

Northamptonshire Archaeology

M1 Widening Junctions 10-13, Bedfordshire
Cultural Heritage Surveys Stage 3

Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey (Int. 15)
October 2006



A Mudd

November 2006

Report 06/153

Northamptonshire Archaeology

2 Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park

Northampton NN4 8BE

t. 01604 700493 f. 01604 702822

e. sparry@northamptonshire.gov.uk

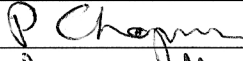

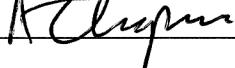
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STAFF

Project Manager	Andy Mudd, BA MIFA
Text	Andy Mudd
Fieldwalking Survey	Danny McAree MA MBA PGDip PIFA Hale Moharramzadeh, BA MA Peter Haynes
GPS survey and data processing	Adam Yates, BA MIFA
Finds identifications	Tora Hylton Paul Blinkhorn BTech Andy Mudd
Illustration	Dan Cherry BA MA Hale Moharramzadeh

QUALITY CONTROL

	Name	Signature	Date
Checked by	P Chapman		14/11/06
Verified by	A Maull		15/11/06
Approved by	A Chapman		16/11/06

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	M1 Widening Junctions 10-13, Bedfordshire. Cultural Heritage Surveys Stage 3: Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey (Int. 15) October 2006	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Scatters of brick/tile and post-medieval pottery recorded. Some medieval pottery, occasional Roman pottery and a small quantity of flintwork also recovered, but not in significant concentrations	
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Fieldwalking Evaluation	
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None	
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Stages 1 and 2 DBA, Fieldwalking, Geophysical Survey, Environmental Assessment	
Current Land use	Agriculture	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	None	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Small amount of Roman pottery and prehistoric struck flint.	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Bedfordshire	
Site address (including postcode)	Between Junction 10 and 13 of M1 Motorway	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	42 ha	
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. numbers)		
Height OD		
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Scott Wilson Ltd	
Project brief originator	Scott Wilson Ltd	
Project Design originator	Scott Wilson Ltd	
Director/Supervisor	Danny McAree for Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project Manager	Andy Mudd for Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Sponsor or funding body	Costain-Carillion Joint Venture Ltd	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	April 2006	
End date	October 2006	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		pottery, flint, metal
Paper		record sheets
Digital		digital mapping, photos, reports
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)		
Title		
Serial title & volume		
Author(s)		
Page numbers		
Date		

M1 WIDENING, JUNCTIONS 10 – 13, BEDFORDSHIRE
CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEYS STAGE 3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING SURVEY (INT. 15)

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Appendix 1: Worked Flint *Andy Mudd*

Appendix 2: Pottery Identifications *Paul Blinkhorn*

M1 WIDENING, JUNCTIONS 10 – 13, BEDFORDSHIRE
CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEYS STAGE 3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING SURVEY (INT. 15)
OCTOBER 2006

SUMMARY

Archaeological fieldwalking survey was undertaken on about 42 ha of agricultural land in connection with the proposed scheme to widen the M1 between Junctions 10 and 13 in Bedfordshire. No archaeologically significant concentrations of artefacts were discovered. Spreads of brick/tile and moderate quantities of post-medieval pottery were recorded from most of the fields. There were smaller scatters of medieval pottery. All these finds can be attributed to manuring of arable fields.

Of archaeological interest were 26 struck flints of prehistoric date and four sherds of Roman pottery, but these were too few and insufficiently concentrated to be considered to be of any great significance. No further archaeological fieldwalking is recommended on the basis of these results.

1 INTRODUCTION

Project Background

The Highways Agency has awarded the early contractor involvement contract for the M1 Widening Junctions 10 to 13 (the Scheme) to Costain-Carillion Joint Venture Limited (formerly Costain-Mowlem Joint Venture Limited), who has appointed Scott Wilson Limited as their Designer.

Northamptonshire Archaeology have been commissioned by Scott Wilson Limited to undertake further archaeological investigations for the Stage 3 Cultural Heritage assessment of the Scheme.

As part of this assessment, Northamptonshire Archaeology conducted fieldwalking (surface artefact collection) survey in 21 fields alongside the M1 motorway in April and September 2006. This survey forms the subject of the present report.

The works were undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Scott Wilson, and an approved detailed Method Statement prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Scott Wilson 2006; NA 2006). The scope of works was contained in two instructions from Costain-Carillion – Works Information No 2 (21st April 2006) and Compensation Event 2 (31st August 2006) - which represented a variation on the original WSI.

Previous Archaeological Work

The present surveys follow investigations carried out 1992 -1994 for a previous scheme (M1 J10 to J15), including fieldwalking, extensive geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (Scott Wilson 2006). Following review of the existing information, the Stage 3 surveys had the objective of completing the archaeological surveys so as to inform preparation of the Environmental Statement for the current scheme (below).

2 LOCATION AND LAND USE

Site Location

Fieldwalking was carried out in fields next to the M1 along the survey corridor which ran from Slip End south of Luton (near Caddington) north to Ridgmont, Bedfordshire (Fig 1). Fieldwalking was conducted in 21 fields on both sides of the M1 Motorway between Junctions 10 and 13, a distance of some 25 km (Figs 2-15). All the fields had been ploughed. The total area covered was 42.86 ha.

Topography and Geology

The route covers a range of topography from the Chiltern chalklands south of Luton to the mainly clayland which starts north of Toddington, across the grain of the country. There are many variations to the underlying geology including outcrops of the Greensand ridge (Woburn Sands) around Tingrith and Segenhoe, and drift deposits which include Clay-with-Flints over the Chalk; Boulder Clay particularly north of Luton; and glacial sands and gravels elsewhere. The drainage pattern is not a strong one, from Toddington northward the route generally falling within the upper catchment of the River Flit and minor tributaries which drain north-east into the Great Ouse. The source of the River Lea, in the Thames drainage basin, lies in the suburbs of Luton.

Overall, the land is hilly or undulating with a general fall northward, from *c* 200 m at Slip End, to 80 m at Ridgmont. The natural topography has been modified drastically by 20th-century development in some areas, particularly at Luton. Chalk quarrying has taken place between Upper Sundon and Chalton on the Chalk scarp north of Luton. Outside Luton land use is predominantly agricultural with mixed arable and grassland. There is some woodland between Tingrith and Segenhoe on the Woburn Sands.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The Stage 3 fieldwork, which included geophysical survey (the subject of a separate report) and trial trenching (pending), had the overall aim of providing data to help establish the nature of the archaeological constraint in relation to the construction scheme.

The fieldwalking survey had specific objectives which were to:

- a) identify any significant finds assemblages in areas not previously surveyed;
- b) re-survey some areas of potential identified by previous surveys for which the results were inconclusive.

4 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Collection

The collection area in most of the fields was a 50m-wide corridor parallel to the M1 with slightly wider collection areas in some of the fields. The ploughed land was walked and artefacts collected and/or plotted in accordance with the methodology detailed in the Method

Statement (NA 2006), which is outlined below.

Fieldwalking was conducted in transects spaced at 10 m intervals. There were 6 transects in the standard 50 m-wide corridor. Finds were collected from approximately 2 m either side of each transect. Pro-forma record sheets were used to record the weather and ground conditions for each field, as well as the individual finds from each transect.

All finds were plotted using a Leica 1200 GPS with an accuracy of +/- 0.05 m in relation to the OS National Grid and Ordnance Datum.

All diagnostically pre-modern artefacts were collected. Other materials were recorded or not in accordance with the following collection and recording strategy:

- Pottery, other fragments of baked clay (such as possible daub fragments), worked flint, other worked stone, decorated plaster, and artefacts made of other materials (metal, glass, bone) were collected as well as recorded.
- Materials undiagnostic of date but of potential archaeological significance - including brick/tile, mortar, burnt flint and other burnt stones, and slag – were recorded but not collected.
- Modern materials and fragments of bone, amorphous metal, glass, coke, clinker and charcoal, were not recorded.

Recording

All finds were identified, three-dimensionally logged on MSExcel spreadsheets and imported into MapInfo GIS for digital plotting onto OS map bases provided by Scott Wilson.

Pottery was classified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Type series where possible (below).

5 FIELDWALKING RESULTS

General

Finds have been plotted within broad categories of material and date (Figs 2-15). Summaries of finds and ground conditions for individual fields presented below. The flintwork is assessed in Appendix 1. Pottery identification and classification is presented in Appendix 2.

Overall, there were no obviously significant concentrations of finds and most finds were in a poor, eroded condition. There were large amounts of brick and tile in most fields (not retained). All, or nearly all, are likely to be post-medieval and modern. All this ceramic material is likely to have derived from manuring arable fields or dumping to consolidate the ground, the latter particularly around entrances to fields to facilitate access for equipment and subsequently spread more widely. It is also perhaps likely that fragments of ceramic field drains were recorded.

Results by field

<i>FIELD NO.</i>	<i>FIGURE REF.</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>SURFACE VISIBILITY</i>	<i>FINDS</i>
8	6	South of Mill Farm, Toddington	Low growth (30%)	Tile (8) P-M pot (1)
9	6	South of Mill Farm, Toddington	Low growth (30%)	Tile (1) P-M pot (1)
16	7	West of Junction 12, Toddington	Very good (100%)	Tile (179) P-M pot (27) Med. pot (3) Clay pipe (1)
17	9	South of Long Lane Farm	Very good (100%)	Tile (55) P-M pot (5) Med. pot (1)
19	8	East of Long Lane Farm	Very good (100%)	Tile (96) P-M pot (13) Med. pot (1) Slag (1) Clay pipe (1)
20	10	South of Manor Farm, Tingrith	Moderate (60-70%)	Tile (32) Metal (1) Flint (1)
21	10	East of Tingrith	Moderate (60-70%)	Tile (10) P-M pot (2) Flint (1)
70	12	South of Segenhoe Manor Farm, Ridgmont	Good (85%)	Tile (68) Med. pot (1) P-M pot (4)
75	13	East of Segenhoe Manor Farm, Ridgmont	Good (80-90%)	Tile (19) P-M pot (2) Med. pot (3) Roman pot (1) Flint (5)
81	15	North-west of Ridgmont	Very good (100%)	Tile (60) P-M pot (8) Med. pot (1)
82	15	North-west of Ridgmont	Very good (100%)	Tile (142) P-M pot (18) Med. pot (1) Roman pot (1)
98	13	Opposite Field 75 on northern side of motorway	Very good (100%)	Tile (36) P-M pot (4) Med. pot (1)
110	11	North of Tingrith Manor Farm, near Flitwick Plantation	Very good (100%)	Tile (10) P-M pot (1) Med pot (1) Flint (18)
117	4	Between motorway and railway south of Toddington Service Station	Very good (100%)	Tile (88) P-M pot (5) Roman pot (1)

<i>FIELD NO.</i>	<i>FIGURE REF.</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>SURFACE VISIBILITY</i>	<i>FINDS</i>
119	5	Adjacent to Toddington Service Station	Good (75%)	Tile (7) P-M pot (1) Flint (1)
123	6	Between Toddington Service Station and Old Park Farm	Very good (90%)	Tile (96) P-M pot (5) Roman pot (1)
128	7	North-west of Old Park Farm, Toddington	Moderate (60%)	Tile (49) P-M (8)
130	9	West of Redhills Farm	Very good (90%)	Tile (96) P-M pot (33) Med. (5)
136	3	North of Inions Farm near Caddington	Very good (100%)	Tile (3)
138	2	South of Field 136 as far as Luton Road, Caddington	Most very good (100%)	Tile (29) P-M pot (26) Clay pipe (2) Metal (1)
175	14	Eastern side of A507, north-east of Ridgmont	Very good (100%) but not weathered	Tile (48) P-M pot (6) Clay pipe (1)

Worked flint

A total of just 26 worked flints of prehistoric date were recovered (Appendix 1). The quantity from Field 110 (18 pieces over 2.05 ha) is relatively high, but these were broadly scattered, without concentrations. Five worked flints came from Field 75 and one from each of Fields 20, 21 and 119. Three fragments of burnt flint recorded in Field 98 are undatable but may indicate prehistoric activity here.

Pottery

A total of 191 sherds of pottery weighing 2786 g were recovered. The majority (169) were of post-medieval date and there were a small number of medieval sherds (18) and four Roman ones. Identifications are provided in Appendix 2.

One of the Roman sherds was relatively large (Field 117, 55 g) and the other three small fragments. Their presence is not significant. The sherd from Field 117 probably relates to the Iron Age and Roman site previously identified to the north-west, although geophysical survey undertaken in Field 117 as part of the present Stage 3 assessment has identified curvilinear ditches here which may be Roman. The presence of a single sherd, however, does not add much weight to this interpretation.

A sherd of coarse pottery from Field 75, provisionally labelled possibly Iron Age in the Interim Statement, has since been identified as medieval shelly ware.

There were 18 sherds of medieval pottery without significant concentrations. Post-medieval pottery comprised the bulk of the group (169 sherds) and included 106 sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware, the most common type recorded. The quantities and types of pottery are quite typical of fieldwalking collections generally (P Blinkhorn, pers com).

Other finds

Other finds comprised a few fragments of clay tobacco pipe, a lump of slag and two items of undiagnostic metal (heavily corroded iron objects). The iron objects are likely to be modern. Three pieces of burnt unworked flint came from Field 98. These could be of any date, including prehistoric.

5 ASSESSMENT

Field conditions varied but most fields were examined under good or very good conditions, both in terms of surface visibility and weather conditions, after ploughing, harrowing and a certain amount of weathering. The results are therefore considered to be reliable.

Poor surface visibility in Fields 8 and 9 (Results by Field, above) probably accounts for the scarcity of material here. The poor weather conditions when walking Fields 128 and 130 does not appear to have affected the quantity of material recovered.

Under good conditions the fields tended to yield large quantities of undiagnostic brick/tile fragments and a moderately large amount of post-medieval pottery. For want of any quantities of earlier dated material, the brick/tile is likely to be overwhelmingly post-medieval. Medieval pottery was always sparse and earlier pottery almost entirely absent. Fields walked under poorer conditions tend to replicate the results of the other fields, but with fewer finds (eg Fields 8, 9, 20, 21, 119). There were concentrations of material in some fields (eg Fields 17, 19, 70, 123), but these are not thought to be particularly significant archaeologically.

In contrast to the post-medieval finds, there was no ‘background scatter’ of prehistoric flintwork. This may in part be due to the ubiquitous presence of naturally broken flint on the Chalkland south of Toddington, which may have masked the occasional worked piece in these fields, but overall flintwork was not common. The concentration of most worked flint in Field 110 may therefore show an area of prehistoric activity, but the total number (18) was small and need not relate to a single assemblage. The interpretation of this collection of material is unclear. It probably indicates prehistoric activity of an unspecific nature on the site, but it need not be a guide to the presence of subsurface features.

As a whole the fieldwalking has not succeeded in identifying any sites of archaeological significance, and has not greatly aided the objective of clarifying some of the data obtained in earlier investigations. However, it is always possible that sites are present without telltale signatures of material in the ploughsoil. This is more likely to apply to prehistoric and early post-Roman sites which tend to have fewer and more fragile material remains. Roman sites more often reveal themselves through concentrations of surface material on ploughed land, although this is not invariably the case.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the fieldwalking survey alone, there is no suggestion of archaeological remains of significance in any of the sites examined, and there is no strong case for more fieldwork.

In conjunction with other lines of evidence, however, such as nearby previously identified sites and finds, or features identified through geophysical survey, trial trenching should be considered to help confirm or deny the presence of significant remains.

7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

The results of the Stage 3 fieldwalking are not regarded as significant in archaeological terms and the data does not merit any further analysis or detailed publication.

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

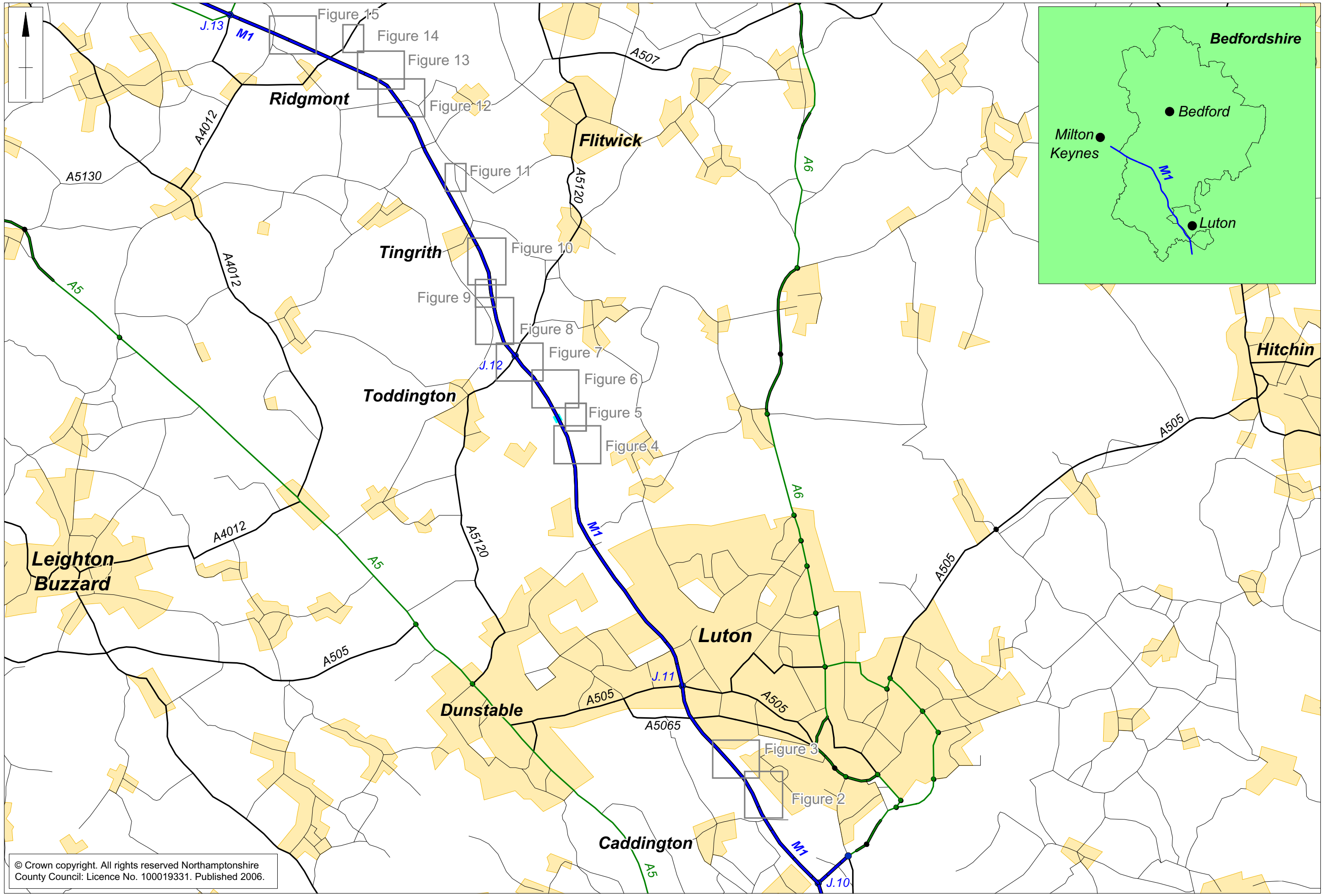
The finds will be kept in a suitable and secure location until the end of the project. The records and materials have been quantified, ordered and indexed and the archive will be produced in accordance with English Heritage management guidelines the standards of the eventual recipient repository.

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

REFERENCES

NA 2006 *Method Statement for Archaeological Evaluation of M1 Widening Junction 10-13, Bedfordshire*, Northamptonshire Archaeology, v2 19th April 2006

Scott Wilson 2006 *M1 Widening Junctions 10 to 13, Written Scheme of Investigation, Stage 3 Cultural Heritage Surveys*, Highways Agency Report D110842/05/04b, March 2006

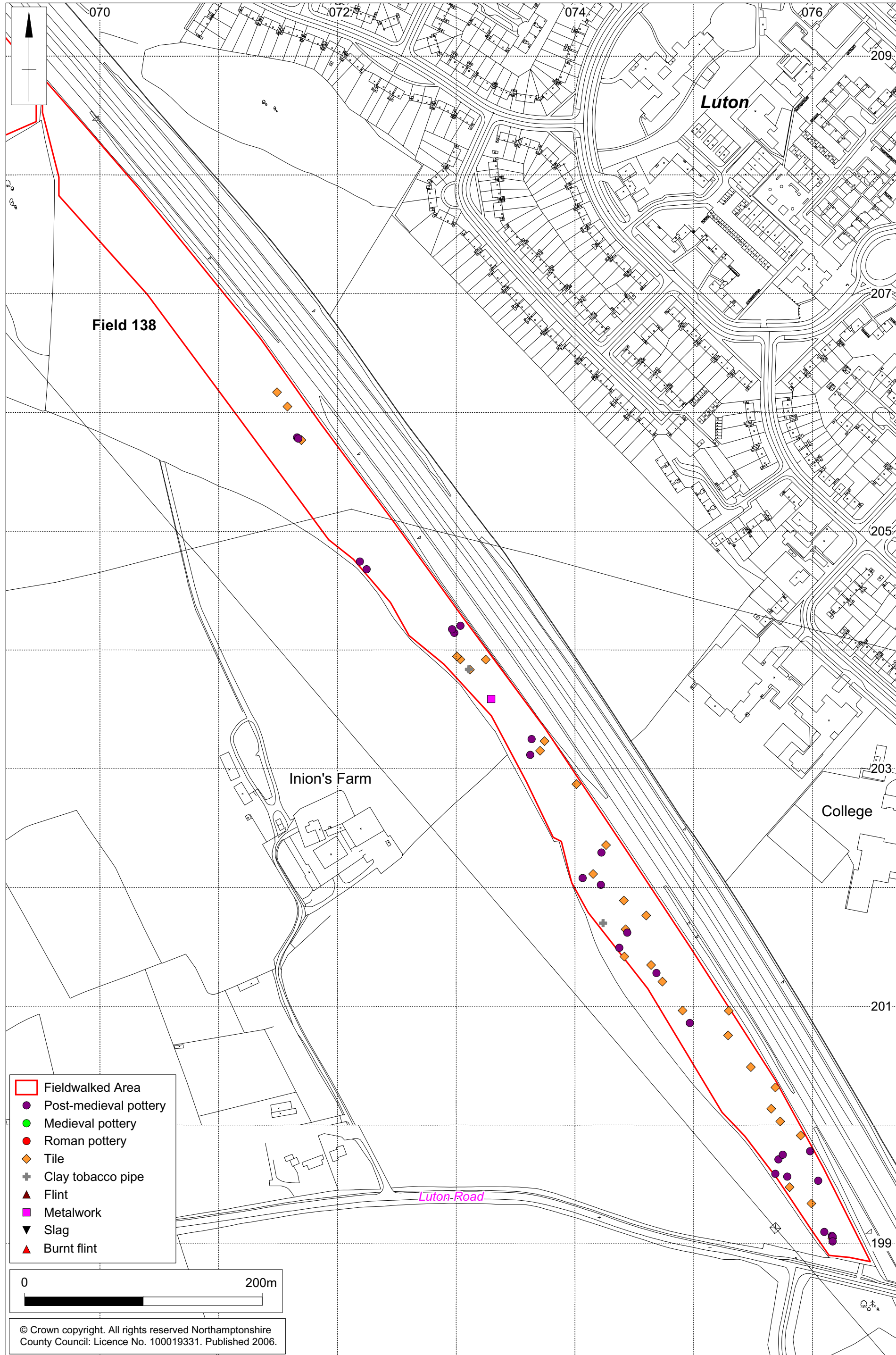


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Scale 1:75,000

Areas of fieldwalking survey Fig 1

Scale 1:3000 @ A3L



Fieldwalking results: Field 138 Fig 2

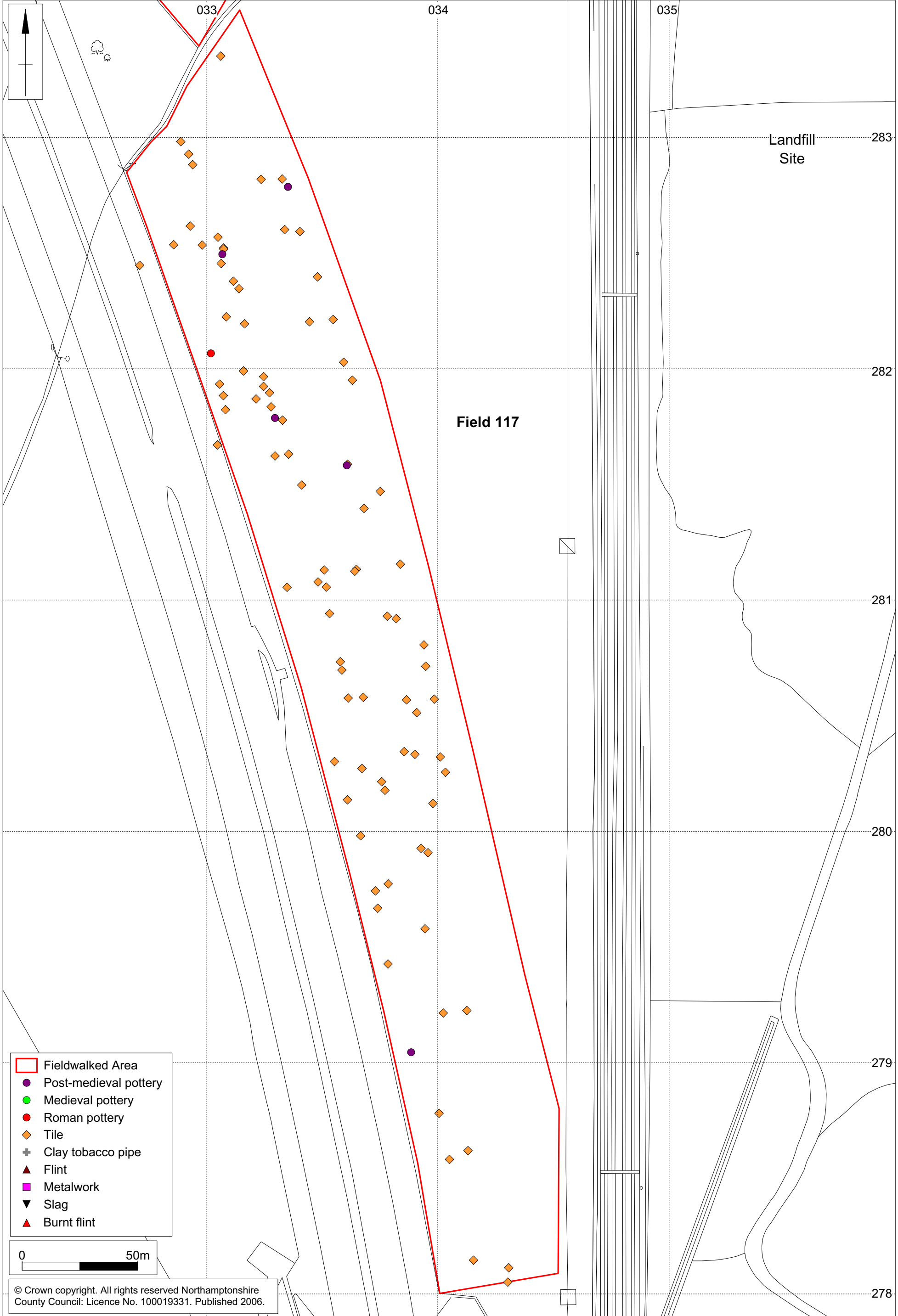
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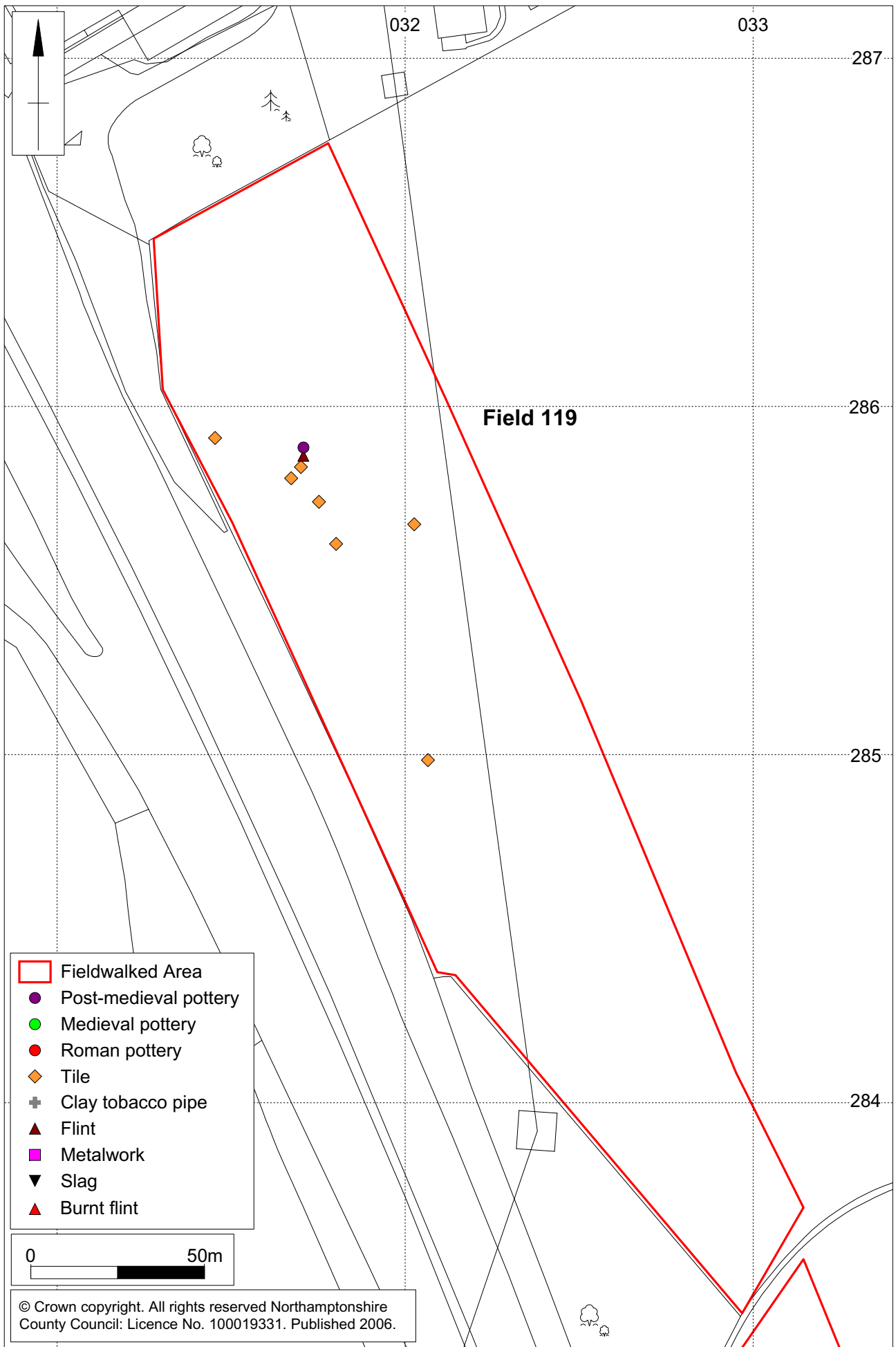


Scale 1:2500 @ A3L

Fieldwalking results: Field 136 Fig 3

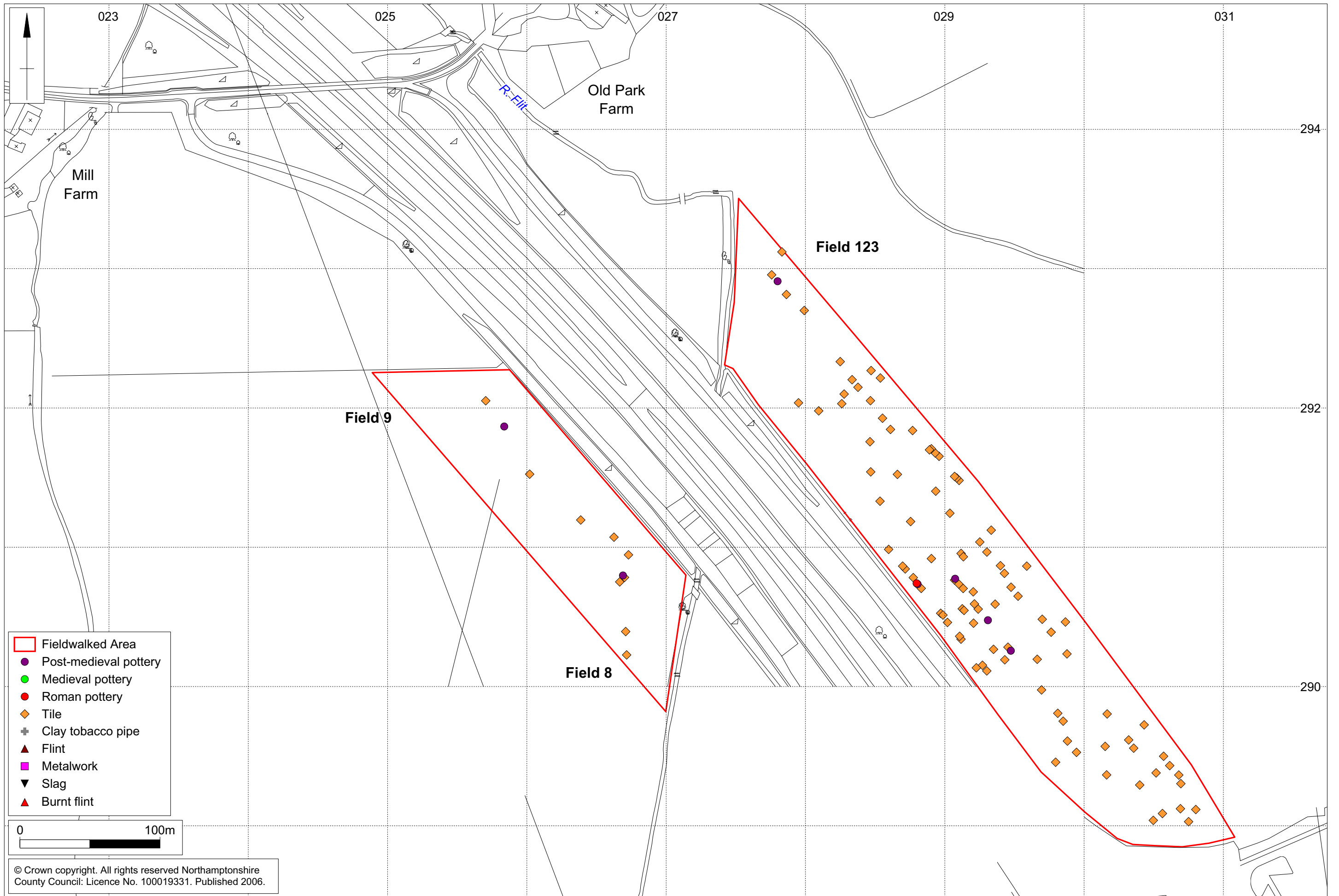
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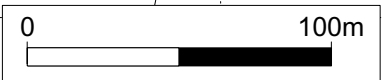


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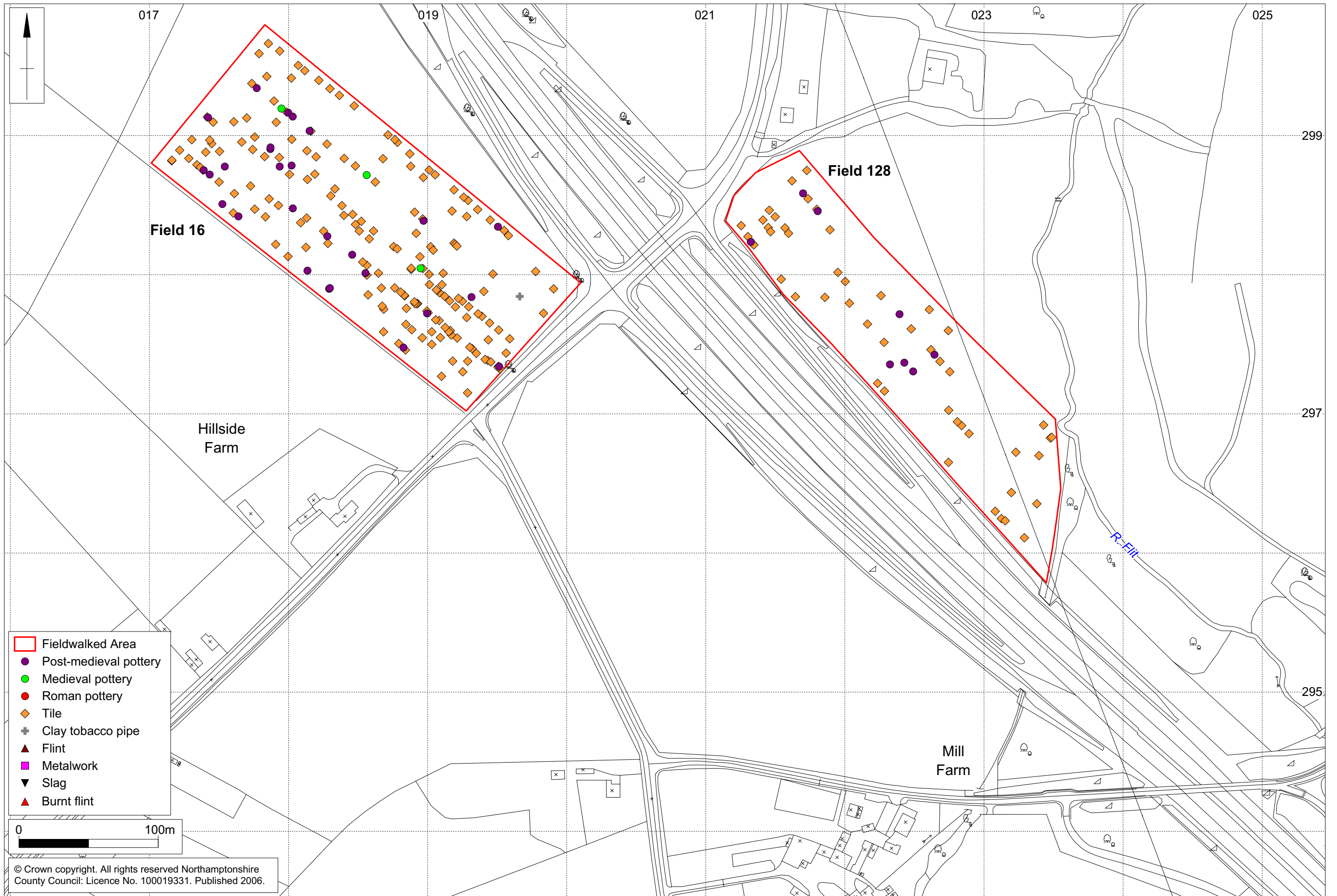
Fieldwalking results: Field 119 Fig 5



- Fieldwalked Area
- Post-medieval pottery
- Medieval pottery
- Roman pottery
- ◆ Tile
- + Clay tobacco pipe
- ▲ Flint
- Metalwork
- ▼ Slag
- ▲ Burnt flint



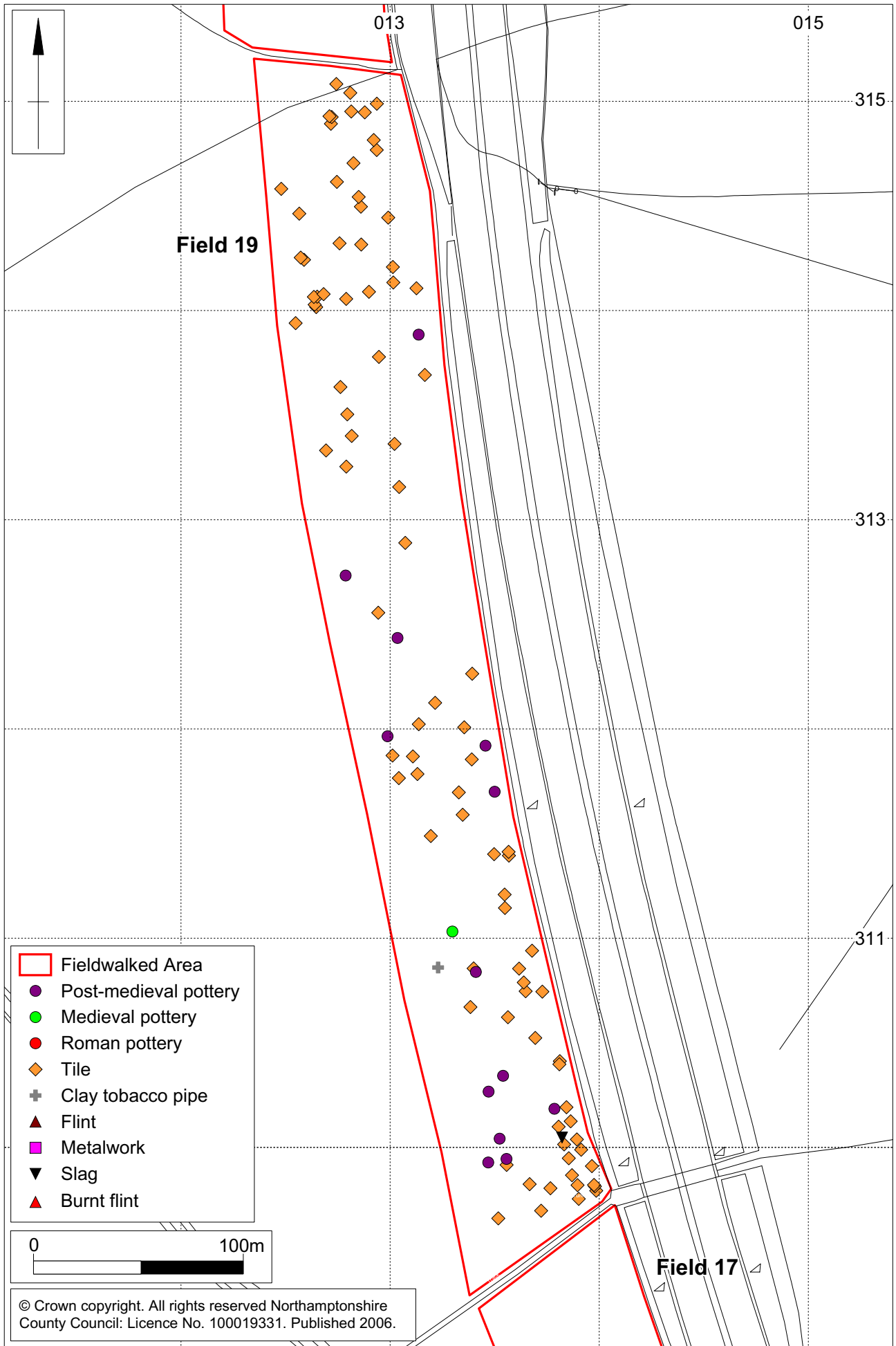
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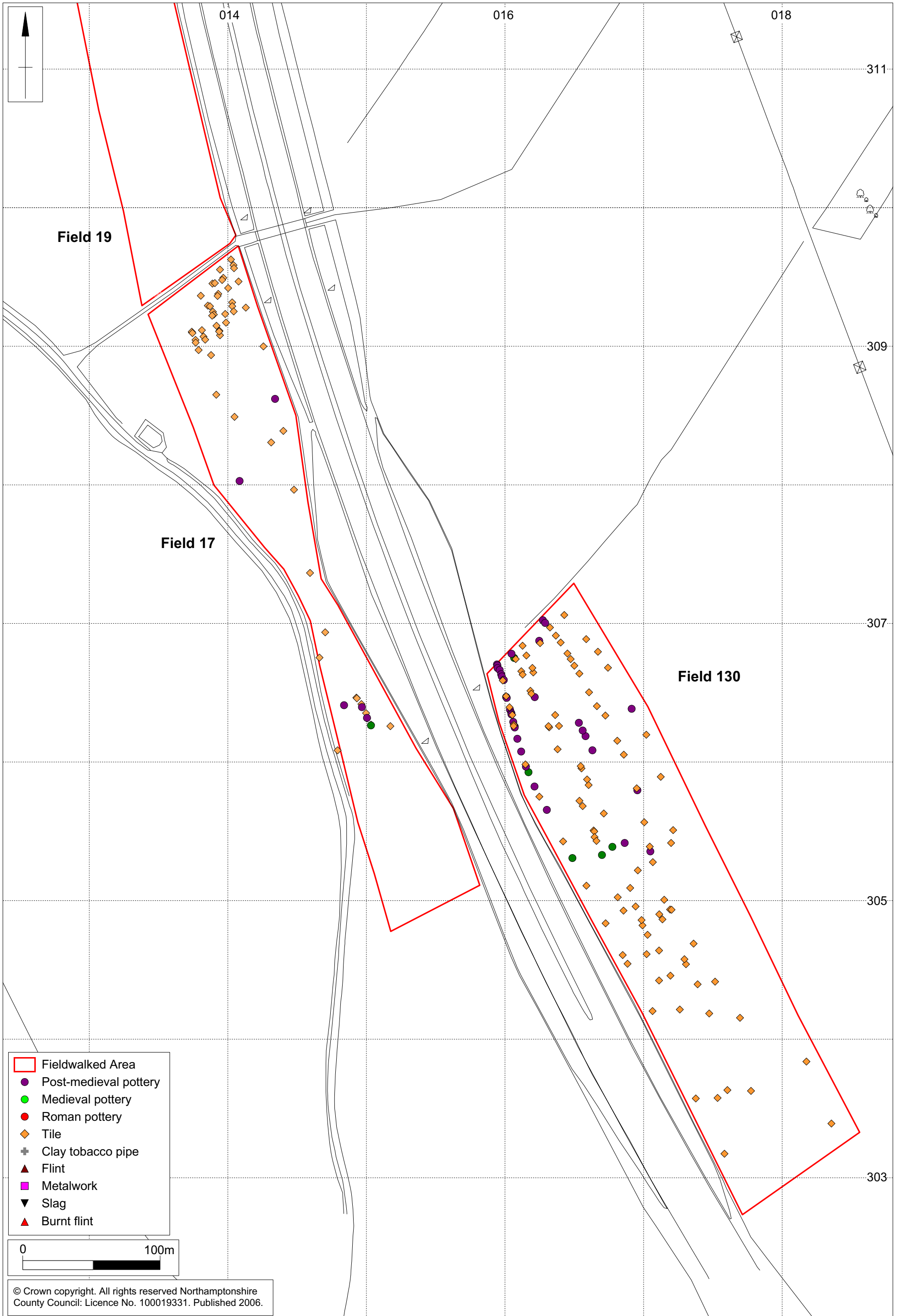
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Fieldwalking results: Fields 16 & 128 Fig 7



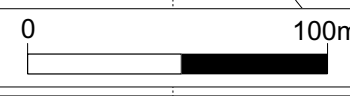
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Fieldwalking results: Field 19 Fig 8



Fieldwalking results: Field 17 & 130 Fig 9

- Fieldwalked Area
- Post-medieval pottery
- Medieval pottery
- Roman pottery
- Tile
- Clay tobacco pipe
- Flint
- Metalwork
- Slag
- Burnt flint



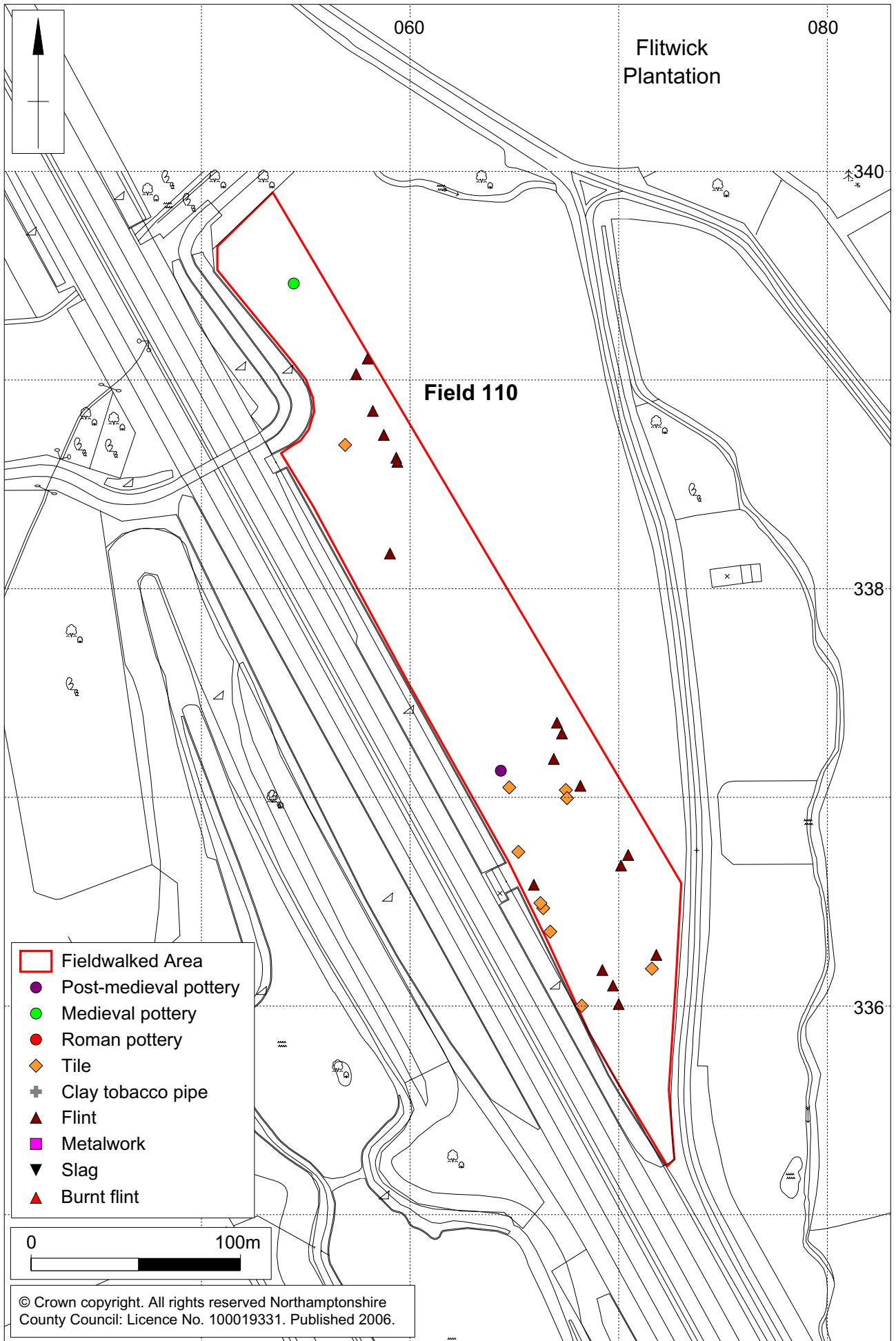
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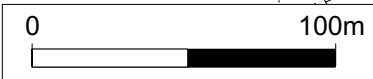
- Fieldwalked Area
- Post-medieval pottery
- Medieval pottery
- Roman pottery
- Tile
- Clay tobacco pipe
- Flint
- Metalwork
- Slag
- Burnt flint



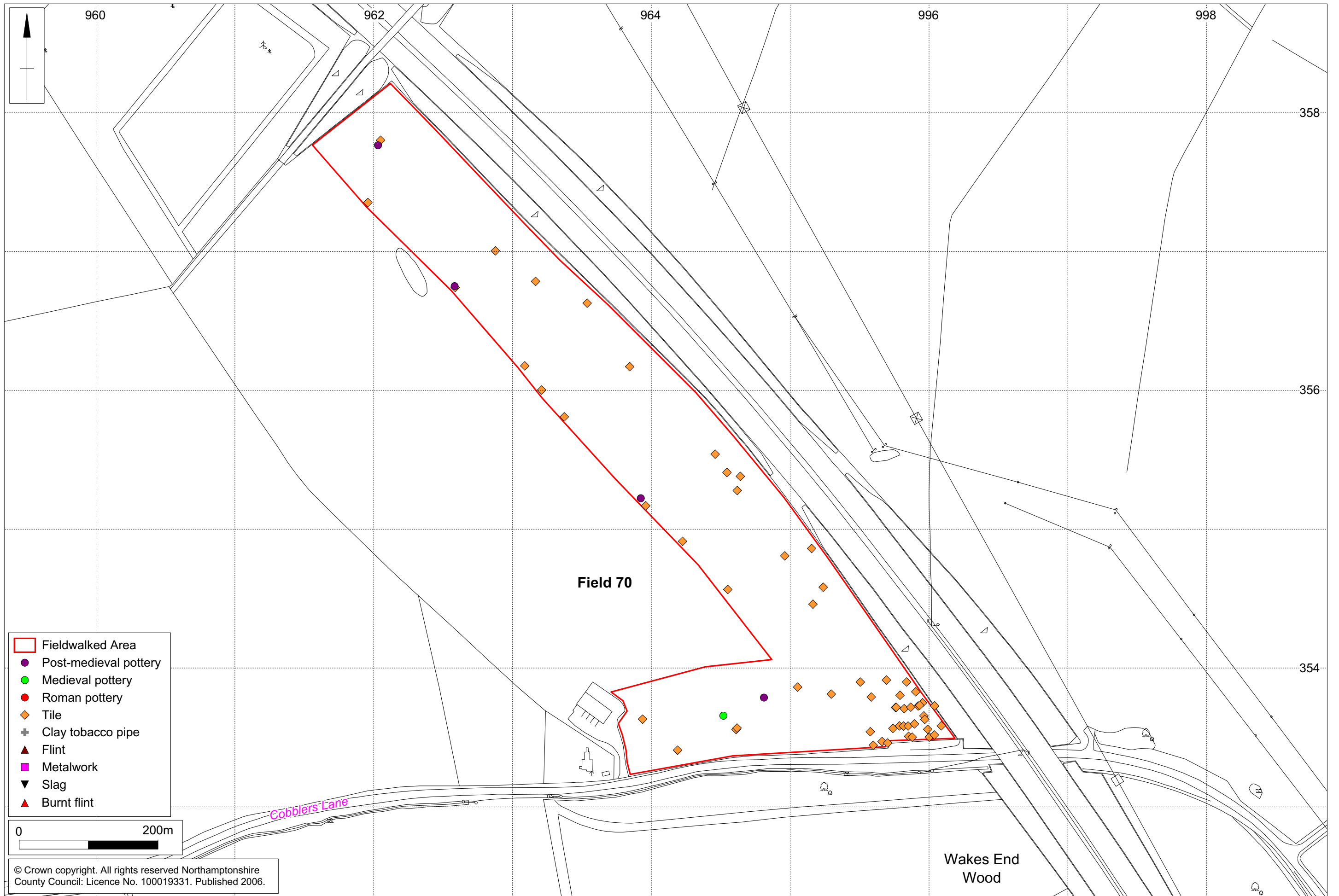
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- Fieldwalked Area
- Post-medieval pottery
- Medieval pottery
- Roman pottery
- ◆ Tile
- + Clay tobacco pipe
- ▲ Flint
- Metalwork
- ▼ Slag
- ▲ Burnt flint



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- Fieldwalked Area
- Post-medieval pottery
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- ◆ Tile
- + Clay tobacco pipe
- ▲ Flint
- Metalwork
- ▼ Slag
- ▲ Burnt flint



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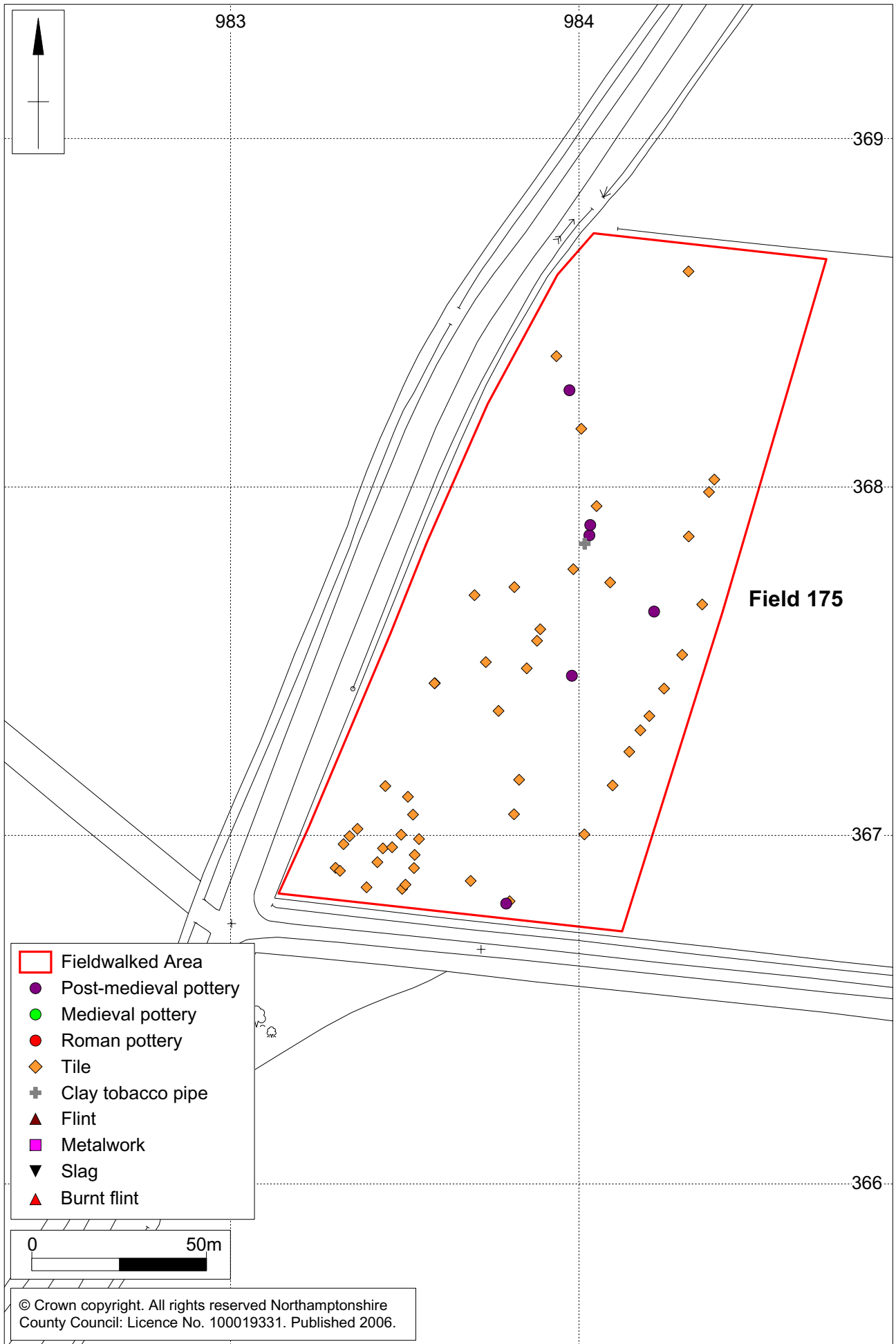
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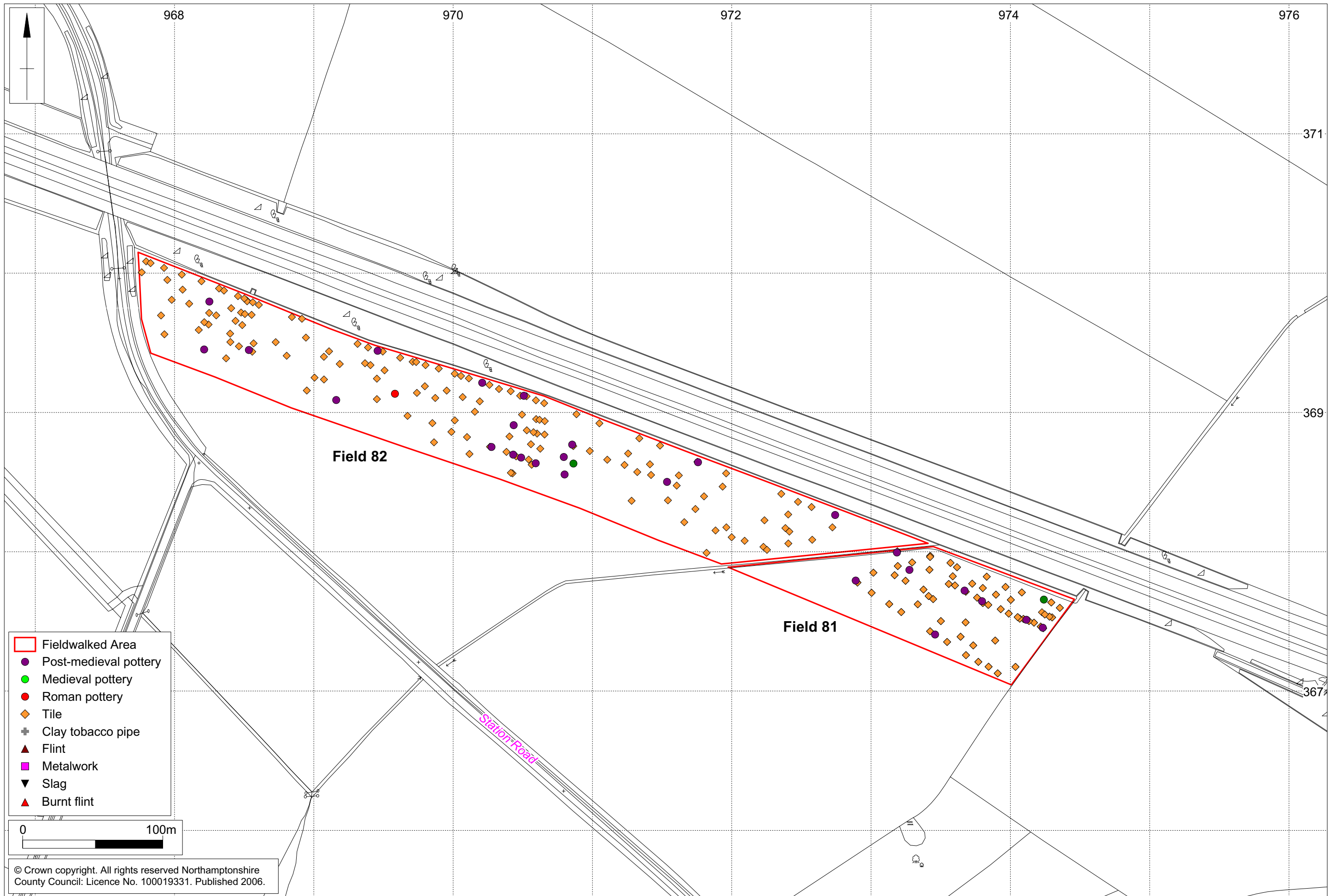
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Fieldwalking results: Field 75 & 98 Fig 13

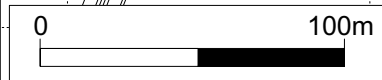


Scale 1:1500 @ A4P

Fieldwalking results: Field175 Fig 14



- Fieldwalked Area
- Post-medieval pottery
- Medieval pottery
- Roman pottery
- ◆ Tile
- + Clay tobacco pipe
- ▲ Flint
- Metalwork
- ▼ Slag
- ▲ Burnt flint



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Scale 1:2500 @ A3L

Fieldwalking results: Fields 81 & 82 Fig 15

Appendix 1: Worked flint

by Andy Mudd

A total of just 26 worked flints of prehistoric date were recovered. Eighteen came from Field 110, five from Field 75 and one from each of Fields 20, 21 and 119.

Field 110

Most of the flints were crude flakes which can probably be characterised as waste, although at least one showed rudimentary side retouch or edge use and may have been used as a cutting tool. Others may have been used as tools in an ad hoc manner without any obvious signs. There was also one thick flake which may have been used as a core, and a tiny fragment of a possible core rejuvenation flake.

There was an absence of diagnostic tool types so a specific date cannot be suggested for any of the pieces, although the evidence of hard hammer bashing, with prominent bulbs of percussion and occasional hinge fractures, suggests a general late Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The flakes were generally squat and exhibited a wide range of sizes, from less than 10 mm to several mm across. Thicknesses were varied.

A range of raw material was also present, some pieces being formed from a notably dark flint with a chalky cortex. Other flints were paler. There was one primary flake from a rounded pebble which was probably gravel-derived.

Field 75

The five flints are of uncertain significance and may be just casual losses from the prehistoric period, rather than being indicative of locations of activity or settlement. Two carry retouch and may have been used as scrapers; the other three are flakes, two of them broken.

Fields 20, 21 and 119

The flints from Fields 20 and 119 are small secondary flakes made from pebbles. Both are hard-hammer struck and that from Field 20 has retouch along one edge.

The piece from Field 21 is a heavily patinated fragment of a flake or blade. It may be much earlier than the other flints (Mesolithic or Early Neolithic).

Appendix 2: Pottery Identifications

by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery is identified by type and weight for each findspot (Table 1). Where appropriate, the codings and chronology of the Bedfordshire County type-series are used, as follows (the alphanumeric codes with the ‘F’ prefix are those used in the database):

- F330:** *B05: Medieval shelly ware, c. 1100-1400.*
- F324:** *C58: Hertfordshire Glazed ware, 13th-15th century*
- F360:** *C59b: Sandy ware, 12th-13th century.*
- F365:** *E01: Late medieval reduced ware, mid 14th – 16th century.*
- F401:** *E02: Late Medieval Oxidized Ware, mid 14th – 16th century.*
- F404:** *P12: Cistercian Ware, c. AD 1470 - 1550.*
- F405:** *P25: Frechen Stoneware, AD 1550 – 1700.*
- F412:** *P06: Slip-decorated earthenware, 17th century.*
- F418:** *P03: Black-glazed Earthenware, late 16th – 19th century.*
- F425:** *P01: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th century?*
- F416:** *P30: Staffordshire slipware, mid 17th – 18th century.*
- F443:** *P37: White Salt-glazed Stoneware, early-mid 18th century.*

- F1000:** *Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares.*
- F1001:** *Romano-British wares.*

Table 1: Pottery identifications and quantity

FIELD	TRANSECT	IDENTIFIER	NO	WT (g)	FABRIC
8	3	2	1	10	425
9	3	1	1	5	1000
16	1	4	1	6	1000
16	1	6	1	3	425
16	1	7	1	4	1000
16	1	8	1	7	425
16	1	13	1	3	425
16	1	15	1	13	425
16	1	19	1	4	324
16	2	8	1	21	425
16	2	15	1	38	425
16	2	16	1	20	425
16	3	7	1	10	425
16	3	12	1	18	425
16	4	2	1	4	1000
16	4	20	1	5	1000
16	4	32	1	4	425
16	4	33	1	9	425
16	4	36	1	6	1000
16	5	18	1	18	425
16	5	23	1	32	425
16	6	12	1	7	324

M1 WIDENING J10 – J13: FIELDWALKING SURVEY

FIELD	TRANSECT	IDENTIFIER	NO	WT (g)	FABRIC
16	6	12	1	21	425
16	6	15	1	34	1000
16	6	20	1	6	425
16	6	24	1	3	425
16	6	25	1	15	412
16	7	6	1	21	425
16	9	2	1	11	425
16	9	4	1	5	360
16	9	6	1	2	425
16	9	7	1	15	425
16	9	8	1	6	425
16	9	13	1	7	401
16	9	17	1	2	425
16	12	5	1	7	425
17	1	17	1	11	1000
17	2	13	1	50	425
17	2	15	1	68	425
17	2	17	1	12	401
17	3	8	1	36	425
17	6	8	1	20	425
19	1	15	1	44	425
19	1	16	1	5	425
19	4	3	1	2	425
19	4	4	1	6	425
19	4	7	1	12	425
19	5	2	1	11	1000
19	5	3	1	10	425
19	5	4	1	23	425
19	5	6	1	16	365
19	6	6	1	6	425
19	6	8	1	13	416
21	5	1	1	2	425
70	3	1	1	3	324
70	3	2	1	2	1000
70	9	10	1	5	425
70	12	2	1	6	1000
70	12	8	1	2	425
75	1	106	1	1	1001
75	2	201	1	3	330
75	2	207	1	6	360
75	2	209	1	4	330
75	6	601	1	8	405
81	1	40	1	8	401
81	2	12	1	30	425
81	3	6	1	22	1000
81	3	14	1	5	1000
81	3	17	1	6	405
81	3	20	1	8	443
81	6	1	1	14	1000
82	1	18	1	4	412
82	1	28	1	4	425

M1 WIDENING J10 – J13: FIELDWALKING SURVEY

FIELD	TRANSECT	IDENTIFIER	NO	WT (g)	FABRIC
82	1	33	1	38	1000
82	1	44	2	22	425
82	1	49	1	101	425
82	2	4	1	17	1001
82	3	8	1	27	418
82	3	14	1	7	425
82	3	19	1	7	1000
82	4	5	1	9	360
82	4	6	1	34	425
82	5	5	1	11	425
82	5	15	1	11	425
82	5	17	3	10	1000
82	5	19	7	75	1000
82	5	22	1	11	1000
82	5	23	1	15	425
82	6	2	1	4	1000
82	6	5	1	31	418
98	3	4	1	2	324
98	3	13	1	7	425
98	6	1	1	10	1000
98	6	2	1	10	425
98	9	1	1	9	425
110	2	205	1	9	401
110	4	405	1	5	1000
117	1	3	1	55	1001
117	1	6	1	8	425
117	3	7	1	5	1000
117	4	9	1	4	1000
117	6	14	1	39	1000
119	3	1	1	16	425
123	1	13	1	35	425
123	1	14	1	2	1001
123	3	5	1	6	404
123	3	11	1	14	405
123	3	13	1	4	425
123	5	3	1	10	425
128	1	3	1	10	1000
128	2	5	1	5	425
128	3	6	1	5	1000
128	3	7	1	2	1000
128	5	2	1	2	425
128	5	5	1	6	1000
128	5	8	1	2	425
128	5	11	1	10	1000
130	1	1	1	45	425
130	1	2	1	8	412
130	1	3	1	32	425
130	1	4	1	14	412
130	1	5	1	36	425
130	1	6	1	18	425
130	1	8	1	3	1000

M1 WIDENING J10 – J13: FIELDWALKING SURVEY

FIELD	TRANSECT	IDENTIFIER	NO	WT (g)	FABRIC
130	1	10	1	39	425
130	1	11	1	16	425
130	1	13	1	23	425
130	1	14	1	20	425
130	1	15	1	8	425
130	1	17	1	22	425
130	1	20	1	24	425
130	1	21	1	11	425
130	1	22	1	3	425
130	1	23	1	17	425
130	1	25	2	27	425
130	1	26	1	7	360
130	1	27	1	4	425
130	1	29	1	78	425
130	1	31	1	18	360
130	2	1	1	10	425
130	2	2	1	5	360
130	2	8	1	3	425
130	2	18	1	2	360
130	3	9	1	3	360
130	3	12	1	17	425
130	4	9	1	4	418
130	4	10	1	11	425
130	4	11	1	2	418
130	4	13	1	5	425
130	4	15	1	10	425
130	5	1	1	20	412
130	5	2	1	11	425
130	5	16	1	6	425
130	5	19	1	7	1000
130	6	5	1	62	425
136	4	25	1	5	1000
138	1	2	1	14	1000
138	1	12	1	12	1000
138	2	3	1	3	425
138	2	5	1	12	425
138	2	15	1	30	425
138	2	17	1	12	425
138	2	18	1	37	425
138	2	19	1	20	425
138	3	1	1	5	1000
138	3	2	1	49	425
138	3	4	1	5	425
138	3	5	1	76	425
138	3	7	1	9	1000
138	3	8	1	7	1000
138	3	11	1	6	1000
138	3	23	1	30	425
138	3	28	1	6	425
138	4	4	1	4	1000
138	4	5	1	46	425

M1 WIDENING J10 – J13: FIELDWALKING SURVEY

FIELD	TRANSECT	IDENTIFIER	NO	WT (g)	FABRIC
138	4	8	1	51	425
138	4	10	1	22	425
138	4	13	1	9	425
138	5	19	1	5	1000
138	6	26	1	8	425
138	6	27	1	14	425
175	1	8	1	6	425
175	3	13	1	3	418
175	3	14	1	3	1000
175	4	2	1	3	425
175	5	4	1	8	425