Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

A5 – M1 Link Road, Dunstable Northern Bypass
Bedfordshire

Trial Trench Evaluation

November – December 2007

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April 2008

Report 08/172

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QUALITY CONTROL

Issue Version		Print name	Signed	Date
2	Checked by	A Mudd		
	Verified by	P Chapman		
	Approved by	A Chapman		

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project name	A5-M1 Link Road, Dunstable Northern Bypass
Short description (250 words maximum)	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on land proposed for the A5-M1 Dunstable Northern Bypass. Background levels of possible Bronze Age activity were present, but most of the remains relate to the mid-late Iron Age (4th century BC onwards), probably extending into the 1st century AD. The focus of activity was on the western end of the route where ditches, gullies and pits indicated the presence of Iron Age and early Roman enclosures, probably relating to small rural settlements. Other more diffuse remains of similar date were found at the eastern end of the route.
Project type	Trial excavation
Site status	None
Previous work	DBA/Fieldwalking/Geophysics
Current Land use	Arable fields
Future work	To be advised
Monument type/ period	Bronze Age/Iron Age/Roman
Significant finds	Prehistoric pottery
PROJECT LOCATION	
County	Bedfordshire
Site address	Thorn Farm/Chalton Cross Farm
Study area	10 ha approx.
OS Easting & Northing	TL 0203 2586
Height OD	*c* 104m OD
PROJECT CREATORS	
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology
Project brief originator	
Project Design originator	Scott Wilson Ltd
Director/Supervisor	Adrian Burrow, Northamptonshire Archaeology
Project Manager	Sean Steadman for Scott Wilson Andy Mudd for Northamptonshire Archaeology
Sponsor or funding body	Scott Wilson
PROJECT DATE	
Start date	November 2007
End date	December 2007

ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Content**
Physical		Pottery, animal bone & environmental floats/fine residues
Paper		Site trench record, photographic record, plans, section drawings, levels & client report
Digital		GPS plans/Client Report

BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)
Title	
Serial title & volume	Client report 07/172
Author(s)	A. Burrow
Page numbers	
Date	25/1/08

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A5-M1 LINK ROAD, DUNSTABLE NORTHERN BYPASS
BEDFORDSHIRE

TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION
NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2007

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in November-December 2007 on land proposed for the A5-M1 Link (Dunstable Northern Bypass). Twenty-nine trenches were excavated within the area of land take, revealing a low to moderate intensity of occupation from the earlier prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods. Background levels of possible Bronze Age activity were present, but most of the remains relate to the mid-late Iron Age (4th century BC onwards) until the 1st century AD. The focus of activity was on the western side of the route where ditches, gullies and pits indicated the presence of Iron Age and early Roman enclosures, probably relating to small rural settlements. More scattered remains, of a similar date, were present at the eastern end of the route. Some medieval, post-medieval and undated ditches were also present. The pottery, faunal and botanical remains, and other finds are assessed. The regional significance of these results is also appraised.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by Scott Wilson, acting on behalf of their client Costain-Carillion Joint Venture (CCJV), to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation along the route of the proposed A5-M1 Link Road, Bedfordshire (centred on NGR TL 0203 2586: Fig 1). These works form part of the Detailed Assessment stage of the DMRB Cultural Heritage and Environmental Assessment Surveys.

The work was undertaken to meet the requirements of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Scott Wilson for the Highways Agency (Scott Wilson 2007). This was later modified in terms of the scope of works through a variation issued by CCJV and Scott Wilson in October 2007.

The works were designed to investigate the potential archaeological features identified in an earlier geophysical survey (NA 2007a; 2008) in order to inform the preparation of the Environmental Statement for the scheme.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and topography

The route of the proposed bypass lies on agricultural land approximately 1 km north of the town of Dunstable and forms an arc joining the A5 trunk road to the M1 motorway between junctions 11 and 12. On the western (A5) side, the land is flat, maintaining a consistent level at *c* 104m OD. On the east (M1) side the elevation is between 120-130m OD, with only the fields around Chalton Cross Farm being on sloping ground. All fields contained winter cereal or oil seed rape crops. Land divisions are marked by modern drainage ditches and hedgerows. The site occupies the mixed Chiltern foreland region, an area of considerable geological variation between the Chiltern chalklands and the claylands north of Toddington.

2.2 Archaeological background

Stages 1 and 2 of the DMRB Cultural Heritage Assessment were carried out by Oxford Archaeology between 2002 and 2004. Walkover surveys were undertaken by Scott Wilson as part of the detailed assessment of both proposed route corridors (Highways Agency 2007, references therein) following a desk-based assessment on these related options. Various fieldwalking surveys previously undertaken by the Manshead Archaeological Society of Dunstable, coincide with the proposed route.

In 2006 Scott Wilson Ltd carried out desk-based research pertaining to the Thorn Farm burial ground; a small cemetery of a Baptist Chapel established in the18th century (Scott Wilson 2007).

Following consideration of the results of the previous work, Northamptonshire Archaeology were commissioned in 2007 to carry out a detailed magnetometer survey of the route. This work was undertaken between April and December 2007 (NA 2008). Following submission of the results from most of the land (NA 2007a), it was proposed to excavate 30 trenches targeted on identified geophysical anomalies and also in other areas.

3 OBJECTIVES

This evaluation was conducted to provide information to contribute towards informed decisions within the planning process and an enhanced understanding of the potential of the archaeological resource on the site.

The objectives of the programme as set out in the WSI (paragraph 3.3.1) were as follows:

- to identify the presence/absence of buried archaeological remains;
- to determine the nature, depth, extent, character and date of any archaeological deposits and features encountered;
- to determine the condition or state of preservation of any archaeological deposits and features encountered;
- to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
- to test the interpretations of anomalies identified by aerial photographs, geophysical survey and fieldwalking;
- to determine the significance of any archaeological remains present;
- to determine, if possible, the extent of the Thorn Farm Burial Ground (associated with a former Baptist Chapel).

Following the geophysical survey, the precise scope of works were itemised in an e-mail from CCJV (dated 30 Oct. 2007) and are re-iterated below.

Table 1: Scope of evaluation works

	Trench no.	Area (m²)	Trench dimensions	Objective
5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	600	x4, 4m x 25m; x2, 2m x 50m	Investigate sub-circular and rectilinear anomalies detected by geophysical survey
5	7, 8	200	x2, 5m x 20m	Determine extent of Baptist burial ground
6	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	600	x4, 4m x 25m; x2, 2m x 50m	Investigate sub-circular and linear anomalies detected by geophysical survey and cropmarks detected by aerial photography
10	15, 16, 17, 18	400	x2, 5m x 20m; x2, 4m x 25m	Investigate scattered ferrous anomalies detected by geophysical survey
34	19	100	x1, 4m x 25m	Determine survival of historic parish boundary
64	20, 21, 22, 23	400	x2, 4m x 25m; x2, 2m x 50m	Investigate linear and curvilinear anomalies detected by geophysical survey
72	24	100	x1, 4m x 25m	Investigate linear anomaly detected by geophysical survey
81	25, 26, 27, 28	400	x2, 2m x 50m; x2, 4m x 25m	Investigate linear anomalies and areas of possible geological variation
74	29, 30	200	x1, 2m x 50m; x1, 4m x 25m	Investigate linear anomalies and areas of possible geological variation

Due to wet ground conditions, Trench 19 (Field 34) was not excavated. The evaluation therefore comprised the excavation of 29 trenches, each with an area of 100 sq m.

4 METHODOLOGY

Twenty-nine trenches totalling 2900 square metres were excavated across seven fields. These examined linear anomalies detected in the geophysical survey, and other areas of potential – specifically the land closest to the Baptist burial ground (Trenches 7 and 8), and land where other burials had been suspected from other sources, but not confirmed by the geophysical survey (Trenches 15 – 18).

The works were undertaken in accordance with the WSI (Scott Wilson 2007) and an approved detailed Method Statement prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2007b). The excavation of the trenches was conducted using a 13 tonne 360° degree tracked excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machine operation was carried out under continuous archaeological supervision. Trenches were laid out using survey grade GPS equipment (Leica Systems 1200) and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid (OSGB36) and Ordnance Datum. The trenches were machine-excavated

until the first archaeological horizon or the natural substrate was encountered. Each trench and its up-cast were scanned by metal detector following excavation.

Potential archaeological features were cleaned by hand, excavated, photographed, drawn to scale in plan and section and recorded on *pro-forma* registers in accordance with standard Northamptonshire Archaeology practice and as detailed in the WSI (paragraphs 5.7.3-4). Levels were taken across all trenches and related to Ordnance Datum.

Bulk samples of 40 litres were taken from secure contexts representing the sites spatial and chronological range in order to obtain paleo-environmental evidence.

5 TRIAL EXCAVATION RESULTS

The positions of the trenches within the link road corridor are shown in Figures 2-4 with the magnetometer survey plot shown in the background. Individual trench plans showing the archaeological features present are shown in Figures 5-10 and are supplemented by the illustrated excavated sections of significant features in Figures 11 and 12 and Plates 1-8.

All of the features identified and excavated cut the natural silt, clay and gravel substrate, and those with a depth of 0.4m or greater were generally subject to rising ground water during excavation.

Individual trenches are described below. A complete list of contexts is presented in Appendix 1, details of the pottery in Appendix 2, and animal bone data in Appendix 3.

5.1 Field 5 (Fig 2)

Eight trenches (1-8) were located in this field, on the western end of the link-road route. Trenches 1-6 were located to investigate geophysical anomalies which appeared to represent ditches and ditched enclosures of probable later prehistoric or Roman date. The plot of magnetic anomalies (Fig 2) shows a scatter of small enclosures, some linked and others discrete, occupying an area extending for about 250 m in a NE-SW direction. Further north-east, trenches 7-8 were placed to determine the existence and/or location of the chapel burial ground.

The geology in this field was a greyish-white silt with frequent chalk nodules. For the most part, subsoil was absent across the field, appearing only in Trenches 2, 3 and 6. Where it was present, the subsoil comprised a soft mid-grey brown silty clay loam with frequent mixed gravel. In general it was no more than 100mm thick. The topsoil was distributed evenly across the site at a thickness of 260-300mm and was fairly consistent whether the subsoil was present or not. It constituted a firm dark brown-grey clay loam with frequent small mixed gravels.

Trench 1 (Fig 5)

This trench, orientated north-east to south-west, was located to test the south-west extent of the group of probable archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey. It contained several small interrelated curvilinear gullies, [103]/[105]/[107] and [109].

Gullies 103, 105, 107
One or more small gullies were represented by [103], [105] and [107], although the relationships between them were unclear and it is not known what overall form the features had. Very sinuous and irregular in plan, they measured 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep with

shallow, curved profiles. The fills were mid grey silty clays with infrequent small stones and [105] contained an Iron Age pot sherd.

Gully 109
Gully [109] crossed the line of [103] on a north to south alignment, although no it was not clear whether it cut it. It measured 0.88m wide in plan and was 0.22m deep with sharp 70° sloped sides and a curved base. The fill comprised light/mid grey silty clay (110) with very slight root intrusions. It produced a single sherd of Iron Age pottery.

Five furrows, the remnants of a medieval ridge and furrow agricultural system, crossed the trench on a north-west to south-east orientation.

Trench 2 (Fig 5)

This trench was positioned to examine the northern extent of the group of ditches. Two features were present, a small pit [204] and a ditch [207].

Pit 204
Pit [204] was 1.05m wide and 0.40m deep (Plate 1). Its edges were near vertical, with a sharp transition to a flattish base. It contained two dark silty clay fills, (205) and (206), both of which contained charcoal and animal bone, with (206) also containing Iron Age pottery.

Ditch 207
Ditch [207] was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 1.30m wide and 0.60m deep. In profile, a 45° upper edge flowed into a steeper, 60 degree lower edge and a curved base. Lower fill (208) was 0.35m thick and comprised light grey clay. The upper fill (209), a dark grey silty clay, was 0.25m thick. Both fills contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

Three furrows were also present, on a north-west to south-east alignment, as identified in the geophysical survey

Trench 3 (Fig 5)

Trench 3, positioned to examine a group of clear geophysical anomalies, contained nine features; four pits and five ditches and gullies, in a dense cluster.

Pits 306 and 317
Pit [306] was circular in plan, 0.63m in diameter with a shallow concave profile 0.15m deep. The fill (307) was a grey brown silty clay. One metre to the south, pit [317] was similar in plan but with a steep sided profile 0.4m deep. It contained a mid grey brown silty clay fill (318). It was truncated on its north edge by gully [315].

Pit 310
Adjacent to these was a large oval pit, [310], at least 2.80m wide. The sides were moderately sloped to a depth of 0.40m. The lower fill (311) was a dark grey brown silty clay 0.12m thick, whilst upper fill (312) was a similar composition but light grey in colour with frequent charcoal and measured 0.28m thick. This fill was sampled for paleo-environmental evidence (Para. 8.3, Sample 1). Both fills contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

Pit 325
Pit [325], (Fig 5 and Fig 11, Section 1) was truncated by ditch [320] on its north edge. Circular in plan, the surviving south part of the pit was 0.85m wide and sloped down

steeply at 80° to a curved base at a depth of 0.50m. The fill (326) was a mid grey clay with frequent small gravel and chalk inclusions. This pit had its upper fills in common with ditch [320] indicating that been only partially silted up at the time of its truncation, although it was not necessarily in use for any purpose.

Ditch 320
Ditch [320] extended across the trench on an east to west alignment, cutting the north edge of [325]. Its irregular V- shaped profile with a steep upper section measured 1.30m wide and 0.75m deep. The ditch had two lower fills, (324) and (323); both comprised dark grey clay, with (324) being slightly darker with occasional small gravel inclusion. Another fill (322) represented a minor tipping layer sloping in from the upper north edge. Fill (321) was a thick deposit of light grey brown silty clay with moderate amounts of small sub rounded gravel and chalk up to 0.45m thick. This appeared to be a naturally silted up layer that filled the upper horizon of both [320] and [325]. All layers contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

Gullies 313, 315, 308 and 327
Gully [313] was aligned at a right angle to Ditch [320] and probably fed into it, but the relationship was masked by a furrow. The upper west edge lay outside the trench but the remainder of the gully had a shallow, rather irregular profile only 0.10m deep.

In the middle of the trench, gully [315] was aligned slightly off east to west and truncated Pit [317]. It was notable for its steep, deep profile 0.31m wide and 0.38m deep. Fill (316) was a very dark charcoal blackened grey brown silty clay, that contrasted strongly with the lighter fill of pit [317]. Gully [315] also appeared to truncate [308], a short length of gully that extended out from it on a north-west to south east orientation.

Lastly, there was a small, very shallow curvi-linear gully [327]. This was 0.40m wide and only 50mm deep and the mid brown grey fill, (328) contained animal bone.

Three furrows extended across the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. These are orientated at a right angle to the furrows in Trenches 1 and 2 and are not as clearly discernable on the geophysical plot. One furrow, [304] was tested by excavation and yielded a single Roman sherd and two fragments of what may be Roman ceramic building material.

Trench 4 (Fig 6)

Trench 4 was positioned to examine another group of ditch-like magnetic anomalies. It contained four features; two small gullies and two pits.

Gullies 403 and 410
One small gully, [403], aligned just off north to south had a very shallow profile, measuring 0.30m wide by 100mm deep. The fill (404) was a light grey clay containing Iron Age pottery and animal bone. The other, [410], was of the same dimensions and aligned east to west. Fill (411) was also a light grey clay with Iron Age pottery and animal bone present. This gully was truncated by one of the furrows.

Pits 405 and 408
Both pits extended outside the trench. Pit [405] was 1.10m wide by 0.60m deep, with a steep U-shaped profile and small upper lip on the south-east side. The lower fill (406) was a light grey clay with small gravel and charcoal content and measured 0.3m thick. Upper fill (407) was a darker grey with a higher charcoal content. Both fills contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

Three furrows crossed the trench on a north-east to south-west axis.

Trench 5 (Fig 6)

Trench 5 was aligned across a small circular ditched enclosure with a possible entrance on the south-east side. Two ditches were present (Plate 2).

Ditch 503
Ditch [503] (Fig 10, Section 2; Plate 3) was a curvilinear feature measuring 0.98m wide by 0.42m deep with a regular U-shaped profile. Lower fill (504) comprised a light grey silty clay with occasional small rounded stones 0.33m thick. Within it was Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Upper fill (505) was much thinner, only 0.09m thick. This was a darker grey clay than (504) and represented the final silting up of the ditch. No finds were present. This feature was interpreted as one section of the circular enclosure. The other may have been the unexcavated linear feature on the north-east end of the trench (although it appeared to appeared to be a furrow which may have masked an earlier ditch). This distance would give the enclosure a diameter of 12m which could have marked the position of a moderately large roundhouse.

Ditch 506
Between these two features was a section of ditch, [506] extending from the south-east edge and butt-ending within the trench. Possessing a steep, U-shaped profile 1.30m wide and 0.64m deep, this ditch contained three silted up fills. Lower fill (507) was a dark grey clay with frequent charcoal flecking and moderate small stones, filling a weathering cone at the base of the ditch. Above this, (508) was a thinner, light grey clay with yellow patches tipping in from the east edge. Upper fill (509) was a dark grey silty clay, also containing charcoal and small stones. All three fills contained Iron Age pottery and bone. This ditch would appear to be the termination of a linear feature extending into the enclosure as detected by the geophysical survey (Fig 2).

Trench 6 (Fig 6)

This trench was aligned to investigate part of a small ditched enclosure. Sixteen archaeological features were present, eight of which were linear features on roughly the same north-east to south-west alignment (Plate 4).

Early pits 619, 623, 608, 610 and 621, and Gully 617
Towards the north-east end of the trench, five small pits were truncated by two large ditches (Fig 11, Section 3). Pits [619] and [623] and gully [617] were cut by ditch [615]. Ditch [614] cut pits [608], [610] and [621]. In most cases the extent of truncation was not apparent, but gully [617] and pit [621] could clearly be seen to extend up to the base of the subsoil. All of these features contained a single, light-mid grey clay fill, with Iron-Age pottery recovered from several of them (see Appendix 1).

Ditches 615 and 614
Ditch [615] was a broad but fairly shallow feature that was truncated on its northern edge by ditch [614]. The surviving section of [615] was 2m wide and 0.35m deep, containing two fills. Fill (616) was a mid grey silty clay layer 0.20m thick with frequent charcoal and small stones. Upper fill (640) was a much darker, almost black clayey silt up to 0.25m thick. Both fills contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

Ditch [614] ran parallel to [615] and had a similar broad, flattened profile 3.10m wide and 0.55m deep. The ditches deposition sequence was similar too, with two dark organic rich

fills. Lower fill (612) was a dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusion and flecks of white, naturally derived clay towards the base. Upper fill (613) was, like (640), a very dark, organic rich clayey silt fill with poorly sorted small stones that was sampled for palaeo-environmental evidence (Section 8.3, Sample 3). Again, both fills contained large amounts of Iron Age pottery and bone. These two ditches corresponded to the northern arm of the enclosure on the geophysical plot.

Postholes 604 and 606
Two small postholes, [604] and [606] were present directly to the north-west of the two large ditches, lying 1m apart. Both had mid grey silty clay fills (605) and (607) which contained animal bone and Iron Age pottery respectively.

Pit 625
Half a metre from the edge of [615] was a medium sized oval pit [625]. Measuring 1.40m wide, it had near vertical sides and a flat base 0.45m deep. The fill (626) was a very dark grey-brown, almost black, organic rich clayey silt containing pottery and bone, which was sampled for palaeo-environmental remains (Section 8.3, Sample 2).

Gullies 627 and 629
A small, shallow gully [627] truncated the upper southern edge of Pit [625] and butt-ended just past it. Another small gully [629] projected out of the pit and butt-ended 2m to the north. The fill, (630), was similar to pit fill (626) and no relationship could be discerned.

Ditches 631, 633 and 635
Towards the south-west end of the trench were the bases of two ditches, [631] and [633], truncated by a third, much larger ditch [635] (Fig 10, Section 4; Plate 5). Only the south-east edge and base of curvilinear ditch [631] survived truncation; displaying a straight-sided profile with curved base and measured 0.6m wide and 0.45m deep. Fill (632) was a dark brown silty clay with small stones and moderate charcoal flecking throughout. Ditch [633] had a broader and flatter profile 0.8m wide and 0.45m deep. Fill (633) was very similar to (632). One of these ditches may correspond to the geophysical anomaly crossing the trench of a north-east to south-west orientation.

Ditch [635] was much larger and was clearly a major field or enclosure boundary. Measuring 2.50m wide by 0.82m deep, the sides were generally concave, sloping at between 45-60° towards a narrow rounded base. It contained four fills showing evidence of both primary silting and deliberate backfill in its upper horizon. The primary fill (636) comprised a medium brown clay with moderate charcoal flecking and well-sorted small stones up to 0.35m thick. This appeared to have primarily weathered in from the north-west edge. It was buried by a pale grey clay (637) tipping in from the same direction to a depth of 0.28m, and largely devoid of inclusions. Above this, (638) had accumulated from the south-east edge to a thickness of 0.25m. This was a mixed layer of light and mid grey-brown clay material similar to (637) but darker and with frequent charcoal inclusion. The top of the ditch contained a very dark silty clay loam (639), 0.30m thick containing frequent charcoal and poorly sorted small-medium sized stones. This was interpreted as the final deliberate backfilling of the ditch. All four layers contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

Although they correspond to what was interpreted as opposite sides of the same enclosure ditch, the deep, well defined contours of [635] contrasts strongly with the broad but flattened profiles of [614] and [615]. It is noteworthy that the uppermost fills of all three appeared to represent deliberate backfilling with dark loamy, organic material, perhaps representing the clearance of midden material.

Trench 7

This trench, aligned east to west was located (along with Trench 8) to determine the existence and extent of the burial ground associated with the former Baptist Chapel. The only feature found within it was an area of extensive modern disturbance, most probably a quarry pit, containing modern bricks, ceramics, wire and redeposited up-cast material. No evidence for the burial ground was present.

Trench 8 (Fig 7)

This trench was aligned north to south and also failed to show any evidence for the burial ground. However, two small pits were found.

Pits 803 and 805
Pit [803] was circular in plan with a steep-sided profile and flat base 0.44m in diameter and 0.23m deep. The medium grey-brown clay fill (804) contained quantities of charcoal and two sherds of medieval pottery.

Pit [805] was larger, oval in plan and measured 0.83m by 0.30m deep. The profile was also steep sided with a flat base. Fill (806) was a dark grey silty clay containing small stones, charcoal, animal bone and one sherd of probable Bronze Age pottery.

5.2 Field 6 (Fig 3)

A total of six trenches were located in this field. Trenches 11-14 were targeted on weak linear geophysical anomalies in the centre of the field appearing to represent field/enclosure boundaries, while Trenches 9 and 10 were placed to define the south-west and north-east extent respectively of this activity.

The geology in this field comprised light grey clay with frequent patches of orange-brown gravels, typically buried to a depth of 400-500mm. Subsoil was present in all trenches except Trench 11, comprising a light to medium orange-brown gravely clay loam 150-200mm thick. This appeared to be derived from both the weathered natural gravel surface below and from the ploughsoil above. Topsoil was the same as Field 5, a dark grey-brown clay loam 250-300mm thick.

Trench 9 (Fig 7)

This trench was located on the south-west side of the field on a north-east to south-west orientation. Four linear features were present on the north-eastern end of the trench, all containing much lighter yellow silty clay fills than was typical of Field 6. None of the features were expected from the geophysical survey.

Gully 903
Gully [903] was aligned on a north-west to south-east axis, having a U-shaped profile with 45° concave edges and a curved base. The primary silting fill (904) was a light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional grit, pebbles and charcoal flecks. Upper fill (905) was a darker yellow-brown loamy clay with frequent pebbles.

Ditches 911 and 906
Ditch [911] extended across the trench on a north north-west to south south-east alignment. It had a broad profile (Fig 10, Section 5) with a 45° concave north-east edge and a flat base. It was cut by ditch [906] on its south-west edge, the surviving section being 1.2m wide by 0.45m deep. The fill was a light yellowish brown clay (912) with moderate orange-brown mottling and small rounded pebbles.

The later ditch [906] was on the same alignment as [911] but had a deeper, narrower profile with 70° sloped edges and a curved base. Truncated by ditch [908], the remaining part measured 1.6m wide by 0.55m deep. It was filled with a light yellowish-brown clay (907) with orange mottling, small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecking, containing a possible Bronze Age sherd of pottery.

Ditch 908
Ditch [908] crossed the trench on an east to west alignment, cutting the edge of [906]. Measuring 1m wide and 0.40m deep, it had a broad but relatively shallow U-shaped profile. Primary fill (909) was a light yellow silty clay with occasional grit and small stones weathered in at the base. It contained two sherds of possible Bronze Age pottery. The overlying fill (910) comprised of dark yellow-brown slightly loam clay with moderate grit and rounded pebbles.

Trench 10 (Fig 7)

Located to the north-east side of the field, outside the area of geophysical anomalies, this trench contained two shallow linear features aligned north-west to south-east and a single pit.

Gullies 1004 and 1006
Gully [1004] was a very shallow, flat-based feature, only 50mm deep, and contained a medium brown-grey silty clay fill (1005). No finds were present. Gully [1006] was virtually identical. These two features may be the bases of furrows, which follow this alignment.

Pit 1008
A medium sized oval pit [1008] protruded from the south end of the trench. It was 1.6m wide with steep 60° concave sides 0.48m deep with a flat base. The single brown silty clay fill (1009) contained moderate quantities of small gravel but no finds.

Trench 11 (Fig 7)

Trench 11 was positioned to examine a small enclosure and a linear ditch. It revealed a concentration of archaeological features including three substantial intercutting ditches, two shallow gullies, two pits and a section of cobbled surface. These appeared to relate to the geophysical plot, but a clear pattern could not be discerned (Plate 6).

Ditches 1106, 1108 and 1107
In the middle of the trench was a sequence of three parallel north-west to south-east aligned ditches; [1106] and [1108], which were both truncated by [1107] (Fig 12, Section 6). On the south-west side, the truncated remains of Ditch [1108] was the smaller of the three, its surviving edge being steep-sided with a curved base. It contained a light yellow-grey silty clay fill (1115) with moderate charcoal. No dating evidence was present.

The largest of the ditches, [1106] was 2.3m wide with the surviving north edge having a steep upper section levelling out onto a narrow ledge before plunging down at a 50° angle to a depth of 1.1m, at which point excavation discontinued due to ground water. Originally, it would have been at least 3m wide. The three lower fills (1109), (1110) and (1112) were all dark grey silty clays containing charcoal and bone. Fill (1110) also contained middle to late Iron Age pottery. A palaeo-environmental sample was taken from (1110) due to the very large amounts of charcoal it contained (Section 8.3, Sample 4). Above these, (1112) was a light grey loamy clay with moderate small stones and charcoal.

Ditch [1107] truncated both earlier features. It had a broad V-shaped profile 1.70m wide with straight 45-50° edges leading down to a narrow, flat base 0.60m deep. Primary fill (1113) was a light grey clay and contained early Roman pottery and bone. The following deposit (1114) was a thicker, slightly darker grey clay with moderate small stones and early Roman pottery. The final deposition phase (1116) comprised a dark grey loamy clay containing large amounts of charcoal, early Roman pottery and bone. This deposit sealed all three ditches and may have represented the final deliberate backfilling of the abandoned enclosure ditch system.

Just to the south-west of these ditches was a small, shallow curvi-linear gully [1124]. No dating evidence was present.

Surface 1121 and Gully 1104
A section of rough cobbled surface (1121) was revealed in a narrow sondage, sitting directly atop the natural substrate with no evidence of a construction cut. This had an extent along the trench of some 4m with a northern edge appearing to be aligned east to west. Its eastern and western extents were not defined. It was cut by gully [1104] on the south-west side.

Gully [1104] was the south terminal of a gully extending on a north to south axis. Measuring 0.8m wide, it had a shallow concave profile 0.14m deep. It contained a mid-dark grey silty clay (1105).

Pits 1117 and 1122
On the south-west end of the trench were two adjacent pits. Pit [1117] was oval in plan, with a rather irregular profile, steep sided on the north edge and much shallower on the south. It contained three grey silty clay fills (1118), (1119) and (1120). Iron Age pottery and bone was recovered from all three.

A smaller pit [1122] was directly adjacent to [1117], extending out of the end section of the trench. The single fill (1123) was a mid brown silty clay. No dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 12 (Fig 8)

This trench was positioned to examine two rectilinear ditches. Seven features were present; six linear features and a single small pit.

Gully 1212
A very small, shallow gully, [1212] crossed the trench on a west north-west to east south-east alignment and was cut by Ditch [1204]. Only 0.29m wide and 0.07m deep, it contained a single mid brown silty clay fill (1213) with no dating evidence present.

Ditch 1204
On the south-west end of the trench was part of a large ditch [1204]. Its full extent extended beyond the trench end, but 3m of its width was exposed. An excavated slot against the exposed edge revealed a gentle upper slope diving down into a steeper, 45° lower slope and flattened base at a depth of 1.1m. Lower fill (1205) was a yellow brown clay, probably representing the primary silting up of the ditch. Overlying layers (1206) and (1207) were backfill deposits of grey clay loams with frequent small gravel and charcoal inclusion. Iron Age pottery came from all three fills.

Gullies 1214 and 1218
Two small gullies, [1214] and [1218] lay on the north-east end of the trench, both aligned on roughly a north-west to south-east orientation. Measuring 0.89m and 1.24m wide

respectively, both had shallow concave profiles and single grey silty clay fills, (1215) and (1219). Both fills contained Iron Age pottery.

Pit 1216
The only non-linear feature was a small oval pit, [1216], with a steep but shallow profile. The single dark brown sandy silt fill (1217) contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

Ditch 1210
Ditch [1210], crossed at right angles to Gully [1212] and cut it. This was a well defined feature with sharp, 50° sloped sides and a flat base. Fill (1211) was a mid brown silty clay which contained large quantities of sherds from medieval cooking pots (see Section 6.5) as well as residual sherds of Iron Age and Roman pot. A fragment of fired clay, possibly from a hand-made brick, was also recovered (Section 7.2). In turn, [1210] was cut by post-medieval ditch [1208].

Ditch 1208
Ditch [1208] was aligned north-west to south-east; this was a significantly larger feature, 2.7m wide and 0.9m deep with straight sides and a flat base. Post-medieval pottery (5 sherds, 105g) was recovered from the single clayey fill (1209) and, since the ditch cut ditch [1210], the dating is likely to be secure.

Trench 13 (Fig 8)

Targeted on an area of geophysical disturbance possibly relating to a circular enclosure(s), this trench contained four linear features aligned roughly north-west to south-east.

?Furrows 1304 and 1310
Linear features [1304] and [1310] were narrow and shallow with concave sides and base, both measuring 1m wide. Feature [1304] was 0.20m deep and is likely to be a furrow. Feature [1310], which was slightly deeper (0.35m), may also have been a furrow.

Ditch 1306 and Gully 1308
Ditch [1306] was a large feature, measuring 2.8m wide. Only the upper 0.20m of its fill (1307) was excavated to test its authenticity as an archaeological feature and look for dating evidence. This was a dark grey clay loam with moderate quantities of small gravel from which animal bone was recovered. Gully [1308] was a smaller feature, 1.7m wide and of 0.4m deep. Fill (1309) was a light grey silty clay with small gravel and charcoal inclusion. An undated potsherd was recovered from this fill.

Trench 14 (Fig 8)

Focused on the same area of geophysical anomalies as Trench 13, this trench contained three archaeological features; one substantial ditch, an associated small gully and a single medium sized pit.

Ditch 1406 and Gully 1408
Ditch [1406] was aligned north-west to south-east and related closely to a linear feature in the geophysical plot. Measuring 1.60m wide, this had a broad but shallow concave profile only 0.20m deep containing a single grey brown silty clay fill (1407). The ditch had a similar depth and profile to a furrow, although it was on a north-south alignment, rather than running north-west to south-east.

This truncated a much smaller linear feature, gully [1408], which extended roughly parallel to the former but was truncated by it on the south side of the trench. The grey brown silty clay fill (1409) contained no dating evidence.

Pit 1404
Pit [1404] lay to the north-west of these linear features. This was a small, oval feature with a straight edged 45° profile with a curved base. Fill (1405) was a dark brown grey clayey silt loam with moderate small gravel and occasional charcoal flecking. Again, no dating evidence was present.

5.3 Field 10 (Fig 3)

Located adjacent to the west side of the A5120, Field 10 contained four trenches, 15-18, which were targeted on scattered geophysical anomalies. The natural geology in this field comprised a mix of grey-white silty clay and yellow gravel, typically at a depth of 0.50-0.55m. The overlying soil was present in all trenches and consisted of a mid yellowish brown clay loam about 0.10m thick. Topsoil was the usual dark grey brown clay loam with moderate gravel inclusion.

Several linear features were present in Trenches 16 and 18. These were aligned north-east to south-west and with very shallow profiles, light coloured fills and no dating evidence, they were clearly the furrows seen on the geophysical plot. No other archaeological features were present in any of these trenches.

5.4 Field 64 (Fig 4)

Four trenches were positioned in this field, targeted on linear geophysical anomalies. The natural substrate in this field was clay, ranging in colour from grey to red brown, with red gravel patches. Subsoil was present in Trenches 20 and 21; it comprised a orange brown clay loam 0.15m thick. The crop-bearing topsoil was the same dark grey brown clay loam seen in other fields. It was typically 0.30m thick.

Trench 20 (Fig 8)

Ditches 2005 and 2004
Two intercutting features were present in this trench, aligned east north-east to west south-west. Ditch [2005] was 0.93m wide and 0.59m deep with an irregular profile (Fig 12, Section 7). It contained a single grey brown silty clay fill (2007) with no dating evidence. This was truncated by [2004], a larger ditch (1.50 m wide and 0.71m deep) with a more regular concave profile. Its fill, (2006) was virtually identical to (2007) and likewise contained no dating evidence. These features corresponded to the geophysical anomaly seen in the plot showing a single boundary ditch.

Trench 21

This trench was targeted on discrete magnetic anomalies in an area where Roman pottery scatters had been identified. No features were present.

Trench 22 (Fig 9)

This trench was positioned to examine linear anomalies showing in the geophysical survey.

Ditch 2203
A single feature, [2203], was present. This was a small pit or the butt-end of a linear feature. Its U-shaped concave profile measured 1.02m wide and had a depth of 0.33m. Fill (2204) was a mid greyish brown clay loam. No dating evidence was present.

Trench 23 (Fig 9)

The geophysical survey appeared to show two linear features here. One large ditch and several probable postholes were present in the trench.

Ditch 2307
Ditch [2307], on the west side of the trench was a substantial feature aligned north to south (Fig 11, section 8). With a width of 1.50m, it had a broad U-shaped profile with steep, straight 50° sides and a flattened base 0.80m deep. It contained a single fill (2308) which, although had considerable variation throughout, lacked distinct points of division, suggesting deliberate backfilling episodes over a period of time. It mostly comprised a light to medium grey brown silty clay with lenses of darker silty material, with chalk, small stones and charcoal flecking in patches. Iron Age pottery and animal bone were present throughout. Palaeo-environmental samples were taken from this fill (Section 8.3, Sample 5).

Postholes 2303, 2305, 2309 and 2311
To the east of [2307] were four small probable postholes, grouped in two pairs. Postholes [2303] and [2305] abutted each other, were both between 0.45-0.50m in diameter, very shallow and not particularly well formed. The fills, (2304) and (2306) were comparable, a mid brown silty loam with no inclusion.

Postholes [2309] and [2311] were somewhat larger and deeper than the previous two, but were also rather irregular in form. Both of the fills, (2310) and (2312) were mid grey brown silty loam. This posthole arrangement did not form any coherent pattern within the trench, nor were finds recovered from any feature to aid in dating or to substantiate them as archaeological features.

5.5 Field 72 (Fig 4)

Trench 24 (Fig 9)

Ditch 2403
This trench targeted a linear geophysical anomaly which, upon excavation, resolved itself into a large ditch [2403]. This had a broad, somewhat irregular U-shaped profile 2.2m wide and 0.9m deep (Fig 12, Section 9). It contained a single fill (2404), a mid brown to dark grey clayey silt with occasional small stones, charcoal inclusion, bone and mid to late Iron Age pottery. The ditch was sealed by subsoil (2402) and topsoil (2401) layers identical in depth and composition to Field 64.

5.6 Field 81 (Fig 4)

Situated on the east side of the M1, this field contained four trenches (25-28) located to investigate areas of geophysical anomaly mainly interpreted as geological variation.

Trench 25 (Fig 9)

This trench was positioned to examine an area of chaotic magnetic readings toward an area where Iron Age features had been recorded in previous investigations. One gully and six small postholes were present in this trench (Plate 7).

Gully 2515
Gully [2515] crossed the trench towards its mid point, aligned north-east to south-west. This had a narrow but relatively deep U-shaped profile 0.64m wide and 0.36m deep. Fill

(2516), a mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones, contained Iron Age pottery.

Postholes
To the south of this ditch was a cluster of six small possible post/stake-holes; [2503], [2505], [2507], [2509], [2511] and [2513], without discernable pattern. These features were all between 0.30-0.40m in diameter with depths between 0.05m and 0.20m. (See Appendix 1) Typically they were fairly poorly defined in both plan and section and contained mid-dark grey brown silty clay fills. Dating evidence was only recovered from one fill, (2510), a single sherd of Iron Age pottery.

Trench 26 (Fig 10)

This trench was positioned in another area of magnetic variation of uncertain origin but thought likely to be geological. Two features were found; a medium sized pit [2603], truncated by a large north-east to south-west aligned ditch [2605].

Pit 2603 and Ditch 2605
Pit [2603] was circular in plan, with the surviving north-west edge possessing a near vertical profile, meeting the flattened base with a sharp break in slope (Fig 12, Section 10). It contained a single grey brown silty clay fill (2604) with occasional poorly sorted stones. This pit was truncated on the south-east side by ditch [2605]. This feature, 1.50m wide and 0.86m deep, had a well defined U-shaped profile. Fill (2606) was very similar to pit fill (2604), with only a more frequent occurrence of small stones making the two discernable. No finds were present in either feature.

Trench 27 (Fig 10)

Four archaeological features were present in Trench 27; three north-west to south-east aligned linear features and a small pit (Fig 12, Section 11; Plate 8).

Ditches 2704 and 2709; Pit 2707
Feature [2704] was the surviving base of a ditch originally greater than 0.65m wide before truncation by later ditch [2711]. Only the lower 0.25m of the earlier feature survived. The mid grey silty clay fill (2705) contained two sherds of Roman pottery, including a sherd of Gallic samian ware. Pit [2707] was a small, shallow circular feature which was also truncated by [2711].

Ditch [2709] was parallel to [2704] and was a broad but shallow feature with steep sides and a wide, flat base. Fill (2710) was a dark brown silty clay containing large amounts of charcoal flecking.

Layer 2706 and Ditch 2711
Both [2709] and [2707] were sealed by a layer of dark grey to black clayey silt (2706) within which were significant amounts of late Iron Age and Roman pottery. This layer was cut by ditch [2711]. Although the entire section of this feature was not revealed, it was at least 1.4m wide and 0.42m deep, with a broad flattened base and steeply sloped north edge.

Trench 28

No archaeology was present in this trench.

5.7 Field 74 (Fig 4)

Trenches 29 and 30

Natural geology in this field was the same as that in Field 81. Subsoil was present only in Trench 30, which comprised a brown clay loam 0.15m thick. Topsoil was as Field 81. No archaeology was present in either trench.

6 THE POTTERY by Jane Timby

6.1 Introduction

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of a moderately large assemblage of 878 sherds of pottery, weighing 7,960g, dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Pottery was recovered from Trenches 1 to 6 inclusive, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25 and 27, a total of 66 separate contexts. The assemblage was recovered from a variety of different contexts but mainly from pits, ditches and gullies.

The largest concentration of material came from Trench 6 which produced 43% of the total assemblage recovered, most of it Iron Age. The second largest concentration came from Trench 3, from the same site, with 13%, followed by Trench 12 with 10.5%. The remaining 33.5% came from the other 12 trenches.

The material is of varied condition with some larger well-preserved sherds and some more fragmented pieces. In a few cases contexts contained joining sherds but there did not appear to be any complete pots or reconstructible profiles. The overall average sherd weight is 9g, which is quite low but not atypical for prehistoric material where the sherds tend to be more friable.

For the purposes of the assessment the assemblage was scanned to assess its likely chronology and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The resulting data are summarised in Appendix 2. No extensive comparative or library research has been carried out in conjunction with this work.

Although numerically quite a large assemblage, the wide chronological span, a very diverse fabric range and moderately few diagnostic sherds means that, at this stage, without stratigraphic or other means of independent dating the chronology can only be quite tentative, particularly for those features with fewer than 5-10 sherds or unfeatured groups. Only 14 features produced larger groups with 20 or more sherds.

6.2 Iron Age or earlier

A few sherds recovered from Trenches 8, 9 and 25 were of quite a different character to the bulk of the Iron Age material recorded from the site, which might suggest an earlier date, perhaps in the Bronze Age.

Pit [805] (806) produced a single, simple, slightly incurving undifferentiated rimsherd in a coarse calcined flint and grog-tempered fabric. Ditches 906 and Gully 908 produced between them two limestone and grog-tempered sherds and one limestone-tempered sherd, again different to most of the Iron Age range, which might be contemporary with the pottery from Pit 805. Posthole [2509] also produced a coarse flint-tempered bodysherd.

6.3 Iron Age

The bulk of the assemblage, 90.6% by count, dates to the Iron Age period. Within this however, there are different elements, which point to different phases of activity probably dating to the earliest part of middle Iron Age, the middle Iron Age and the late Iron Age. Disentangling these is not easy.

There is a wide variety of fabrics present. Most of the wares have a predominantly sandy fabric although sherds tempered with flint, organic matter, ferruginous pellets, grog, quartzite, limestone and fossil shell in varying grades and frequencies are also present.

Most of the assemblage is plain but there is a small distinct group of decorated wares, mainly within the sandy group and largely from Trench 6 (Plates 9, 10 and 11) .

The sandy wares contain a number of distinct variants, in particular a glauconitic sandy ware, one with distinctive iron-stained quartz, a very fine micaceous sandy ware which seems to be mainly for fine wares and a medium sandy ware. A harder, black sandy ware appears on the later Iron Age groups.

The fine micaceous sandy ware occurs as flaring rims probably from jars and bowls. There were no bodysherds present to suggest these were from sharply carinated bowls and there was also no evidence of any globular bowls. Also in this fabric was a carinated-shouldered jar. Most of the decorated sherds present also occur in this fabric. A rim from (616) has a finger tipped top surface, sherds from (626) (636), (639) and (1114) have incised decoration. In the sherd from (639) this takes the form of an incised running chevron line with deeply impressed dots (Plate 9). The sherds from (636) are decorated on both the interior and exterior with running chevrons. Those near the rim retain traces of a white inlay (Plate 10). The sherds from (626) have multiple combed line decoration in more than one direction. The running chevron line form of decoration and the flaring rims can be paralleled with pottery from the Chinnor-Wandlebury group of material the dating of which lies between the 5th and 3rd centuries BC (Cunliffe 1974; Richardson and Young 1951)

Other featured sherds in the sandy ware group in general include a jar decorated with finger depressions on the body (Plate 11), a finger-pressed rim (612), two bodysherds with finger depressions (612) and (620), and two joining fragments from a small loop handle (620). Several sherds have scoring on the body (eg from (1110)), a phenomenon common in the East Midlands from around the 4th century BC through to the 1st century. One sherd is decorated with short incised diagonal lines (626) and one bodysherd (632) has a single tooled line.

Most of the other fabric groups were not featured, the one exception being an organic sherd from (612) with two deep vertical grooves. An externally expanded rim in a fine dense limestone-tempered fabric came from (321).

A slightly later middle Iron Age presence is hinted at by small groups contained barrel-shaped or globular plain jars, again in sandy fabrics, for example from Trench 11 (1109). Scratch-marked or grass-wiped sherds also come from these groups. Joining sherds from a jar with a body cordon came from Trench 5 which is probably middle Iron Age in date.

A small number of sherds have traces of bumt residue on the interior; eg (611), (613), and one has a white interior, probably a calcareous deposit (624).

6.4 Late Iron Age - Roman

A few groups could tentatively be dated to the late Iron Age. These could easily be later but the individual contexts lacked any wheelmade Roman wares proper. The sherds from

(1100) included a necked jar with tooled chevron decoration in a black sandy ware, and a shelly ware sherd which probably falls into this phase.

Two ditches, [1107] and [2705], can be dated to the early Roman period on the basis of some of the pottery present. Ditch [1107] produced 22 sherds in total of which 18 came from a single very thin walled, wheelmade, grey, sandy, necked bowl. Ditch [2705] produced a handmade, black, sandy ware and a single sherd of a South Gaulish samian decorated bowl (Trench 29). Two other probable Roman sherds came from medieval ditch [1210] and two fragments of probable Roman ceramic building material came from furrow [304].

6.5 Medieval and later

In total 50 sherds of medieval cooking pot are present, largely in limestone-tempered fabrics. Most of the sherds, 48, came from ditch [1210]; the remaining two sherds from pit [803]. The material is typical of the later 12th-14th century.

Ditch [1210] also contained six residual Iron Age and Roman sherds.

Ditch [1208] produced five sherds of post-medieval-modern date.

6.6 Summary and recommendations

This is a diverse range of material, which indicates occupation in the locality from the earlier part of the middle Iron Age, probably from around the 4th century BC, through to the early Roman period. There are possible hints of Bronze Age activity. There then appears to be a hiatus through until the medieval period, which is represented by a single, ditch and pit. Post-medieval activity is similarly sparse with just a single dated ditch.

The later prehistoric assemblage contains some interesting elements, not least the decorated white inlaid pottery, which would be worth further study and perhaps placing into a wider regional context. This group of material should be taken into account if further work is undertaken in the area. Similarly a larger assemblage may well help clarify some of the dating uncertainties with the smaller unfeatured groups of pottery recovered here.

7 THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS by Pat Chapman

7.1 Roof tile

There are four small fragments of medieval roof tile, weighing 340g, from ditch [1208], which also yielded post-medieval pottery. They are 14mm thick and one has a remnant peghole. Three tiles are made from fine silty clay, fired to red and red brown with some inclusions of grit and grog, the other tile fragment is made from a coarse fabric fired to pink. Two tiles have a sandy surface from the mould or drying floor.

7.2 Fired clay

The fragment from (1211), medieval ditch [1210], weighing 308g, has been worn quite smooth. It is made from slightly sandy clay and is light brown in colour. It is fairly regular in shape and may be a fragment from the end of a handmade brick, 58mm (2¼ inches) thick. Two surfaces have a very thin grey deposit adhering to them.

The six other fragments comprise five small irregular pieces from context (612) Iron Age ditch [614], weighing 17g. Four of these are white and one is black, while one small piece from context (1205) Iron Age ditch [1204], weighing 12g, is hard but friable and grey in colour with surfaces partially smooth. The differences in colour imply differential exposure to heat and/or use.

The small number of fragments imply scattering at some distance from their point of origin.

8 MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

8.1 Struck flint by Andy Mudd

A collection of twelve worked flints were recovered from a range of contexts from six of the trenches. The pieces were all waste flakes and lumps from a range of material, including glossy black flint and pale grey chert.

Most were thick, crudely worked pieces, although there was one patinated thin flake with regular dorsal scars suggesting removal from a prepared core (context 312). This was undoubtedly a residual piece. Five pieces came from Iron Age features in Trench 6 which may suggest that flint was being worked in this period for some purpose.

8.2 Iron sheet by Tora Hylton

A thin fragment of sheet iron was recovered from context (620), Iron Age pit [619]. It is an irregular shape measuring approximately 45 x 40 mm. It does not appear to be a blade fragment and its identification remains uncertain.

8.3 Slag by Tora Hylton

A small piece of vesicular fuel ash slag was recovered from context (639), Ditch [635].

9 THE FAUNAL AND BOTANICAL REMAINS by Karen Deighton

9.1 Introduction

Analysis of animal bone and soil samples from the site was undertaken to assess their contribution to the following aims of the trial trenching: the determination of the character of features and deposits; the determination of the range, quality and quantity of environmental evidence; and its overall significance.

9.2 The Animal bone

Method

There was 10.9kg of animal bone collected by hand and by sieving the bulk palaeo-environmental samples from a range of contexts during the course of trial trenching. For sieved material, residue from machine flotation was dry sieved (1mm, 3.4mm) and sorted for bone.

The material was analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods with reference to the following Schmid (1972), Binford (1981), Halstead (1985) after Watson (1979), Payne (1972), Halstead (1985)after Grant (1982) and Bull and Payne (1982).

For the purposes of comparison the collection of bone was divided into a group from Trenches 1 – 6, where the features were largely dated to the middle Iron Age, and a group from Trenches 11 – 14, with bones mainly from late Iron Age / early Roman features. These two groups accounted for about 96% of the bone from the evaluation with just a few bones from the remaining trenches.

Results

Fragmentation was high with only 3% of bone complete from the middle Iron Age group (trenches 1-6) and none from the late Iron Age / early Roman group (trenches 11-14); this was largely the result of old breaks. Bones were mostly fractured into cylinders and splinters. Evidence for butchery was seen in trenches 1-6 only and was low at 2.4%. This suggests the heavy fragmentation was the result of trampling or compaction within the soil rather than the result of butchery techniques or carcass processing.

Canid gnawing was fairly high at 24% and 21% respectively which could lead to preservation bias with smaller bones lost. The levels of canid gnawing could also suggest bone was left exposed for a time before burial. Two examples of worked bone were seen in contexts (406) and (613) both were ovicaprid tibia shafts chamfered at one end. A cattle horncore from (626) had been sawn. A small number of indeterminate calcined fragments were seen from five contexts in trenches 1-6 and two contexts in trenches 11-15. The small quantity of burned material suggests this was not the preferred method of disposal (see also Appendix 3).

A summary of the identified species present is shown in Tables 2 – 4.

Table 2: Animal bone from trenches 1-6

Taxa	Equs	Bos	Ovicaprid	Sus	Cervid	Ovic/Cap	L.ungulate	S.ungulate
Common name	Horse	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Deer	Sheep/ goat/deer	Large hooved	Small hooved
Number	9	66	90	14	2	2	19	11
percent	5	36	49.2	7.6	1.1	1.1	N/A	N/A

Table 3: Animal bone from trenches 11-14

Taxa	Equus	Bos	Ovicaprid	Sus	L.ungulate	S.ungulate
Common name	Horse	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Large hooved	Small hooved
Number	4	27	20	1	5	1
percent	7.7	52	38.4	1.9	N/A	N/A

Table 4:Animal bones from trenches 23, 24 and 27

Taxa	Equus	Bos	Ovicaprid	Sus	L.ungulate	S.ungulate
Common name	Horse	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Large hooved	Small hooved
Number	1	7	2	-	1	-
percent	9.1	63.6	18.2	N/A	9.1	N/A

Trenches 1-6 are dominated by ovicaprids followed by cattle and much smaller numbers of pig. Deer is represented by one element only. The Trenches 11-14 are dominated by cattle followed by ovicaprid with smaller numbers of pig. No neonates were observed. No canid bones were recorded but the gnawing of other bones suggests the presence of canids. Small concentrations of bone are seen in pits and ditches for both areas.

A total of eighteen mandibles were available for ageing from trenches 1-6 and seven from trenches 11-14. Only eleven (five cattle and six sheep/goat) from Trenches 1 - 6, and six (three cattle and three sheep/goat) from Trenches 9 – 14, could be assigned to single tooth wear stages.

Discussion

The assemblage consists of the common domesticates which could be utilised for meat, milk, wool, hides, transport and traction. The lack of deer bones could suggest there was no reliance on hunting.

Unfortunately the small size of the assemblages precludes detailed body part analysis. Although for Trenches 1-6 tibia, radius and mandible appear more common than other elements for sheep, and mandible and radius more common for cattle, overall numbers are low.

The small number of ageable mandibles per species precludes any comments on kill-off patterns. Due to the nature of fragmentation (largely bone cylinders and splinters) little epiphyseal fusion data was available for age estimates either.

Although small concentrations of bones were observed in some features the lack of body part analysis renders exact nature of deposits unsure, but some sort of rubbish disposal is indicated.

Comparisons between the two sites are tentative because of low overall numbers of bones. In percentage terms, cattle are more common from Trenches 9 – 14, which may reflect the usual finding that cattle are more common in the Roman period than in the Iron Age. Pig is consistently low which is possibly due to preservation bias (Stallibas 1985), its lack of secondary products, or the local environment.

Comparisons with other sites are tentative due to assemblage sizes. For the Iron Age, Stagsden (Roberts 2000), Puddlehill (Plummer 1976) and Willington (Clark and Hutchins 1996) all show a larger range of species including, for instance, dog and hare. Puddlehill is dominated by sheep goat like the current site, whereas Willington is dominated by cattle.

For the Roman period Harrold (Orr 1994) and Bletsoe (Clark 1994) are dominated by cattle, which is consistent with the current results. However, both sites have a larger range of species, the reason for which may be due to the limited nature of the present excavation, or the differing functions of the sites, as Bletsoe is a cemetery and Harrold an industrial site.

9.3 The soil samples

Method

Five bulk samples from dated deposits were collected by hand from the site during the course of excavation. The samples were processed using a modified siraf tank fitted with 500micron mesh and flot sieve. The resulting flots were dried and analysed with a microscope (10x magnification). Seed identifications were made with the aid of the author's reference collection and a seed atlas (Schoch et al 1988). Snail identifications were made with the aid of Kerney and Cameron (1994).

Results

For snails, preservation was good with most individuals complete. The results are shown in Table 5.

For the seeds, preservation was by charring only with low fragmentation and fairly abraded surfaces (see Table 6).

Table 5: Mollusca taxa present by sample

Sample no.	1	2	3	4	5
Fill	(312)	(626)	(613)	(1110)	(2308)
Feature	Pit 310	Pit 625	Ditch 614	Ditch 1106	Ditch 2307
Date	MIA	MIA	MIA	M-LIA	M-LIA
Volume (l)	50	40	40	40	40
Terrestrial Taxa					
Cepaea nemoralis				1	1
Discus rotundatus		1		11	
Vertigo pygmaea	5	5	2	1	12
Cochlicopa lubrica/lubricella		1		4	3
cf *Balea perversa*				2	
Clausidae sp				1	7
Small discoidal spp	5	12	6	120	112
Fresh and Brackish Water Taxa					
Lymnea sp				9	
Planobis sp				30	
Bithynia sp				2	
Total	10	19	8	181	134

Table 6: Charred plant material by sample

Sample no.		1	2	3	4	5
Fill		(312)	(626)	(613)	(1110)	(2308)
Feature		Pit 310	Pit 625	Ditch 614	Ditch 1106	Ditch 2307
Date		MIA	MIA	MIA	M-LIA	M-LIA
Volume (l)		50	40	40	40	40
Hordeum vulgare	Barley		6	4	1	
Triticum/Hordeum	Wheat/barley			1		
Cerealia	Cereal indet	2		3	3	
Chenopodium album	Fat hen			1		
Buglossoides arvensis	Corn Gromwell		1			
Indet weed		4	2			
Total		6	9	9	4	

Sample no.		1	2	3	4	5
Fill		(312)	(626)	(613)	(1110)	(2308)
Feature		Pit 310	Pit 625	Ditch 614	Ditch 1106	Ditch 2307
D te		MIA	MIA	MIA	M-LIA	M-LIA
Volume (l)		50	40	40	40	40
Charcoal*		9	7	7	6	1

* Key for charcoal fragments +=present, 1= 1-10, 2=10-20, 3=20-30, 4=30-50, 5=50-100, 6=100-200, 7=200-300, 8=300-500, 9=500-1,000, 10=1,000+

Discussion

Charred seeds were too sparse to permit detailed discussion. However the following points were noted. The absence of chaff precludes any speculation on processing stages. The small numbers of seeds recovered possibly represent 'background' - that is the low concentration of charred material observed on many sites which cannot be associated with a specific activity. Fat hen and corn gromwell are weeds of cultivation and may indicate some reliance on agriculture. Obviously, comparisons between the two sites, and with contemporary sites in the region, were not possible due to the paucity of material.

Although most samples produced reasonable amounts of charcoal the fragments were too comminuted to permit further identification.

With regard to the mollusca, only Sample 4 produced a large enough range of molluscan taxa for tentative statements to be made about the local enviromnent. Both freshwater and terrestrial taxa were observed, suggesting that the ditch held standing water at some time while it was open. Both *D.rotundatus* and C.lubrica/lubricella prefer moist environments so were possibly living at the edges of the ditches, whereas *V.Pygmea* and *B.perversa* suggest the environment could have been drier further away from the ditches.

9.4 Conclusion

The assessment of the bone assemblage suggests that there is potential for gaining an understanding of the animal economy of the sites represented in Trenches 1 – 6 and Trenches 9 - 14. The significance of the bone assemblages lie largely in the fact that Iron Age and Roman assemblages are relatively few in Bedfordshire (Murphy 2001). Any further work would therefore add to the corpus of existing information and provide useful comparanda for the future.

Although the value of further work on the present assemblage would be of limited value due to its small size, the range and preservation of the material recovered suggests that more detailed study (eg kill-off patterns, body part analysis) may be possible should more material be recovered in the course of any further excavation.

The information from charred plant remains is limited to providing an idea of the plant taxa associated with the site. The value of any further work is severely limited by the general paucity of the assemblages, although it is possible that better preserved material is present in places.

The molluscan assemblage is able to provide only a very superficial view of the local environment. However, the number of individuals found preserved could suggest that should future excavation take place, with more extensive and focused sampling, some evidence for the enviromnent and changes through time could be established.

The faunal and botanical assessment has contributed to the aims of the project in the following ways:

- Primarily it shows the range of environmental evidence, its quality and quantity.
- Secondly it has provided some indication of the character of features. The animal bones show evidence for the use of pits and ditches for rubbish disposal
- Thirdly, the molluscs have given an idea of the local environment in which the features were set.

10 DISCUSSION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE EVIDENCE

10.1 Distribution and nature of archaeological features

The evaluation results confirmed the evidence of prehistoric / Roman features identified in the geophysical survey, and indicated dating for some, but not all, of the isolated ditches. They also provided information on other archaeological remains not detected by magnetometer.

Field 5

?Bronze Age pit

The possible Bronze Age pit [805] in Trench 8 could not have been predicted on the basis of non-intrusive survey. Isolated Bronze Age, and other earlier prehistoric, pits can be found in a variety of locations and are normally encountered in the course of investigations directed to other ends.

Iron Age farmstead / hamlet

The Iron Age settlement enclosures in Field 5 (Trenches 1- 6) did not appear to be tightly defined by the magnetometer plot (Fig 2). Shallow features of probable Iron Age date were present in Trenches 1 and 2, outside the principal zone of magnetic anomalies, and there was also a larger ditch in Trench 2 which may have been obscured in the geophysical survey by a later furrow. This suggests that Iron Age features may be more extensive than they appear to be from the geophysical evidence alone. Certainly there is no clear boundary to the site.

Within the densest area of features (particularly Trenches 3 and 6), there was a greater complexity than indicated by the magnetometer survey, with for instance numerous small pits and gullies (Figs 5 and 6). The evidence for re-cut ditches (eg Fig 10, Section 4) suggests a fairly long time depth to the occupation, although this was not immediately apparent from the pottery whose chronology was not capable of being refined beyond a general early-middle Iron Age date.

Field 6

In Field 6 (Trenches 9 – 14) groups of ditches confirm the presence of archaeological features, but the evidence indicates a greater range of date, as well as poorer definition of the elements of the site than was apparent from the magnetometer plot (Fig 3).

?Bronze Age ditches

Four ditches / gullies in Trench 9 indicate some archaeological features to the south-west of the core group in trenches 11 - 13. These features are poorly dated, but the presence of three limestone-tempered sherds from ditches [906] and [908], suggests earlier, possibly Bronze Age, occupation (unless the sherds are redeposited). The current evidence is difficult to assess.

Late Iron Age / early Roman enclosures

The main group of features in trenches 11 – 13 indicate late Iron Age / early Roman enclosures and ditches here. The group of features in Trench 11, which included gullies, pits and a cobble surface, suggest a focus of occupation such as a farmstead.

The dating of the broad ditches in Trenches 13 and 14, which were without finds, was not confirmed. It cannot be assumed that they are of late Iron Age / early Roman date, given the confirmed presence of later features elsewhere. Archaeological features did not extend into Trench 10 and the limits of activity have probably been reached in this direction.

Medieval and later ditches

In Trench 12 the ditches and gullies were shown to include a medieval ditch [1210], and a substantial post-medieval ditch [1208], the latter presumably relating to a former division of this large field. The medieval ditch was on a different alignment to the later one and the relatively large amount of pottery, which comprised 48 sherds from cooking vessels, indicates activity nearby. Unless the pottery derives from activities carried out in the fields or the disposal of rubbish away from the home, there is a case for suggesting settlement nearby. This may be focused around Oakwell Park, about 100 m to the south.

Fields 64 and 72

Later Iron Age ditches

The trenching confirmed the presence of several ditches which tended to be isolated and without great complexity to them or associated with other features.

The only features with dating evidence were [2307] and [2403] and these were both shown to be later Iron Age. It is possible that the ditch in Trench 20 and the ditch terminal in Trench 22 are of a similar date, although this need not be the case. There are clearly elements of prehistoric / Roman land division here, without substantial associated occupation.

Field 81

Iron Age and Roman occupation

The archaeological features found in Trenches 25, 26 and 27 were not predictable from the results of the geophysical survey. While features in these trenches were not dense, the presence of a ditch and postholes with Iron Age (or earlier) pottery in Trench 25 suggests settlement-related remains, perhaps related to the known site in the northern part of the field. The ditches at the northern end of Trench 27 contained late Iron Age / early Roman pottery, so there appears to be some time-depth to the archaeology in this field.

10.2 Dating

There are sherds of possible Bronze Age pottery from ditches [906] and [908], from Pit [805] and from Posthole [2509]. The lack of definition to this possible activity in Trenches 8 and 9 has been mentioned (above). The dating is not secure and it may be later, but the sherds do not appear compatible with the Iron Age group (Timby, Section 6.2).

The Iron Age pottery from the evaluation cannot be used to define a tight chronology – a situation common on most Iron Age sites in the current state of knowledge. The date range would appear to start relatively early on the basis of featured sherds, perhaps in the 4th century BC, probably continuing into the later Iron Age. In Field 5 there is some intercutting of features, but it is essentially unclear how long the site was occupied for. In Field 6 the Iron Age features appear to be later as there are early Roman elements to the pottery in Ditch [1107] and elsewhere. Were further excavations to be undertaken on these sites, there may be some potential for refining the pottery sequences from contextual and stratigraphic information.

10.3 Finds

The artefactual finds were generally mundane with little other than pottery recovered. The decorated Iron Age pottery (largely from Trench 6) is unusual and good assemblages from more detailed future work would have potential for study (Timby, Section 6.6).

There was one piece of iron sheet from an Iron Age context, but no other artefacts (worked bone, antler, quernstones, loomweights etc). There is some suggestion that struck flint was used in the Iron Age since a large proportion came from Iron Age features, but there could be recovery biases involved and the flint may all be residual. This aspect of the site could be examined in any future work.

10.4 Economic and environmental evidence

Animal bones were present in archaeological contexts in Fields 5 and 6. They were not well preserved, but this appears to have resulted from breakages within the soil, probably because the bone derived as food residue from surface middens, rather than being disposed of in open features. Soil conditions therefore seem to have been reasonable for bone preservation, but because of breakages, canine gnawing and weathering, the potential for detailed analysis would appear to be no more than average at best.

Despite the dark colouration of many of the fills of archaeological features, charred plant remains were not common and the assessment indicates a low potential for useful information on this site. It is possible that this is the result of taphonomic processes (eg the weathering of material in surface middens and fluctuating groundwater) rather than being indicative of the sites' economies or the types of activities undertaken. Alternatively, the paucity of charred seeds and other botanical remains may indicate a predominance of animal husbandry over crop production here. The absence of wheat chaff from threshing or other agricultural residues in the charred remains is consistent with crop processing not having taken place close by. This aspect of the archaeology may be examined in more detailed future work, although it is likely that significant information may only come from occasional well-preserved deposits which are not predictable. The isolated presence of waterlogged deposits cannot be ruled out even though the presence of groundwater close to the surface in the present work was only a temporary phenomenon.

Mollusca were present in low numbers and give some indication of the environment. In any future work there would be some potential for investigating the environment in the Iron Age, but probably only from large soil samples, which may preclude very detailed sampling and analysis.

10.5 Medieval and later remains

There were few medieval or later features found in the evaluation, other than the truncated remains of plough furrows and a few ditches. The medieval ditch in Trench 12 has been mentioned (Para. 10.1) as possibly indicative of nearby settlement. From the other features there may be some scope for examining the extent and pattern of medieval cultivation, mainly from the more extensive view presented by the geophysical survey.

The Thorn Farm cemetery associated with a former Baptist Chapel was not located in Field 5 and it would seem not to have extended this far.

11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF DISCOVERIES

11.1 Summary of evidence

The following table presents a summary of the sites discovered and an assessment of their importance in relation the current state of knowledge and archaeological research agenda for the county (Oake *et al.* 2007).

Table 7: Summary of sites discovered and assessment of importance

Field No.	Trench Nos	Site	Date	Importance
5	1-6	Middle Iron Age large farmstead / hamlet	400 – 100 BC	Regional high
5	8	?Bronze Age pit	?1800 – 800 BC	Regional moderate
6	9	?Bronze Age ditches	?1800 - 800	Regional high
6	11 - 13	Late Iron Age / early Roman ?farmstead	100 BC – AD 150	Regional high
6	12	Medieval ditch	AD 1200 - 1400	Regional moderate
6	12	Post medieval / modern field boundary ditch	AD 1600 - 1900	Low
64	23, 24	Later Iron Age field boundary ditches	100 BC – AD 50	Regional high
81	25	?Iron Age building / farmstead	?800 BC – AD 50	Regional high
81	26, 27	Late Iron Age / early Roman field boundary ditches	100 BC – AD 150	Regional high

The particular significance of all these sites is that they represent new information away from the Ouse valley where most archaeological research has been concentrated due to the development pressure of mineral workings. The claylands, Greensand ridge and Chiltern forelands have seen less excavation, and what has taken place, particularly in and around urban areas, has been more piecemeal (Oake *et al.* 2007, 12).

11.2 Iron Age settlement (Fields 5 and 81)

In common with the overwhelming majority of rural sites at this time, the settlement in Field 5 would have been an agricultural one, probably operating at a subsistence level. It may be called a large farmstead or hamlet, depending upon its overall extent and the degree to which the enclosures were contemporaneous rather than sequential. The site falls within the range of types which are known nationally, but at the regional level there has been little detailed work on the characterisation of settlements in the Iron Age or Roman periods (Oake *et al.* 2007, 11). It is therefore unclear whether the settlement has some sort of specialism, and what its social makeup might have been.

In Field 81, the cluster of postholes in Trench 25 would seem to indicate a building of uncertain date and unspecific type in this area. This is potentially early Iron Age, and if this were to be confirmed its significance would be greater, since settlement evidence of this date has been recovered from only half a dozen sites in the county (Oake *et al.* 2007, 61).

11.3 Bronze Age pit (Field 5)

The archaeological importance of earlier prehistoric pits is usually directly related to the type, range and quantity of material they contain. Where the material is rare and well-preserved, and/or 'structured', it may be extremely informative. This example is of lesser value, although it may be indicative of features more widespread in the area.

11.4 Bronze Age ditches (Field 6)

If the Bronze Age date of the ditches in Trench 9 can be confirmed, they are of great archaeological significance. In Bedfordshire, as elsewhere, the earliest evidence of land division occurs in the Bronze Age, but only becomes common in the late Iron Age or Roman periods. The dating and origin of these features is of prime importance, and their purpose (eg. whether they are territorial boundaries or field boundaries) may be determinable from the wider pattern.

11.5 Late Iron Age / early Roman settlement (Field 6)

Many of the questions posed concerning the middle Iron Age settlement in Field 5 are applicable to the later remains in Field 6, although here the evidence is more limited and the overall pattern less clear. Generally in Bedfordshire the later Iron Age shows a greater density of settlement and a more ordered landscape than before, with a greater variety of settlement forms. The forms include linear patterns of enclosures (Oake *et al* 2007, 63). The significance of the site would be enhanced by an association with the wider picture, both the time depth of the earlier remains and the landscape setting. It is possible that Field 6 shows settlement enclosures integrated into a sub-divided landscape, although this is uncertain.

11.6 Late Iron Age / early Roman field boundaries (Fields 64 and 81)

The late Iron Age and early Roman boundary ditches found in Trenches 23, 24, 26 and 27 give some indication that land division was becoming widespread at this time. One of the key research questions of the region is the date and nature of enclosed landscapes (Oake *et*

al 2007, 68). The evidence from these fields is significant in this regard and would be enhanced by greater precision in dating and a more complete picture, particularly in Field 81. The reasons for undertaking land division could be numerous, including the need to define property or tribal boundaries, and the need to manage farming activities (eg segregating livestock from crops).

11.7 Medieval ditch (Field 6)

Ditch 1210 in Trench 12, which contained a large number of sherds from medieval cooking pots, indicates medieval activity in the vicinity. The significance of this is not yet clear and would depend upon pattern and context of associated features. If it was confirmed to be settlement-related its significance would be considerably enhanced. Few medieval rural settlements have been investigated in Bedfordshire, and the origin, development and desertion of the full range of settlement types is a major research theme (Oake *et al.* 2007, 14).

12 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

While the results of the Stage 3 trial trenching are of some significance in regional archaeological terms, the material does not have sufficient potential for further analysis at this stage, nor for detailed publication. The results as they stand should be made available to be integrated into any further archaeological work on the current development scheme, and for comparative studies in relation to nearby sites.

A brief summary of the results will be offered for inclusion in the journal *Bedfordshire Archaeology* and will be entered into the on-line OASIS database for reference.

The finds will be kept in a suitable and secure location until the end of this phase of the project. The records and materials have been quantified, ordered and indexed and the archive will be produced in accordance with English Heritage management guidelines the standards of the eventual recipient repository.

The survey area lies within the collecting zone of Luton Museum, who have indicated an interest in accepting the fieldwork archive (finds, paper and digital data) for long-term storage. In the meantime the archive is held by Northamptonshire Archaeology.

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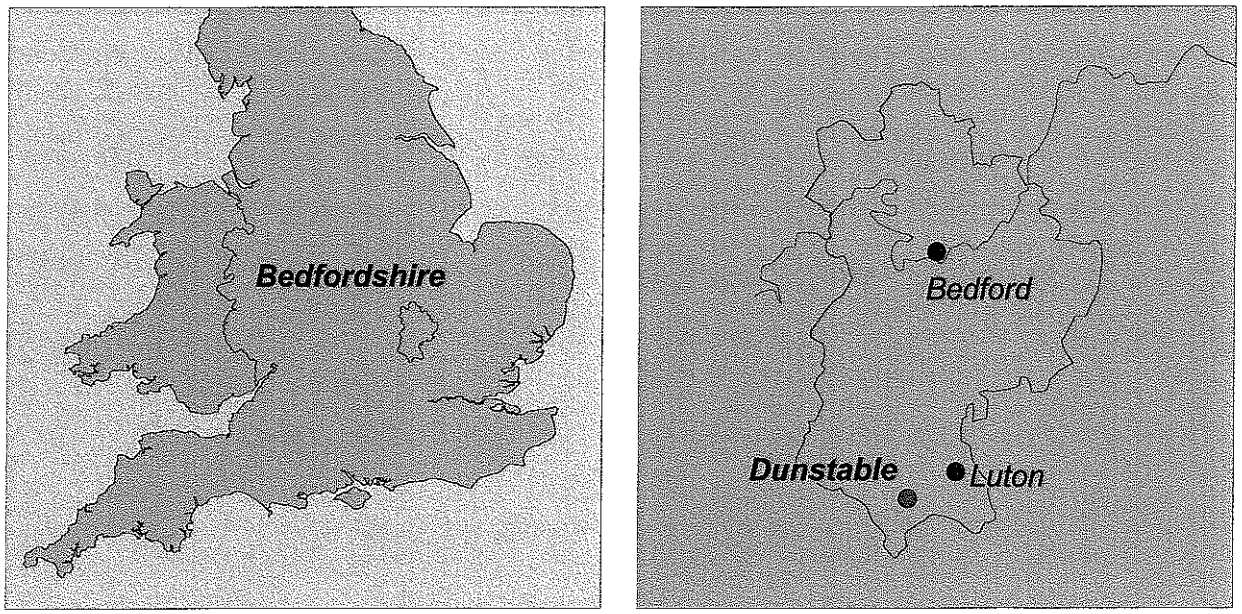
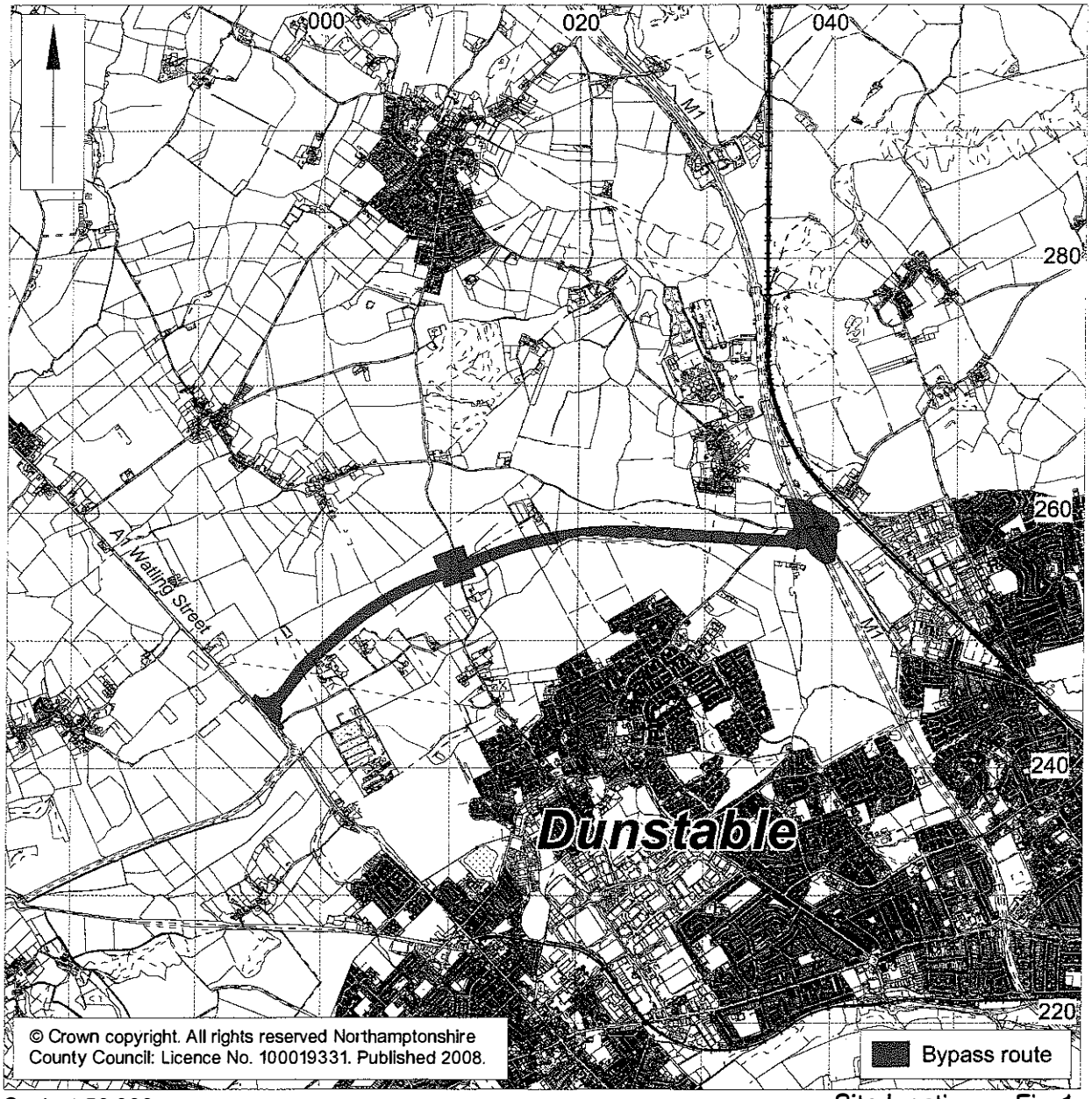
a service of Northamptonshire County Council

v2 31 March 2008





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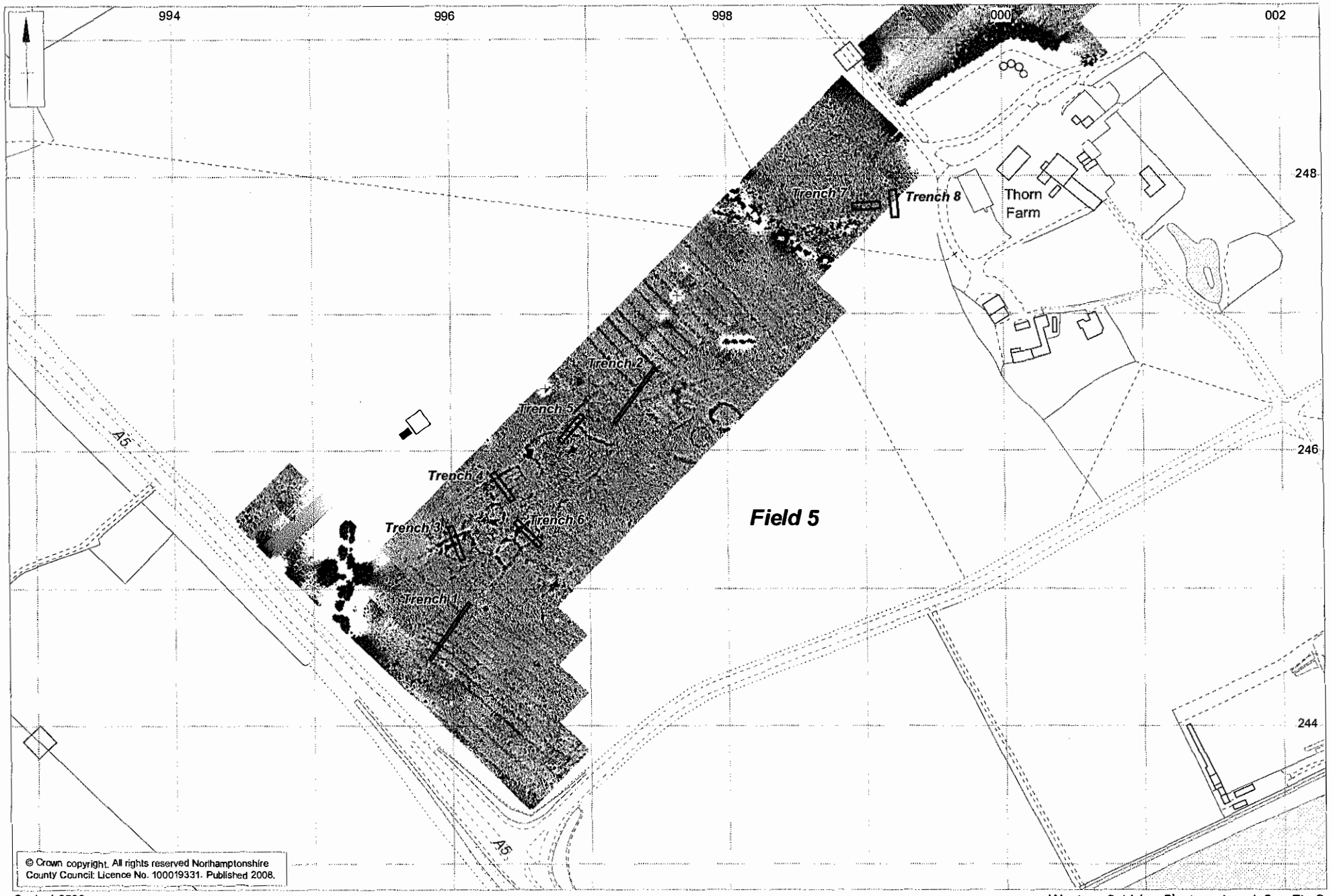
Site location Fig 1



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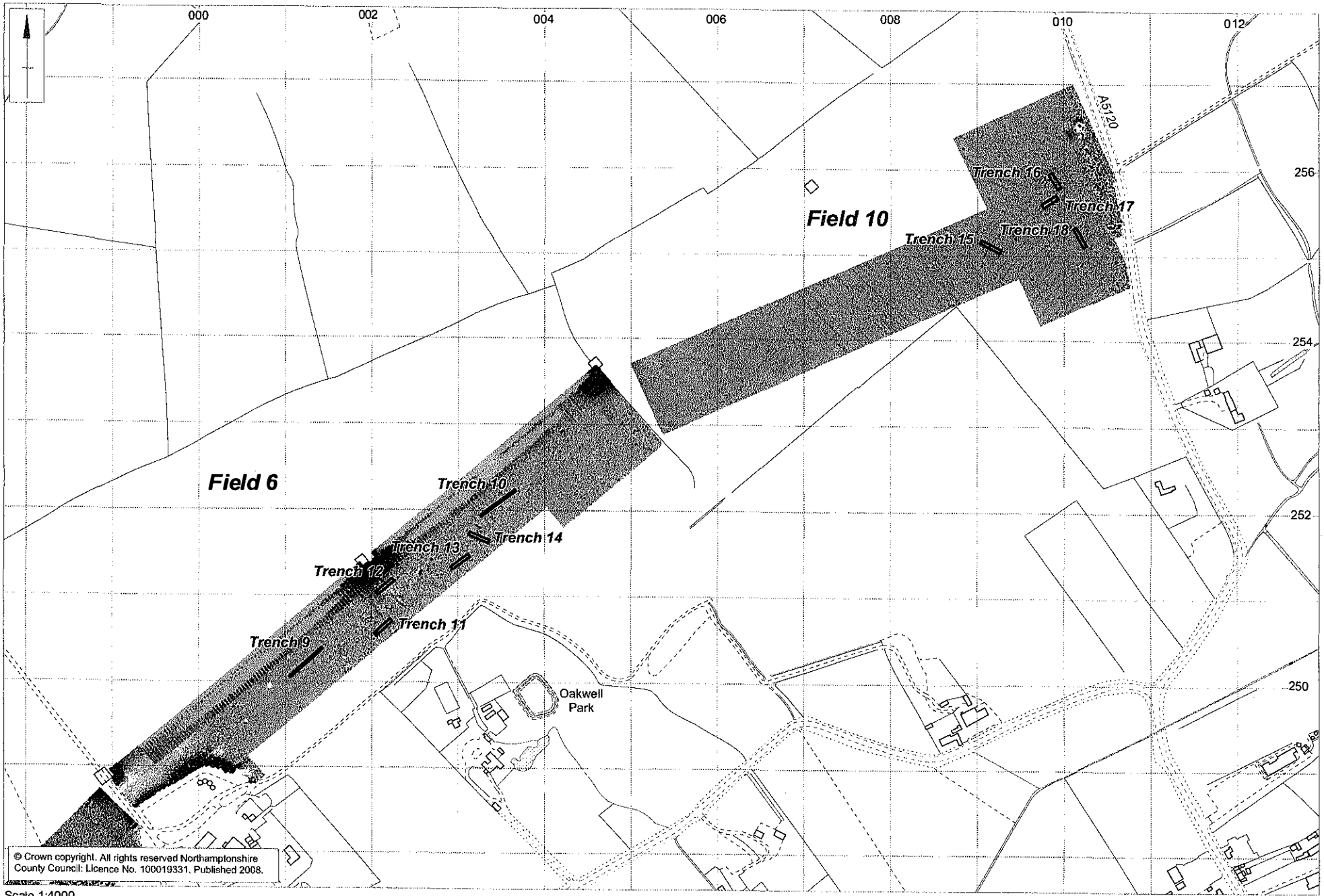
Western field (no.5) - trenches 1-8 Fig 2



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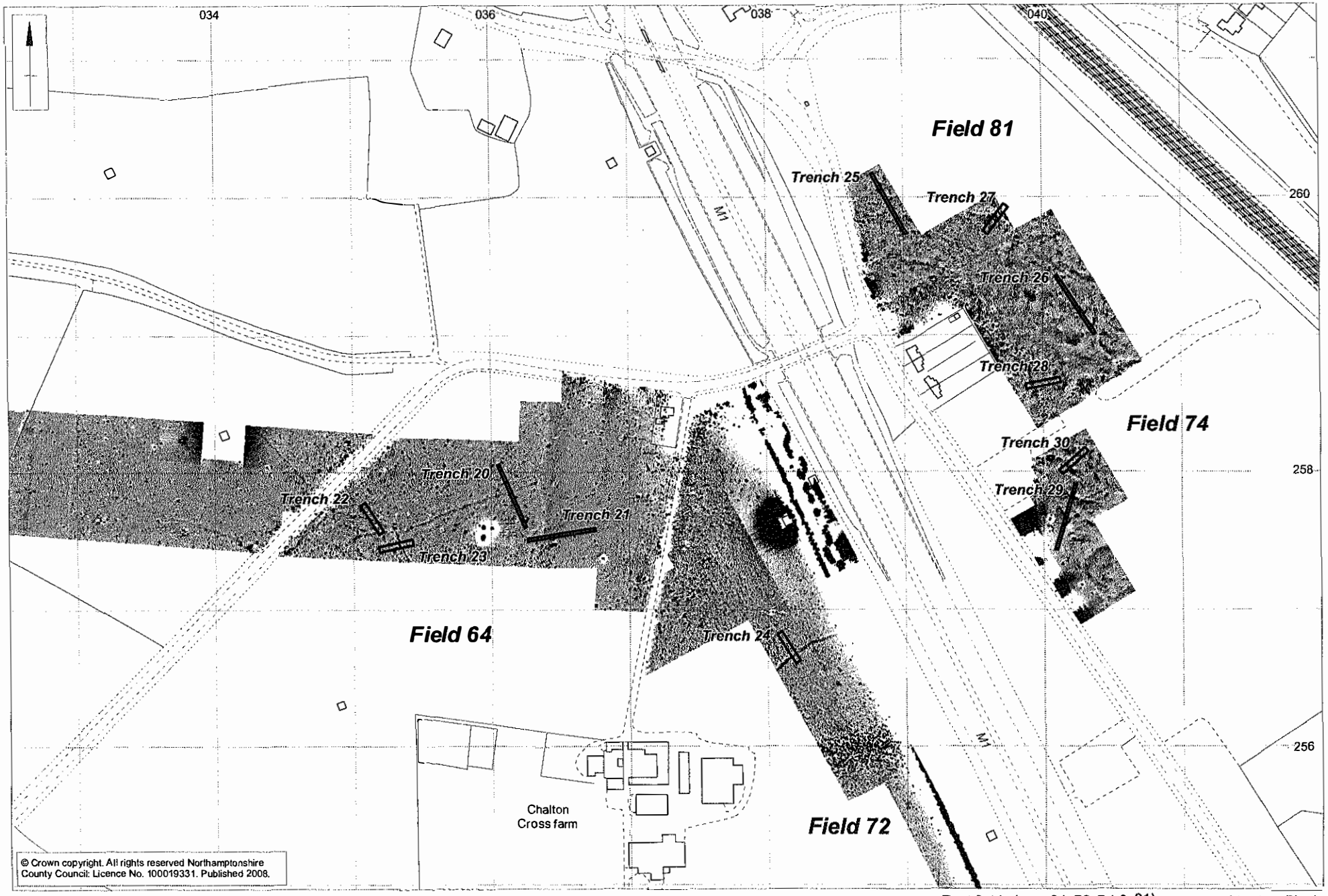
Middle fields (no.s 6 & 10) - trenches 9 -18 Fig 3



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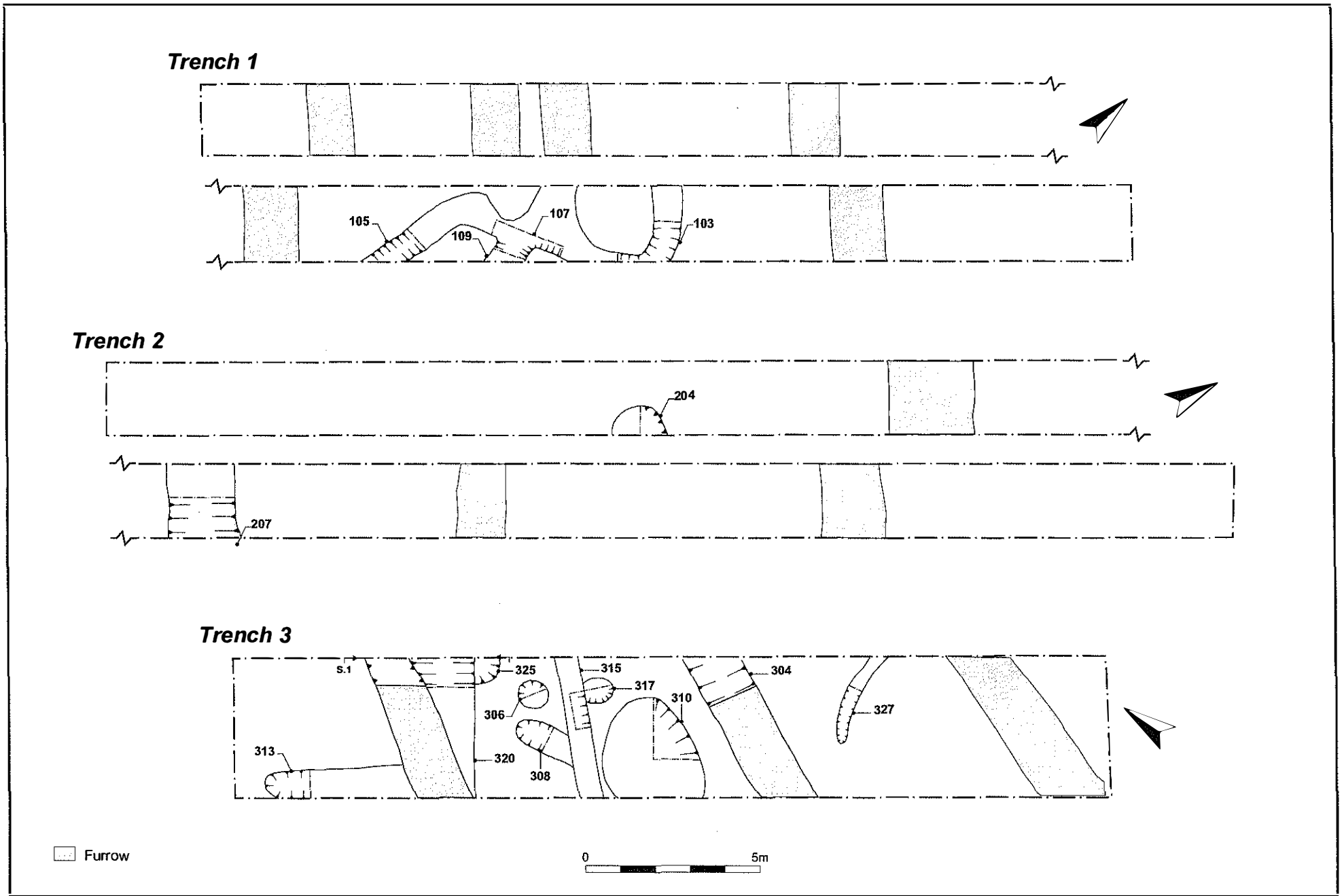
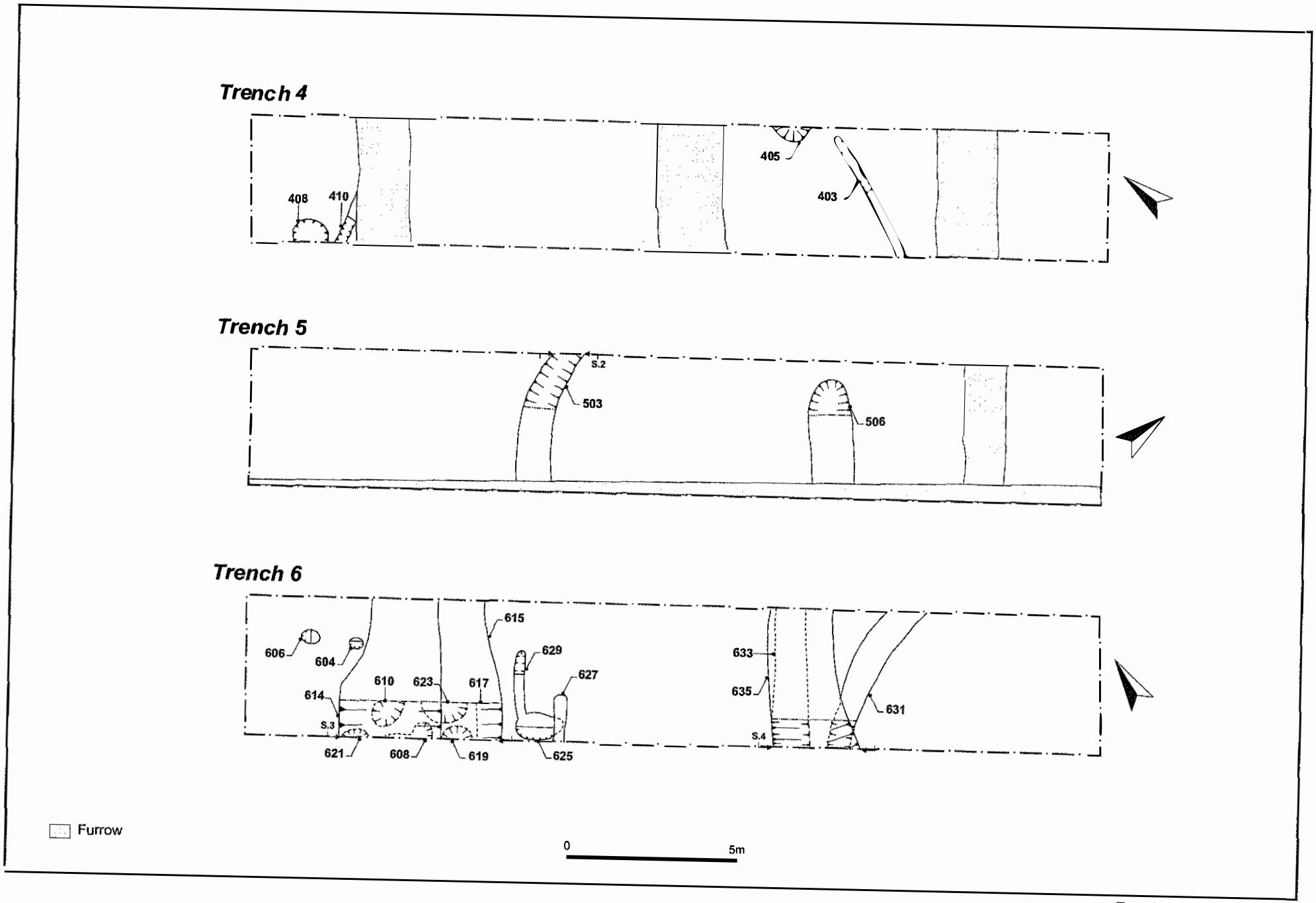
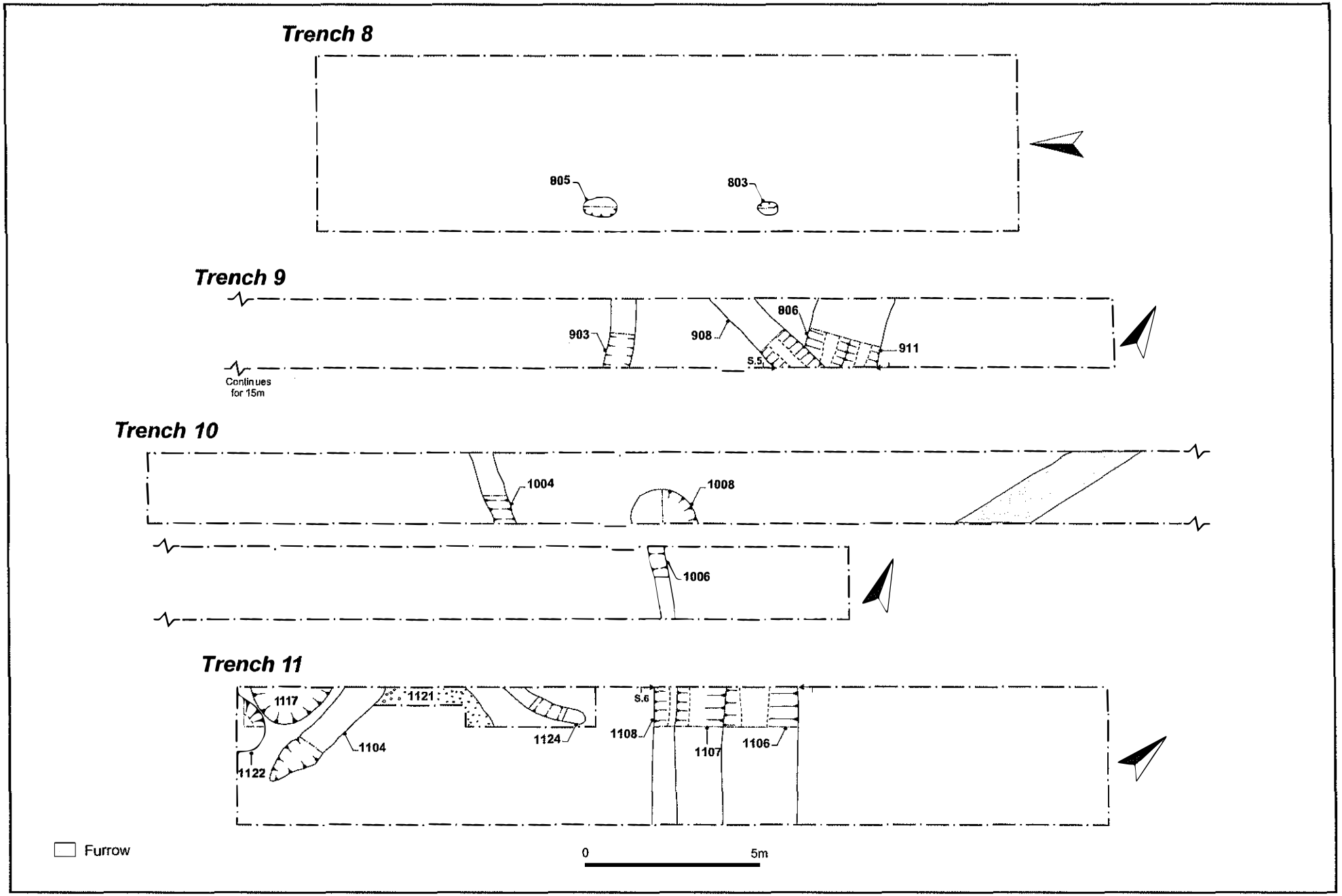
East fields (no.s 64, 72, 74 & 81)- trenches 20-30 Fig 4



Trenches 1, 2 and 3 Fig 5

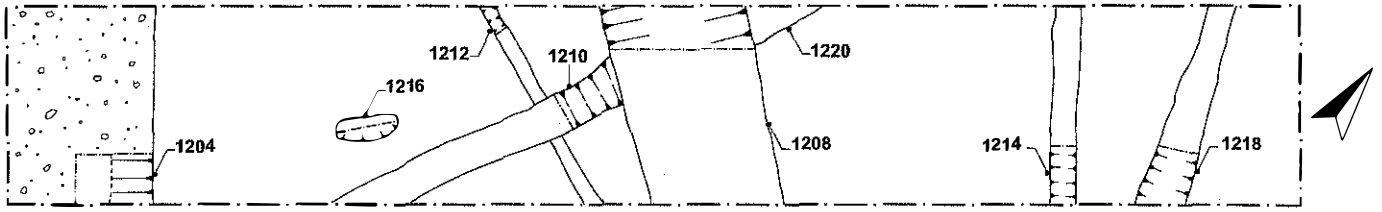


Trenches 4, 5 and 6 Fig 6

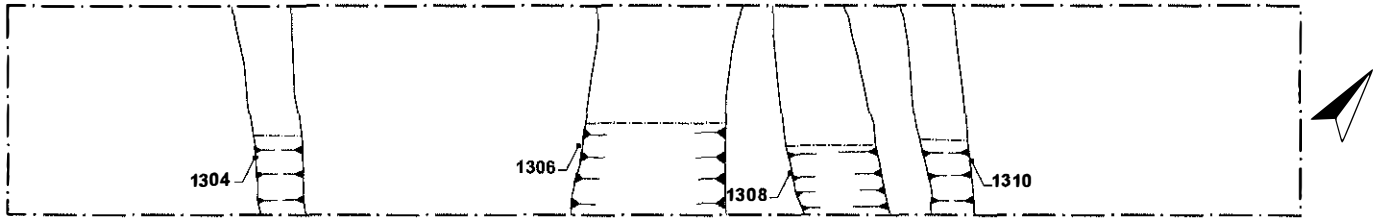


Trenches 8, 9, 10 and 11 Fig 7

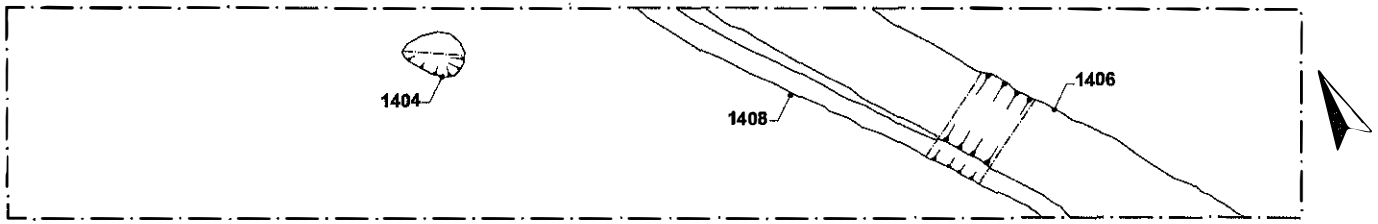
Trench 12



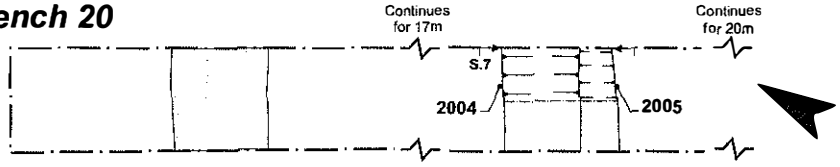
Trench 13



Trench 14



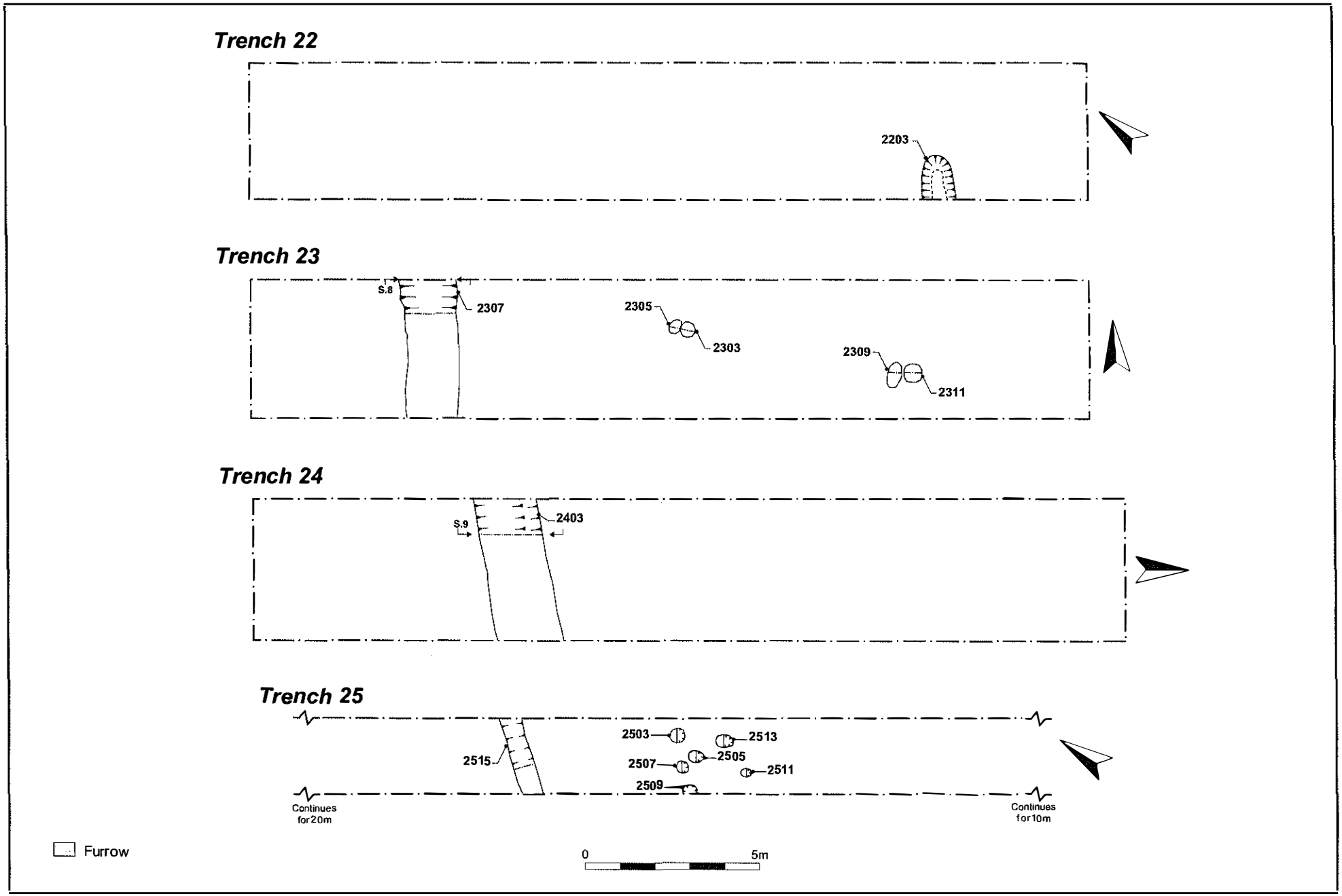
Trench 20



Furrow

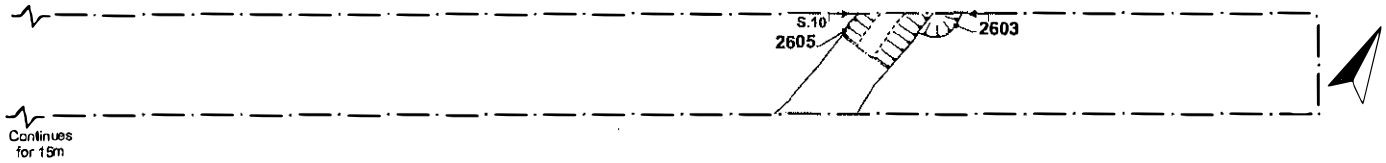
0 5m

Trenches 12, 13, 14 and 20 Fig 8



Trenches 22, 23, 24 and 25 Fig 9

Trench 26

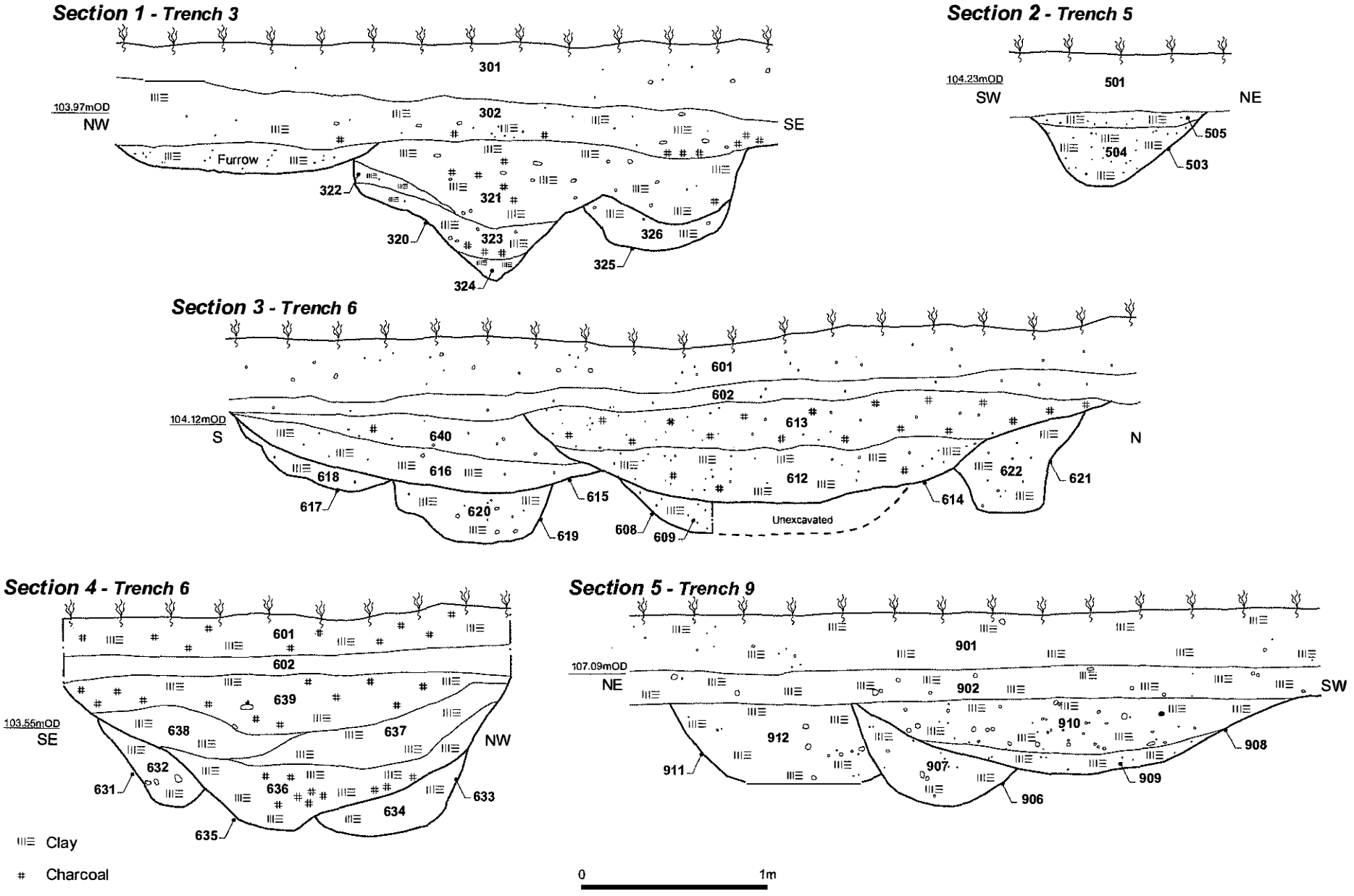


Trench 27

Furrow

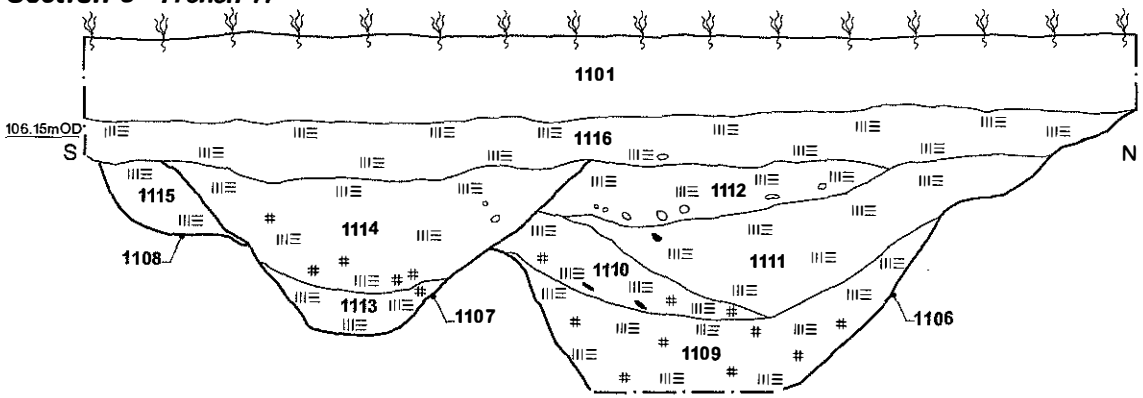
0 5m

Trenches 26 and 27 Fig 10

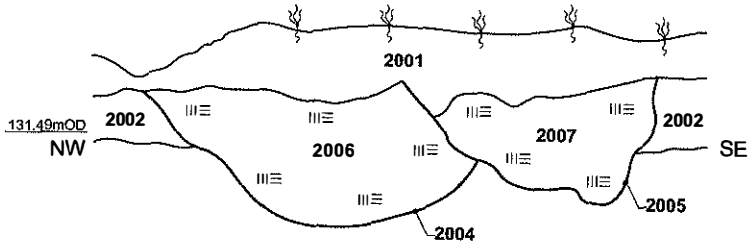


Sections 1 - 5 Fig 11

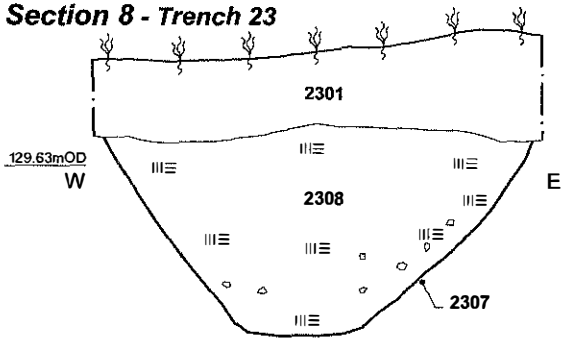
Section 6 - Trench 11



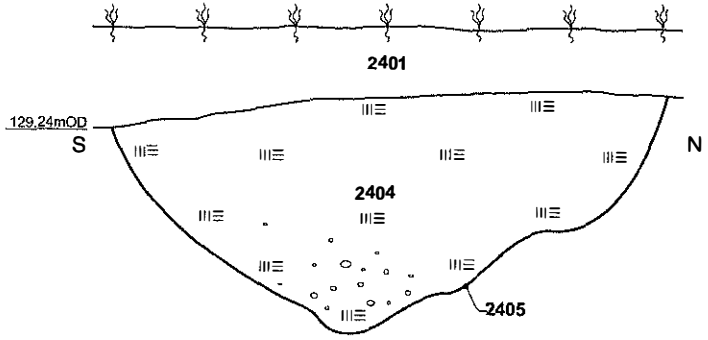
Section 7 - Trench 20



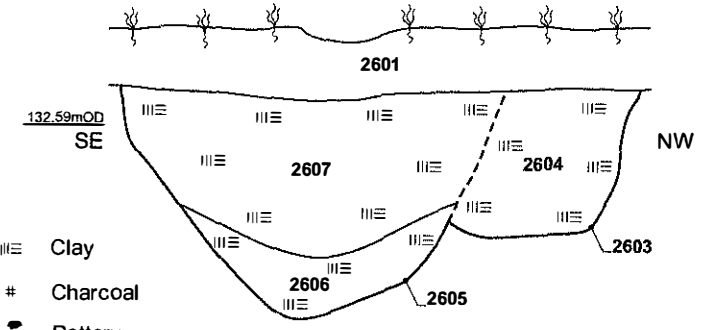
Section 8 - Trench 23



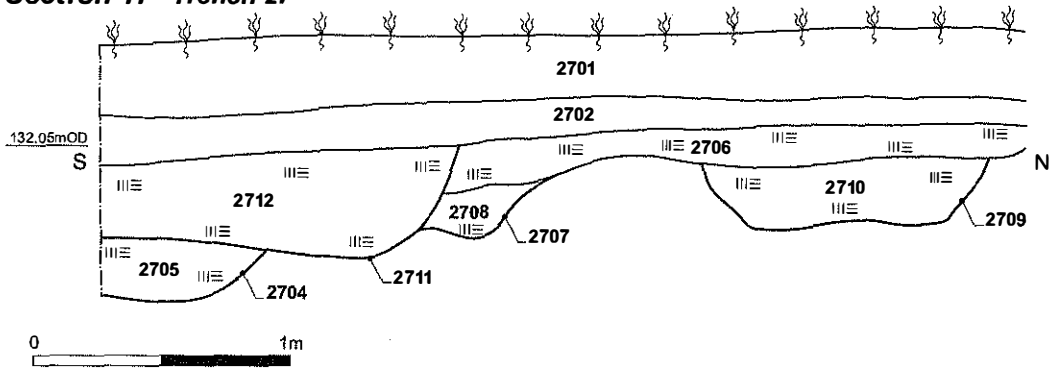
Section 9 - Trench 24



Section 10 - Trench 26



Section 11 - Trench 27



Sections 6 - 11 Fig 12

Plate 1: Trench 2, Iron Age pit 204.

Plate 2: Trench 5, view north-east with Iron Age ditch 503 to fore.

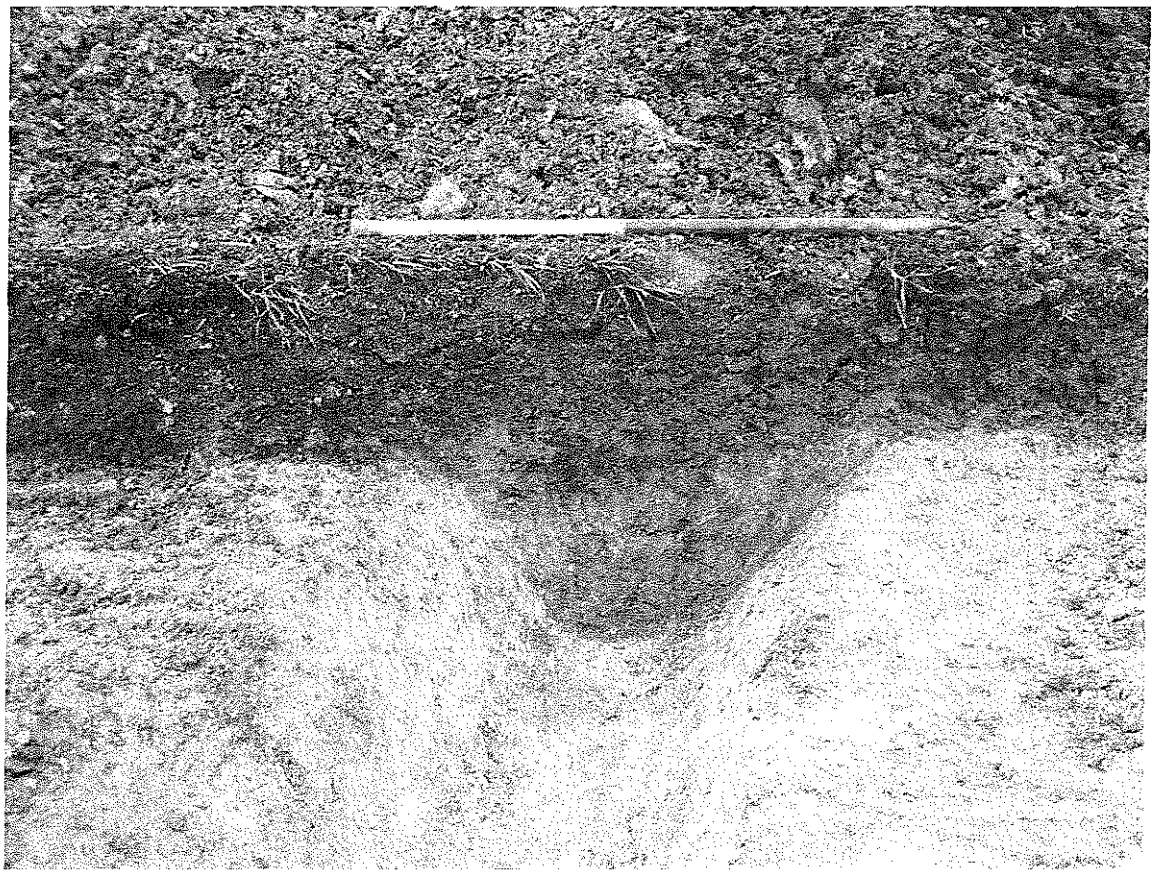


Plate 3: Trench 5, detail of Ditch 503.

Plate 4: Trench 6, general view during excavation of Iron Age ditches, looking south-east.

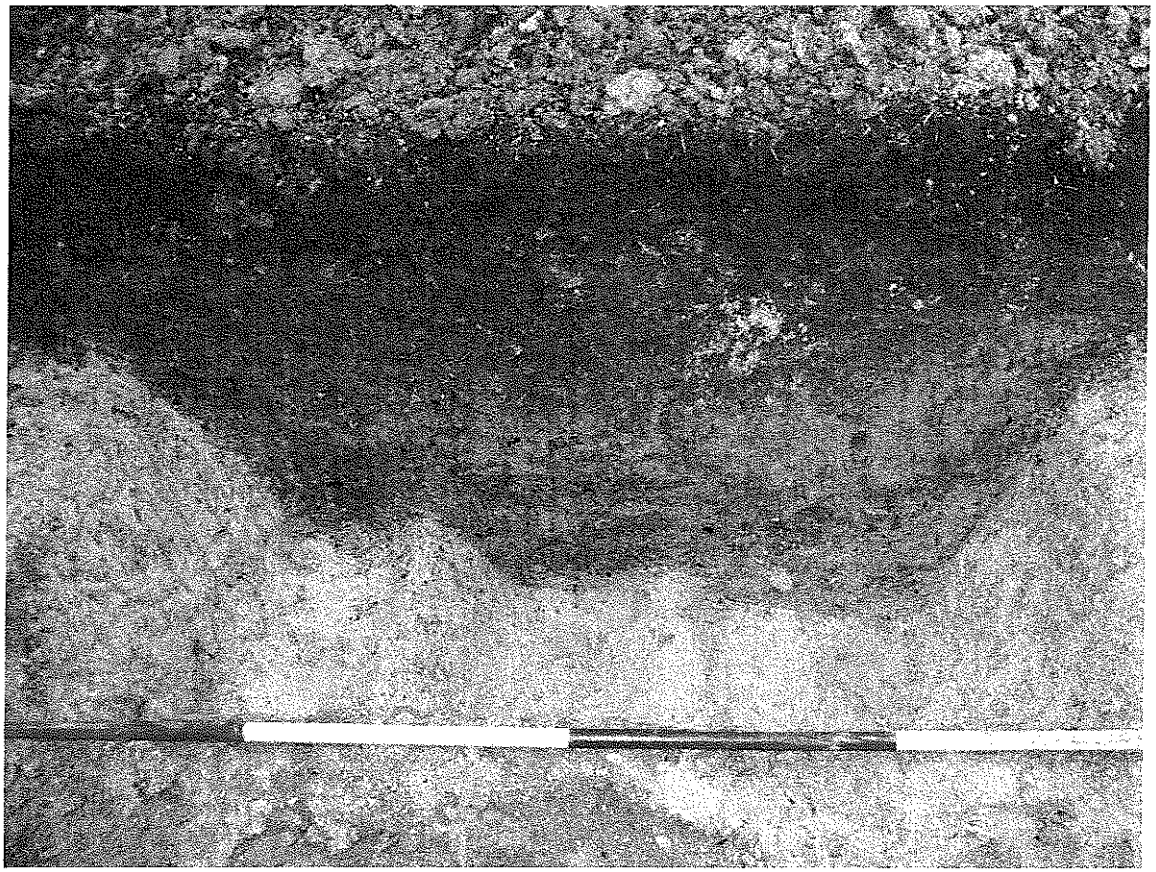


Plate 5: Trench 6, section through Iron Age ditches (left to right) 631, 635 and 633.

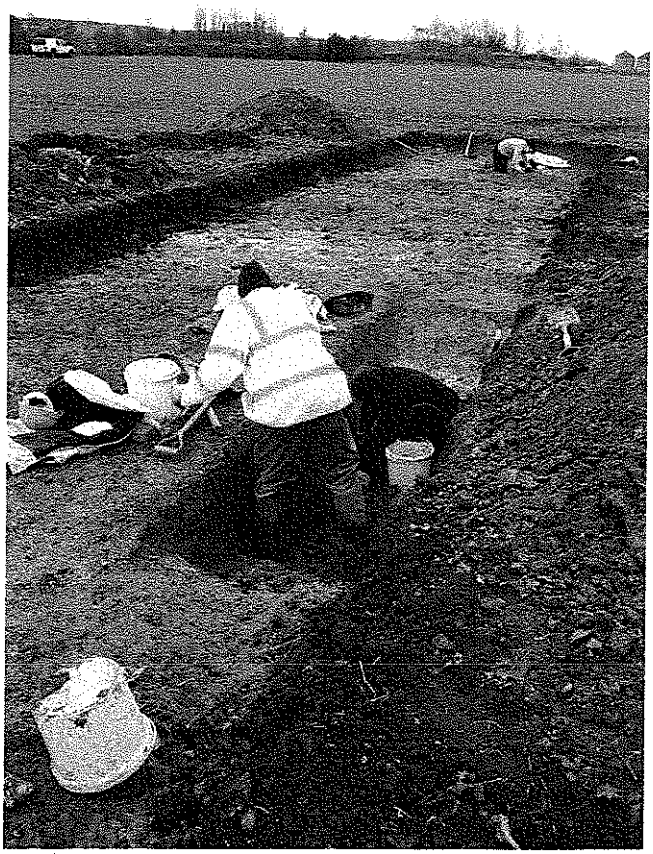


Plate 6: Trench 11, general view during excavation of late Iron Age/early Roman ditches 1106, 1107 and 1108, looking south.

Plate 7: Trench 25, with group of possible Iron Age postholes in centre of trench, looking north-west.

Plate 8: Trench 27, showing late Iron Age/ early Roman gullies at north-east end.

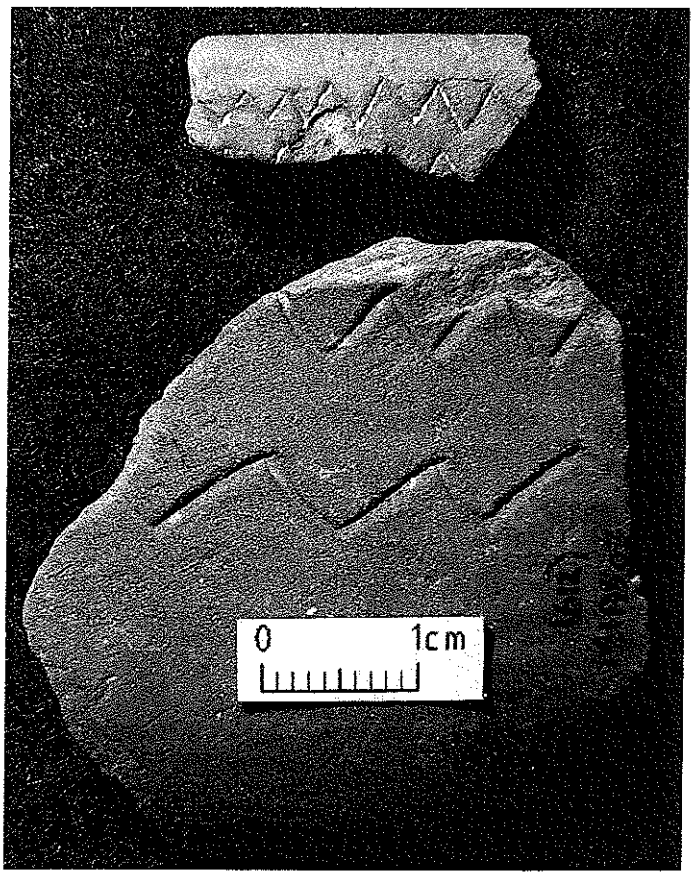


Plate 9: Iron Age pot sherd with incised decoration, Trench 6.

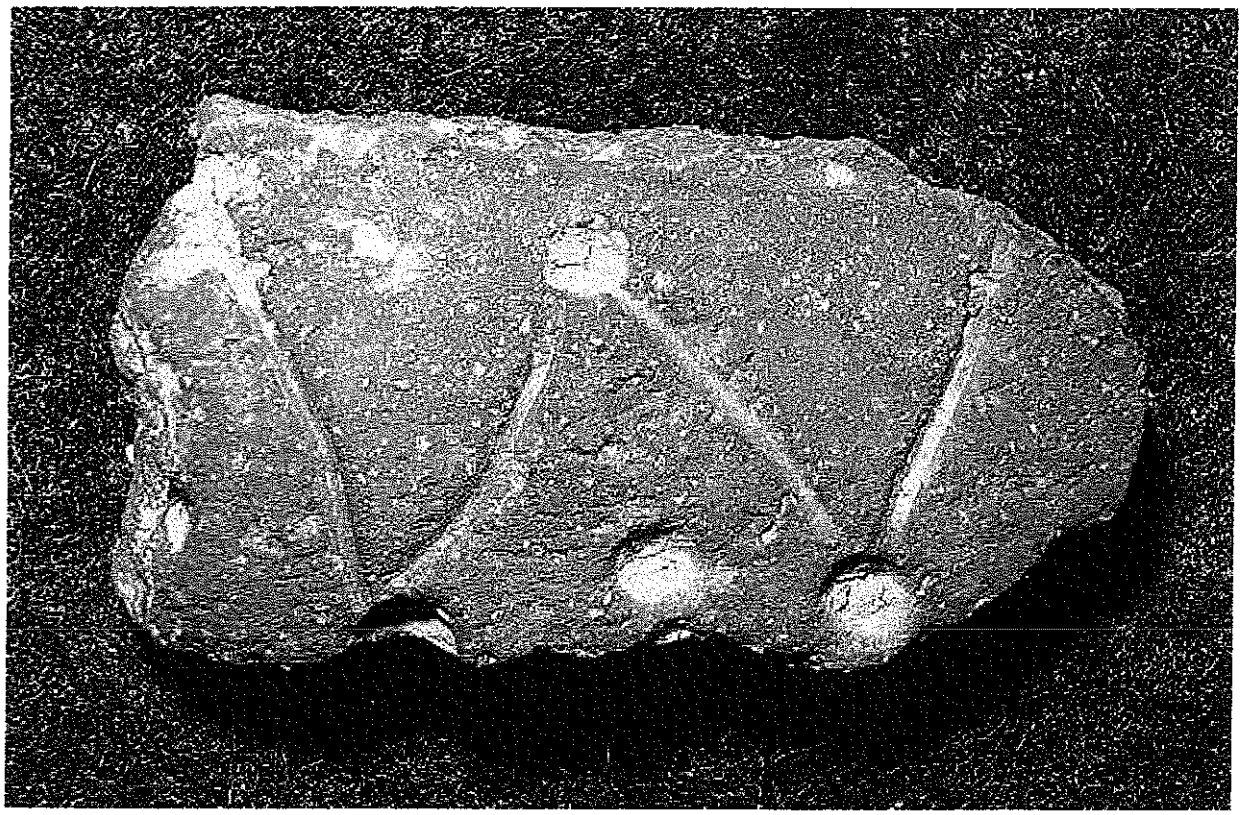


Plate 10: Iron Age pot sherd with white inlay decoration, Trench 6.

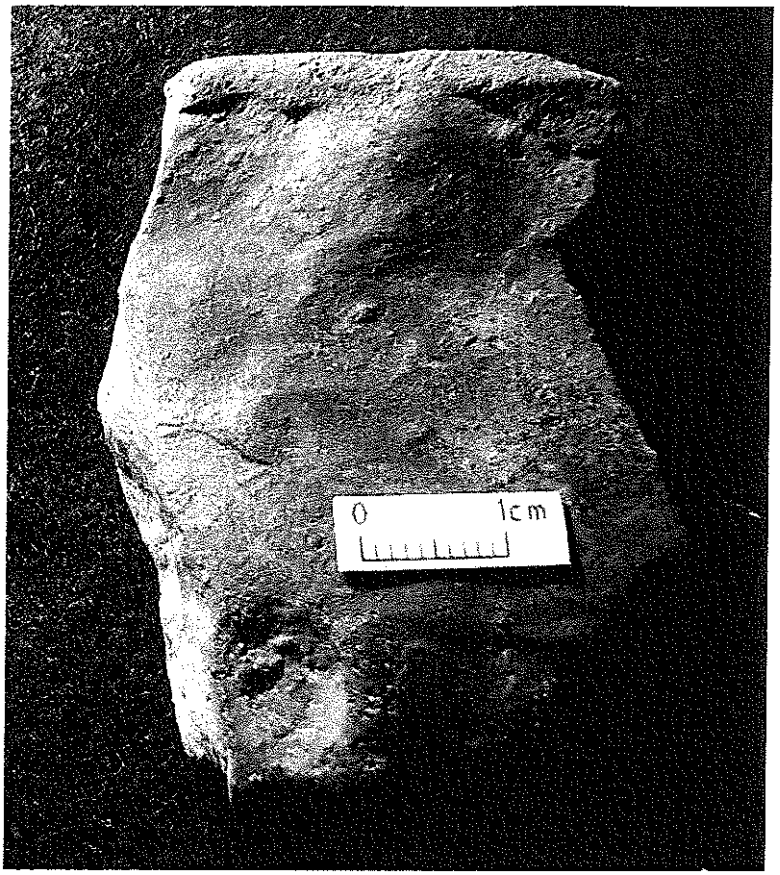


Plate 11: Iron Age pot sherd with finger-impressed decoration, Trench 6.

Appendix 1: Context List

Field No	Trench	Context	Deposit Type	Width (m)	Depth (mm)	Archaeological finds
5	1	101	Topsoil		300	
		102	Natural clay			
		103	Furrow	0.95	130	
		104	Fill of 103			
		105	Ditch	0.88	240	pot
		106	Fill of 105			
		107	Ditch		220	
		108	Fill of 107			
		109	ditch	0.88	220	
		110	Fill of 110			Iron Age pot
	2	201	topsoil		300	
		202	Subsoil		100	
		203	Natural clay			
		204	Pit	0.98	400	
		205	Fill of 204		180	pot
		206	Fill of 204		220	pot
		207	Ditch	1.30	600	
		208	Fill of 207	1.30	350	Iron Age pot, animal bone, flint
		209	Fill of 207	1.10	250	pot
	3	301	Topsoil		300	
		302	Subsoil		100	
		303	Natural clay			
		304	Furrow	1.50	200	
		305	Fill of 304			pot, tile
		306	Pit	0.63	150	
		307	Fill of 306			Iron Age pot, animal bone

Field No	Trench	Context	Deposit Type	Width (m)	Depth (mm)	Archaeological finds
		308	Gully	0.90	160	
		309	Fill of 308			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		310	Pit	1.10	400	
		311	Fill of 310		120	Iron Age pot, animal bone, flint
		312	Fill of 310		280	Iron Age pot, animal bone
		313	Gully	0.80	80	
		314	Fill of 313			Iron Age pot, animal bone, flint
		315	Gully	0.31	480	
		316	Fill of 315			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		317	Pit	0.76	400	
		318	Fill of 317		300	Iron Age pot, animal bone
		319	Fill of 317		100	Iron Age pot
		320	Ditch	1.30	750	
		321	Fill of 320		600	Iron Age pot, animal bone
		322	Fill of 320			Animal bone
		323	Fill of 320			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		324	Fill of 320			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		325	Pit	0.78	750	
		326	Fill of 325			pottery
		327	Curvi-linear gully	0.40	50	
		328	Fill of 327			Animal bone
	4	401	Topsoil		300	
		402	Natural clay			
		403	Gully	0.30	115	
		404	Fill of 403			Iron Age pot, bone
		405	Pit	1.10	600	
		406	Fill of 405		300	Iron Age pot, animal bone

Field No	Trench	Context	Deposit Type	Width (m)	Depth (mm)	Archaeological finds
		407	Fill of 405		300	Iron Age pot, animal bone
		408	Pit	0.90	200	
		409	Fill of 408			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		410	Gully	0.35	150	
		411	Fill of gully			Iron Age pot, animal bone
	5	501	topsoil		350	
		502	Natural clay			
		503	Ditch	0.98	420	
		504	Fill of 503	0.80	330	Iron Age pot, animal bone
		505	Fill of 503	0.98	90	
		506	Ditch	1.30	640	
		507	Fill of 506			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		508	Fill of 506			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		509	Fill of 506			Iron Age pot, animal bone
	6	601	Topsoil		300	
		602	Subsoil		100	
		603	Natural clay			
		604	Posthole	0.27	80	
		605	Fill of 604			Animal bone
		606	Posthole	0.43	230	
		607	Fill of 606			Iron Age pot
		608	Pit	0.40	200	
		609	Fill of 608			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		610	Pit	0.80	210	
		611	Fill of 610			Iron Age pot,, animal bone, flint
		612	Fill of 614	1.87	310	Iron Age pot, animal bone, fired clay

Field No	Trench	Context	Deposit Type	Width (m)	Depth (mm)	Archaeological finds
		613	Fill of 614			Iron Age pot, animal bone, flint
		614	Ditch	2.0	350	
		615	Ditch	1.69	190	
		616	Fill of 615			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		617	Gully	0.37	290	
		618	Fill of 617			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		619	Pit	0.89	280	
		620	Fill of 619			Iron Age pot, flint, animal bone, iron sheet
		621	Pit	0.88	500	
		622	Fill of 621			
		623	Pit	1.10	210	
		624	Fill of 623			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		625	Pit	1.4	450	
		626	Fill of 625			Iron Age pot, animal bone, flint
		627	Gully	0.30	180	
		628	Fill of 627			
		629	Gully	0.24	50	
		630	Fill of 629			Iron Age pot
		631	Ditch	0.50	450	
		632	Fill of 631			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		633	Ditch	0.85	450	
		634	Fill 633			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		635	Ditch	2.40	1250	
		636	Fill of 635	1.80	350	Iron Age pot, animal bone
		637	Fill of 635	1.50	390	Iron Age pot, animal bone
		638	Fill of 635	1.15	250	Iron Age pot, animal bone

Field No	Trench	Context	Deposit Type	Width (m)	Depth (mm)	Archaeological finds
		639	Fill of 635	2.40	320	Iron Age pot, animal bone, flint, slag
		640	Fill of 615		250	
	7	701	topsoil		300	
	8	801	topsoil		400	
		802	Natural clay			
		803	pit	0.44	230	
		804	Fill of 803			Medieval pottery
		805	Pit	0.83	300	
		806	Fill of 805			?Bronze Age pottery, bone
6	9	901	topsoil		250-300	
		902	subsoil		150	
		903	Gully	0.87	370	
		904	Fill of 903			
		905	Fill of 903		190	
		906	Ditch	1.40	500	
		907	Fill of 906			?Bronze Age pottery
		908	Gully	0.80	400	
		909	Fill of 908		150	
		910	Fill of 908		300	?Bronze Age pot, animal bone
		911	Ditch	1.10	450	
		912	Fill of 911			
		913	Natural clay			
	10	1001	topsoil		300	
		1002	subsoil		150	
		1003	natural			
		1004	Gully	0.50	50	

Field No	Trench	Context	Deposit Type	Width (m)	Depth (mm)	Archaeological finds
		1005	Fill of 1004			
		1006	Gully	0.45	100	
		1007	Fill of 1006			
		1008	Pit	1.65	480	
		1009	Fill of 1008			
	11	1101	Topsoil			
		1102	Natural clay			
		1103	Not assigned			
		1104	Gully	0.88	140	
		1105	Fill of 1104			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		1106	Ditch	2.20	1400	
		1107	Ditch	1.47	1200	
		1108	Ditch	1.00	500	
		1109	Fill of 1106			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		1110	Fill of 1106			Iron Age pot, animal bone, flint
		1111	Fill of 1106			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		1112	Fill of 1106			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		1113	Fill of 1107			Roman pot, animal bone
		1114	Fill of 1107			Roman pot, animal bone, flint
		1115	Fill of 1108			
		1116	Layer			Roman pot, animal bone
		1117	Pit	2.60	820	
		1118	Fill of 1117			Bone
		1119	Fill of 1117			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		1120	Fill of 1117			Bone
		1121	Cobbled surface			
		1122	Gully			

Field No	Trench	Context	Deposit Type	Width (m)	Depth (mm)	Archaeological finds
		1123	Fill of 1122			
		1124	Pit	1.70	280	
		1125	Fill of 1124			
	12	1201	topsoil		300	
		1202	subsoil		180	
		1203	Natural clay			
		1204	Ditch	1.40	1100	
		1205	Fill of 1204			Iron Age pot, animal bone, fired clay
		1206	Fill of 1204			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		1207	Fill of 1204			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		1208	Ditch	2.7	900	
		1209	Fill of 1208			post-med. pot, animal bone, tile
		1210	Ditch	1.13	330	
		1211	Fill of 1210			medieval pot, animal bone, fired clay
		1212	Gully	0.29	70	
		1213	Fill of 1212			
		1214	Ditch	0.89	330	
		1215	Fill of 1214			Iron Age pot
		1216	Pit	1.70	30	
		1217	Fill of 1216			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		1218	Ditch	1.24	540	
		1219	Fill of 1218			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		1220	Ditch	1.13	330	
		1221	Fill of 1220			Iron Age pot, animal bone
	13	1301	Topsoil		300	
		1302	Subsoil		200	

Field No	Trench	Context	Deposit Type	Width (m)	Depth (mm)	Archaeological finds
		1303	Natural clay			
		1304	Ditch/furrow	1.0	200	
		1305	Fill of 1304			
		1306	Ditch	2.80	200	
		1307	Fill of 1306			Animal bone
		1308	Furrow	1.70	400	
		1309	Fill of 1308			Pottery
		1310	Ditch / furrow	0.90	350	
		1311	Fill of 1310			
	14	1401	Topsoil		300	
		1402	Subsoil		200	
		1403	Natural clay			
		1404	Pit	1.10	240	
		1405	Fill of 1404			
		1406	Ditch	1.60	200	
		1407	Fill of 1406			Animal bone
		1408	Gully	0.30	180	
		1409	Fill of 1408			
10	15	1501	topsoil		300	
		1502	subsoil		100	
		1503	natural clay			
	16	1601	topsoil		350	
		1602	subsoil		100	
		1603	natural clay			
	17	1701	topsoil		300	
		1702	subsoil		100	
		1703	natural clay			

Field No	Trench	Context	Deposit Type	Width (m)	Depth (mm)	Archaeological finds
	18	1801	topsoil		300	
		1802	subsoil		100	
		1803	clay			
34	**19**		Not excavated			
64	**20**	2001	topsoil		300	
		2002	subsoil		150	
		2003	natural clay			
		2004	Ditch	1.5	710	
		2005	Ditch	0.93	590	
		2006	fill of 2004			Animal bone
		2007	Fill of 2005			
	21	2101	topsoil		300	
		2102	subsoil		120	
		2103	natural clay			
	22	2201	Topsoil		300	
		2202	Natural clay			
		2203	Ditch	1.02	330	
		2204	Fill of 2203			
	23	2301	topsoil		460	
		2302	Natural clay			
		2303	Posthole	0.54	100	
		2304	Fill of 2303			
		2305	Posthole	0.42	50	
		2306	Fill of 2305			
		2307	Ditch	1.5	800	
		2308	Fill of 2307			Iron Age pot, animal bone
		2309	Posthole	0.48	280	

Field No	Trench	Context	Deposit Type	Width (m)	Depth (mm)	Archaeological finds
		2310	Fill of 2309			
		2311	Posthole	0.36	130	
		2312	Fill of 2311			
72	**24**	2401	topsoil		320	
		2402	natural clay			
		2403	Ditch	2.10	1200	
		2404	Fill of 2403			Iron Age pot, flint, animal bone
81	**25**	2501	topsoil		300	
		2502	natural clay			
		2503	Posthole	0.31	200	
		2504	Fill of 2503			
		2505	Posthole	0.35	40	
		2506	Fill of 2505			
		2507	Posthole	0.30	220	
		2508	Fill of 2507			
		2509	Posthole	0.30	100	
		2510	Fill of 2509			?Iron Age pot
		2511	Stakehole	0.20	100	
		2512	Fill of 2511			
		2513	Stakehole	0.26	40	
		2514	Fill of 2513			
		2515	Ditch	0.64	360	
		2516	Fill of 2515			Iron Age pottery
	26	2601	Topsoil		300	
		2602	Natural clay			
		2603	Pit	0.70	560	
		2604	Fill of 2603			

Field No	Trench	Context	Deposit Type	Width (m)	Depth (mm)	Archaeological finds
		2605	Ditch	1.52	860	
		2606	Fill of 2605			
		2607	Fill of 2605			
	27	2701	topsoil		300	
		2702	subsoil		200	
		2703	Natural clay			
		2704	Ditch	0.66	240	
		2705	Fill of 2704			Roman pottery
		2706	Layer		140	flint
		2707	Pit	0.29	180	
		2708	Fill of 2707			
		2709	Ditch	1.10	390	
		2710	Fill of 2709			
		2711	Ditch	1.39	550	
		2712	Fill of 2711			Roman pottery
	28	2801	topsoil		300	
		2802	Natural clay			
74	**29**	2901	topsoil		300	
		2902	Natural clay			
	30	3001	topsoil		300	
		3002	subsoil		200	
		3003	natural clay			

Appendix 2 – Summary of Pottery *by Jane Timby*

		Later Prehistoric							Roman	Medieval	Post medieval	Unknown	Total No	Total Wt	Date
Cut	Deposit Type	Sandy	Flint	Org	Calcar	Qtz	Grog	other							
105	Ditch	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	(e)-MIA
110	Fill of ditch 110	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	(e)-MIA
205/6	fill of pit 204	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	78	(e)-MIA
208	Fill of ditch 207	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	16	(e)-MIA
209	Fill of ditch 207	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	27	(e)-MIA
218		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(e)-MIA
305	Fill of furrow 304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cbmx2 32g Roman
307	Fill of pit 306	24	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	28	205	(e)-MIA
310	Pit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	(e)-MIA
311	Fill of pit 310	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	48	(e)-MIA
312	Fill of pit 310	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	80	(e)-MIA
314	Fill of gully 313	10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	95	(e)-MIA
316	Fill of gully 315	6	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	12	113	(e)-MIA
318	Fill of pit 317	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	83	(e)-MIA
319	Fill of pit 317	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	22	(e)-MIA
320	Ditch	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	81	(e)-MIA
321	Fill of 320	1	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	204	(e)-MIA
323	Fill of 320	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	(e)-MIA
324	Fill of 320	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	(e)-MIA
326	Fill of pit 325	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	48	(e)-MIA
404	Fill of gully 403	3	1	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	15	103	(e)-MIA
406	Fill of pit 405	12	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	129	(e)-MIA
409	Fill of pit 408	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	(e)-MIA
411	Fill of gully 410	1	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	93	(e)-MIA
504	Fill of ditch 503	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	70	(e)-MIA
507	Fill of ditch 506	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	85	(e)-MIA

		Later Prehistoric							Roman	Medieval	Post medieval	Unknown	Total No	Total Wt	Date
Cut	Deposit Type	Sandy	Flint	Org	Calcar	Qtz	Grog	other							
509	Fill of ditch 506	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	(e)-MIA
607	Fill of ph 606	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	(e)-MIA
609	Fill of pit 608	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	(e)-MIA
611	Fill of pit 610	48	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	49	473	(e)-MIA
612	Fill of ditch 614	42	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	407	(e)-MIA
613	Fill of ditch 614	26	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	31	375	(e)-MIA
616	Fill of ditch 615	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	155	(e)-MIA
620	Fill of pit 619	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	351	(e)-MIA
624	Fill of pit 623	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	408	(e)-MIA
626	Fill of pit 625	87	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	877	(e)-MIA
630	Fill of gully 629	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	(e)-MIA
632	Fill of ditch 631	13	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	108	(e)-MIA
634	Fill ditch 633	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	111	(e)-MIA
636	Fill of ditch 635	20	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	189	(e)-MIA
637	Fill of ditch 635	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	226	(e)-MIA
638	Fill of ditch 635	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	52	(e)-MIA
639	Fill of ditch 635	26	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	179	(e)-MIA
803	pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	36	MED
806	Fill of pit 805	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	BA?
907	Fill of ditch 906	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	BA?
909	Fill of gully 908	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	32	BA?
1100	unstratified Tr 11	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	146	LIA
1105	Fill of gully 1104	3	0	28	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	34	141	M-LIA
1110	Fill of ditch 1106	34	0	4	2	0	6	24	0	0	0	0	70	702	M-LIA
1113	Fill of ditch 1107	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	40	ERO
1114	Fill of ditch 1107	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	18	0	0	0	22	63	ERO
Tr 11	?SG6	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	58	M-LIA
1204	Ditch	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	35	IA
1208	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	105	PMED
1209	Fill of 1208	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	7	39	ERO?

		Later Prehistoric							Roman	Medieval	Post medieval	Unknown	Total No	Total Wt	Date
Cut	Deposit Type	Sandy	Flint	Org	Calcar	Qtz	Grog	other							
1211	Fill of ditch 1210	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	48	0	0	54	457	MED
1215	Fill of ditch 1214	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	IA/RO?
1217	Fill of pit 1216	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	M-LIA
1218	Ditch	1	1	13	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	18	71	M-LIA
1309	Fill of furrow 1308	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	no date
2308	Fill of ditch 2307	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	72	M-LIA?
2404	Fill of ditch 2403	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	M-LIA?
2509	Posthole	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	IA OR EARLIER
2516	Fill of ditch 2515	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	7	?MIA
2705	Fill of ditch 2704	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	71	C1 AD
2706	Layer	24	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	28	220	LIA-ERO
TOTAL		**584**	**11**	**81**	**46**	**6**	**17**	**51**	**25**	**50**	**5**	**2**	**878**	**7960**	

Appendix 3 – The animal bone

Species by bone element in Trenches 1-6

Element	*Equus*	*Bos*	*Ovic*	*Sus*	*Cervid*	*Ovicaprid/capreolus*
Scapula		3	1	1		
P.Humerus		4				
D.Humerus		5				
P.radius	1	8	8	1		1
D.Radius		4	8			
Ulna		1				
P.metacarpal	2	1	2	1		
D.metacarpal	2		2	1		
Phalange1		2	2			
Phalange2		1				
Phalange3						
Pelvis		1				
P.femur		3	6	1		
D.femur	1	3	6	1		
P.tibia		3	13	1		
D.tibia		4	13	1		1
Astragulus	1					
Calcaneum	1	1				
P metatarsal		2	6	1	1	
D metatarsal		1	6	1	1	
Horncore		3				
Mandible		7	8	3		
Tooth		5	3	1		
Atlas		1				
Axis						
P.metapodial	1	1	1			
D.metapodial		2	1			
Total	9	66	90	14	2	2
Relative percentage	5	36	49.2	7.6	1.1	1.1

Species by bone element in trenches 11-14

Element	*Equus*	*Bos*	*Ovicaprid*	*Sus*
Scapula		3		
P.humerus		1	1	
D.humerus		1	2	
P.radius		2		
D.radius				1
Ulna		1		
P.metacarpal	1		1	
D.metacarpal	1		1	
Phalange1		1	1	
Phalange2				
Phalange3				
Pelvis		1		
P.femur				1
D.femur				1
P.tibia		3	3	
D.tibia		2	3	

Astragulus				
Calcaneum				
P.metatarsal		3	1	
D.metatarsal		1	1	
Horncore				
Occipital condyle		1		
Mandible		1	2	
Tooth	1	2	3	1
Atlas		1		
Axis		1	1	
P.metapodial		1		
D.metapodial		1		
Total	1	27	20	4
Percent	5.5	50	37	7.4

Tooth wear in Trenches 1-6

Context	Taxon	Side	TWS	Age (approx)
307	Bos	Left	E	30-36months
611	Bos		E	30-36months
616	Bos	Right	D	18-30months
616	Bos	Right	D+	
616	Bos	Left	I	Senile
624	Bos	Left	C	
638	Bos	Right	I	Senile
205/206	Ovicaprid	Left	H	6-8years
311	Ovicaprid	Right	C+	
314	Ovicaprid	Right	C	
321	Ovicaprid	Right	G	4-6years
613	Ovicaprid	Right	C+	
637	Ovicaprid	Left	C+	
639	Ovicaprid	Left	I	8-10years
639	Ovicaprid	Left	C+	
639	Ovicaprid	Left	C	
321	Sus	Right	C+	
637	Sus	Right	B/C	

Tooth wear in Trenches 11-14

Context	Taxon	side	TWS	Age (approx)
1100	Bos	left	D+	
1110	Bos	left	G	
1307	Bos	left	I	
1105	Ovicaprid	left	D+	
1110	Ovicaprid	right	I	8-10years
1110	Ovicaprid	right	I	8-10years
1211	ovicaprid	right	C	

Appendix 4: Contents of Archive

Finds	**Quantity**
Pottery	7.96 kg
Ceramic building material and fired clay	0.66 kg
Worked flint	12 pieces
Iron	1 frag.
Animal bones	10.9 kg
Soil sample residues and floats	5 samples
Records	
Context sheets	286
Plans A2	3 sheets
Sections A2	6 sheets
Levels A4	5 sheets
Photographs (monochrome negatives and contact prints)	7 films
Digital records	
Survey data	
colour photographs	186 frames
archive specialist reports	
project report	