 20 and 23.

6.3.4 Other artefacts

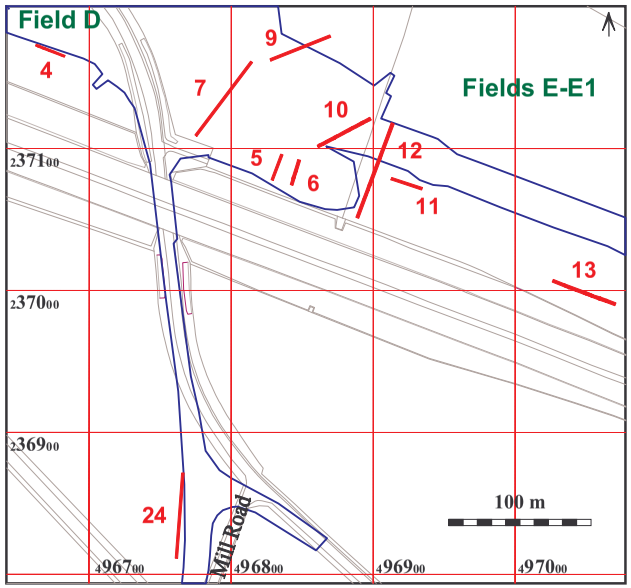
Five clay tobacco pipe stem fragments and a complete bowl (total weight 30g) were recovered from Test Pits 16, 17 and 23, and a single piece from post-medieval ditch [403]. Stem bore diameters range between 2.4-3mm, suggesting a late 17th century date for the fragments.

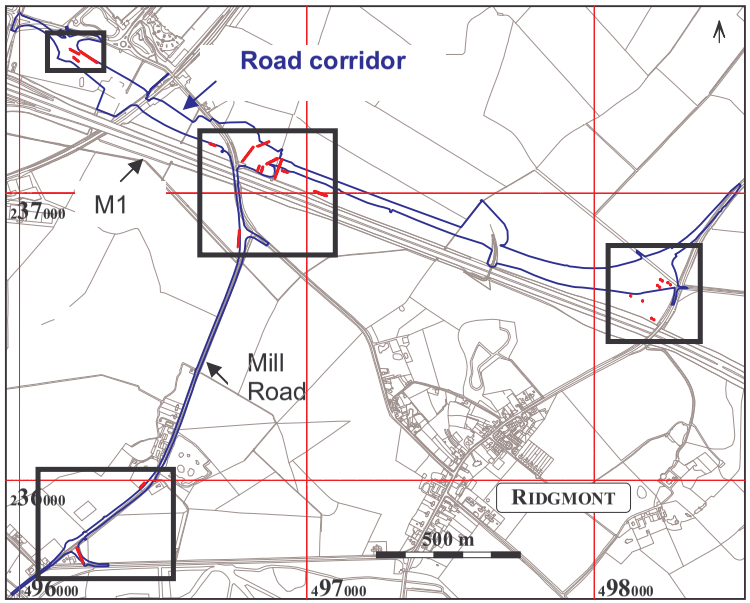
Test Pits 14, 15, 17 and 23 yielded eleven pieces of worked flint (69g), comprising nine waste flakes and two possible unfinished or damaged scrapers. The fill of Iron Age ditch [1321] yielded four pieces of heat affected, unworked flint (36g), and a further nine pieces (48g) derived from Test Pits 16, 19 and 22.

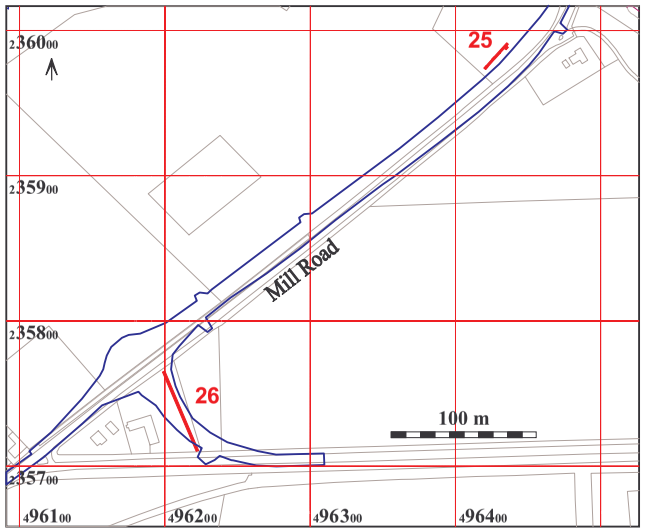




Trenches 1-3 not yet excavated.
See forthcoming report







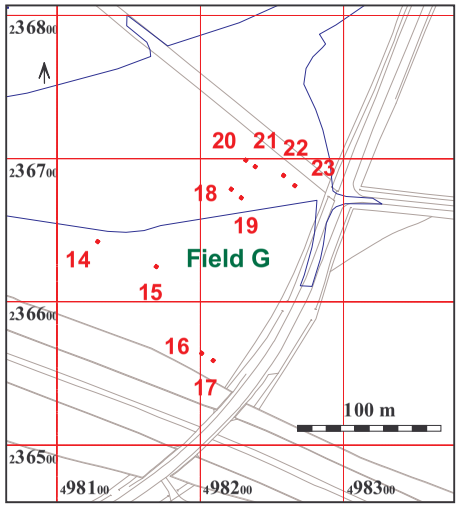
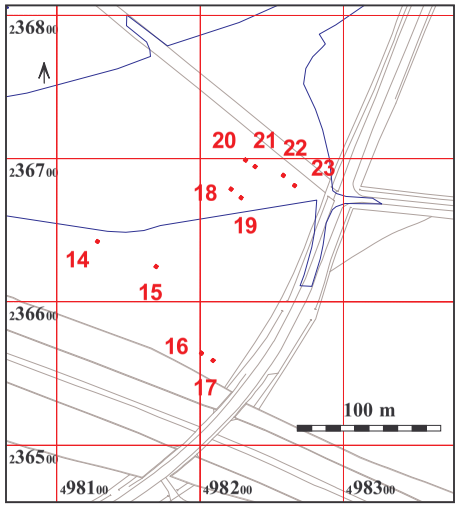
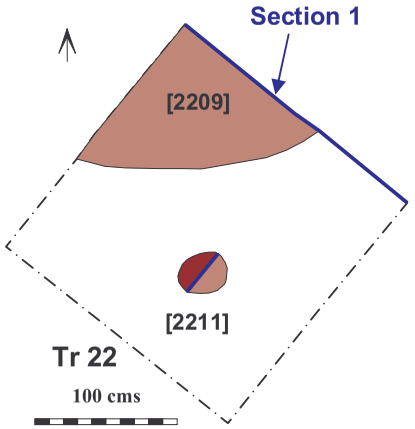


Figure 1: Site location map



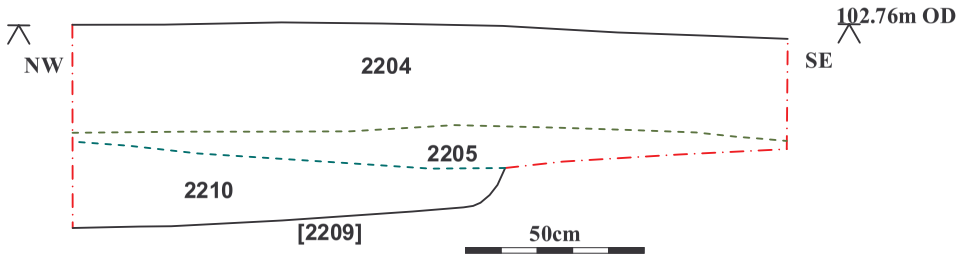
Test Pit location map



Archaeological Feature

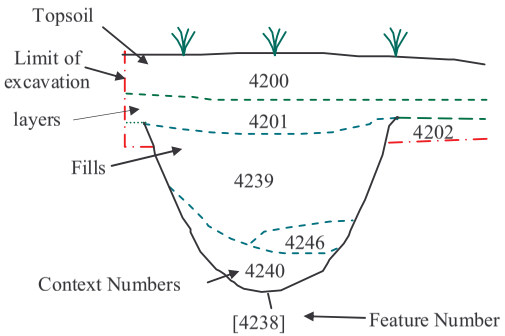
Archaeological Feature; excavated segment

Plan of Trench 22



Section 1

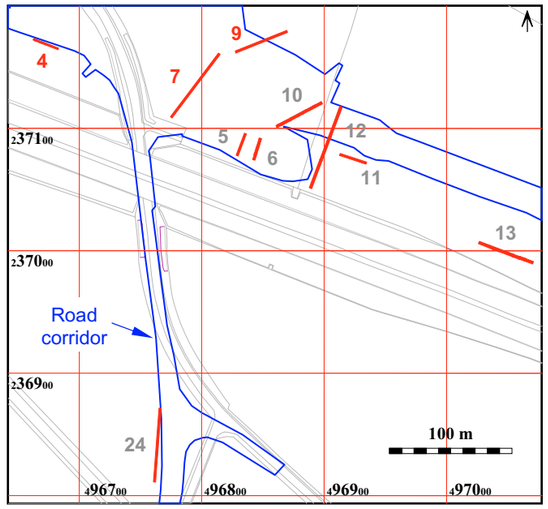
Key to Section Drawings

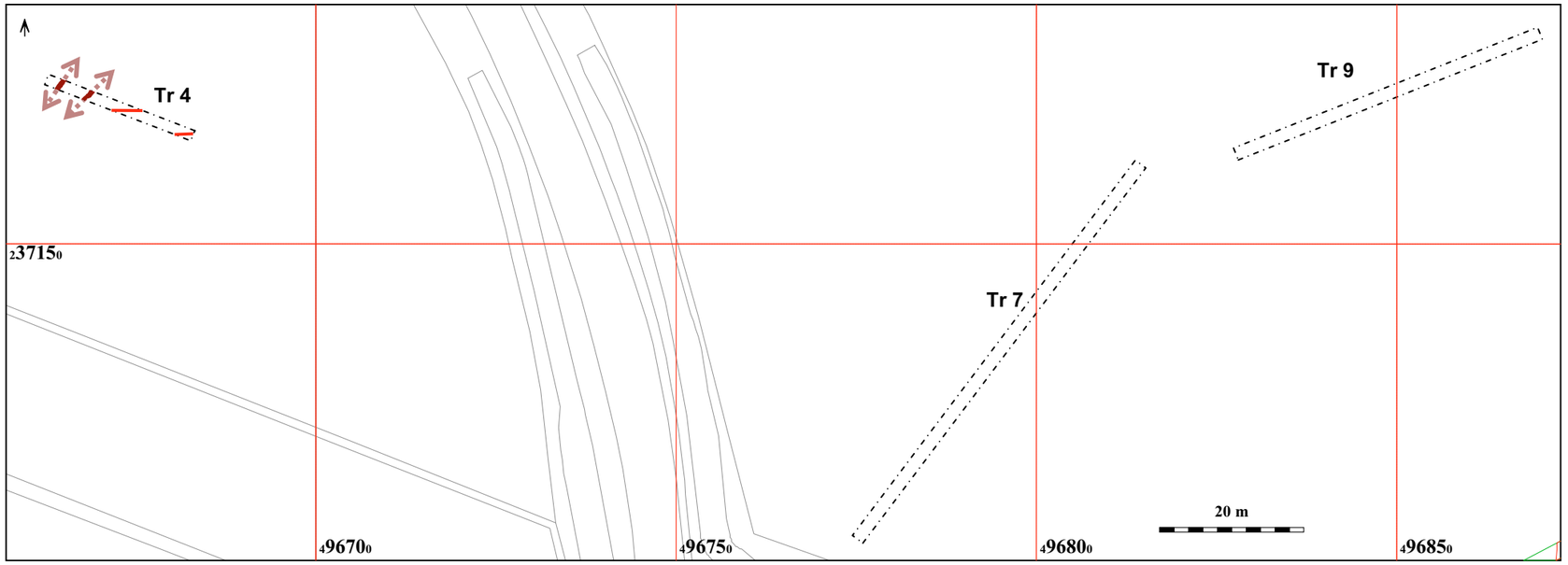


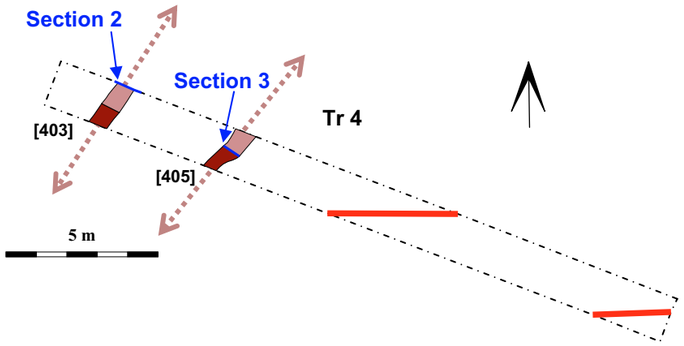
Photograph 1: Pit [2209] looking NE. Scales 1m and 40cm

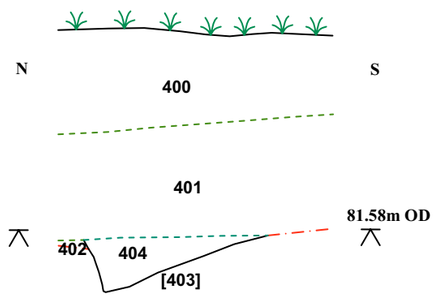
Photograph 2: Pit [2211] looking NW. Scale 25cm

Figure 2: Test Pit location and all features plan

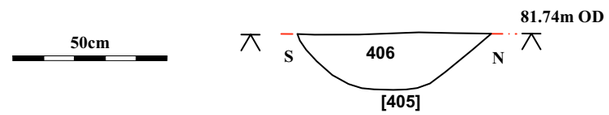




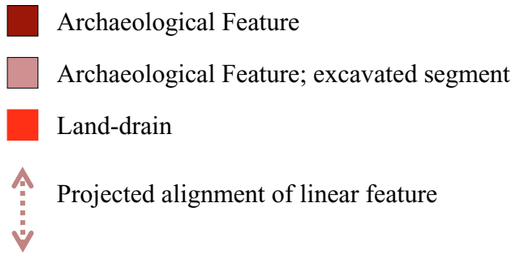




Section 2



Section 3



Key to Section Drawings

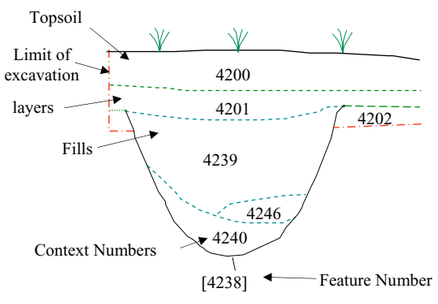
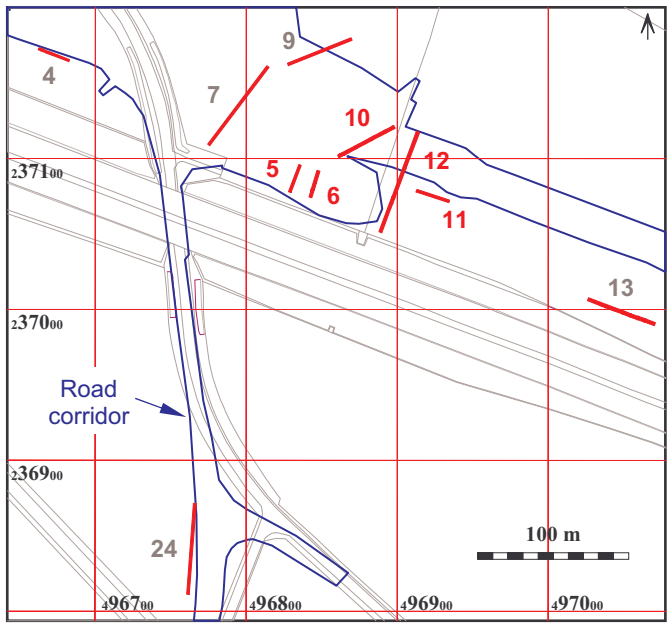
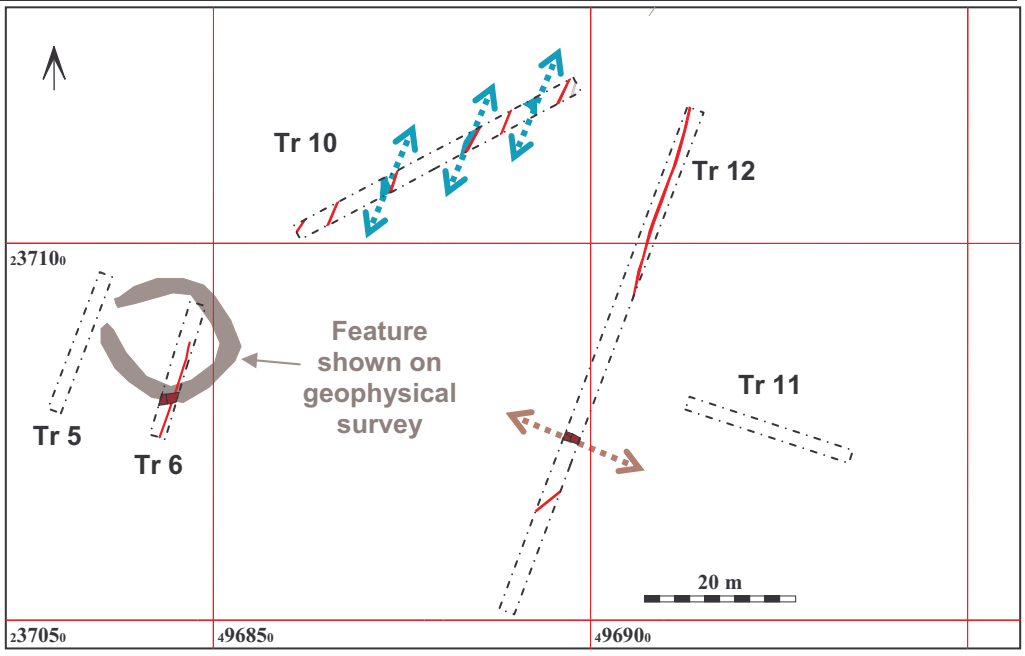
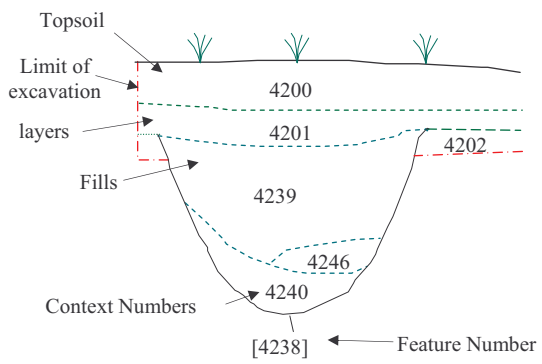


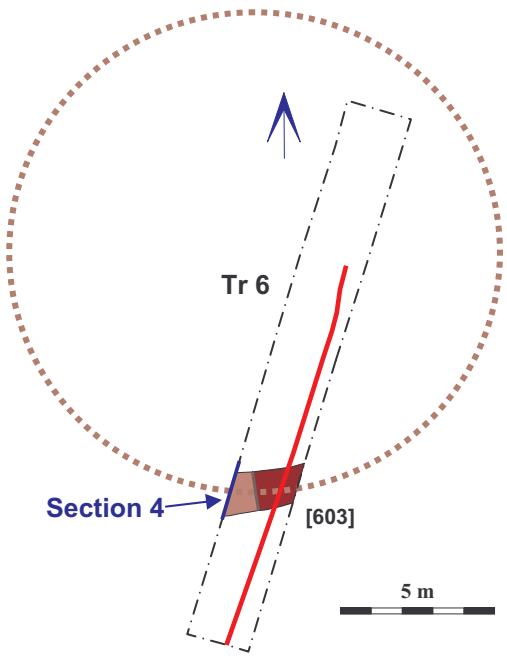
Figure 3: Trenches 4, 7, and 9

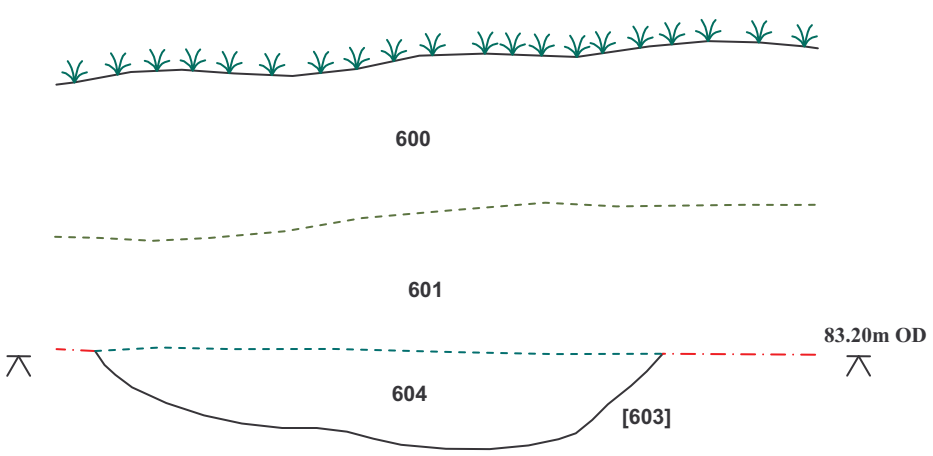




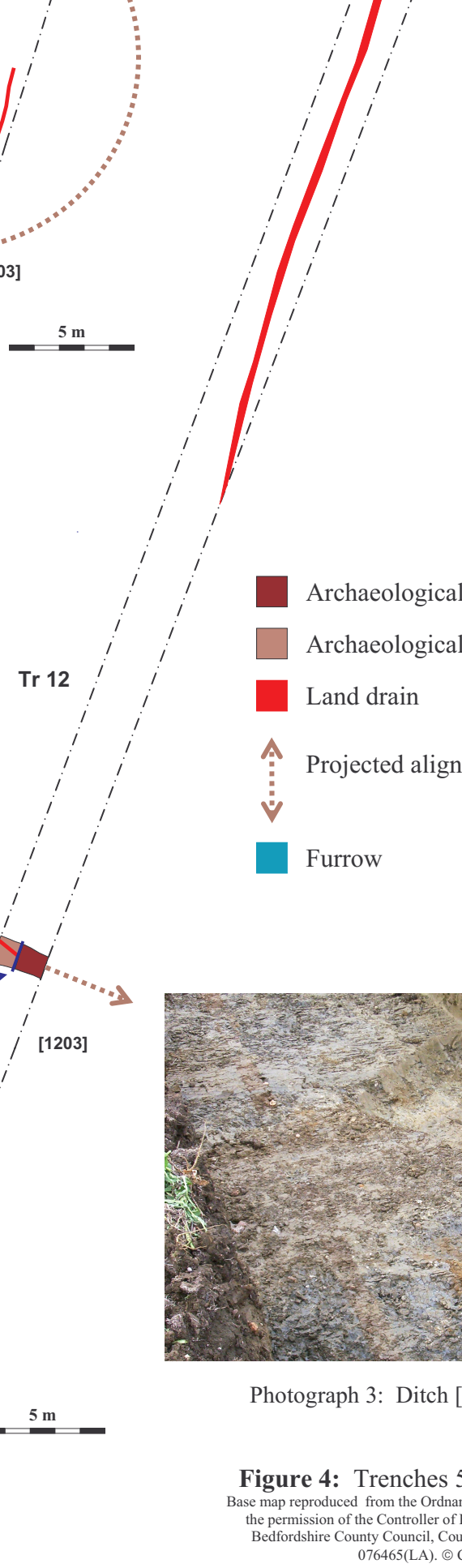
Key to Section Drawings

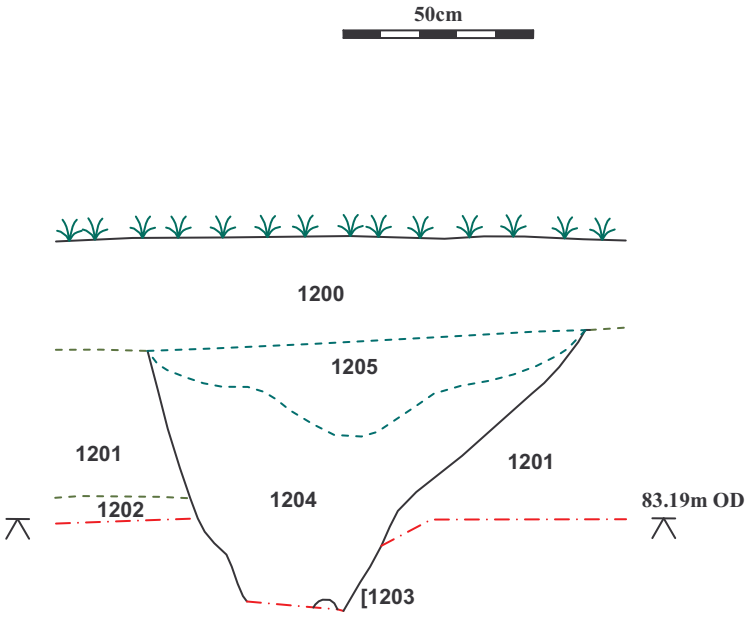




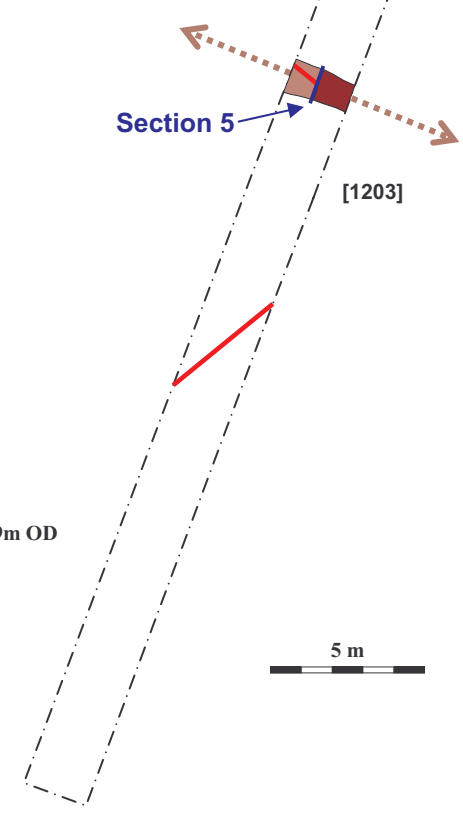


Section 4



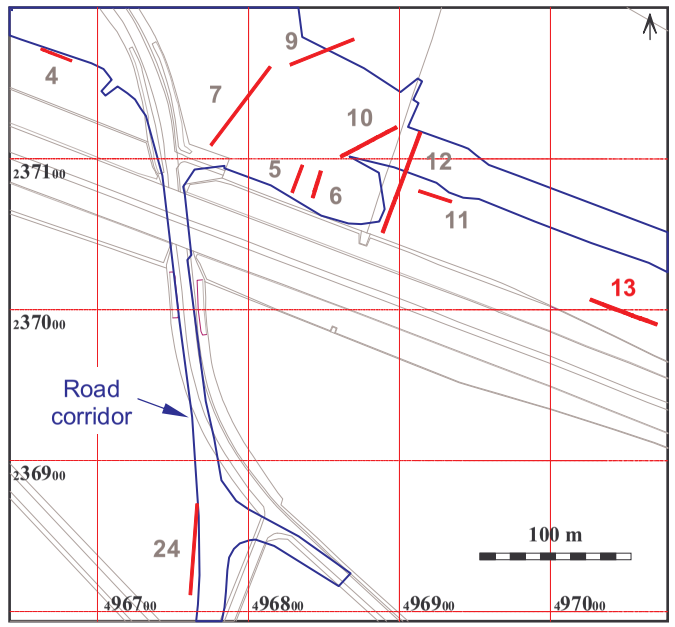


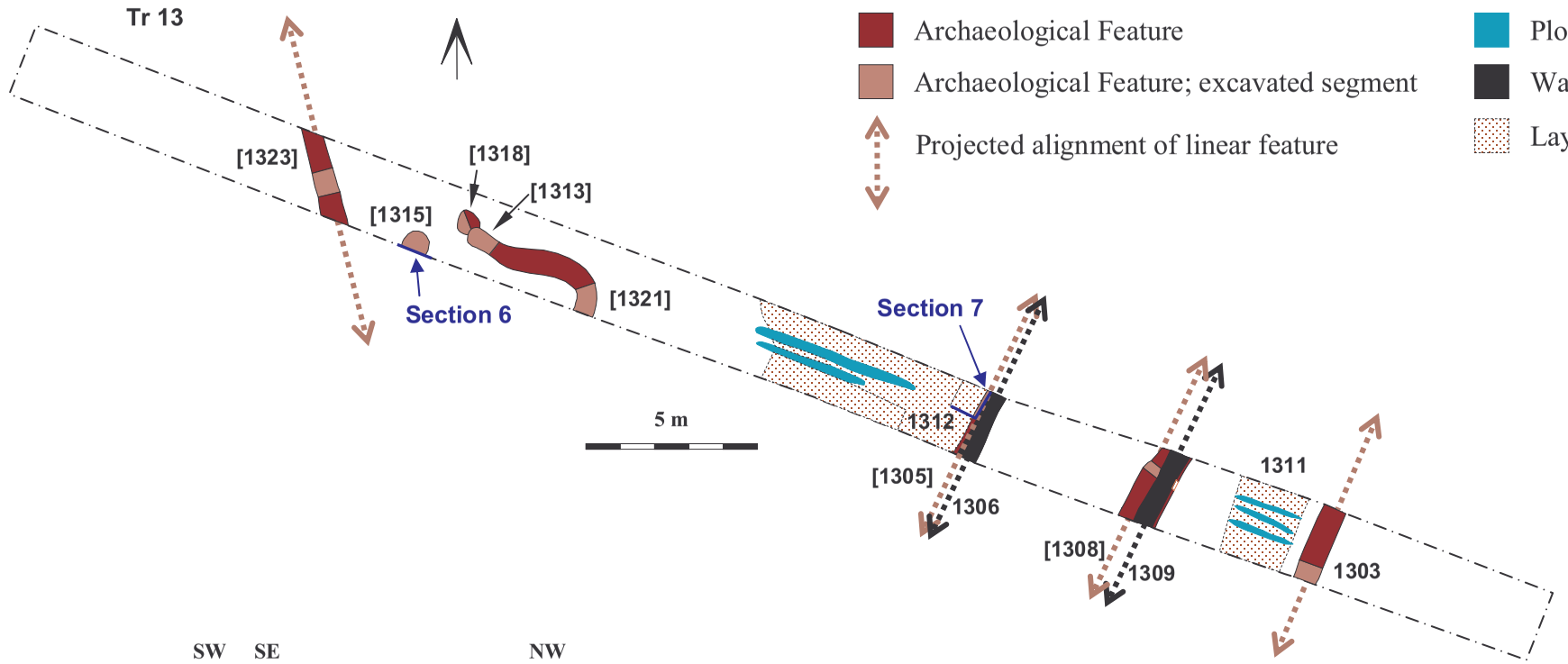
Section 5

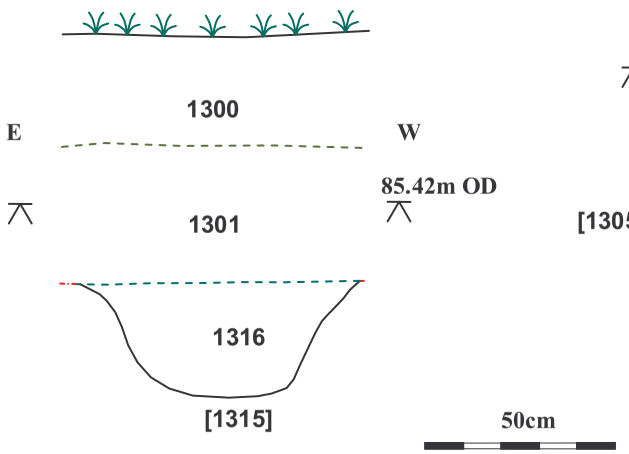


Photograph 3: Ditch [603] looking SW.

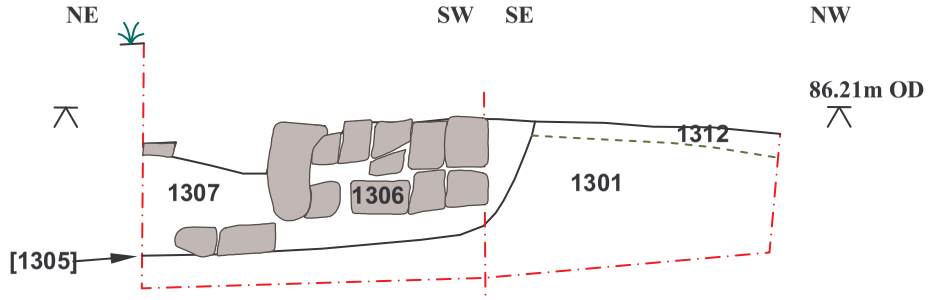
Figure 4: Trenches 5, 6, 10, 11, 12 and 24





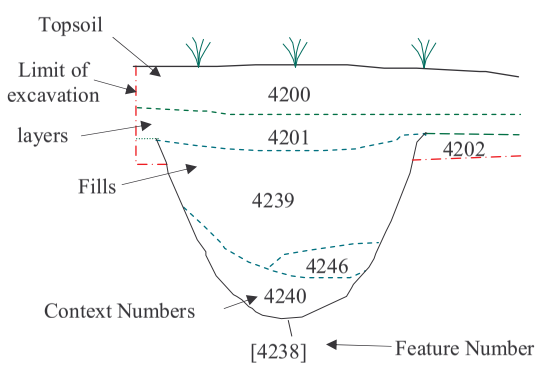


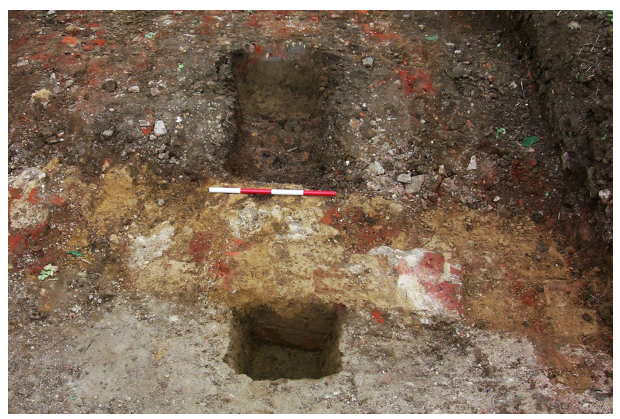
Section 6



Section 7

Key to Section Drawings

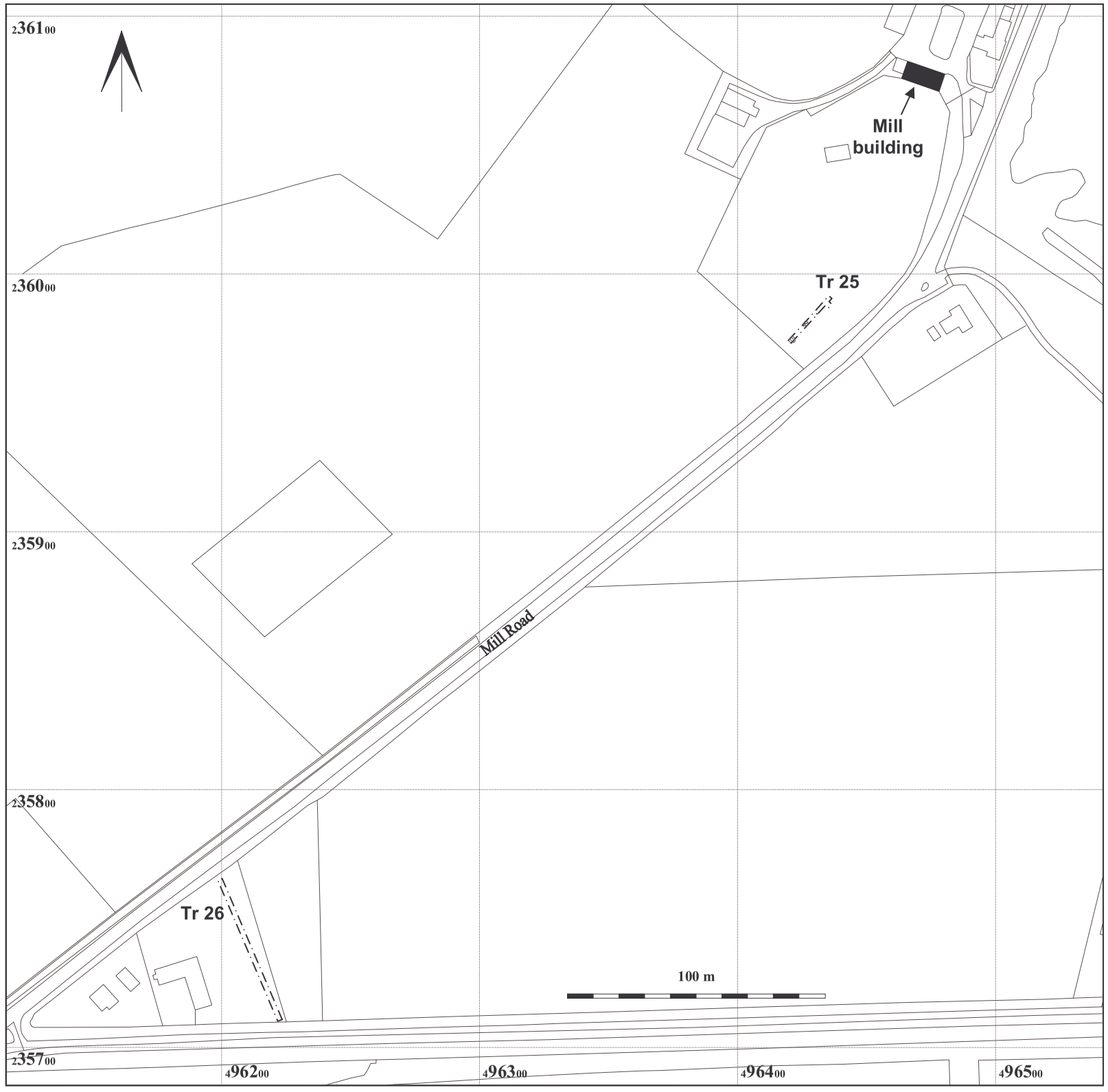


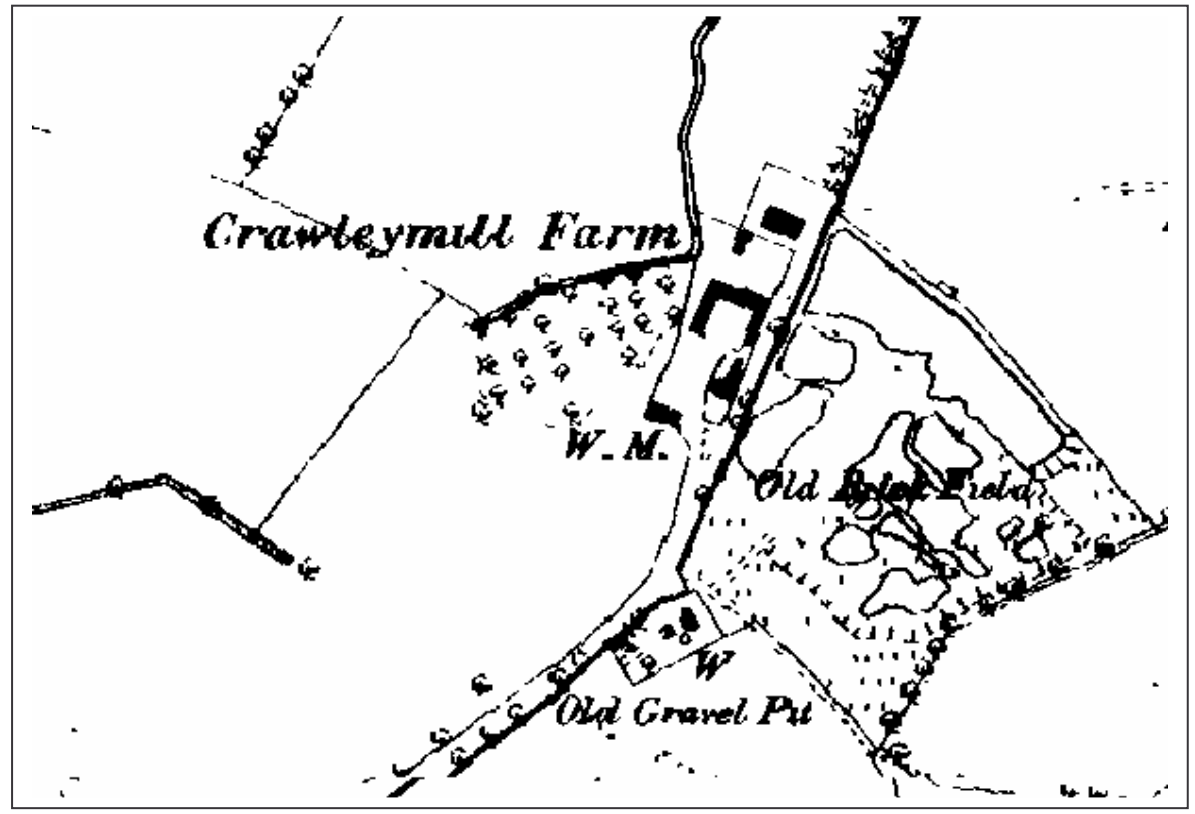


Photograph 4: Wall 1309 looking NW. Scale 40cm

Photograph 5: Ditch [1323] looking NW. Scale 40cm

Figure 5: Trench 13





Detail of the mill as shown on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891 – note no detail into south of water mill (W. M.)

Figure 6: Trenches 25 and 26