EBD HER18247.

Appendix 8.b

of A6 Realignment

Environmental Assessment

Elstow Storage Depot

An Archaeological Evaluation

Volume 2 (Figures)

Prepared by:
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October 1999

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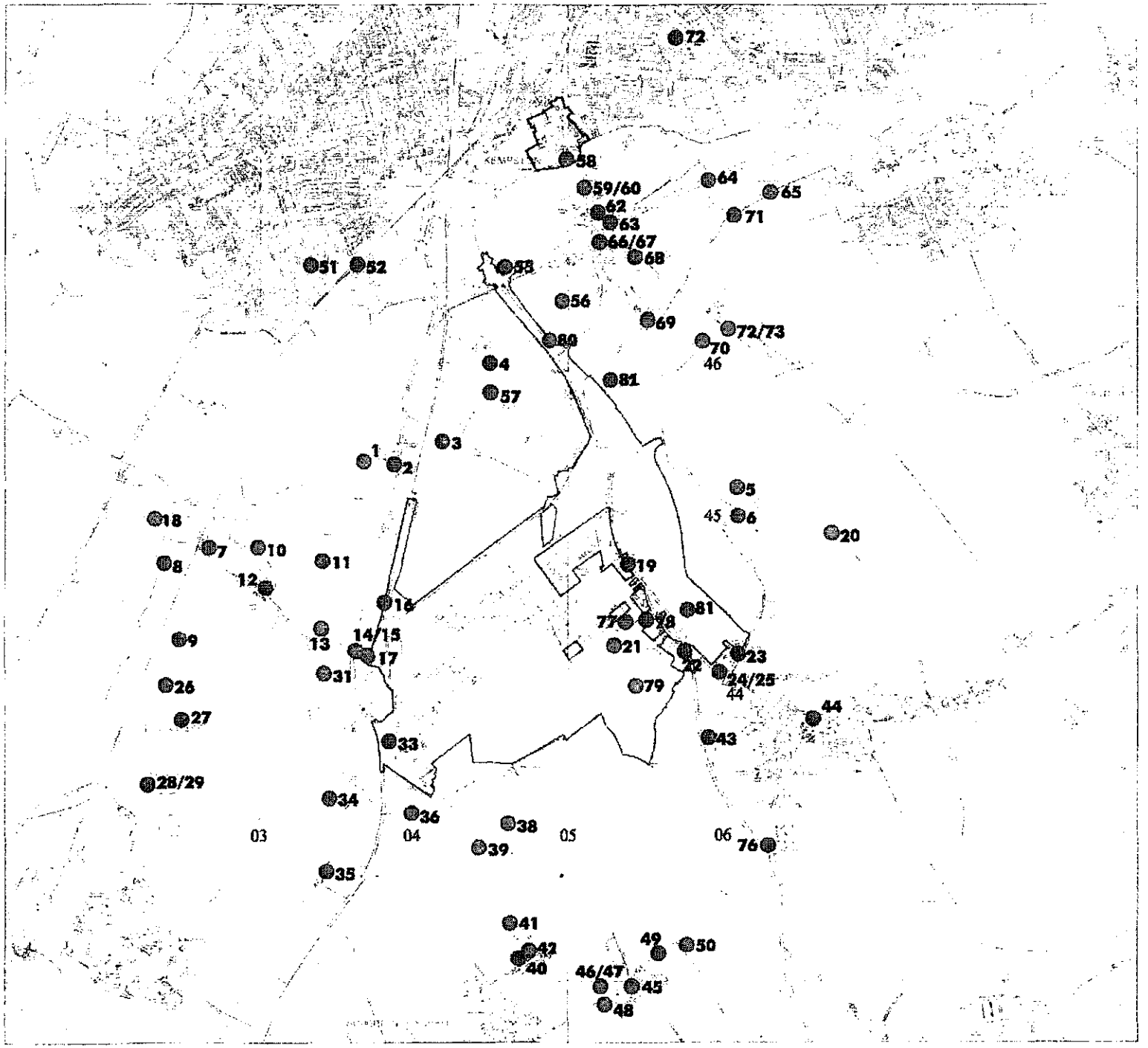
Figures



KEY

- Site location plan
- Cultural heritage site
- Conservation Area

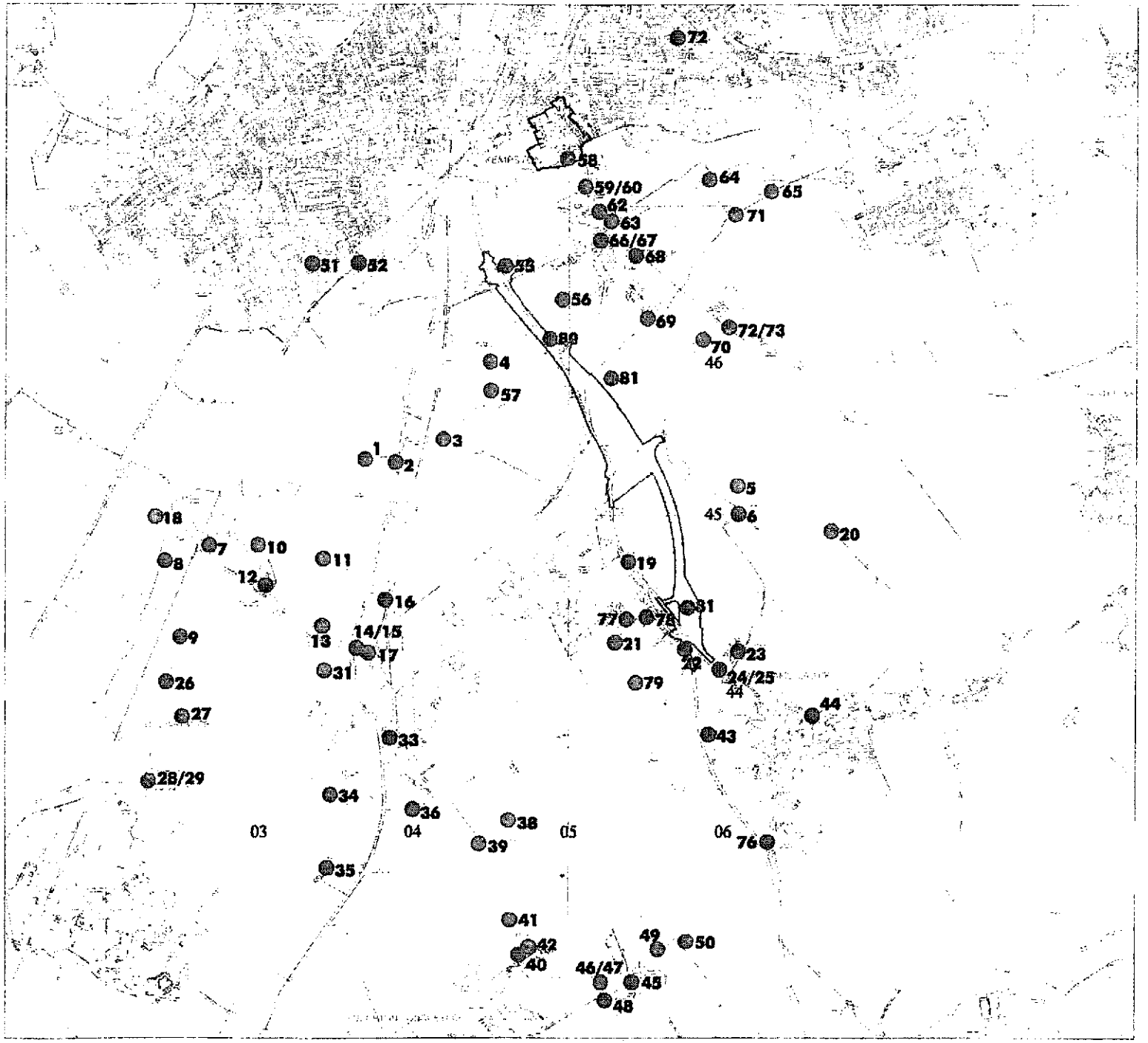
N

project
ELSTOW NEW SETTLEMENT

title
Site Location and Cultural Heritage Sites

project number	figure number
N9815B	RPSC 1a
scale	date
1:25,000	October 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY



KEY

- Site location plan
- Cultural heritage site
- Conservation Area

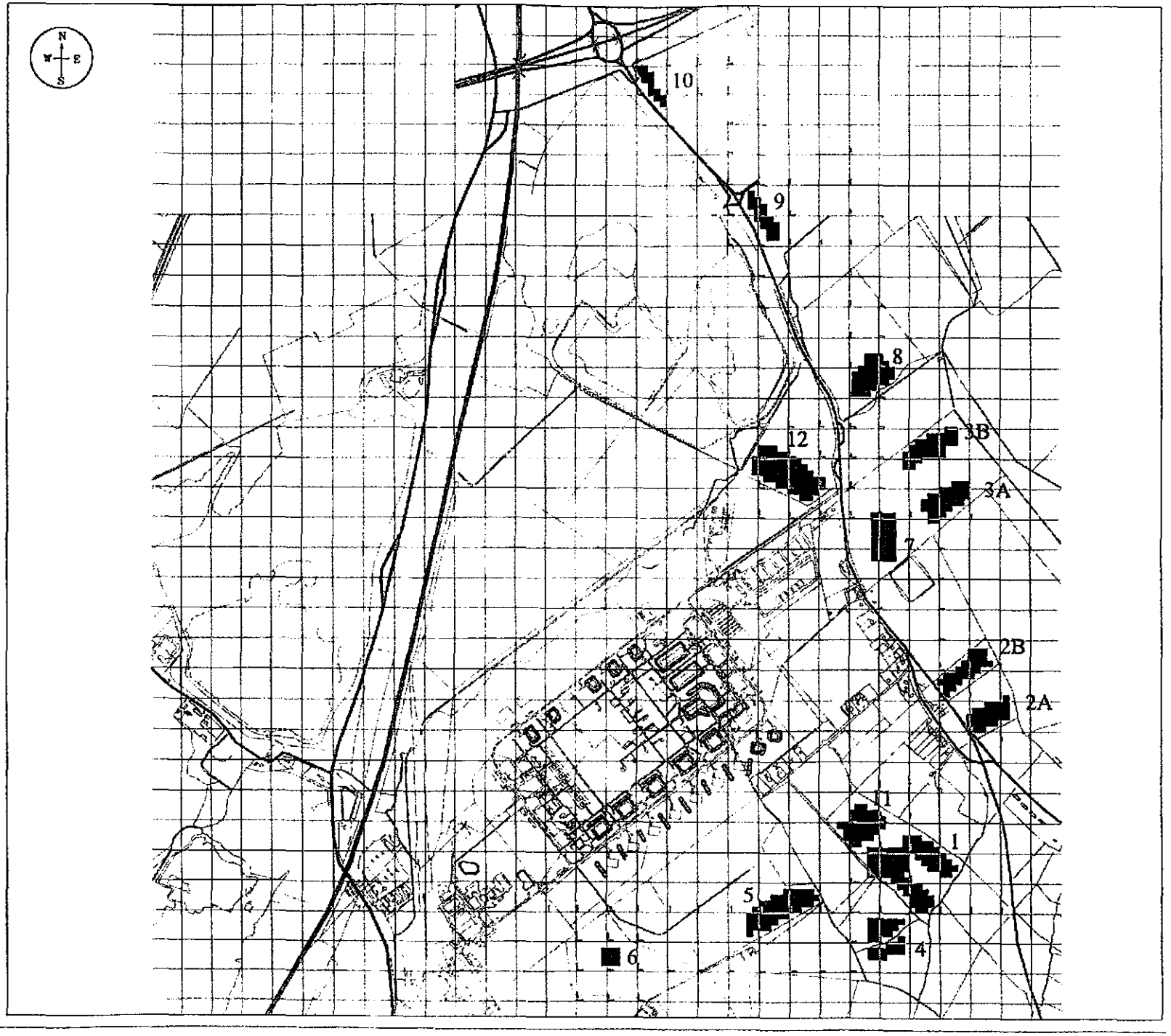
N

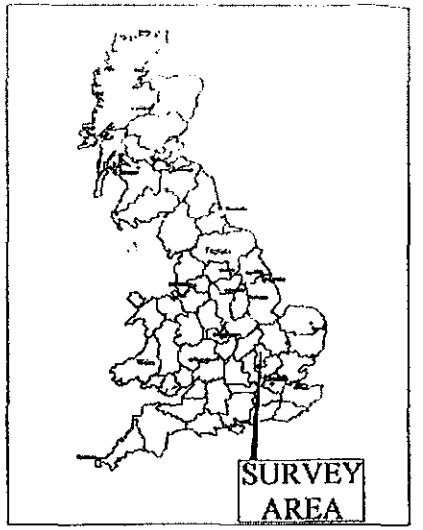
project
A6 REALIGNMENT

title
Site Location and Cultural Heritage Sites

project number	figure number
N9815B	RPSC 1b
scale	date
1:25,000	October 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY





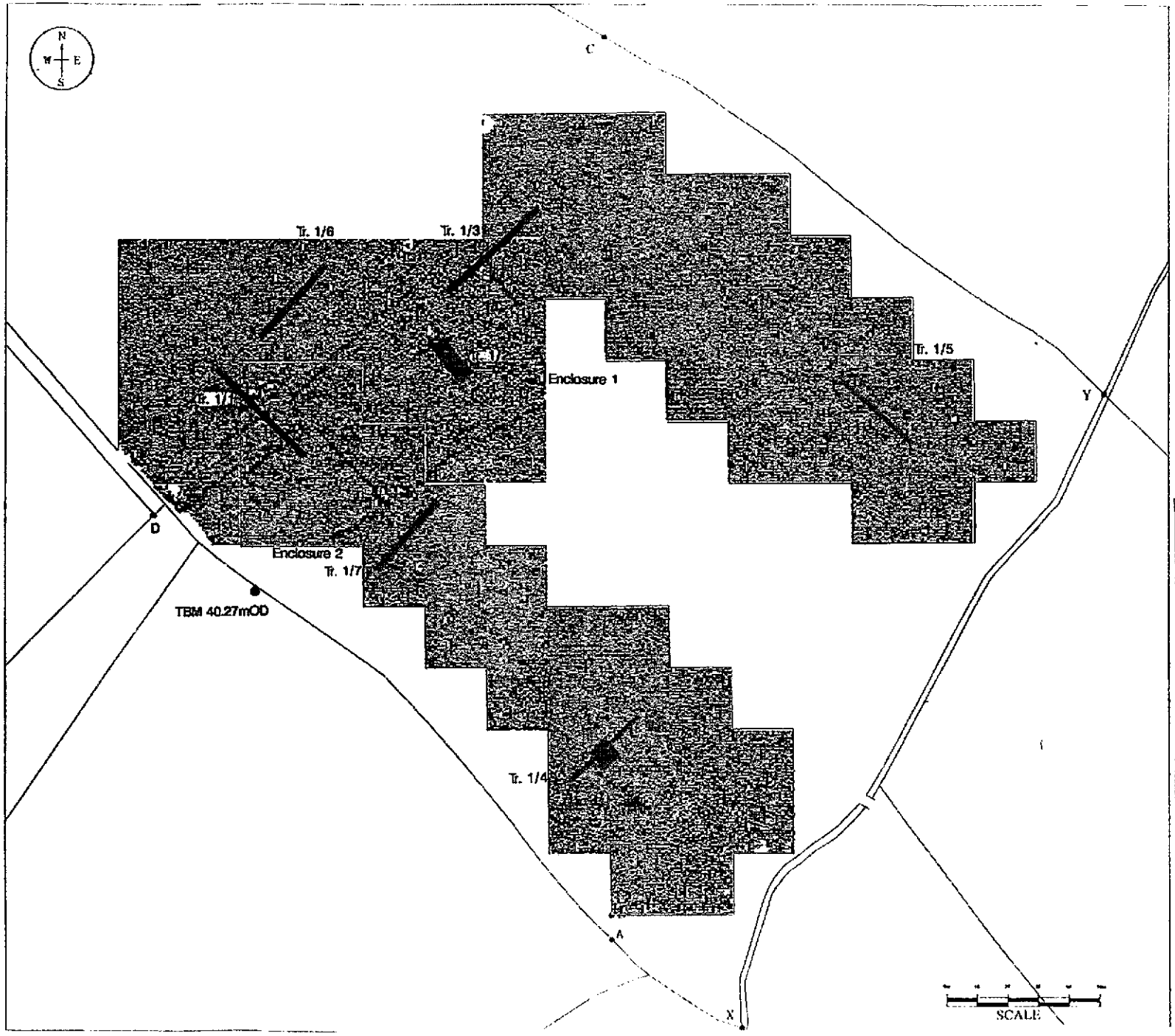
project
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT

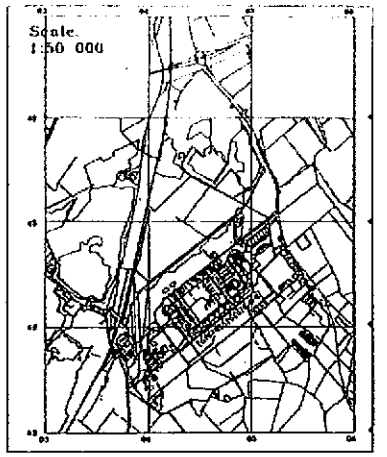
title
Location of Magnetometer Survey Areas

project number	drawing number
N9815B	RPSC 2
scale	date
1:150000	June 1999

(after Stratascan)

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY





REFERENCING DIMENSIONS	
A–B	8.0m
Y–C	200.0m
X–A	62.0m
REFERENCING NOTES	
A,B,&C	20m grid node points
A&C	Referencing pegs left in on fenceline
GRID INFORMATION	
1E7	Grid number
	Area not surveyed within grid

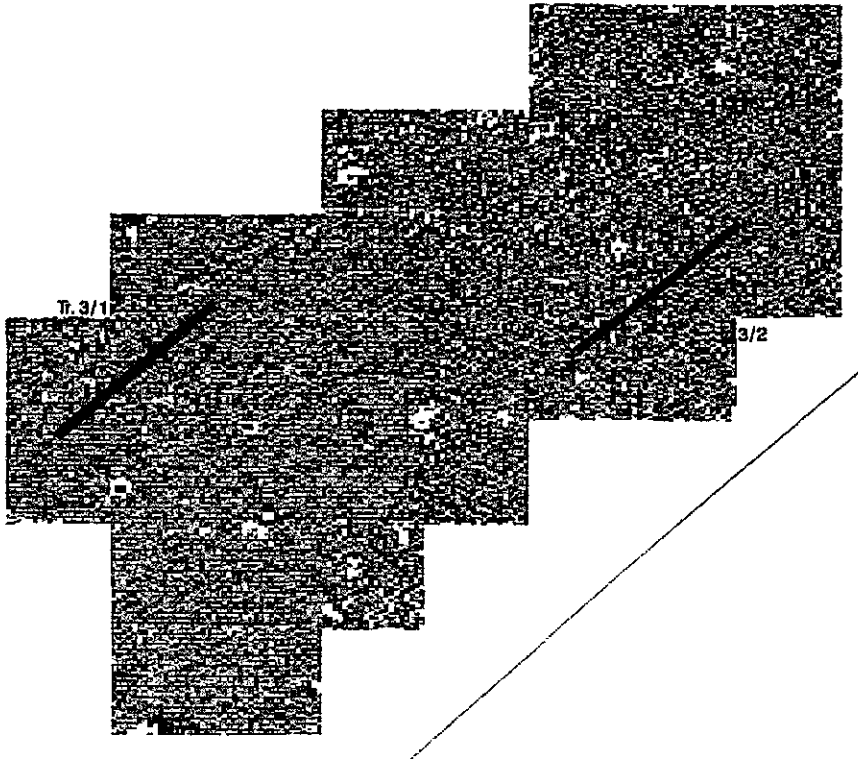
RPSC baseline= C-D 215m

PROJECT
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT

TITLE
Area 1 Showing Trenches 1/1 to 1/5

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9615B	RPSC 3
SCALE	DATE
1:1250	Aug 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



N
W E
S

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

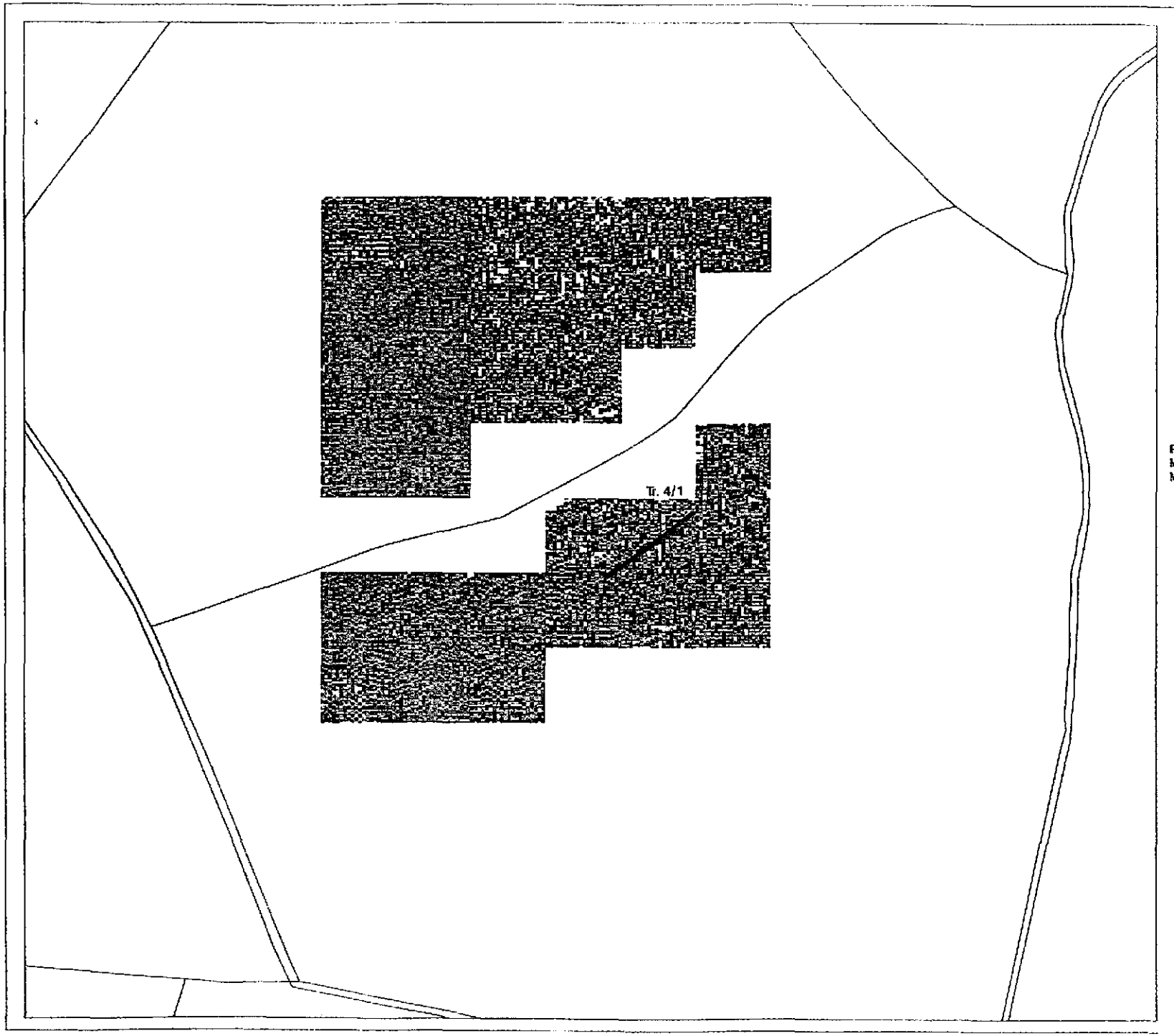
Plotting parameters
Minimum -1.4nT (white)
Maximum +1.4nT (black)

project
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT

title
Area 3A Showing Trenches 3/1 and 3/2

project number	drawing number
N9815B	RPSC 4
scale	date
1:1000	June 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



N
W E
S

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

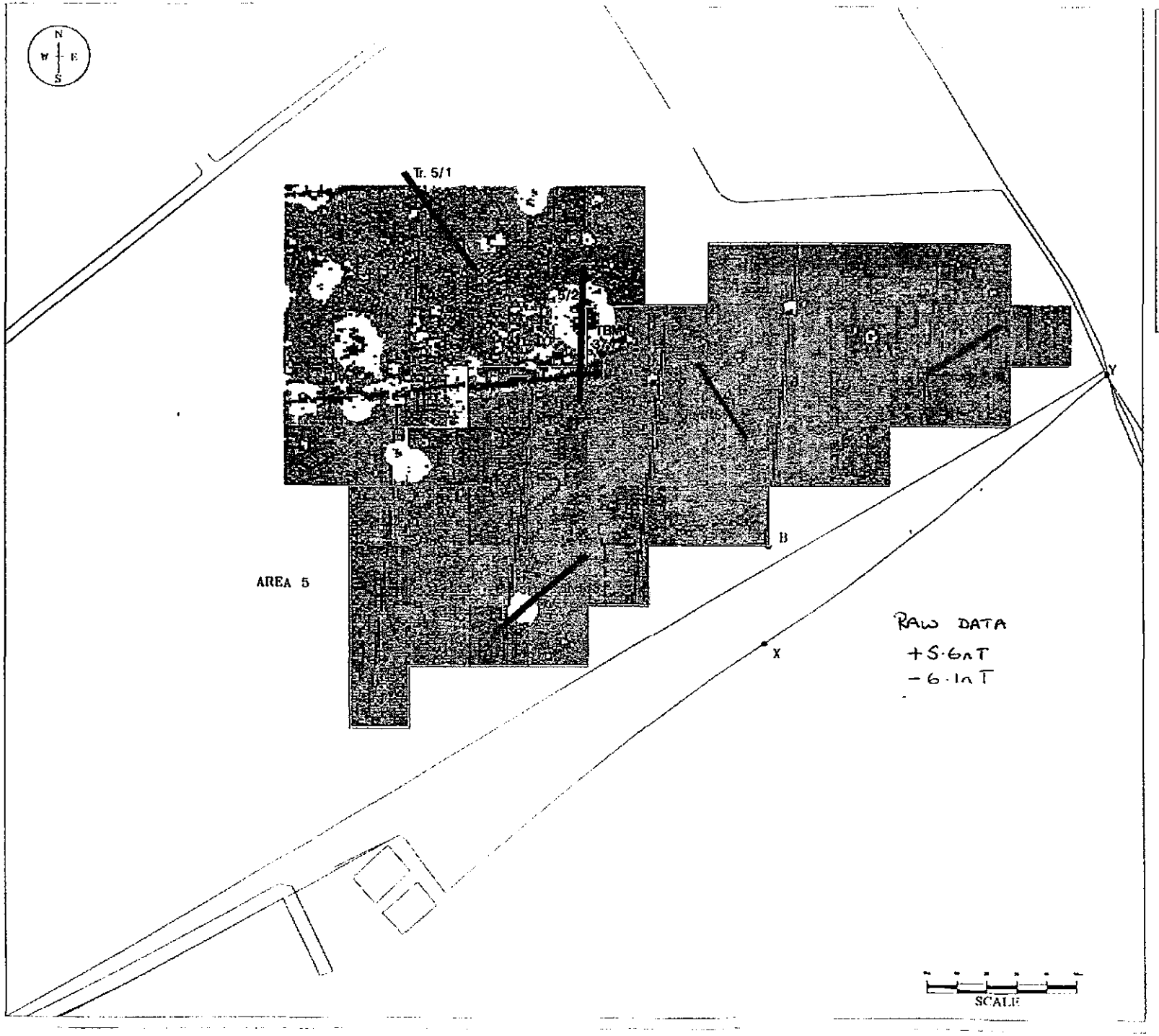
Plotting parameters
Minimum -1nT (white)
Maximum +1nT (black)

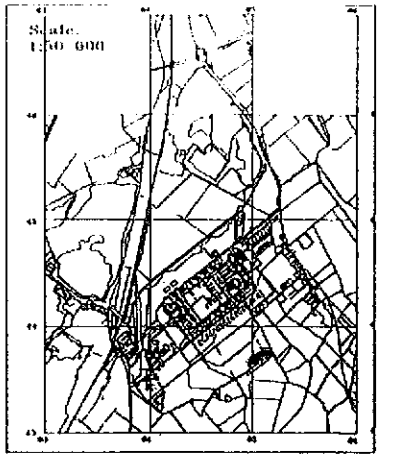
PROJECT
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT

TITLE
AREA 4 Showing Trench 4/1

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9815B	RPSC 5
SCALE	DATE
1:1000	August 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



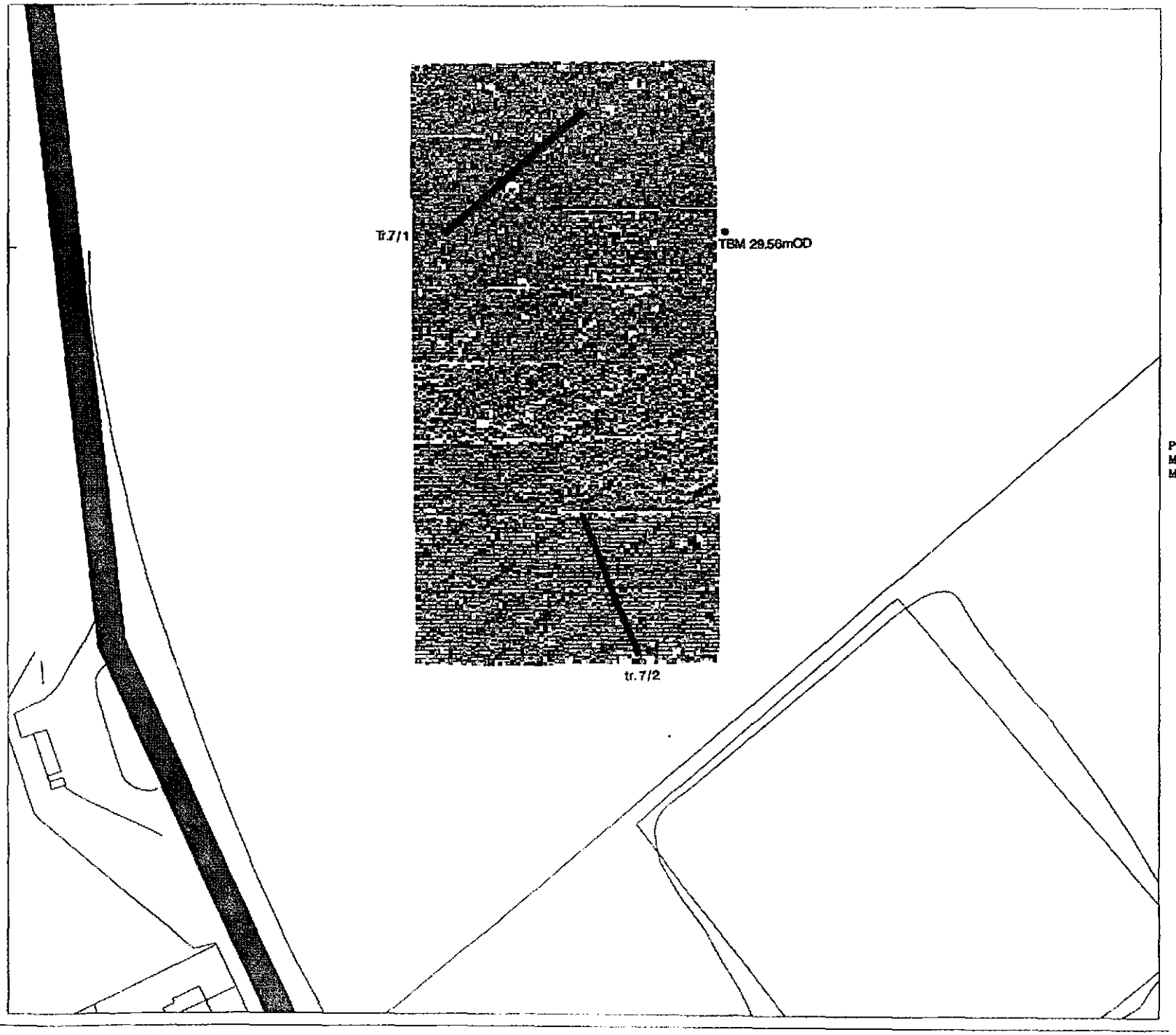


PROJECT
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT

TITLE
Area 5 Showing Trenches 5/1 to 5/5

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9815Bb	RPSC 6
SCALE	DATE
1:1250	Aug 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



N
W E
S

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

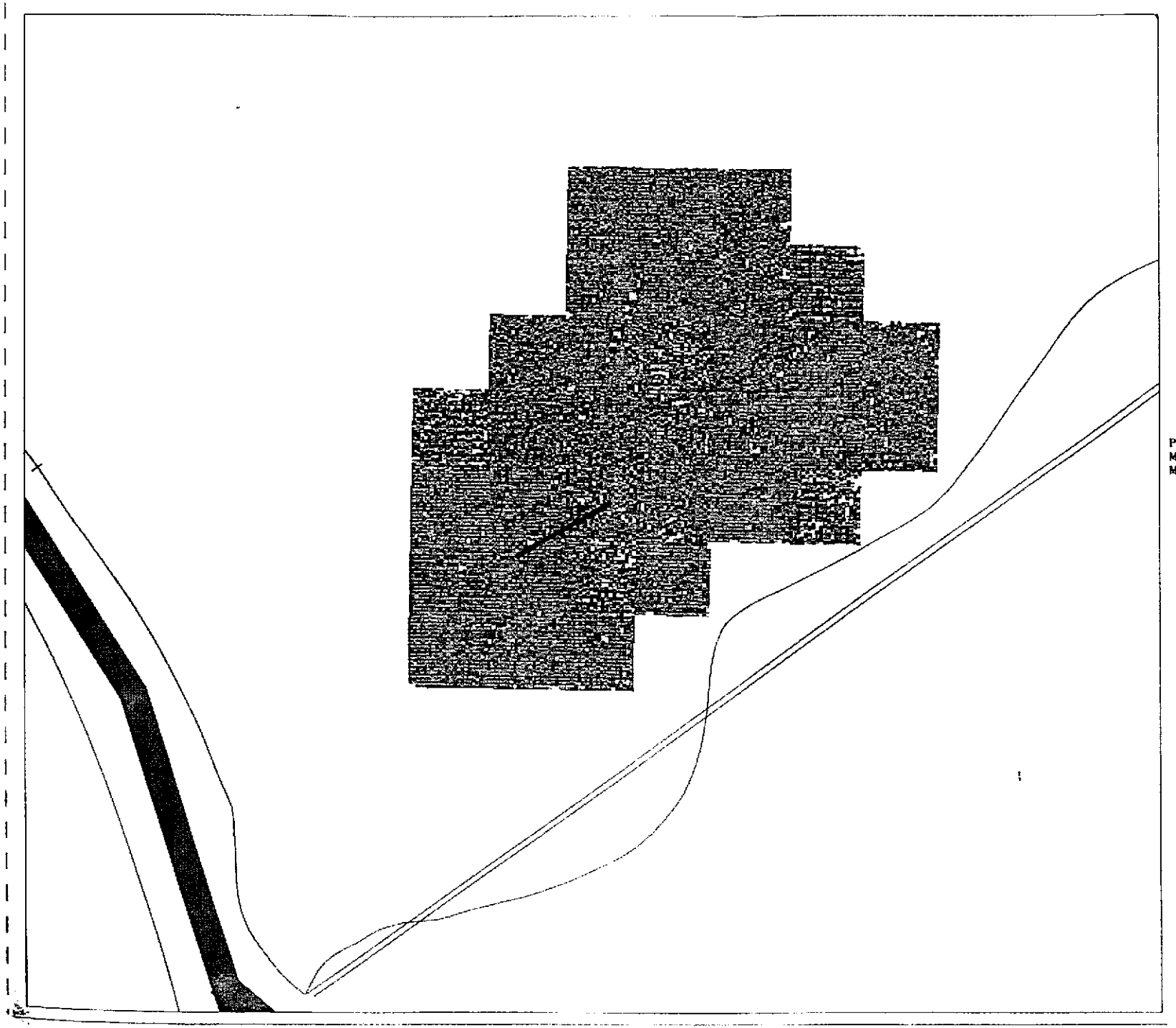
Plotting parameters
Minimum -1nT (white)
Maximum +1nT (black)

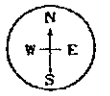
project
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT

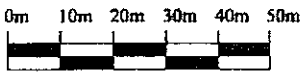
title
Area 7 Showing trenches 7/1 and 7/2

project number	drawing number
N9815B	RPSC 7
scale	date
1:1000	June 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS







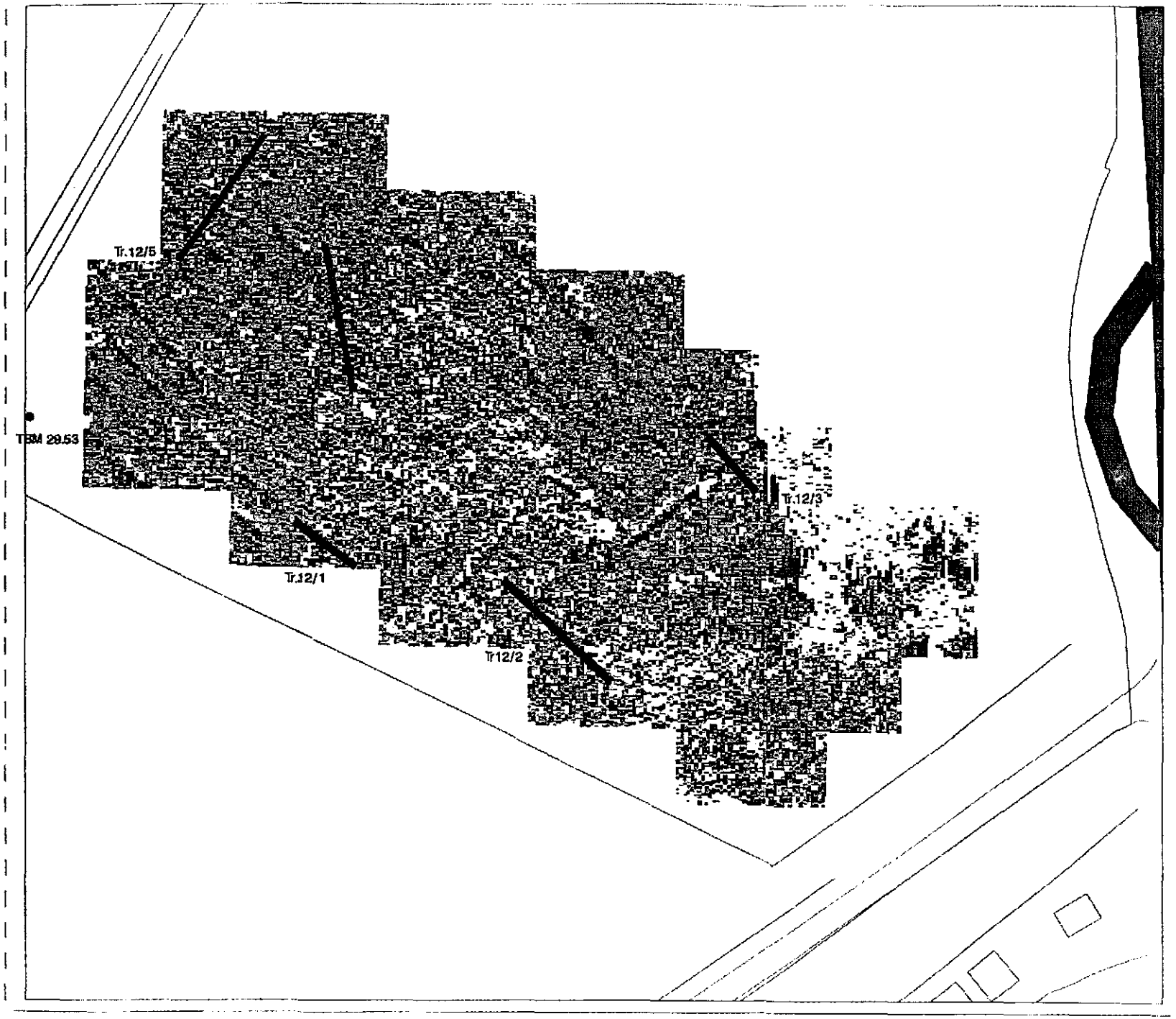
Plotting parameters
Minimum -1nT (white)
Maximum +1nT (black)

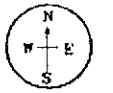
PROJECT
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT

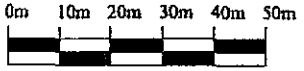
TITLE
Area 8 Showing Trench 8/1

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9815B	RPSC 8
SCALE	DATE
1:1000	August 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY







Plotting parameters
Minimum -1nT (white)
Maximum +1nT (black)

project
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT

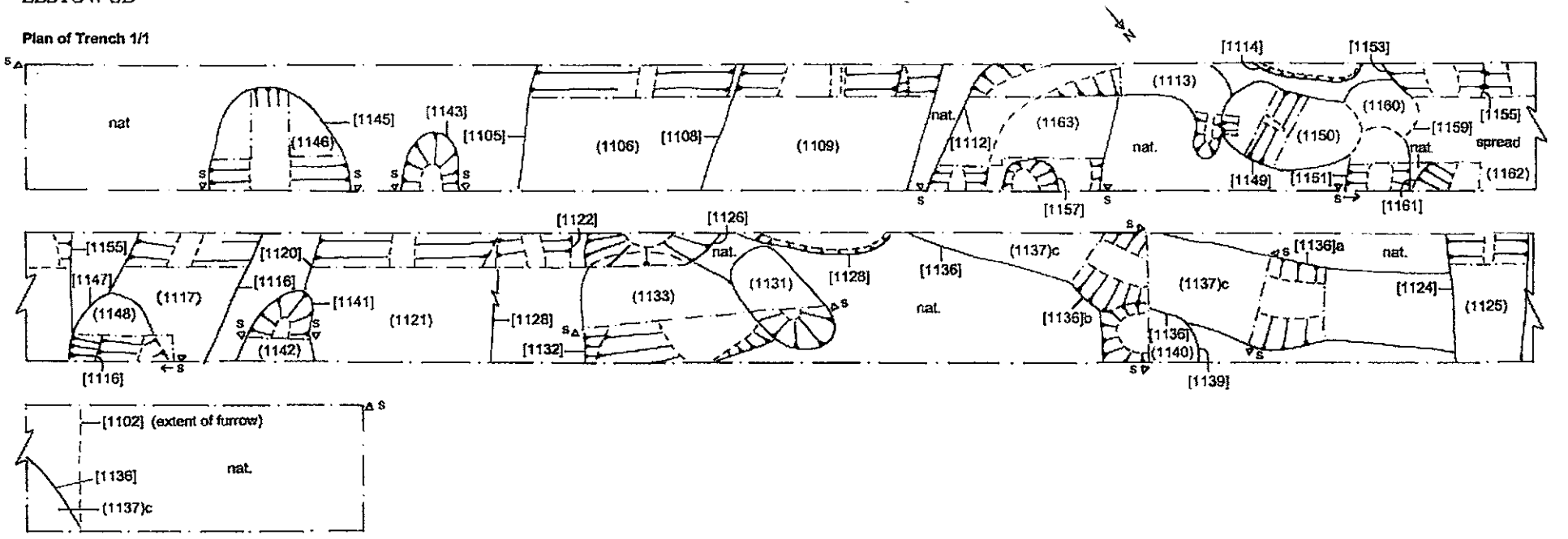
title
Area 12 Showing Trenches12/1 to 12/5

project number	drawing number
N9815B	RPSC 9
scale	date
1:1000	June 1899

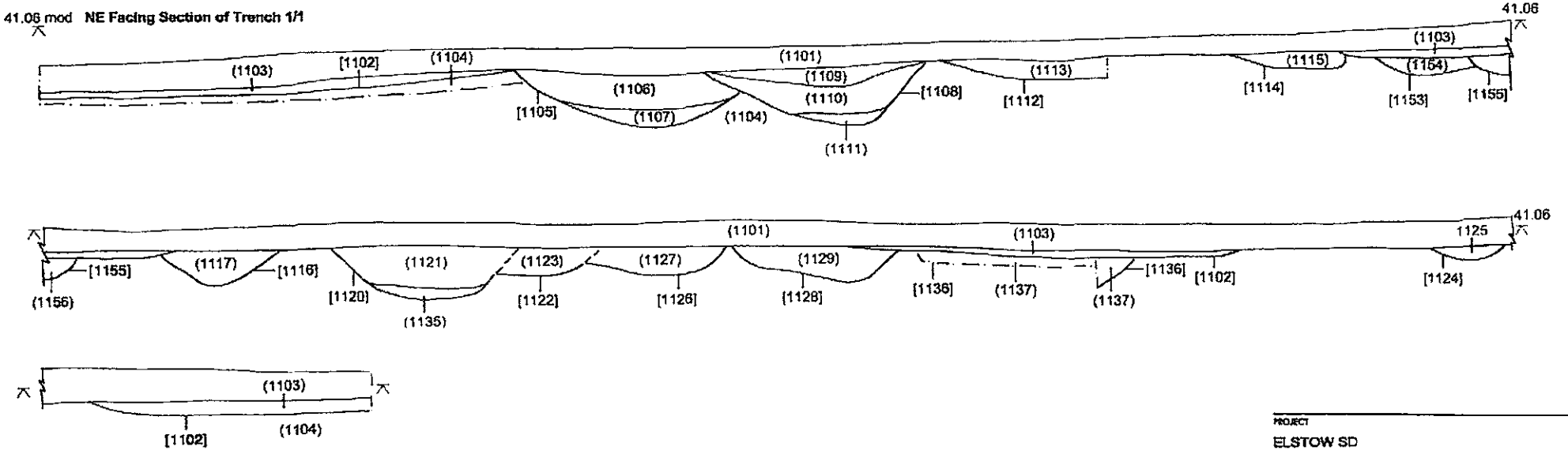
RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

ELSTOW SD

Plan of Trench 1/1



41.06 mod NE Facing Section of Trench 1/1



(1)	Fill or layer
[2]	Cut of feature
	Limit of excavation
	Stone
	Burnt stone

PROJECT
ELSTOW SD

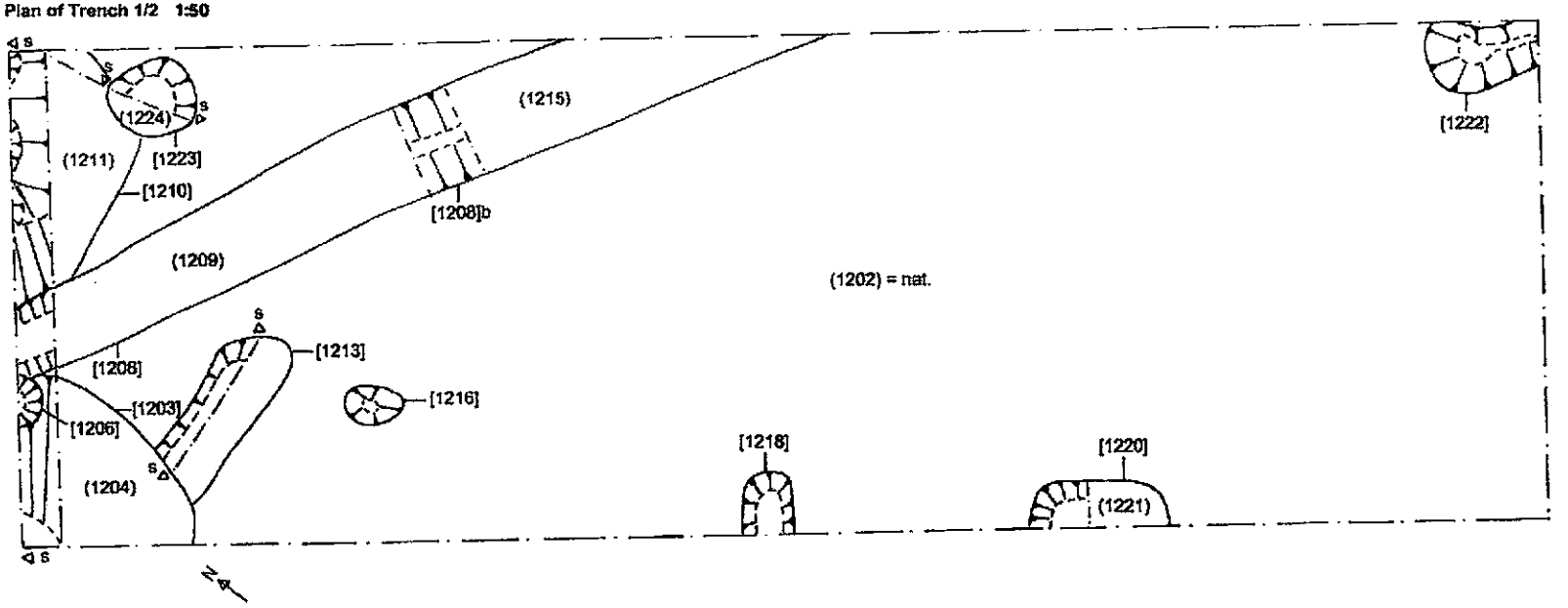
TITLE
Plan and Section of Trench 1/1

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9815B	RPSC10
SCALE	DATE
1:50	Oct 1999

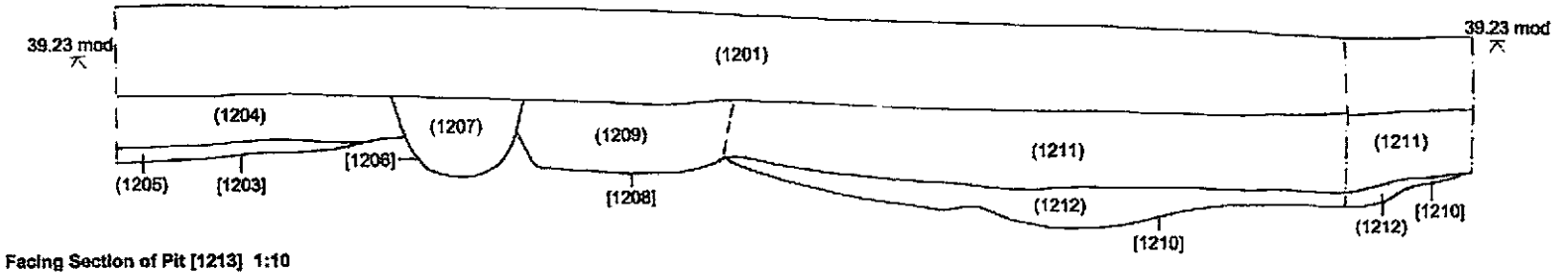
RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

ELSTOW SD

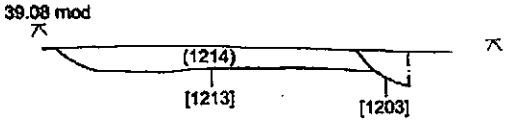
Plan of Trench 1/2 1:50



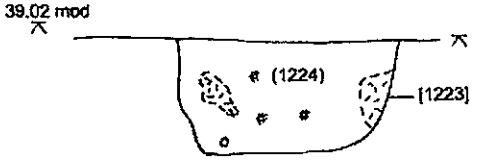
South East Facing Section of Trench 1/2 1:20



NE Facing Section of Pit [1213] 1:10



E Facing Section of Pit [1223] 1:10



(1)	Fill or layer
[2]	Cut of feature
	Limit of excavation
	Stone
	Burnt stone
	Clay
* *	Charcoal

PROJECT
ELSTOW SD

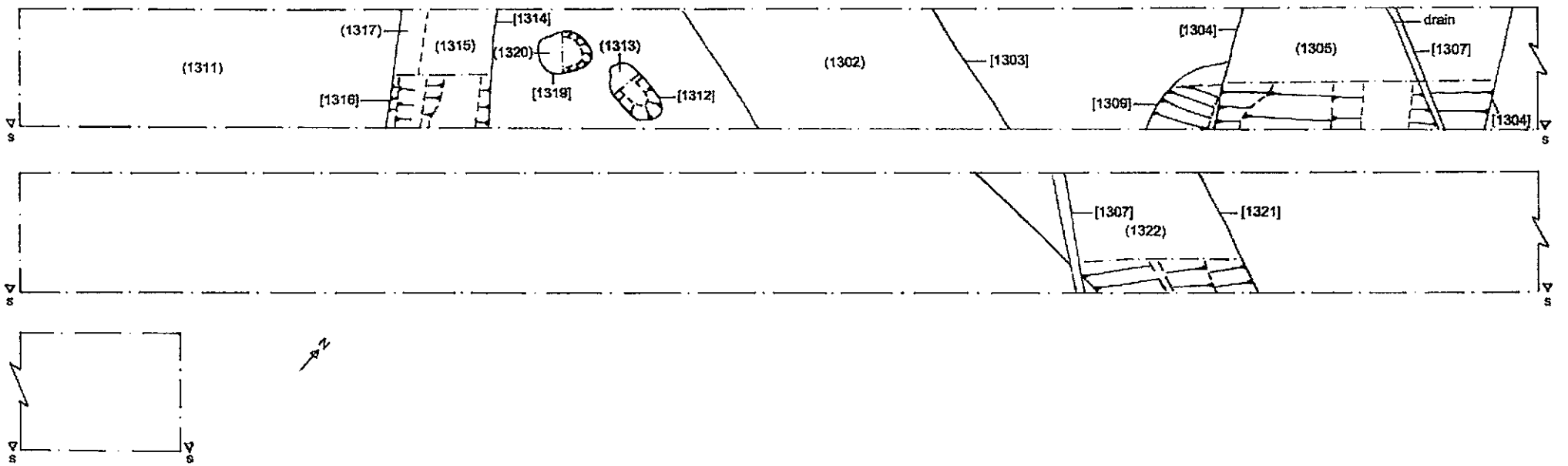
TITLE
Plans and Sections of Trench 1/2

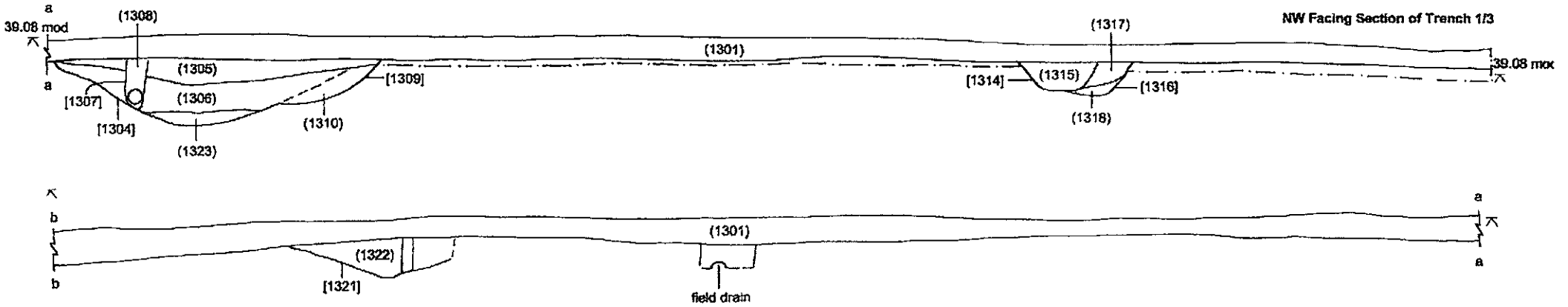
PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9816B	RPSC11
SCALE	DATE
As shown	Oct 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

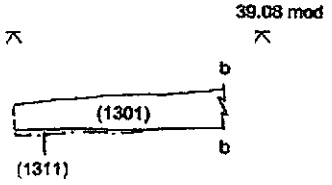
ELSTOW SD

Plan of Trench 1/3





NW Facing Section of Trench 1/3



(1) Fill or layer
[2] Cut of feature
Limit of excavation
Stone
Burnt stone

PROJECT
ELSTOW SD

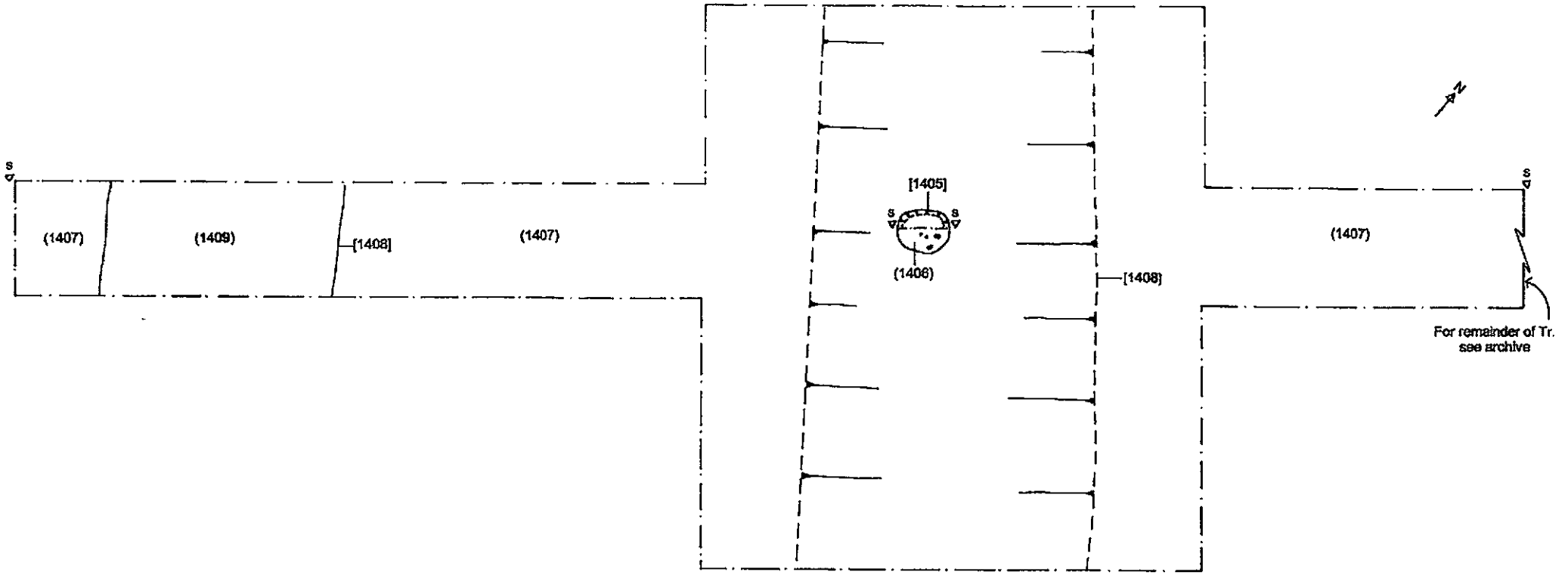
TITLE
Plan and section of Trench 1/3

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9815B	RPSC12
SCALE	DATE
1:50	Oct 1999

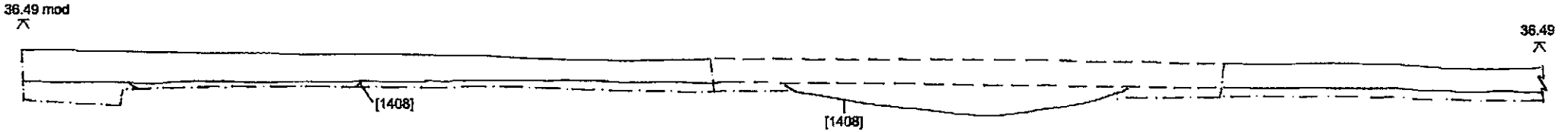
RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

ELSTOW SD

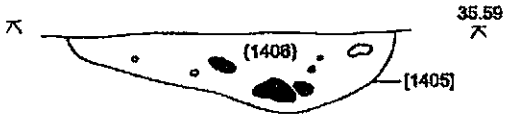
Plan of Trench 1/4 (partial)



South East Facing Section of Trench 1/4 (partial)



NW Facing Section of Pit [1405] 1:10



(1) Fill or layer
[2] Cut of feature
Limit of excavation
Stone
Burnt stone

PROJECT
ELSTOW SD

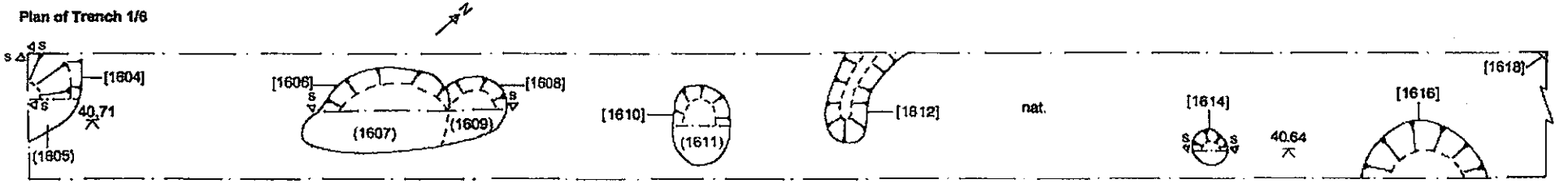
TITLE
Plan and Sections of Trench 4

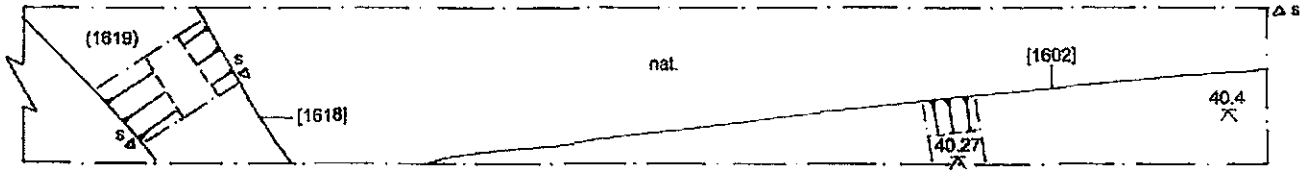
PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9815B	RPSC13
SCALE	DATE
1:50	Oct 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

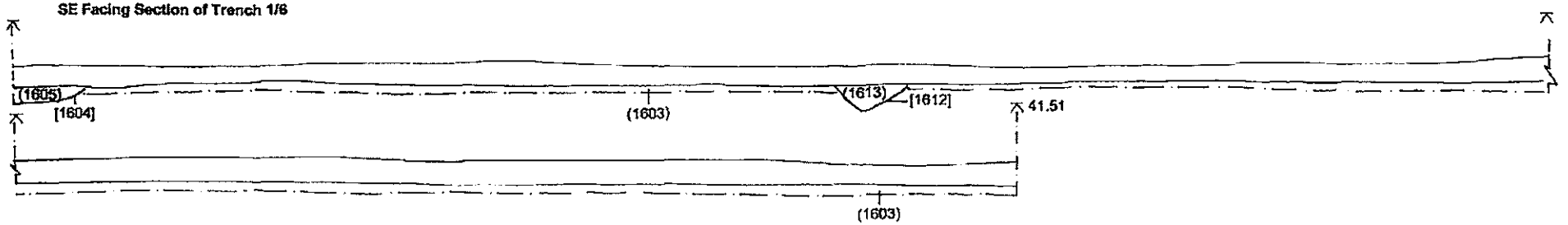
ELSTOW SD

Plan of Trench 1/6

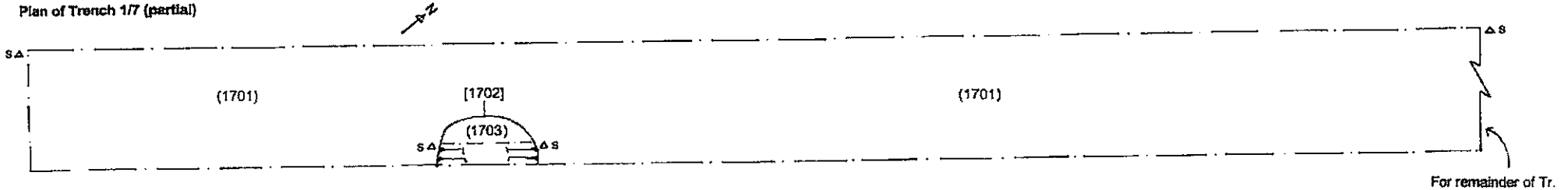




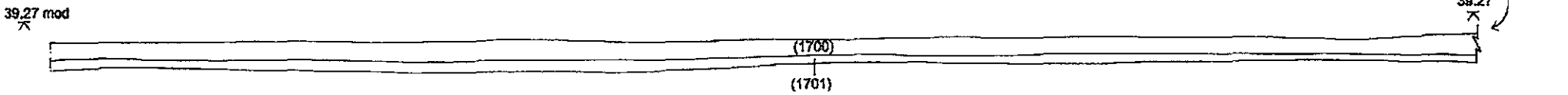
SE Facing Section of Trench 1/6



Plan of Trench 1/7 (partial)



SE Facing Section of Trench 1/7 (partial)



(1)	Fill or layer
[2]	Cut of feature
	Limit of excavation
	Stone
	Burnt stone

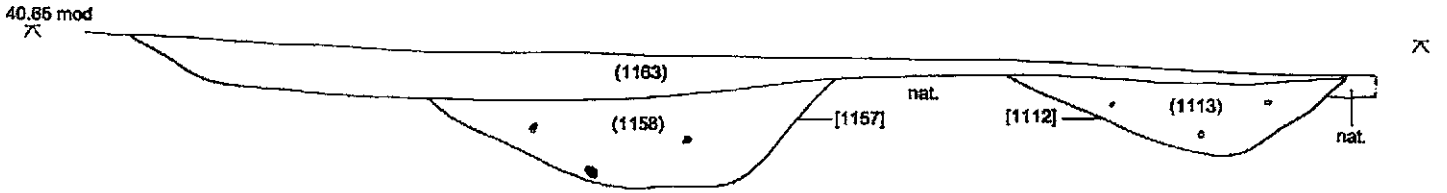
PROJECT
ELSTOW SD

TITLE
Plans and Sections of Trenches 1/6 and 1/7

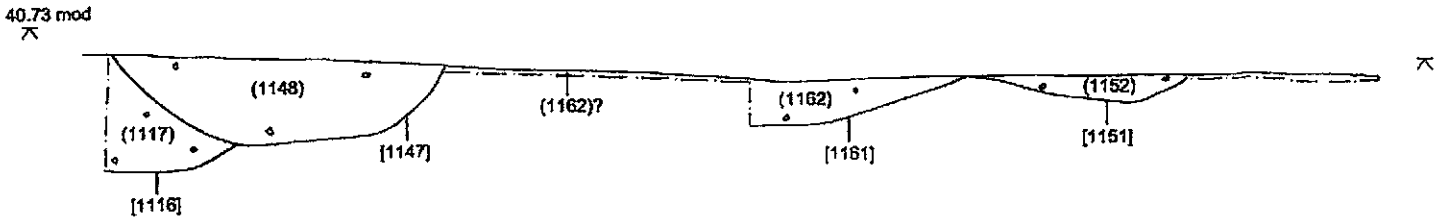
PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9815B	RPSC14
SCALE	DATE
1:50	Oct 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

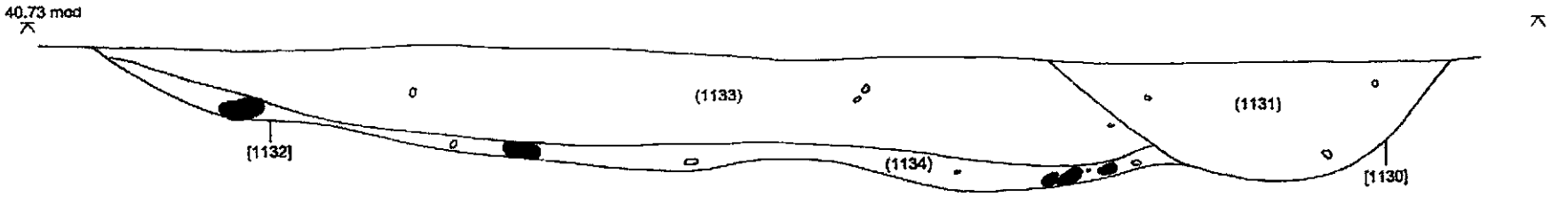
SW Facing Section of Gully [1112], Pit [1157] and spread (1163)



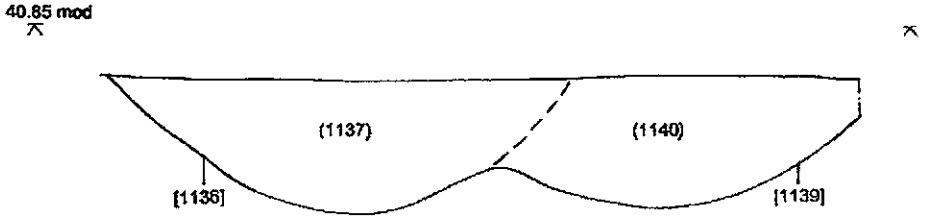
SW Facing Section of Ditch [1116] and Pits [1147], [1151] and [1161]



NE Facing Section of Pits [1130] and [1132]



SE Facing Section of Ditch [1136] and Pit [1139]



(1)	Fill or layer
[2]	Cut of feature
	Limit of excavation
	Stone
	Burnt stone

PROJECT
ELSTOW SD

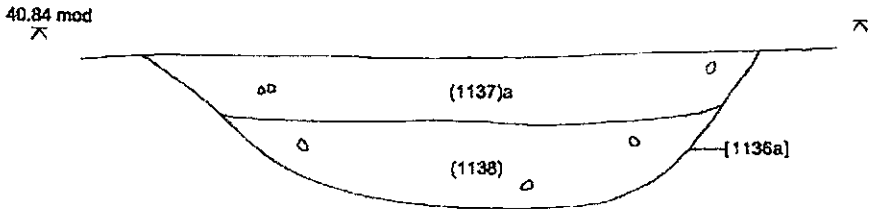
TITLE
Trench 1/1 Sections

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9815B	RPSC15
SCALE	DATE
1:10	Oct 1999

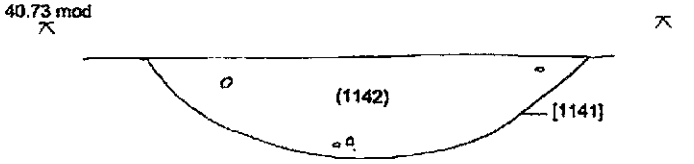
RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

ELSTOW SD

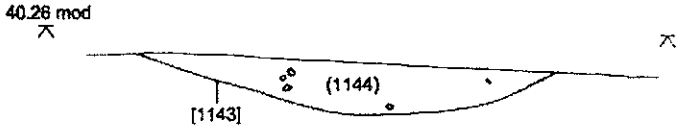
NW Facing Section of Ditch [1136]a 1:10



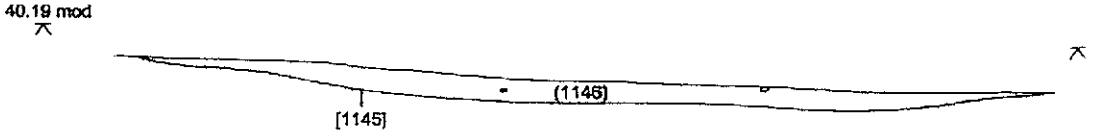
NE Facing Section of Pit [1141] 1:10



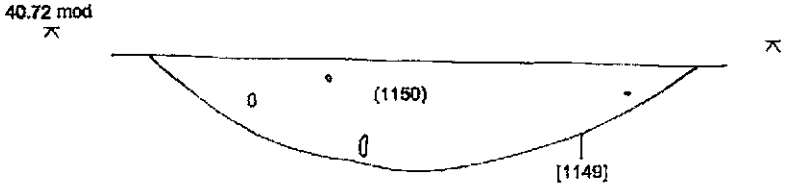
SW Facing Section of ?Pit [1143] 1:10



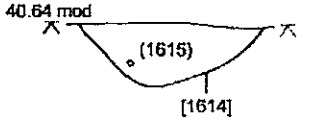
SW Facing Section of Feature [1145] 1:10



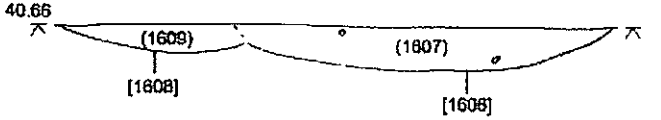
SE Facing Section of Pit [1149] 1:10



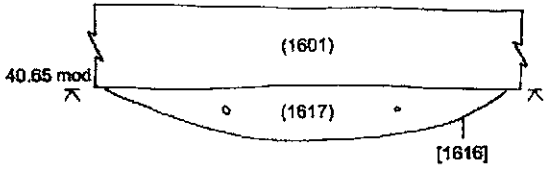
NW Facing Section of ?Post Hole [1614] 1:10



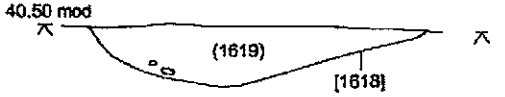
NW Facing Section of Features [1606] and [1608] 1:20



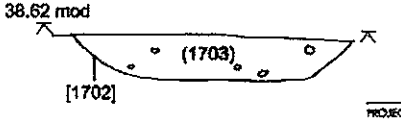
Nw Facing Section of Pit [1616] 1:20



W Facing Section of ?Ditch [1618] 1:20



SE Facing Section of Pit [1702] 1:20



(1)	Fill or layer
[2]	Cut of feature
	Limit of excavation
	Stone
	Burnt stone

PROJECT
ELSTOW SD

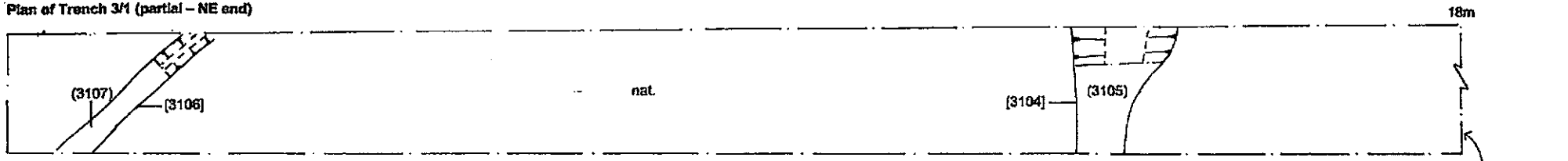
TITLE
Trenches 1/1, 1/6 and 1/9 Sections

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9815B	RPSC16
SCALE	DATE
As shown	Oct 1999

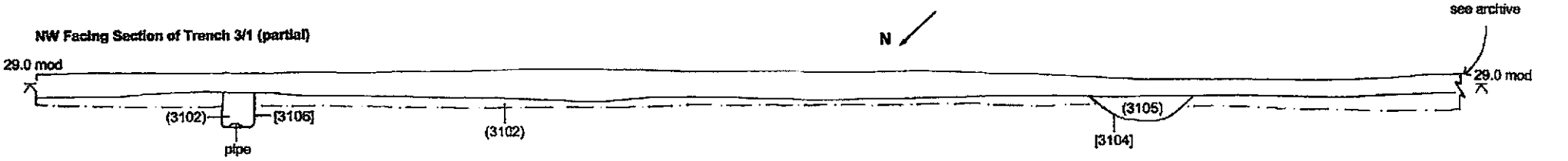
RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

ELSTOW SD

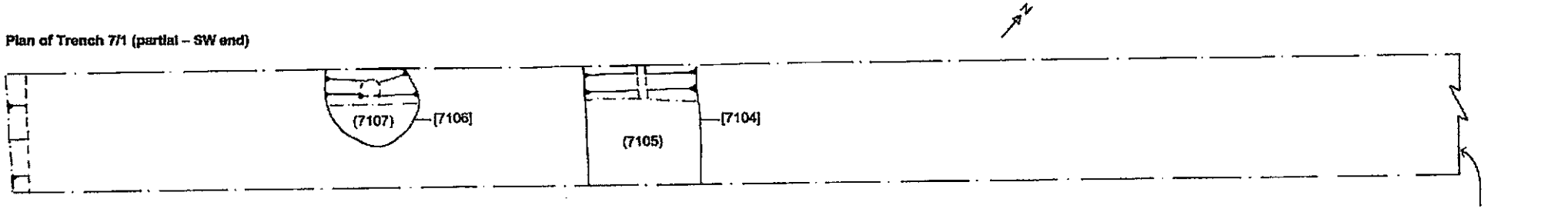
Plan of Trench 3/1 (partial – NE end)



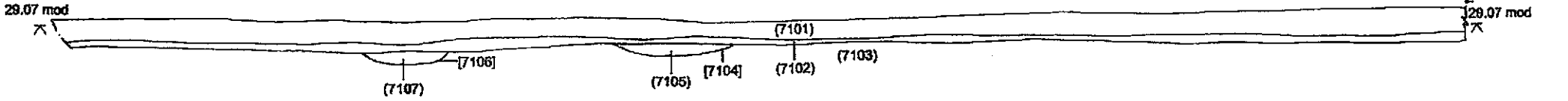
NW Facing Section of Trench 3/1 (partial)



Plan of Trench 7/1 (partial – SW end)



SE Facing Section of Trench 7/1



(1)	Fill or layer
[2]	Cut of feature
	Limit of excavation
	Stone
	Burnt stone

PROJECT
ELSTOW SD

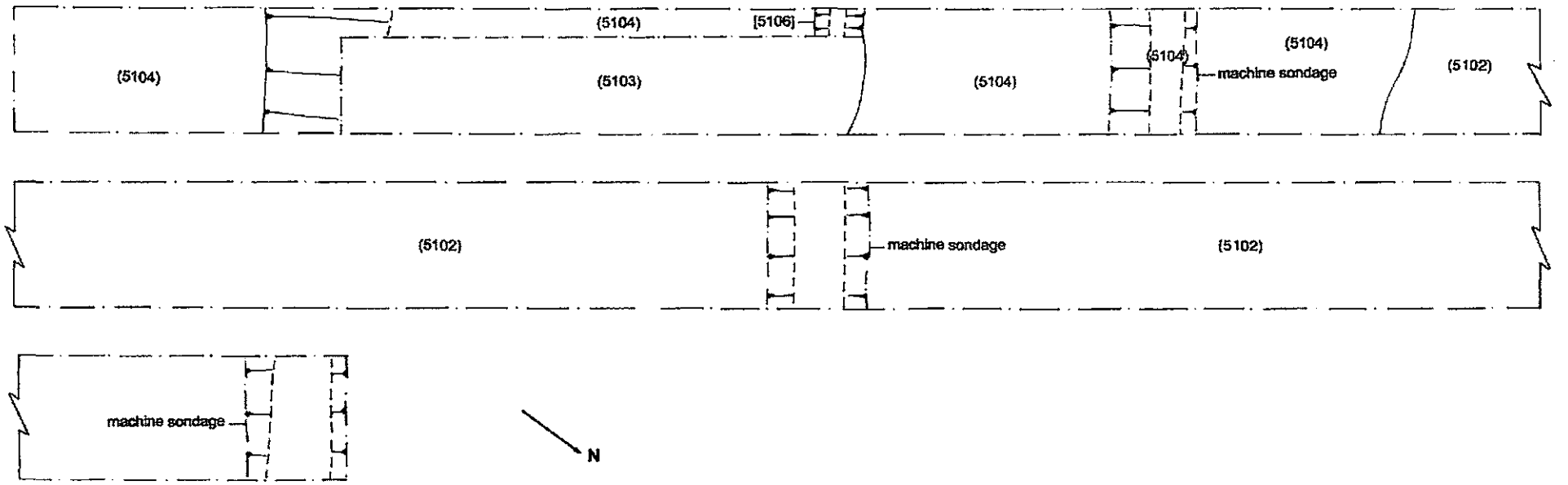
TITLE
Plans of Trenches 3/1 and 7/1

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9815B	RPSC17
SCALE	DATE
1:50	Oct 1999

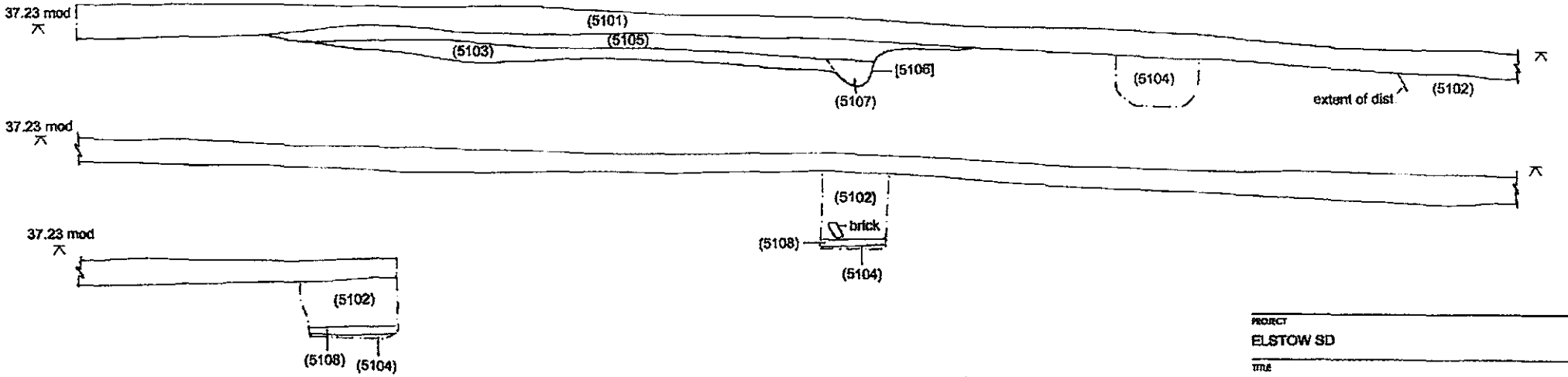
RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

ELSTOW SD

Plan of Trench 5/1



NE Facing Section of Trench 5/1



(1)	Fill or layer
[2]	Cut of feature
	Limit of excavation
	Stone
	Burnt stone

PROJECT
ELSTOW SD

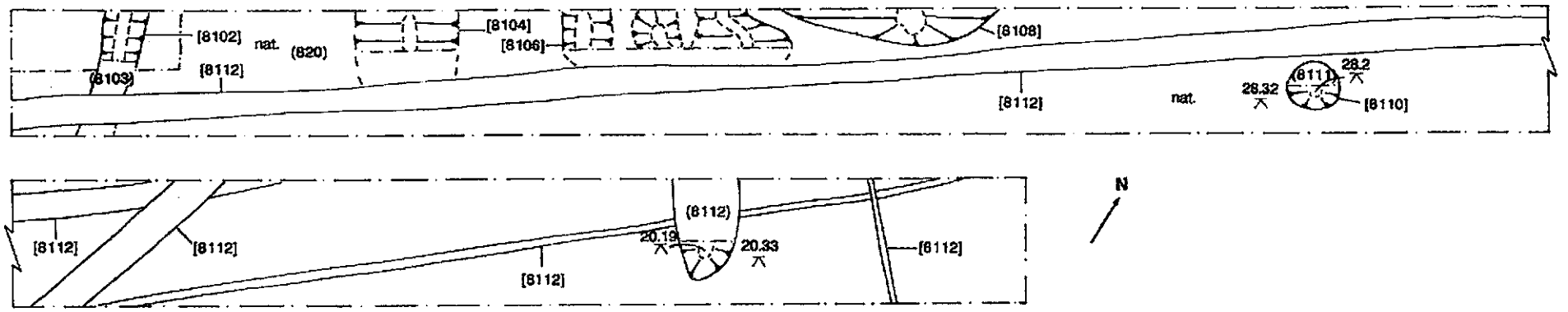
TITLE
Plan and Section of Trench 5/1

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9815B	RPSC18
SCALE	DATE
1:50	Oct 1999

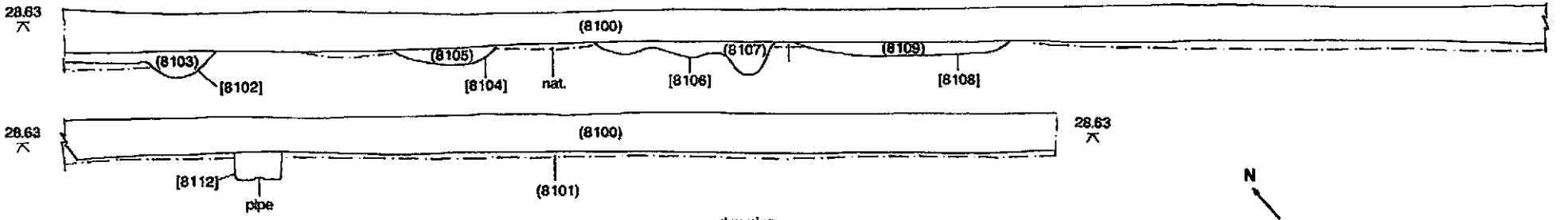
RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

ELSTOW SD

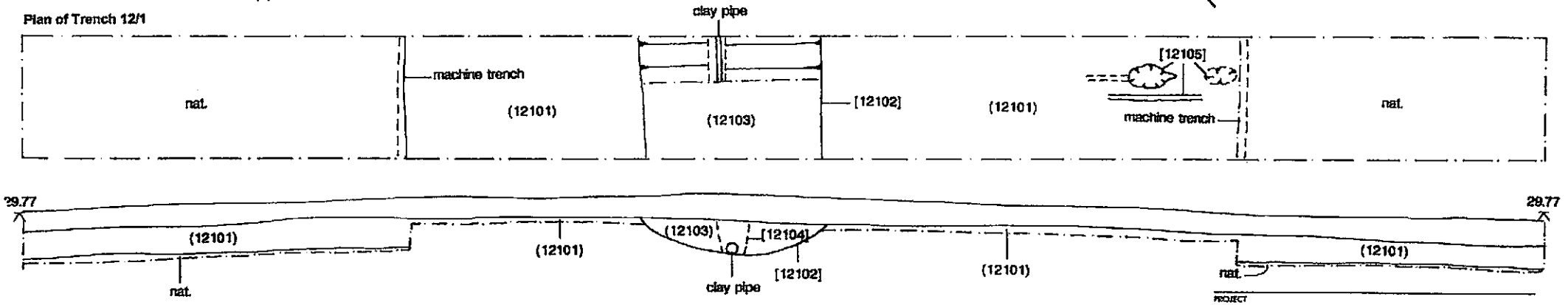
Plan of Trench 8/1



SE Facing Section of Trench 8/1



Plan of Trench 12/1



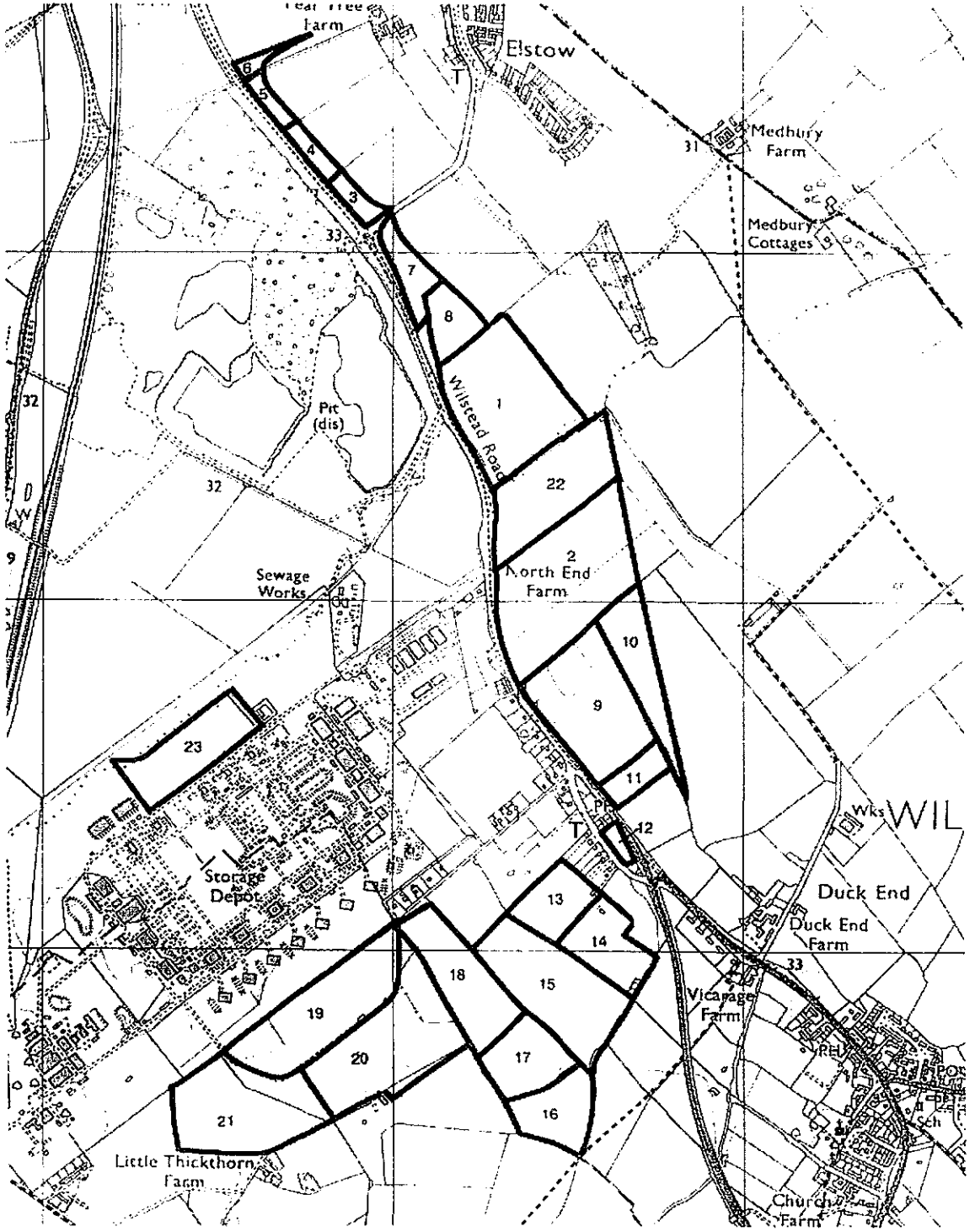
(1)	Fill or layer
[2]	Cut of feature
	Limit of excavation
	Stone
	Burnt stone

PROJECT
ELSTOW SD

TITLE
Plans and Sections of Trenches 8/1 and 12/1

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9815B	RPSC19
SCALE	DATE
1:50	Oct 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

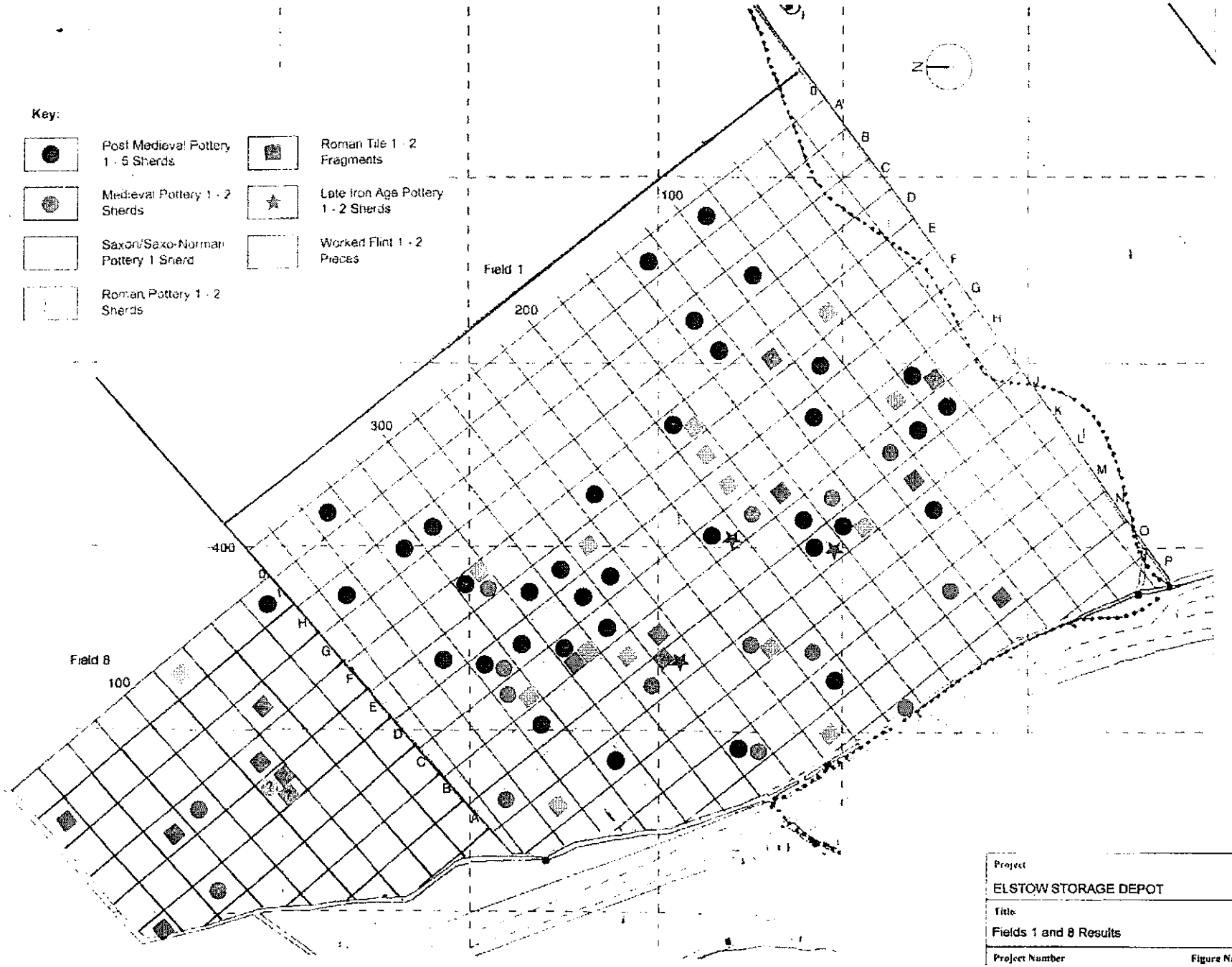


Key:

1 Field Locations and Numbers

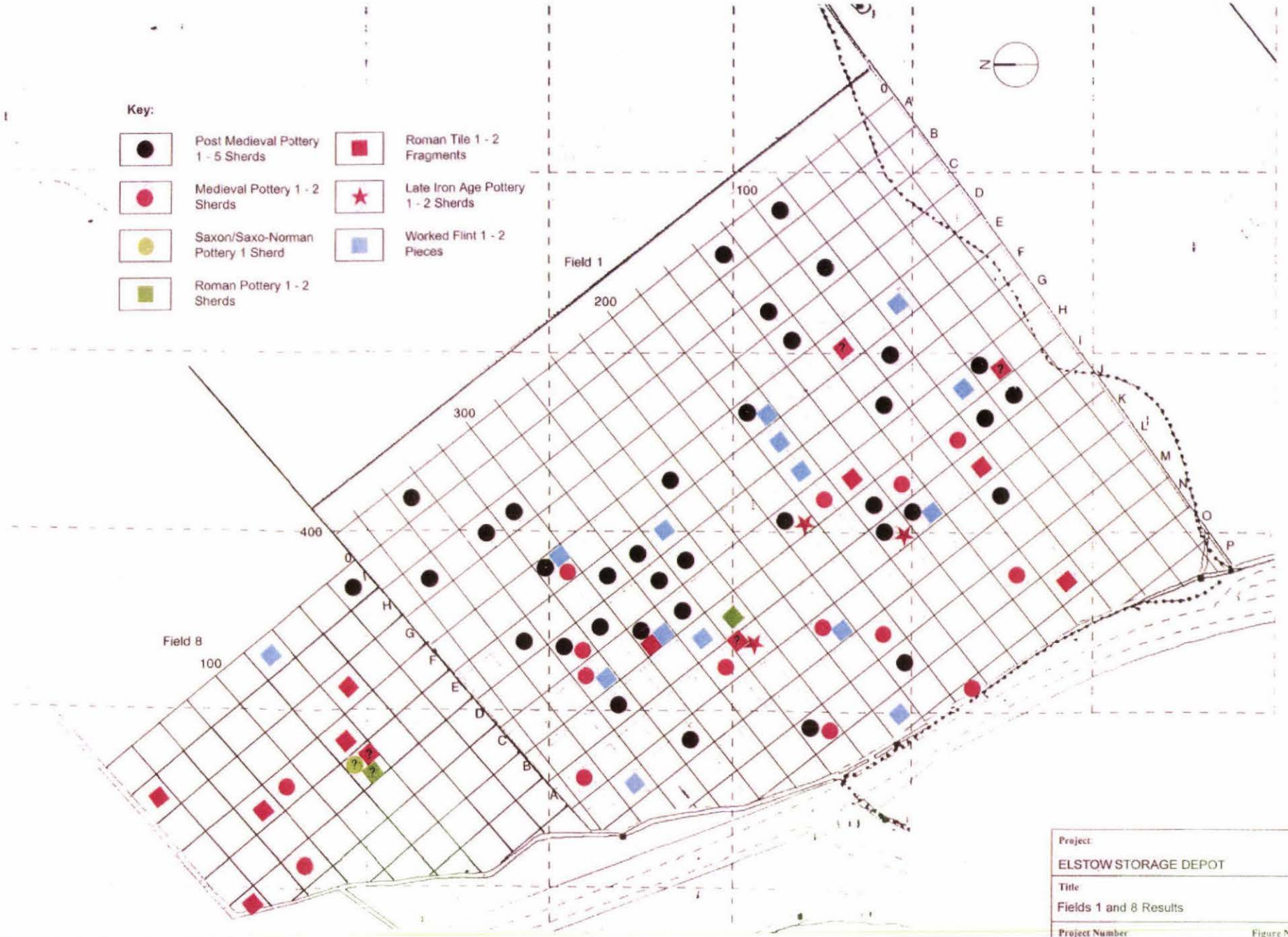
Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Location of Fieldwalking Areas	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 20
Scale: 1:1250	Date: Oct 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANTS



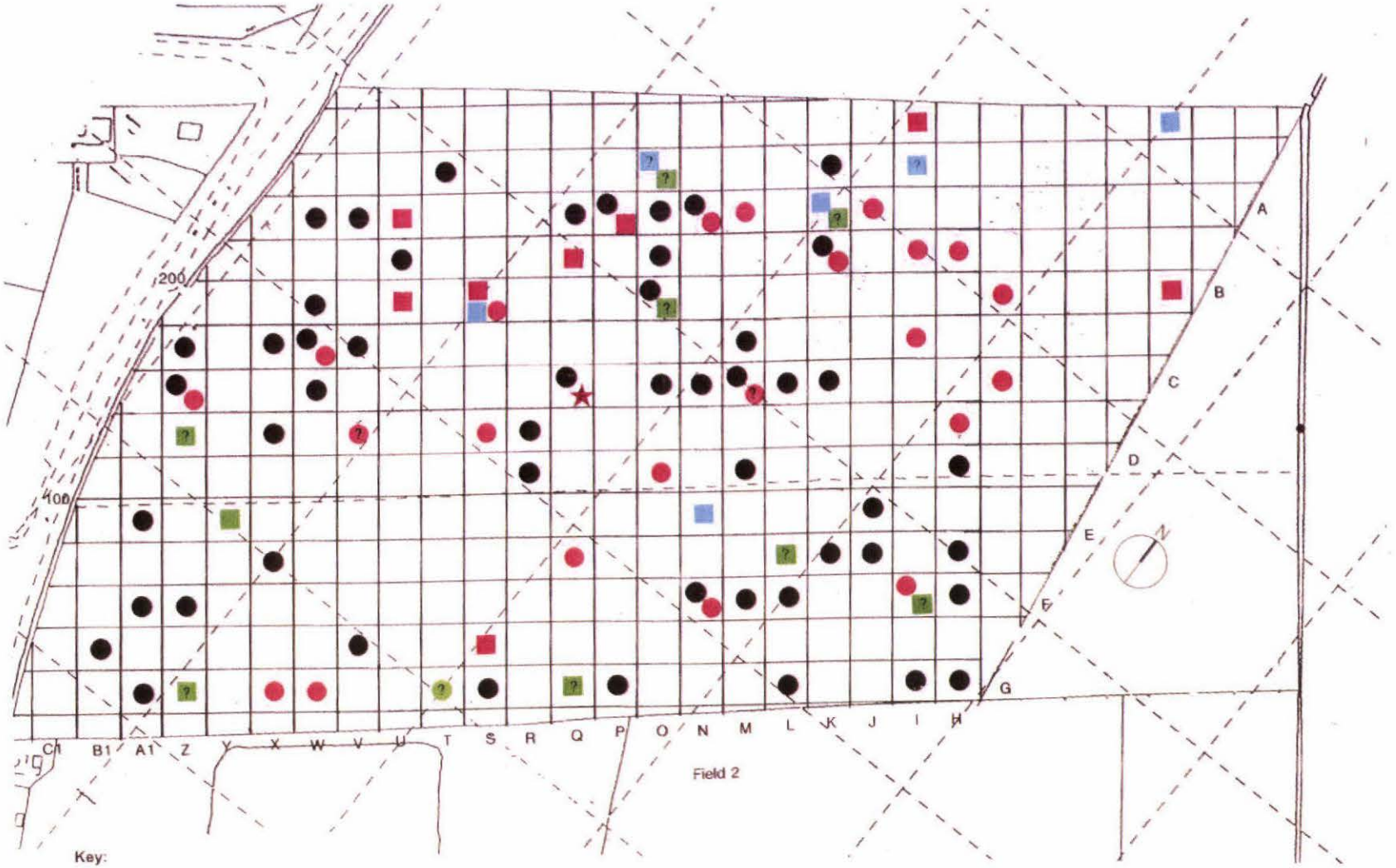
Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Fields 1 and 8 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 21
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY



Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Fields 1 and 8 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 21
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY

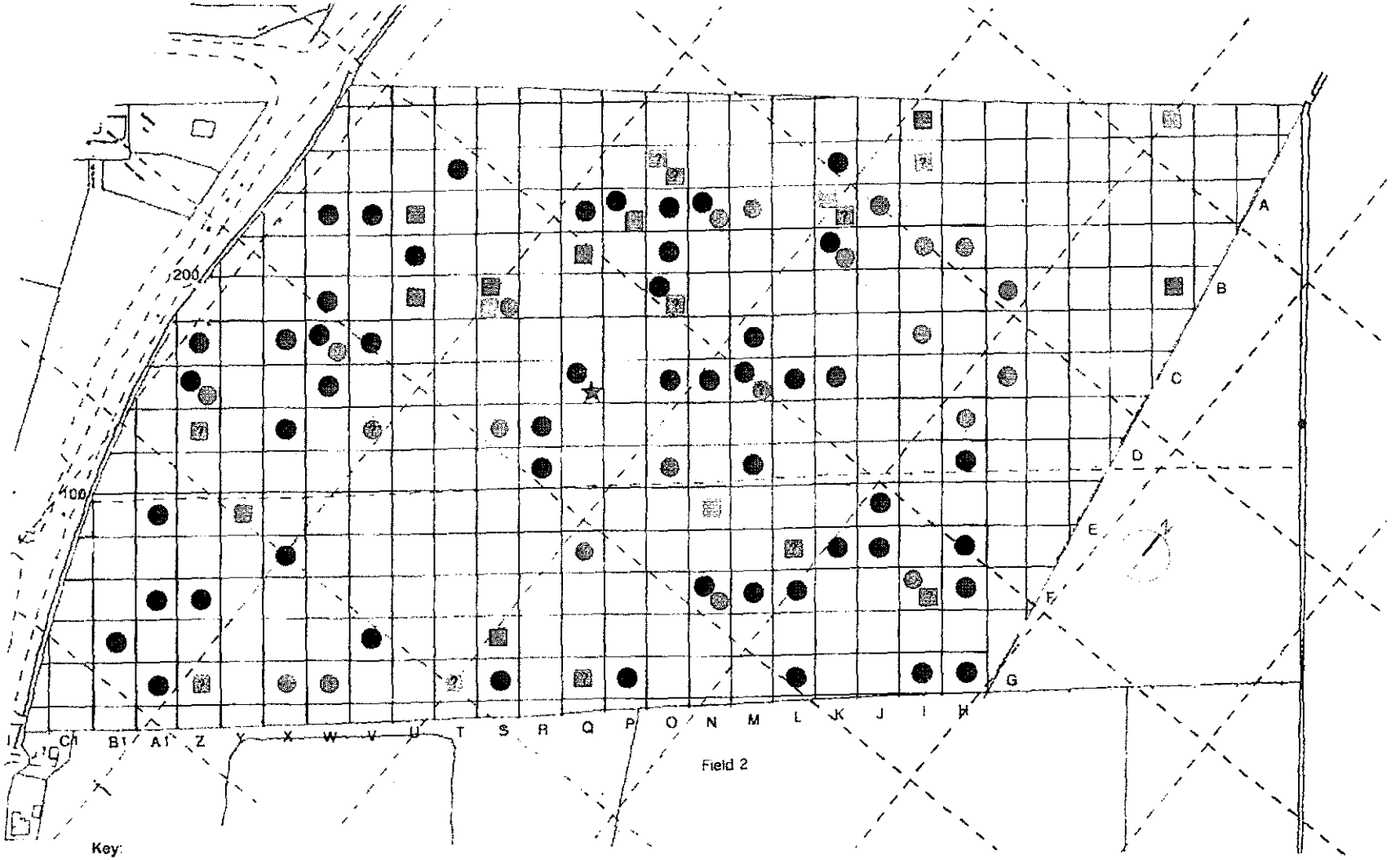


Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Field 2 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 22
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY

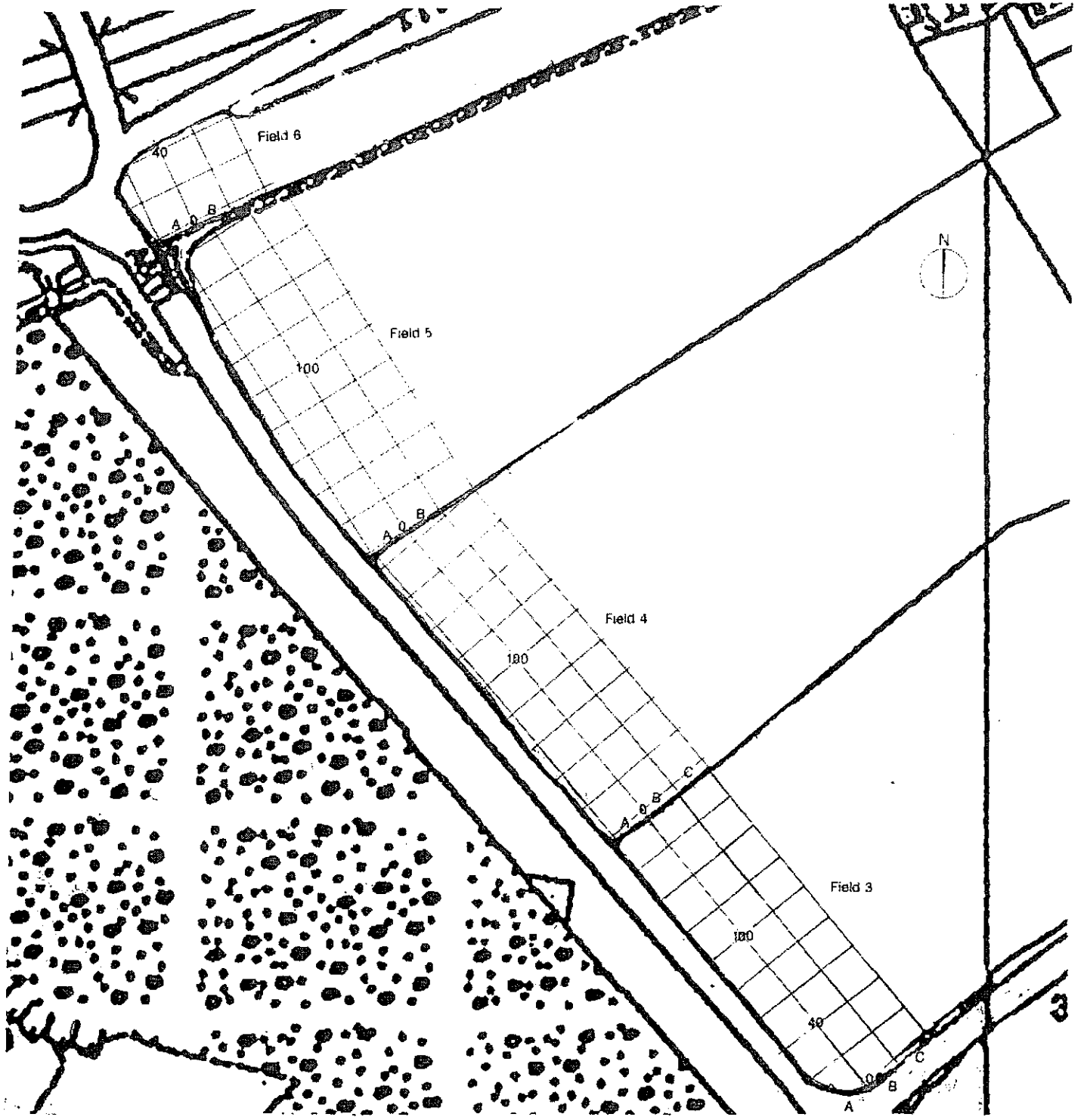


Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Field 2 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 22
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS

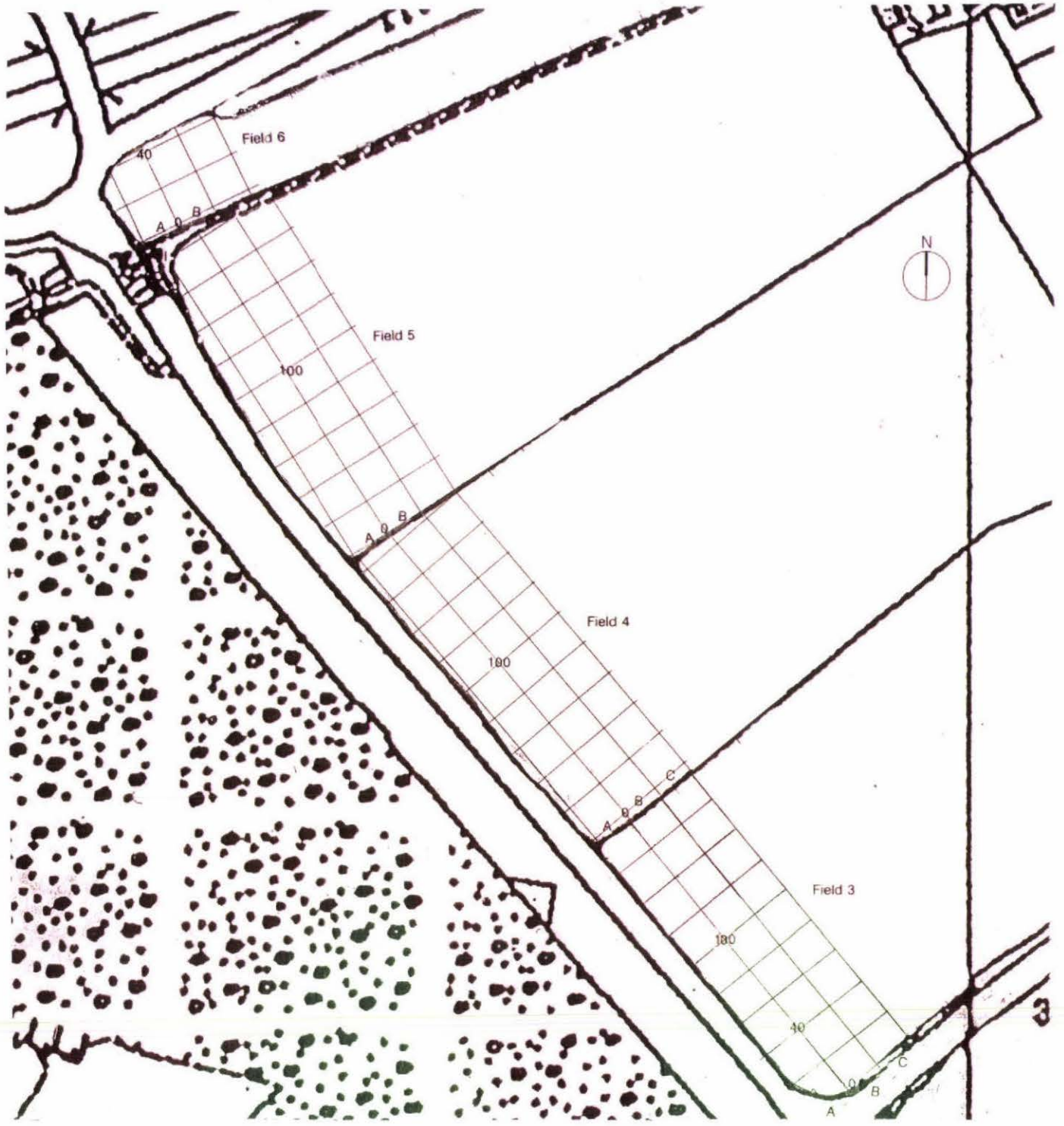


Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Late Iron Age Potte 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Fields 3 - 6 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 23
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY

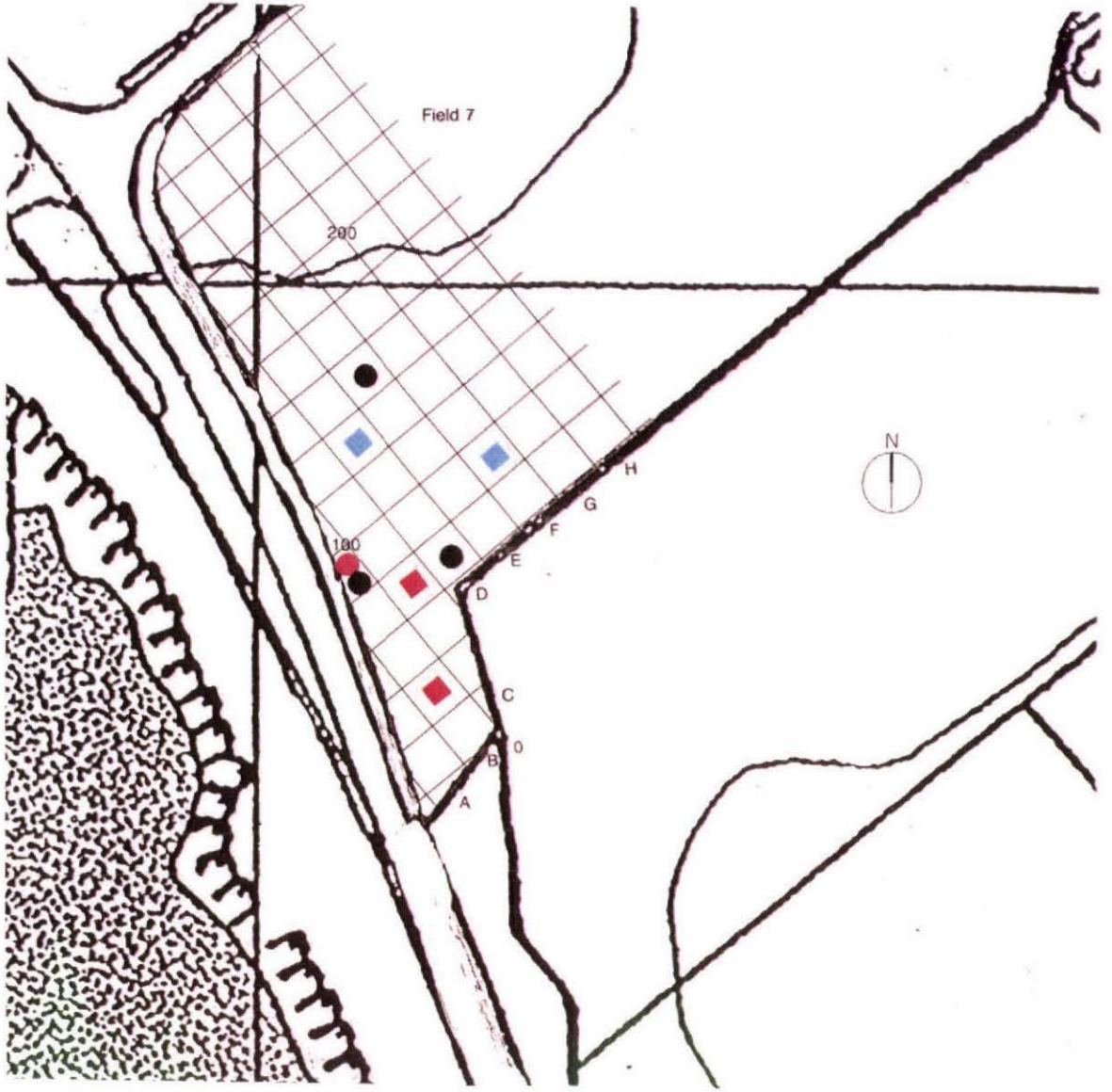


Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Late Iron Age Potte 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Fields 3 - 6 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 23
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY

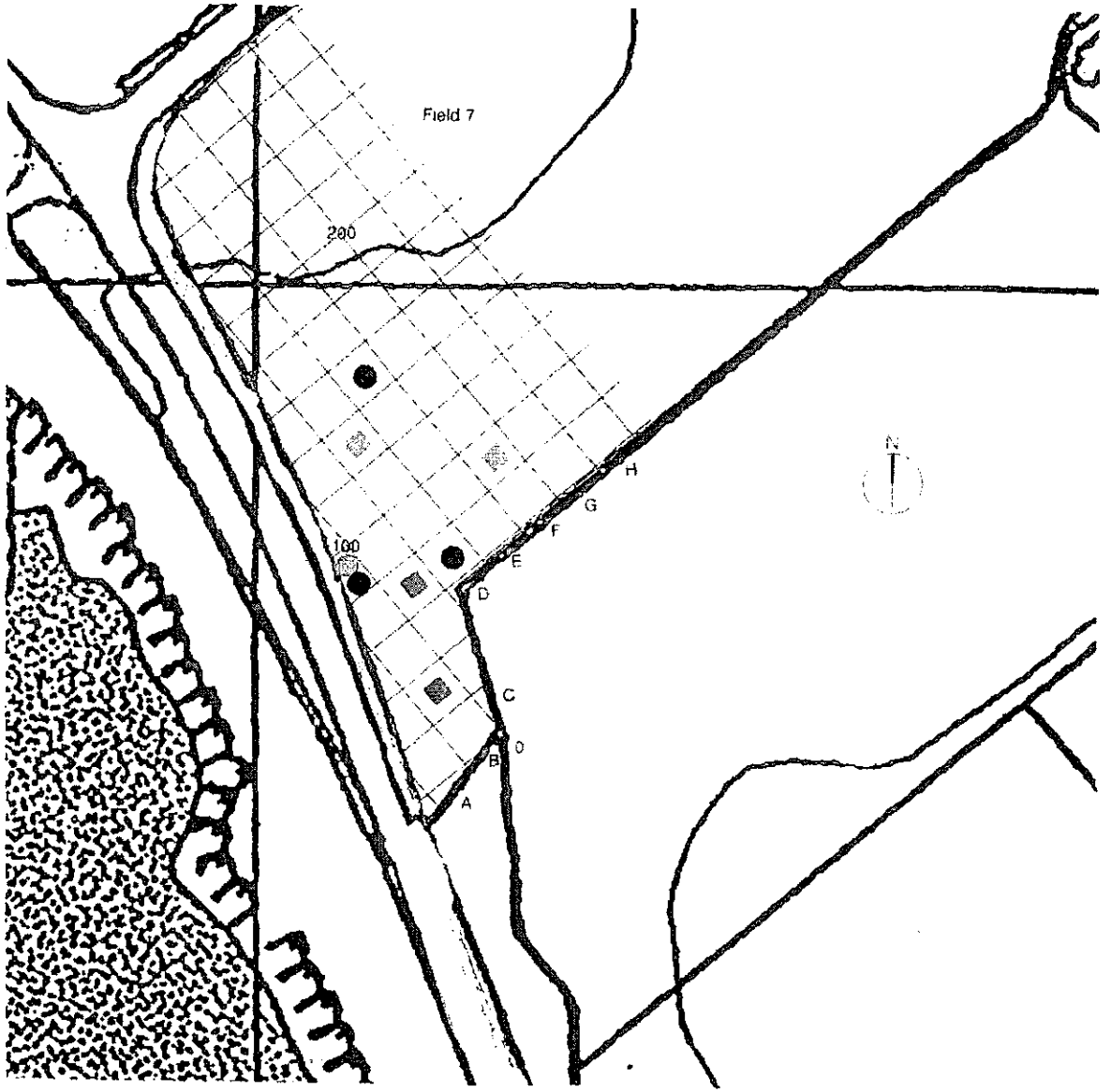


Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Field 7 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 24
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY

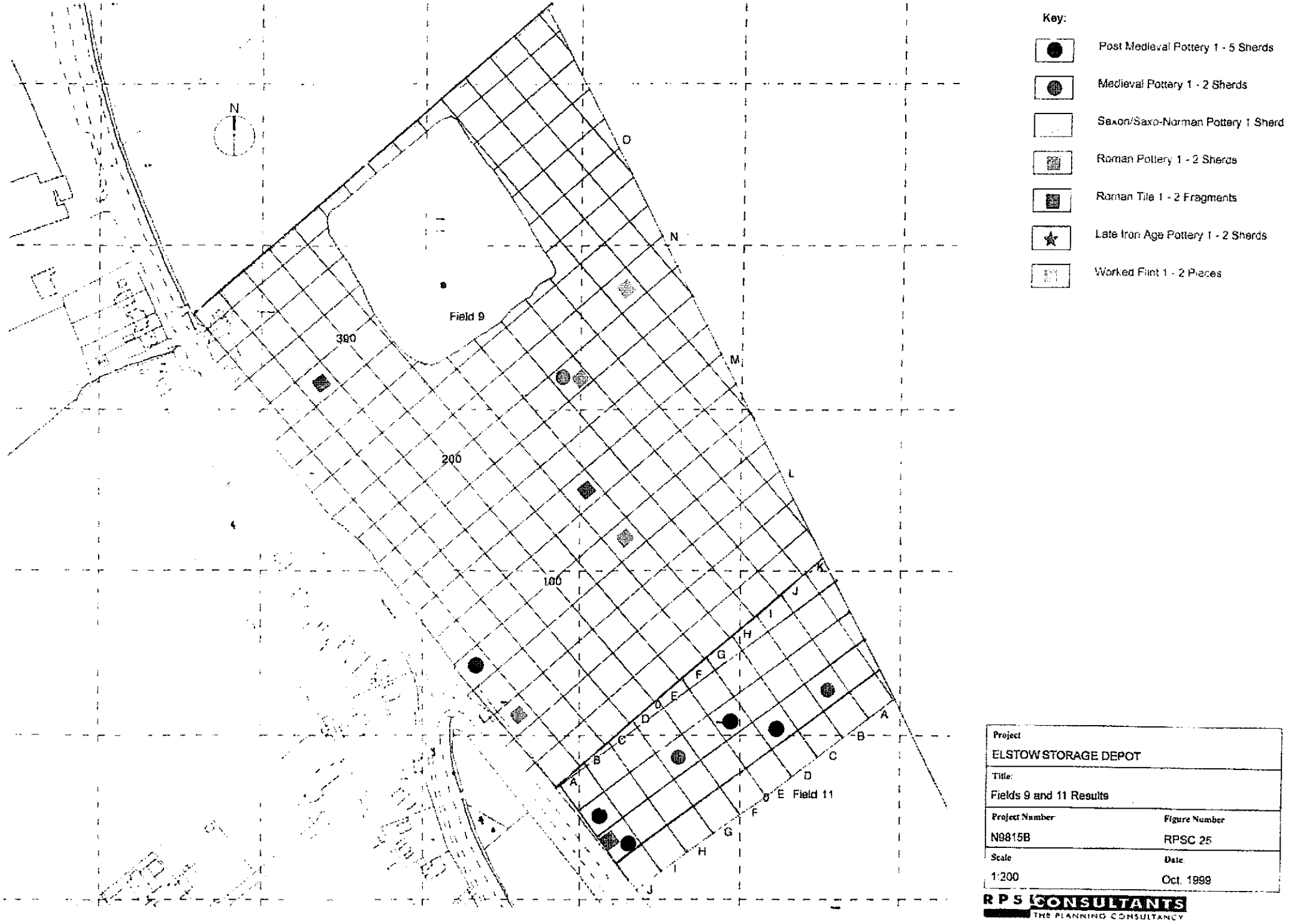


Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project	
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title	
Field 7 Results	
Project Number	Figure Number
N9815B	RPSC 24
Scale	Date
1:200	Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY

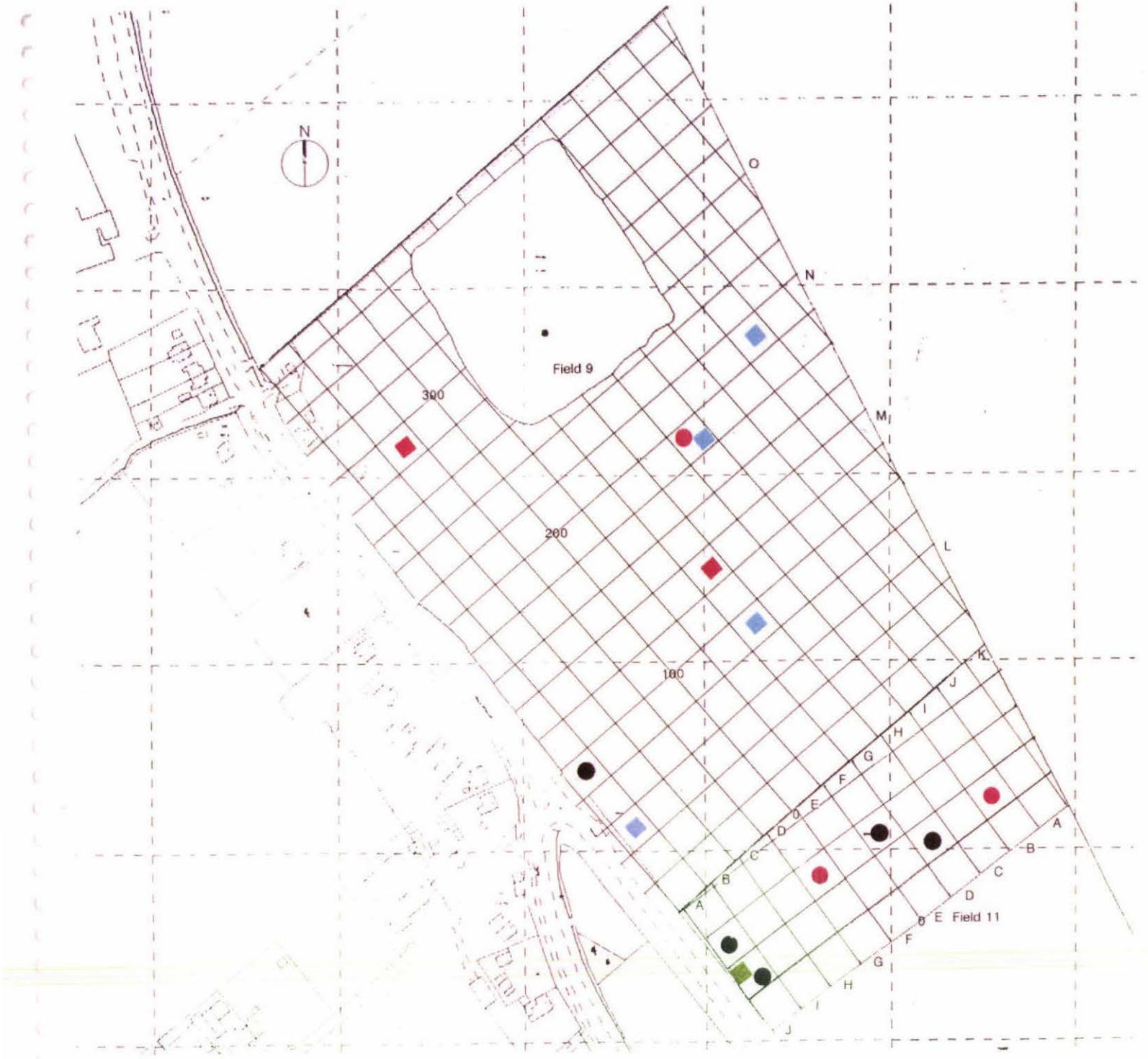


Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Fields 9 and 11 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 25
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY

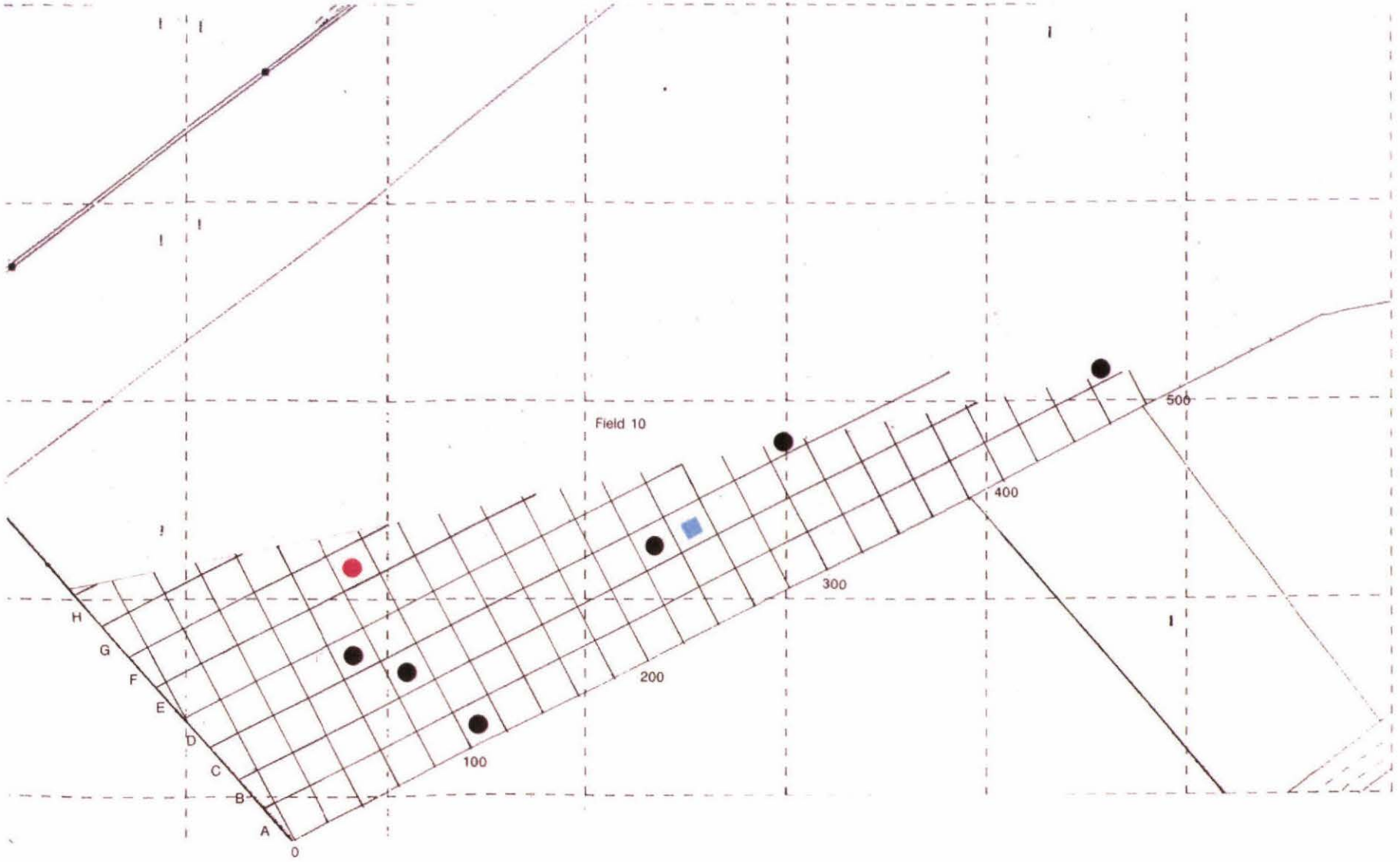


Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Fields 9 and 11 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 25
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY



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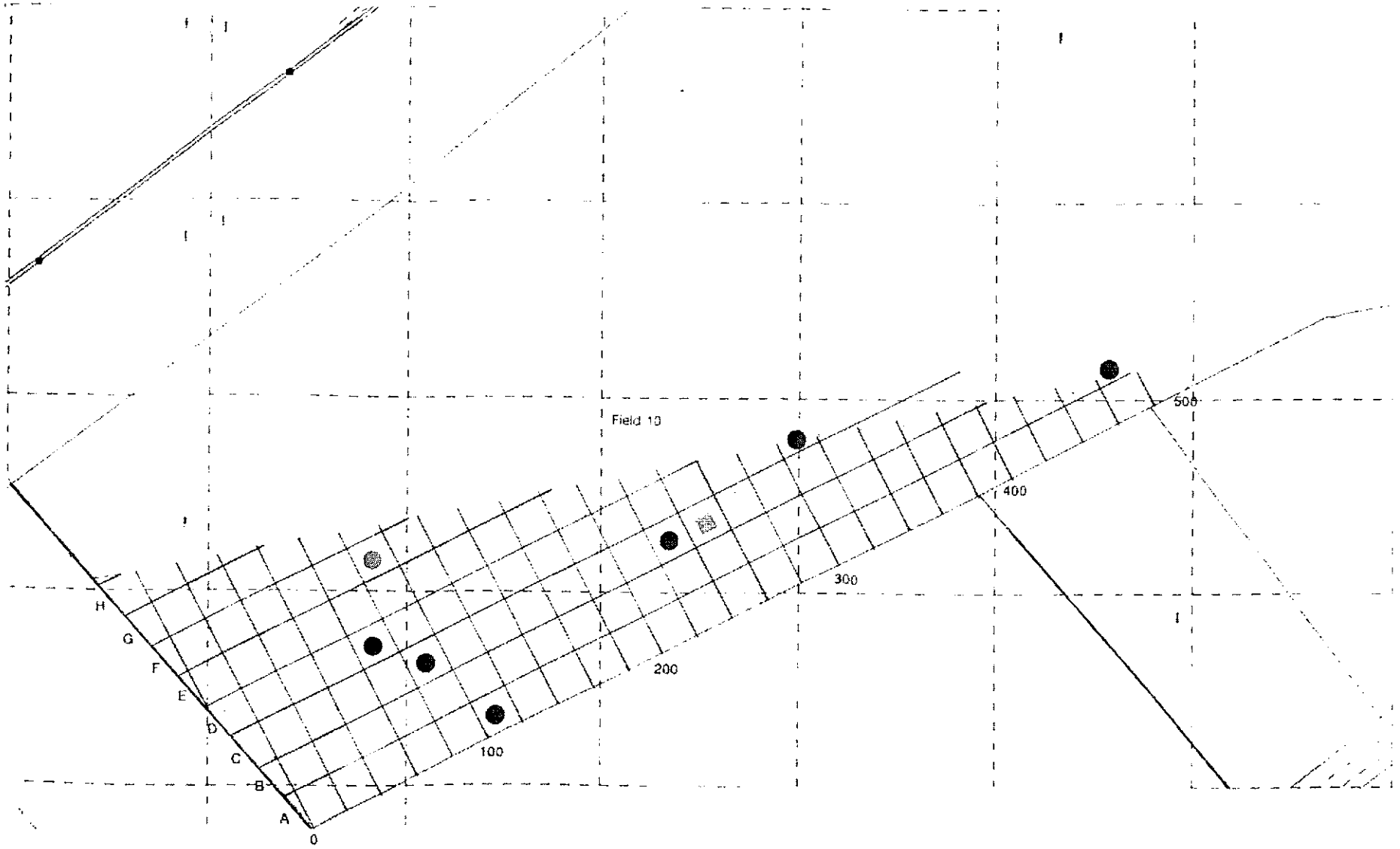
Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Field 10 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 26
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY

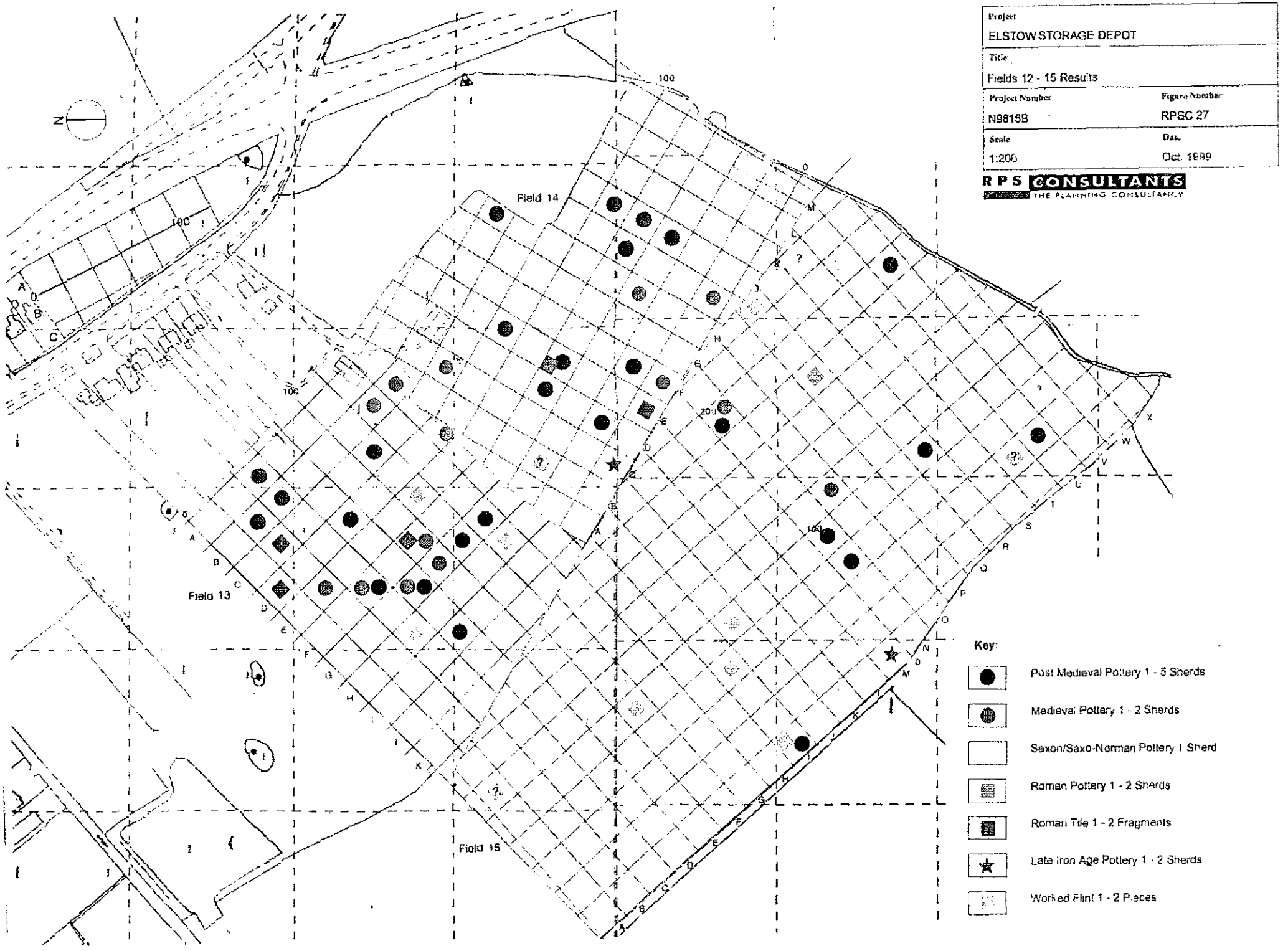


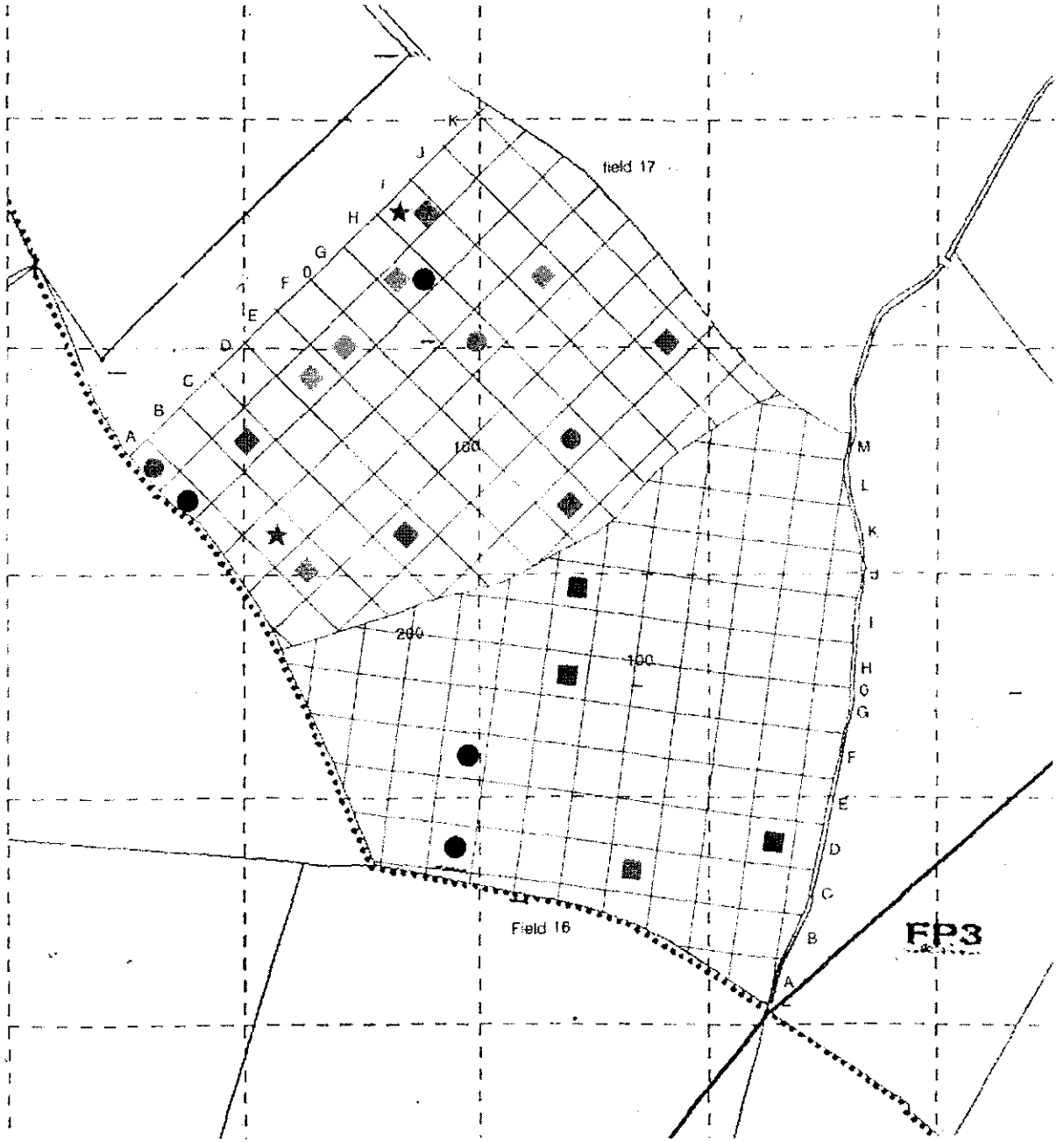
Key

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project	ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT
Title	Field 10 Results
Project Number	Figure Number
N9815B	RPSC 26
Scale	Date
1:200	Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY


Project
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT
Title
Fields 12 - 15 Results
Project Number
N9815B
Figure Number
RPSC 27
Scale
1:200
Date
Oct. 1999
RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY
Field 13
Field 14
Field 15
Key:
Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces



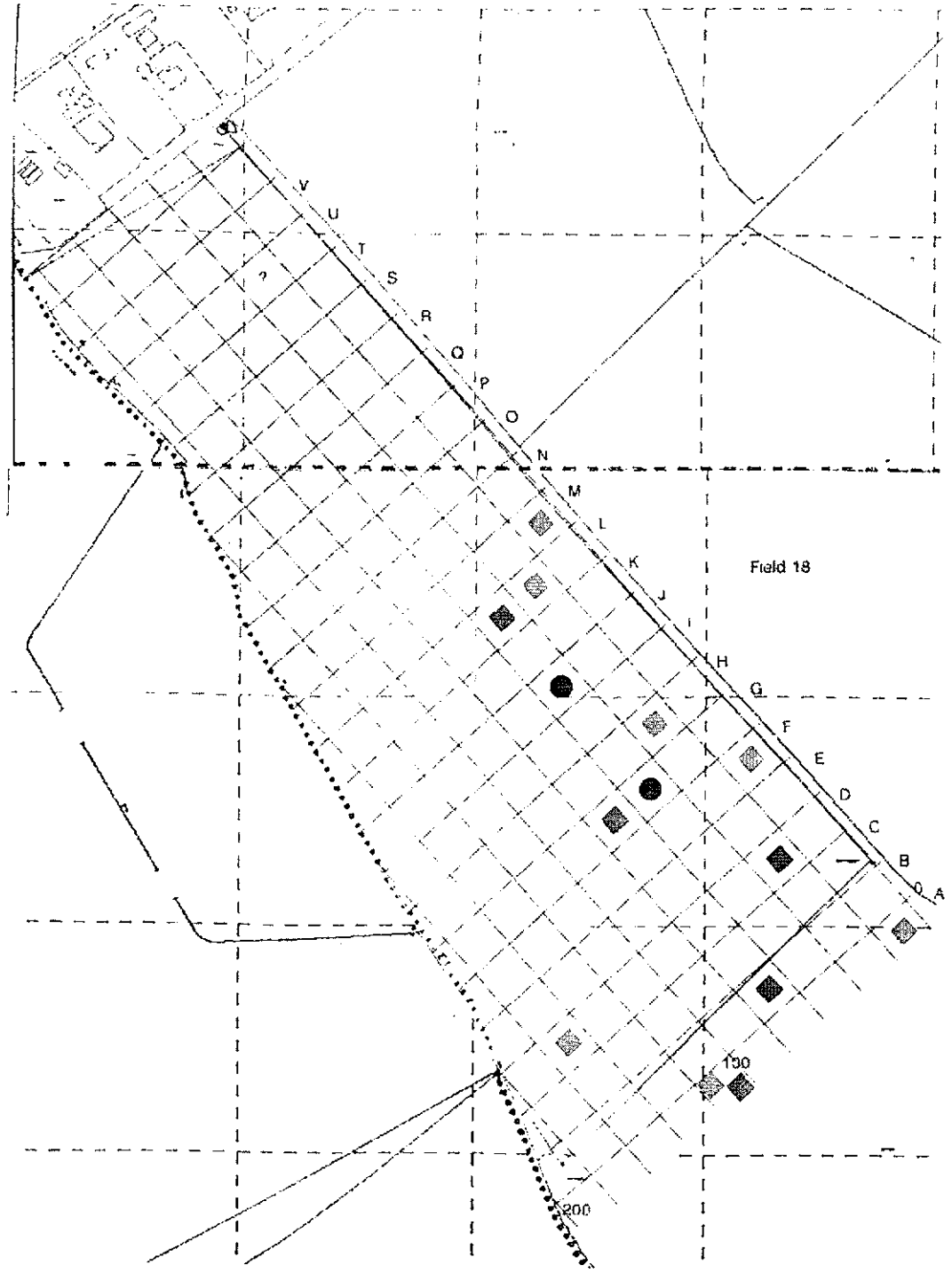
N

Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Fields 16 and 17 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 28
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS



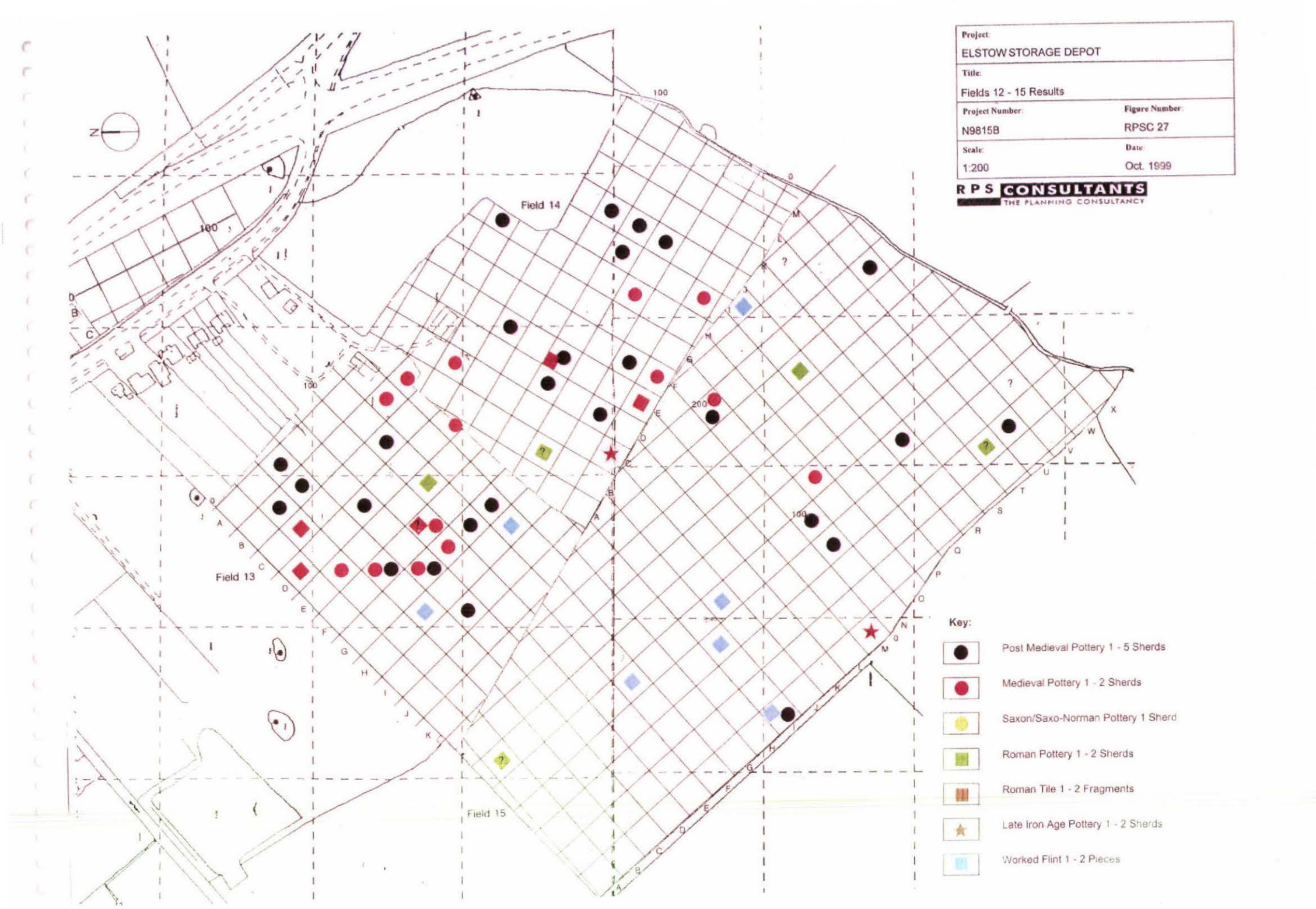
N

Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

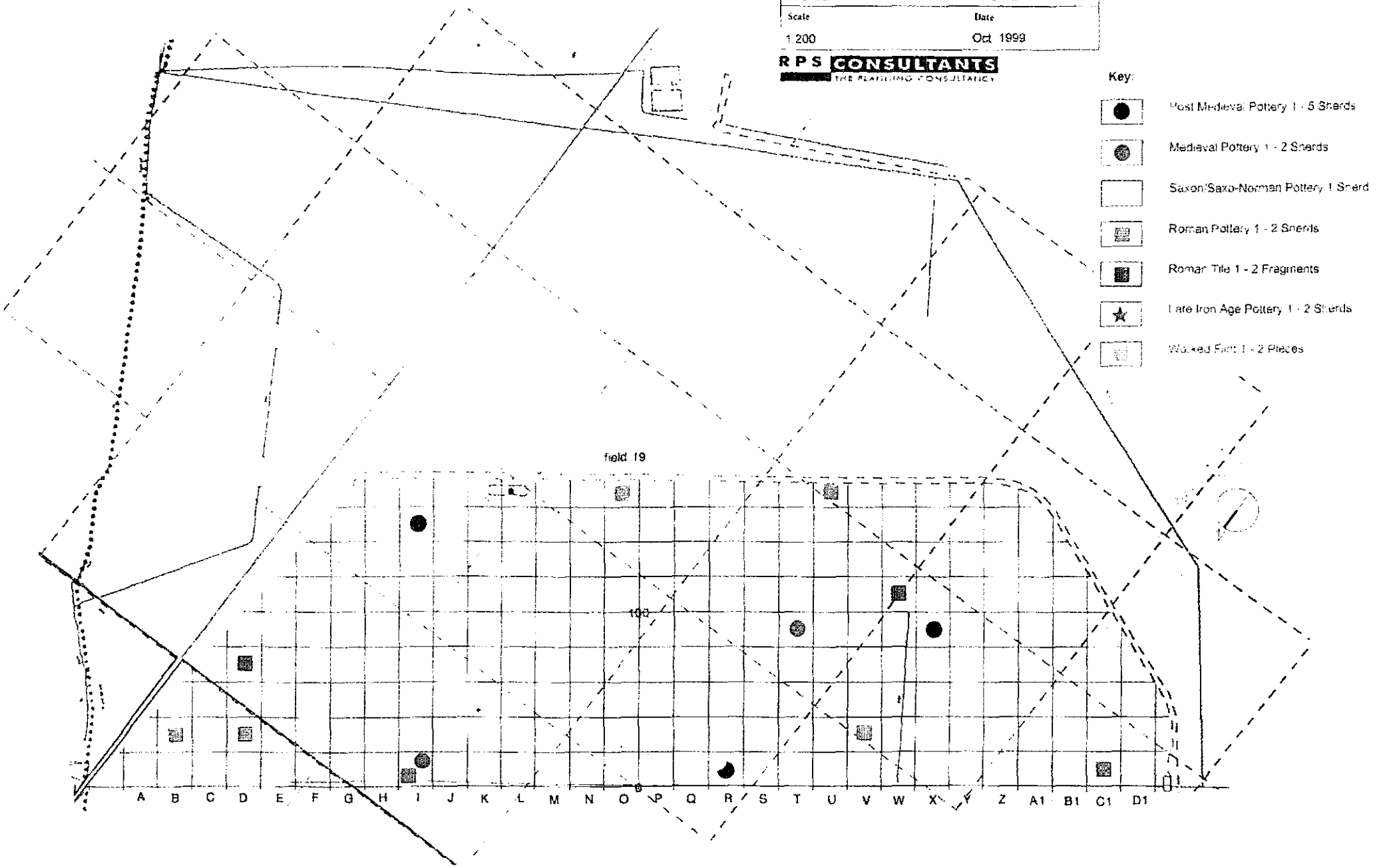
Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Field 18 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 29
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct 1999

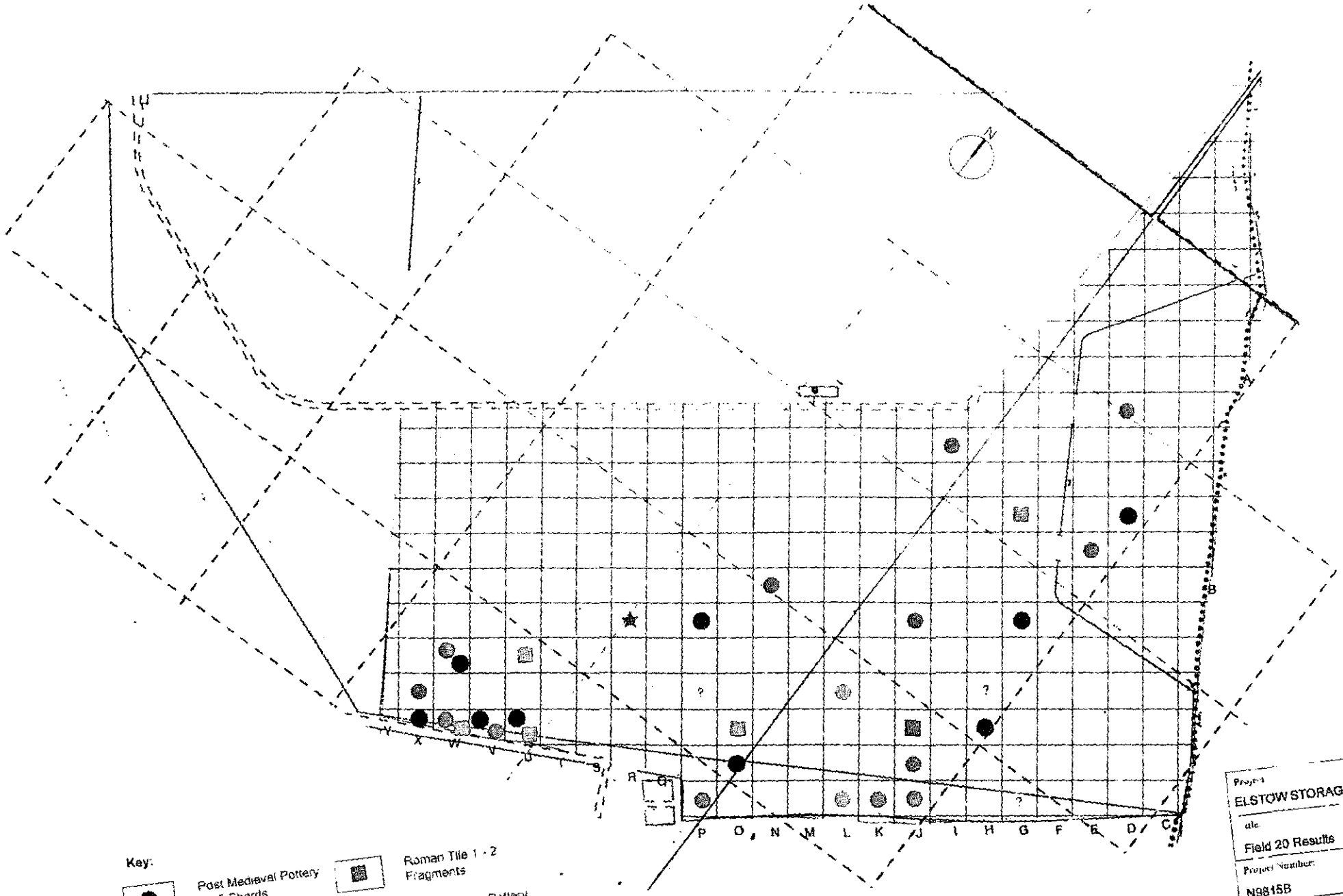
RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY


Project:
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT
Title:
Fields 12 - 15 Results
Project Number:
N9815B
Figure Number:
RPSC 27
Scale:
1:200
Date:
Oct. 1999
RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY
Field 13
Field 14
Field 15
Key:
Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project	ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT
Title	Field 19 Results
Project Number	N9815B
Figure Number	RPSC 30
Scale	1:200
Date	Oct 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY





Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT

Title: Field 20 Results

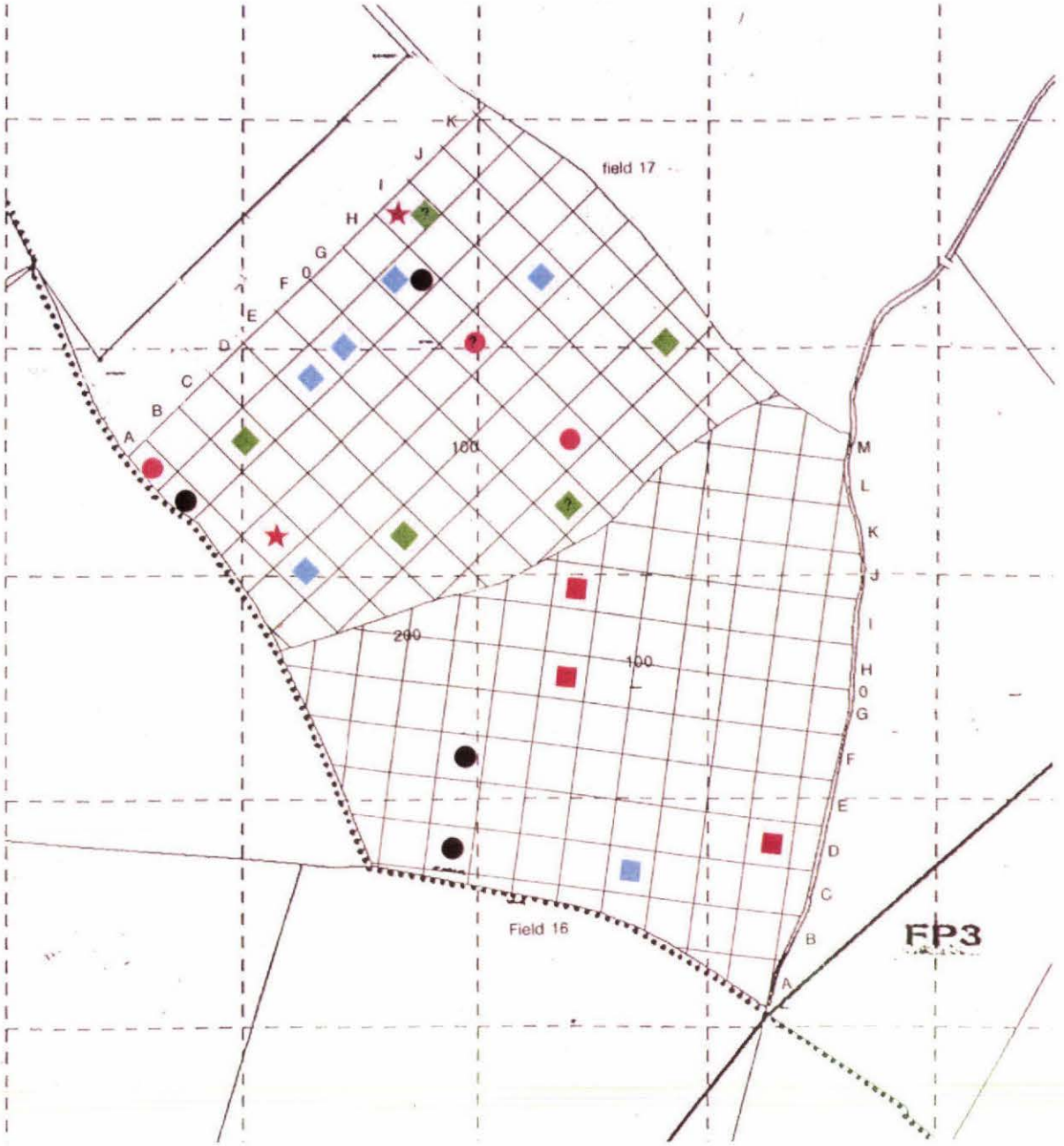
Project Number: N9815B

Figure Number: RPSC 31

Scale: 1:200

Date: Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS



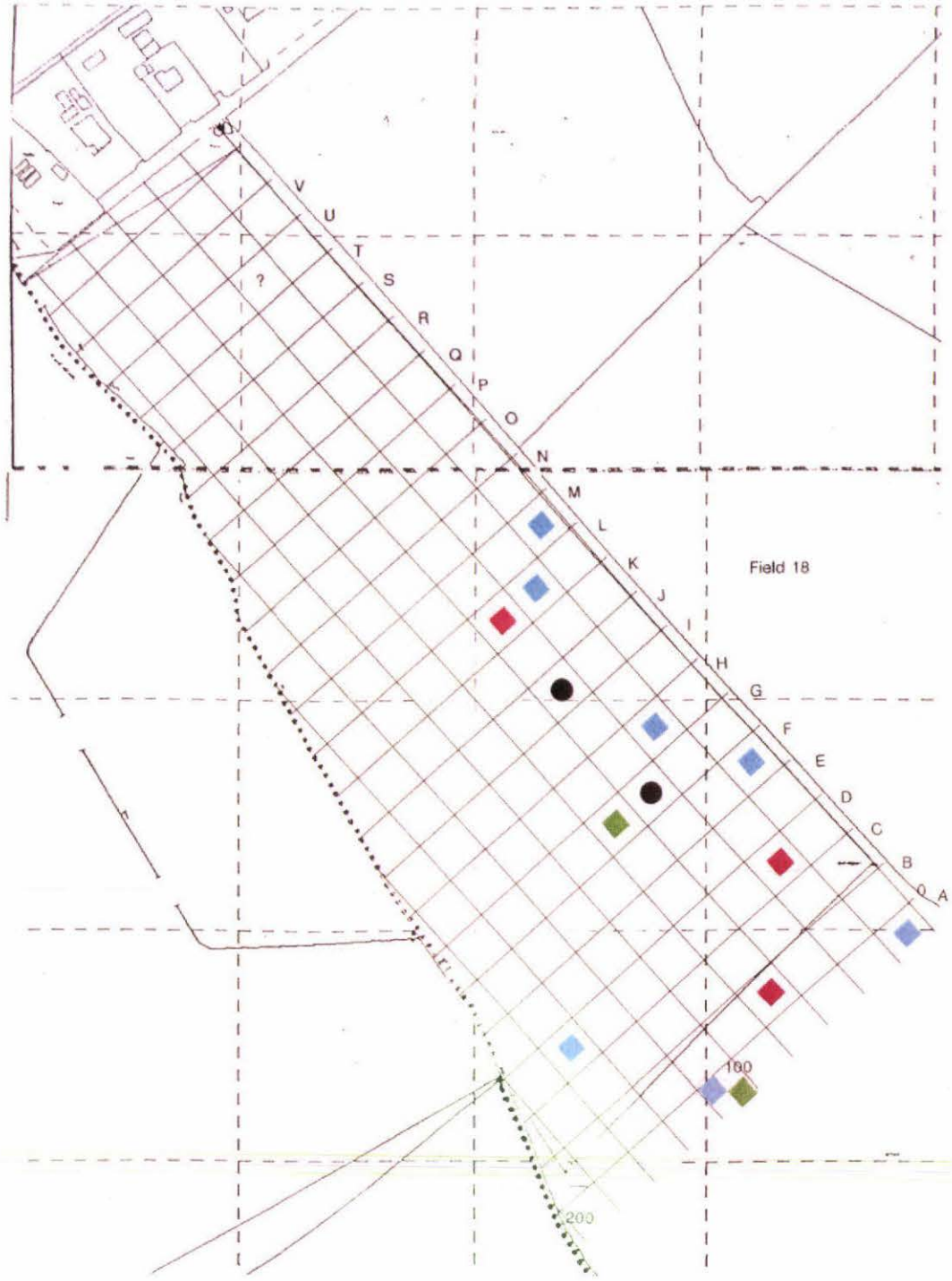
N

Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Fields 16 and 17 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 28
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS



N

Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Field 18 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 29
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct 1999

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Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Field 19 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	**Figure Number:** RPSC 30
Scale: 1:200	**Date:** Oct. 1999

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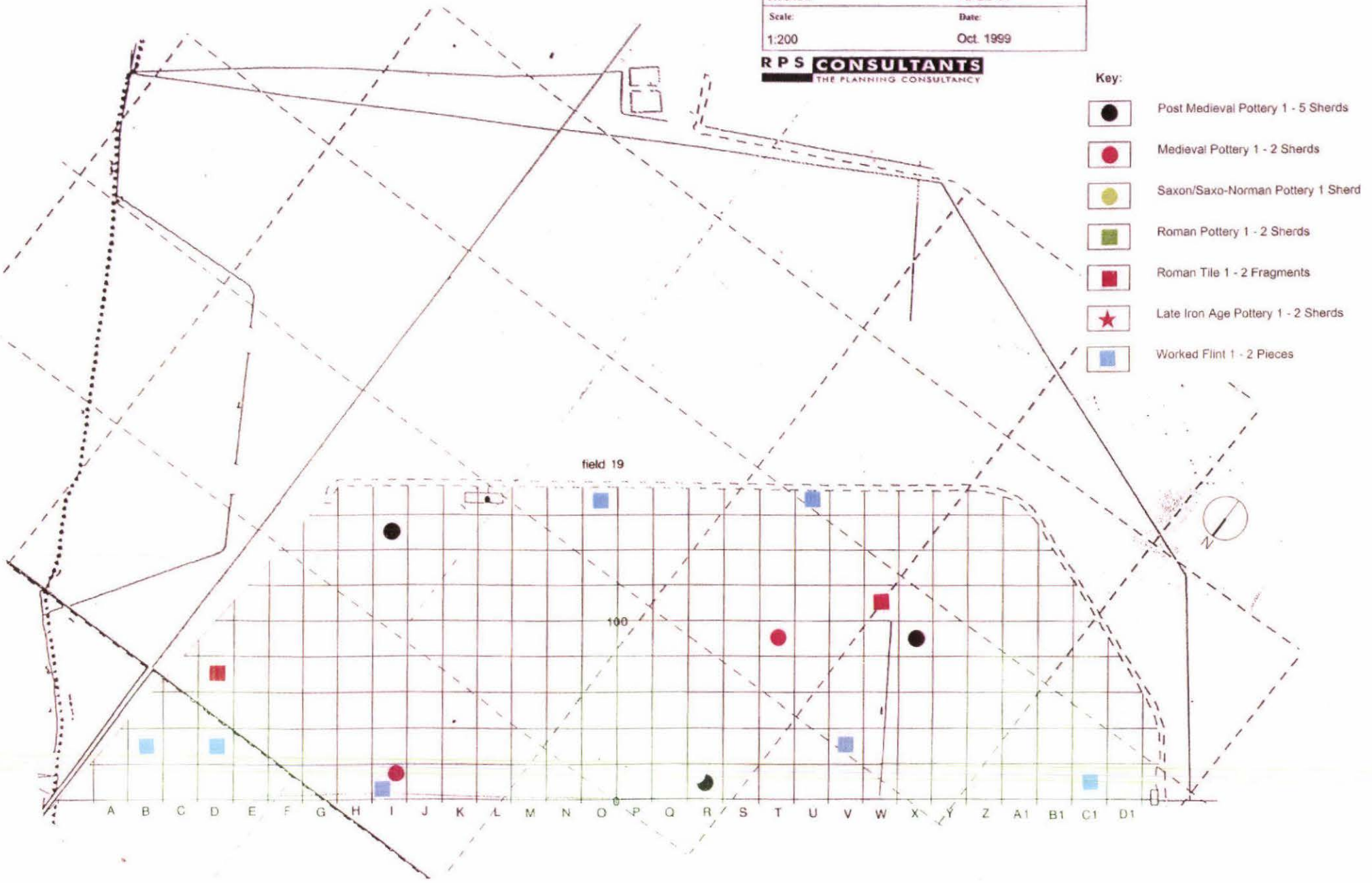
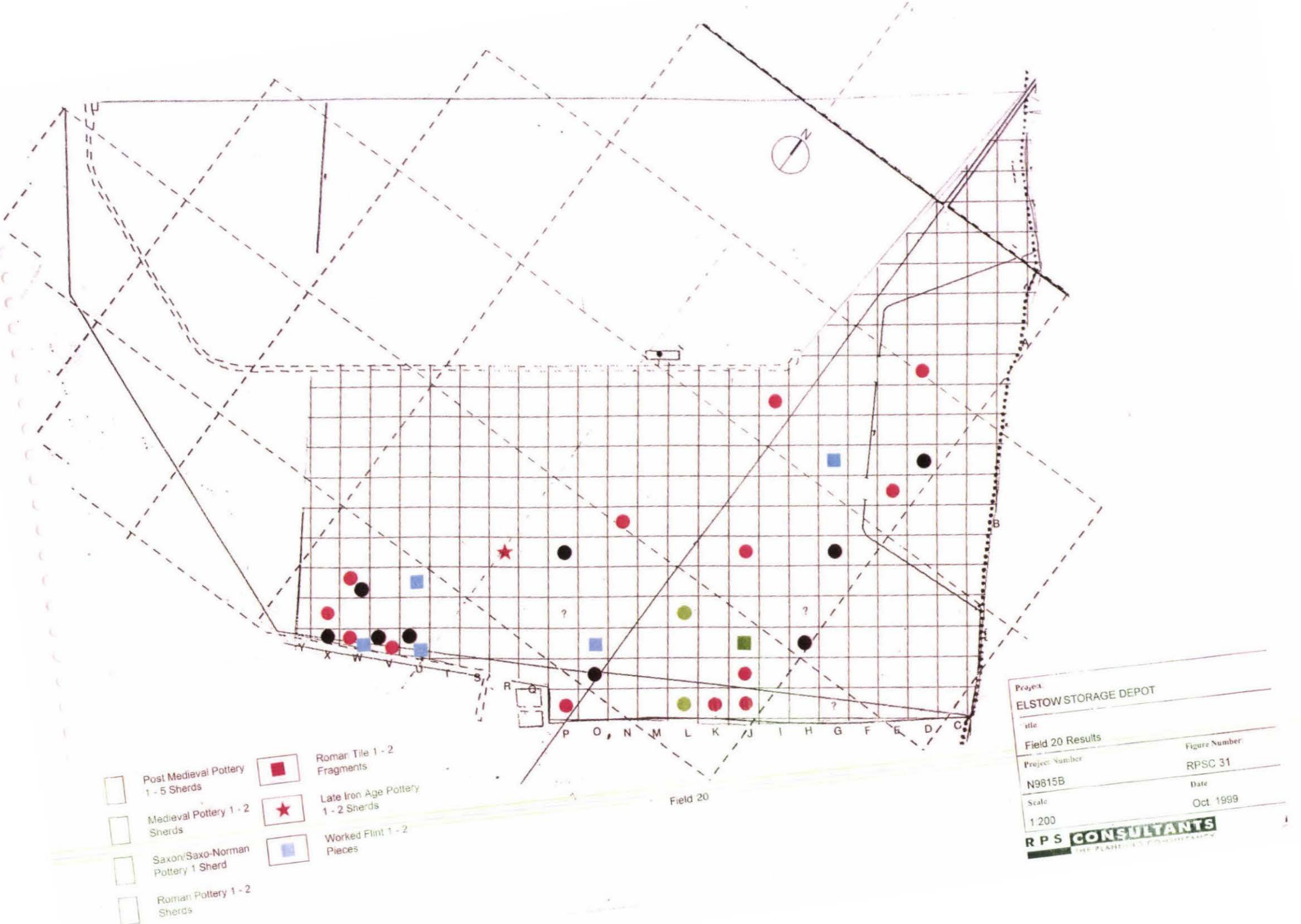
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY




N
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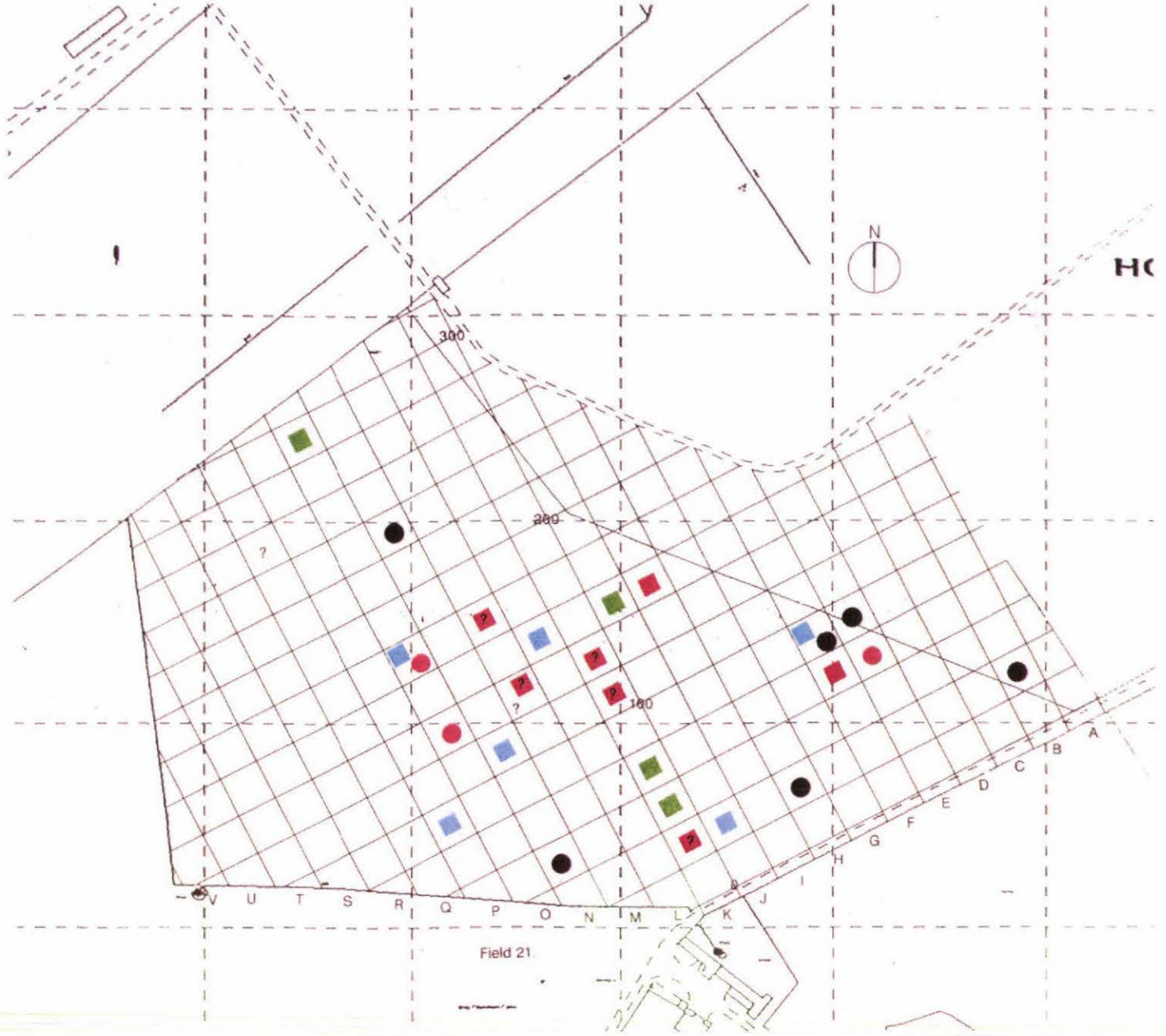
V
W
X
Y
Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces
Field 20
Project
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT
Title
Field 20 Results
Project Number
N9815B
Figure Number
RPSC 31
Scale
1:200
Date
Oct 1999
RPS CONSULTANTS

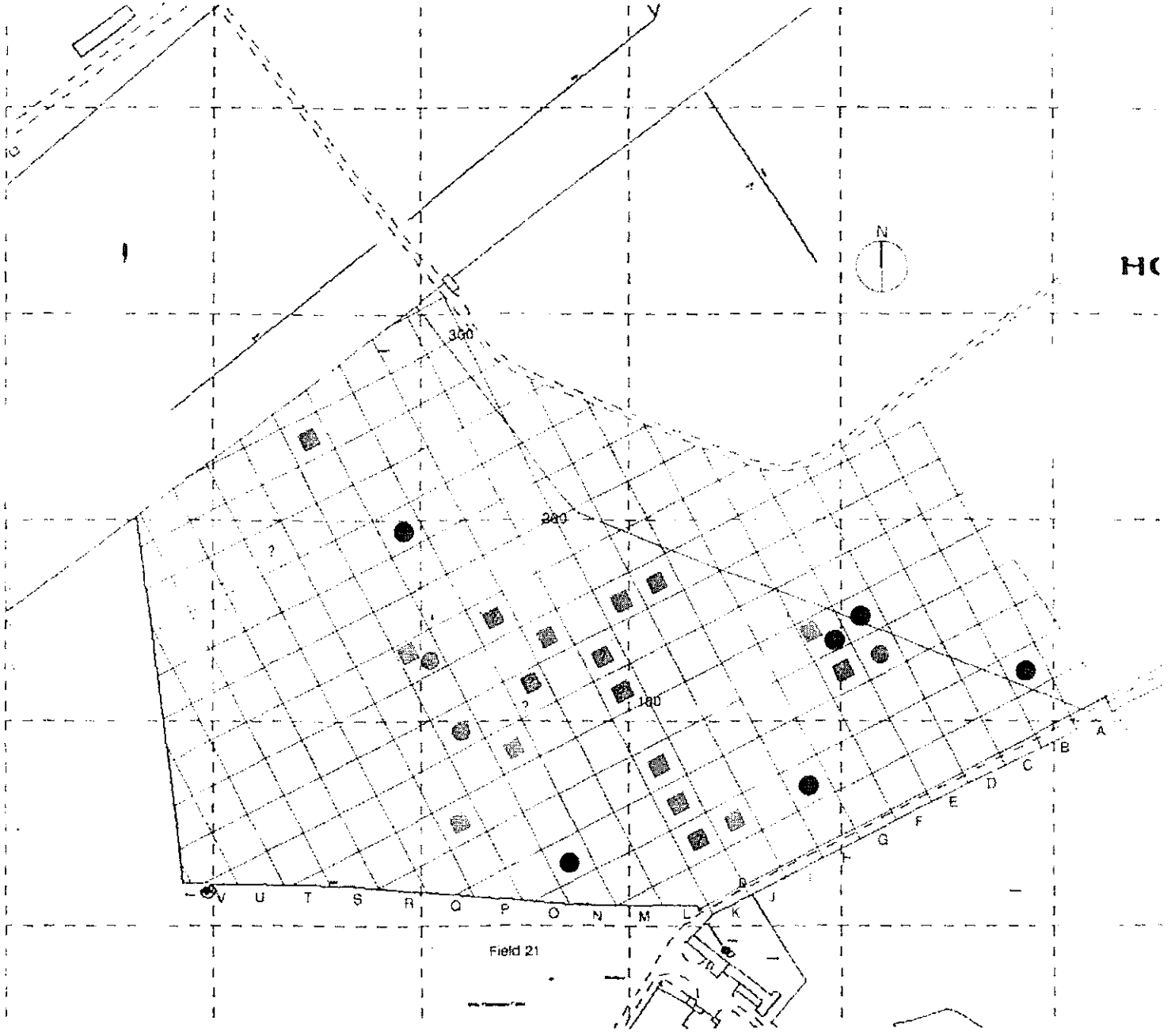


Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Field 21 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 32
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY

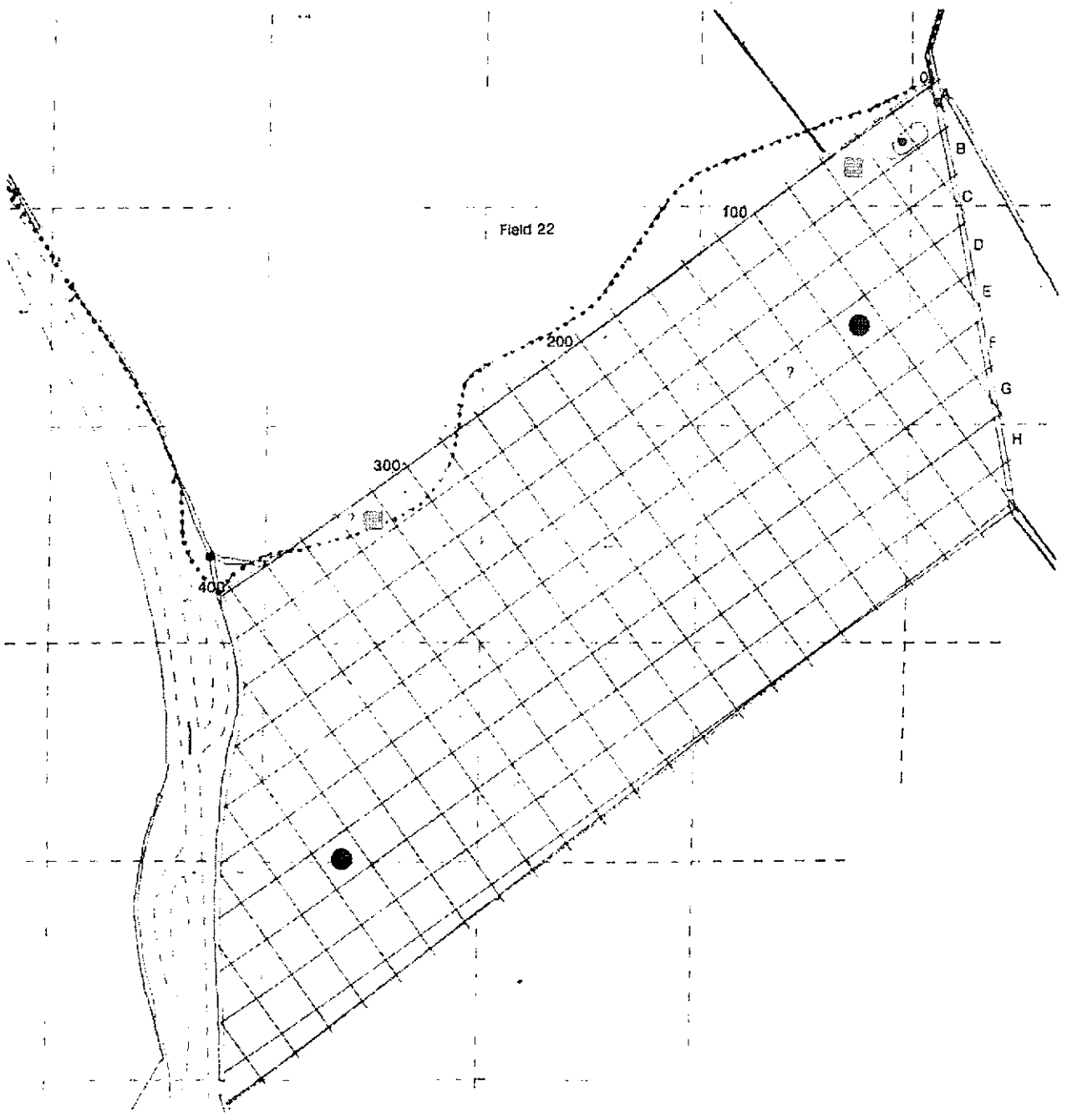


Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Field 21 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 32
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE PLANNING CONSULTANCY



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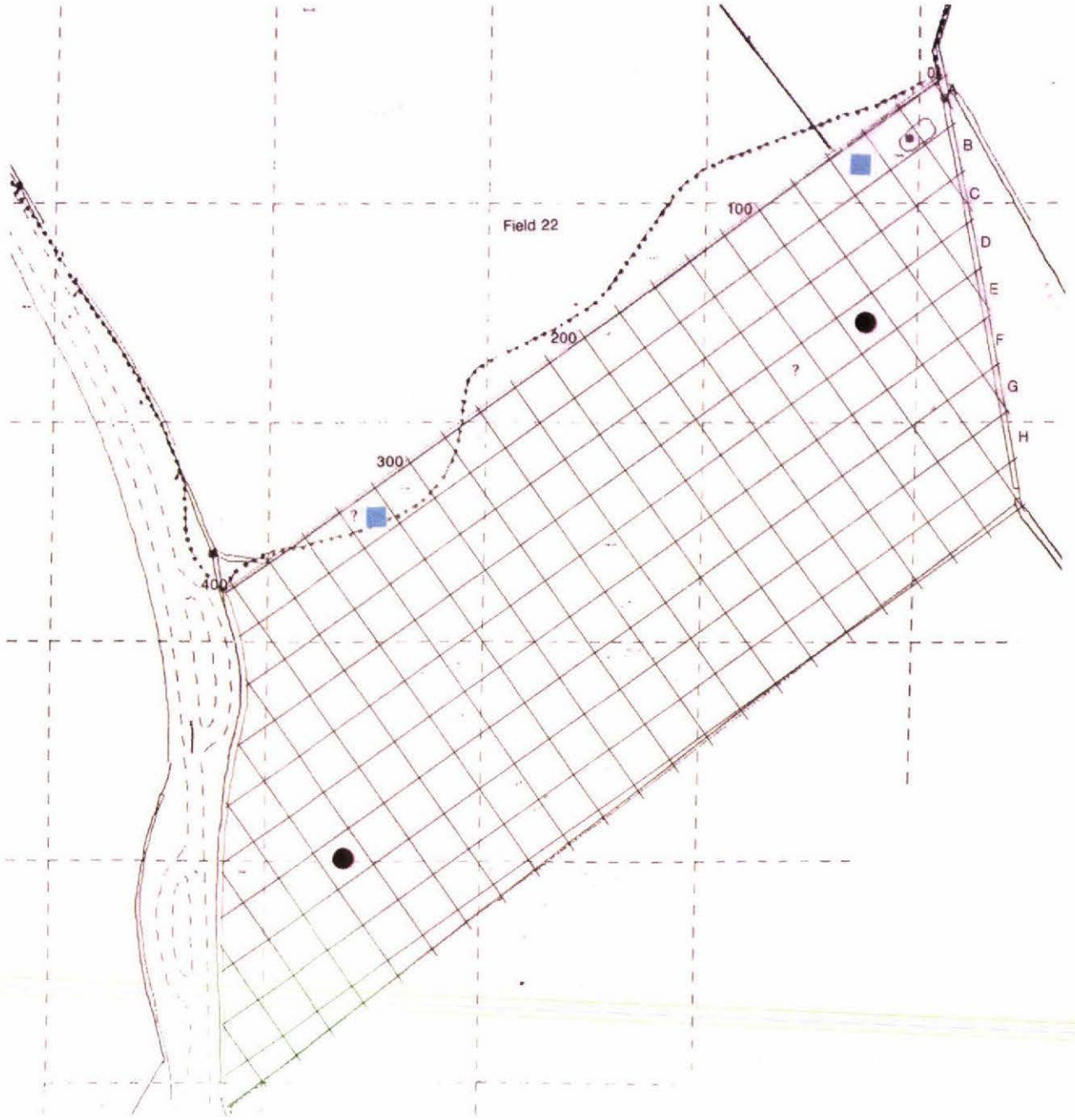
Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Field 22 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 33
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS



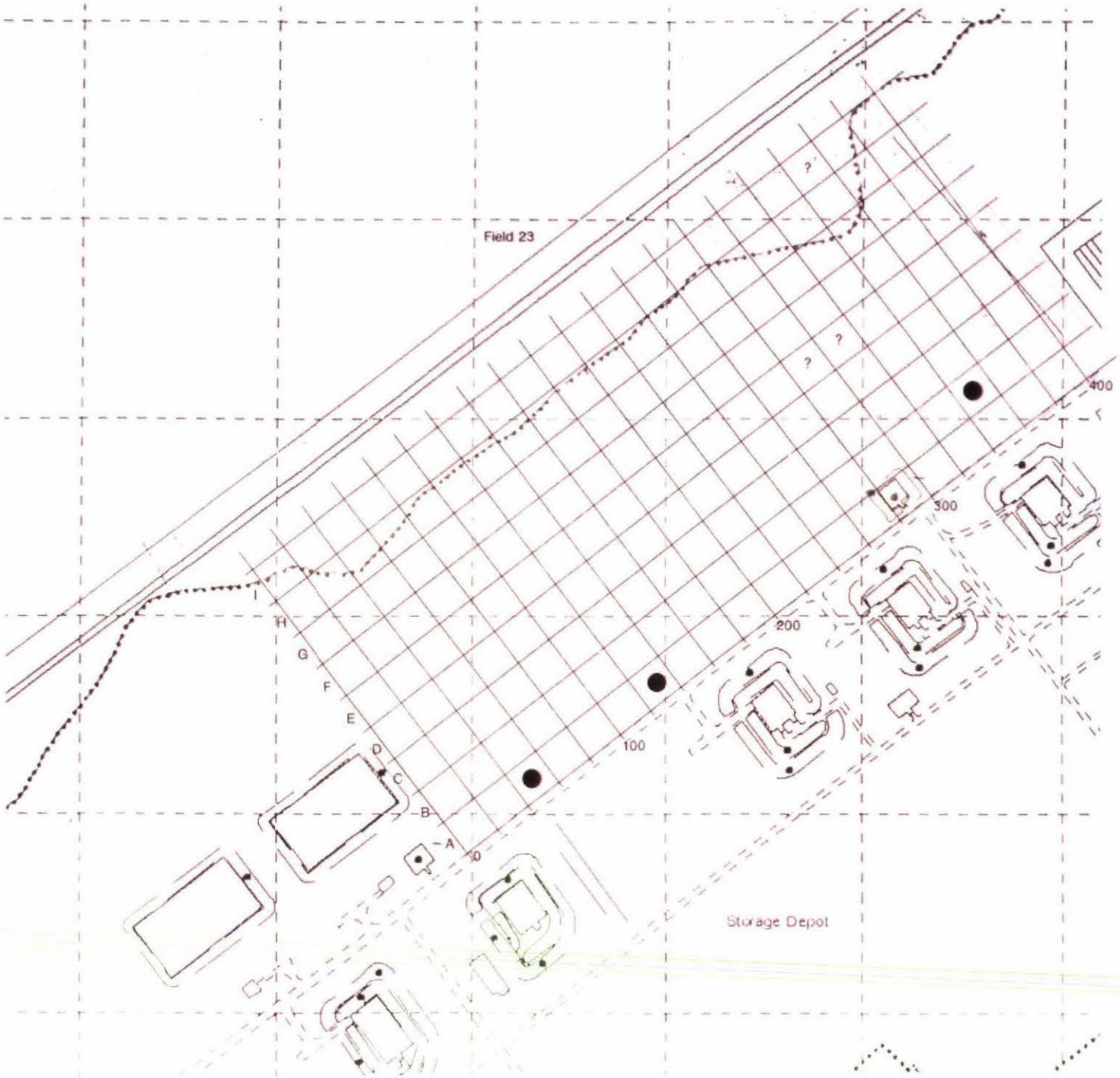
N

Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project	ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT
Title	Field 22 Results
Project Number	N9815B
Figure Number	RPSC 33
Scale	1:200
Date	Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS



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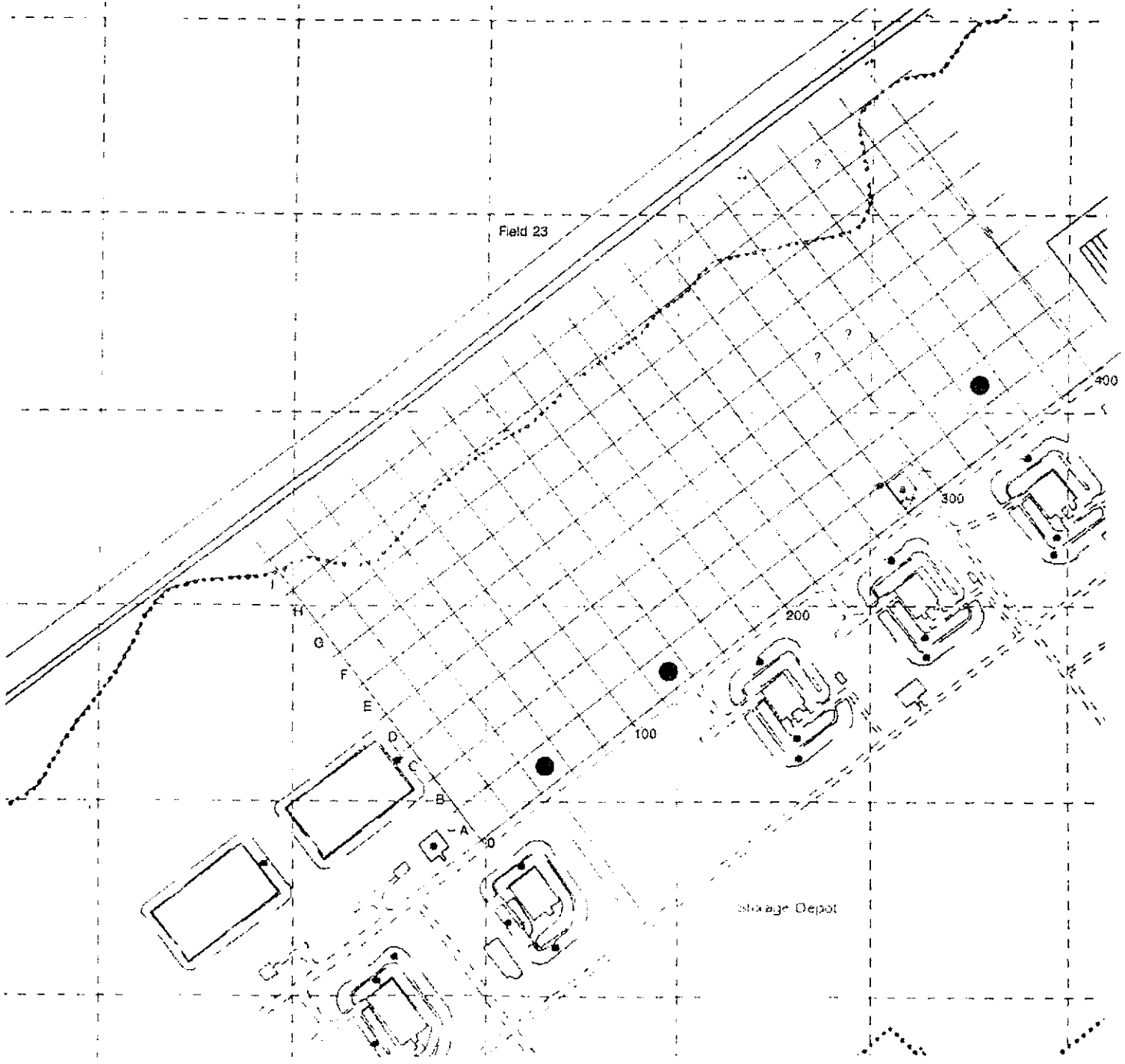
Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Field 23 Results	
Project Number: N9615B	Figure Number: RPSC 34
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS



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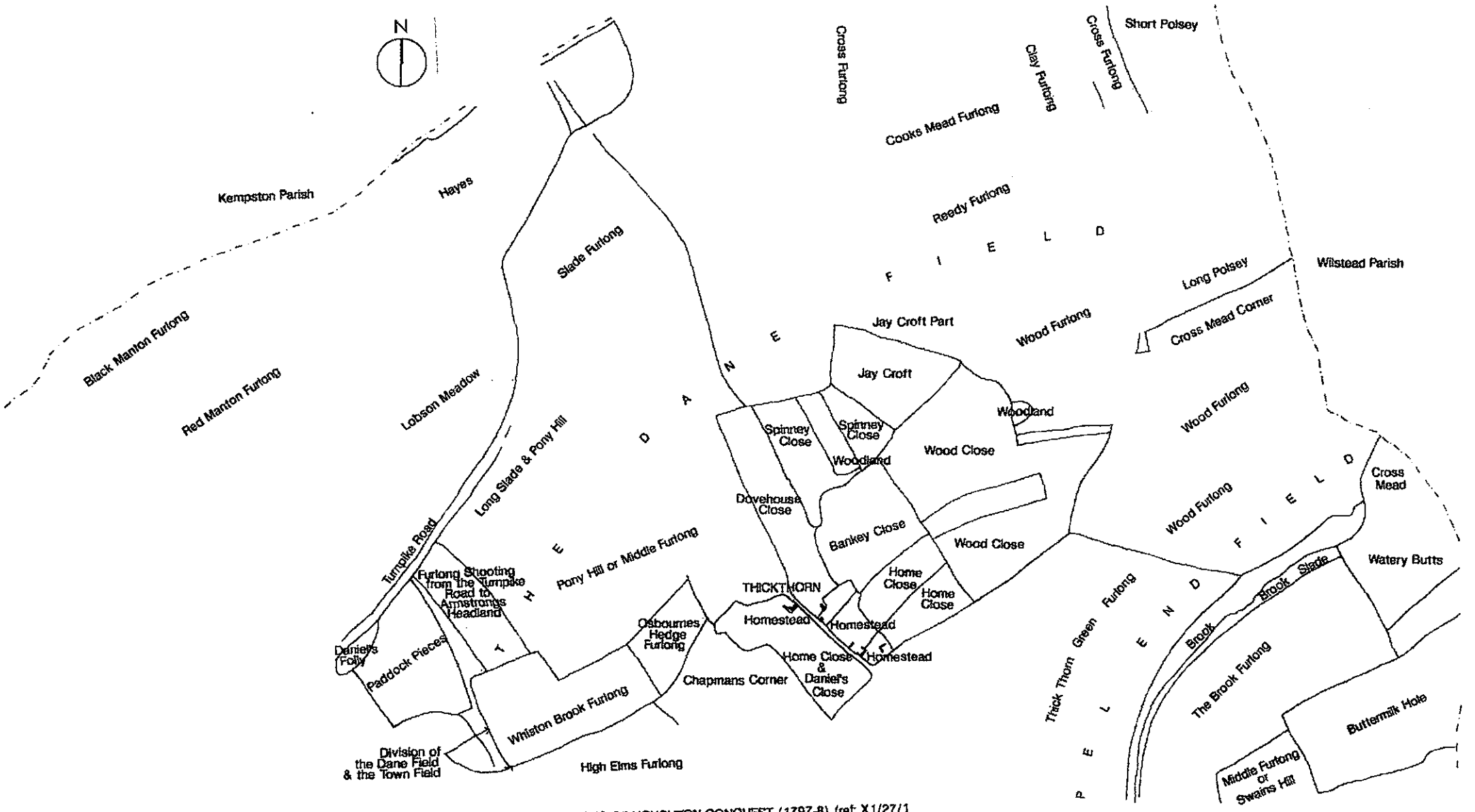
Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Project: ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	
Title: Field 23 Results	
Project Number: N9815B	Figure Number: RPSC 34
Scale: 1:200	Date: Oct 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS



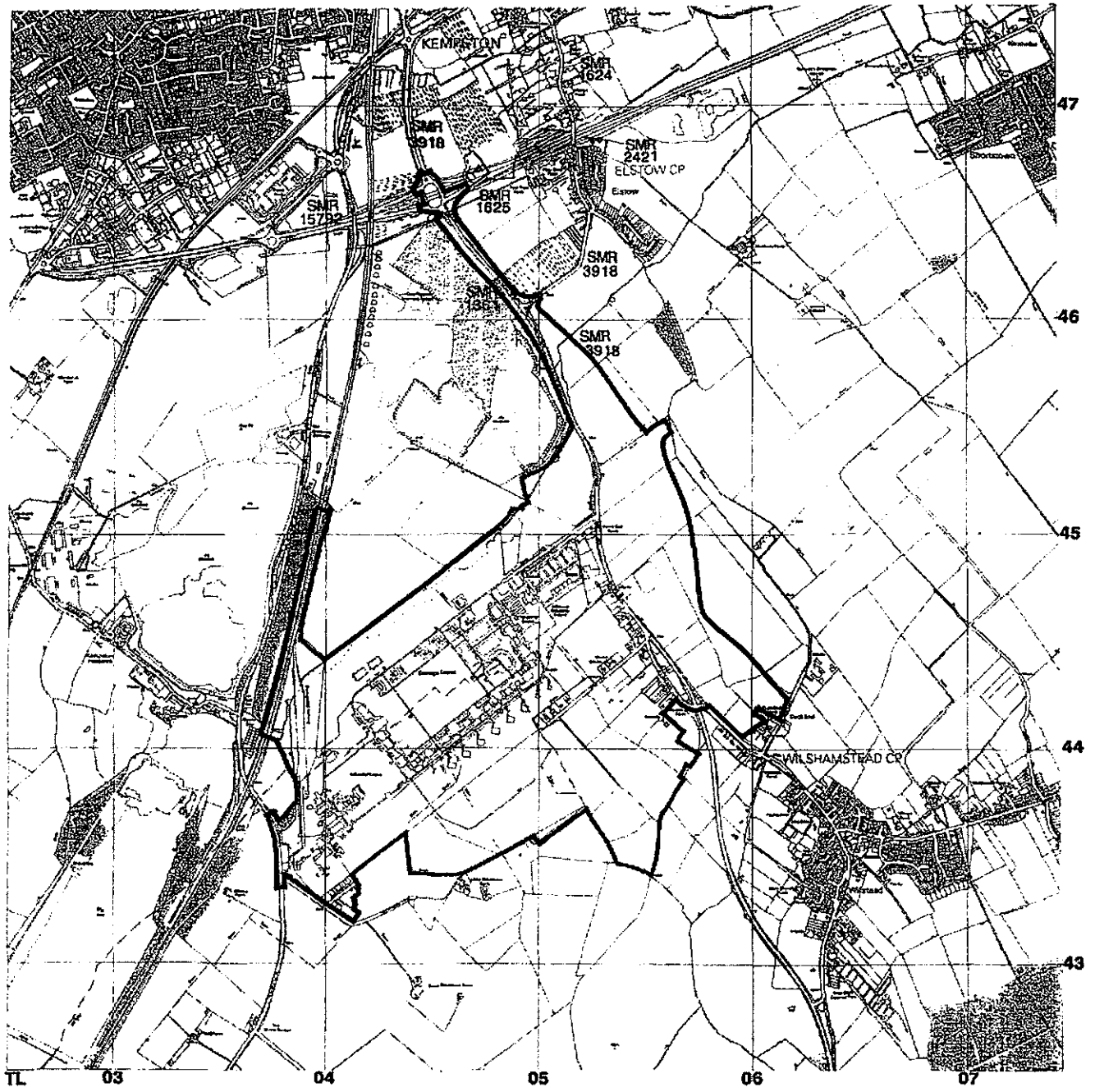
PLAN OF BOUNDARIES OF HOUGHTON CONQUEST (1797-8), (ref: X1/27/1

PROJECT
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT

TITLE
Plan of Boundaries of Houghton Conquest (1797-8)

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9815B	RPSC 35
SCALE	DATE
NTS	Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



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Key:

Boundary of Proposed Development Site

project

ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT

title

Air Photography Plotting Results

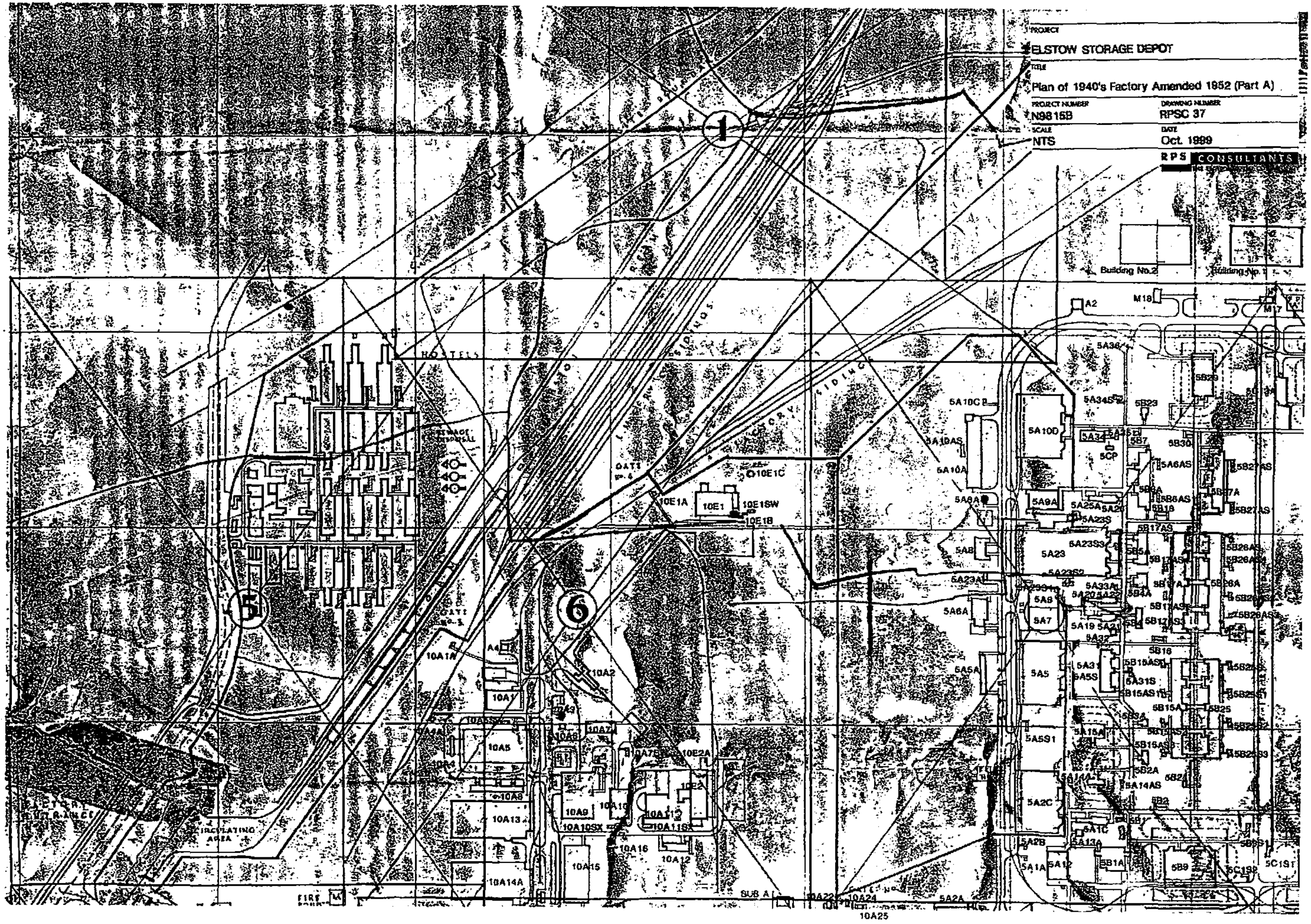
project number: N9815B

drawing number: RPSC 36

scale: 1:2,000

date: October 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY


PROJECT
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT
TITLE
Plan of 1940's Factory Amended 1952 (Part A)
PROJECT NUMBER
N9815B
DRAWING NUMBER
RPSC 37
SCALE
NTS
DATE
Oct. 1999
RPS CONSULTANTS
Building No.2
Building No.1
HOSTELS
SEWAGE DISPOSAL
CIRCULATING AREA
A2
M18
M17
5A36
5B29
5A34S
5B23
5A10C
5A10D
5A34
5A35
5B7
5B30
5CP
5A10AS
5A10A
5A6AS
5B27AS
10E1C
10E1A
10E1
10E1SW
10E1B
5A9A
5A25A
5A23S
5A8
5A23
5A23S3
5A23S2
5A23A
5A6A
5A5A
5A5
5A5S1
5A2C
5A2B
5A1A
5A12
5B1A
5B9
5C1S1
10A1A
A4
10A2
10A1
10A5
10A6
10A7
10A7S
10E2A
10A8
10A9
10A13
10A10SX
10A11S
10A15
10A16
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SUB A
10A22
10A24
10A25
5A2A
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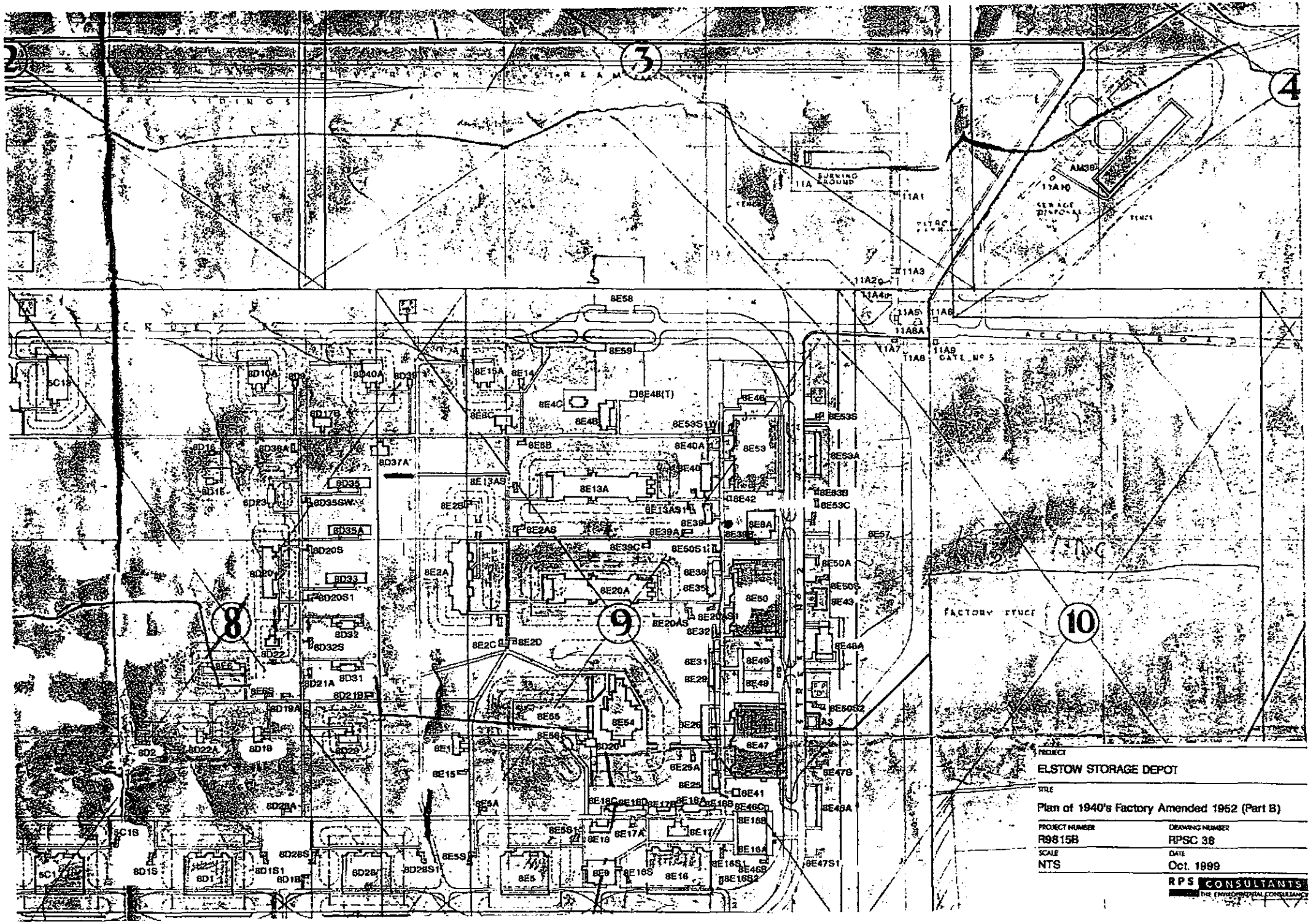
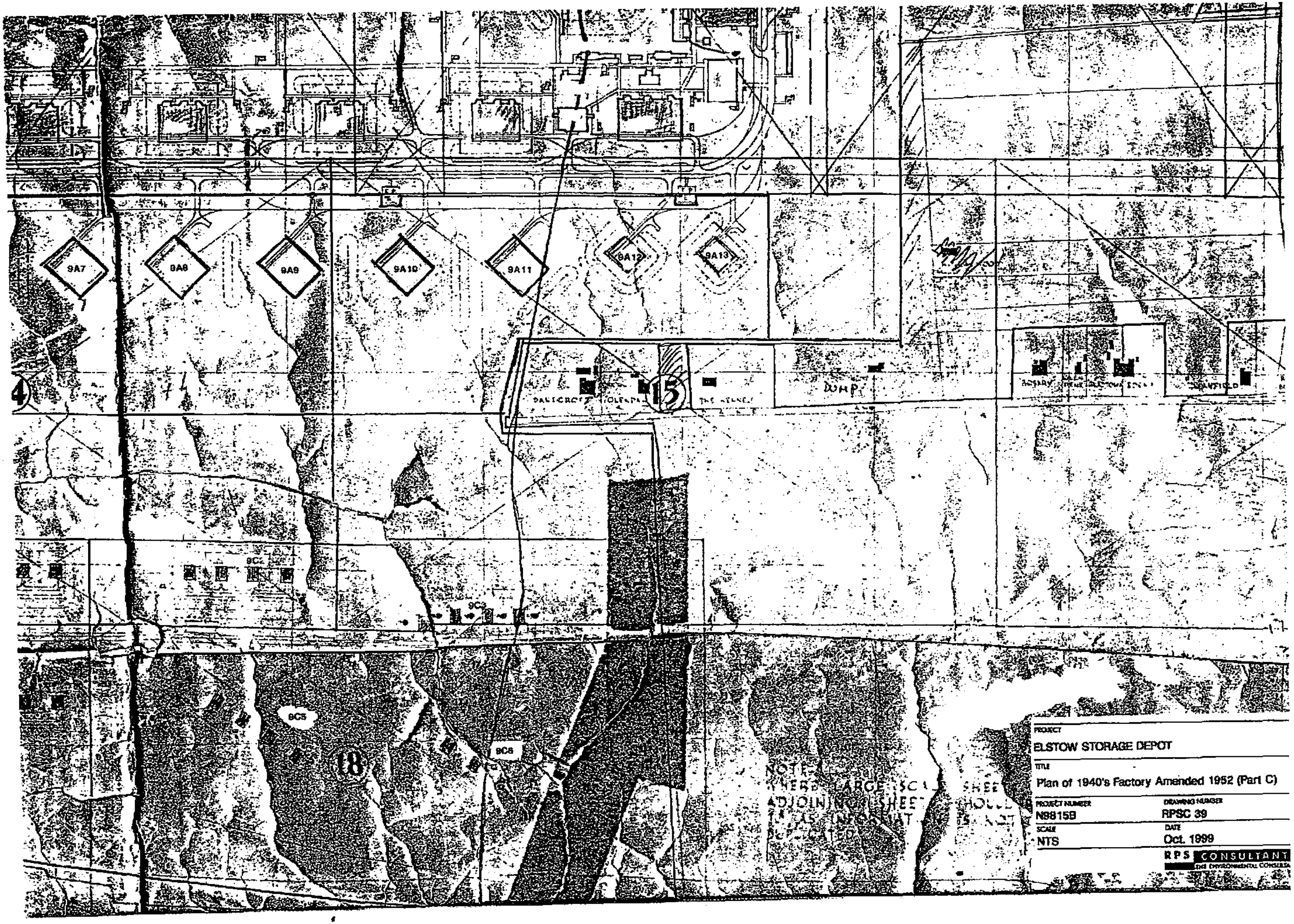
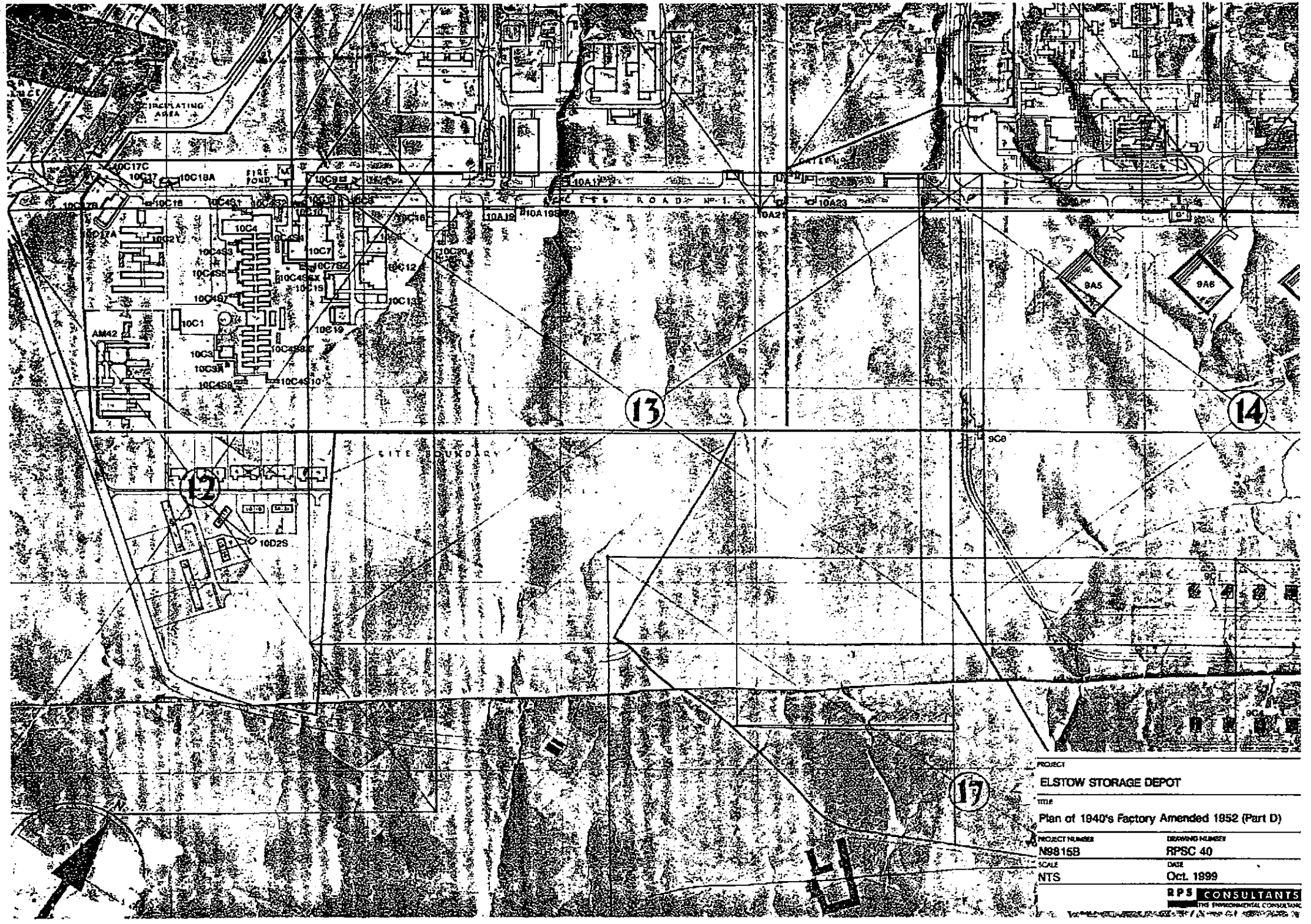

3
4
8
9
10
FACTORY FENCE
ACCESS ROAD
GATE No 5
SEWAGE DISPOSAL
BURNING GROUND
PROJECT
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT
TITLE
Plan of 1940's Factory Amended 1952 (Part B)
PROJECT NUMBER
R9815B
DRAWING NUMBER
RPSC 38
SCALE
NTS
DATE
Oct. 1999
RPS CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY


9A7
9A8
9A9
9A10
9A11
9A12
9A13
15
WHP
9C2
9C3
9C5
9C6
18
PROJECT
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT
TITLE
Plan of 1940's Factory Amended 1952 (Part C)
PROJECT NUMBER
N9815B
DRAWING NUMBER
RPSC 39
SCALE
NTS
DATE
Oct. 1999
RPS CONSULTANT

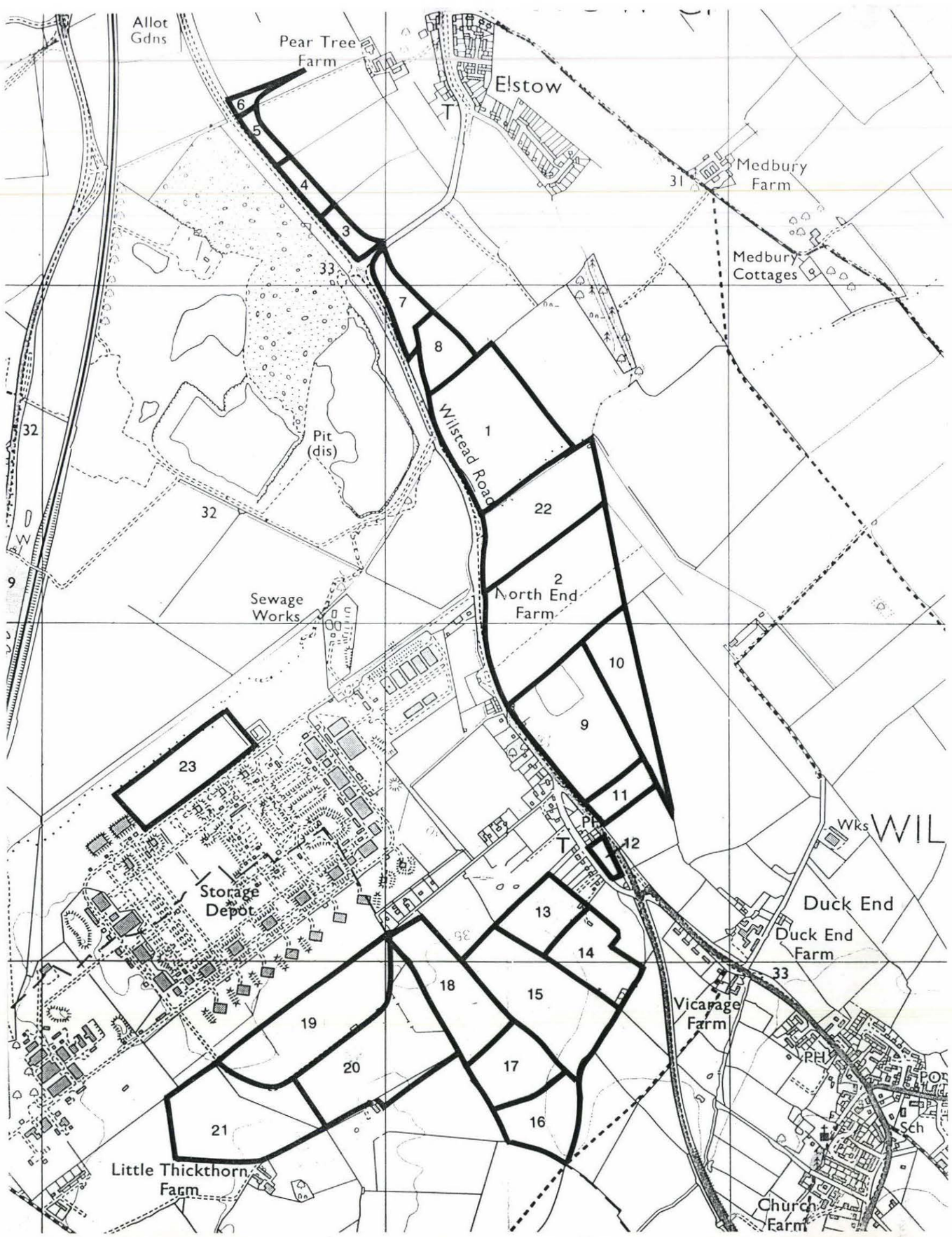


PROJECT
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT

TITLE
Plan of 1940's Factory Amended 1952 (Part D)

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
N9815B	RPSC 40
SCALE	DATE
NTS	Oct. 1999

RPS CONSULTANTS
RPS ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS



Key:

1 — Field Locations and Numbers

project: Elstow - Field Locations

title:

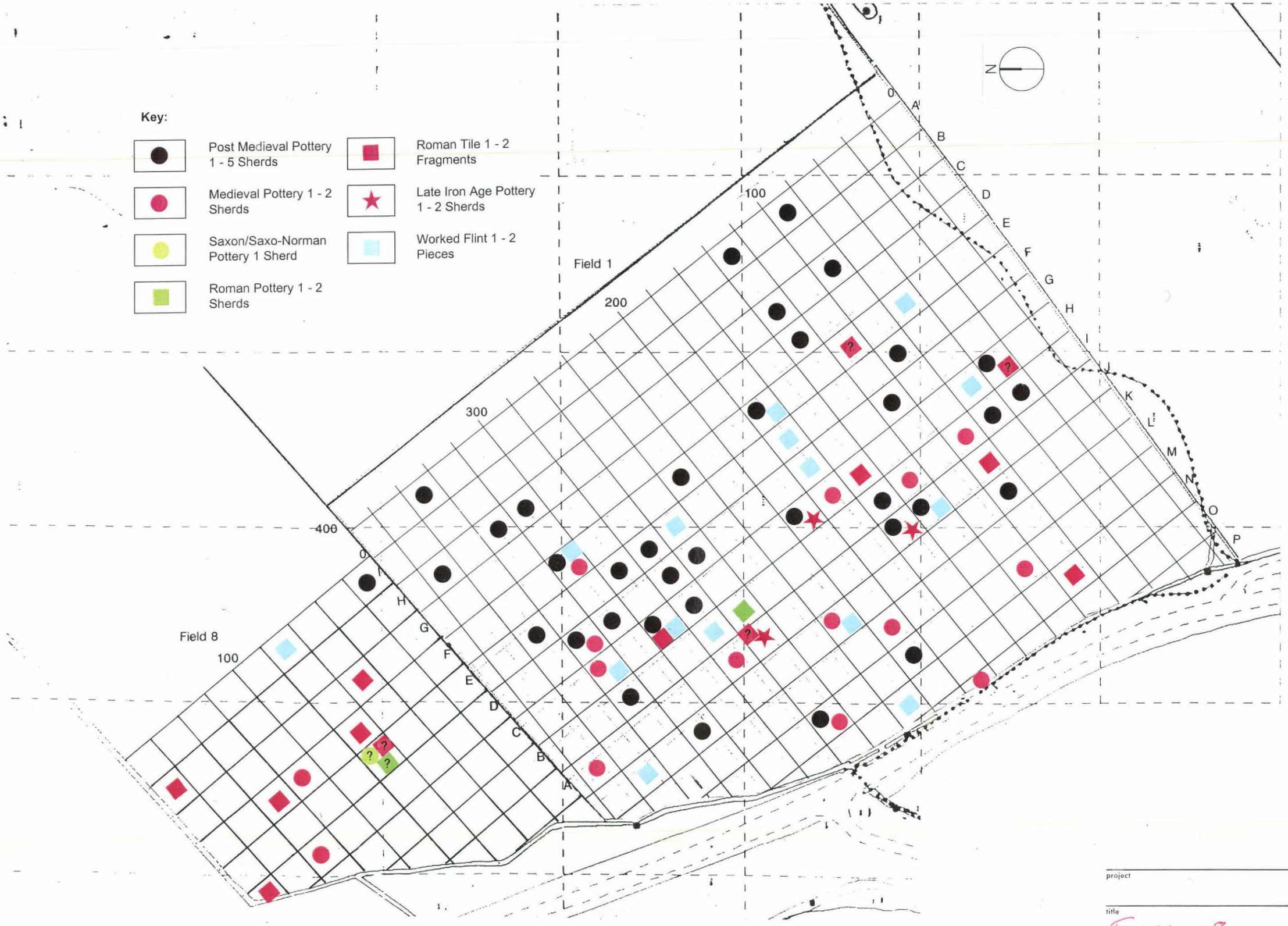
project number:

drawing number: EPSC 1

scale: 1:12500

date:

RPS CLOUSTON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



project

title
Fields 1 and 8

project number

drawing number
KPSC 2

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

Key:

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (1 - 10 Fragments)

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (> 10 Fragments)

N

0 100 200 300 400

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P

0 100

H G F E D C B A

project

title

Fields 1 and 8

project number

drawing number

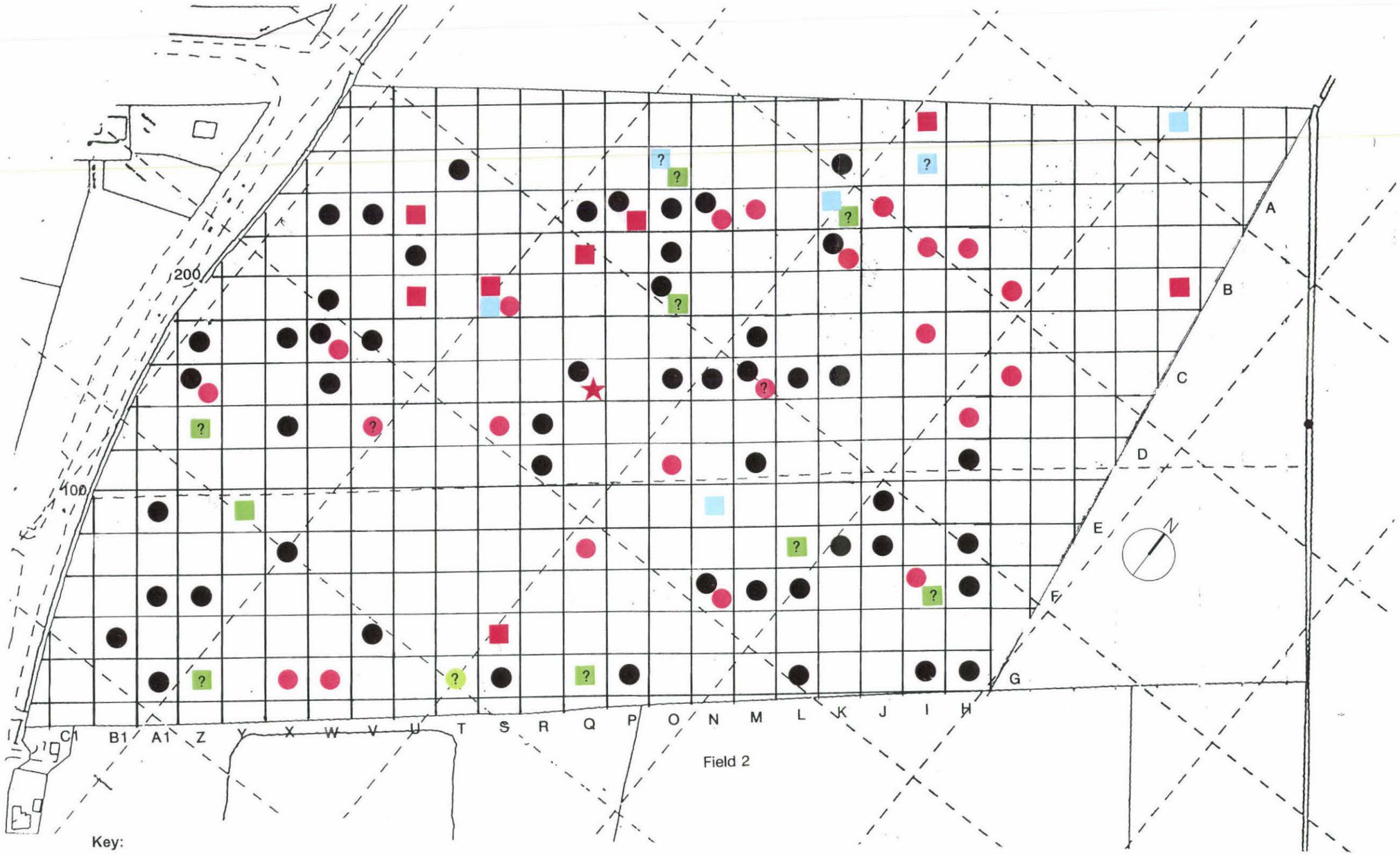
RPSC3

scale

1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

project

title
Field 2

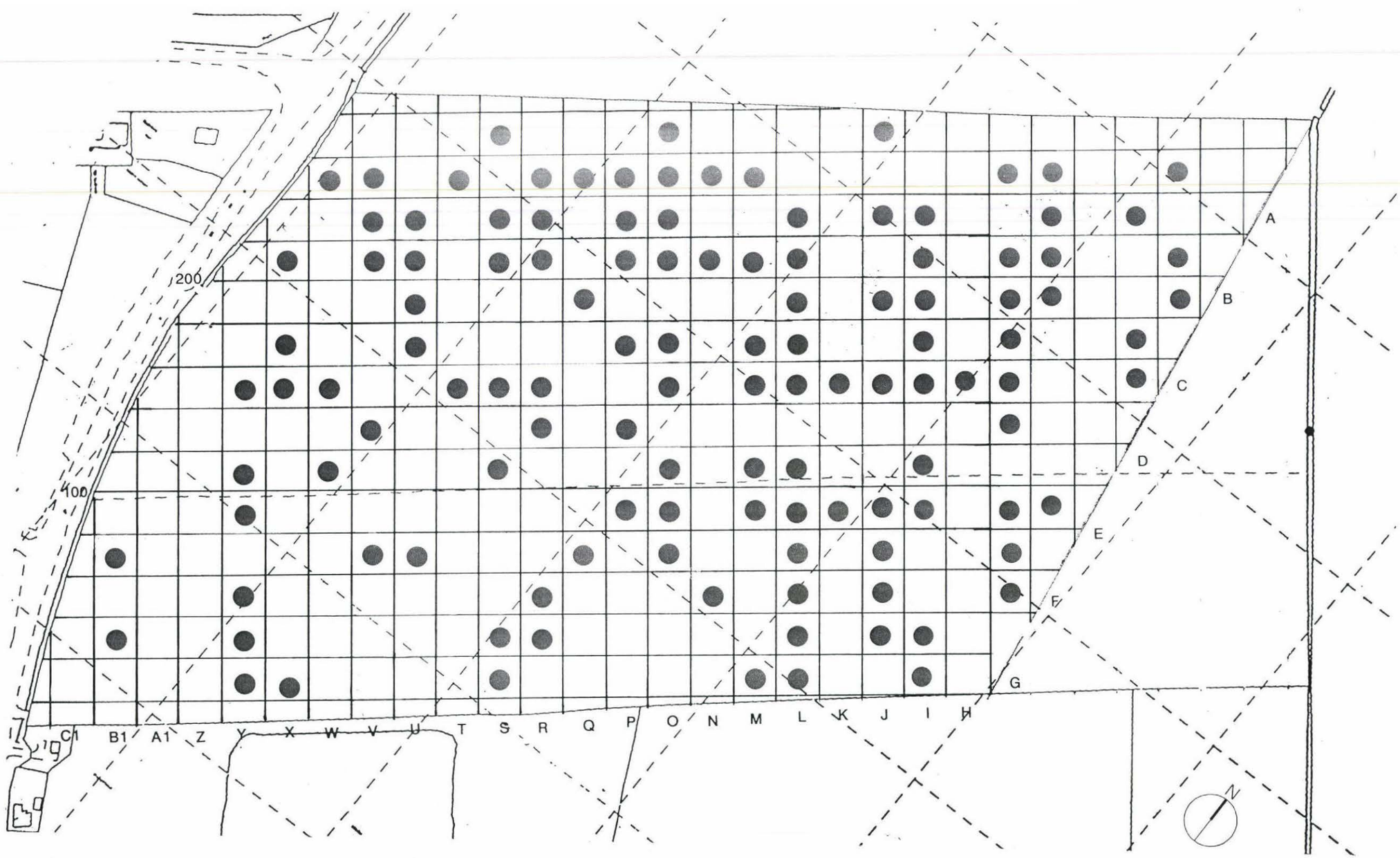
project number

drawing number
RPSC 4

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



Key:

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (1 - 10 Fragments)

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (> 10 Fragments)

project

title
Field 2

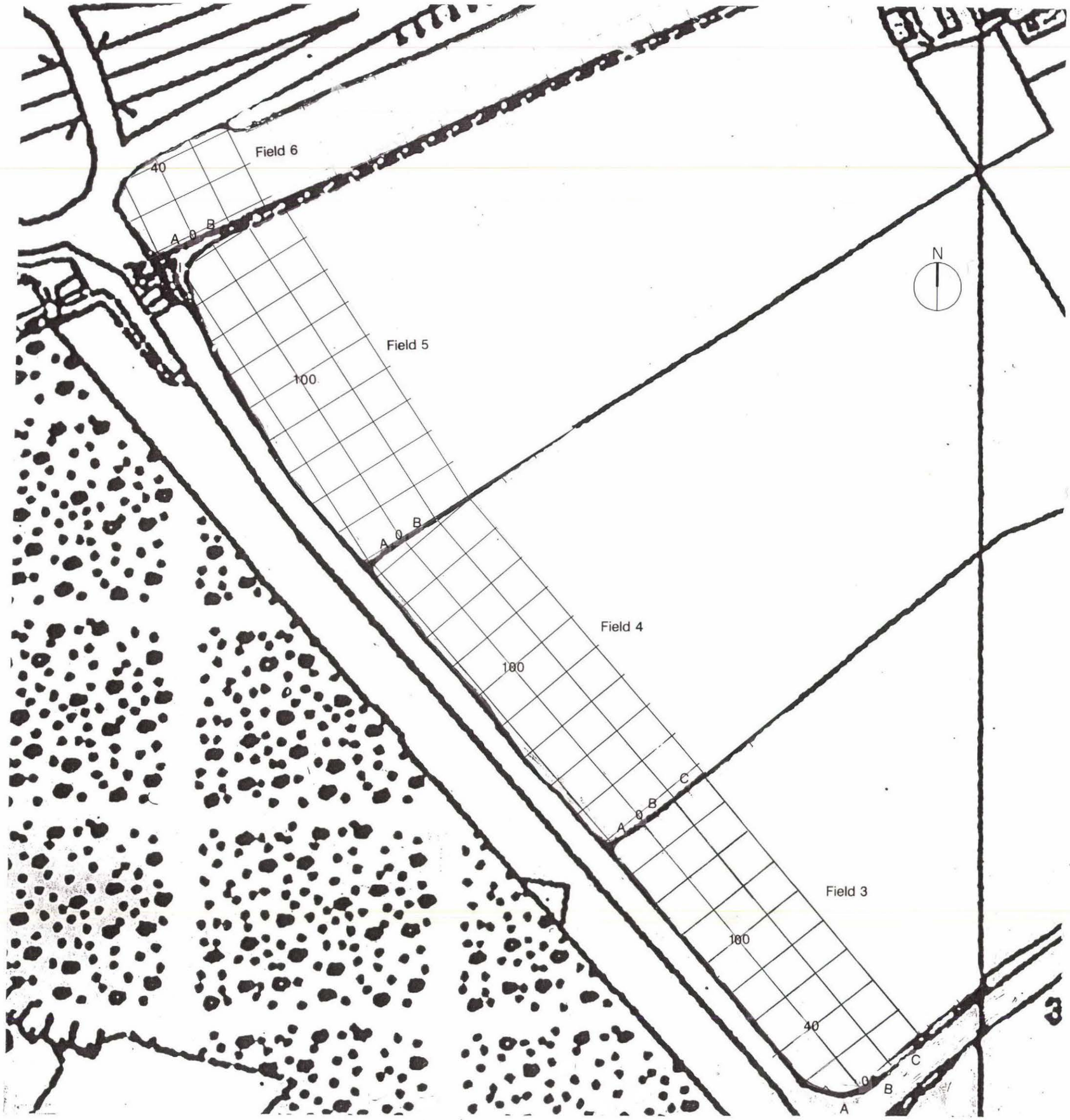
project number

drawing number
RPSC5

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Potter 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

project

title
Fields 3-6

project number

drawing number
RPSC 6

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

Key:

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (1 - 10 Fragments)

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (> 10 Fragments)

project

title
Fields 3-6

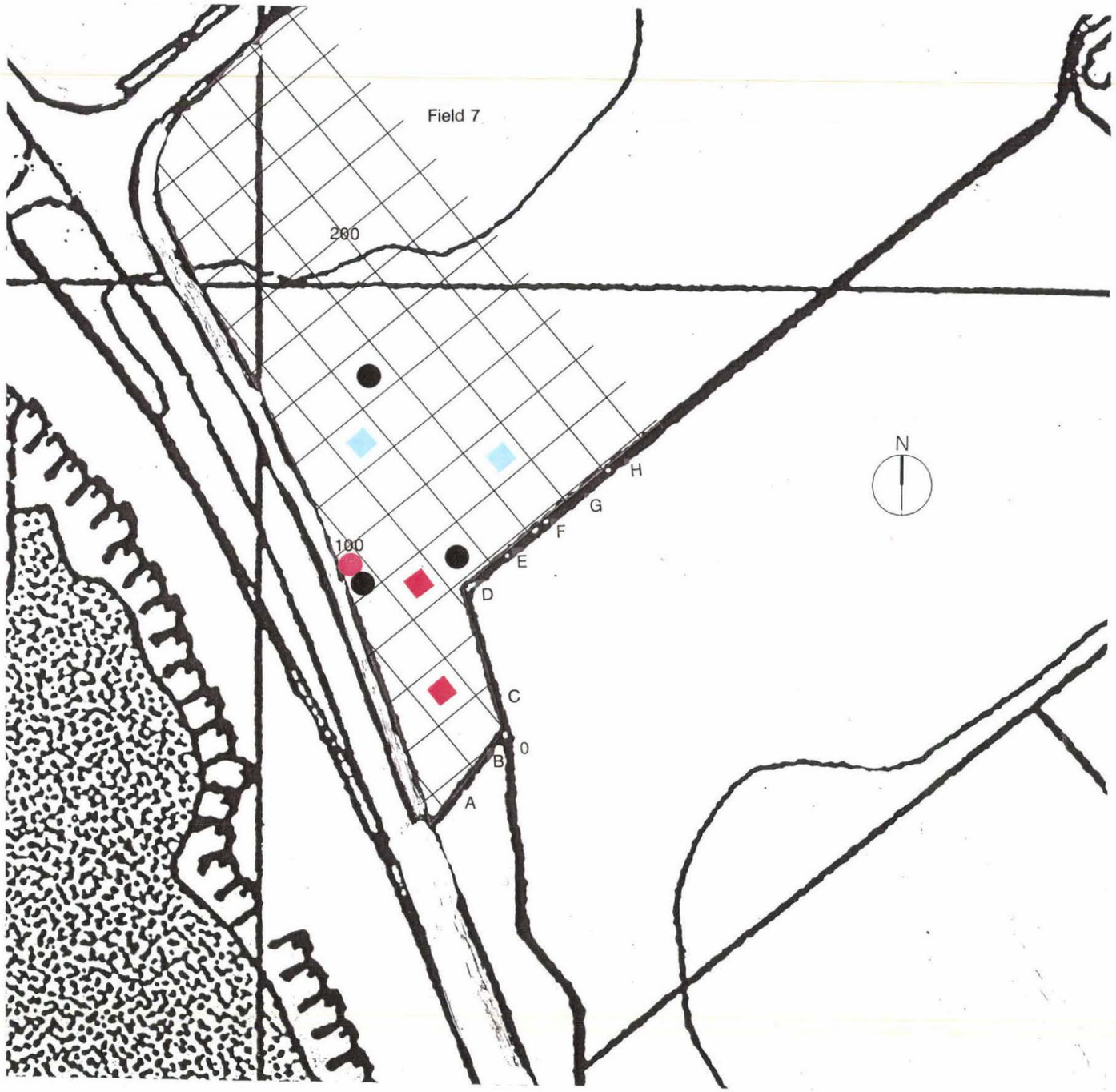
project number

drawing number
RPSC 7

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

project

title
Field 7

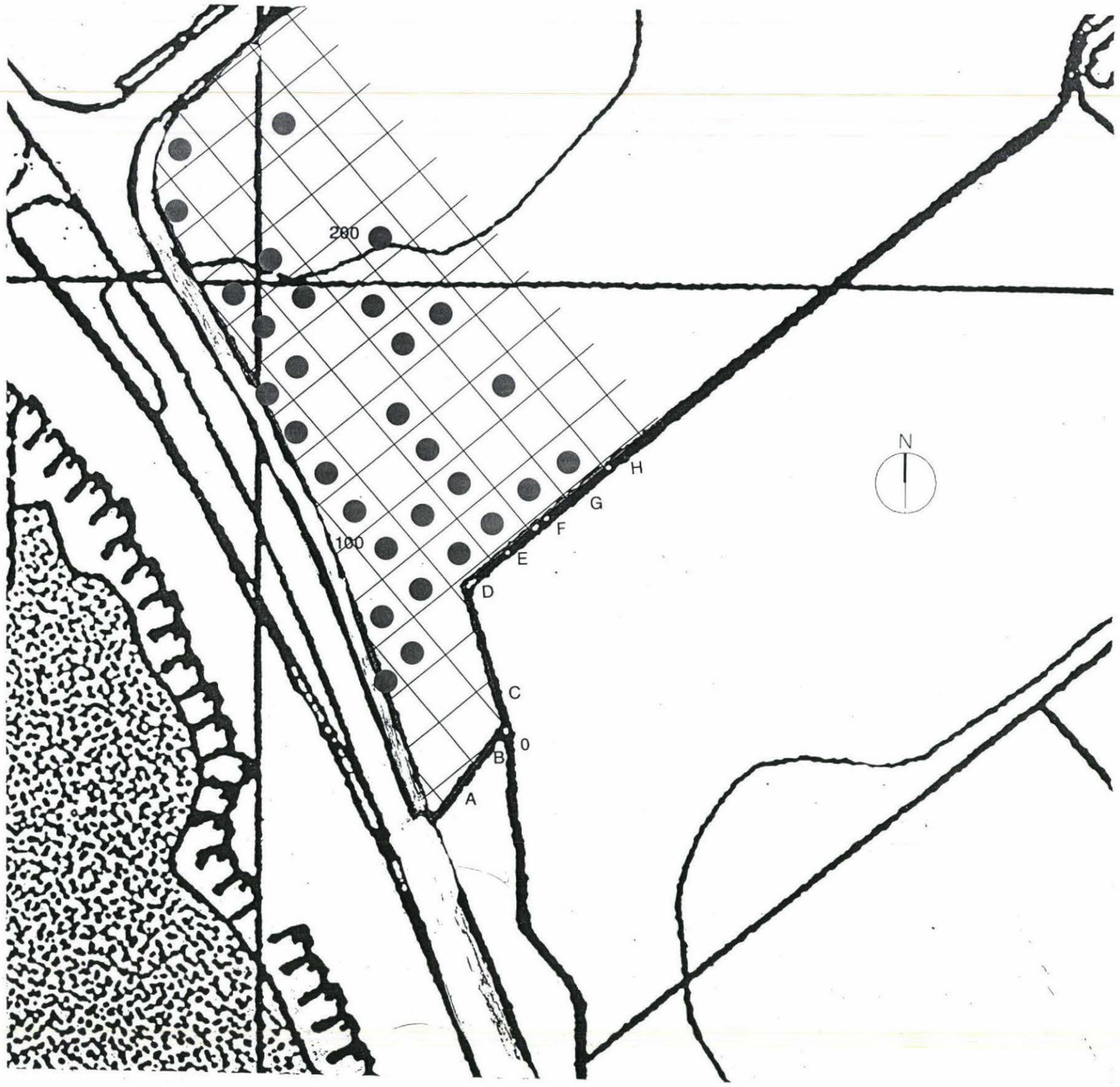
project number

drawing number
KPSC8

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



Key:

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (1 - 10 Fragments)

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (> 10 Fragments)

project

title
Field 7

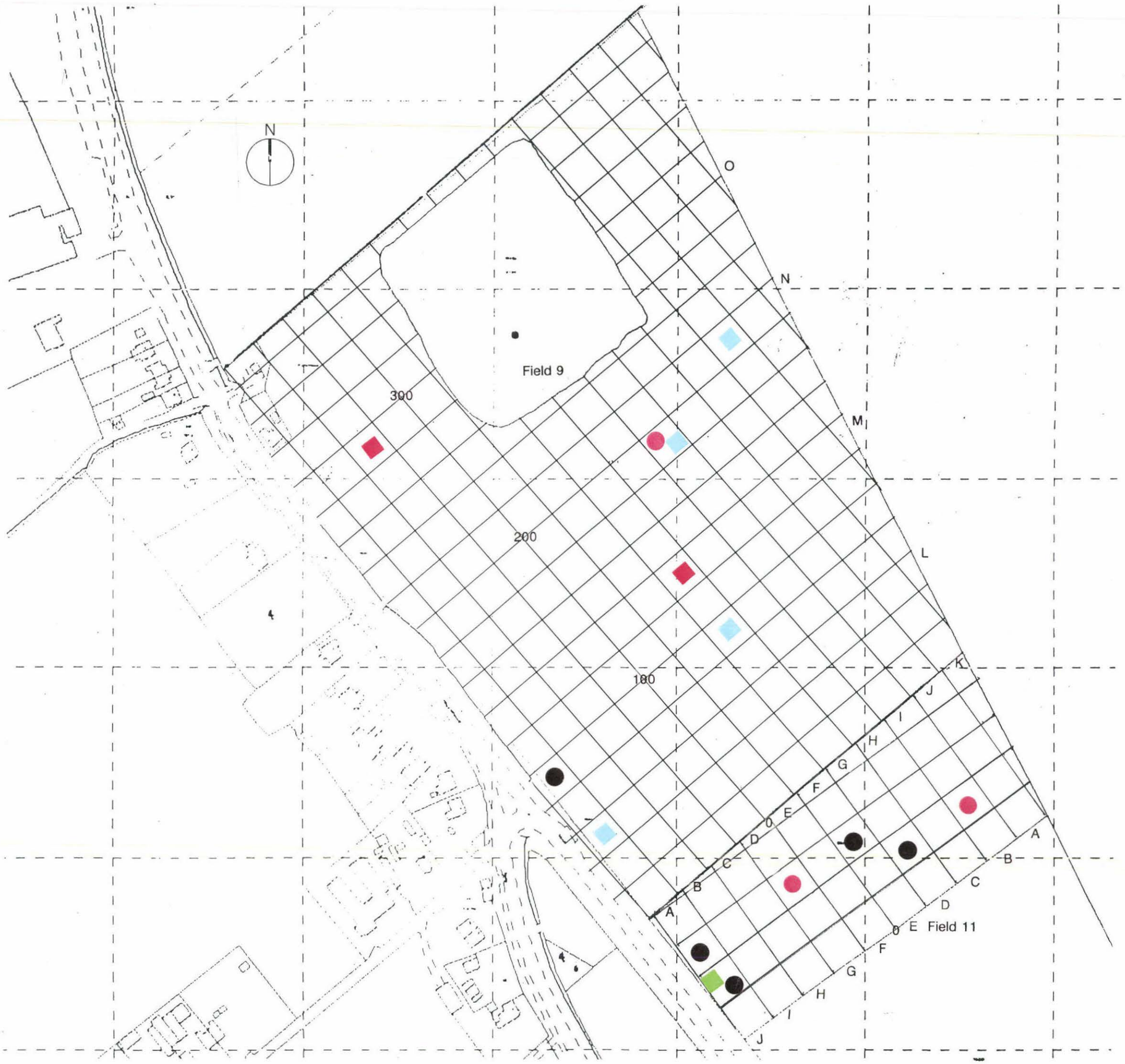
project number

drawing number
RPSC9

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

project

title
Fields 9 and 11

project number

drawing number
RPSC10

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

project

title
Fields 9 and 11

project number

drawing number
RPSC11

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

Field 10

H
G
F
E
D
C
B
A

0
100
200
300
400
500

N

Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

project

title
Field 10

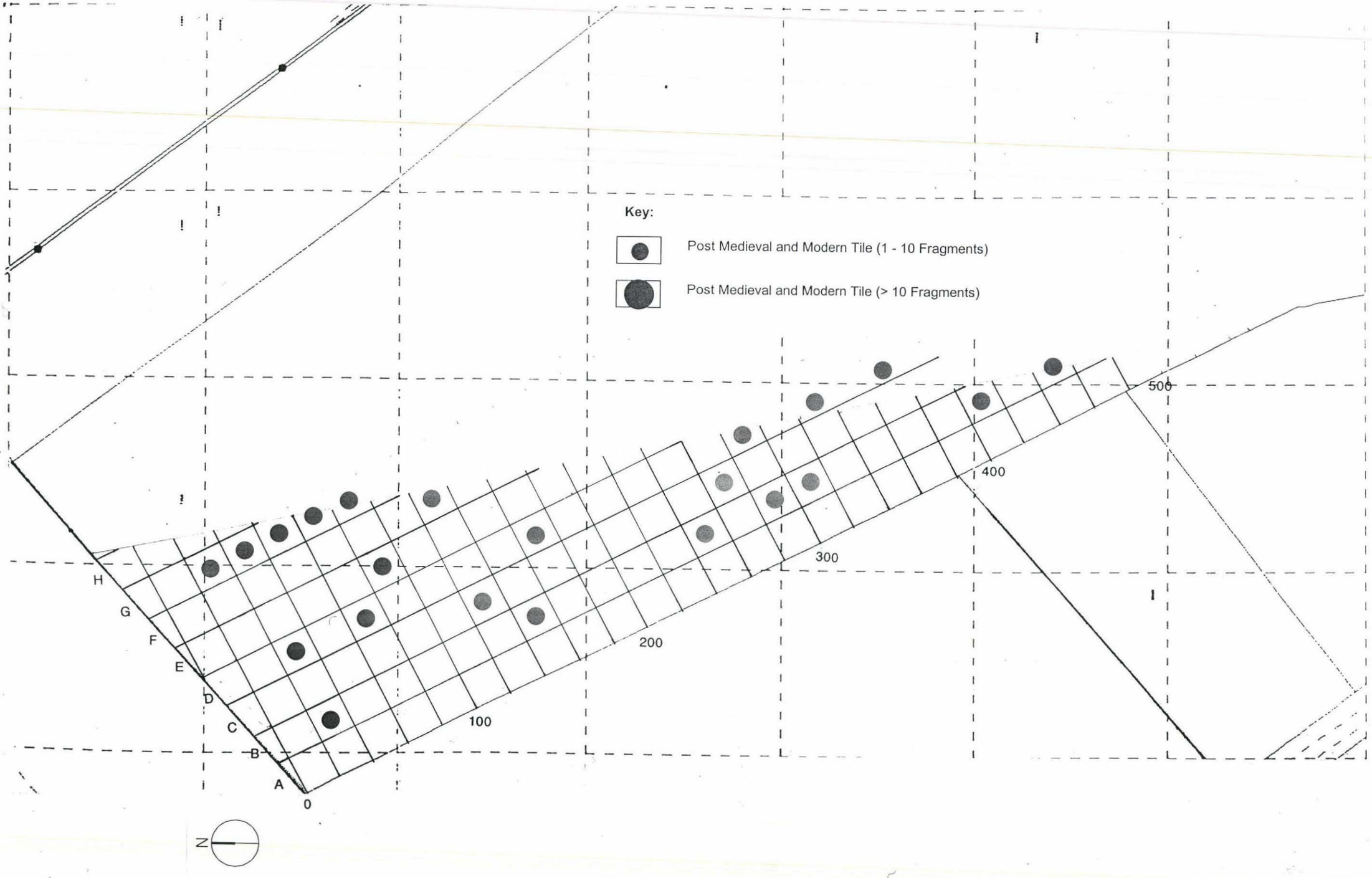
project number

drawing number
RPSC12

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON



project

title
Field 10

project number

drawing number
RPSC13

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON

project

title
Fields 12 - 15

project number

drawing number
RPSC14

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

Field 12

Field 13

Field 14

Field 15

Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

project

title
Fields 12-15

project number

drawing number RPSC15

scale 1:2000

date

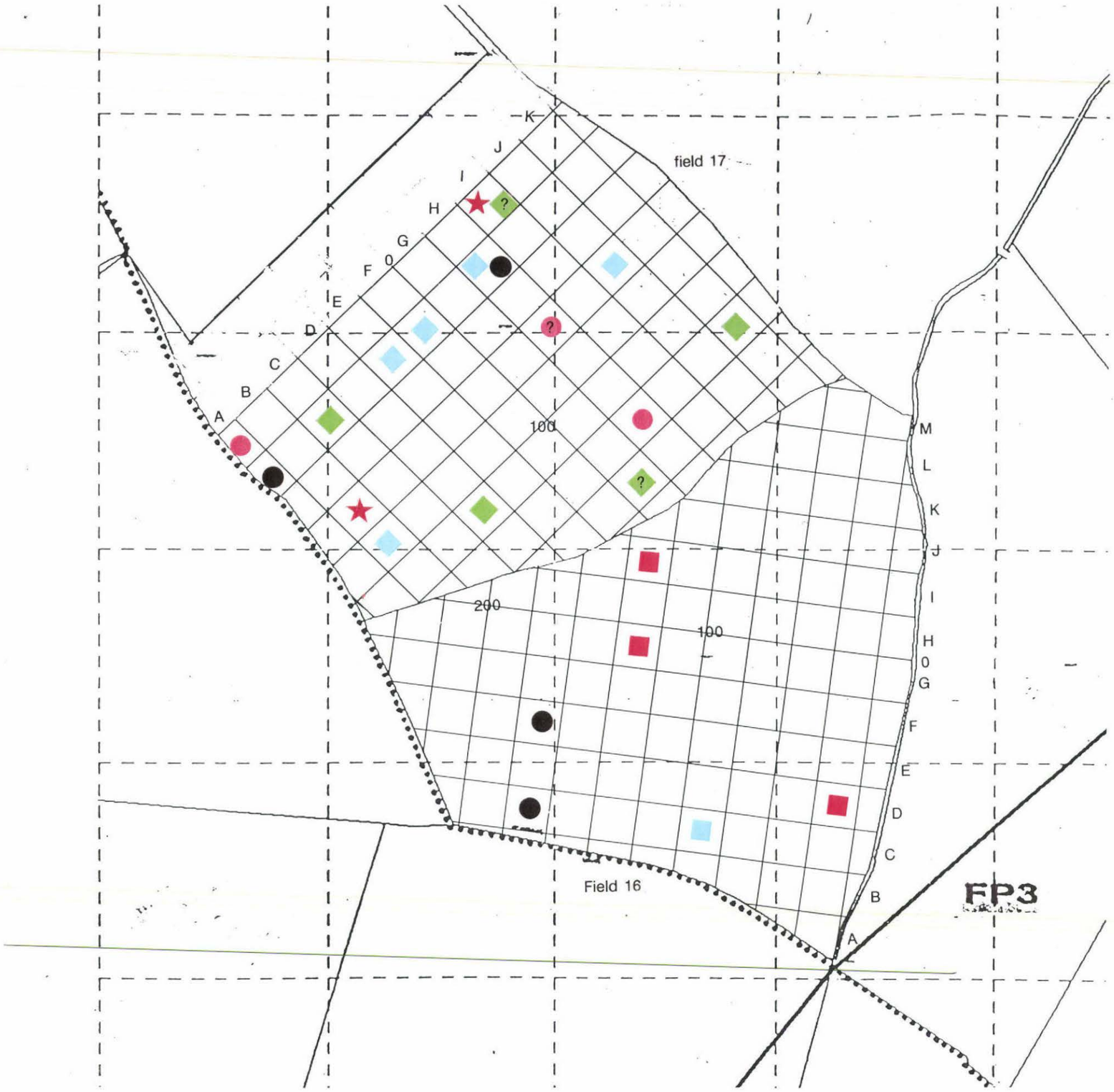
RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

F12

Key:

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (1 - 10 Fragments)

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (> 10 Fragments)



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Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

project

title
Fields 15 and 16 on 17

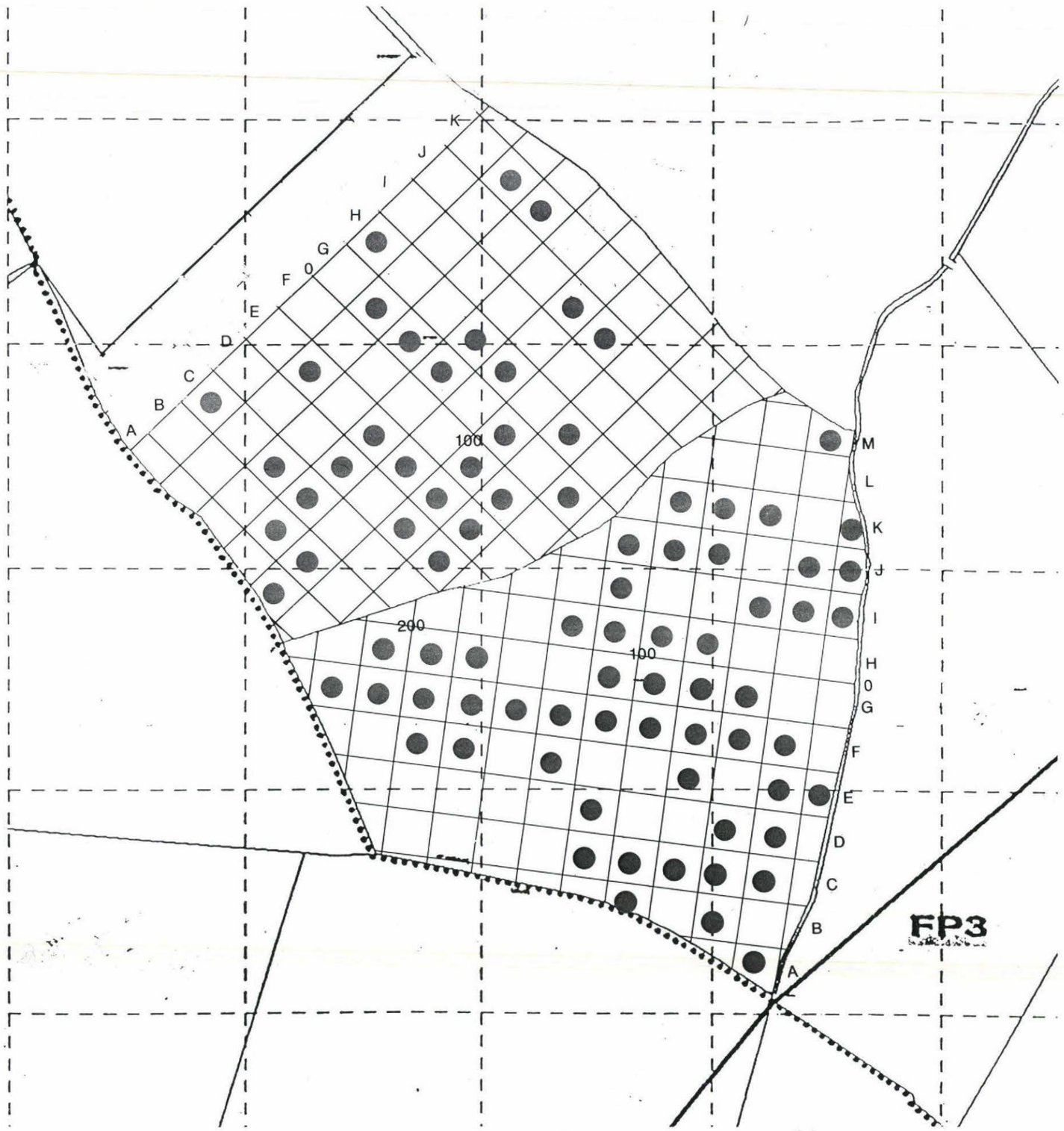
project number

drawing number
RPSC16

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



Key:

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (1 - 10 Fragments)

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (> 10 Fragments)

project

title

Fields ~~15~~ 16 & 17

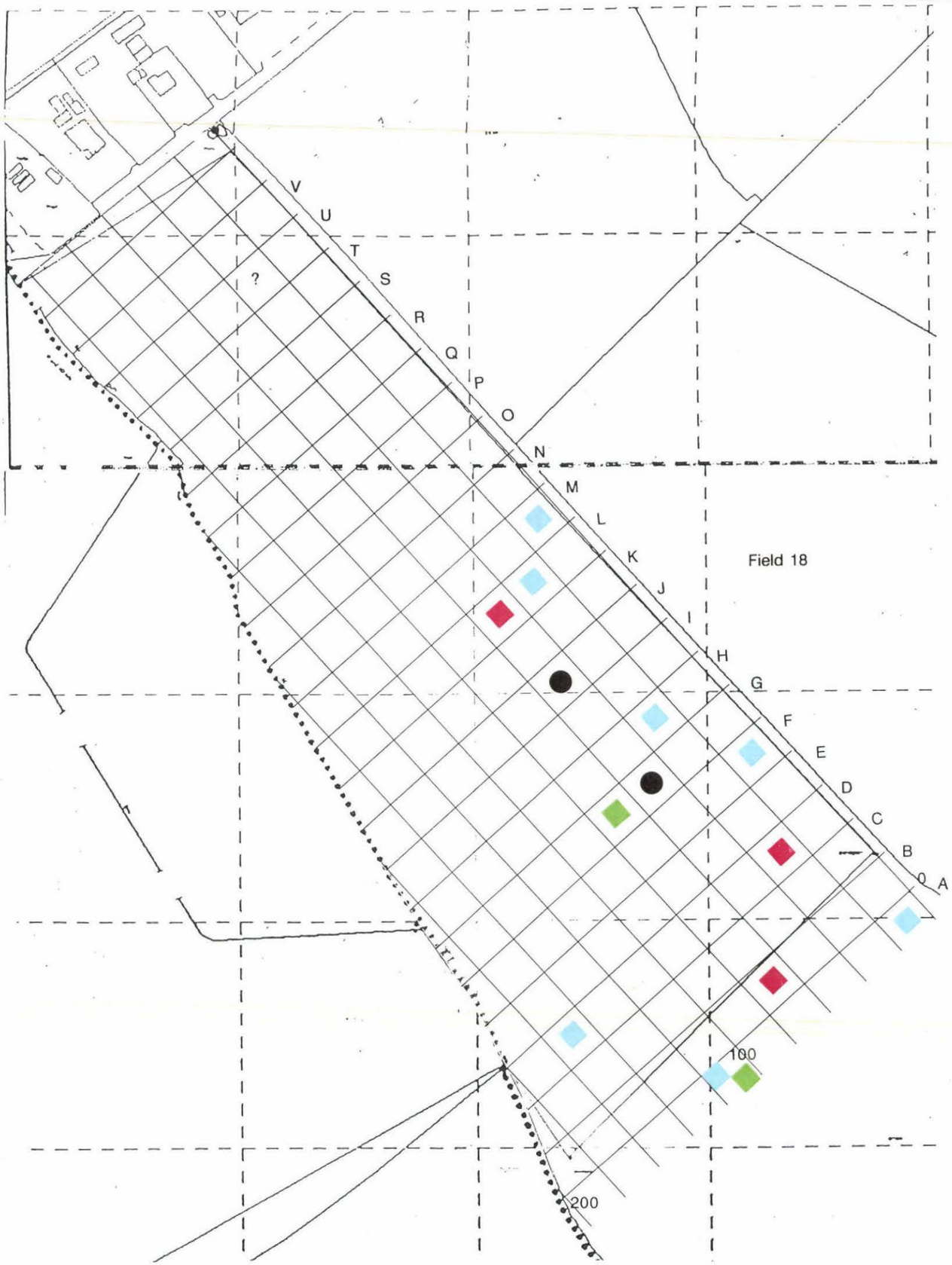
project number

drawing number RPSC 17

scale 1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

project

title
Field 18

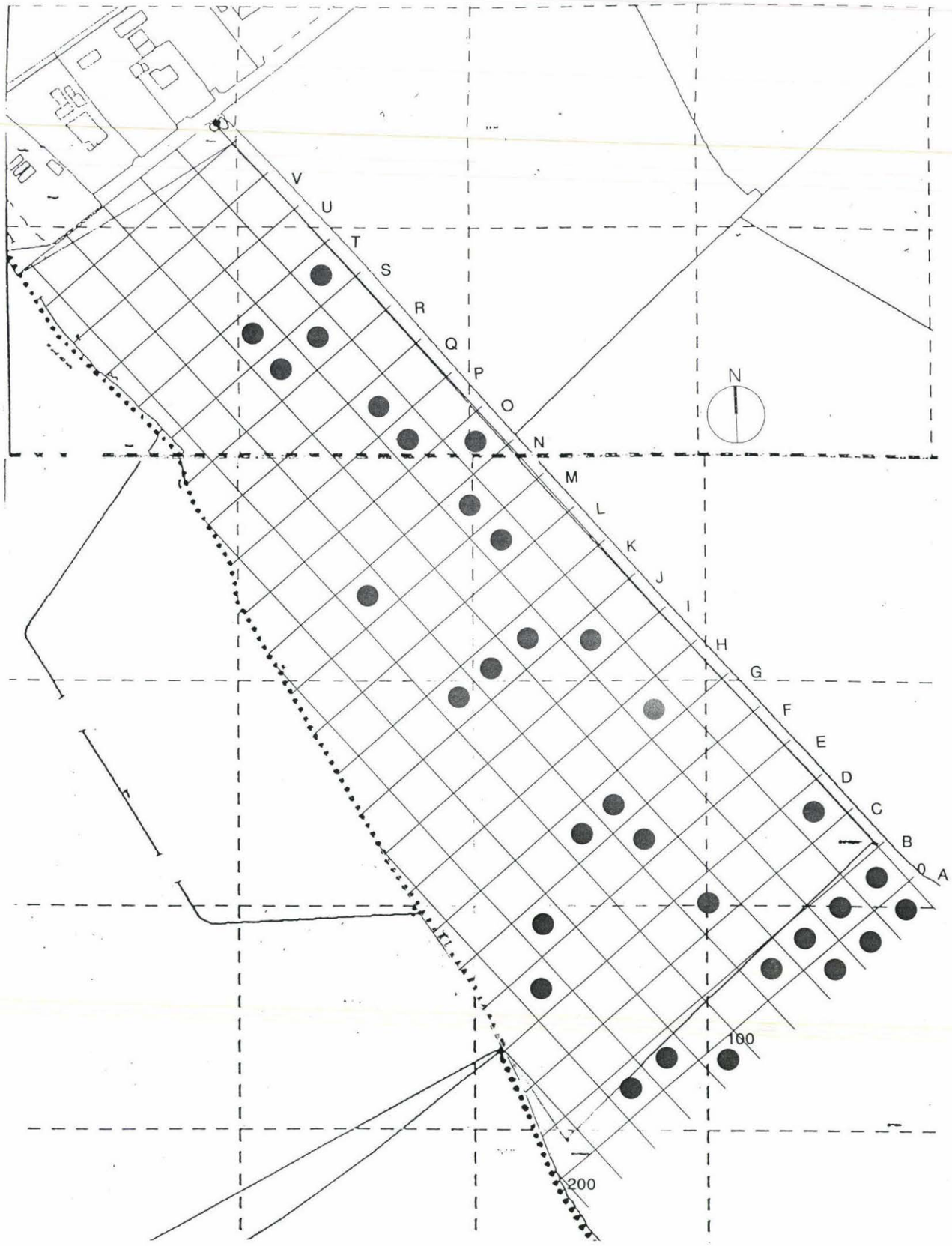
project number

drawing number
RPSC 18

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON



Key:

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (1 - 10 Fragments)

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (> 10 Fragments)

project

title
Field 18

project number

drawing number
RPSC19

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

project

title
Field 19

project number

drawing number
RPSC 20

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

field 19

100

0

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A1 B1 C1 D1

N

Key:

- Post Medieval Pottery 1 - 5 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

project

title

Field 19

project number

drawing number

RPSC 21

scale

1:2000

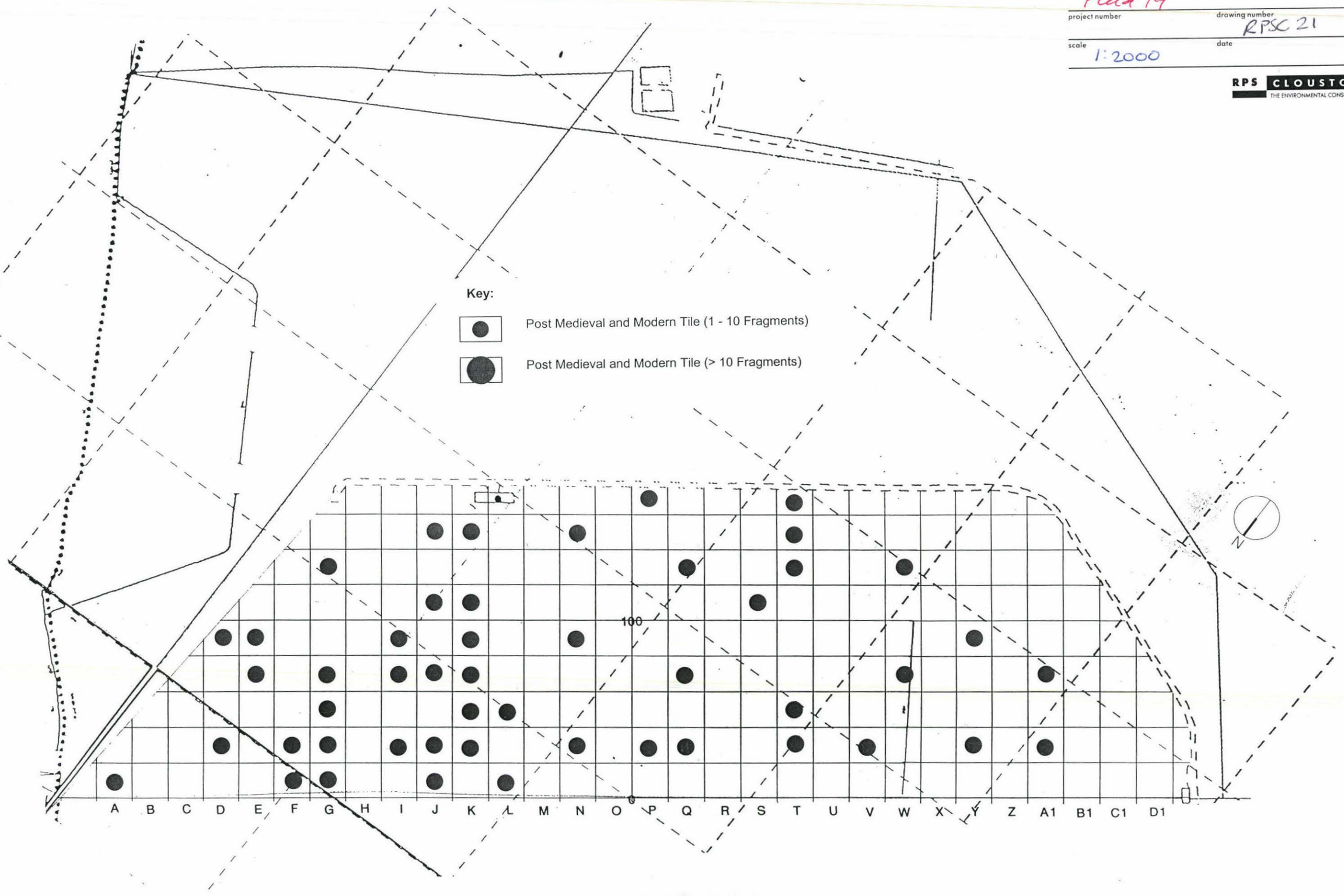
date

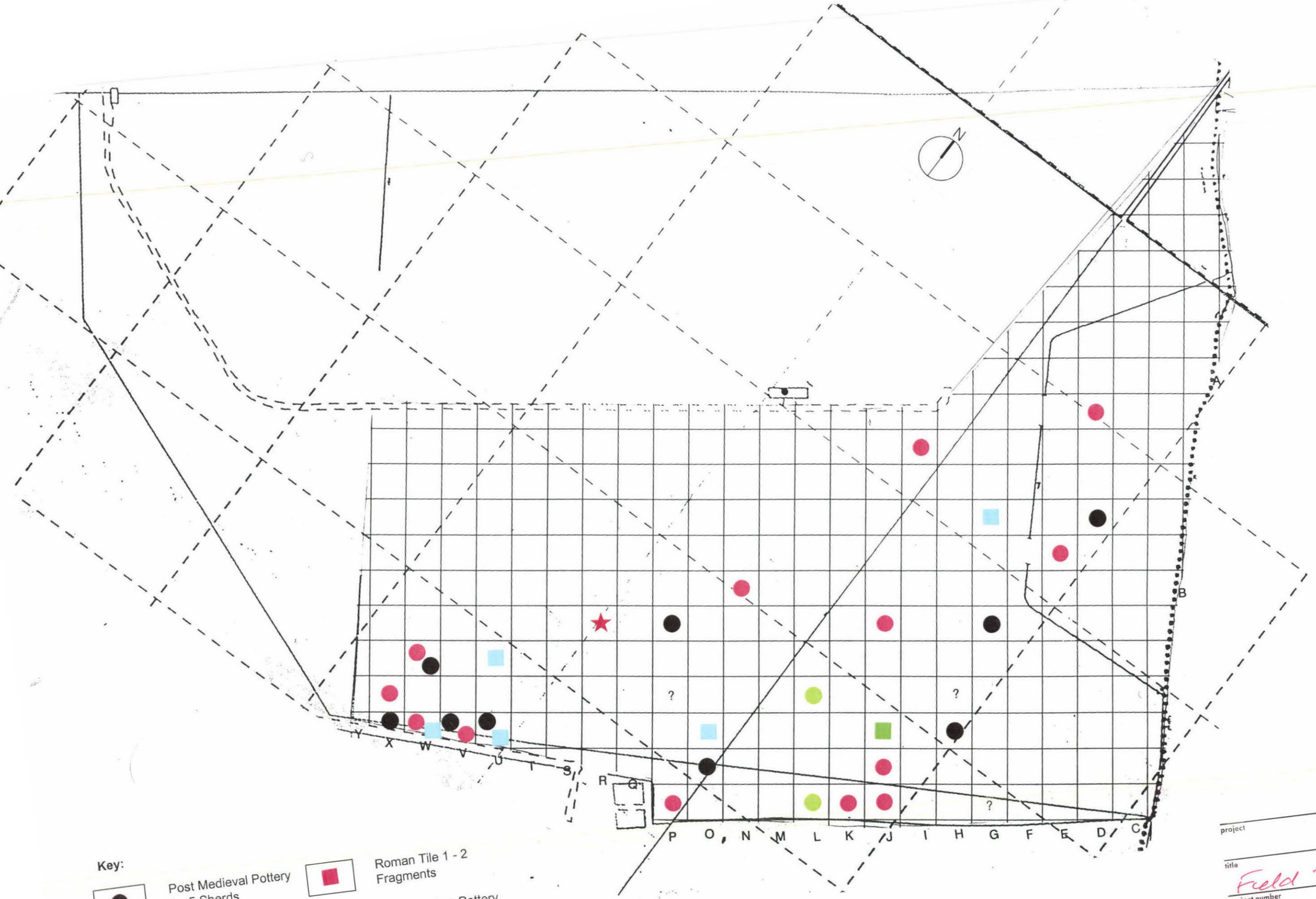
RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

Key:

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (1 - 10 Fragments)

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (> 10 Fragments)





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- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

Field 20

project

title Field 20

project number

drawing number CPSC22

date

scale 1:2000

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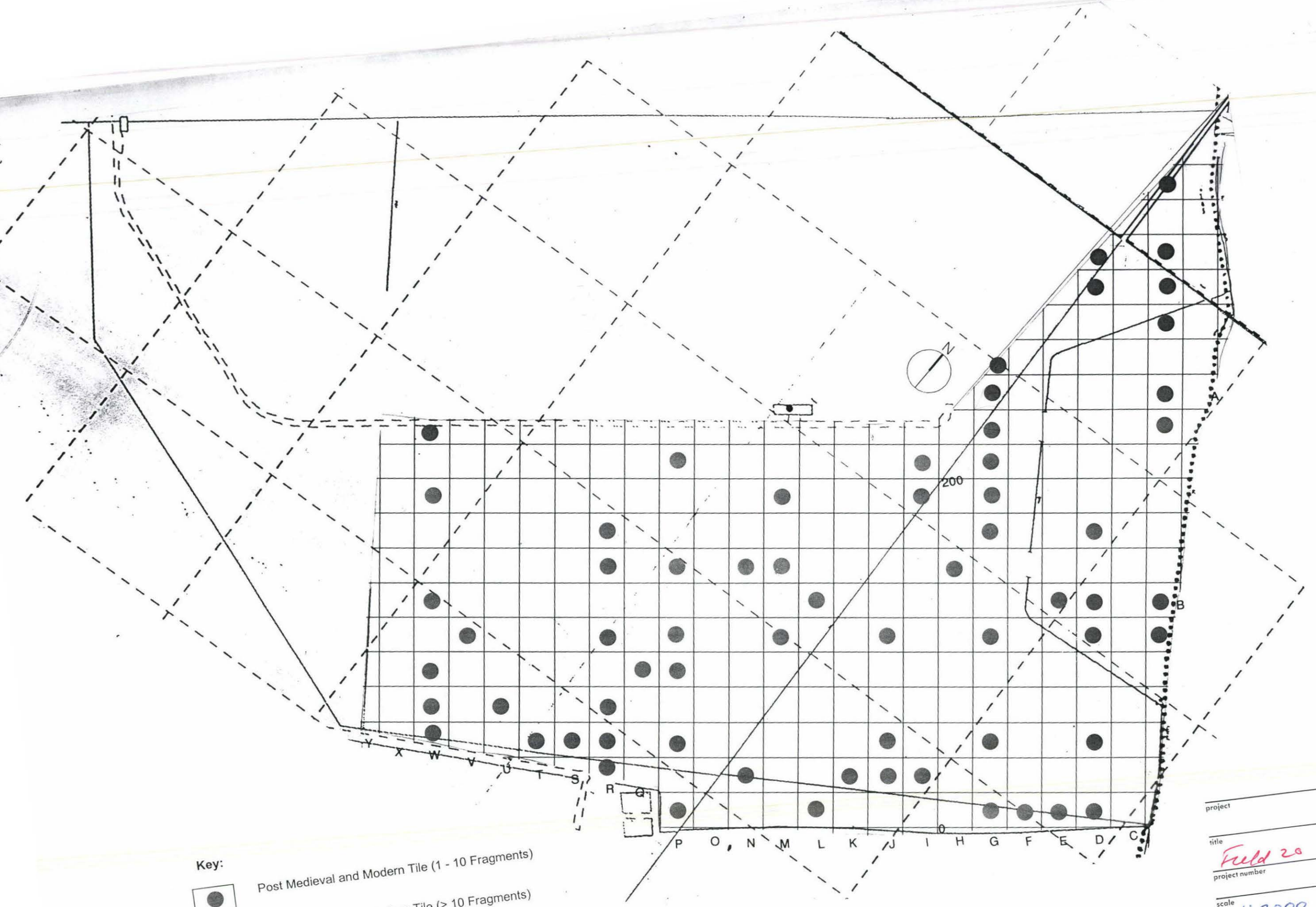
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CO



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drawing number
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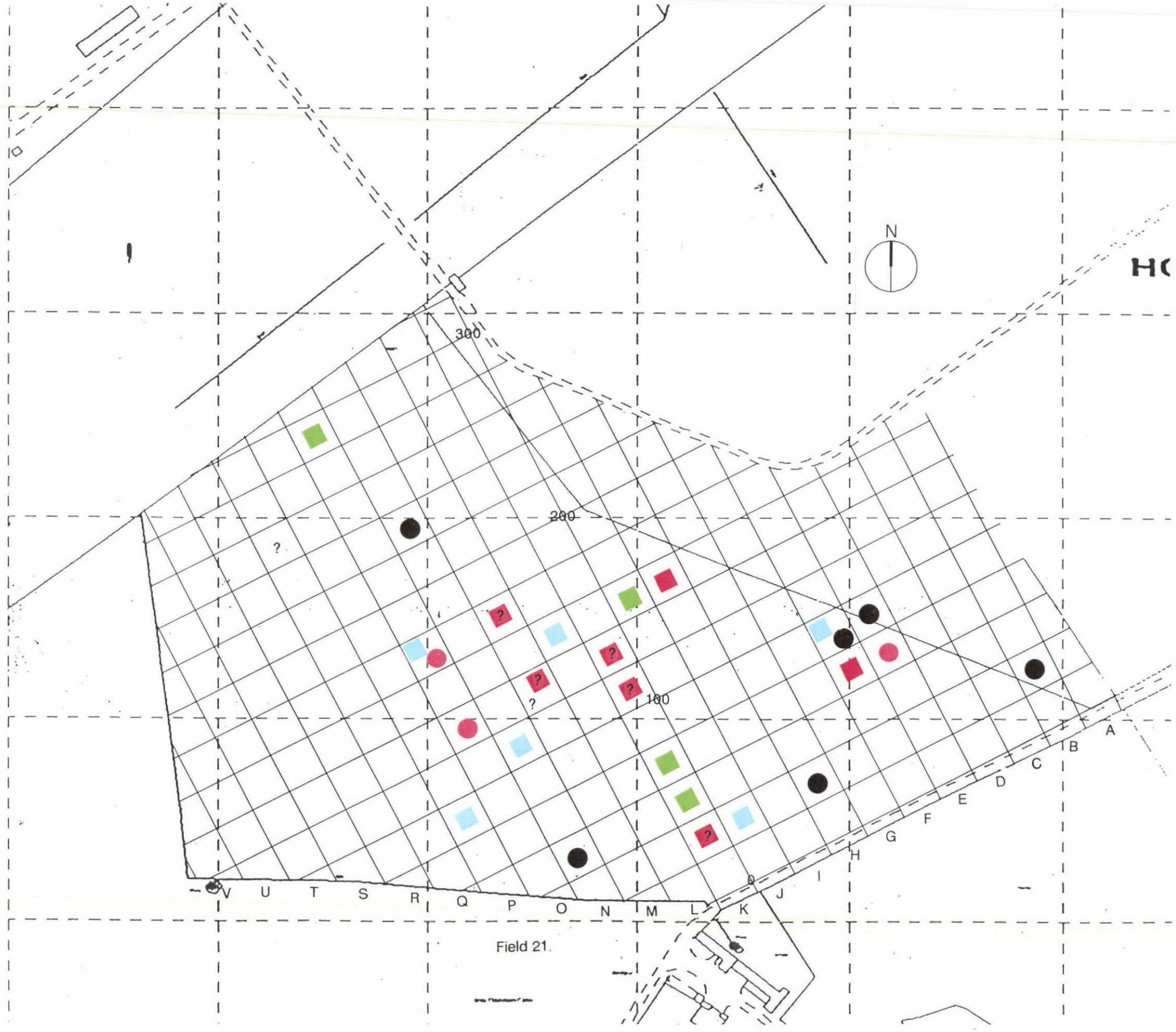

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- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

project

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project number

drawing number
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scale
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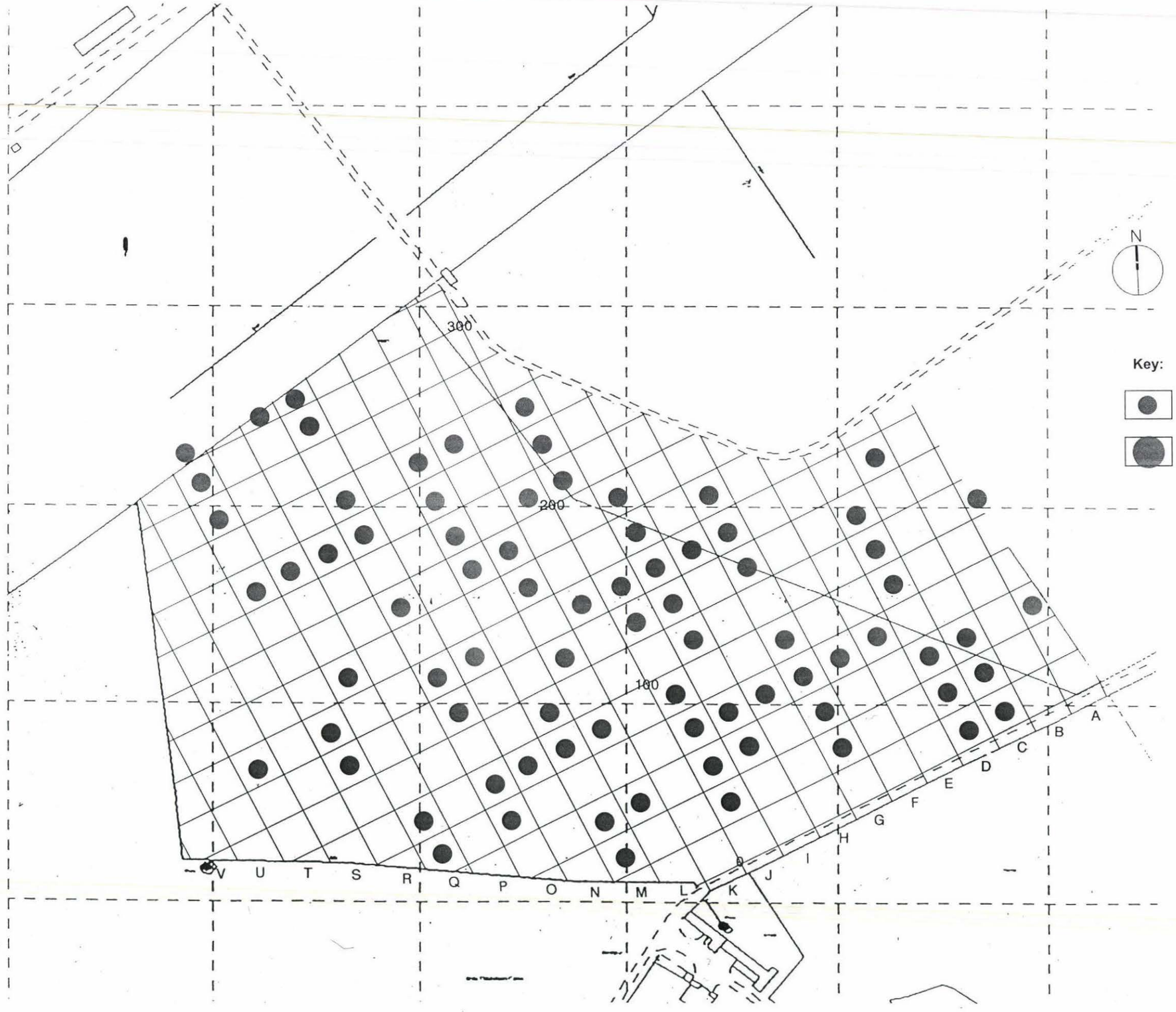
RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



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project

title

Field 21

project number

drawing number

RPSC 25

scale

1:2000

date

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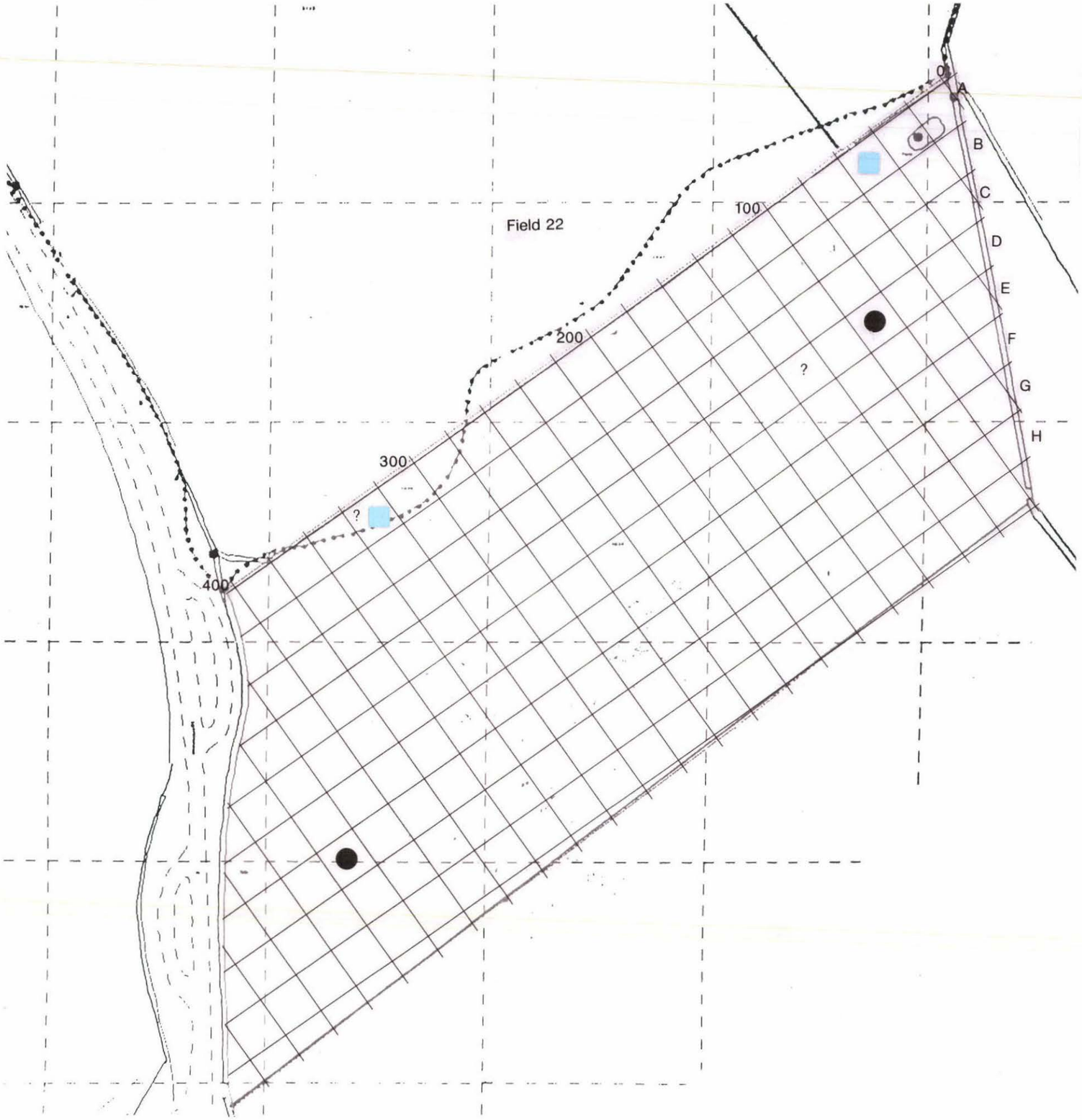

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- Medieval Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

FIELD 22

project

title
Field 22

project number

drawing number
RPSC 26

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON

N

Key:

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (1 - 10 Fragments)

Post Medieval and Modern Tile (> 10 Fragments)

FIELD 22

project

title
Field 22

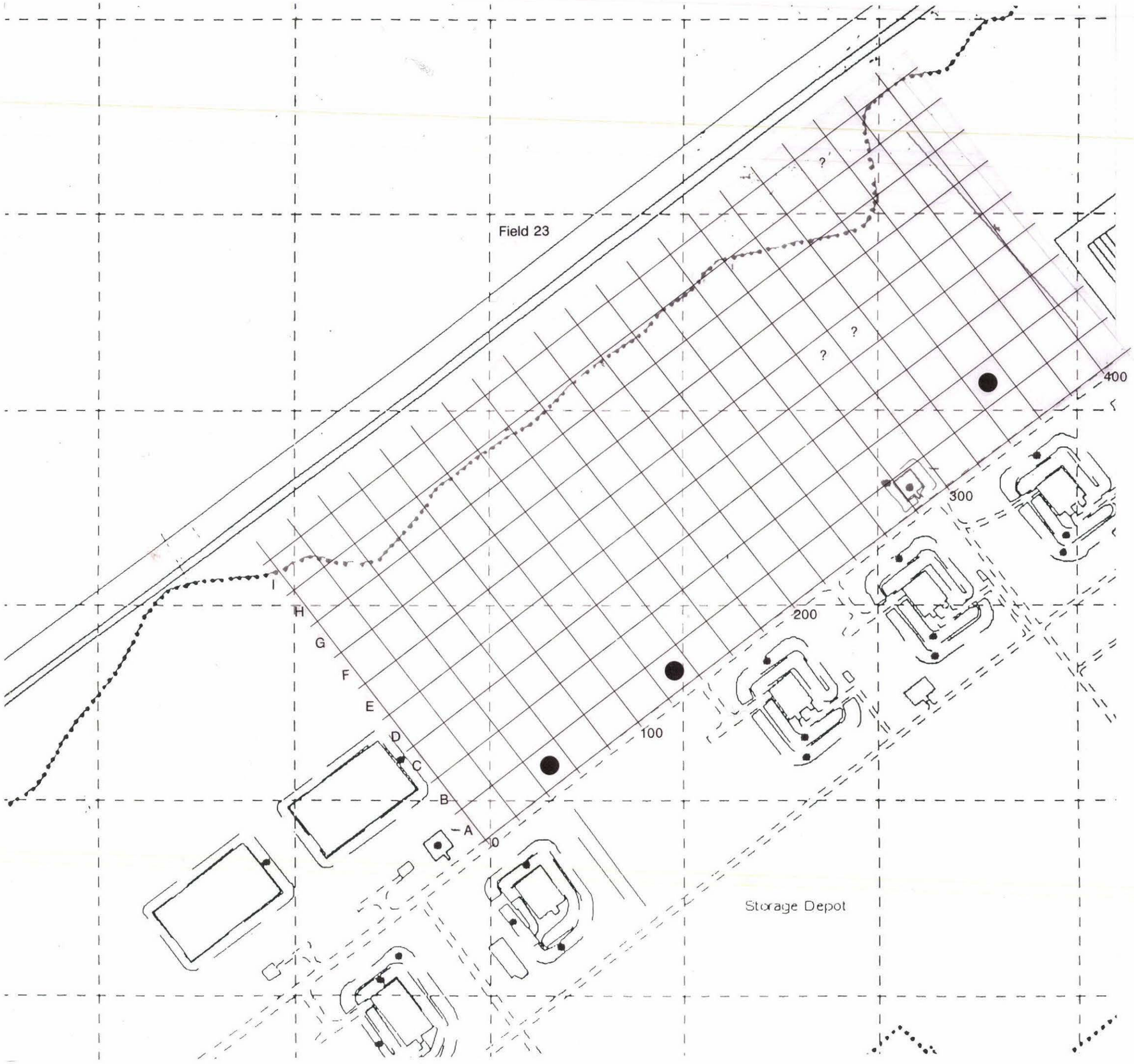
project number

drawing number
RPSC27

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



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- Saxon/Saxo-Norman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Roman Tile 1 - 2 Fragments
- Late Iron Age Pottery 1 - 2 Sherds
- Worked Flint 1 - 2 Pieces

FIELD

project

title
Field 23

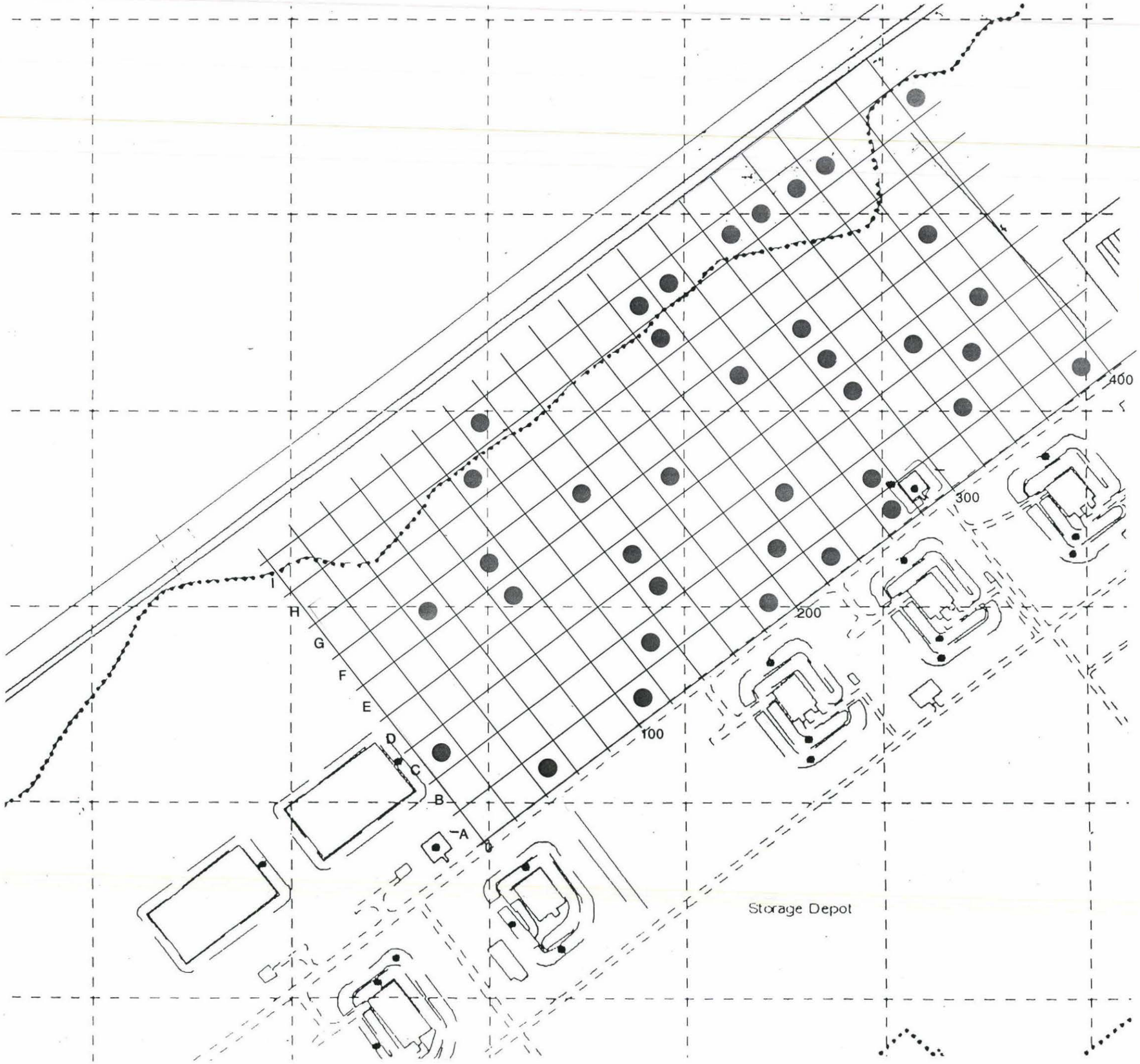
project number

drawing number
RPSC28

scale
1:2000

date

RPS CLOUSTON



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FIELD 23

project

title
Field 23

project number

drawing number
CPSC29

scale
1:2000

date

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Appendix 8.a

of Elstow New Settlement

Environmental Assessment

Elstow Storage Depot

An Archaeological Evaluation

Volume 1

Prepared by:
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October 1999

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Summary

S.1 An archaeological evaluation has been carried out by RPS Consultants on land around Elstow Storage Depot, Elstow, Bedfordshire, where a residential development, and diversion of the present A6(T) road (which borders the depot site and extends to connect with the Bedford Southern Bypass to the north) are proposed. The depot site was constructed during the Second World War and used as a bomb filling factory. Four stages of archaeological survey were conducted in areas external to the existing depot. These comprised of a study and plotting of aerial photographs, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching.

S.2 A single potential archaeological site in the form of a circular feature with a 20 metre diameter was identified by study of aerial photographs. The feature was however not detected by rapid scan geophysical survey or manifested by an artefact scatter by fieldwalking. Its existence is therefore uncertain. Traces of buildings which were formerly associated with the bomb filling factory and subsequently demolished were also noted. The plans for many of these buildings are still held at the National Power office at the depot.

S.3 Fieldwalking survey of the available arable fields produced very little evidence of pre late iron age activity. A thin scatter of flints of probable late neolithic to bronze age date were found. These are interpreted as evidence for activity in the landscape such as hunting and gathering rather than as being indicative of the locations of archaeological sites. Late iron age and Romano-British finds were found in low density across much of the area and these were interpreted as evidence of contemporary manuring of arable fields. However no concentrations which might have revealed site locations were found. Saxon material was present in very low densities. Medieval and post-medieval finds were scattered thinly over most of the fields and are likewise interpreted as evidence of manuring of contemporary sites rather than specific site locations.

S.4 Geophysical survey was conducted in two phases. The initial phase comprised a rapid scan technique (magnetic susceptibility) and was conducted over all available site areas. Several areas of potential were highlighted and these were tested by detailed geophysical survey (magnetometer survey). The results demonstrated the existence of two possibly connected enclosures on a ridge in a field to the south east of the depot. Other features were sparse within the survey areas but included linear features of probable ditches and areas of possible modern activity which required further work in order to confirm the interpretation. Ridge and furrow agriculture was confirmed within all of the surveyed areas and confirms the use of the area as farmland in the medieval and post medieval periods.

S.5 The trial trenching was confined to areas of detailed geophysical survey where features were identified. The area of the enclosures (Area 1) clarified the form and date of the site. The site spans the late iron age to early Roman period and consists of a smaller 30 by 35 metre sub-square enclosure dated to the late iron age period, and a larger 75 by 55 metre sub-rectangular apparently connected enclosure dated to the early Roman period. The smaller enclosure was cut by a possible trackway ditch of early Roman date which connected with the larger enclosure. A high density of predominantly late iron age/ transitional pits were found immediately to the north west of the enclosures and may represent unenclosed settlement activity which either predates the earlier enclosure or is contemporary with it. Pits within the early Roman enclosure were seemingly contemporary with it. Similar enclosures have been noted in the proximity of the site (beyond the proposal site) and where these have been excavated similar late iron age to early Roman dates have been recorded. The site therefore fits a pattern of rural enclosure settlements within the area to the south of Bedford. It is however relatively rare in terms of its siting on the 'Oxford Clay Vale'.

S.6 Other features found during the trenching programme were of lesser significance and were restricted to post-medieval field ditches (Areas 3 and 7), ridge and furrow features (in all areas) and modern features. The evaluation trenching has therefore been able to highlight one area of significance and has identified that the other areas trenched are of low archaeological potential. The archaeological site may require mitigation ahead of any development of the site.

S.7 Traces of surviving ridge and furrow were found in two fields adjacent to Dane Lane and to the south east of the depot. These areas may require mitigation in the form of preservation in situ or by preservation by record ahead of any development.

S.8 Analysis of topsoil samples in a field to the south east of the depot and to the east of the A6 has demonstrated potential for the existence of a site in this location. There is no evidence for below ground archaeology in the field based on detailed geophysical survey but it is possible that such a site may have been plough destroyed. Limited fieldwalking or analysis of test pits within the field may be required ahead of development to determine whether artefacts of a previously destroyed site are in existence here.

1 Introduction

1.1 A pre-determination archaeological evaluation has been carried out by RPS Consultants on behalf of National Power in association with JJ Gallagher in advance of a proposed new settlement which is focussed on the Elstow Storage Depot, Bedford (TL 045445). The proposal site occupies some 308 hectares (760 acres) of land. It has direct access onto the A6(T) on its eastern side and onto the B530 to the west. Part of the proposal is to divert the line of the A6(T) further to the east. The nearest settlements are Wilstead (1.5km), Stewartby (2km), Kepston Hardwick (0.5km), Elstow (2km) and Bedford (3km). The boundary between mid-Bedfordshire District and Bedford District Council runs through the site. Most of the southern part of the site is in Houghton Conquest Parish, and the north and east portions are in Wilhamstead Parish. Stewartby, Kempston Rural and Elstow Parishes are all close to the western extremity of the site. The northern boundary of the proposal encroaches by some 100m or so into Elstow Parish.

1.2 The depot is in the centre of the proposal area and is the former site of a World War II bomb filling factory. Land around the depot is currently farmland. The proposed development comprises approximately 4,500 dwellings with associated employment and community facilities. In addition, the proposal includes alterations to the line of the current A6 (see RPSC 2).

1.3 Bedfordshire County Council's (Environment and Economic Development) Archaeological Conservation Officer discussed the necessary archaeological input prior to any development of the site with RPS Consultants and provided guidelines for the compilation of a Written Scheme of Investigation. The results of the fieldwork outlined in this document are presented here.

1.4 An evaluation was necessary in order that an assessment could be made of the likely impact that the development would have on any potential archaeological remains that may require a mitigation strategy ahead of the development.

1.5 It was considered unlikely that buried archaeology has survived in the area of the depot itself due to the widespread ground disturbance which has been caused by the creation of blast walls around many of the 1940's factory structures and the high density of structures themselves. The farmland around the depot is predominantly arable although some areas are also 'set aside'. The land is topographically relatively flat to the north west, north and north-east of the depot at around 30 metres OD. Areas to the south and south east of the depot are less even with low lying areas at between 35 and 37 metres OD whilst a higher ridge of land (Area 1 on Plan RPSC 2) rises to around 42 metres OD. The geology of the site is Lower Oxford Clay of the Jurassic overlain by a variable layer of flood deposits. These are mapped as being of the Evesham 3 association (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1:250,000 Scale Map).

1.6 Prior to the present fieldwork no archaeological sites were known within the proposal area. This fact however was considered to be a reflection of an absence archaeological fieldwork and detailed study of aerial photographs at the site rather than an absence of archaeology. One problem has been the tendency of archaeological sites within the Ouse Valley to leave little surface evidence. Known sites in the vicinity include a prehistoric henge monument near Cardington which extends as far south as Elstow, and a number of small iron age and Roman settlements whose field systems have been identified, scattered along the Ouse Valley and its tributaries.

1.7 This report synthesises the results of four stages of archaeological investigations. The programme of work entailed:

a) the plotting of any archaeological features, within the proposal area, observed on existing aerial photographs;

b) a systematic fieldwalking programme of all available ploughed land at the site;

c) a rapid geophysical survey of the entire site, followed by selected areas of detailed survey; and

d) a programme of trial trenching whose extent was determined by the above techniques.

1.8 These areas of work complied with the standards which are detailed by Bedford County Council's *Procedures Manual: Volume 1, Fieldwork* (1997), the Institute of Archaeology's code of Conduct and Standards documents and English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects (1991).

1.9 The project was managed by David Freke MA DipAD FSA MIFA. The fieldwork was carried out intermittently in 1998 and 1999 with a completion date of 16 September 1999. The aerial photograph plotting and analysis was conducted by Neville Hall MA AIFA. The fieldwalking and trial trenching was directed by Robert Masefield BSc MA AIFA assisted by Brian Chilcott BA MSc Dip, Daryl Stump BSc, Owen Cambridge BSc, Adrian Hadley BA, MA and Kevin Trott BSc. The geophysical surveys were undertaken by Stratascan managed by Peter Barker MA FSA Hon MIFA.

1.10 This report was written by Robert Masefield with Part of section 1 by David Freke and Section 5 by Neville Hall.

2 Archaeological Background

2.1 A study area comprising approximately 25 square km and centred on the proposed development site has been the subject of a Sites and Monuments Record search (see plan RPSC 1 and full S.M.R. listing, Appendix 7). Information derived from this source combined with National Monuments Record information and information from other sources is combined here to produce an account of the known archaeological sites and finds of the area. No significant sites other than the World War II bomb filling factory were recorded before the present evaluation within the proposal site boundary.

2.2 Much of the archaeological information in the area of Elstow Storage Depot derives from an intense series of archaeological investigations between 1993 and 1995 on the line of the Bedford Southern Bypass which traverses the Ouse valley about 2km to the north of the depot. A variety of sites were revealed of several periods, including the bronze age, iron age, Roman and Saxon periods. The geology and topography of the depot site are comparable to parts of this bypass corridor.

2.3 There are no references to neolithic period (4000BC-2000BC) sites within the study area. However sites are known from the wider vicinity including a causewayed enclosure at Cardington c.3 miles to the north east of the depot (NMR no. TL04 NE25). Such sites were probably used as focal centres for trade and exchange, religious ceremonies and feasting and imply the existence of neolithic communities in the area.

2.4 The earliest archaeological activity within the study area relates to the bronze age period (2000-650 B.C.). SMR 2421 (RPS 63 on RPSC 1) relates to archaeological excavations at Village Farm on the route of the Bedford Southern Bypass (to the north of the depot site) in 1994. The site consisted of a ring ditch which was previously noted as a cropmark.

2.5 Aerial photography transcribed onto the S.M.R. indicates that there are other possible prehistoric features in the vicinity, for instance a linear cropmark to the south west (see RPS 36 on RPSC 1), a site located one mile south east of Elstow (see RPS 70) and a circular cropmark site to the north west (RPS 51). In 1996 a programme of aerial photography was undertaken by the County Council in the area to the south of Bedford. It revealed previously unknown archaeological sites in several areas to the north of the depot site. These included prehistoric field systems, tracks and enclosures, some of which appear to indicate habitation.

2.6 No records of iron age date (650 BC-AD 43) were recorded on the SMR when the records were consulted in 1998. Subsequently a site has been recorded at Marshleys Farm 2km to the north west of the depot and to the north of Kemston Hardwick (N.Shephard pers. comm.). The site consisted of several enclosures of late iron age to Roman date. Other Roman sites (AD 43-AD 410) include Roman pottery which was found to the immediate west of the depot (RPS 16), a coin of Constantine to the south of the depot (RPS 42), a gravel spread which may represent a Roman road to the south west of the depot (RPS 27) and a further possible Roman road to the north east of the depot (RPS 72). A Romano-British settlement site was found prior to the construction of the Bedford Southern Bypass at Peartree Farm (RPS 55) and a further probable settlement site where Roman wattle, floor and roof tiles with 3rd/4th century pottery have been collected is known to the south east of this site (RPS 56).

2.7 A single Anglo-Saxon (AD 410- AD1066) (RPS 68) is recorded within the study area to the north east of the depot. The site was investigated during archaeological work conducted ahead of the construction of the Bedford Southern Bypass. Medieval activity (AD 1066 to AD 1530) within the area is widespread. The early maps of Houghton Conquest (see RPSC 35) and Wilhampstead indicate that the area was in open fields of the respective manors. The eastern part was in Wilhampstead's "Mill Field" and "Hill Field", while the southern part was in Houghton Conquest's "Chapel End Field" and the south western part in "Dean Field". The names of the furlongs that can be traced indicate the poorly drained heavy nature of the land- Clay field, Reed Field, Hay Furlong, Polsey ("Pool island") etc. Elements of surviving ridge and furrow within furlongs are visible on the ground within pasture fields which border Dane Lane to the immediate south east of the depot (RPS 77 and 78). Ridge and furrow agriculture is likely to have extended over the entire area within the medieval to post medieval period but in most case the surface evidence has been removed by later ploughing.

2.8 Relatively high status moated medieval sites are known to the south of the depot site on higher ground at Great Thickthorn Farm (RPS 39), at Houghton Conquest (RPS 47 and 48) and at Kempston Hardwick to the west of the depot (RPS 12). A further possible moat is known to the south west of the depot (RPS 28) where a possible kiln and 15th century mortarium were also recorded.

2.9 The brickfields which border the site to the north and west are themselves of industrial archaeological interest, but there is no evidence that anything other than small localized claypits ever existed on the proposal site.

2.10 The WWII bomb filling factory was commenced in 1940 and was in full operation from 1942 to 1945 (see plans RPSC 37-40). It covered 450 acres (185ha) and employed about 3000 people at its height. It was managed for the War Department by Joe Lyons, better known for their corner shops. It was known as Royal Ordnance Factory 16, one of 18 such factories scattered around the country, and its task was to fill heavy bombs and mortars with explosives and propellant and to renovate shells and ammunition boxes.

2.11 The factory had approximately 9.6km (6 miles) of main roads, 12.8km (8 miles) of concrete access roads, 22.5km (14 miles) of steam pipeline, 24.1km (15 miles) of railway lines and 5 electrical sub stations. Buildings included huge stores, community centres, a laundry, 2 boiler houses, a fire station, canteens, metal and woodworking shops, as well as the bomb filling complex itself. A small workers' estate, which still survives, was built off the Thickthorn Lane outside the factory gates.

2.12 Since the factory was decommissioned in 1946 it has been a Ministry of Supply storage depot, a CCGB depot and was considered for the storage of nuclear materials in the 1980s. One hundred and nine buildings have been demolished or modified.

2.13 Many of the dangerous operations were carried out in buildings surrounded by earth blast mounds. The likelihood is that the earth for these was derived from the immediate surroundings, which could have severely damaged any archaeological material in these areas. A considerable amount of earth moving must have been carried out in the original construction of the complex.

2.14 A set of plans for the factory are held by National Power Plc at the Elstow Depot. As part of the evaluation process a full inventory of these plans and elevations has been complied (see Appendix 9). An assessment was made of the condition and completeness of the archive in relation to the original site layout and in relation to the structural evidence which has survived to the present day. This information will be the subject of a separate report.

2.15 A considerable portion of the site is currently occupied by agricultural land, much of which is under crop.

3 Aims and Objectives

3.1 The general aim of the evaluation was to establish whether there are any archaeological sites buried within the proposal area which might necessitate the implementation of a mitigation strategy. The primary concern was to establish the location/s, extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits or features which may be present.

3.2 Specific aims are;

- to determine whether evidence of prehistoric activity, including settlement extends into the proposal site,
- to determine whether Roman, Saxon or medieval sites, which are known in the vicinity, are present within the proposal site.
- should archaeological features or deposits be identified an assessment of their state of preservation and significance will be made.

4 Methodologies

4.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation was agreed with Bedfordshire County Planning Department (Appendix 7).

4.2 **Stage I - Air Photograph Plotting and Analysis Methodology** comprised an examination of all available aerial photographs which were held at the National Monuments Records Centre at Swindon and as part of the Sites and Monuments Record at Bedfordshire County Council. A plot of the information was produced on an Ordnance Survey base map and transferred to the CAD plans for the development at a scale 1:2000 where applicable.

4.3 The plot comprised information on geological and topographical features with due regard to recent elements of land use relevant to the project.

4.4 A written report has been compiled to include interpretations of identified features, a discussion of the significance of blank areas, comment on reliability of the evidence and a description of methods used to transcribe the features. A list of the photographs consulted is included.

4.5 **Stage II – Fieldwalking Methodology** The ploughed fields which were suitable for fieldwalking included the north and east parts of the proposal site, to the east of the A6 (Bedford Road) and the majority of the land which lies to the south east and south of the Storage depot and industrial estates (see RPSC 20). The areas within the depot site are currently rough scrub. Farmland on the northern side of the Storage Depot comprises fields of stubble, grass and scrub (set-aside). These areas are unsuitable for fieldwalking. A maximum area of 160.5 hectares could be fieldwalked, from October 1998.

4.6 The fieldwalking exercise entailed systematic collection of surface artefacts from the available site area.

4.7 The fieldwalking took place after ploughing and a period of weathering. This in theory ensured that artefacts were clearly visible in the soil.

4.8 All artefacts, except for clearly modern artefacts, were collected and retained for off site processing and analysis. Modern artefacts were noted on RPS Consultants pro-forma fieldwalking sheets.

4.9 The fields were walked on lines based on 20 metre grids. Finds were collected, bagged and labelled according to the individual 20 metre grid square unit. The grids were aligned on individual field grids as applicable.

4.10 Finds were bagged, marked and sorted in accordance with the *Procedures Manual* and were passed to Bedfordshire County Archaeological Unit for identification and cataloguing.

4.11 **Stage III - Geophysical Survey Methodology** A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Stratascan.

4.12 The rapid scan technique of magnetic susceptibility was employed over all of the available farmland at the site. The method adopted was agreed with the Archaeological Conservation Officer after an assessment of site conditions had been made by Stratascan.

4.13 A second stage of geophysical survey was undertaken using a magnetometer technique and targeted areas of potential which had been highlighted by the rapid scan. It also targeted a sample of 'blank' areas where no archaeology was suspected but could possibly have been present having alluded previous survey techniques.

4.14 The programme and the techniques of the detailed geophysical survey were discussed and agreed with the Archaeological Conservation Officer prior to their commencement.

4.15 An on site assessment of the data was undertaken in order to present the data during the course of the geophysical survey work.

4.16 Full liaison was maintained between the Stratascan and RPS Consultants and the Archaeological Conservation Officer during the course of the geophysical survey work. This enabled the potential of the survey to be maximised. The geophysical results are incorporated into the evaluation results.

4.17 English Heritage's *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1993) was adhered to.

4.18 **Stage IV - Trial Excavation Methodology** A series of 23 evaluation trenches were excavated within safe working areas of the site. The area of trenching was dictated to a large extent by the results of stages I to III.

4.19 Those areas which produced positive results were targeted by trenching. A number of trenches were placed in areas of the site which were 'blank' in order to confirm the earlier results. Trenches were placed in Geophysical Magnetometer Survey Areas: Area 1 (where probable enclosures were identified), Area 3 (where a linear feature was noted), Area 4 (to test a blank area), Area 5 (to test a series of anomalies and blank areas), Area 7 (a linear feature and blank area), Area 8 (linear features) and Area 12 (linear features).

4.20 The detailed trench layout was discussed and agreed with the Archaeological Conservation Officer prior to the commencement of Stage IV.

4.21 A contingency allowance was made for further trenching should this have been necessary. An additional 3 trenches were agreed with the Archaeological Conservation Officer in Area 1 of the site where significant archaeology was encountered.

4.22 Specific methodology was as follows:-

4.23 Trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator utilising toothless bucket. The machining was directed under archaeological supervision.

4.24 Topsoil/ploughsoil was removed to the level of the natural subsoil or the surface of the uppermost significant archaeological layer, whichever was exposed first.

4.25 The spoil was scanned for artefacts.

4.26 All trenches were hand cleaned prior to pre-excavation photography and the compilation of pre-excavation plans where appropriate.

4.27 A sample of the archaeological features will be excavated. The percentage of excavation did not exceed the amount necessary to in order to date and characterise the archaeological feature or deposit. The integrity of important archaeological remains was not compromised by the evaluation stage in view that protection of the archaeology or larger scale excavation may be possible requirements of mitigation procedures.

4.28 The evaluation trenching was in line with the standards detailed in the Bedfordshire County council *Procedures Manual*. All finds and other relevant material were retained for post excavation analysis.

4.29 Soil samples were taken for environmental analysis as appropriate.

4.30 All trenches were surveyed accurately prior to the commencement of work.

4.31 The trenches were only backfilled after their inspection by the Archaeological Conservation Officer (with the exception of Trench 8/1 where rapid backfilling for the benefit of the farmer's schedule was necessary. In this case the Archaeological Conservation Officer was informed of all findings prior to his agreement to backfill the trench).

5 Air Photograph Plotting Results

5.1 Searches were made for the following national grid squares: TL 0343; 0344; 0443; 0444; 0445; 0446; 0543; 0544; 0545 and 9546 from the following aerial photographic sources:

- Vertical aerial photographs held by the Bedfordshire County Sites and Monuments Record; and
- Oblique aerial photographs held in the Red Box Collections of the National Library of Air Photographs held at the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon.

5.2 The search through the oblique aerial photographs of the Red Box Collections of the National Library of Air Photographs held at Swindon proved to be unsuccessful. No photographs were available for the search area defined above.

5.3 The search of the Bedfordshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) aerial photographic collections was more successful. Copies of aerial photographic transcriptions for several SMR entries were obtained. These plots have been in turn transcribed onto a 1:2,000 scale plan (see figure RPSC 36) with the relevant SMR entry numbers shown.

5.4 SMR number 3918 has been designated by the Bedfordshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record as a general entry number for all ridge and furrow in the parish of Elstow. The various areas of ridge and furrow which have been plotted from aerial photographs are shown on figure RPSC 36.

5.5 The ridge and furrow at national grid reference 042 540 was recorded during a site visit in 1976 by a local archaeologist as having been destroyed by ploughing. Two further areas of ridge and furrow were also the subject of a site visit in 1976. The north east south west orientated ridge and furrow at grid reference TL 050 468 was shown to respect the line of a former field boundary to the north west. The area of ridge and furrow at grid reference TL 046 469 was also recorded as being under the plough at that time.

5.6 The area of ridge and furrow at national grid reference TL 049 462 is shown on figure RPSC 36 as being located within the boundary of the proposed development area.

5.7 The SMR number 1361 (located at national grid reference TL 049 462) may be interpreted as a potential ring ditch of possible prehistoric origin. However, it is equally likely to be of more recent origin such as possibly representing the ploughed out remains of a windmill mound, for example. This site is located within the boundary of the proposed development site (see figure RPSC 36).

5.8 The SMR number 15792 (see figure RPSC 36) comprises a "Y" shaped cropmark feature and two linear cropmark features. The latter may represent the remains of possible field boundaries.

5.9 The SMR number 2421 (see figure RPSC 36) would appear to represent the cropmark remains of two former field boundaries of uncertain date. Within one of the enclosed areas are two circular shaped features which although appear to be contained within and to respect the boundaries of the field to the left, could equally represent much earlier remains such as those of ring ditches, for example (which may be prehistoric in origin).

5.10 The general point should be made that aerial photographic interpretation without the hindsight and benefits of archaeological exploration is always problematical. However, one may make general interpretative comments and observations (which may sometimes be somewhat tentative) regarding the possible date and potential function of archaeological sites which are discovered from these sources based upon previous knowledge and experience, such as the ridge and furrow features, for example. It is possible to interpret these features as being either of medieval or post medieval in origin by virtue of their form and as a relatively common feature within the historic landscape.

5.11 The cropmark complex SMR 1625 located to the north west of Peartree Farm was the subject of an archaeological excavation by the Bedfordshire County Council Archaeology Unit between October and December 1993. This programme took place in advance of the construction of the A421 Bedford Southern By-pass. These excavations uncovered evidence for multi-period activity on the site. An evenly distributed scatter of tree throw holes across the site with associated charcoal deposits in the fills of some of these holes indicated an initial phase of prehistoric tree clearance by fire. Small quantities of prehistoric pottery including neolithic were recovered. By the iron age, the cleared landscape was divided into fields with a single field from this period traversing the site. The main settlement activity on the site began in the first century AD with the establishment of a small farmstead with a ditched drove road to the east. The farmstead consisted of a variety of settlement features including gullies, pits, postholes, enclosures and evidence for a second drove road. The farmstead was occupied until the fourth century AD. Small amounts of abraded Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from the upper fills of the Roman enclosure ditches. The site remained unoccupied until the medieval period when this area formed part of the common lands of the parish of Elstow.

5.12 The cropmark complex SMR 1624 located to the north of Peartree Farm underwent a similar programme of archaeological excavation by the Bedfordshire County Council Archaeology Unit in 1976 in advance of the construction of the Bedford Orbital Sewer. The earliest occupation on this site was dated to the late iron age and comprised an enclosure ditches, ring ditches, pits and a series of linear gullies. Activity on the site continued into the Roman

period with re-use of the earlier iron age features and the addition of a single field boundary ditch, a second curing ditch and a linear gully. Apart from a single Anglo-Saxon sunken pit dwelling, the site remained unoccupied until the 11th-12th centuries. This phase of activity consisted of parallel ditches and pits showed evidence for light industrial usage or stock farming activity. These in turn succeeded by a series of close boundary ditches which went out of use by the end of the 12th century. A single beam slot outside of one of the close boundaries suggested a contemporary barn structure.

Aerial Photographic Sources Consulted

Bedfordshire County Sites & Monuments Record

SMR No: 1361:

Hunting 68:9/7408-10

RAF: UK 1562/3130-1

SMR No. 3918:

RAF: UK 1562/3125-31; 3201-4

RAF: UK 2097/3303

RAF: 58/1674: F21/0009-12

Hunting 74: 8/2609-10

Hunting76: 12/1031-2

SMR No. 1624:

RAF: UK 1562/3128-30

RAF: 58/1074: F2110010-12

Hunting 74: 8/2609-10

Hunting 76: 12/1031-3

Cambridge YT 30-31

SMR No. 1625:

Hunting 74: 8/2609-11

Cambridge YT 32, 34

Cambridge BQJ 84

SMR No. 2421:

RAF: JA 14-16

Cambridge CJR 57

Cambridge BJF 54

SMR No. 15792:

Airship Slide 17 (SRC) 6.7.90

National Monuments Record Centre, National Library of Air Photographs, Oblique Photographs from the Red Box Collections

NMR 4984/15, TL 046 467, July 1990

NMR 4965/35, TL 047 466, July 1990

NMR 4965/34, TL 047 467, July 1990

NMR 4519/18, TL 061 463, September 1989

NMR 4456/84, TL 059 458, June 1989

NMR 4984/13, TL 058 458, July 1990

NMR 4984/14, TL 058 458, July 1990

NMR 4457/02, TL 065 462, June 1989

NMR 4457/18, TL 047 467, June 1989

NMR 4457/14, TL 046 468, June 1989

6 Fieldwalking Results

Introduction

6.1 A total of 23 arable fields to the north and south of Elstow Storage Depot, and on land to the east of the depot and the A6 road (see RPSC 20) were fieldwalked in November-December 1998.

6.2 Grids based on 20 metre squares were established for each field using a suitable straight field boundary (where possible) as a baseline. A site grid was created on the ground by means of triangulation of points from the baseline and placement of ranging rods and canes as sight lines.

6.3 All baseline measurement details were recorded on a 1:10,000 site masterplan and on a pro forma fieldwalking record sheet for each field.

6.4 All artefacts of pre-20th century date were systematically collected from the surface of the ploughed fields by a team of 4 archaeologists walking 20 metres apart. The finds were bagged and labelled according to individual 20 metre grid squares.

6.5 In addition, a full record of each fieldwalked line (labelled as a letter) was recorded on pro forma fieldwalking sheets. All finds, including modern debris which was not retained, was recorded by 20 metres grid square (eg line A, 0-20 metres).

6.6 Condition of the soil and weather conditions which might affect visibility of finds were also noted on the record sheets.

6.7 All fields within the proposal area which were in a suitable condition at the time were fieldwalked. The pottery and flintwork was submitted to Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service for analysis and cataloguing. Roman tile was catalogued by N Hall of RPS Consultants.

Results

6.8 Fields 1 and 8 (see RPSC 20 and 21) were located to the east of the A6 road (Wilstead Road). The earliest material from the fields was a low density scatter of worked flint flakes with some retouched pieces (see RPSC 20).

6.9 Four sherds of grog tempered late iron age/Romano-British pottery were recovered from a 120 by 60 metre area on the western side of Field 1. The scatter is low density and is probably derived from the deposition of rubbish on fields during manuring.

6.10 A similar derivation probably accounts for two sherds of Roman pottery and a thin scatter of Roman tile (mainly flat tile of pilae or lydion-type) within Fields 1 and 8. The tile finds may suggest the presence of a villa or Roman farm in the wider area, although not in the area walked.

6.11 A single possible Saxo-Norman sherd was recovered from Field 8 but the absence of material of a similar date in the surrounding squares probably indicates that this find is derived from manuring.

6.12 Medieval pottery was scattered thinly over Fields 1 and 8 with no clear focus. This material is also interpreted as probable manuring debris of the medieval period. A similar pattern is seen in the post-medieval pot and tile scatters. A concentration of dumped modern material including concrete and plastic debris was found adjacent to the A6 road within Field 1.

6.13 Field 2 (see RPSC 20 and 22) was located to the east of the A6 road. Worked flint within the field was sparse and is indicative of "background noise" probably from prehistoric site further afield. A single sherd of late iron age/early Roman pottery was recovered from the centre of the field which together with a low density scatter of Roman pottery and tile, probably derives from manuring.

6.14 A single possible early to middle Saxon sandy sherd was recovered from the southern side of Field 2. The identification of early-mid-Saxon material is significant, but no other sherds were recovered, and it is likely that contemporary manuring away from a settlement is represented. There is a sparse scatter of medieval pottery across the entire field, probably similarly derived. However, a slight concentration of material is noted in the north eastern part of the field (see RPSC 22) and this may indicate the presence of buried archaeology.

6.15 Post-medieval finds were scattered evenly across the field, in a typical manuring pattern. Modern debris including concrete, bricks and plastic was found in high density at the eastern end of Field 2.

6.16 Fields 3-6 (see RPSC 20 and 23). No significant finds were found within these field areas on the east side of the A6 road. A thin scatter of post-medieval peg tile is interpreted as manuring debris. The absence of earlier pottery may suggest that these fields were not subject to arable cultivation prior to the post-medieval period.

6.17 Field 7 (see RPSC 20 and 24) was located to the east of the A6. Finds were scarce within the field but included 2 pieces of prehistoric worked flint, three fragments of Roman brick, a medieval sherd and several post-medieval sherds. The material is indicative of manuring at these periods.

6.18 Fields 9 and 11 (see RPSC 20 and 25) were located to the east of the A6 road. Very low densities of prehistoric flint, Roman pottery and tile, medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the fields. The material is almost certainly derived from manuring.

6.19 Field 10 (see RPSC 20 and 26) was located to the north east of Field 9. A single flint flake, a single medieval sherd and a thin scatter of post-medieval pottery and tile were recovered. There are therefore no indications of archaeological activities other than manuring within the field. A dense scatter of modern brick and tile were recorded in the north west corner of Field 10. It is probable that the material is derived from demolition of a roadside building here.

6.20 Fields 12, 13, 14 and 15 (see RPSC 20 and 27) were located to the south east of the storage depot and to the immediate west of the A6 road. It should be noted that a root crop had begun to grow within Field 15 and visibility was reduced by up to 50% in places. No significant material was recovered from Field 12. The earliest material was recovered from Fields 13 and 15 and consisted of a thin scatter of worked flint of probable late neolithic or bronze age date. A slight concentration of 5 pieces of worked flint was recorded on the higher ground towards the north west area of the field and may indicate a higher degree of activity in the landscape on this relatively higher ground.

6.21 A single sherd of late iron age/transitional Romano-British date was recovered from Field 14 and another from Field 15. Very low densities of Romano-British pottery and tile were recovered from the three fields but all can be interpreted as manuring debris. Medieval pottery was also sparse but was slightly more dense within Field 13. The medieval material is probably derived from manuring. Post-medieval pot and tile were present in densities suggestive of contemporary manuring within all of the fields.

6.22 Fields 16 and 17 (see RPSC 20 and 28) are located at the south eastern extent of the proposal area. Prehistoric flintwork was sparse within the fields, although a relative concentration was recorded on the north west side of Field 17. The finds are probably indicative of off-site "background noise".

6.23 Two sherds of late iron age transitional pottery were also recovered from Field 17. In addition, five Romano-British sherds were collected. Three Roman tile fragments were recovered from Field 16. These finds are probably not sufficient to suggest settlement activity within the fields, however, and are likely to result from manuring. Medieval pottery was absent from Field 16 and was very scarce within Field 17. Peg tiles and post-medieval pottery were also distributed sparsely, in keeping with an interpretation of it as manuring debris.

6.24 Field 18 (see RPSC 20 and 29) is located to the south of Elstow Storage Depot. A total of 7 pieces of worked flint were recovered. The majority of these were distributed thinly on the higher ground on the north east edge of the field and correspond with a similar relatively high concentration of flintwork within adjacent Field 15. The finds may indicate a higher degree of prehistoric activity on the higher ground, although the nature of this activity is not presently known.

6.25 Romano-British manuring is indicated by the presence of two sherds of pottery and three tile fragments . Medieval pottery was absent from the field whilst peg tiles and post-medieval pottery were in low density. Modern building debris from buildings associated with the World War II bomb filling factory were located on the western side of the field.

6.26 Field 19 (see RPSC 20 and 30) is located to the immediate south of the storage depot and is bounded on three sides by a tarmac track. A thin scatter of prehistoric flintwork was recovered from across the field and is indicative of "background noise". Romano-British manuring is indicated by two finds of Roman tile and two medieval sherds from the field. Post-medieval pottery and tile was found in low density whilst modern brick and slag was found in concentrations adjacent to the tarmac track. These scatters relate to former buildings of the World War II bomb filling factory site.

6.27 Field 20 (see RPSC 20 and 31) was located to the south of Field 19 and the storage depot. Once more a very thin scatter of prehistoric pottery was recorded with no significant densities. The scatter is typical of "background noise" from a possible settlement located elsewhere in the vicinity. A single sherd of late iron age transitional pottery was recovered towards the west end of the field. Romano-British finds from Field 20 were also extremely sparse with only a single sherd of late Roman pot found.

6.28 Two sherds of 10th-11th century late Saxon pottery (St Neots ware) were recovered from the southern central area of the field. The close association of the two sherds relative to the general absence of such material over most of the site was considered to be of potential significance.

6.29 Medieval pottery was sparsely distributed over much of the field but again perhaps significantly several sherds were found in the area of the late Saxon sherds. A further slightly higher density of sherds was collected in the south west corner of the field.

6.30 No significant densities of post-medieval pottery or peg tile were found, and what was is indicative of manuring, probably derived from Little Thickthorn Farm.

6.31 Field 21 (see RPSC 20 and 32) was located to the south west of the depot and to the immediate north of Little Thickthorn Farm. A thin scatter of prehistoric flintwork was identified in the centre of the field but is likely to represent "off site" activity.

6.32 Romano-British finds were found in slightly higher density than most of the fields with a scatter of both tile and pottery in the centre of the field to the north of Little Thickthorn Farm. The scatter is, however, not dense and is unlikely to indicate the existence of a settlement site here.

6.33 Medieval pottery within the field is sparse with no concentrations which might suggest deposition processes other than by manuring. Thin spreads of peg tile and post-medieval pot indicative of manuring were also recovered from the field.

6.34 Field 22 (see RPSC 20 and 33) was located to the east of the A6. Very little material was recovered from the field, with only two flint flakes and two post-medieval pot sherds. No Roman or medieval pottery was recovered.

6.35 Field 23 (see RPSC 20 and 34) was the only field located to the north of the depot. There were no significant densities of finds other than modern brick and tile associated with World War II buildings of the bomb filling factory. Post-medieval pottery within the field is indicative of use for the field as arable at that time.

Discussion

6.36 The flintwork has been examined by Holly Duncan at Bedfordshire County Council Archaeology Service. A proportion of the flintwork collected is likely to be derived from frost spalls and plough damage but 35 fragments are deliberately produced. These are largely undiagnostic and contains few tools but a tendency towards thick butted flakes in the assemblage is typical of late neolithic and bronze age material (Holly Duncan pers comms). The flintwork scatter may be interpreted as representative of low levels of activity in the landscape away from specific settlement sites.

6.37 Neolithic and bronze age pottery was absent from the finds assemblage, although this may be due to the poor survival of hand made vessels in the ploughsoil.

6.38 Late iron age pottery was found in very low density from Fields 1, 2, 14, 15, 17 and 20. The material did appear to represent settlement sites within the fieldwalked areas and is typical of manuring. However, detailed geophysical survey and trial trenching in Field 15 (Area 1) demonstrated the existence of a late iron age/early Roman settlement enclosure. This is partially explained by the relatively low density of finds at this site combined with poor visibility of the field surface during the fieldwork. The identification of late iron age arable fields elsewhere is significant and indicates the existence of settlement in the near vicinity.

6.39 Romano-British manuring was demonstrated by low densities of material within most of the fields. None of the Roman finds were in high enough density to suggest the existence of settlement sites within the fieldwalked areas. The Roman ceramics demonstrate use of the fields as arable. Relatively higher densities of Roman finds in Field 17 and Field 21 have no correlation with the detailed geophysical survey results.

6.40 The Roman tile assemblage consisted of 57 fragments of tile and brick, with tegula and brick in similar proportions. A single curved imbrex tile was found whilst box flue fragments were absent. This tile material is likely to have been derived from a Roman villa/farmstead which would have been located in the near vicinity. It is possible that a Roman site to the north east of the depot, outside of the proposal area (RPS 56 on plan RPSC 1) was the home farm from which the finds were derived.

6.41 Early/mid-Saxon pottery is almost entirely absent from fieldwalking assemblages. However, a single possible sherd of such pottery was recovered from Field 8. No clear densities of anomalies were identified by the geophysical survey which might relate to the find.

6.42 Medieval pottery (75 sherds) of 12th to 15th/16th century was recovered in low density from most of the arable fields. This material is indicative of manuring. Slightly higher densities of medieval sherds were found in Field 2 with similar material, but less dense, found adjacent to the southern edge of Field 20. Two sherds of late Saxon pot were also found in the latter area.

6.43 A large amount of peg tile was recovered most of which is likely to be of post-medieval date, although a small proportion, may be of medieval date. The post-medieval pottery from the site (174 sherds) spans the mid-16th to 19th century. No clear concentrations of pottery which might indicate settlements of this date were identified and the material is interpreted as evidence of manuring of arable land.

6.44 A concentration of modern brick was identified in the western corner of Field 9. This brick correlates with a high density area of geophysical anomaly.

Conclusions

6.45 Most of the area produced finds indicative of arable cultivation over a considerable time certainly from the Roman period onwards. The exceptions are Fields 3-6, which produced no early material. Some very slight concentrations of prehistoric flintwork were noted amongst a generally sparse scatter. The influence of the WWII factory was evident in some areas of modern debris.

6.46 No unequivocal indications of archaeological sites were noted, although slightly higher concentrations of prehistoric flint were located in Fields 18 and 15. Two late Saxon sherds and a slight increase in the density of medieval pottery was found in Field 20. Field 21

produced an area with slightly more Roman material than elsewhere, although this is not reflected in the geophysics results. Field 17 also produced relatively higher rates of Roman material.

7 Geophysical Survey Results

7.1 This work was staged in accordance with the Bedfordshire County Council's Archaeological Conservation Officer's recommendations and as set out in RPS Consultants fieldwork specification (Appendix 7). The work was carried out by Stratascan on behalf of RPS Consultants. The full results of the initial rapid scan magnetic susceptibility survey and subsequent detailed magnetometer survey of areas highlighted by the initial survey are included as Appendices 1 and 2.

7.2 To summarise the initial geophysical survey demonstrated high readings in areas around the depot site. These included an area in fieldwalking Field 23 to the north east of the depot which was known as the 'burning field' (a known area of second world war waste dumping), the old railway line of the west side of the depot, and a railway siding which ran along the northern edge of Field 23, whilst areas of former buildings including structures fronting the existing lane between fieldwalking Fields 19 and 20 and along the west side of Field 18 are also highlighted.

7.3 An area of higher readings within a set-aside grassed field to the north of the depot (Area 12) was also considered likely to represent dumps of modern debris. Spreads of probable modern debris were also noted in several fields to the east of the A6 road. However some areas of disturbance were considered to have potential as possible archaeological sites or features. These areas were subject to detailed magnetometer survey and included Areas 1 and 11, on a ridge of higher ground to the south east of the depot (fieldwalking Field 15), Areas 2A and 2B (Field 11), Areas 3A, 3B and 7 (Field 2) Area 4 (Fields 16 and 17) Area 5 (Field 20) Area 8 (Field 1), Area 9 (Field 7), Area 10 (Field 5) and Area 12 (see Appendix 2). Of these Area 1 proved to be the most interesting as probable enclosures were identified. Other anomalies across the survey areas included possible old field boundaries in Areas 3 and 7, occasional isolated possible pits or ponds in several areas, possibly modern material and a linear feature in Area 5 and similar possible rubble spreads and linear features in Area 12. Evidence of medieval and or post medieval ridge and furrow systems were noted in most areas. Modern drains, cables and rubble dumps were isolated as the cause of some high reading from the initial survey.

7.4 A series of topsoil samples were also taken from various survey areas and these were subjected to an analysis technique known as 'fractional conversion determination' by Dr J. Crowther of the University of Wales (see Appendix 8 for details of technique and results). This sampling enabled the identification of potential human occupation material within the topsoil horizons which may have been ploughed out of buried features or layers and which might, therefore indicate the presence of buried archaeology. The results demonstrated highest readings in geophysical survey Area 2A. However the detailed geophysical survey (see Appendix 2) did not produce any evidence of potential buried archaeology here and in conclusion it is possible that layers or shallow features of a site have been ploughed away in the field. The date of the such 'occupation' material is unknown and could well reflect modern burnt material which has been combined into the topsoil. However a second high reading within Area 1 of the geophysical survey was a reliable indication of actual buried archaeology, as was confirmed by trial trenching of the site. Other slightly lower readings across the proposal site were not considered to have such high potential.

8 Trial Excavation Results

8.1 The weather conditions throughout the evaluation were favourable and a high level of confidence is given for the results. The locations of the 23 evaluation trenches are shown on RPSC 3-9. Plan and section drawings of Trenches 1/1-1/4, 1/6, 1/7, 3/1, 7/1, 8/1 and 12/1 are shown on RPSC 10-18. For the purposes of this report only those trenches with significant archaeology and a selection of trenches which were placed deliberately to clarify the nature and date of geophysical anomalies are illustrated. All Trench records are available with the site archive. Within the following text context numbers for fills and layers are given in rounded brackets and feature cut numbers are given in square brackets. The context numbers are prefixed with the area followed by the trench number within the given area. A full context summary table is provided as Appendix 1 with a summary finds table as Appendix 2.

Area 1

8.2 Trenches 1/1 – 1/3, 1/6 and 1/7 were located in and around the area of probable enclosures which were identified by geophysical survey. The enclosures are situated at between 40 and 41 metres above sea level, just off the crest of a hill and on its incline sloping down from the north west to the south east. Trenches 1/ 4 and 1/ 5 were located towards the bottom of this slope at around 36 metres above sea level.

8.3 Trench 1/1 (See RPSC 10, 16 and 17) was located in order to intersect a series of parallel features which were identified by the geophysical survey (see RPSC 3). These were considered likely to represent the north western side of an enclosure (Enclosure 2) and ditches of a possible flanking track or tracks. The trench was 40 metres in length by 1.5 metres in width and was orientated north west/ south east. An upper circa 0.3 metre ploughsoil level (1101) was removed initially by machine to expose the level of the natural which comprised of brownish orange silty clay with gravel patches. The latest features which cut the natural comprised of a series of four parallel north east/ south west orientated shallow linear features which were allocated group number [1102]. The features were up to six metres in width with a depth of circa 0.12 metres and are interpreted as furrows associated with a medieval to post medieval ridge and furrow field system. Finds from the fills (1103) included post medieval pottery and tile. Furrow group [1102] was removed by machine to reveal a large number of archaeological features which truncated the natural.

8.4 Two major north east/south west orientated intercutting linear features [1105] and [1108] were identified towards the south eastern end of Trench 1/1. The earlier of the features [1105] was over 1.5 metres in length with a width of 2.7 metres. The feature was U-shaped in profile with a full depth of 0.62 metres. Primary silty clay fill (1107) produced a small assemblage of grog tempered pottery of late iron age to early Roman date (LIA/ERo). Feature [1105] is interpreted as a wide ditch of this date and corresponds well with the north western linear side of sub rectangular geophysical anomaly which has been interpreted as 'Enclosure 2' (see RPSC 3). The upper fill (1106) was partially truncated by feature [1108] which was over 1.5 metres in length with a width of 2.75 metres. The cut was U-shaped in profile to a depth of 0.74 metres. Primary silty clay fill (1111) produced 9 sherds of shell tempered pottery including sherds of a jar form dating to the late 1st century AD (Slowikowski A. see Appendix 5a). Secondary and tertiary fills (1110) and (1109) produced 21 sherds including early Roman products. Feature [1108] is interpreted as a wide ditch of probable early Roman date. The ditch corresponds well with a linear feature on the geophysical survey and may have functioned as a ditch defining one side of a track or droveway.

8.5 To the south east of ditch [1105] and therefore potentially within 'Enclosure 2', two sub oval features [1143] and [1145] were identified. Both features had been heavily truncated by a furrow and were consequently shallow. A single grog tempered LIA/ERo sherd was found within the silty clay fill of feature [1143].

8.6 To the immediate north west of ditch [1108] a complex series of features were identified. A late element in this sequence was a small sub oval pit [1149] with a depth of 0.22 metres. Finds from silty clay fill (1150) included an oxidised sherd of early Roman date. Pit [1149] truncated a curvilinear gully feature [1112] with a 2.8 metre arm orientated north west/ south east and with arms at right angles to this at either end (orientated north east/ south west). The gully was c.0.4 metres in width and was V-shaped in profile to a depth of 0.22 metres. Fill (1113) produced three shell tempered sherds of LIA/ERo date. Gully [1112] may possibly have defined the area of a small rectangular structure, possibly as an eaves drip gully. Gully [1112] was partially concealed by spread (1163) which additionally concealed a small sub oval (partially exposed) pit [1157]. Pit [1157] was 0.2 metres in depth and contained several burnt stones, possibly derived from hearth clearance. In addition two grog tempered sherds from the fill may date the feature to the LIA/ERo period.

8.7 Pit [1149] demonstrated uncertain cutting relationships with small pits [1151] and [1159] on its north east side. Probable pit [1150] was unexcavated whilst pit [1151] was extremely shallow and produced no finds. Probable pit [1159] was cut by a further small pit [1153] on its eastern side which was in turn cut by a probable pit [1153]. Pit [1153] was 1.3 metres in width and over 0.4 metres in length whilst [1155] was 0.92 metres in width by over 0.4 metres in length. Both pits were only c.0.22 metres in depth . Silty clay fill (1154) of pit [1153] contained single a sherd of LIA/ERo pottery. This part of the trench produced another small possible pit [1161](partially exposed) whose cutting relationships with pits [1153] and [1155] were

concealed by a silty clay spread. The feature was over 0.9 metres in length and over 0.4 metres in width with a depth of 0.18 metres. Silty clay fill (1162) produced no finds. A further shallow undated pit [1114], with a length of 1.28 metres and a width of over 0.24 metres, was excavated to the south east of pit [1149].

8.8 To the north west of this area of dense intercutting features a linear feature [1116] orientated north east/ south west with a length of over 1.6 metres, and a width of 1.33 metres was identified. The feature was cut directly into the natural and was V-shaped in profile to a depth of 0.44 metres. Silty clay fill (1117) contained several sherds of shell and grog tempered pottery of LIA/ERo date. The feature is interpreted as a ditch and corresponds well with a linear feature on the geophysical survey which may define one side of a track. If so ditches [1108] and [1116] within Trench 1/1 may be contemporary as the flanking ditches of the postulated track.

8.9 Ditch [1116] was cut by a later pit [1147] with a length of 1.2 metres and a width of over 0.8 metres. The cut was U-shaped in profile with a depth of 0.34 metres. Silty clay fill (1148) produced a single shell tempered sherd of LIA/ERo date.

8.10 A further north east/ south west orientated linear feature [1120], to the north west of ditch [1116], was over 1.5 metres in length with a width of 2.2 metres. The cut was U-shaped on profile with a depth of 0.62 metres. The upper silty clay fill (1121) produced several sherds of shell and grog tempered pottery of LIA/ERo date. Feature [1120] is interpreted as a ditch and appears to correspond with a well defined linear feature on the geophysical survey plot. Ditch [1120] cut a further possible linear feature [1122] on its north east side. This ditch was c.1.2 metres in width with a U-shaped profile to a depth of 0.23 . LIA/ERo pottery was recovered from silty clay fill (1123). Feature [1222] was clipped by a sub oval pit feature [1132]. The cut was 2.4 metres in length by over 1.1 metres in width and was once again relatively shallow at 0.28 metres. It was notable that a number of burnt stones were pushed into the natural clay at the base of the cut. These may have been dumped from hearth clearance or may alternatively been intended to function as a hardstanding within the pit. Secondary fill (1133) produced 17 sherds of LIA/ERo pottery. Pit [1132] was truncated by a small oval pit [1130] on its west side and appeared to truncate partially exposed pit [1126] on its south west side. The fills of both pits produced small quantities of LIA/ERo pottery. These pits were located adjacent to pit [1128] which was also only partially exposed for a length of 1.9 metres and a width of over 0.26 metres within the trench. This pit was 0.46 metres in depth and its fill produced a single grog tempered sherd of LIA/ERo date.

8.11 Features were in lower density at the north western end of the trench. The latest element in the sequence here comprised a linear feature [1124] which was over 1.5 metres in length, orientated north east/ south west, and was 0.96 metres in width. The cut was only 0.15 metres in depth and contained a silty clay fill with a low density of LIA/ERo pottery. This shallow ditch is external to Enclosure 2 and may have functioned as a plot or field division of the associated enclosure. Ditch [1124] truncated a further linear ditch feature [1136] which was traced for a length of eight metres within the trench on an north north west/ south south east orientation. The feature was excavated in two segments ([1136]a and [1136]b)and was approximately one metre in width and up to 0.27 metres in depth. The silty clay fills of ditch [1137] produced 18 sherds of LIA/ERo pottery. The assemblage includes a lid seated jar form which may be a product of the Stagsden kilns where such forms are dated to around the time of the Roman conquest (Slowikowski A, see Appendix 5a). The ditch may represent an earlier phase of plot division associated with the enclosure. Ditch [1137] appeared to truncate a small sub oval pit [1139] on eastern side. No pottery was recovered from fill (1140). No further features were noted within the trench.

8.12 Trench 1 /2 (see RPSC 3 and 11) was located within the area of the larger rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 1) which was identified by the geophysical survey. The trench was 15 metres in length by five metres in width and was orientated north west/ south east. Trench 1/ 2 was placed in order to test the interior of the enclosure for archaeological features which might allude to the date and types of activities which occurred within it. An upper 0.3 metre depth of ploughsoil was removed by machine to expose the level of the natural clay. The trench contained a number of archaeological features, the majority of which were intercutting at the north west end of the trench.

8.13 The latest feature in this sequence was a rounded cut [1206] with a width of 0.47 metres and a length of over 0.24 metres. The sides were steep to a concave bottom at a depth of 0.3 metres. The silty clay fill (1207) produced no dateable finds. Feature [1206] is interpreted as a possible post hole or small pit and was cut into an earlier linear feature [1208]. Ditch [1208] was a metre in width and was traced for a length of 7.8 metres orientated north west/ south east within the trench. The ditch was 0.26 metres in depth and its silty clay fill (1209) produced four sherds of LIA/ERo pottery which provide an indication of its date. The ditch may have formed an internal boundary or delimited a plot within the enclosure. Alternatively it may pre date or post date the enclosure. Ditch [1208] was cut into two earlier pits, [1203] and [1210]. Pit [1210] was over 2.5 metres in length by over 1.3 metres in width, and was therefore relatively large in comparison with many of the pits on this site. The pit was up to 0.44 metres in depth. Fill (1211) produced 27 sherds of pottery, including 2nd century central Gaulish Samian Ware and other early Roman wares which date its silting or backfilling. Cattle bone was also recovered from the pit's fills. Pit [1210] was cut by a later small sub circular pit [1223] with a diameter of c.0.87 metres. The pit was 0.42 metres in depth. No finds were recovered from fill (1224). This sequence of intercutting features is at odds with the relatively

Further root holes in addition to 'mole drain' lines were recorded. No significant archaeology was present within Trench 1/ 5.

8.22 Trenches 1/6 and 1/7 were additional trenches to the original trenching scheme and were requested by the County Archaeological Officer in order to test whether settlement activity which had been identified within Trench 1/1 in areas outside of Enclosures 1 and 2 was more widespread.

8.23 Trench 1/6 (see RPSC 2, 14 and 16) was located orientated north east/ south west to the north west of, and parallel to Enclosure 2. The trench was 30 metres in length and 1.5 metres in width. Removal of the ploughsoil level exposed several features cut into the natural. These included a furrow cut [1602] orientated north east/ south west at the north east end of the trench. Feature [1604] was partially exposed at the opposite end of the trench. The feature was over 1.05 metres by over 0.7 metres in extent and was a maximum of 0.2 metres in depth. No finds were recovered from fill (1605). Two similar intercutting oval features [1606] and [1608] with a combined length of 2.2 metres and a width of c.1 metre, were excavated to the north east. The features were c. 0.15 metres in depth and produced no finds. Oval feature [1610], further to the north east was 0.98 metres in length by 0.65 metres in width with a depth of 0.05 metres. None of these features are entirely convincing as pits given their shallowness and lack of finds. It is possible that they represent natural disturbances such as tree holes.

8.24 A curvilinear feature [1612] with a terminal within the trench was excavated in the central area of the trench. The cut was over 1.18 metres in length with a width of 0.46 metres and demonstrated a V-shaped profile to a depth of 0.3 metres. Again no finds were recovered. Feature [1612] is interpreted as an undated curving possible drainage gully. A sub circular feature [1614] with a diameter of c.0.4 metres was identified three metres to the north east of the gully The cut was 0.11 metres in depth and is interpreted a possible, although rather unconvincing post hole. A probable sub oval pit [1616] was also excavated in this area of the trench. The cut was 1.5 metres in width by over 0.7 metres in length and was concave in profile to a depth of 0.2 metres. Silty clay fill (1617) produced no finds and pit [1616] is consequently undated. A linear feature [1618] orientated east/ west was the final feature to be excavated within the trench. The probable ditch was over 1.8 metres in length with a width of 1.24 metres and a shallow depth of 0.2 metres. Again no finds were recovered from the silty clay fill. In sum a number of undated features were located within Trench 1/ 6 which indicate activity but probably not settlement in this area.

8.25 Trench 1/7 (see RPSC 2, 14 and 16) was located to the south east of Enclosure 1 and was 1.5 metres in width and 30 metres in length orientated north east/ south west. Removal of the 0.3 metre thick ploughsoil exposed the level of the natural. A single feature [1702] was noted within the trench. The cut was rounded in plan with a length of 1.1 metres and a width of over 0.6 metres. The cut was 0.19 metres in depth. Fill (1703) produced a single LIA/ERo grog tempered pot sherd which may date the this probable pit feature.

Area 3

8.26 Trench 3/1 (see RPSC 2, 4 and 17) was located within Area 3 to the east of the A6 and was designed to intercept a linear feature which had been noted by the geophysical survey. The trench was 40 metres in length, orientated north east/ south west and was 1.5 metres in width. A 0.25 metre thick ploughsoil layer was removed initially to expose a 0.1 metre thick disturbed silty clay level (3102). Layer (3102) contained modern brick fragments and was removed by machine to expose the mid orangish brown clay natural (3103). A linear feature [3104], orientated north west/ south east was excavated towards the north east end of the trench. The feature was over 1.5 metres in length and 1.25 metres in width with a depth of 0.3 metres. Cut [1304] is interpreted as a shallow ditch which can be seen on the geophysical survey plot. The silty clay fill (1305) produced no finds. However the ditch is very similar in orientation and form to linear feature [7104] within Trench 7/1 from which post medieval pottery was found and is therefore probably also post medieval in date. No further features of note were identified within the trench although an irregular undated hollow [3108] which was interpreted as a tree throw hole, was also sampled.

8.27 Trench 3/2 (see RPSC 2, and 4) was also 40 metres in length and 1.5 metres in width (orientated north east/ south west) and was located within a relatively blank area of geophysical survey in order to test these results. A 0.3 metre depth of ploughsoil was removed to expose a 0.18 metre thick disturbed clayey silt horizon (3202). The layer is probably a modern subsoiled horizon and was removed by machine to expose the natural clay below. No significant archaeological features were noted cut into the natural.

Area 4

8.28 A single trench was located on the low lying ground of Area 4 (to the west of the A6, see RPSC 2 and 5). The trench was 30 metres in length by 1.5 metres in width and was orientated north east/ south west. A 0.3 metre thick ploughsoil layer was removed to expose the level of the natural clays and gravels. No archaeological features or deposits were noted within the trench. This finding confirms the geophysical results in this area which predicted low archaeological potential.

Area 5

8.29 A total of five archaeological trenches were placed in Area 5 in order to test both areas of geophysical anomalies and 'blank areas' for the presence of significant archaeology.

8.30 Trench 5/1 (see RPSC 2, 6 and 18) 40 metres in length by 1.5 metres in width and was orientated north west/ south east. The trench was designed to encounter a general area of disturbance on the geophysical survey plot. A 0.3 metre thick silty clay ploughsoil level was removed by machine to expose the level of the natural clay with gravel patches (5104) at the south east end of the trench. However the majority of the exposed trench surface consisted of disturbed ground levels. Layer (5102) was 23.8 metres in length by over 1.5 metres in width and was machine tested in order to ascertain its maximum depth of 0.8 metres in two sondages. The deposit consisted of a grey clay with gravel patches and contained modern brick fragments. Consultation with the present farmer revealed that the land here had been previously bulldozed in order to remove waterlogged soils within hollows in the field. The farmer had subsequently built the level up within these hollows with clay imported from local claypits in order to prevent further flooding. A thin layer of dark grey clayey silt (5108) was identified below the made ground levels within both machine sondages. The layer is interpreted as a remnant of the waterlogged deposits which were cleared from the site. The natural clay was identified below layer (5108).

8.31 A further area of disturbed soil (5103)/ (5105) was noted towards the south east end of the trench. The upper grey silty clay levels of the deposit were removed by machine to a depth of 0.3 metres and subsequently the deposit was hand tested to a further depth of 0.25 metres at which point natural clay was encountered. Layer (5103) produced modern pottery and brick and is interpreted as a further made ground deposit within a slight natural hollow. A 0.35 metre depth dip at the north western edge of the deposit [5106] was allocated a separate cut number but almost certainly relates to a rut which was associated with the deposition of the modern made ground. No further features were noted within the trench.

8.32 Trench 5/2 (see RPSC 5) was located to the south east of Trench 5/1and was 45 metres in length by 1.5 metres in width and was orientated north/south. The trench was positioned in order to intersect an area of probable modern disturbance and a linear feature at the southern end of the trench which was traced on the geophysics plot for a distance of 105 metres. The 0.3 metre thick topsoil was removed by machine to expose an 25 metre length of disturbance (5203) in the central and northern part of the trench. The clay deposit was tested by machine and was found to be over one metre in depth. Modern brick fragments were recovered from the deposit and it is interpreted as a modern dump of clay within a natural hollow in the field. This made ground is interpreted as part of the same land consolidation process as seen in Trench 5/1.

8.33 Made ground deposit (5203) was overlain by a much more silty deposit of clay on its southern edge (5202). The deposit extended for a length of 18 metres towards the southern end of the trench and was hand tested to reveal its full depth of 0.38 metres in the deepest part in the centre of the deposit. The deposit sloped up gently towards its edges. The natural orangish brown silty clay level (5204) was exposed below. Deposit (5202) contained modern pottery and tile appears to represent a deposit of modern silty clay possibly within a cut and appears to be the reason for the linear anomaly highlighted by the geophysical survey. The feature appears to demark the southern side of the most intense area of modern debris within the field and may therefore be associated. No further features were noted cut into the natural clay which was exposed at the southern end of the trench.

8.34 Trench 5/3 (see RPSC 5) was located towards the south eastern edge of Area 5 and was 40 metres in length by 1.5 metres in width and was orientated north east/ south west. The trench was placed in order to examine an anomaly on the geophysical survey. The 0.32 metre thick ploughsoil was removed to expose clean clay natural over most of the trench length. An area of disturbed soil (5304) with a length of 9.7 metres and a width of over 1.25 metres was noted towards the south west end of the trench. The silty clay fill produced 5 fragments of post medieval or modern peg tile. The feature is likely to be a further deliberately filled natural hollow within the field. The strong geophysical signal which was highlighted within this area of the trench by the geophysical survey is likely to be due to an iron object within this hollow. No further features were noted within the trench.

8.35 Trench 5/4 (see RPSC 5) was located in the south eastern corner of the field in order to test a blank area on the geophysical survey. Removal of the ploughsoil level exposed a 0.1 metre thick disturbed subsoil level (possibly caused by further modern land consolidation activities). The natural clay was exposed below. No archaeological features other than a 0.87 metre wide and 0.3 metre deep undated hollow were noted. The hollow may represent a tree bowl.

8.36 Trench 5/5 (see RPSC 5) was located to the west of Trench 5/4 also in a the relatively blank area on the geophysical survey. The trench was 31 metres in length by 1.5 metres and was orientated north west/ south east. However several shallow (c0.3 metres deep) linear features [5503], [5506] and [5508] orientated north east/ south west were noted within the trench immediately below the 0.3 metre deep ploughsoil and cut into the natural clay. These linear features were also traced by the geophysical survey as a series of parallel features and are likely to represent furrows. Probable furrow cut [5508] produced 4 sherds of modern pottery from its silty clay fill. A further 0.3 metre deep hollow [5510] produced no finds and is interpreted as a probable tree bowl.

Area 7

8.37 Area 7 was located within the same field as Area 3A to the east of the A6 road (RPSC 2) . Two trenches were placed within the area although the archaeological potential was considered to be limited.

8.38 Trench 7/1 (see RPSC 6 and 17) was 50 metres in length by 1.5 metres in width and was orientated north east/ south west. The trench was positioned in order to intersect a feint linear feature orientated north west/ south east. The 0.3 metre thick ploughsoil and a disturbed 0.1 metre thick subsoil level (7102) were removed by machine to expose the natural silty clay level (7103). Two features were noted towards the south western end of the trench cut into the natural. Linear feature [7104] was 1.42 metres in width and over 1.5 metres in width and was 0.18 metres in depth. Silty clay fill (7105) produced two sherds of post medieval pottery which date the feature. The linear is in the correct position within the trench to identified with the linear feature on the geophysical survey and is interpreted as a post medieval shallow ditch. Feature [7106], to the south west of the linear [7104] was 1.13 metres by over 0.92 metres in extent within a sub oval cut . The cut was only 0.12 metres in depth and produced no finds. Feature [7106] is likely to represent a natural feature such as a tree throw hole.

8.39 Trench 7/2 was located to the south of Trench 7/1 and was 40 metres in length, orientated north west/ south east, by 1.5 metres in width. The trench was positioned within a blank area on the geophyisical survey (excluding furrows of the a former furlong within the area). No features other than furrow cuts (group no. 7202) and a tree bowl [7207], were noted below the 0.3 metre thick ploughsoil level.

Area 8

8.40 A single trench was placed within Area 8 which was located on the eastern side of the A6 (see RPSC 2 and 19). Trench 8/1 was 30 metres in length, orientated north east/ south west and was1.5 metres in width. The area was considered to be relatively blank although a linear feature orientated north east/ south west on the geophysical plot was investigated by the trench.

8.41 A 0.32 metre thick ploughsoil level was removed by machine to expose the surface of the natural variable sandy silty clay with gravel natural. A linear feature [8102] orientated approximately north/ south was noted at the south west end of the trench. The feature was 0.8 metres in width with steeply sloping sides to a concave bottom. Clayey sandy silt fill (8103) produced no finds. Linear [8102] is interpreted as a drainage gully of uncertain date. The linear appears to be the same feature which was noted on the geophysical survey.

8.42 To the north west an irregular series of undulations or disturbances into the natural [8106] with a length of 2.6 metres and a width of over 0.7 metres, were excavated. These hollows demonstrated no evidence of cutting relationships within the sole homogenous sandy silty clay fill and the undulations are therefore considered to be representative of a single episode of disturbance. These undated disturbances are considered most likely to be of natural derivation. A similar feature [8108] with a length of 2.5 metres was excavated immediately to the north east. This hollow was only 0.2 metres in depth and again produced no finds. A circa 0.57 metre diameter sub circular feature [8110] in the central area of the trench was found to be only 0.12 metres in depth and it is once again considered unlikely that it represents an archaeological feature. No further features other than modern drains were noted within the trench. The lack of pottery from both the ploughsoil and probable natural features within the trench supports the notion that there is no significant archaeology in this area.

Area 12

8.43 Area 12 (see RPSC 2 and 8) was located within a rough grass set-aside field to the north east of the depot and to the west of the A6 road. A total of five trenches were placed within the area. These were located in order to test linear anomalies on the geophysical survey (Trenches 12/1-12/3) and also to test the validity of blank interpretations of the geophysical survey (Trenches 12/4 and 12/5).

8.44 Trench 12/1 (RPSC 19) was located near the south west boundary of the area and was 20 metres in length, orientated north west/ south east, by 1.5 metres in width. Removal of the upper 0.2 metre thick topsoil exposed a orangish brown silty clay horizon (12101) below. Several plough marks and ruts [12105] were noted cut into the surface of this deposit. In addition a linear feature [12102] orientated north east/ south west and with a width of 2 metres was excavated in the centre of the trench. The feature demonstrated gently sloped sides to a depth of 0.3 metres. Silty clay fill (12103) produced post medieval sherds of pottery and fragments of similarly dated tile. The feature was cut by a modern drain containing a terra cotta pipe, on the same line. The linear is clearly shown on the geophysical survey at right angles to a series of furrows of a furlong. It is probable that the feature represents a headland of this ridge and furrow system. The deposit (12101) into which the feature was cut was not as clean as the natural clay within the other trenches. As a result the deposit was machine tested and was found to be 0.4 metres in depth above clean natural gravel. The Archaeological Conservation Officer requested further machine testing of the deposit and a 5metre length at either end of trench was subsequently tested. The deposit was found to be of a consistent depth and produced no artefacts. It is possible that the layer is an accumulation of soil of unknown date within a natural hollow.

8.45 Trench 12/2 (RPSC 8) was 40 metres in length, orientated north west/ south east and was 1.5 metres in width. A 0.3 metre thick topsoil layer was removed by machine to expose the natural orangish brown silty clay (12205). This level was found to be 0.15 metres in depth and overlaid a further level of brownish orange clay natural (12206). A linear feature [12204] orientated north east/ south west was located towards the north western end of the trench. The feature was 3.9 metres in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.3 metre within a wide concave cut. Silty clay fill (12203) produced modern pot and post medieval tile. Linear [12204] was identified by the geophysical survey and is probably associated with the post medieval ridge and furrow system within the field. No further features other than modern drains were identified within the trench.

8.46 Trench 12/3 (RPSC 8) was 20 metres in length orientated north west/ south east and was 1.5 metres in width. A 0.3 metre thick topsoil level was removed at the north west end of the trench and here was directly above the clean natural clay. From the centre to the south east end of the trench a 0.6 metre thick dump of modern concrete and brick rubble was removed by machine to expose the underlying natural clay. A linear cut [12303], with a width of 0.7 metres, was noted below the rubble, in the centre of the trench, and was orientated north east/ south west. The feature was 0.45 metres in depth. Two terra cotta pipes were found at its base. The feature is interpreted as a modern drain. This linear was detected by the geophysical survey and was suggested as a possible headland associated with a series of furrows which are located at right angles to the feature (on its north western side). This interpretation is possibly correct as the possible headland in Trench 12/1 was recut by a modern drain and this may be the also be the case in Trench 12/3. No further features other than a modern drain were noted within the trench.

8.47 Trench 12/4 (RPSC 8) was 40 metres in length orientated north west/ south east and was 1.5 metres in width. The 0.3 metre thick ploughsoil was removed to expose the natural clay. A 0.27 diameter cut [12404] was investigated towards the south east end of the trench. The possible post hole feature was only 0.13 metres in depth and contained a dark grey silty clay fill. Although no finds were recovered the fill contained undecayed roots which may indicate a recent derivation. Several furrows on a north west/ south east orientation were also identified within the trench. The locations of these is consistent with furrows on the geophysical survey. No other features or finds were present within the trench.

8.48 Trench 12/5 (RPSC 8) was 40 metres in length orientated north east south west at the north west extent of Area 12. The 0.3 metre thick ploughsoil was removed to expose the natural clay. A series of five furrows were identified and excavated within the trench. These were of variable width, between four metres and 1.0 metre in width and were circa 0.3 metres in depth. Post medieval finds were recovered from the fills. No further features were noted within the trench.

9 The Finds

The Flintwork

9.1 The flintwork was examined and commented upon by Holly Duncan of Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service. A total of 35 fragments of largely undiagnostic worked flint with few tools were recovered from the fieldwalking (H. Duncan pers. comm.). There was a tendency towards thick butted flakes produced using a hard hammer. A likely late neolithic to bronze age date is probable for the assemblage taken as a whole.

9.2 A single thick butted flake was recovered from Trench 1/1 of the evaluation.

Pottery

9.3 Pottery from both the fieldwalking stage and the trial trenching stage was analysed by Anna Slowikowski of Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service in order that conformance with the county's fabric type series was maintained for the project (see Appendix 5c). A total of 10 sherds of late iron age/ transitional early Romano-British pottery was collected during the fieldwalking survey. Fabric included use of grog/shell, medium grog temper and coarse grog temper. Romano British pottery totalled 23 sherds of late 1st to 4th century date and included central Gaulish Samian (2nd century), fine white ware (2nd century), orange sandy ware (late 1st/ 2nd century), grey wares including a Nene Valley product (late 1st/ 2nd century), sandy black ware (2nd century) black micaceous ware (late 1st/ 2nd century) and Oxfordshire oxidised ware (3rd-4th century).

9.4 A single early to middle Saxon sherd of Saxon sandy type was collected as were two 10th to 11th century sherds of St Neots type ware. A total of 75 sherds of 12th to 16th century medieval sherds were recovered during the fieldwalking. These included developed St Neots type ware, sandy wares, Brill-Boarstall ware, Hedingham ware, Hertfordshire grey ware, Medieval flinty ware and buff ware (all 12th to 15th century), late transitional Brill, late medieval reduced and oxidised wares (14th to 16th century date).

9.5 A total of 175 post medieval sherds were collected during fieldwalking. These include early post medieval sherds of imported Raeren ware, Cistercian ware and Siegburg ware whilst later post medieval wares included glazed red earthenware, Black glazed earthenware, fine and coarse slipped earthenware, Blackware, Frechen ware, Midland purple, Staffs. Slipware, brown salt glazed stoneware, English stoneware, late Brill and Potterspury slipware.

9.6 Pottery from the evaluation trenches comprised 271 sherds (see Appendix 5a). The earliest pottery is residual and comprises two organic tempered sherds of possible early to mid iron age date from a 1st century A.D. ditch. The rest of the assemblage is of late iron age (55.72%), Roman (38.75%) and Post medieval (5.54%). In addition a single medieval sherd was found. All of the late iron age and Roman pottery was derived from the trenches within Area 1. Late iron age pottery has been divided into hand made traditions (coarse wares) and Belgic tradition wheel thrown vessels. The fabrics included grog tempered wares (the dominant ware), shelly wares (33.58 %), grog and sand, sand and organic tempered, buff shelly and sand tempered wares. The shelly wares may have been produced at kilns in north Bedfordshire. A single base from a jar may be derived from a kiln site at Stagsden whilst the derivation of several lid seated jars (used as cooking pots) is not known. Stagsden products date to around the time of the Roman conquest. Other forms include a vessel with a footring base. At this time jar forms dominated.

9.7 The stratified Roman period pottery was all of 1st to 2nd century date. It should be noted that much of the iron age type pottery was found within contexts which contained Romanised wares. This may be explained be a high degree of residuality and /or the continued use of late iron age traditions into the early Roman period. Roman pottery included Central Gaulish Samian ware, fine Verulamium white ware (both 2nd century), orange sandy ware, greyware, sandy blackware, black micaceous ware, shell tempered ware, Terra Nigra ware and harsh sandy ware. A base from a Nene Valley colour coat beaker of 3rd to 4th century date was recovered from the ploughsoil at the site.

9.8 The local greywares may have been produced by second century local kilns. The dominant shelly wares may have been produced at Harrold. Roman period forms at the site included bowls, beakers, roll rimmed storage jars and cooking pots as developed jars. No mortaria or amphora were recovered.

9.9 Post medieval pottery from the evaluation was recovered in very small amounts ,15 sherds (5.54% of the total) in Trenches 1/1, 1/ 4, 5/5, 7/1, 12/1, and 12/2.

Ceramic Building material

9.10 Roman period tile from the fieldwalking consisted of 57 fragments with tegula roofing tile and brick in similar proportions. A single curved imbrex tile was found whilst box flue was absent.

9.11 No Roman brick or tile was recovered from the site within Area 1. However a few clay 'slab' fragments were found. Slowikowski (Appendix 5a) suggests a possible function for these as hearth bakestones for baking flat bread, since the surfaces are often burnt.

9.12 A large amount of peg tile and brick of post medieval to modern date was collected during the fieldwalking survey. This material is not quantified for the purposes of this report but is available with the site archive.

9.13 A total of 21 fragments of post medieval peg tile was collected during the course of the evaluation. The material was recovered from the trenches in Area 1 (3 frags.) Area 5 (6 frags.) Area 7 (2 frags.) and Area 12 (8 frags.).

9.14 Miscellaneous finds included a possible quern fragment from Trench 1/1, 2 iron nails of probable Roman date from Area 1, a fragment of slate, an unidentified iron object and a lead alloy cast possible cutlery handle from Trench 7/1, a glass bottle stopper of post medieval date from Trench 12/1 and a fragment of mortar from Trench 12/5.

11 Acknowledgements

11.1 RPS Consultants wish to thank the JJ Gallagher and National Power for their assistance during the course of the evaluation. Thanks are also due to both the tenant farmers and landowners who agreed to the various stages of survey on their farmland. We would also like to thank the finds specialists, Holly Duncan and Anna Slowikowski from Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service and the staff of Stratascan for their geophysical surveys.

Appendices

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10 Discussion and Conclusions

10.1 The staged approach to the evaluation of land around Elstow Storage Depot has produced the following conclusions.

10.2 A single potential archaeological site in the form of a circular feature with a 20 metre diameter was identified by study of aerial photographs. The feature was however not detected by rapid scan geophysical survey or manifested by an artefact scatter.

10.3 The fieldwalking survey produced a very low density scatter of flintwork across the surveyed areas which is typical of late neolithic and bronze age material (Holly Duncan pers. comm.). This activity represents activity in the landscape, perhaps in the form of hunting and gathering but is not indicative of the location of specific sites. No pottery pre-dating the late iron age period was recovered and this is a further indication that pre late iron age prehistoric settlement was probably absent within the surveyed areas of the proposal area. Late iron age and/or Romano-British finds collected from most of the fields are likely to represent finds scattered with manure on contemporary arable fields. These ceramics therefore indicate that the land was open farmland by the late iron age/ Roman period and alludes to the presence of local settlement farms. None of the scatters from the fieldwalk were in sufficient concentrations to indicate the location of such sites (although it was subsequently found that a low density of late iron age pot in Field 18 was associated with a settlement site in geophysical survey Area 1). Roman tile including a curved roof tile may suggest the existence of a Roman building in the general area. Since no concentrations of building material were found during the fieldwalk it is proposed that such a building/s is beyond the boundary of the proposal area. A single sherd of possible mid-Saxon pottery was found within fieldwalking Field 8 and is likely to derive from manuring. Medieval pottery and post medieval pottery and tile finds were found scattered thinly over much of the area with no specific concentrations. This again is likely to be the result of contemporary manuring practices.

10.4 The following stage of magnetic susceptibility survey over all available areas of the proposed development area demonstrated that there were few areas of potential archaeological significance. The most promising of these were thought to be Areas 1, 2 and 3. Other possible areas of interest were flagged as Areas 4 and 5 and 7 to 12 (see Magnetometer survey results, Figure 4).

10.5 The results of the detailed geophysical survey technique of magnetometer survey demonstrated that the most interesting of the areas was Area 1 where two possibly sub rectangular enclosures were identified. No features of archaeological interest other than ridge and furrow were found within Area 2. Areas 3A and 3B produced evidence of linear probable ditches in addition to ridge and furrow evidence. Area 4 produced very little of interest, whilst Area 5 produced a linear feature of unknown date and other disturbance thought to be potentially modern in date. There was also indications of ridge and furrow. Area 6 as expected produced no features of interest. Area 7 produced a single linear feature and ridge and furrow, whilst Area 8 was interpreted as containing a series of cable or land drains and further evidence of ridge and furrow, but no traces of potential archaeological features. Areas 9 and 10 produced no significant anomalies other than distinctive 'S' shaped ridge and furrow which is typical of a medieval date. Area 11 to the immediate north of Area 1 produced little of interest other than a few possible pits. The largest of these was highlighted as a possible pond. Area 12 was covered with ridge and furrow whilst linear features at right angles were interpreted as possible headlands. Modern dumps were also highlighted within Area 12 as was an area of possible burning debris or possibly kilns (this conclusion is further discussed in the trench conclusions below).

10.6 The trial trenches were placed in order to test the nature of anomalies within Areas 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 12. The excavation of trenches within Area 1 demonstrated the validity and form of the features which had been highlighted by the geophysical survey. The perimeter ditch of Enclosure 1 (E1) which was excavated within Trench 1/3 demonstrates that the ditch silted up in the early Roman period. Internal features within E1 include a sequence of intercutting pits at the north end of Trench 1/2 which appear to be contemporary with the silting of the enclosure ditch. Their use is therefore likely to be contemporary with that of the enclosure itself. The uneven distribution of features within Trench 1/2 indicates that there were specific zones of activity inside of the enclosure. The pottery and bone within the pits indicates the probability that they were domestic in nature and may have been associated with a habitation. A recut ditch within Trench 1/3 and a similarly orientated ditch within Trench 1/ 2 are both dated to the early Roman period and are likely to indicate plot divisions within the settlement.

10.7 Trench 1/1 demonstrated the most complex archaeology. The perimeter ditch of the smaller enclosure (E2) was similar in size and form to the enclosure ditch of E1. However pottery within the ditch was more typical of the late iron age than the early Roman period. The possibility that E1 might be slightly earlier in date than E2 is further emphasised by the finding that the E1 ditch was cut by a large ditch whose primary fill contained late 1st century (early Roman) pottery. The latter feature is interpreted as a probable flanking ditch of a trackway leading to the north west corner of E1. The corresponding flanking ditch contained late iron age/ early Roman pottery but here may have several phases.

10.8 No firm evidence of domestic pitting was found within E2 at the south east end of Trench 1/1 but unexpectedly pits were identified in considerable density (15 pits) in the area of the trench external to E2, both between the probable trackway ditches and further towards the north

west end of the trench. Many of the pits were intercutting. In addition a curving gully of a possible small sub-rectangular structure and two further ditches were identified. The features contained sufficient pottery and bone of a domestic nature to indicate that the activity was associated with settlement activity external to E2. Interestingly the pottery from these pits is largely of late iron age or conquest period date and as such pre dates the pottery assemblages which have been recovered from E1.

10.9 Traces of undated features were also identified. These included a pit and a curvilinear ditch terminal found within Trench 1/6 to the north west of E1, and a single late iron age/early Roman pit found in Trench 1/7 to the south west of E1/E2. A single pit of contemporary date was also found within Trench 1/4 105 metres to the south east of the enclosures. These features certainly represent activity but their sparseness and general lack of finds indicates that they are probably marginal to their associated settlement focus. There was little indication of occupation activity at the north east end of Trench 1/3, external to E1. It is, however, possible that the activity within Trench 1/1 is more extensive.

10.10 It is probable that there are late iron age phases of occupation at the site which pre-date E1. This is emphasised by the pottery quantification which shows that 56% of the assemblage from the site is late iron age in date by fabric code. At present the evidence suggests that the smaller 35 by 30 metre enclosure E2 is of late iron age or transitional date and predates the 75 by 55 metre enclosure E1. It is probable that that E2 was either added to or replaced by E1 in the early Roman period (1st century A.D.). The probable settlement activity adjacent, but external to E2 is of late iron age or transitional date and may represent unenclosed settlement which either pre-dates or is contemporary with E2. The settlement appears to have been abandoned in the 2nd century A.D.

10.11 Probable post medieval furrows were noted by the geophysical survey on north east/south west orientations at the north west end of Area 1 and on north west/ south east orientations to the south east (the furrows were relatively straight in form typical of post medieval furrows rather than S-shaped in the fashion of medieval furrows). The furrows were confirmed by the trenching and contained post medieval finds.

10.12 The late iron age to early Roman settlement is similar to a number of sites in the vicinity and appears to be a dominant form of settlement site in the area. These sites include enclosures which were excavated between 1992 and 1994 in advance of the Bedford Southern Bypass where an iron age rectilinear enclosure and a Romano-British farmstead were excavated (SMR 1625). Another comparable settlement, the evidence for which consists of cropmarks of curvilinear and rectangular enclosures with pits and a surface scatter of late iron age and Roman pottery (which probably dates the site), is known from an area centred on TL 072 459 and is c.2.5 km to the north east of Area 1 of the present evaluation (NMR information, NMR no.TL04 NE36). Undated cropmarks of linear boundaries and enclosures are also known to the north west of Wilhampstead c. 1.5 Km to the north east of Area 1.

10.13 At Marshleys Farm to the north of Kempston Hardwick and c.2.5 km to the north west of Area 1, a complex sequence of enclosures of late iron age and Romano-British date have been recently excavated by the Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service (N. Shepard pers. comm.). Further undated rectilinear cropmarks c.3 km to the east of Area 1 may also represent similar sites (SMR 15184 and 15176), whilst a sub rectangular cropmark is known c.2km to the south west of Area 1 (SMR 9641).

10.14 A site 0.6 km to the south east of Area 1 (on the east side of the A6) comprises earthworks of two rectangular ditched enclosures of unknown date (SMR 7142) which may be comparable. More securely dated are two foci of settlement (one of which is enclosed), which have been evaluated recently by Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service at Wilstead, also to the south east of Area 1. These sites are of late iron age to Roman date and are therefore also likely to be contemporary in some phases at least with the Area 1 enclosures (N. Shephard pers. comm.).

10.15 Further comparable excavated enclosure sites include an example at Bean Croft Road, Marston Mortaine 5km to the south west of the depot (Shotliffe and Crick 1999) and a site to the north west at Keely Lane, Wooton (Pollard and Baker 1999) where the site is dated to the early Roman period. These sites taken collectively represent a relatively dense enclosure dominated settlement pattern in the area. The Area 1 enclosures fit well into this pattern and are particularly interesting with respect to research agendas concerning the effects that the Romanisation had on the rural populations of Britain, since the settlement appears to date to either side of the Roman invasion. The finding that the enclosure went out of use possibly only decades after the invasion has interesting implications for possible reorganisations of settlement pattern in the early Roman period both at this specific location and in Bedfordshire in general. The site is also of interest as it is a rare example of a settlement located in the Oxford Clay Vale. Most of the comparable sites in the region are located within gravel valleys. As such the site is regarded here as being of both local and regional importance.

10.16 The archaeological trial trenching within Area 3A produced a single linear feature which appears to represent a former ditch of the post medieval field system. A very similar feature within Area 7 (within the same field), securely dated to the post medieval period also probably represents a ditch. Both of these features were noted on the geophysical survey. No significant archaeology which might require further work was identified within Areas 3 or 7.

10.17 The geophysical survey was virtually blank within Area 4, the trench was also blank and it is therefore unlikely that significant archaeology is located within the area.

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A number of areas showing high levels of magnetic susceptibility were discovered during a reconnaissance survey of an area proposed for development. Many of these anomalies can be attributed to recent industrial and wartime activity. However, three possible areas have been highlighted as having potential archaeological interest and should be targeted for further detailed survey.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background synopsis

RPS Clouston were commissioned to undertake an archaeological assessment of the site prior to a proposed development. This geophysical survey is part of that assessment in the form of a reconnaissance survey in order that areas for further detailed survey may be highlighted.

2.2 Site location

The area to be surveyed lies to the south of Bedford either side of the A6 at Elstow Storage Depot. The OS reference for the centre of the survey area is TL 051445

2.3 Description of site

The approximate area of the survey site was nearly 200ha. To the eastern side of the A6 was ploughed arable land. The north side of the depot was scrubland whilst to the south of the depot was pastoral. The topography of the site was fairly flat with an underlying geology is Oxford Clay with calcareous clay soils.

2.4 Site history and archaeological potential

There are no specific archaeological sites known to be located within the survey area although there is some potential. During the construction of the Bedford Bypass both prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon remains were excavated. In addition, over the area proposed for development fieldwalking has been carried out during which the earliest evidence to come to light was a slight scatter of prehistoric flints. The earliest pottery evidence to be found date from the late Iron Age whilst the presence of Roman pottery sherds and tiles may indicate a Roman villa in the vicinity. Some medieval pottery sherds were also found during fieldwalking which is thought to be the result of manuring practice.

More recently, buildings from the Second World War are known to have existed, the main focus being to the north and south of the depot. These, however, can be traced through maps and such other documentary evidence.

2.5 Survey objectives

The objectives of the survey were to locate areas of magnetic enhancement which would provide a focus for further detailed survey work.

2.6 Survey methods

The single technique of magnetic susceptibility was used. This is the preferred method for reconnaissance work on Oxford Clay. The discovery of linear and discrete anomalies on such geology would be difficult due to the low magnetic contrast it produces.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Date of fieldwork

The survey was undertaken from 11 November 1998 to 11 December 1998.

3.2 Grid locations

Figures 1 and 2 show the area of survey. Due to the reconnaissance nature of the survey the grid was tied in with Ordnance Survey plans of 1:2500 and 1:10000 by measuring from appropriate field boundaries and such.

3.3 Description of techniques and equipment configurations

Alteration of iron minerals in topsoil through biological activity and burning can enhance the magnetic susceptibility (MS) of that soil. Measuring the MS of a soil can therefore give a measure of past human activity and can be used to target the more intensive and higher resolution techniques of Magnetometry and Resistivity.

Measurements of MS were carried out using a field coil which provides a rapid scan and has the benefit of allowing "insitu" readings to be taken.

The equipment used on this contract was an MS2 Magnetic Susceptibility meter manufactured by Bartington Instruments Ltd. A field coil known as an MS2D was used to take field readings. This assessed the top 200mm or so of topsoil. To overcome the problem of ground contact all readings were taken 4 or 5 times and an average taken. All obvious localised "spikes" were ignored.

3.4 Sampling interval, depth of scan, resolution and data capture

3.4.1 *Sampling interval*

The magnetic susceptibility survey was carried out on a 20m grid with readings being taken at the node points.

3.4.2 *Depth of scan and resolution*

The MS2D coil assesses the average MS of the soil within a hemisphere of radius 200mm. This equates to a volume of some $0.016m^3$ and maximum depth of 200mm. As readings are only at 20m centres this results in a very coarse resolution but adequate to pick up trends in MS variations.

3.4.3 *Data capture*

The readings are logged manually on site, and then transferred to the office where they are entered into a computer and grey scale plots are produced.

3.5 Processing, presentation of results and interpretation

3.5.1 *Processing*

No processing of the data was carried out in Figure 3. Figures 4, 5 and 6 have been despiked with a high pass filter applied.

3.5.2 *Presentation of results and interpretation*

The presentation of the data for this site involves grey scale plots of the field measurements overlain onto a site plan which was supplied by the client in a digital format (see Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6).

4 RESULTS

The survey has allowed an insight into areas of magnetic enhancement. At this stage, however, it is difficult without additional information to differentiate between areas of enhancement deriving from possible archaeological activity or recent industrial activity. Fortunately, the client was able to suggest such areas of enhancement which are likely to have been produced by recent activities.

The data plot shown in Figure 3 is unprocessed. There are a few areas of strong responses seen mainly to the north and west and an area on the eastern edge of the Depot. From information provided by the client the cause of this enhancement is a result of more recent activity. This is traceable through evidence of buildings that once stood in these areas. Moreover, during the survey remnants of industrial waste, slag and so on were visible within the area north of the depot. The magnetic susceptibility response from these areas was so high that the plotting parameters employed in the data seen in Figure 3 are unable to reflect the more subtle enhancements elsewhere on this site.

Figure 4, on the other hand, shows data which has been processed so that some of the strong responses have be filtered out. This may help other areas of enhancement of a lesser magnitude to show through. The plotting parameters used in Figure 4, therefore, have a narrower range than those used in Figure 3. Areas of potential interest have begun to emerge as a result of the processing but it is still evident that an even narrower range of plotting parameters is required.

As a result, Figure 5 shows the processed data with very narrow plotting parameters. The areas of industrial activity clearly seen in Figures 3 and 4 are now less evident as they are beyond the range of the parameters. But what is now evident are possible areas of potential archaeological interest. Discussions with the client have allowed further areas of enhancement to be ruled out, causes being recent buildings and land drains. However, there are some dark areas relating to enhancement which cannot be explained so easily and it is these which need to be investigated further.

One area of archaeological potential is a field situated to the south-east of the Depot (Figure 7, Area 1). Its north-western end shows a particularly high enhancement and can seen more closely in Figure 6. A second area of interest to the client consists of two fields situated to east of the A6 road (Figure 7, Area 2). The whole of these fields show a generally higher level than surrounding fields. If there is a site of archaeological interest within these fields continual ploughing would serve to spread the soils of a higher magnetic susceptibility. Detailed survey may allow an insight into the cause of the enhancement.

A further area is Area 3 in Figure 7. The client did remark that apart from activity related to the depot and some quarrying is seems that little other industrial activity has taken place around the area surveyed. Therefore, Area 3 (Figure 7) is a possible target for further investigation.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This magnetic susceptibility survey has formed part of an investigation of an area proposed for development. Most of the survey was carried out in the vicinity of a storage depot. The result of activities here have meant that areas showing a higher susceptibility can be traced to recent times. There are also numerous Second World War buildings which once stood within the area of survey that have produced an enhancement in susceptibility levels. These, along with land drains and other such modern features, have enabled many of the anomalies seen in the data set to be ruled out for further investigation. However, discussions with the client have led to two areas of archaeological potential and one further possible area all positioned to the east of the depot to be highlighted for further detailed survey

There are a number of smaller areas which have also been included in Figure 7. Although small in size compared to Areas 1, 2 and 3 they are substantial enough to be of importance and should be considered for further survey.

N
W E
S

Figure	Scale
1	1:50 000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
General location plan

Date	Job no.
November 1998	1336

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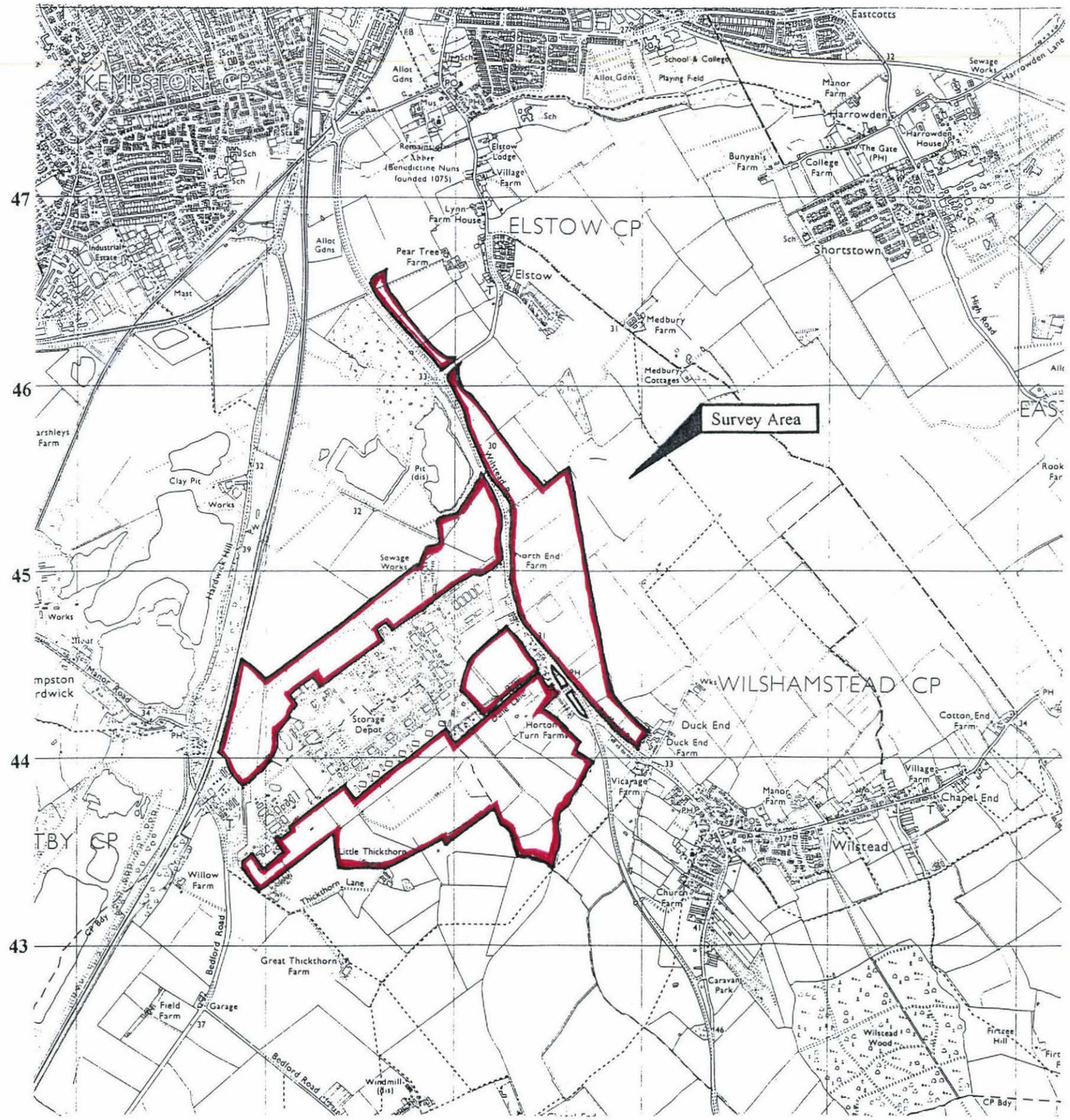

Figure	Scale
2	1:25 000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Detailed location plan

Date	Job no.
November 1998	1336

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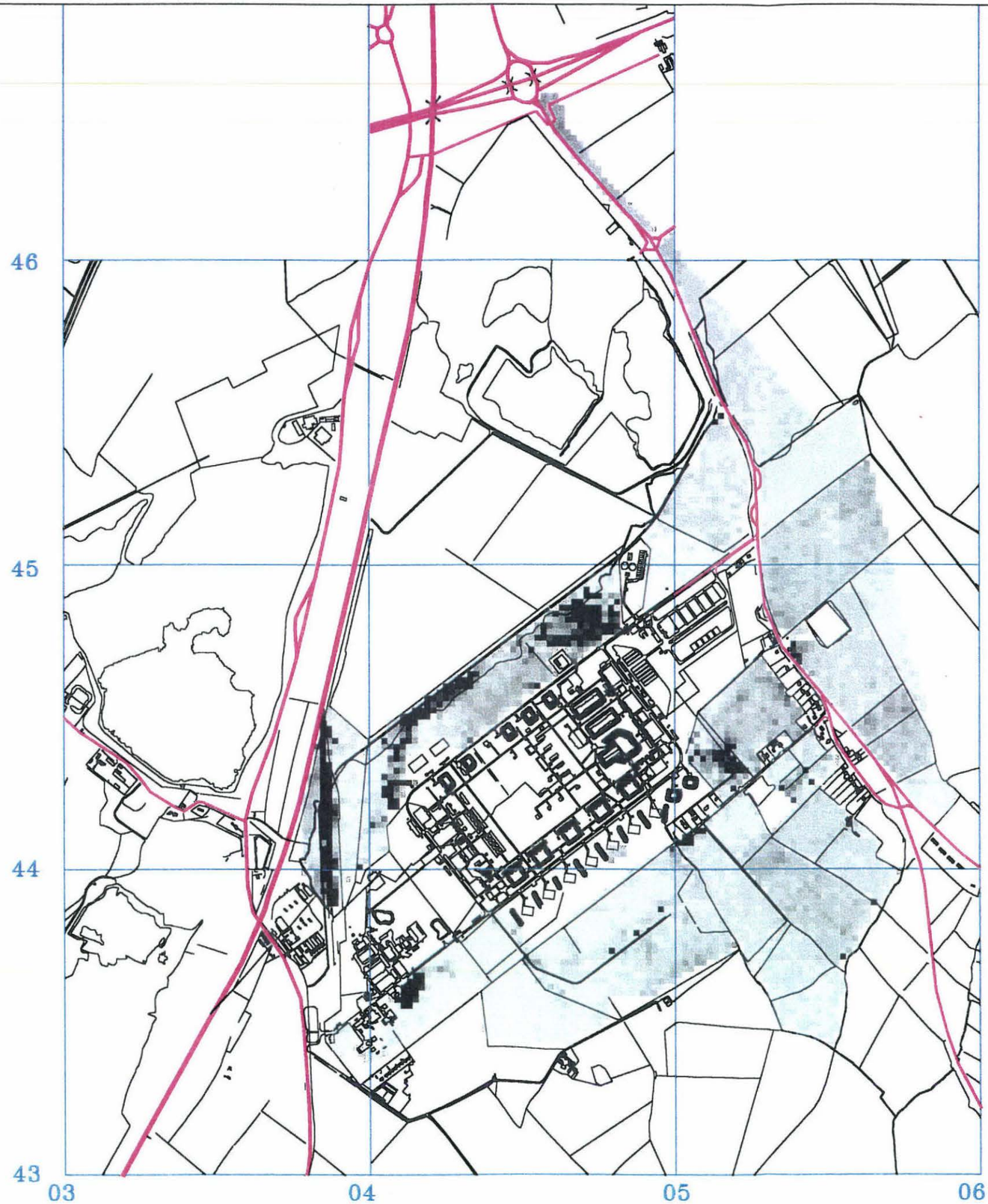

Plotting parameters
Minimum (white) −16 10-8
Maximum (black) 55 10-8

Figure	Scale
3	1:15 000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of raw data for magnetic susceptibility reconnaissance survey

Date	Job no.
November 1998	1336

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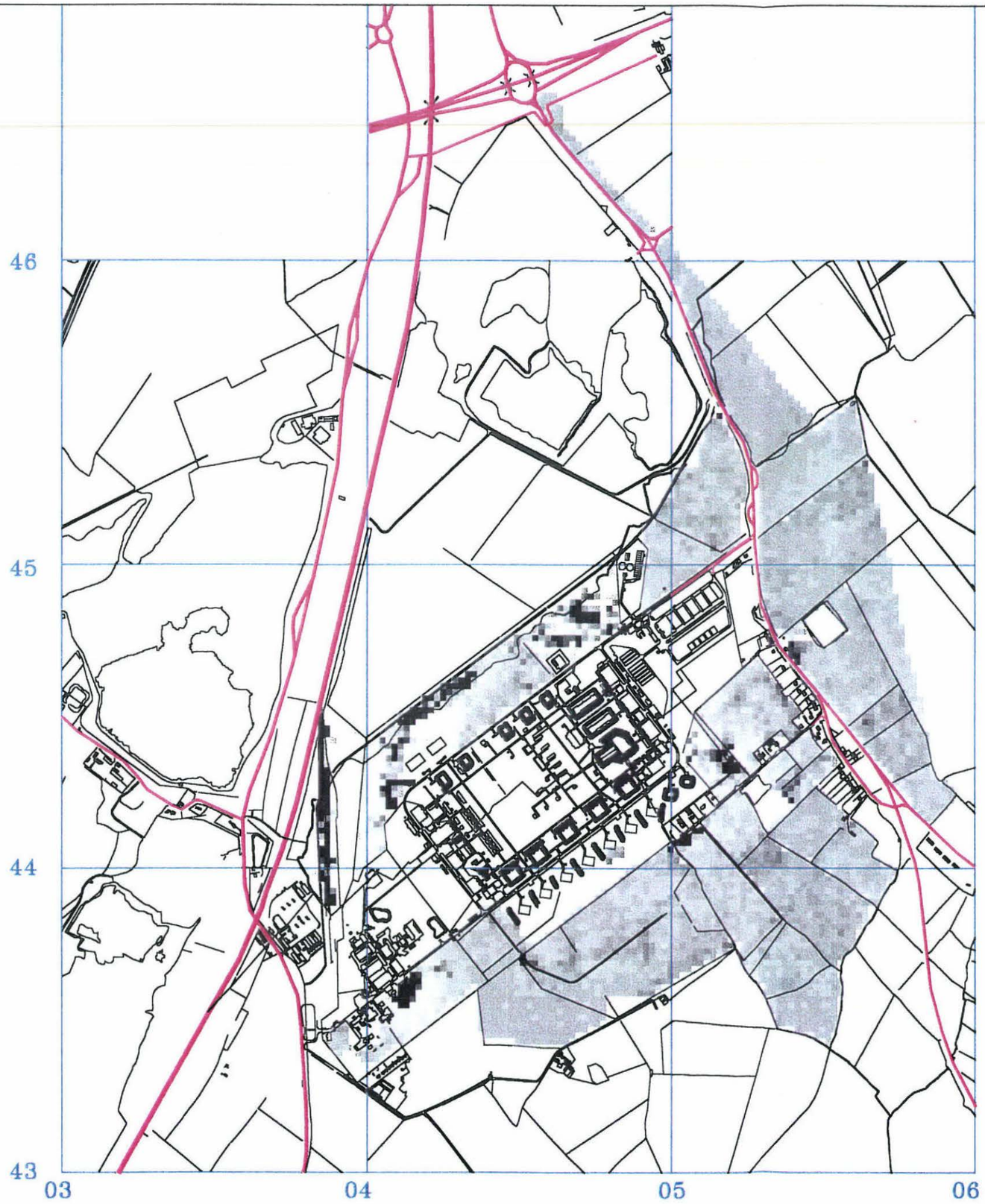

Plotting parameters
Minimum (white) −28 10-8
Maximum (black) 29 10-8

Figure	Scale
4	1:15 000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of processed data for magnetic susceptibility reconnaissance survey

Date	Job no.
November 1998	1336

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Plotting parameters
Minimum (white) 11 10-6
Maximum (black) 29 10-6

Figure 5	Scale 1:15 000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Plot of processed data with narrow plotting parameters	
Date: November 1998	Job no. 1336

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Plotting parameters
Minimum (white) 11 10^{-3}
Maximum (black) 29 10^{-3}

Figure	Scale
6	1:10 000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Area around depot in more detail

Date	Job no.
November 1998	1336

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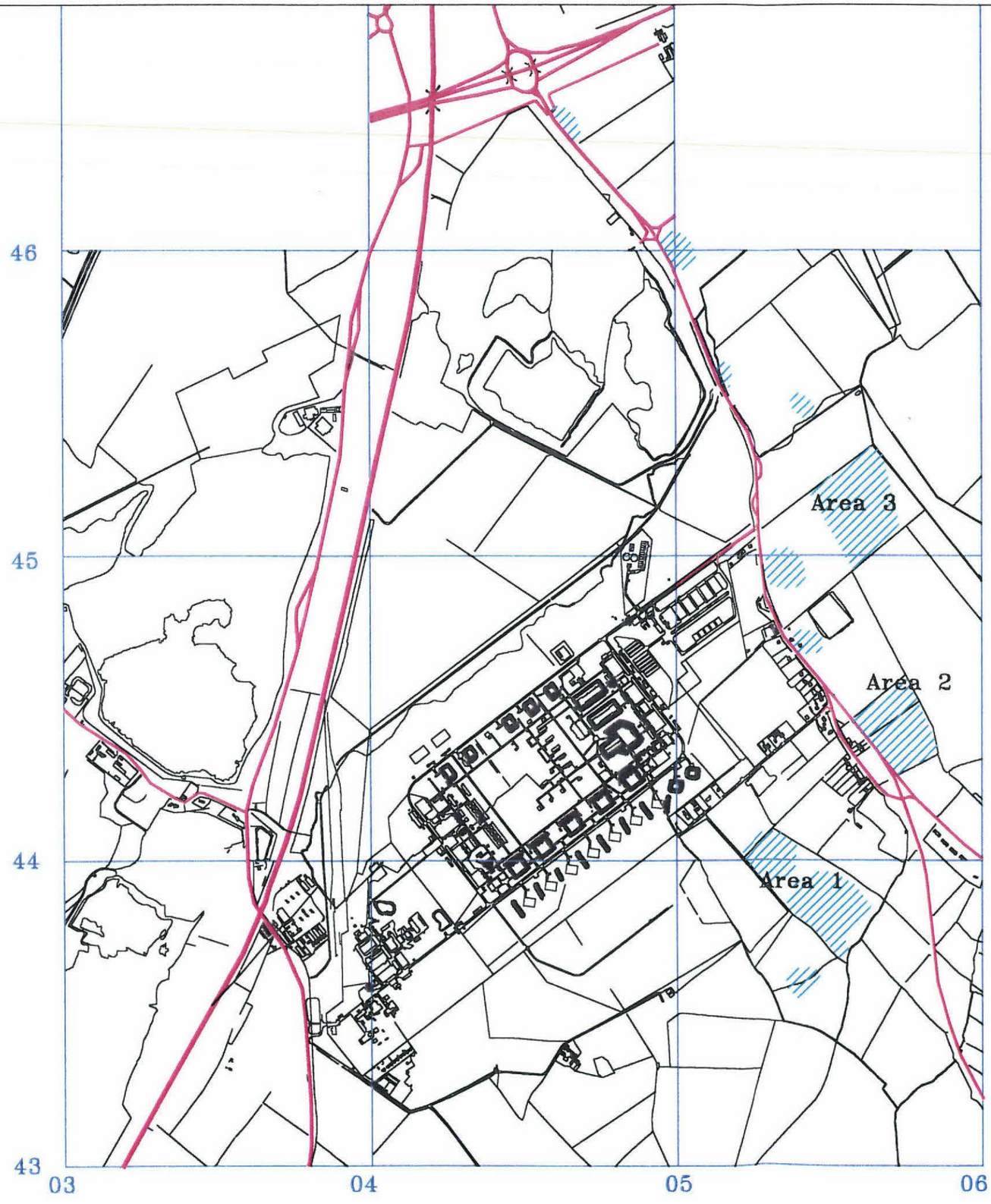

Target areas

Figure	Scale
7	1:15 000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plan of areas to target for further detailed survey

Date	Job no.
November 1998	1336

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Appendix 2

Magnetometer Survey Report by Stratascan

A Report for

RPS CLOUSTON

on a

Geophysical Survey

carried out at

ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT

Job Ref. No. 1348

Authors P P Barker C.Eng MICE MIWEM AIFA
E J F Mercer BA MSc

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RPS Clouston
Geophysical Survey
Elstow Storage Depot

Stratascan

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Figure 75	1:1000	Plot of processed magnetometer data - Area 11
Figure 76	1:1000	Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Area 11
Figure 77	1:1000	Site plan showing location of survey grids - Area 12
Figure 78	1:1000	Plot of raw magnetometer data - Area 12
Figure 79	1:1000	Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing positive values only - Area 12
Figure 80	1:1000	Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing negative values only - Area 12
Figure 81	1:1000	Plot of processed magnetometer data - Area 12
Figure 82	1:1000	Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Area 12

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The detailed survey of some 19ha around the Elstow Storage Depot has revealed a considerable amount of ridge and furrow and at least one settlement site. As would be expected from the vicinity of a large military depot there are a number of features likely to be modern in origin.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background synopsis

RPS Clouston were commissioned to undertake an archaeological assessment of the site prior to a proposed development. This geophysical survey is the detailed work following a reconnaissance survey carried out in December 1998.

2.2 Site location

The areas surveyed lie to the south of Bedford either side of the A6 at Elstow Storage Depot. The OS Reference for the centre of the survey area is TL 045 445.

2.3 Description of site

The approximate area of the whole reconnaissance survey site was nearly 200ha of which some 19ha has been surveyed in detail using magnetometry. To the eastern side of the A6 was ploughed arable land. The north side of the depot was scrubland whilst to the south of the depot was pastoral and arable. The topography of the site is fairly flat with an underlying geology of Oxford Clay with calcareous clay soils.

2.4 Site history and archaeological potential

There are no specific archaeological sites known to be located within the survey area although there is some potential. During the construction of the Bedford Bypass both prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon remains were excavated. In addition, over the area proposed for development, fieldwalking has been carried out during which the earliest evidence to come to light was a slight scatter of prehistoric flints. The earliest pottery evidence to be found dates from the late Iron Age whilst the presence of Roman pottery sherds and tiles may indicate a Roman villa in the vicinity. Some medieval pottery sherds were also found during fieldwalking which is thought to be the result of manuring practice.

More recently, buildings from the Second World War are known to have existed, the main focus being to the north and south of the depot. These, however, can be traced through maps and other such documentary evidence.

2.5 Survey objectives

The objectives of the survey were to locate features which may relate to archaeological remains within the survey area.

2.6 Survey methods

The single technique of magnetometry was used.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Date of fieldwork

The survey was undertaken between 20 January 1999 and 5 August 1999. A gap of some five months in the survey programme was due to the presence of crops in some areas.

3.2 Grid locations

Figure 4 shows the general location of the detailed survey areas. These have been numbered 1 to 12. Each area has a detailed location plan at a scale of 1:1000, 1:1250 or 1:1500.

3.3 Description of techniques and equipment configurations

Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.2 nanoTesla (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000nT, can be accurately detected using an appropriate instrument.

The mapping of the anomaly in a systematic manner will allow an estimate of the type of material present beneath the surface. Strong magnetic anomalies will be generated by buried iron-based objects or by kilns or hearths. More subtle anomalies such as pits and ditches can be seen if they contain more humic material which is normally rich in magnetic iron oxides when compared with the subsoil.

To illustrate this point, the cutting and subsequent silting or backfilling of a ditch may result in a larger volume of weakly magnetic material being accumulated in the trench compared to the undisturbed subsoil. A weak magnetic anomaly should therefore appear in plan along the line of the ditch.

The magnetic survey was carried out using an FM36 Fluxgate Gradiometer, manufactured by Geoscan Research. The instrument consists of two fluxgates mounted 0.5m vertically apart, and very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background.

3.4 Sampling interval, depth of scan, resolution and data capture

3.4.1 *Sampling interval*

Readings were taken at 0.5m centres along traverses 1m apart. This equates to 800 sampling points in a full 20m x 20m grid. All traverses are surveyed in a "parallel" rather than "zigzag" mode.

3.4.2 *Depth of scan and resolution*
The FM36 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m. This would be increased if strongly magnetic objects have been buried in the site. The collection of data at 0.5m centres provides an optimum resolution for the technique.

3.4.3 *Data capture*
The readings are logged consecutively into the data logger which in turn is daily down-loaded into a portable computer whilst on site. At the end of each job, data is then transferred to the office for processing and presentation.

3.5 Processing, presentation of results and interpretation

3.5.1 *Processing*
Processing is performed using specialist software known as *Geoplot 2.* This can emphasise various aspects contained within the data but which are often not easily seen in the raw data. Basic processing of the magnetic data involves 'flattening' the background levels with respect to adjacent traverses and adjacent grids. 'Despiking' is also performed to remove the anomalies resulting from small iron objects often found on agricultural land. Once the basic processing has flattened the background it is then possible to carry out further processing which may include low pass filtering to reduce 'noise' in the data and hence emphasise the archaeological or man-made anomalies..

The following schedule shows the basic processing carried out on all processed magnetometer data used in this report:

Zero mean grid	*Threshold = 0.25 std. dev.*
Zero mean traverse	*Last mean square fit = off*
Despike	*X radius = 1 Y radius = 1*
	Threshold = 3 std. dev.
	Spike replacement = mean

3.5.2 *Presentation of results and interpretation*
The presentation of the data for each site involves a print-out of the raw data both as grey scale and trace plots, together with grey scale plots of the processed data, and, if appropriate, after further processing to emphasise various aspects within the data. Magnetic anomalies have been identified and plotted onto the 'Abstraction of Anomalies and Interpretation' drawing for each site.

4 RESULTS

4.1 General appraisal
The results of the magnetometer survey can be considered successful. Magnetic surveys on clays often produce low contrast anomalies that are difficult to detect and so understand. At Elstow many linear anomalies from cut features have been found including a settlement site in Area 1. This suggests that if archaeological does exist within the magnetometer survey it should have been detected.

4.2 Area 1
Archaeologically, this is the most interesting area. The complex of positive rectilinear features forming enclosures in the NW corner of the area are typical of a simple occupation site with an associated field system. This may well date from the late Iron Age or Romano-British periods. There are several discrete positive anomalies close to this occupation site which have tentatively been interpreted as large pits or small ponds.

There is evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation within this area.

4.3 Area 2A
The features found in this area are a series of closely centred parallel positive and negative rectilinear anomalies. These are thought to be modern plough marks and of no archaeological interest.

4.4 Area 2B
This area revealed a series of parallel positive rectilinear anomalies interpreted as ridge and furrow though it is possible that they may be caused by modern mole ploughing.

There are many ferrous spikes on this site particularly two large ones towards the western end.

4.5 Areas 3A and 3B
Area 3A contains a rectilinear positive anomaly running north-west to south-east. This can be traced across to Area 3B showing it to be colinear and at least 150m in length. In addition there is a secondary weaker anomaly running parallel and some 8m to the west. These are thought to be archaeological ditches. At right angles to these ditches is a series of weak parallel anomalies interpreted as modern ploughing.

The eastern half of Area 3B contains numerous ferrous spikes with a marked cut-off at the western end. This is too marked to be debris from manuring and may relate to wartime activity on the site.

4.6 Area 4
Very little of interest was found in this area. Two ferrous spikes were found and one positive anomaly which may be a pit.

4.7 Area 5
Area 5 produced a complex of anomalies some of which may be archaeological.

In the north western corner of the site are a series of strong discrete features likely to be buried metal objects probably of modern date. However to the south of this area is a west to east linear feature thought to be a ditch. There appears to be an indication of a similar feature seen in the extreme north western corner of the site. These ditches may be of archaeological interest.

Running roughly north to south across the site are a regular series of parallel linear positive features which have the appearance of modern drainage. There is also an indication of ridge and furrow running north-east to south-west across the site.

4.8 Area 6
Little of archaeological interest was found in this area. There appears to be modern drainage installed in an east to west direction at approximately 40m centres as seen in Area 5.

The spikes are thought to be small buried metal objects.

4.9 Area 7
The main features found in this area are a series of parallel rectilinear positive anomalies interpreted as ridge and furrow.

4.10 Area 8
The magnetic survey has found three parallel rectilinear anomalies thought to be small pipes or possibly cables. These are intercepted by a further pipe or cable running in a north easterly direction.

There is also some evidence for ridge and furrow.

4.11 Area 9
This area reveals a clear indication of ridge and furrow running in a north westerly direction. A distinctive reverse 'S' shape to the ridge and furrow can be seen suggesting a medieval date.

4.12 Area 10
As with Area 9 ridge and furrow can be seen but here running north easterly. The sections are not long enough to discern a reverse 'S' pattern.

4.13 Area 11
This area reveals a criss-cross series of positive linear anomalies interpreted as both ridge and furrow and modern plough marks. What is of interest is a discrete positive anomaly in the northern part of the area likely to be a pit or a pond.

4.14 Area 12
Most of Area 12 is covered by ridge and furrow running in a north westerly direction and which terminates in a headland crossing the middle of the site.

In the eastern corner of the site is an area of intense magnetic activity with clearly defined edges. This is likely to be a dump of modern debris.

What may be of interest is a scatter of weaker magnetic anomalies towards the south of the site. Within this area are two, possibly three, anomalies which may be kiln sites. It is recommended that this area is investigated further to clarify whether these are archaeological features or more modern debris.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Many of the detailed survey areas have shown evidence of ridge and furrow suggesting notable medieval farming in the area. The enclosure site in Area 1 is the only feature found which can, with confidence, be interpreted as an occupation site. Several other

RPS Clouston
Geophysical Survey
Elstow Storage Depot

possible target areas have been highlighted and which deserve further investigation to clarify their origin.

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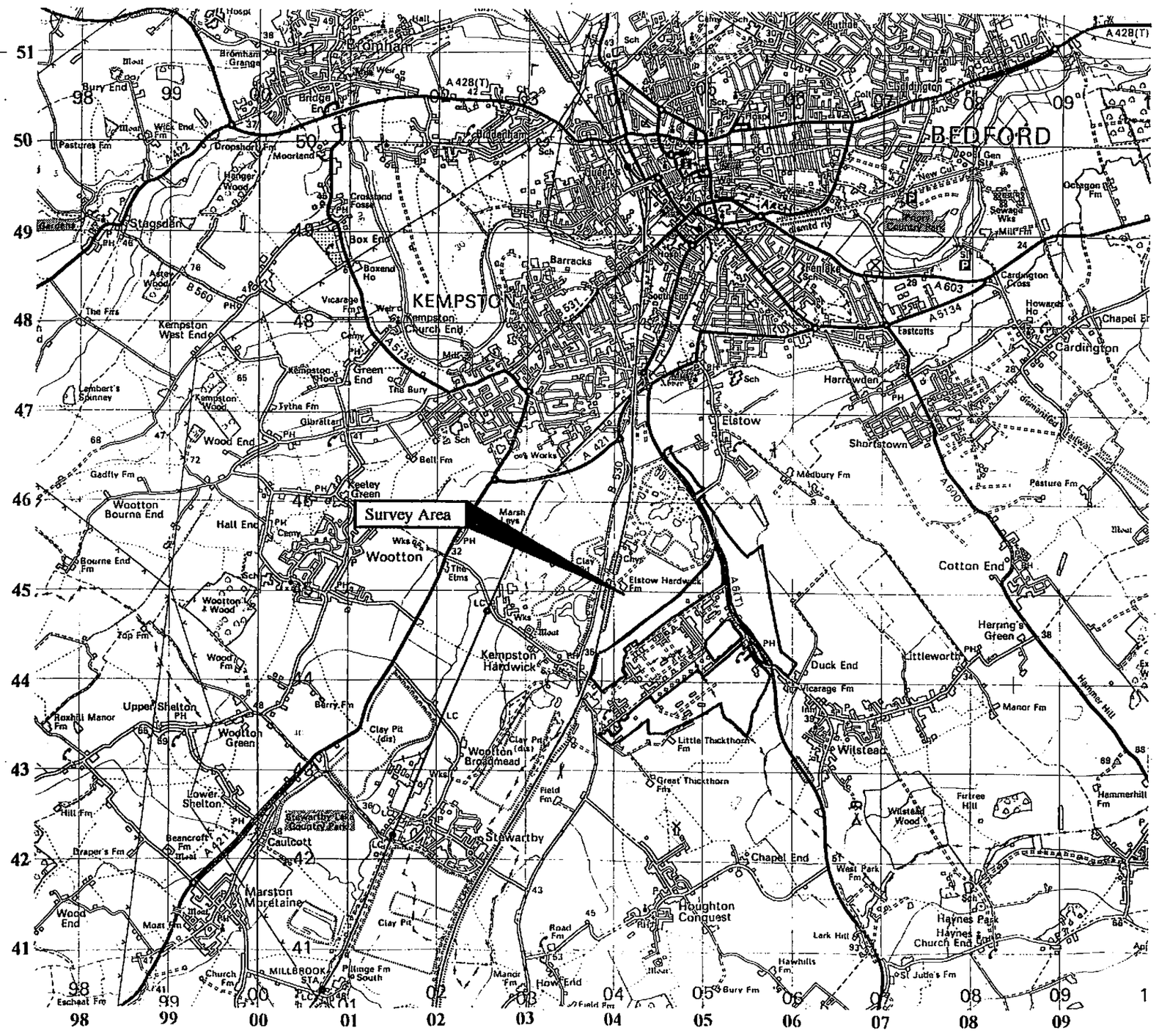
OS 100km square = TL



Centred on NGR	TL 045 445	
Figure No. 1	Scale 1 : 50,000	Job no. 1348
Client	RPS CLOUSTON	
Project Title	Geophysical Survey Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject	General Location plan.	
REGISTERED ORGANISATION IFA	Date March 1999	Drawn CFB / Checked PPB

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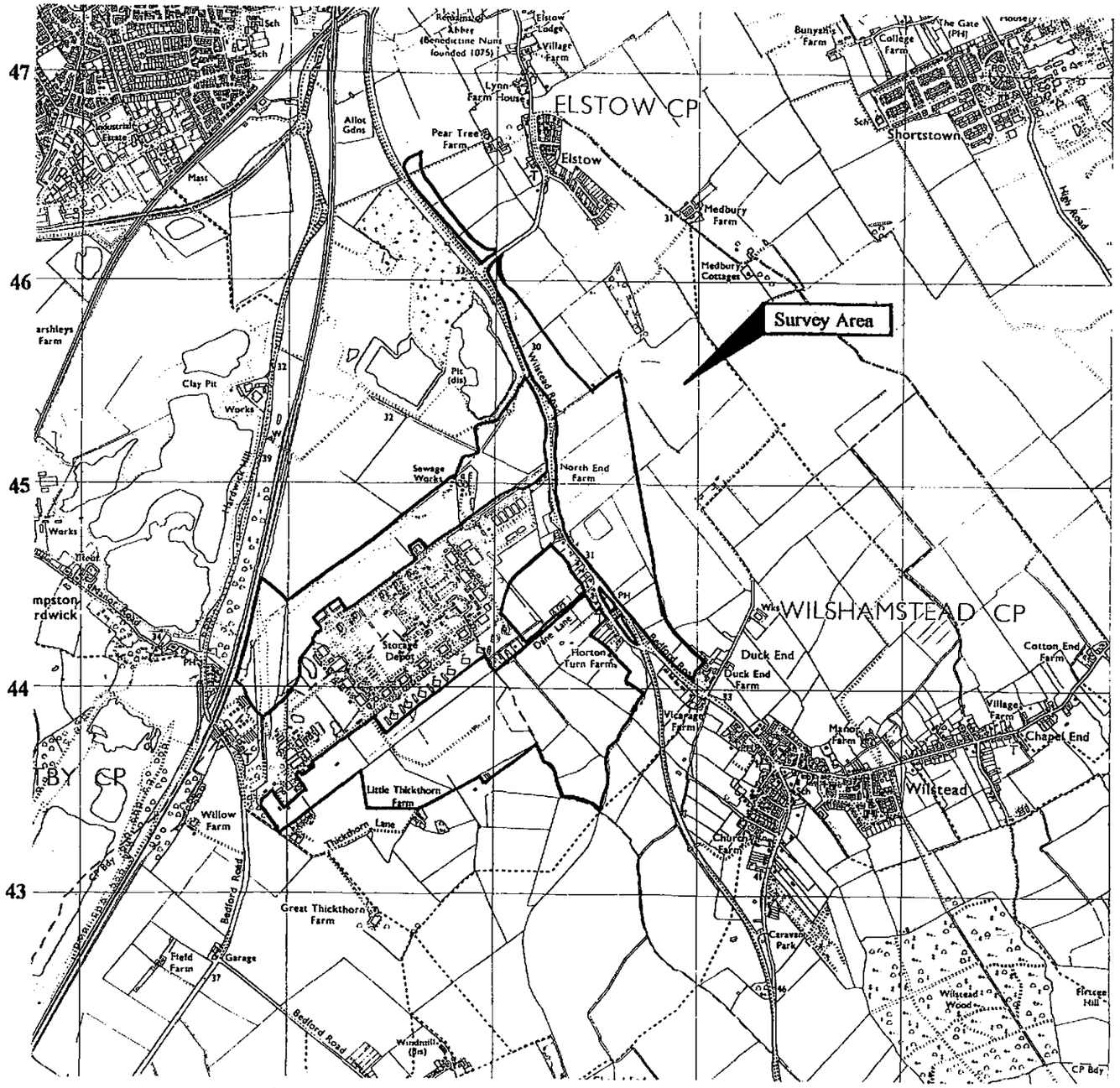
OS 100km square = TL



Centred on NGR TL 045 445			
Figure No. 2	Scale 1 : 25,000	Job no. 1348	
Client RPS CLOUSTON			
Project Title Geophysical Survey Elstow Storage Depot			
Subject Detailed Location plan.			
REGISTERED ORGANISATION IFA	Date March 1999	Drawn CFB	Checked PPB

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Plotting parameters
Minimum (white) 11 10-8
Maximum (black) 29 10-8

Figure	Scale
3	1:12500

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Geophysical Survey
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of magnetic susceptibility survey with position of soil samples overlain (survey carried out in November 1998)

Date	Job no.
November 1998	1336/1348

Drawn by	Checked by
FET/EJFM	PPB

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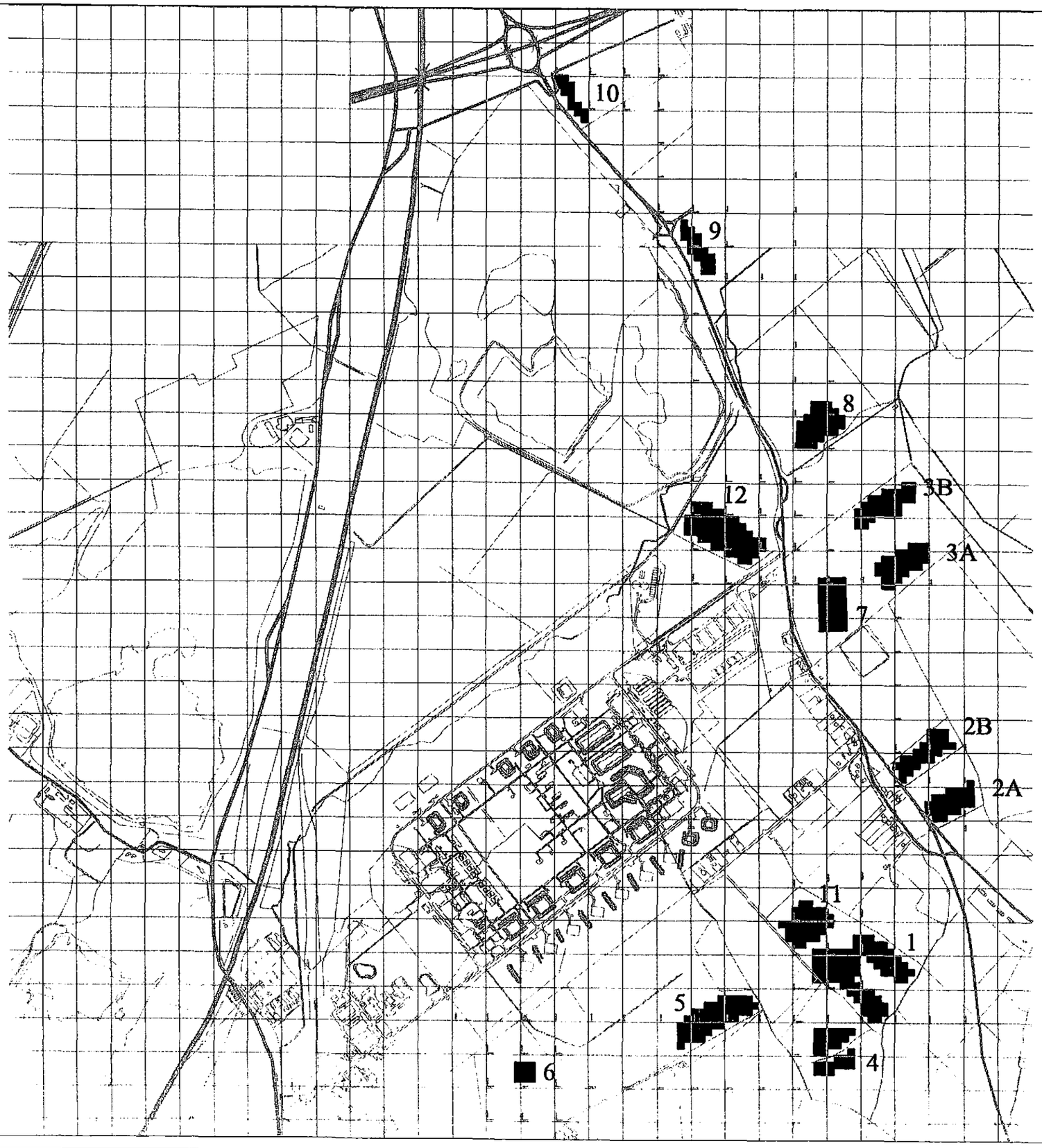

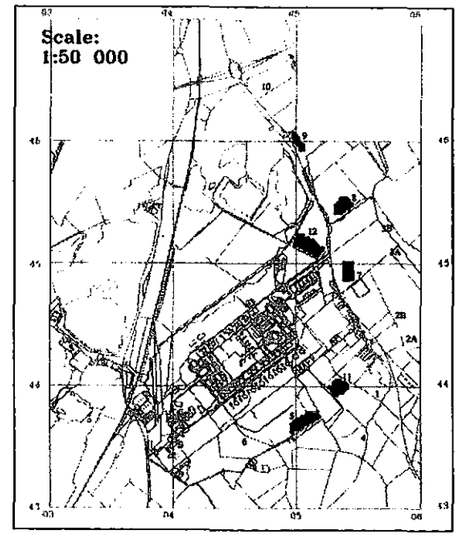

Figure 4	Scale 1:12500
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Site plan showing detailed survey areas	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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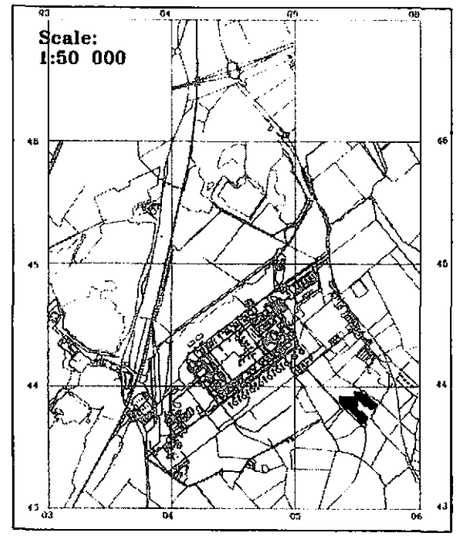

REFERENCING DIMENSIONS	
A–B	8.0m
Y–C	200.0m
X–A	52.0m
REFERENCING NOTES	
B	20m grid node point
A,B&C	Colinear points on baseline
GRID INFORMATION	
127	Grid number
	Area not surveyed within grid

Figure 5	Scale 1:1250
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Site plan showing location of survey grids - Area 1	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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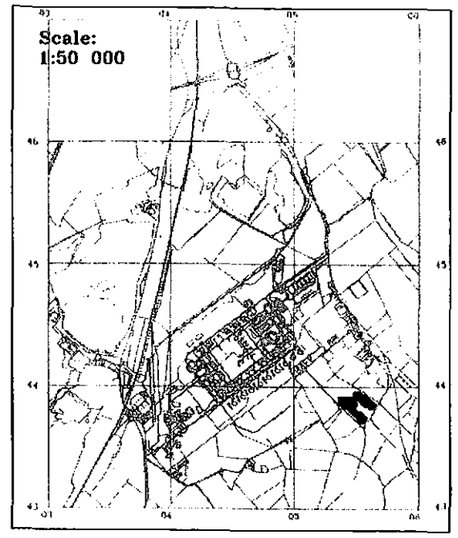

Plotting parameters
Minimum -5nT (white)
Maximum +2.7nT (black)

Figure	Scale
6	1:1250

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of raw magnetometer data - Area 1

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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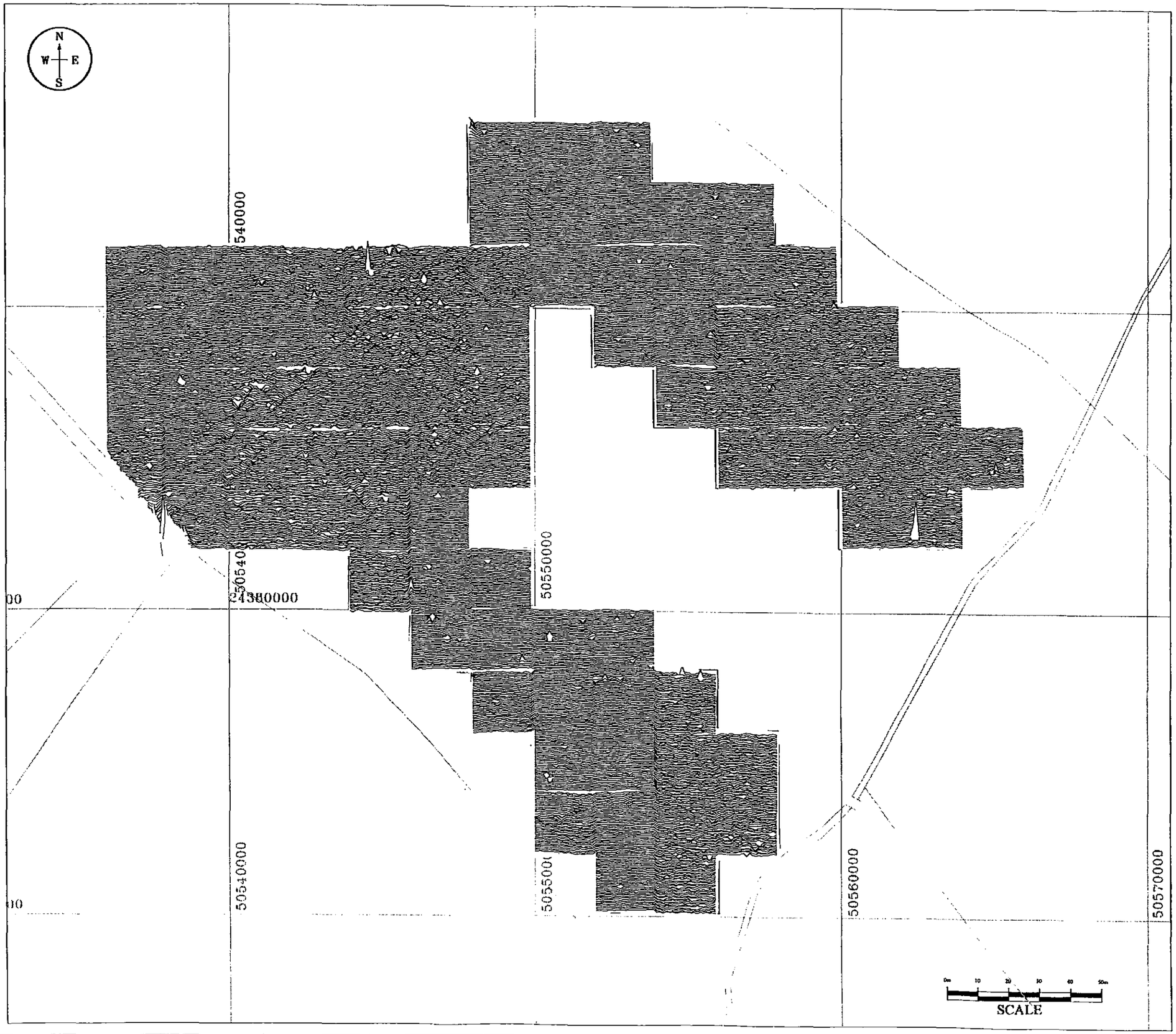

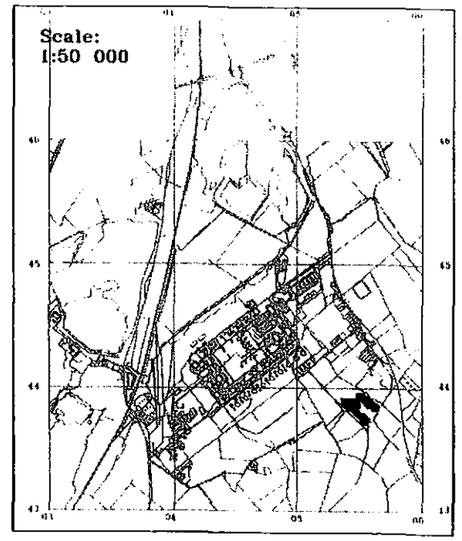

Plotting parameters + 40nT/cm
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
7	1:1250

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing positive values only - Area 1

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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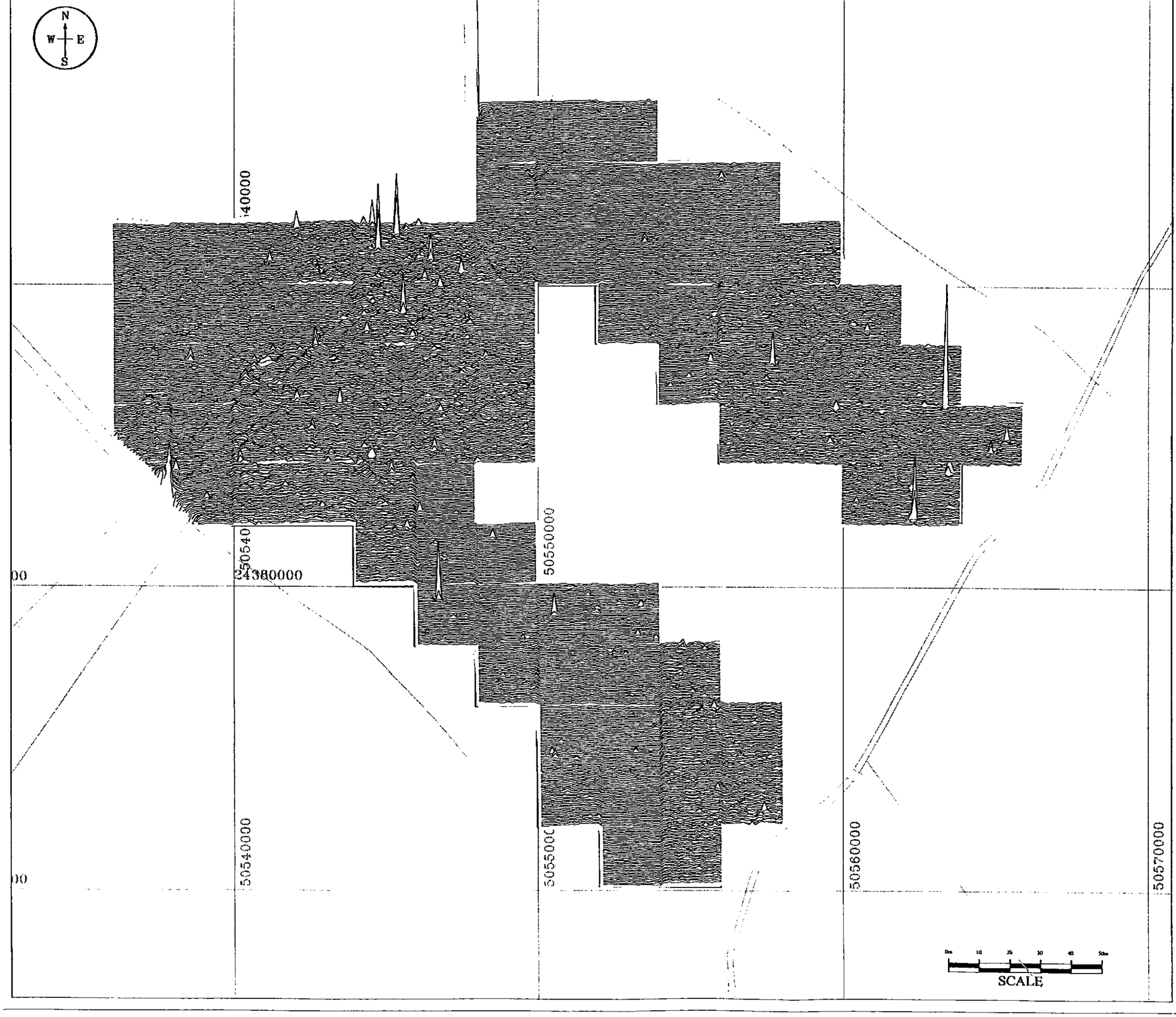

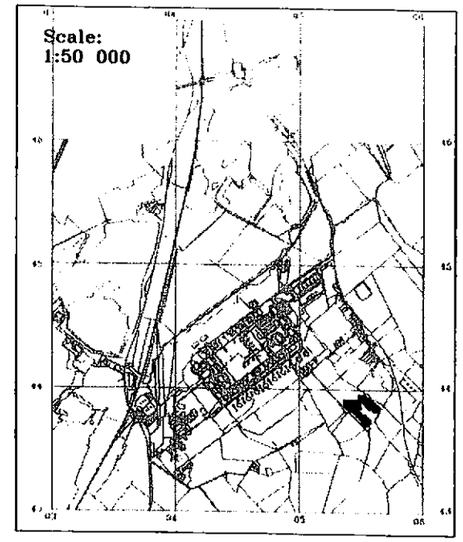

Plotting parameters - 40nT/cm
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
8	1:1250

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing negative values only - Area 1

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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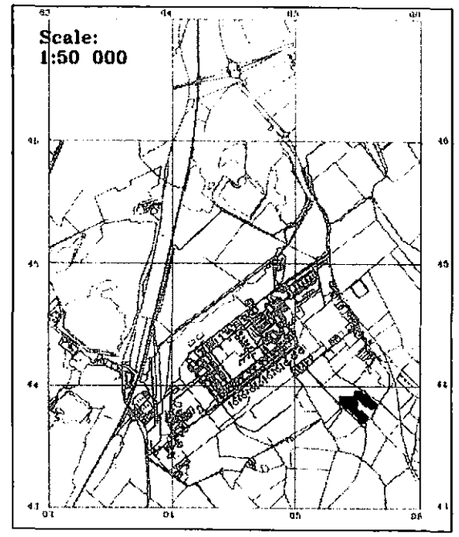

Plotting parameters - Area 1
Minimum -2nT (white)
Maximum +2nT (black)

Figure 9	Scale 1:1250
Client RPS Clouston	
Project Title Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject Plot of processed magnetometer data - Area 1	
Date January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by EJFM/FET	Checked by PPB

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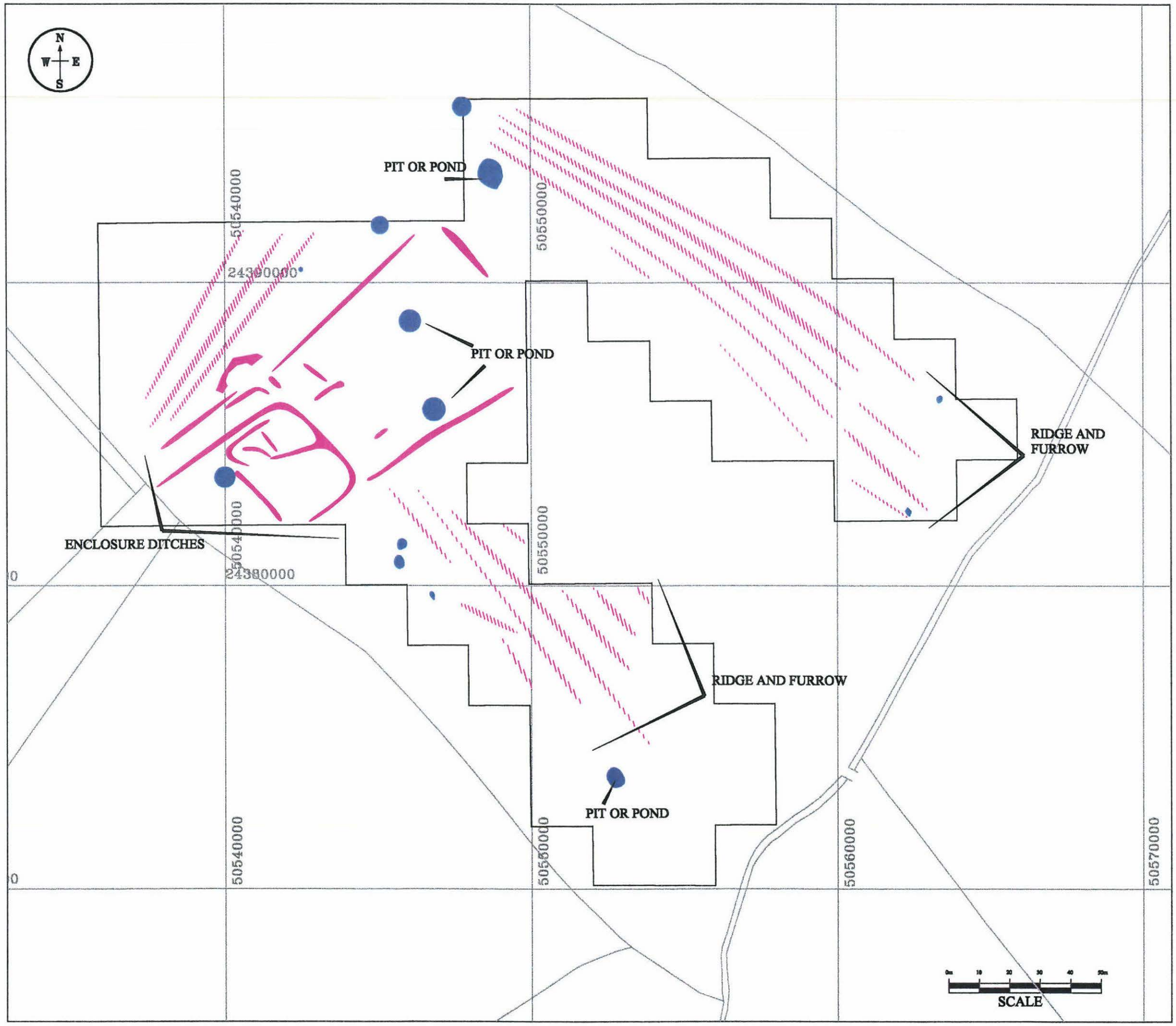

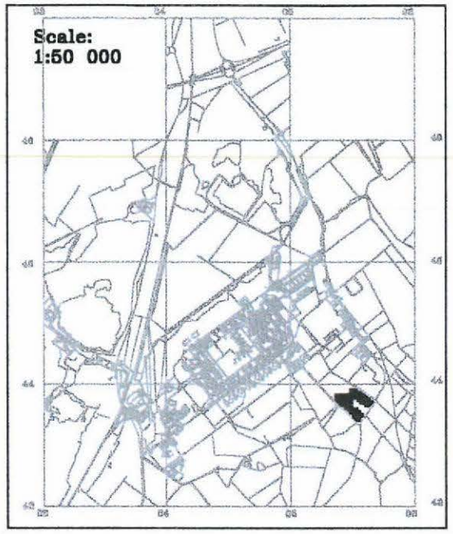

- Positive and negative linear anomaly
- Linear or discrete positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete negative anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak negative anomaly
- Area of magnetic noise
- Area of strong magnetic disturbance
- Discrete magnetic anomaly

Figure	Scale
10	1:1250

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Area 1

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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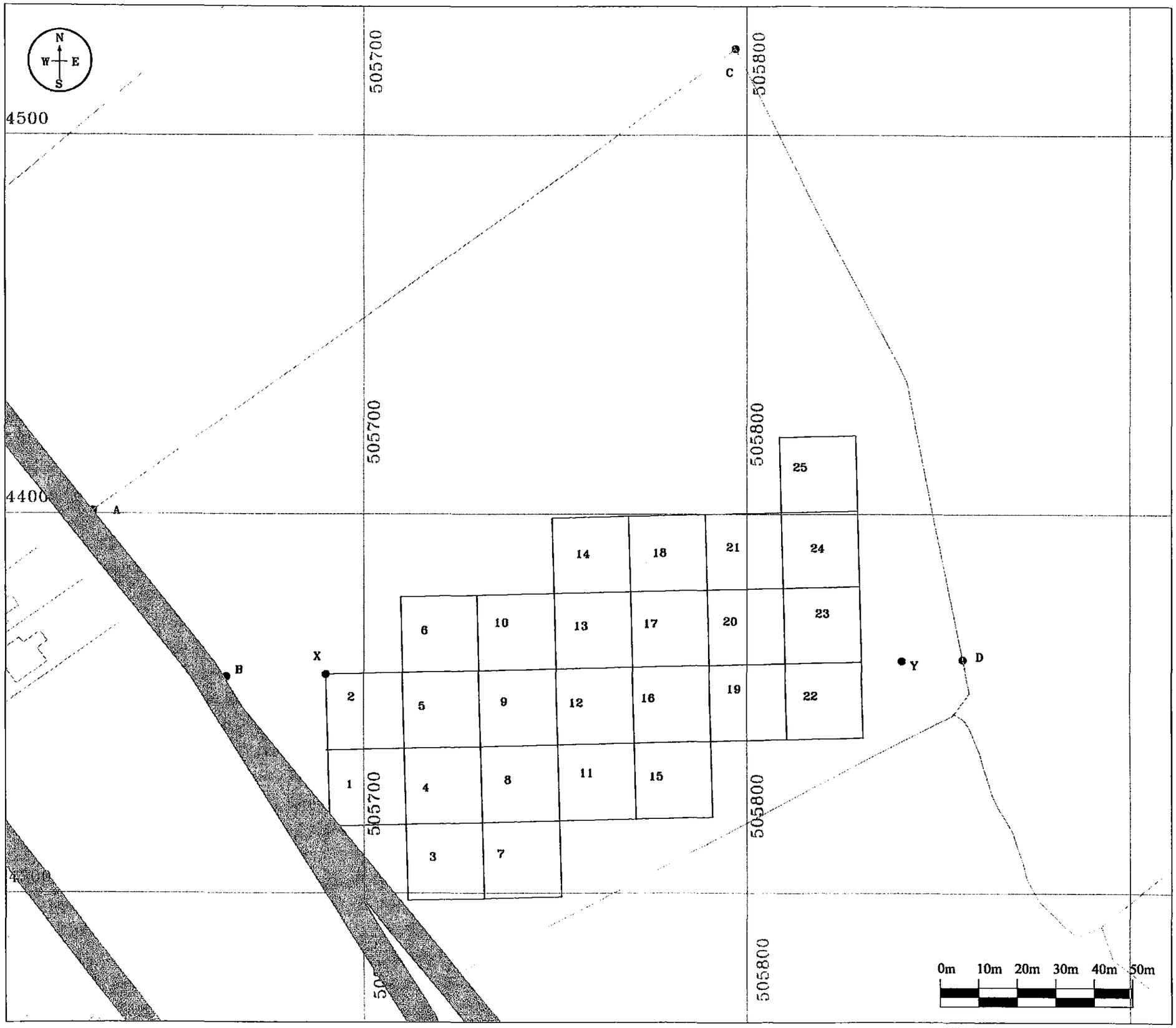

Scale:
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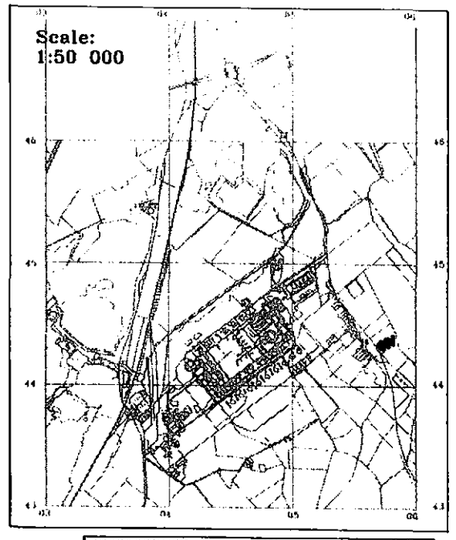

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A–B	56.0m
C–D	172.0m
B–X	26.0m
D–Y	16.0m
REFERENCING NOTES	
B,X,Y,D	Colinear points on grid line
A,B,C&D	Referencing pegs left in on fenceline
GRID INFORMATION	
127	Grid number
	Area not surveyed within grid

Figure 11	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Site plan showing referencing of survey grid - Area 2A	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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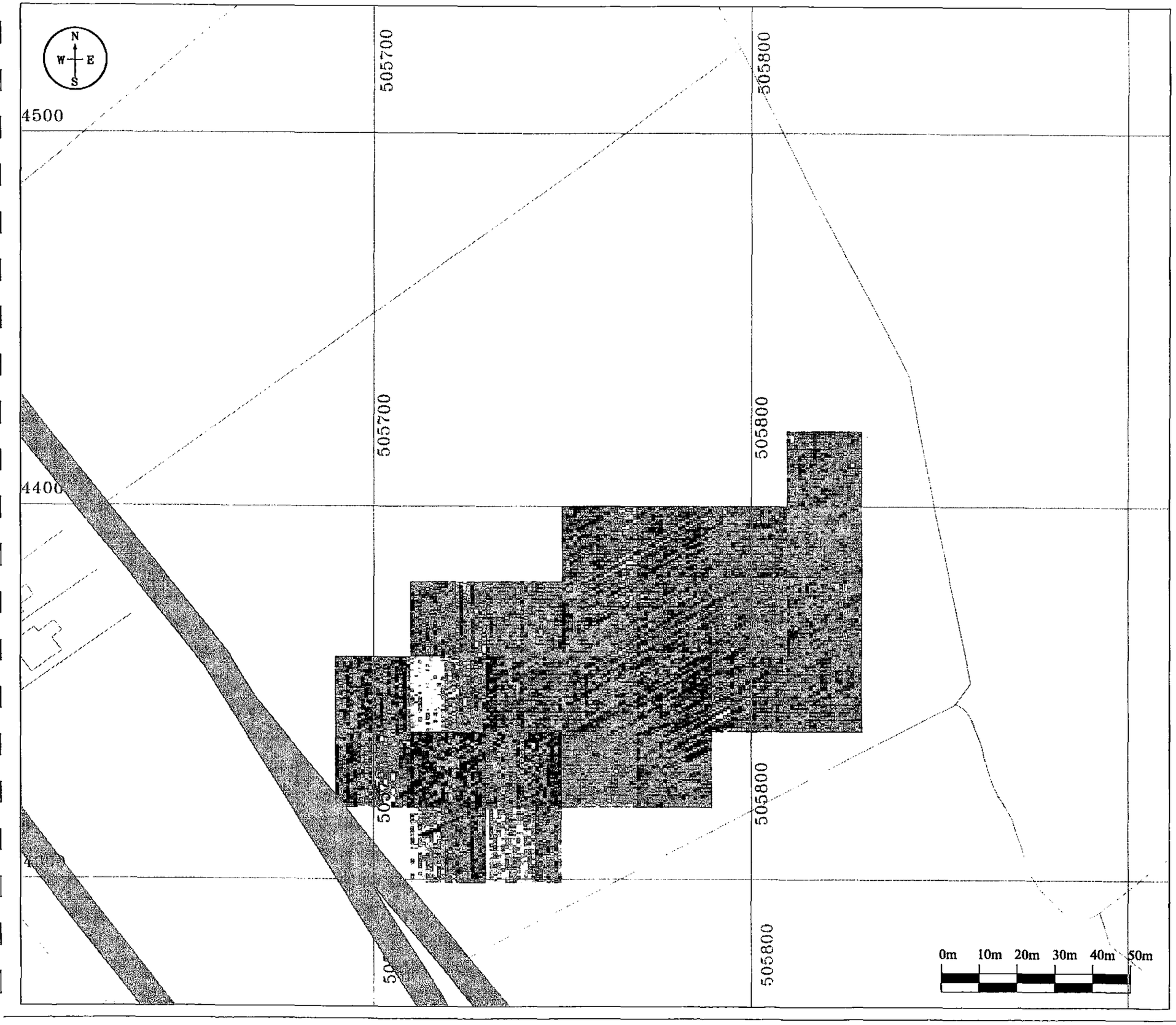

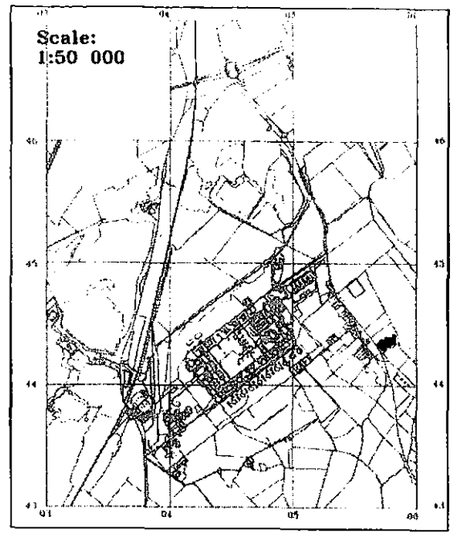

Plotting parameters
Minimum -2.5nT (white)
Maximum +2.8nT (black)

Figure	Scale
12	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of raw magnetometer data - Area 2A

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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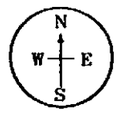

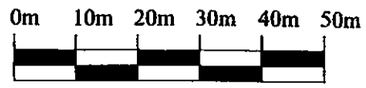

Plotting parameters + 40nT/cm
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
13	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing positive values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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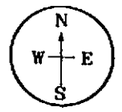

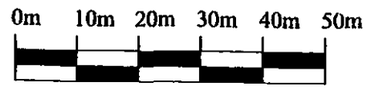

Plotting parameters - 40nT/cm
Negative values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
14	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing negative values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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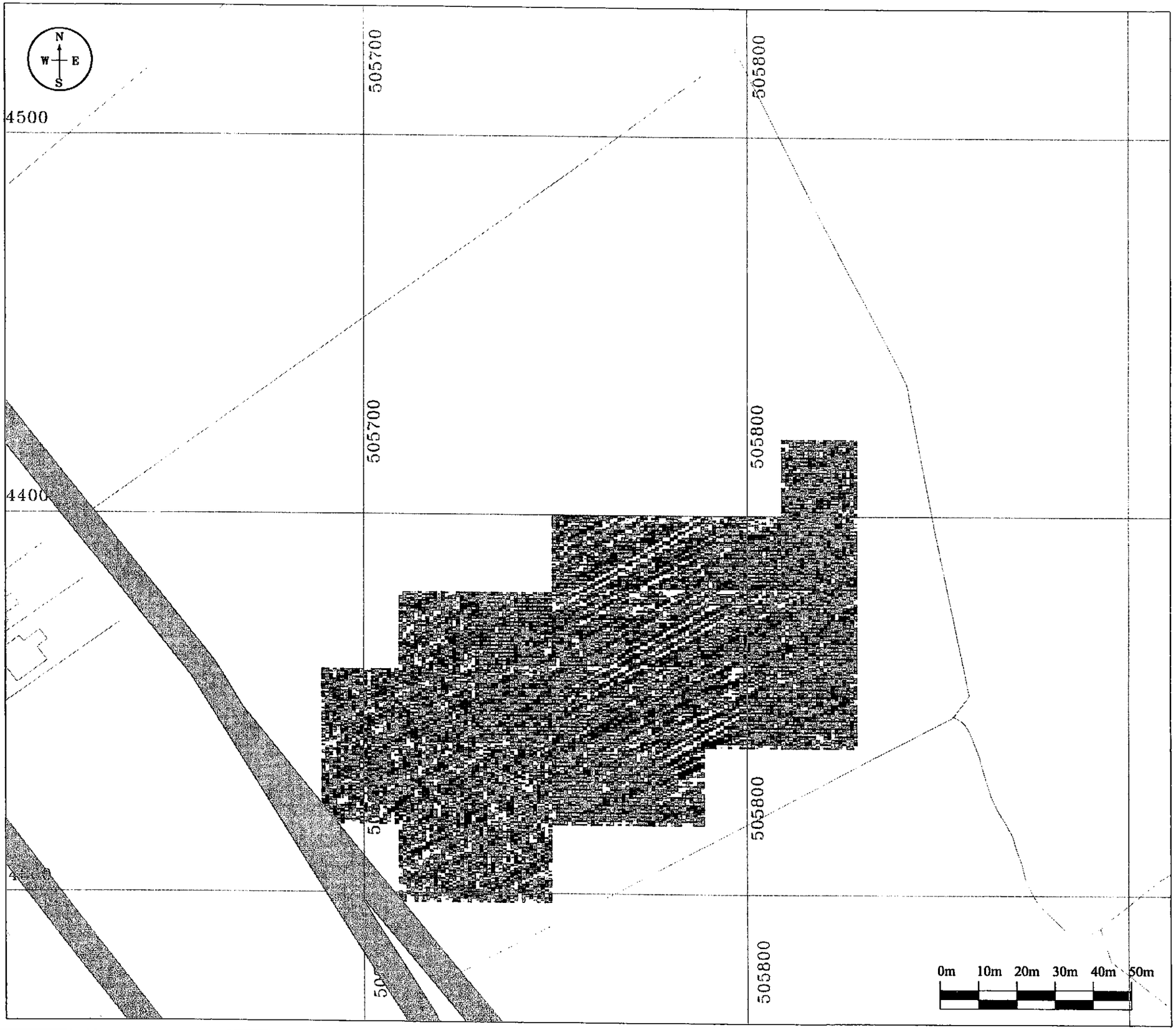

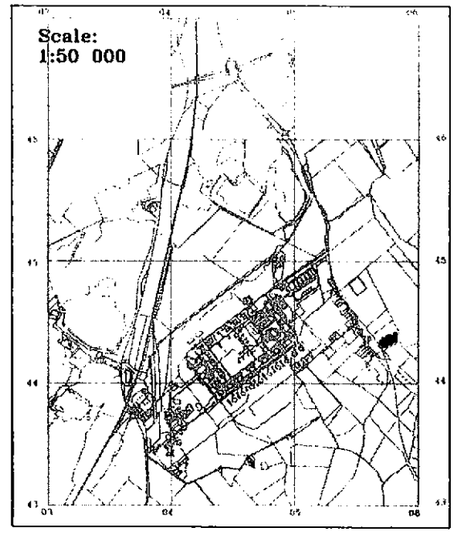

Plotting parameters
Minimum -1nT (white)
Maximum +1nT (black)

Figure 15	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Plot of processed magnetometer data - Area 2A	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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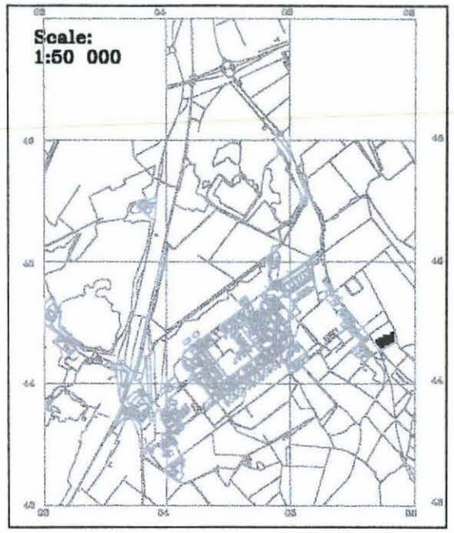

	Positive and negative linear anomaly
	Linear or discrete positive anomaly
	Linear or discrete weak positive anomaly
	Linear or discrete negative anomaly
	Linear or discrete weak negative anomaly
	Area of magnetic noise
	Area of strong magnetic disturbance
	Discrete magnetic anomaly

Figure: 16	Scale: 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Area 2A	
Date: January 1999	Job no.: 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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N
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244600

505600

244500

244400

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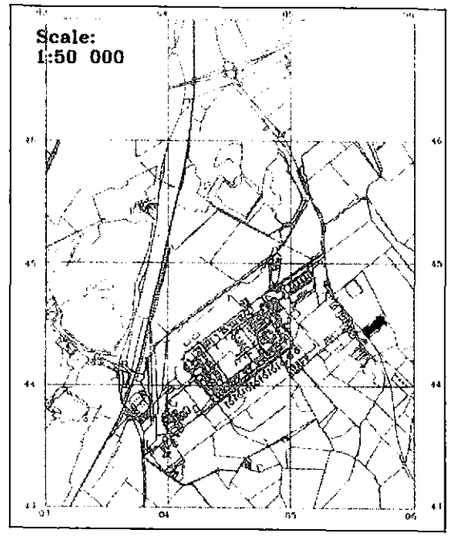
505800

18a 22 25
18 21 24
14 17 20 23 26
11 13 16 19
5 8 10 12 15
1 4 7 9
3 6
2

A
B
C
D



REFERENCING DIMENSIONS	
A–B	46.0m
C–D	156.0m
REFERENCING NOTES	
B	20m grid node point
B&D	Colinear points on grid line
GRID INFORMATION	
127	Grid number
	Area not surveyed within grid

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Figure 17	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Site plan showing referencing of survey grid - Area 2B	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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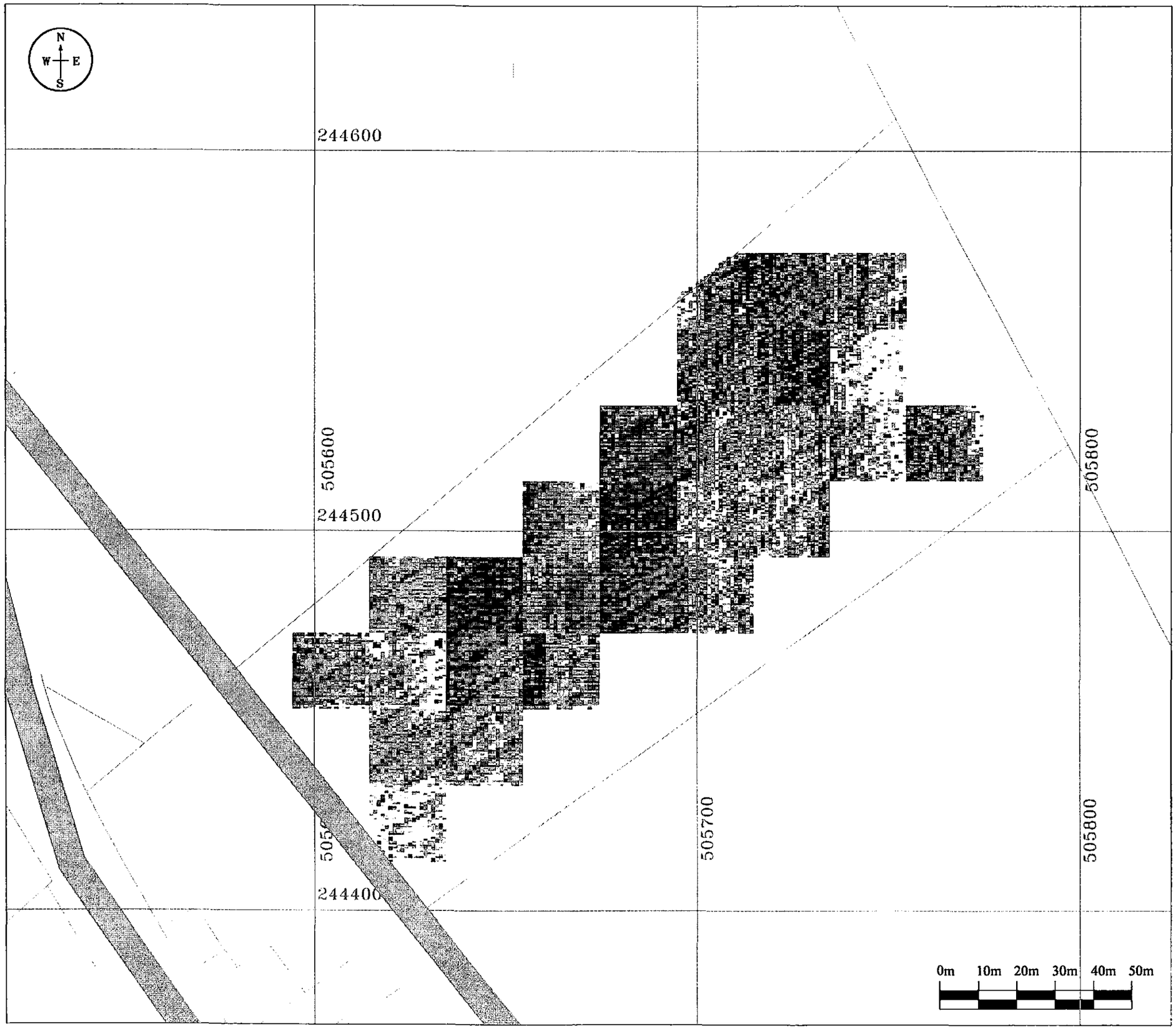

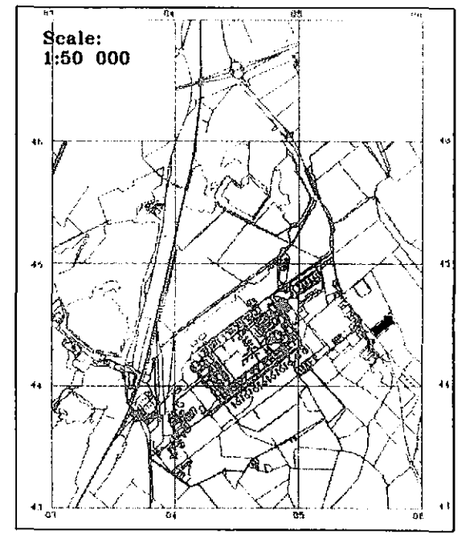

Plotting parameters
Minimum -2nT (white)
Maximum +1.8nT (black)

Figure 18	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Plot of raw magnetometer data - Area 2B	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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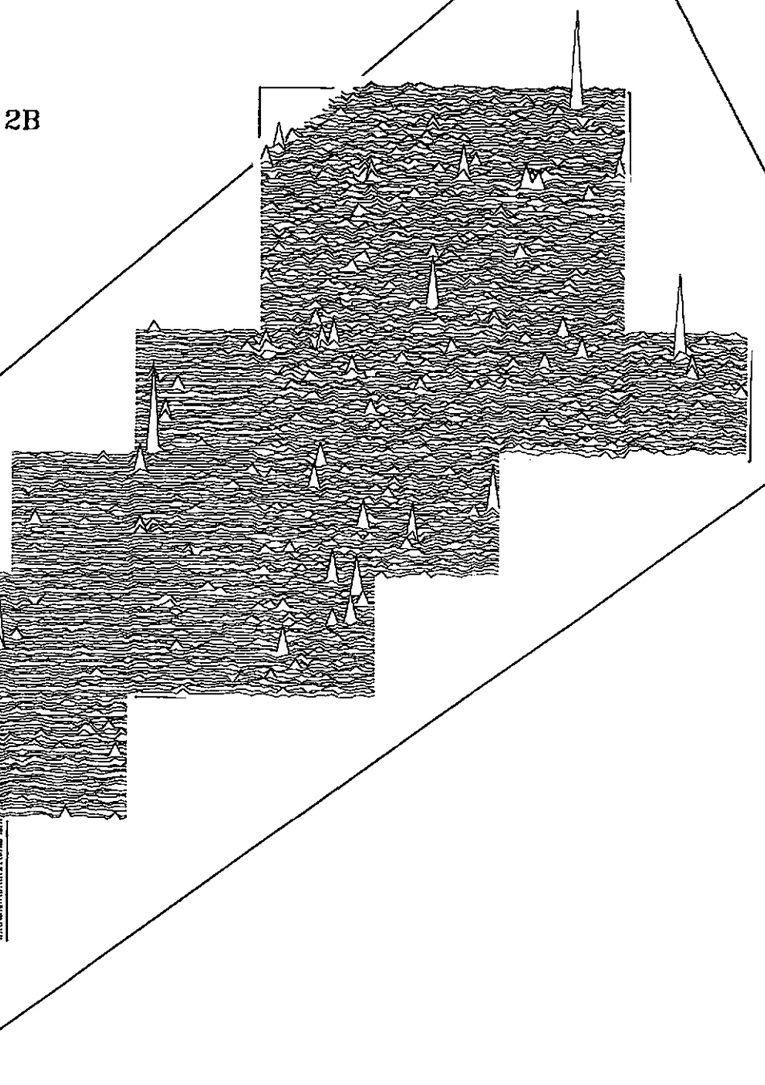
AREA 2B



N
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0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Plotting parameters + 40nT/cm
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
19	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing positive values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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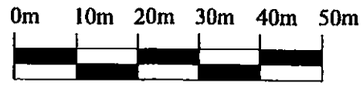

Plotting parameters - 40nT/cm
Negative values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
20	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing negative values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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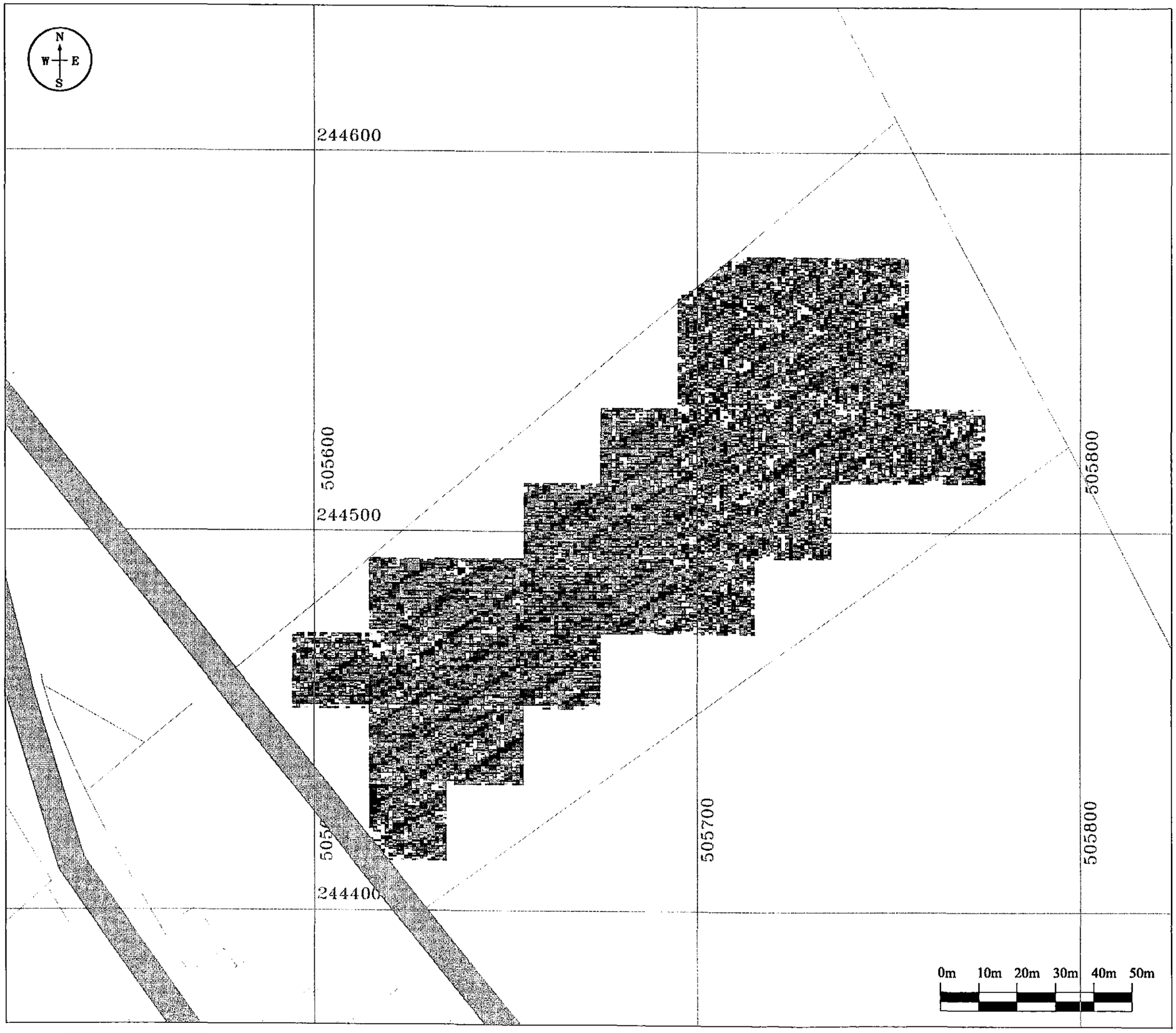

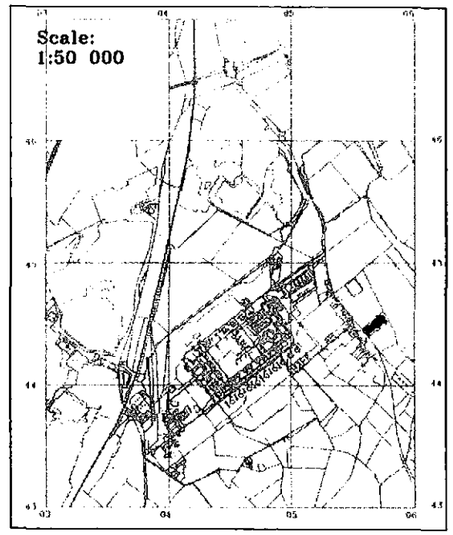

Plotting parameters
Minimum -1.2nT (white)
Maximum +1.2nT (black)

Figure	Scale
21	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of processed magnetometer data - Area 2B

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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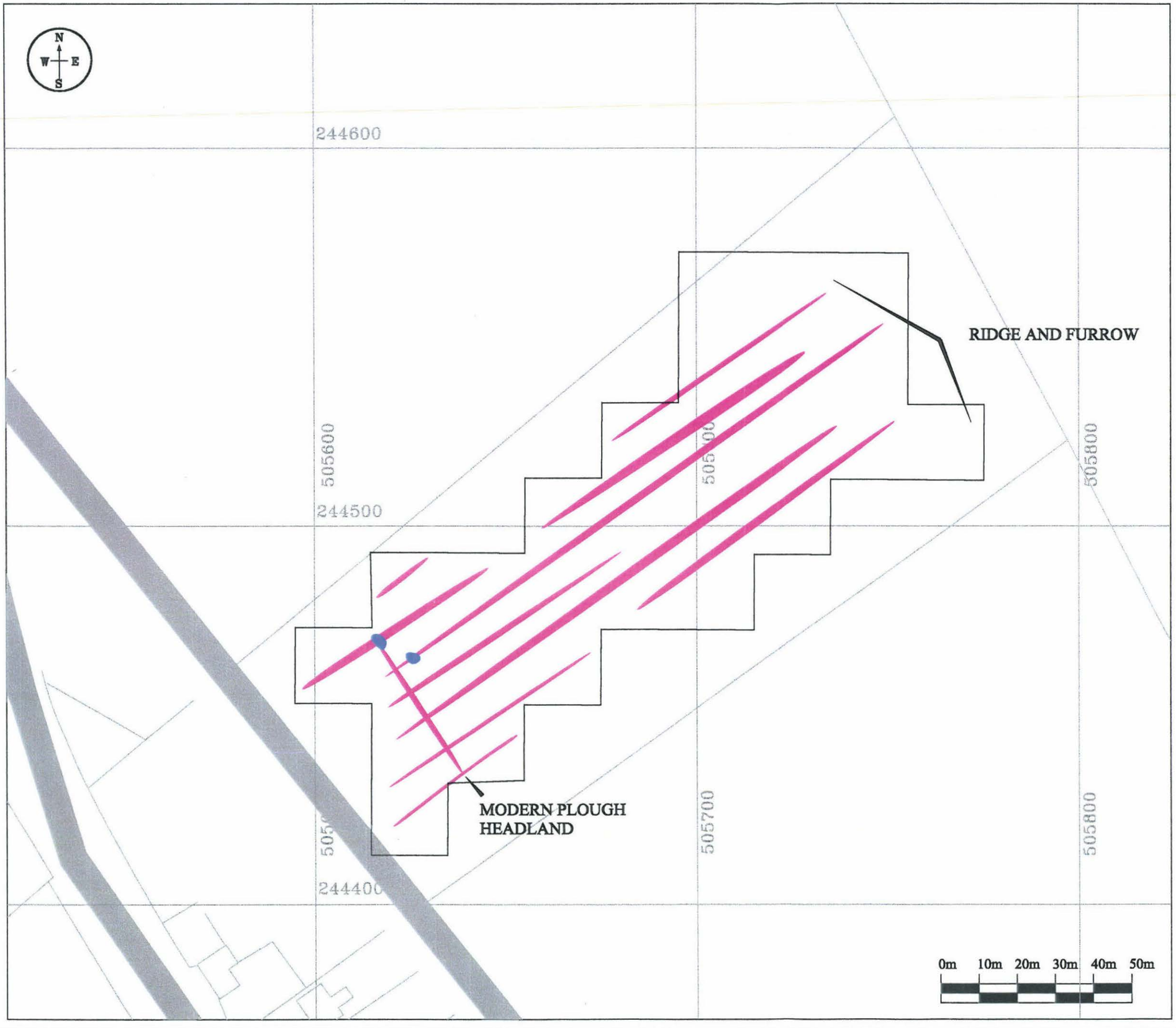

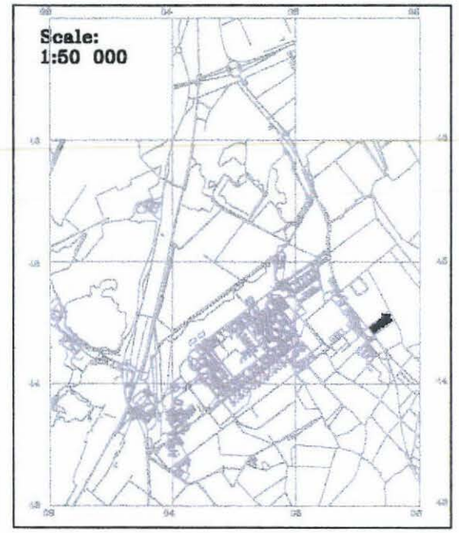

- Positive and negative linear anomaly
- Linear or discrete positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete negative anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak negative anomaly
- Area of magnetic noise
- Area of strong magnetic disturbance
- Discrete magnetic anomaly

Figure 22	Scale 1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Area 2B

Date January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by EJFM/FET	Checked by PPB

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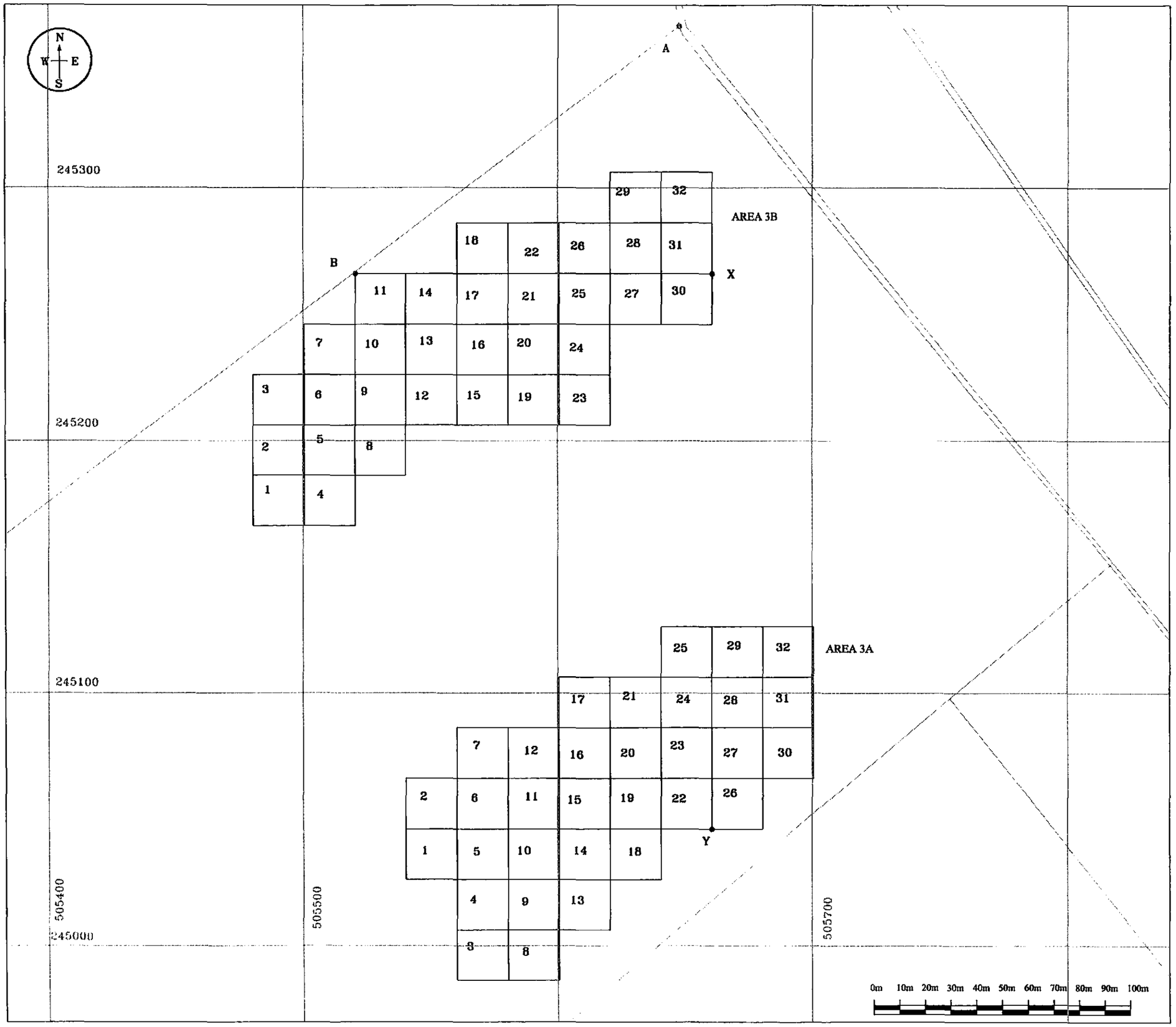

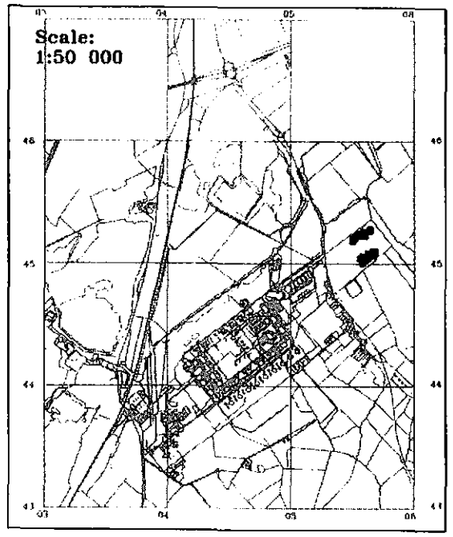

REFERENCING DIMENSIONS	
A–B	180.0m
B–X	140.0m
X–Y	220.0m
REFERENCING NOTES	
B,X&Y	20m grid node points
A&B	Referencing pegs left in on fenceline
GRID INFORMATION	
127	Grid number
	Area not surveyed within grid

Figure 23

Scale 1:1500

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Site plan showing referencing of survey grid - Areas 3A & 3B

Date
January 1999

Job no.
1348

Drawn by
EJFM/FET

Checked by
PPB

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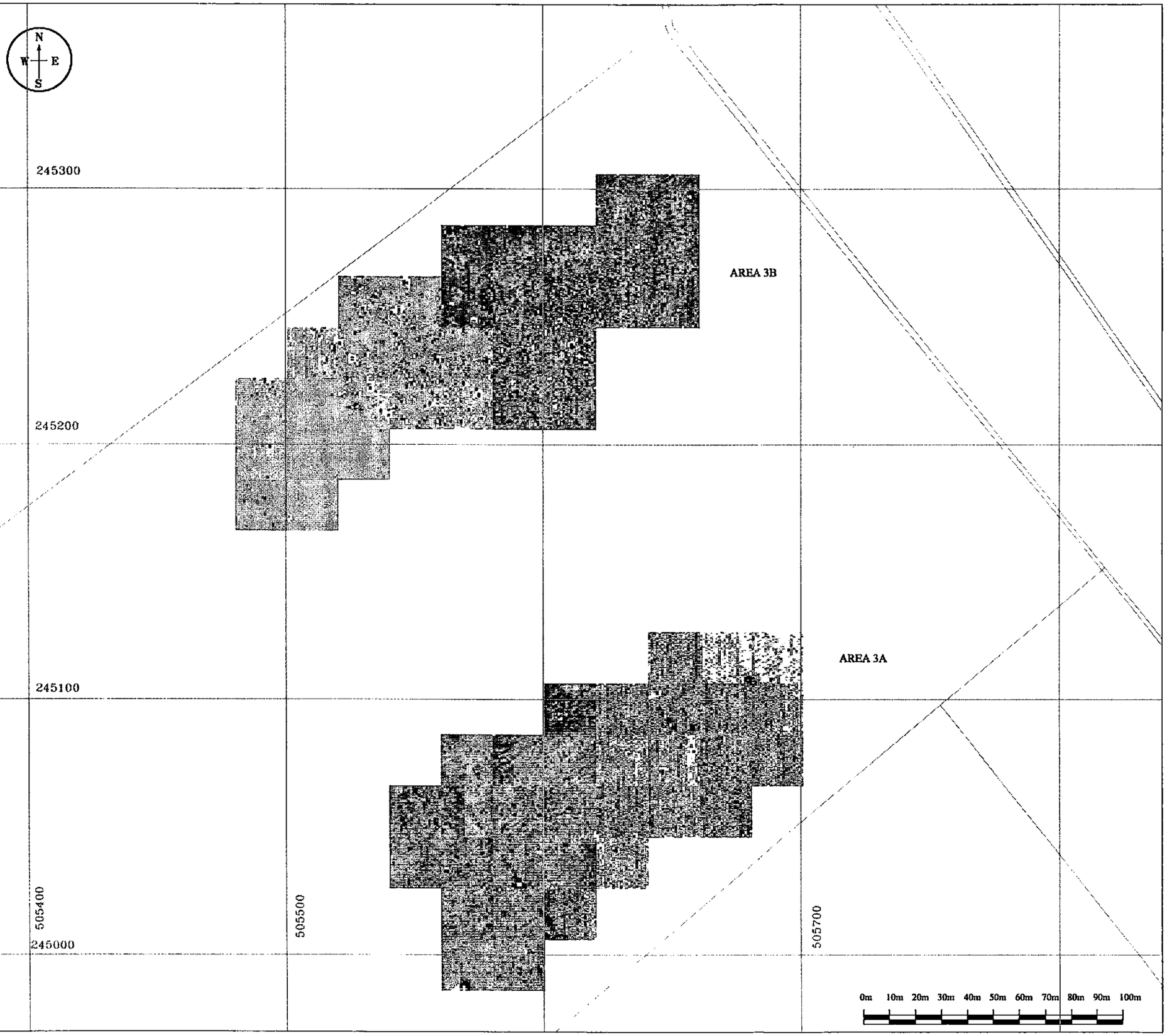

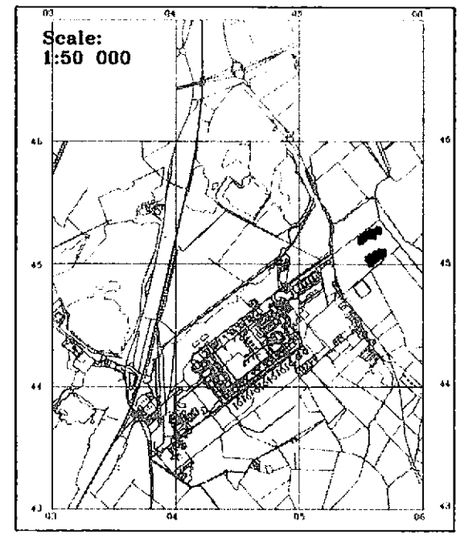

Plotting parameters (Area 3A)
Minimum -1.8nT (white)
Maximum +3.7nT (black)

Plotting parameters (Area 3B)
Minimum -8.4nT (white)
Maximum +6.8nT (black)

Figure	Scale
24	1:1500

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of raw magnetometer data - Areas 3A & 3B

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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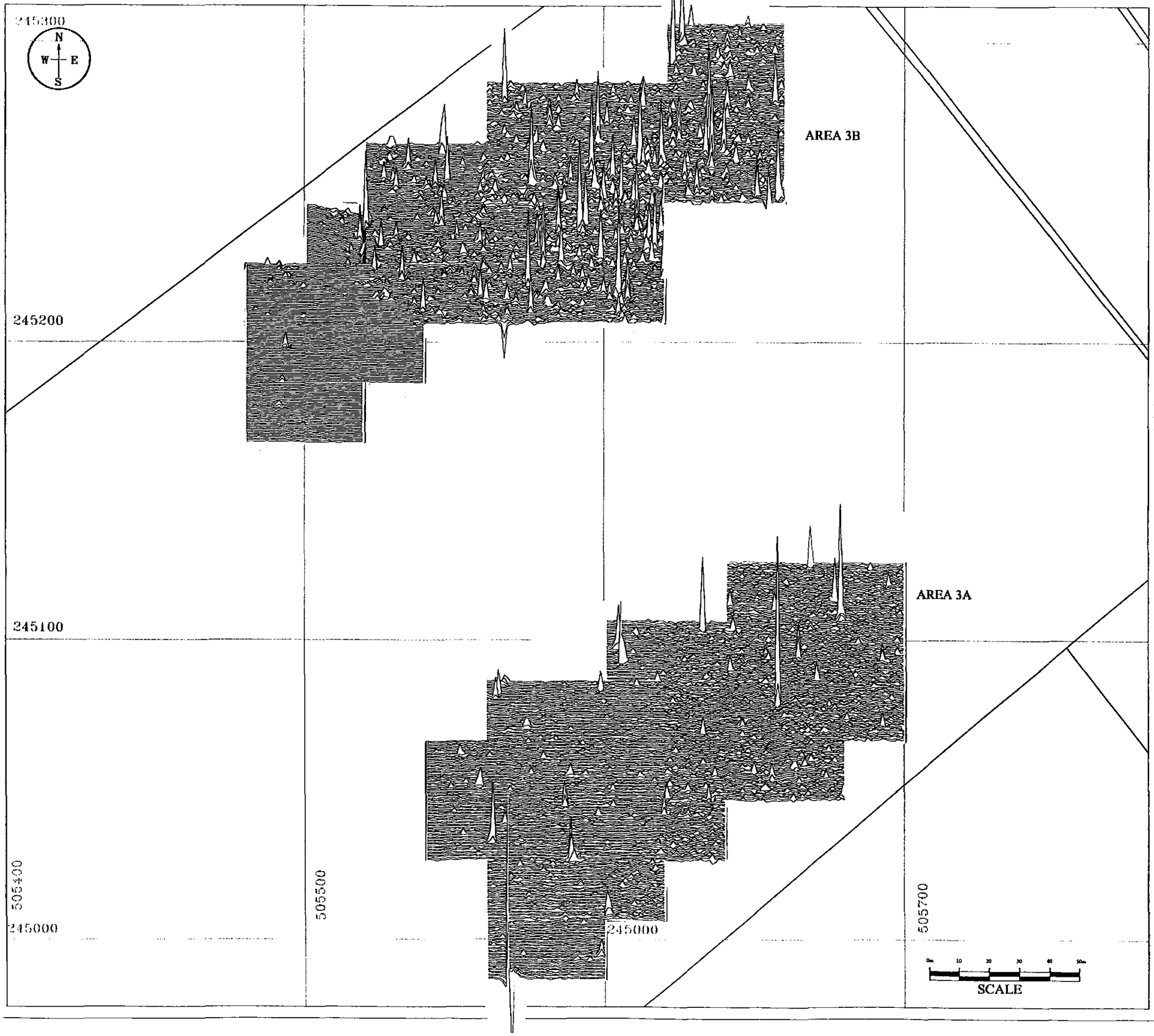

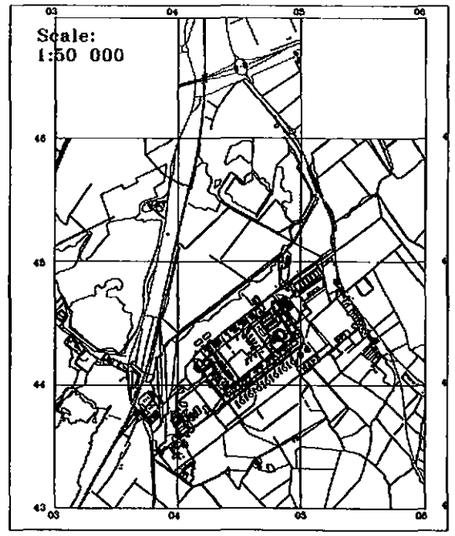

Plotting parameters + 40nT/cm (Area 3A)
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Plotting parameters + 80nT/cm (Area 3B)
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
25	1:1250

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing positive values only - Areas 3A & 3B

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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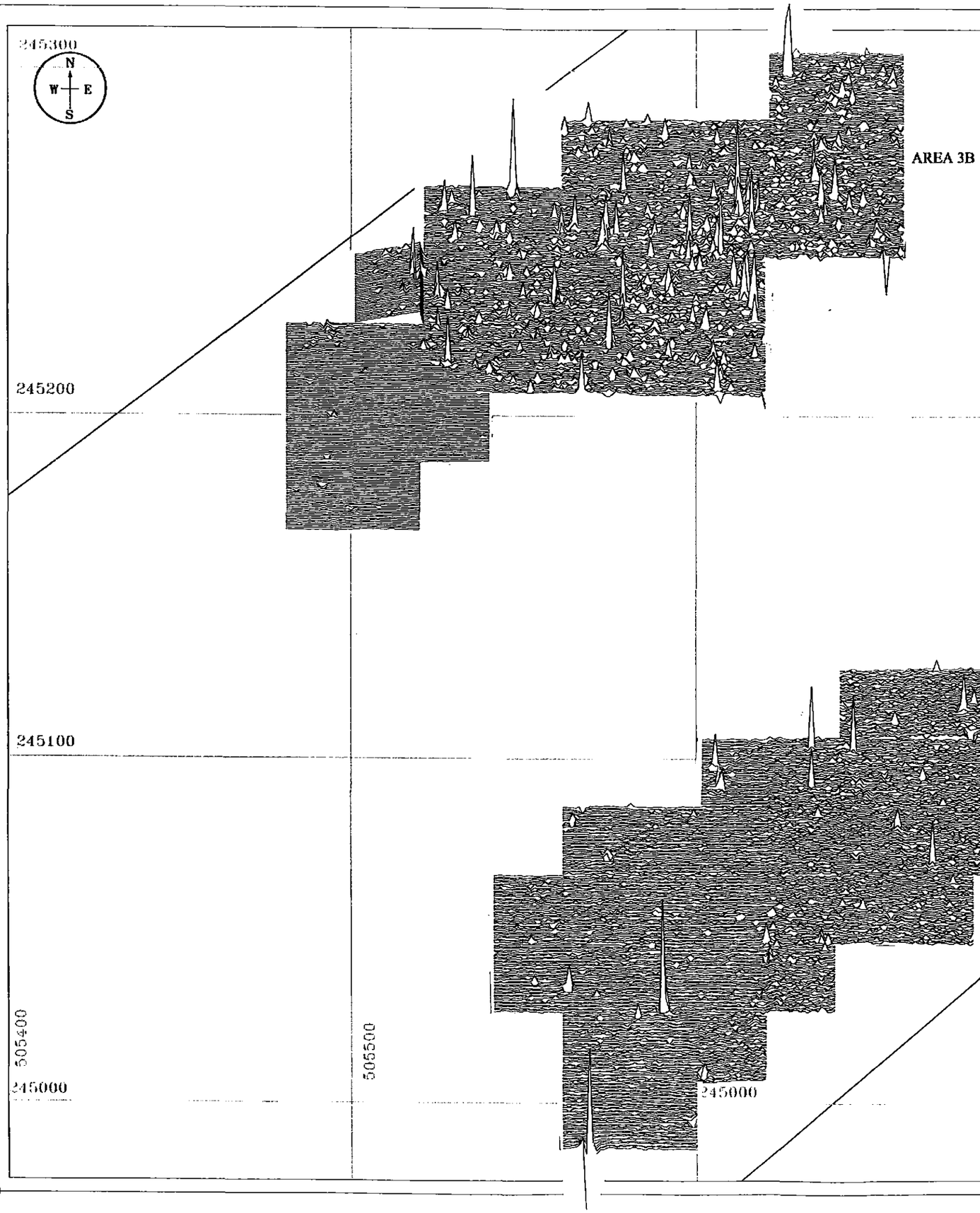

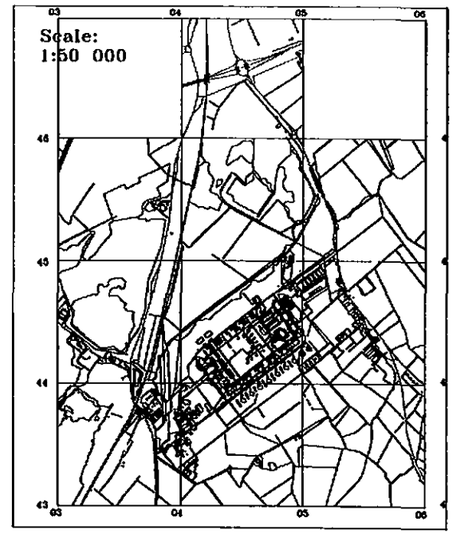

Plotting parameters - 40nT/cm (Area 3A)
Negative values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Plotting parameters - 80nT/cm (Area 3B)
Negative values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
26	1:1250

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing negative values only - Areas 3A & 3B

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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N
W E
S

245300

245200

245100

505400

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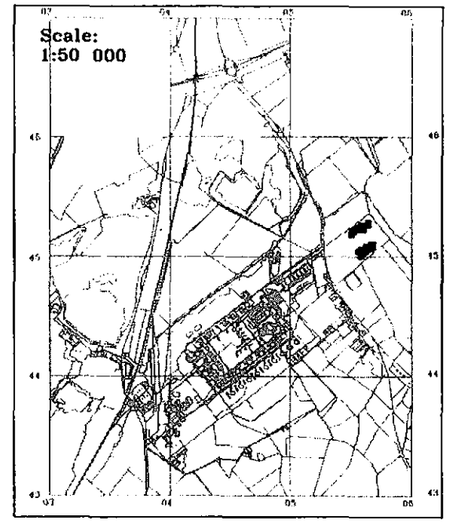
505500

505700

AREA 3B

AREA 3A



Plotting parameters (Area 3B)
Minimum -4.4nT (white)
Maximum +4.1nT (black)

Plotting parameters (Area 3A)
Minimum -1.4nT (white)
Maximum +1.4nT (black)

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m 60m 70m 80m 90m 100m

Figure	Scale
27	1:1500

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of processed magnetometer data - Areas 3A & 3B

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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N
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245200

245100

505400

505500

505700

245000

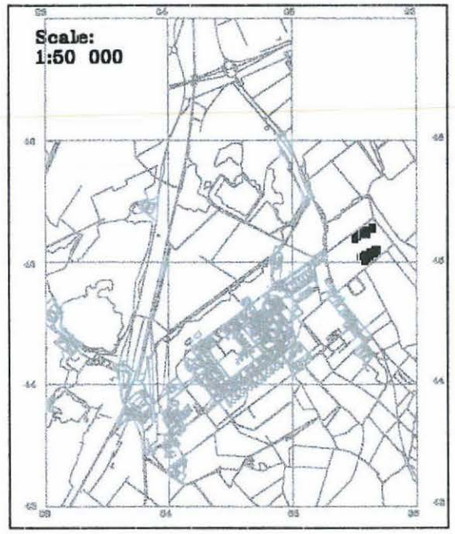
MODERN
PLOUGHING

DITCH
?ARCHAEOLOGICAL

POSSIBLE
DITCH

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m 60m 70m 80m 90m 100m

Scale:
1:50 000



	Positive and negative linear anomaly
	Linear or discrete positive anomaly
	Linear or discrete weak positive anomaly
	Linear or discrete negative anomaly
	Linear or discrete weak negative anomaly
	Area of magnetic noise
	Area of strong magnetic disturbance
	Discrete magnetic anomaly

Figure 28	Scale 1:1500

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Areas 3A & 3B

Date January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by EJFM/FET	Checked by PPB

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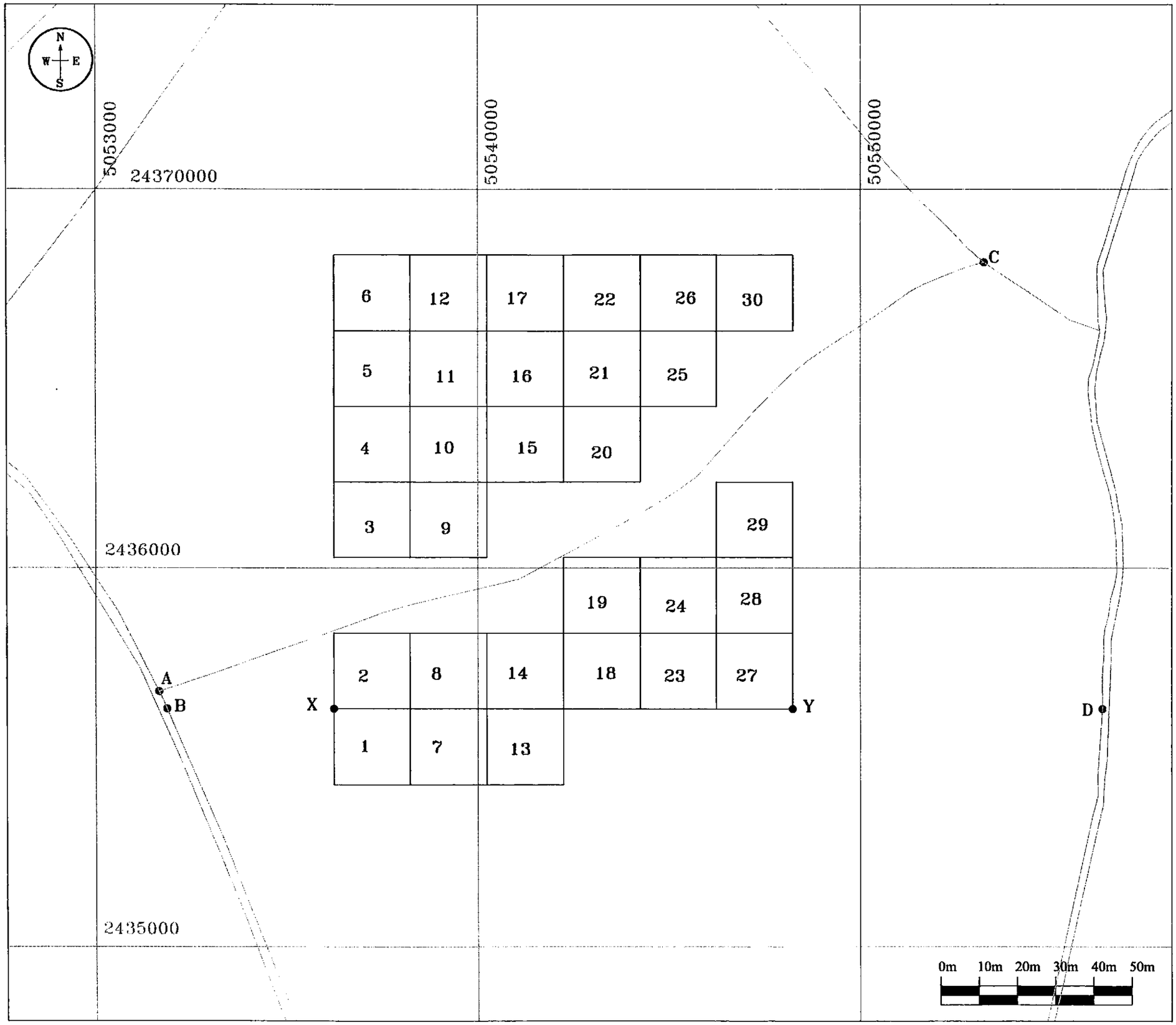
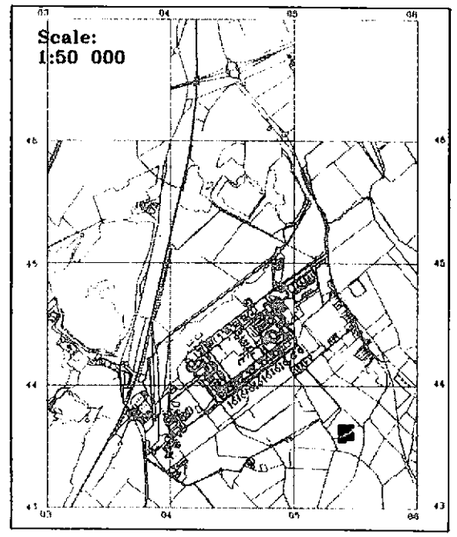
Fax: 01684 594142
E-Mail:Info@Stratascan.co.uk





REFERENCING DIMENSIONS	
C–D	100m
A–B	5.0m
REFERENCING NOTES	
A,B,C,D	Colinear points on grid line
A,B,C,D	Referencing pegs left in on fenceline
GRID INFORMATION	
127	Grid number
	Area not surveyed within grid

Figure: 29	Scale: 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Site plan showing referencing of survey grid - Area 4	
Date: January 1999	Job no.: 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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N
W E
S

5053000

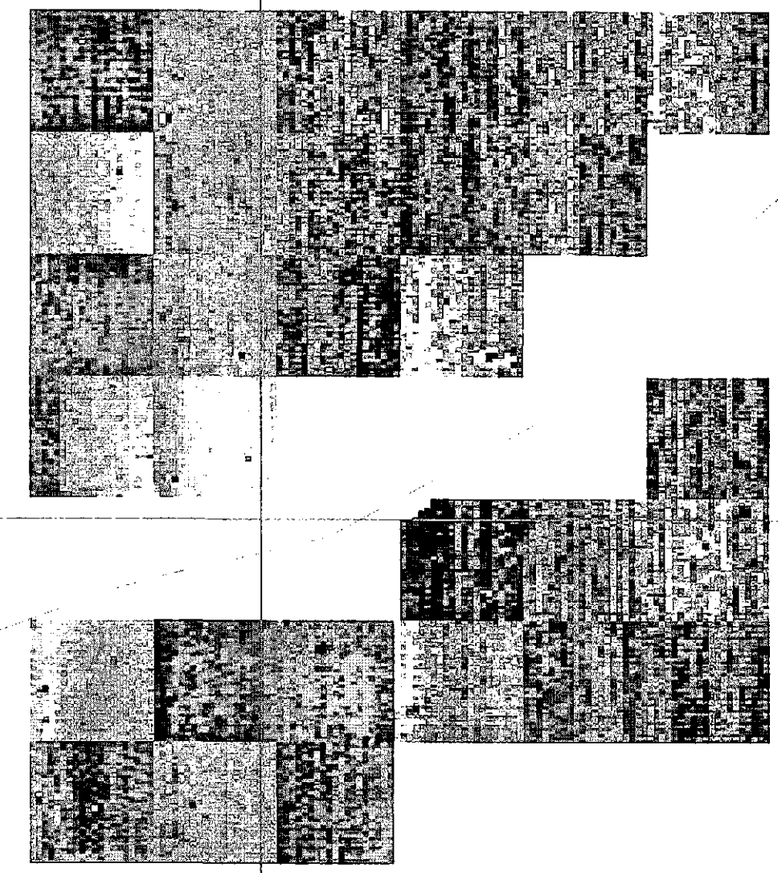
24370000

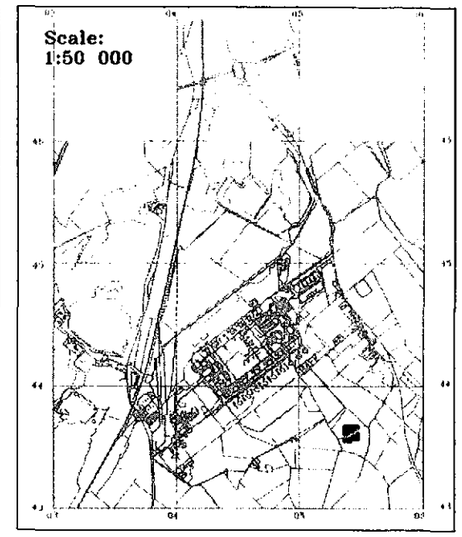
50540000

50550000

2436000

2435000





Plotting parameters
Minimum -2.7nT (white)
Maximum +2.4nT (black)

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Figure 30	Scale 1:1000
Client RPS Clouston	
Project Title Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject Plot of raw magnetometer data - Area 4	
Date January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by EJFM/FET	Checked by PPB

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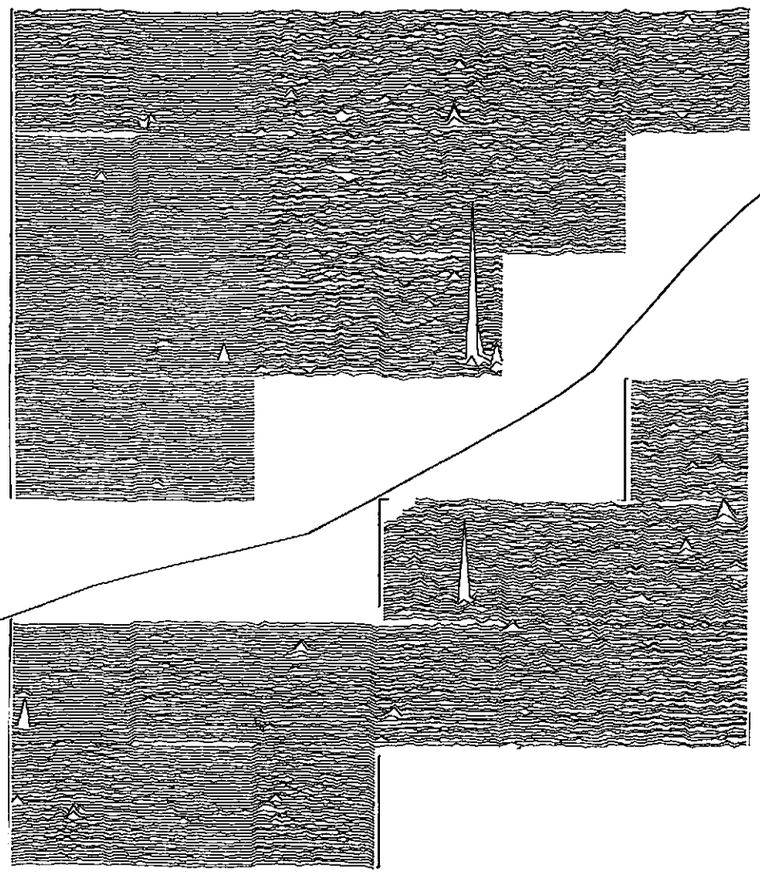

AREA 4

N
W E
S

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Plotting parameters + 40nT/cm
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
31	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing positive values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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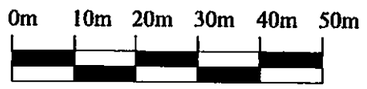

Plotting parameters - 40nT/cm
Negative values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
32	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing negative values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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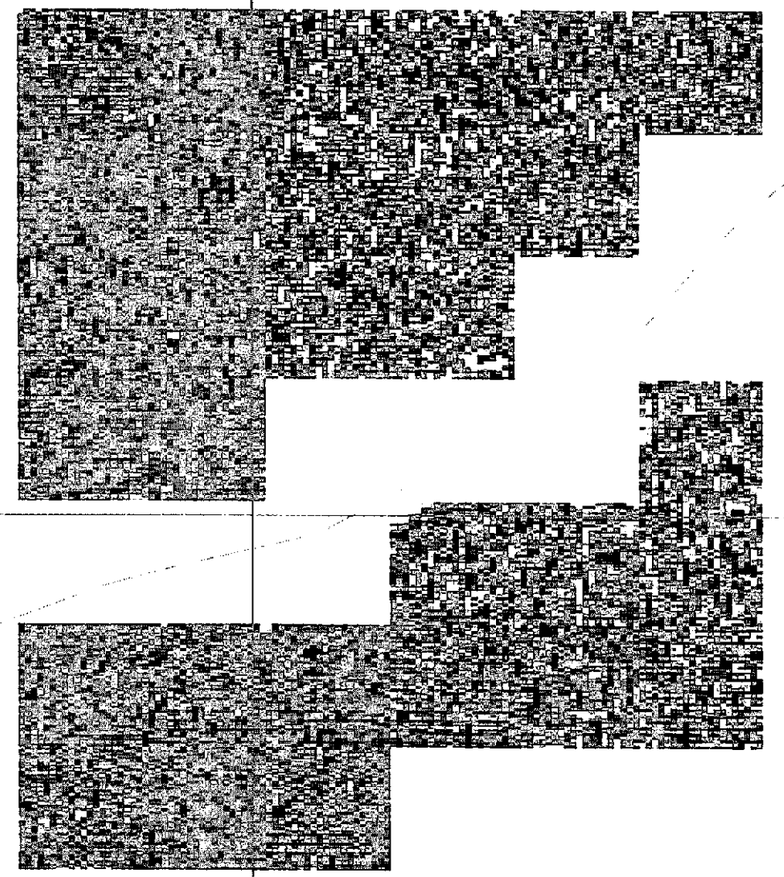

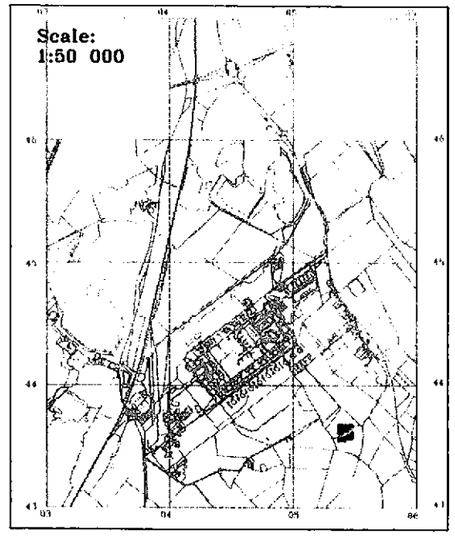

Plotting parameters
Minimum -1nT (white)
Maximum +1nT (black)

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Figure 33	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Plot of processed magnetometer data - Area 4	
Date: January 1999	Job no.: 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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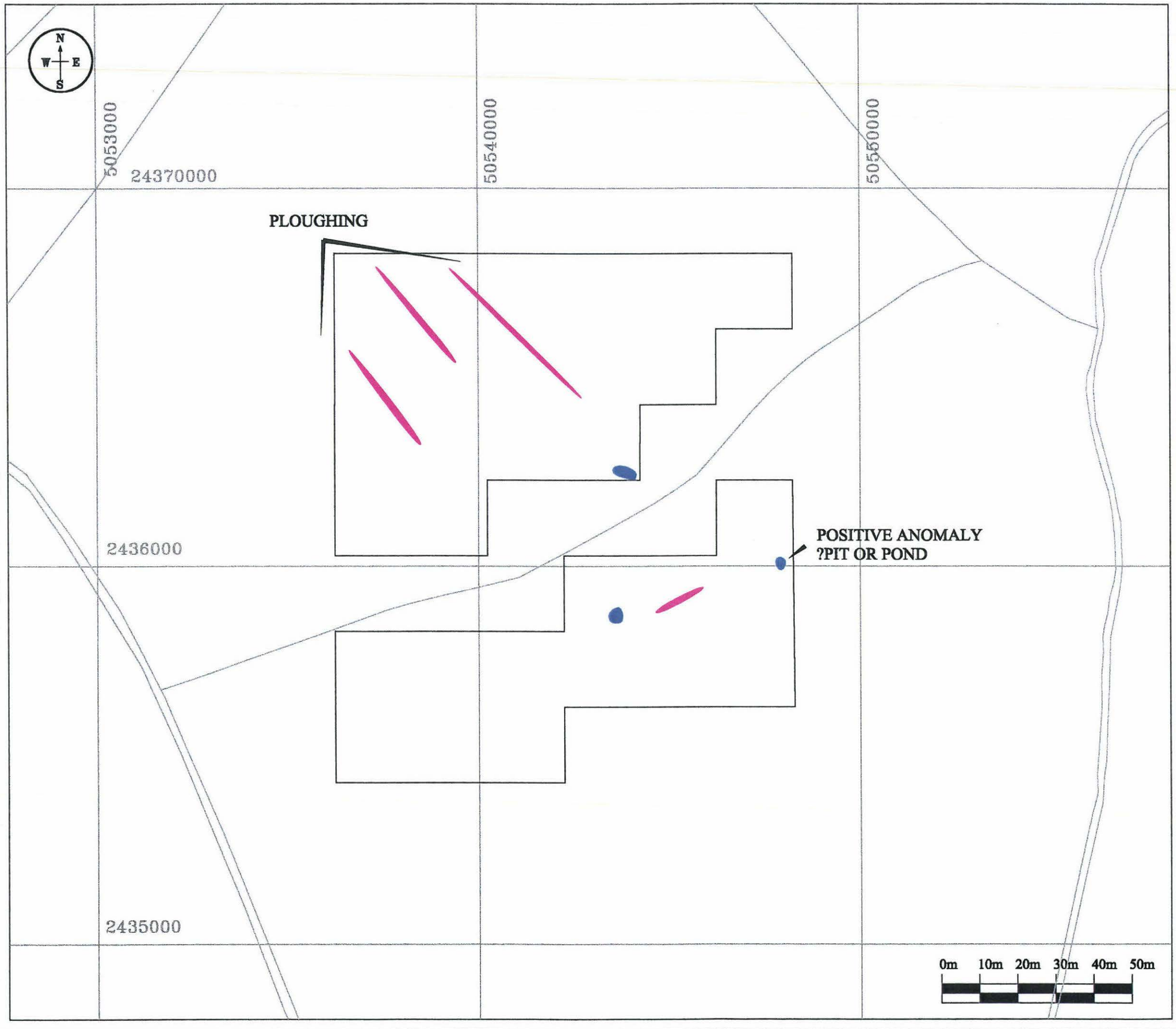

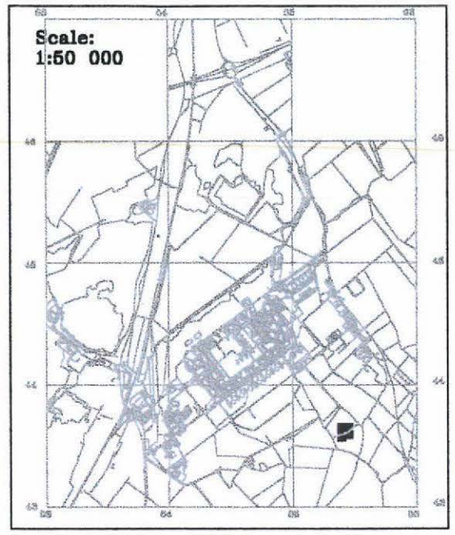

- Positive and negative linear anomaly
- Linear or discrete positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete negative anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak negative anomaly
- Area of magnetic noise
- Area of strong magnetic disturbance
- Discrete magnetic anomaly

Figure	Scale
34	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Area 4

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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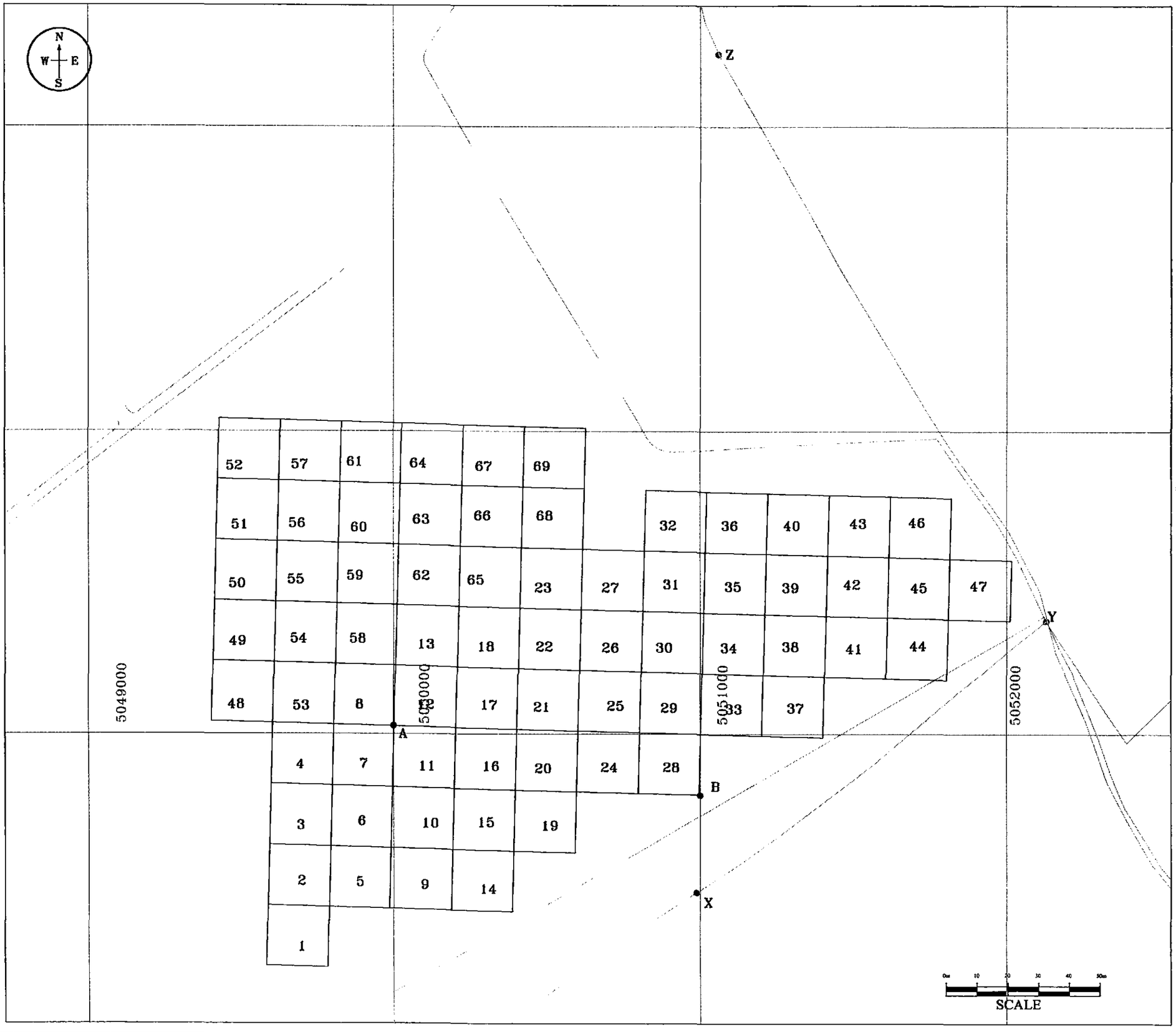

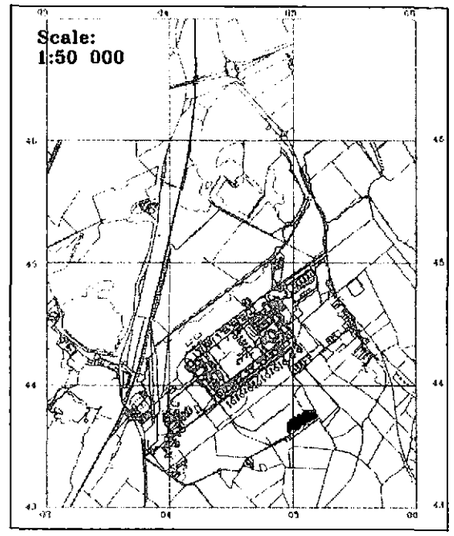

REFERENCING DIMENSIONS	
Y-X	145m
Y-Z	215m
X-B	34m
REFERENCING NOTES	
B&A	20m grid node points
X,Y&Z	Referencing pegs left in on fenceline
GRID INFORMATION	
127	Grid number
	Area not surveyed within grid

Figure 35	Scale 1:1250
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Site plan showing location of survey grids - Area 5	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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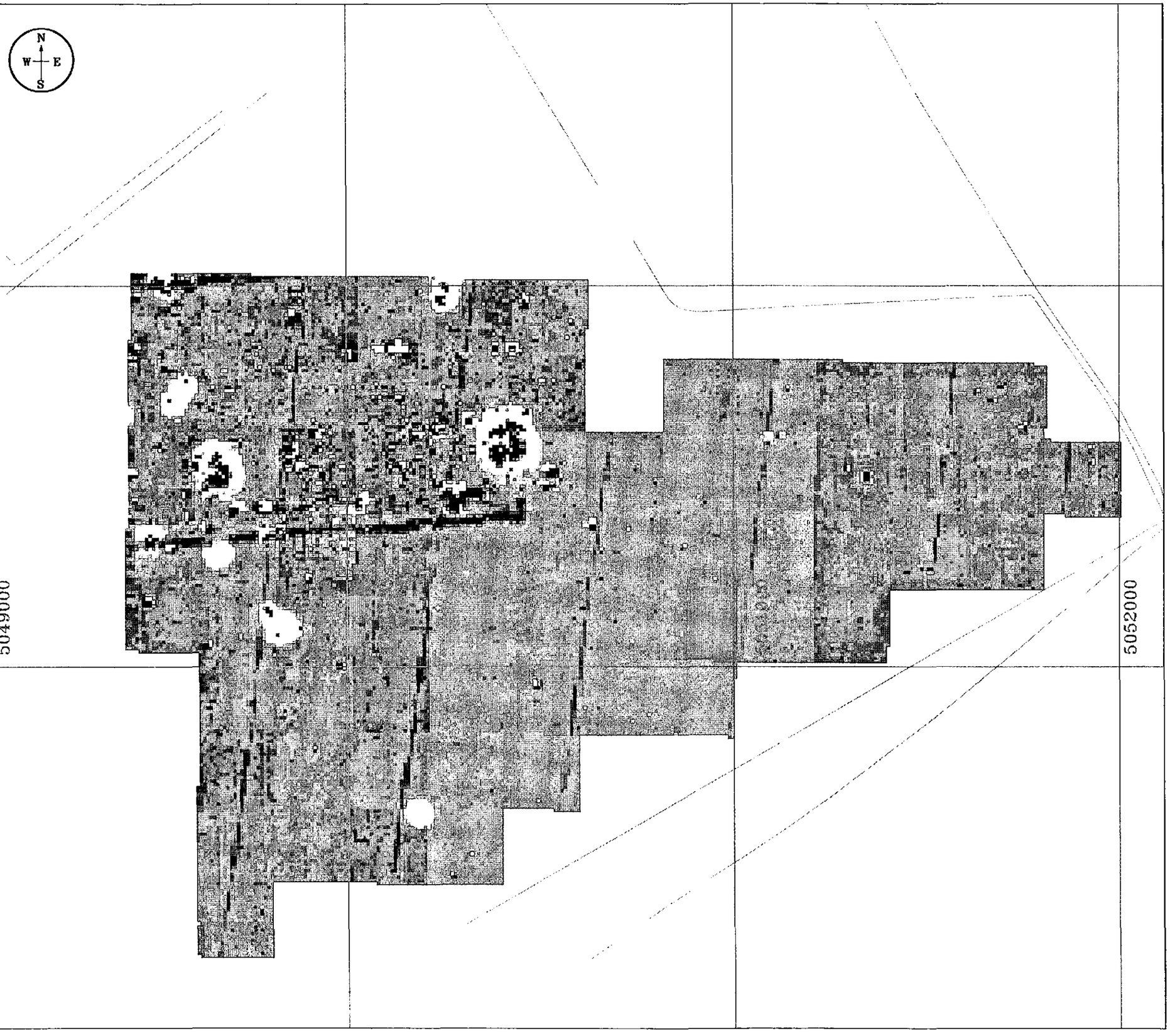

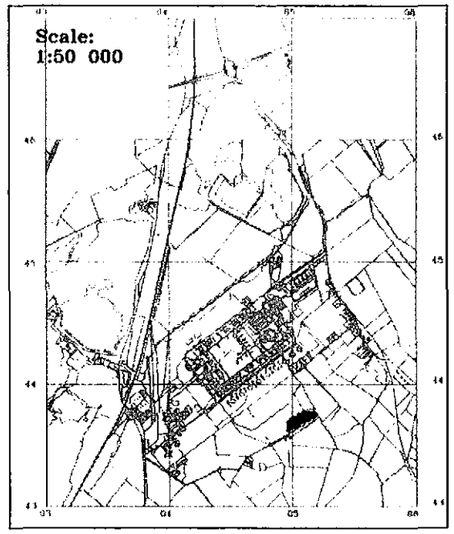

Plotting parameters
Minimum -12.3nT (white)
Maximum +10.1nT (black)

Figure 36	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Plot of raw magnetometer data - Area 5	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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N
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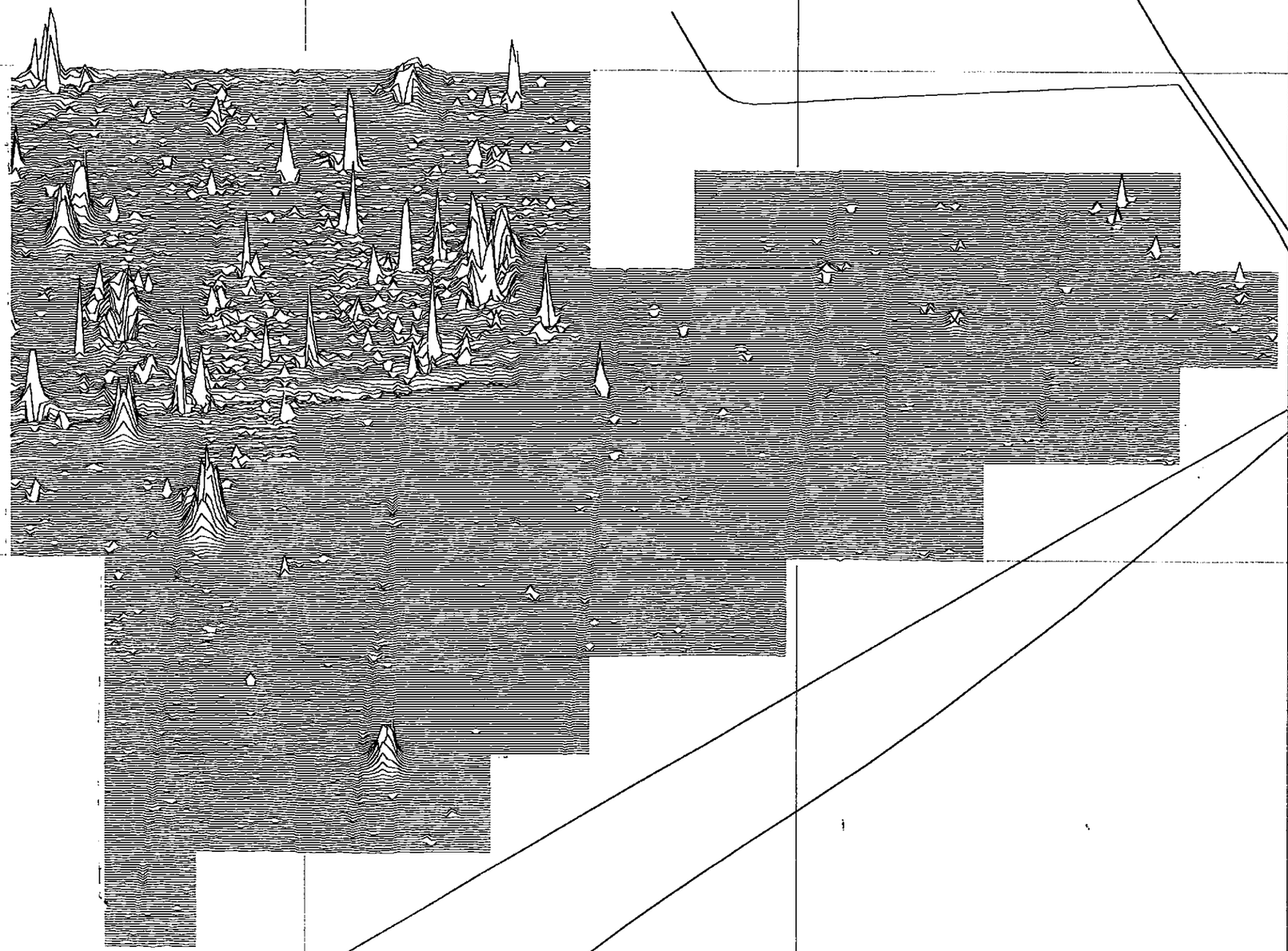
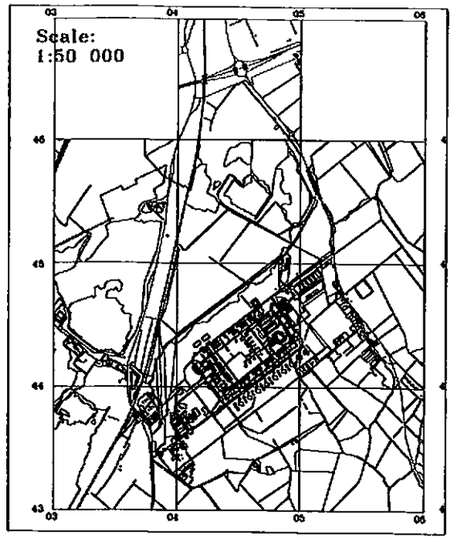
S

5049000

5052000



0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m



Plotting parameters - 120nT/cm
Negative values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
37	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing negative values only
Area 5

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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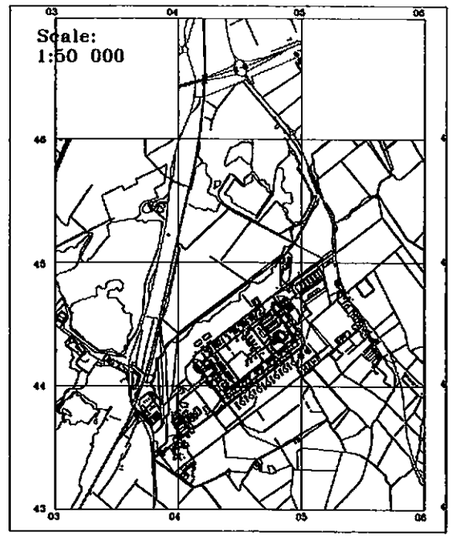
N
W E
S

504900

505200

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m



Plotting parameters + 120nT/cm
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
38	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing positive values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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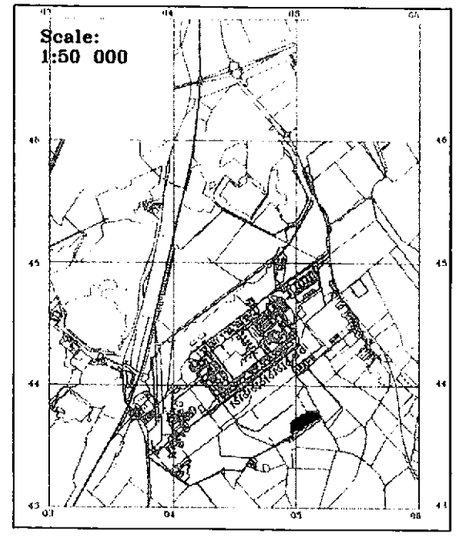
N
W E
S

5046000

5052000



Plotting paramcters
Minimum -2nT (white)
Maximum +2nT (black)

Figure	Scale
39	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of processed magnetometer data - Area 5

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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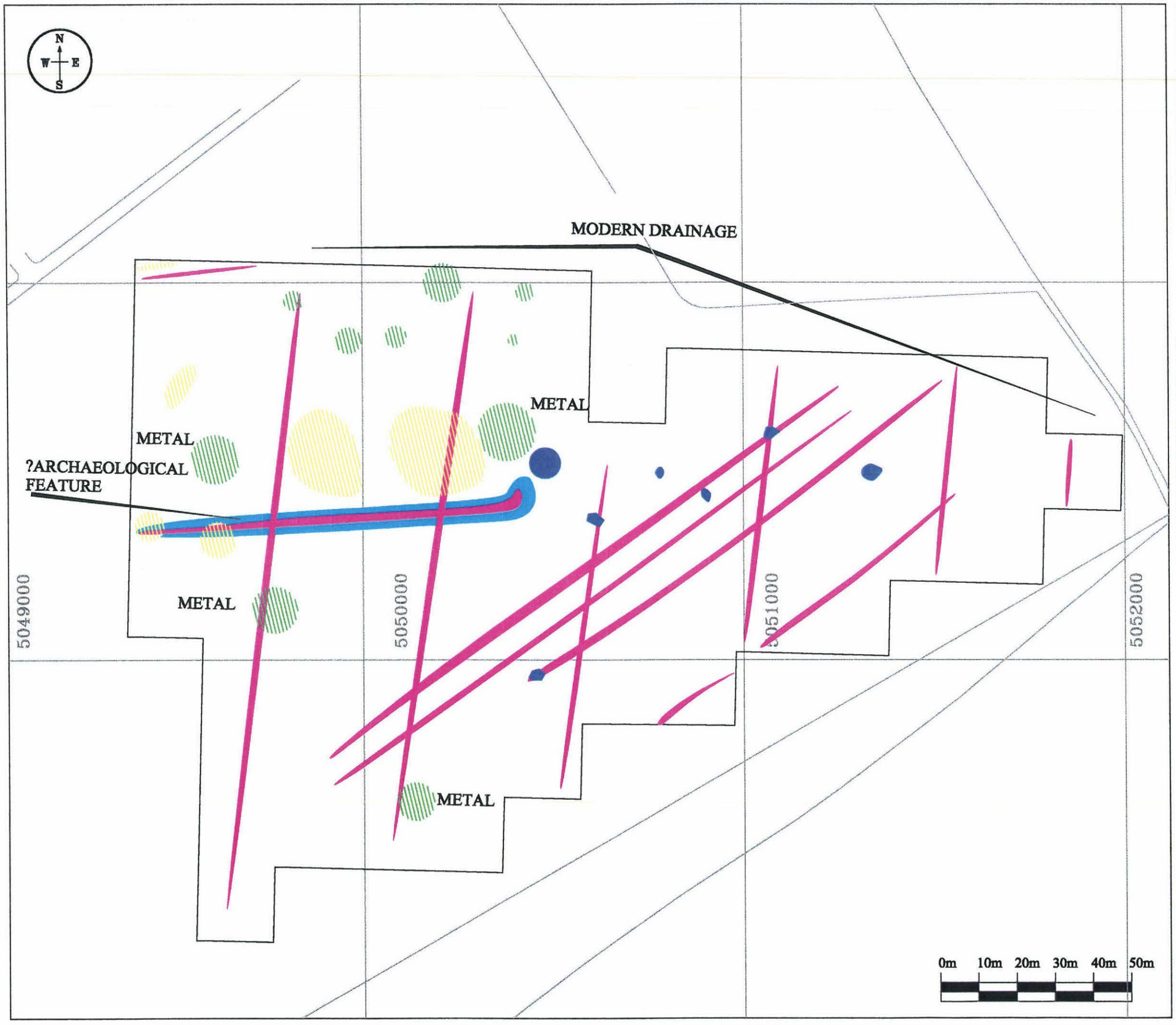

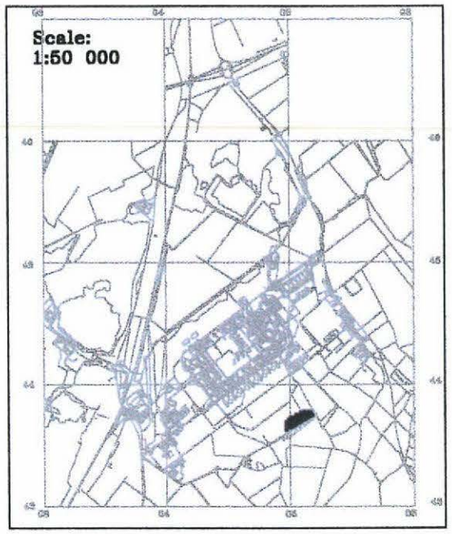

- Positive and negative linear anomaly
- Linear or discrete positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete negative anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak negative anomaly
- Area of magnetic noise
- Area of strong magnetic disturbance
- Discrete magnetic anomaly

Figure	Scale
40	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Area 5

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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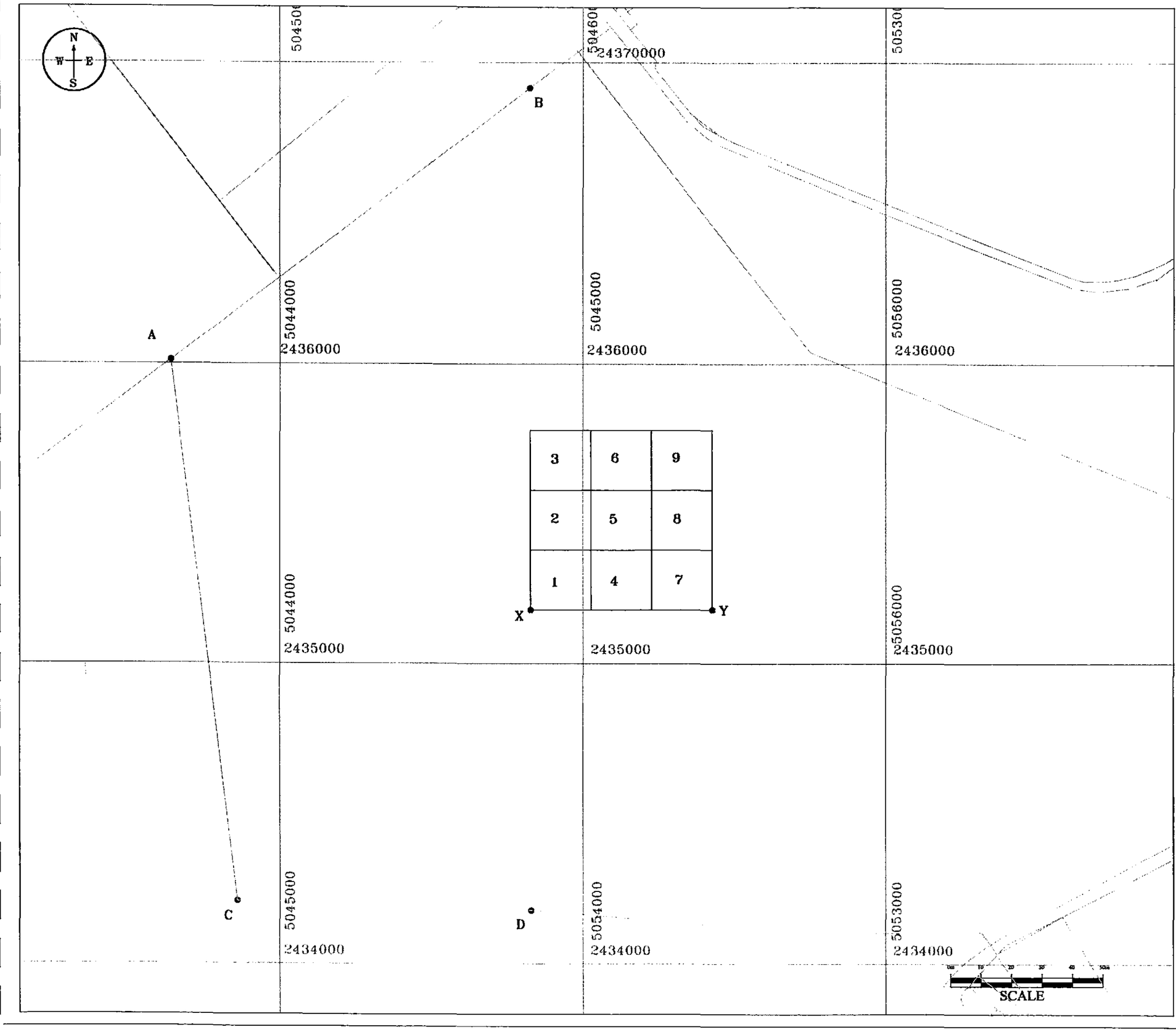

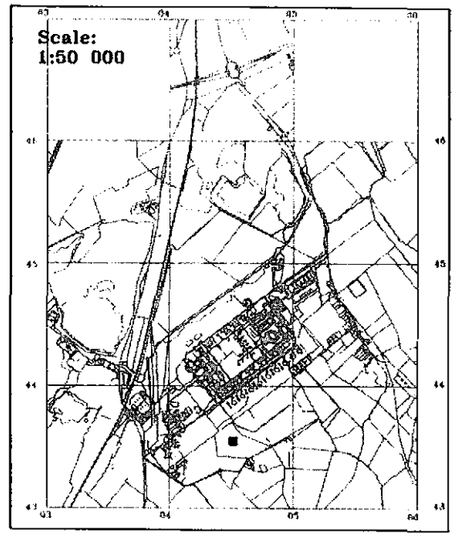

REFERENCING DIMENSIONS	
A–B	149m
C–D	97m
D–E	100m
REFERENCING NOTES	
B,X	Colinear points on the gridline
X&Y	20m grid node points
A,B,C,D	Referencing pegs left in on fenceline
GRID INFORMATION	
127	Grid number
	Area not surveyed within grid

Figure 41	Scale 1:1250
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Site plan showing location of survey grids - Area 6	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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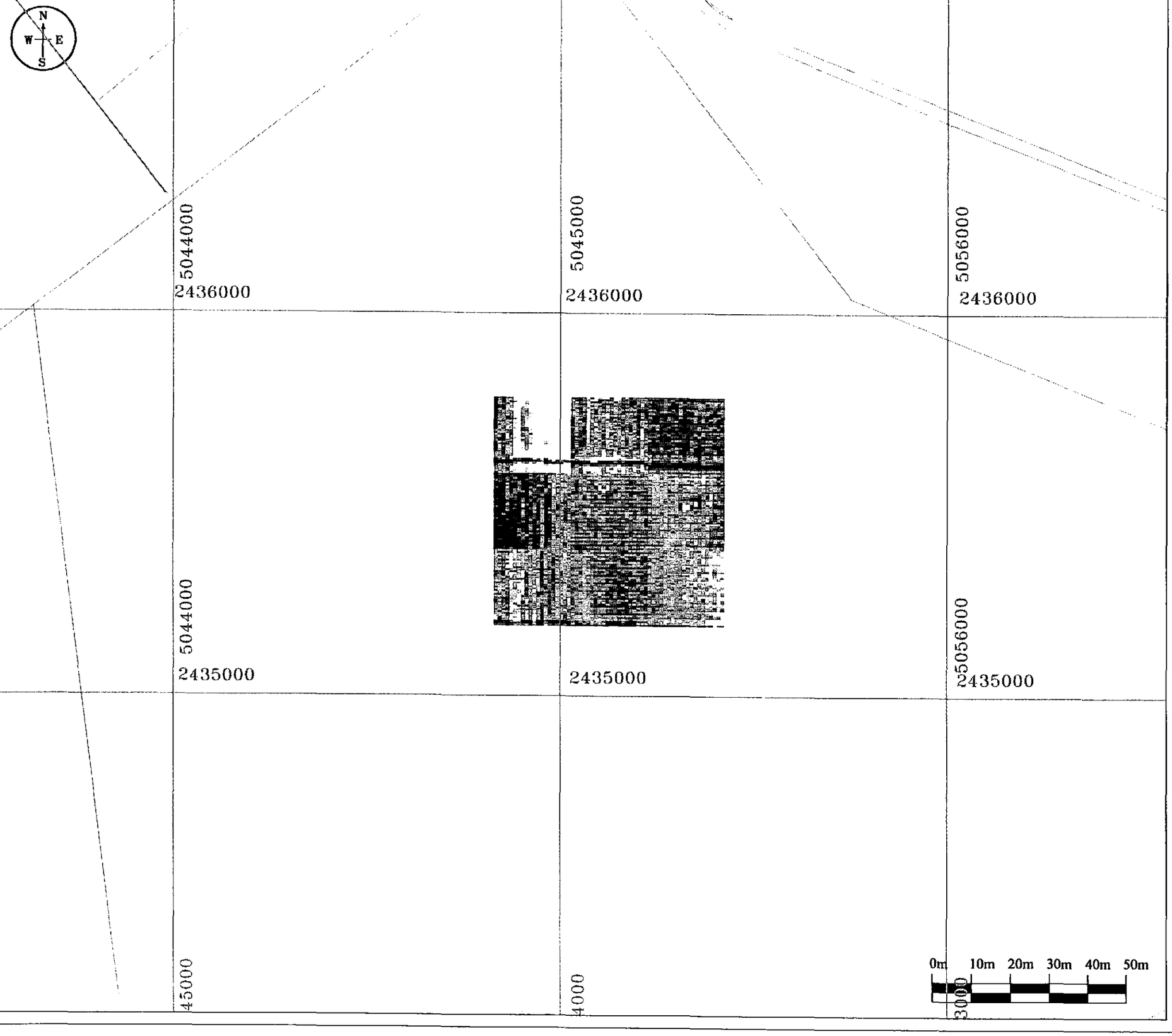

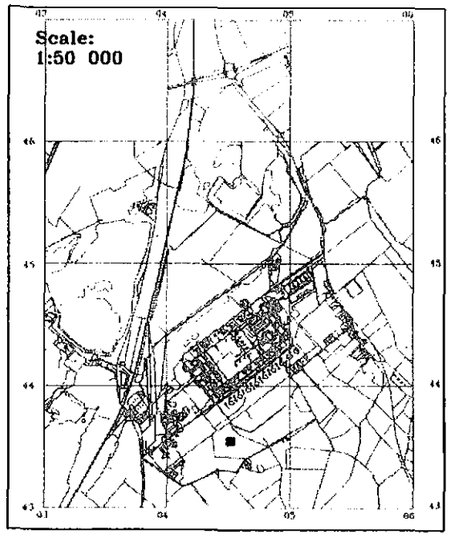

Plotting parameters
Minimum -2nT (white)
Maximum +1.6nT (black)

Figure	Scale
42	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of raw magnetometer data - Area 6

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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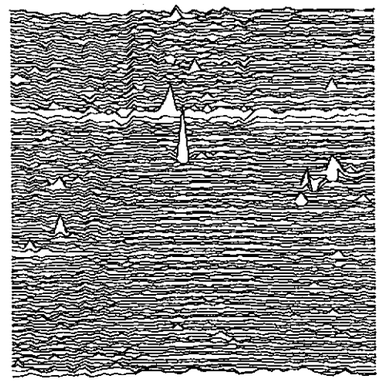

AREA 6

N
W E
S

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Plotting parameters + 40nT/cm
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure 43	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing positive values only	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348

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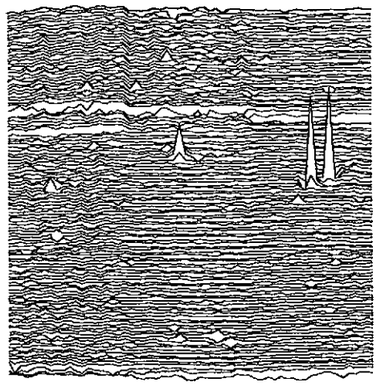

AREA 6

N
W E
S

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Plotting parameters - 40nT/cm
Negative values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
44	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing negative values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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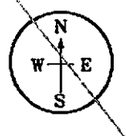
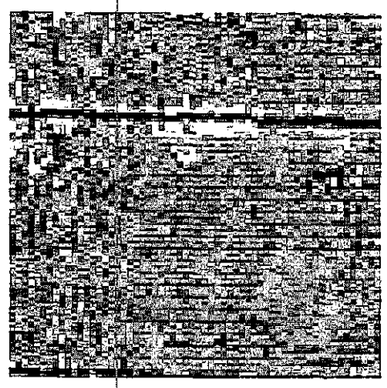


5044000
2436000

5045000
2436000

5056000
2436000



5044000
2435000

2435000

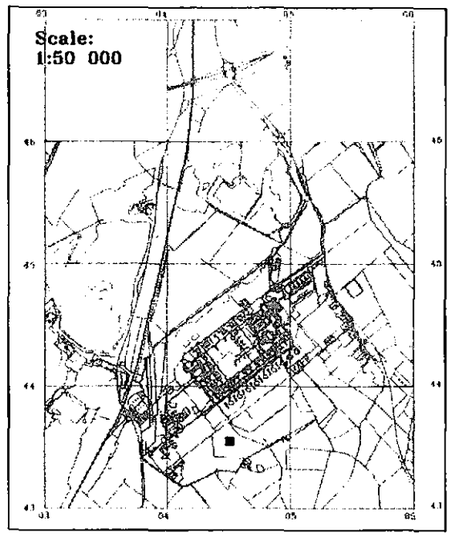
5056000
2435000

45000

4000

3000

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m



Plotting parameters
Minimum -1.5nT (white)
Maximum +1.5nT (black)

Figure	Scale
45	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of processed magnetometer data - Area 6

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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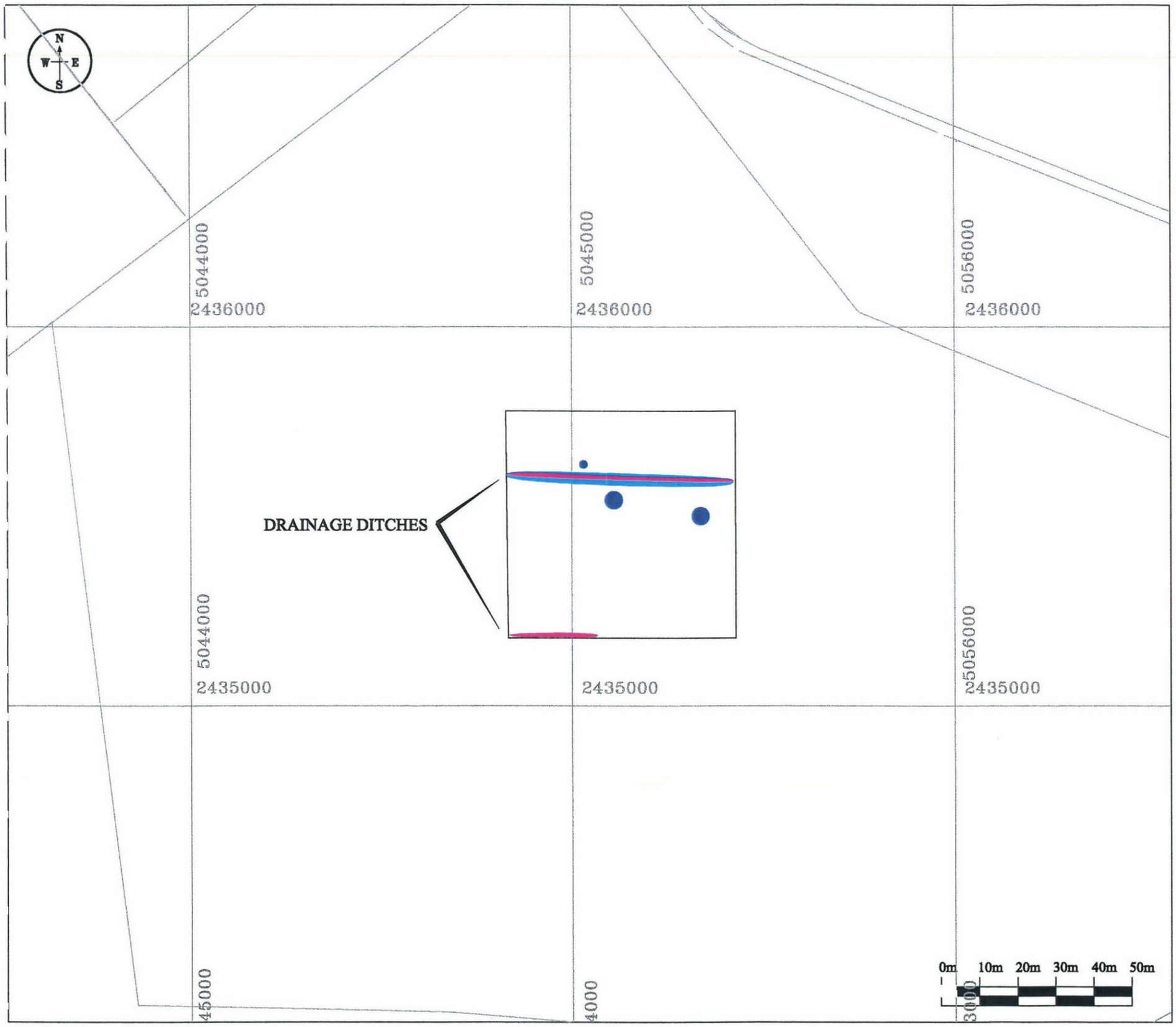

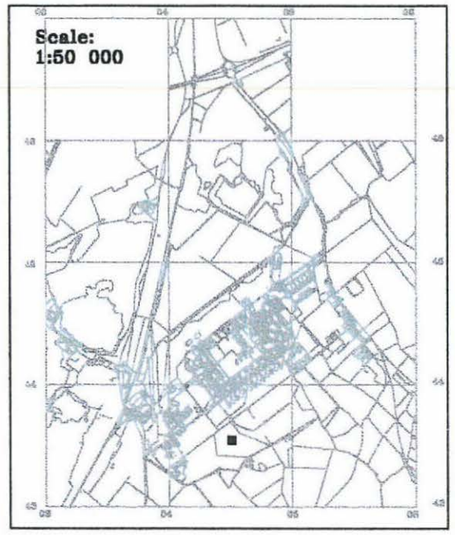

	Positive and negative linear anomaly
	Linear or discrete positive anomaly
	Linear or discrete weak positive anomaly
	Linear or discrete negative anomaly
	Linear or discrete weak negative anomaly
	Area of magnetic noise
	Area of strong magnetic disturbance
	Discrete magnetic anomaly

Figure 46	Scale 1:1000
Client RPS Clouston	
Project Title Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Area 6	
Date January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by EJFM/FET	Checked by PPB

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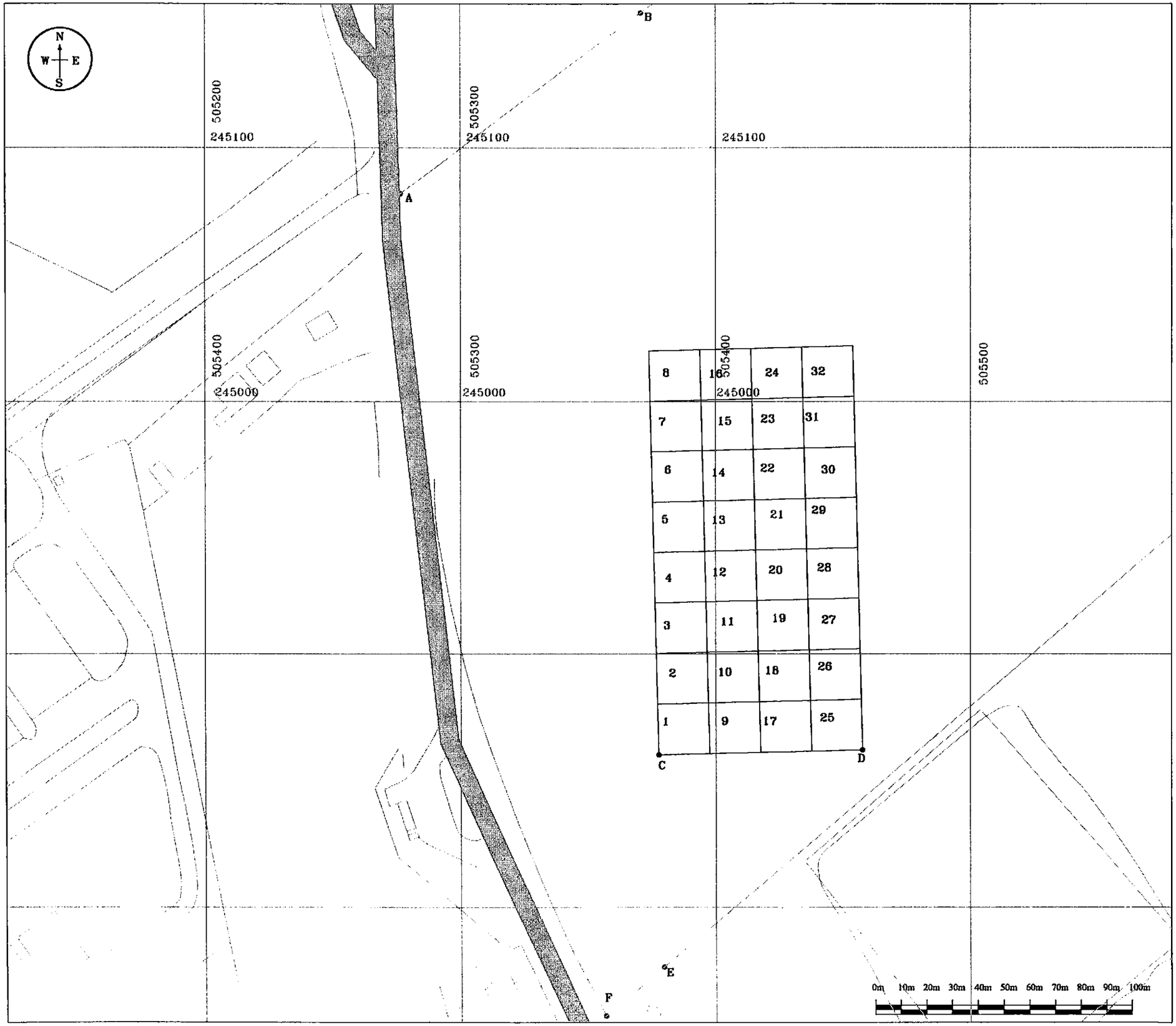

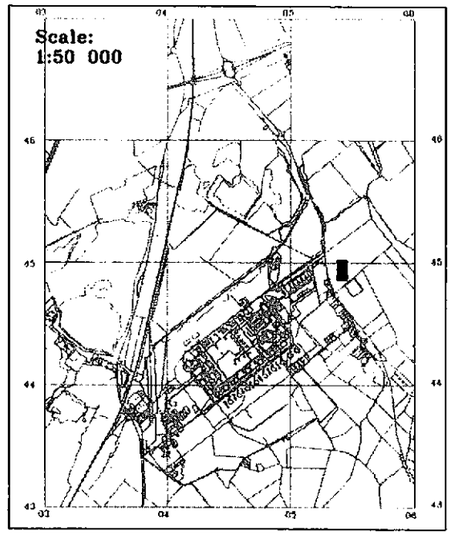

REFERENCING DIMENSIONS	
A–B	118.0m
F–E	30.0m
E–C	84.0m
C–D	80.0m
REFERENCING NOTES	
B,C,E	Colinear points on grid line
A,B,E&F	Referencing pegs left in on fenceline
GRID INFORMATION	
127	Grid number
	Area not surveyed within grid

Figure 47	Scale 1:1500
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Site plan showing location of survey grids - Area 7	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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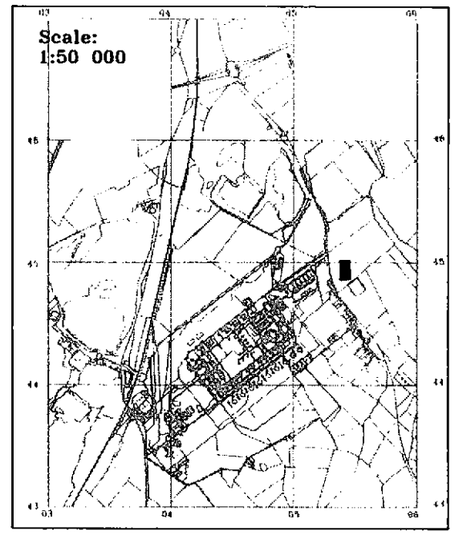

Plotting parameters
Minimum -2.3nT (white)
Maximum +1.1nT (black)

Figure 48	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Plot of raw magnetometer data - Area 7	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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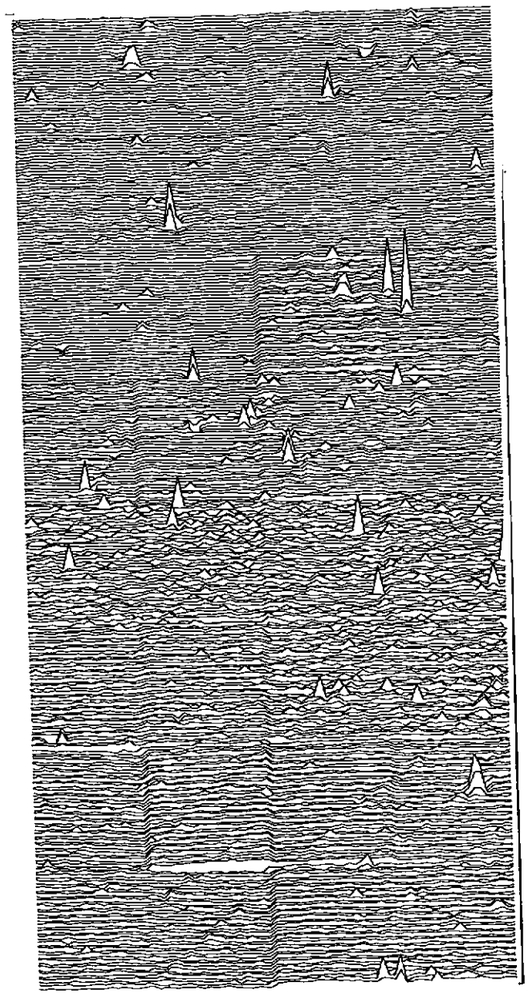
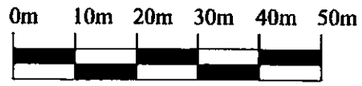


AREA 7



Plotting parameters + 40nT/cm
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
49	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing positive values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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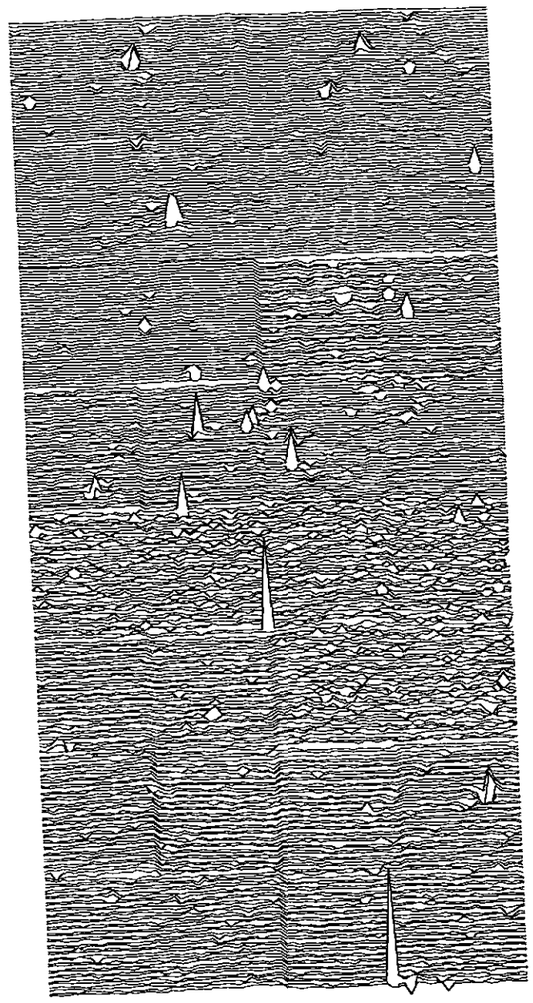

AREA 7

N
W E
S

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Plotting parameters - 40nT/cm
Negative values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
50	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing negative values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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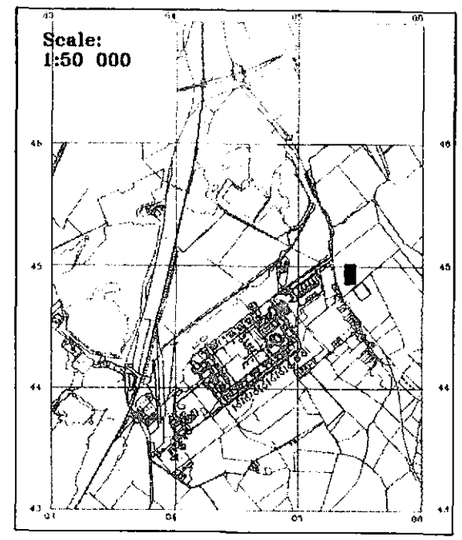

Plotting parameters
Minimum -1nT (white)
Maximum +1nT (black)

Figure 51	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Plot of processed magnetometer data - Area 7	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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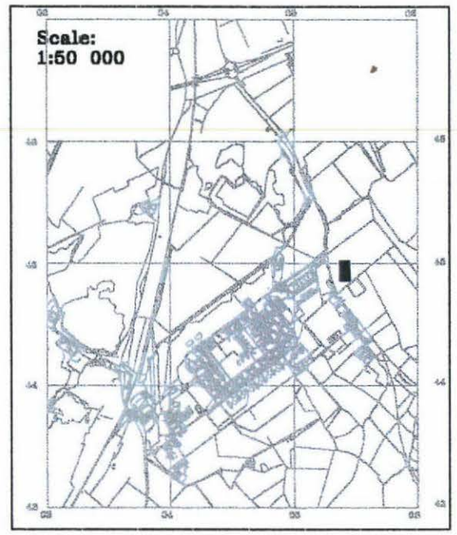

- Positive and negative linear anomaly
- Linear or discrete positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete negative anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak negative anomaly
- Area of magnetic noise
- Area of strong magnetic disturbance
- Discrete magnetic anomaly

Figure	Scale
52	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Area 7

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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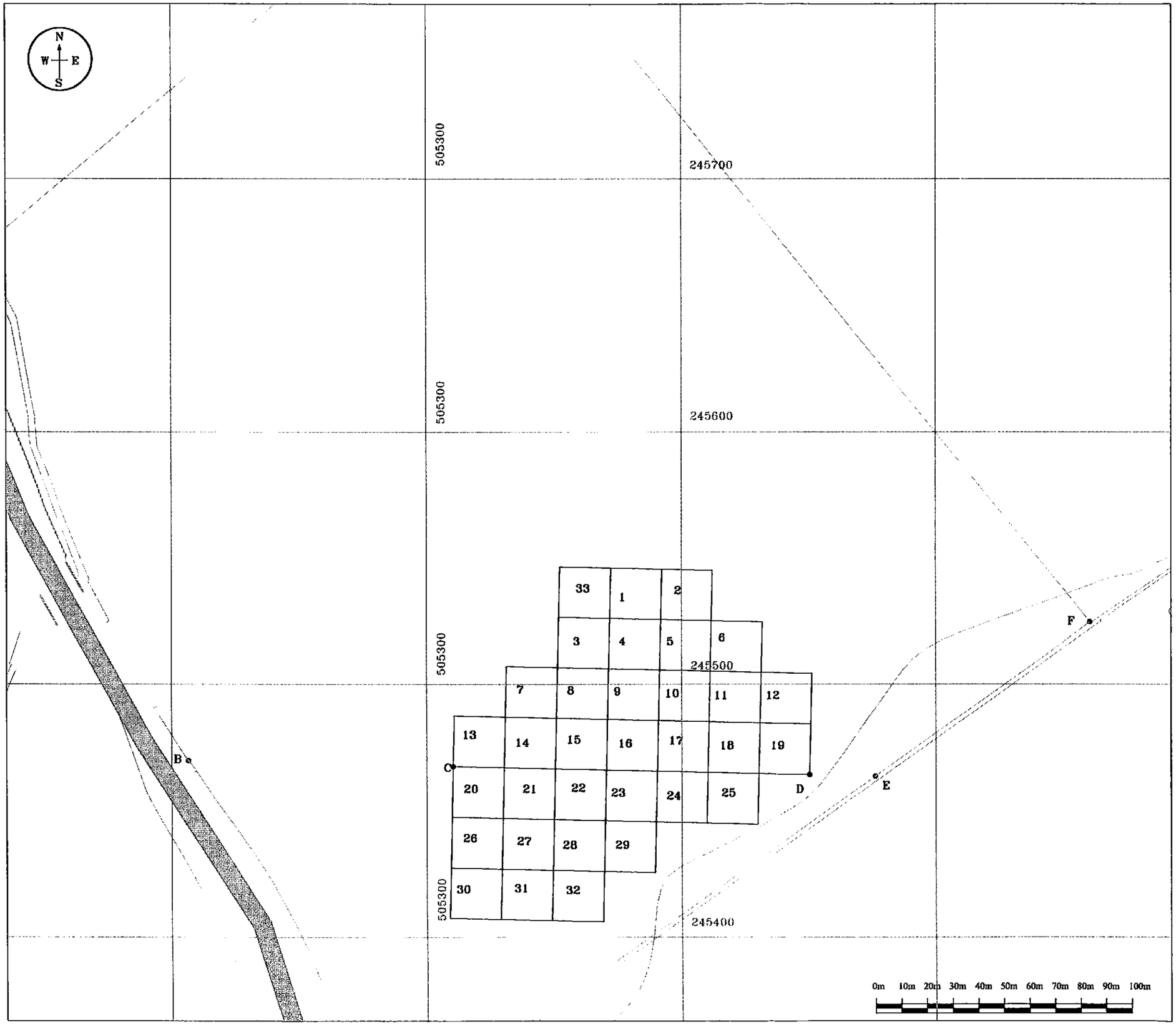

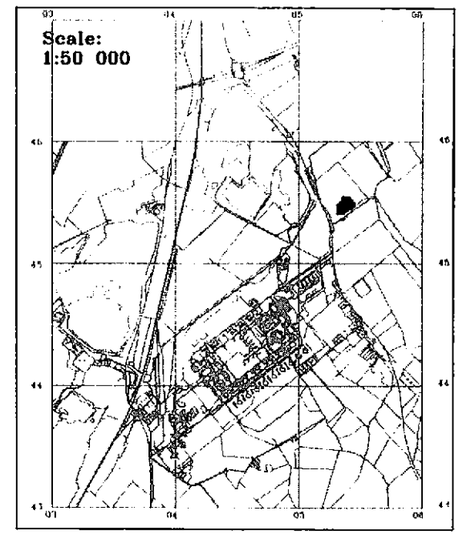

REFERENCING DIMENSIONS	
A–B	214.0m
B–C	104.0m
C–D	214.0m
E–F	104.0m
REFERENCING NOTES	
B,C,D,E	Colinear points on the grid line
A,B,E&F	Referencing pegs left in on fenceline
GRID INFORMATION	
127	Grid number
	Area not surveyed within grid

Figure 53	Scale 1:1500
Client RPS Clouston	
Project Title Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject Site plan showing location of survey grids - Area 8	
Date January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by EJFM/FET	Checked by PPB

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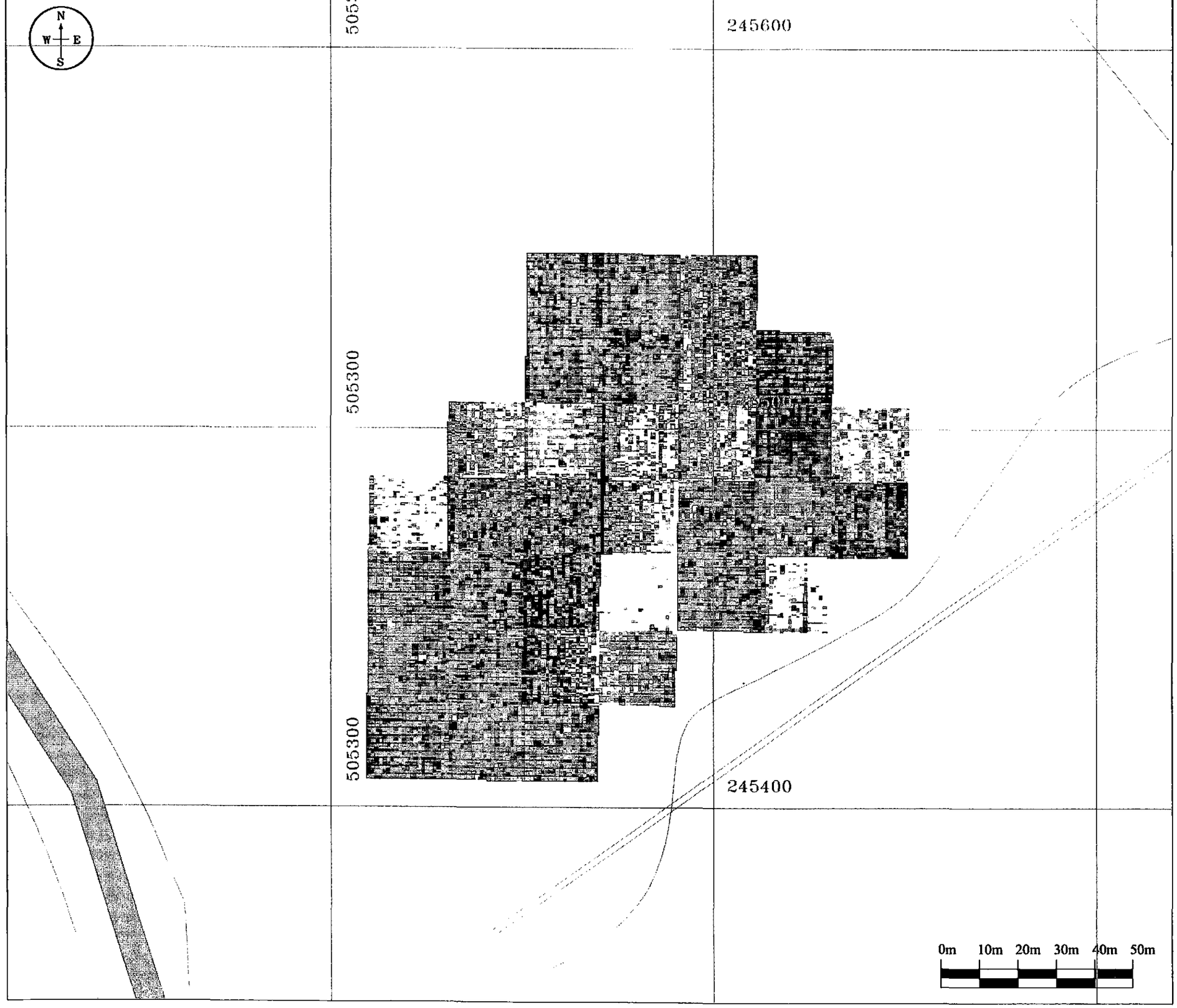

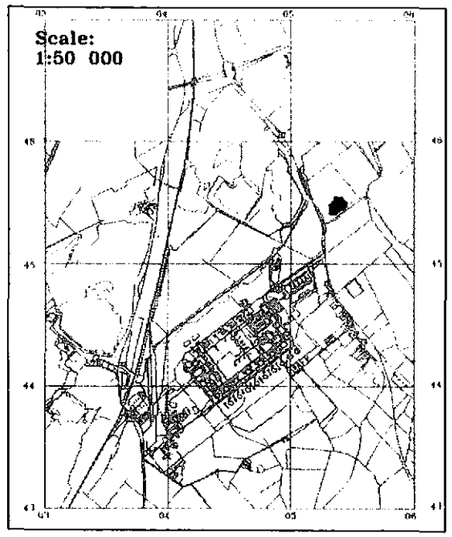

Plotting parameters
Minimum -2.1nT (white)
Maximum +0.7nT (black)

Figure	Scale
54	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of raw magnetometer data - Area 8

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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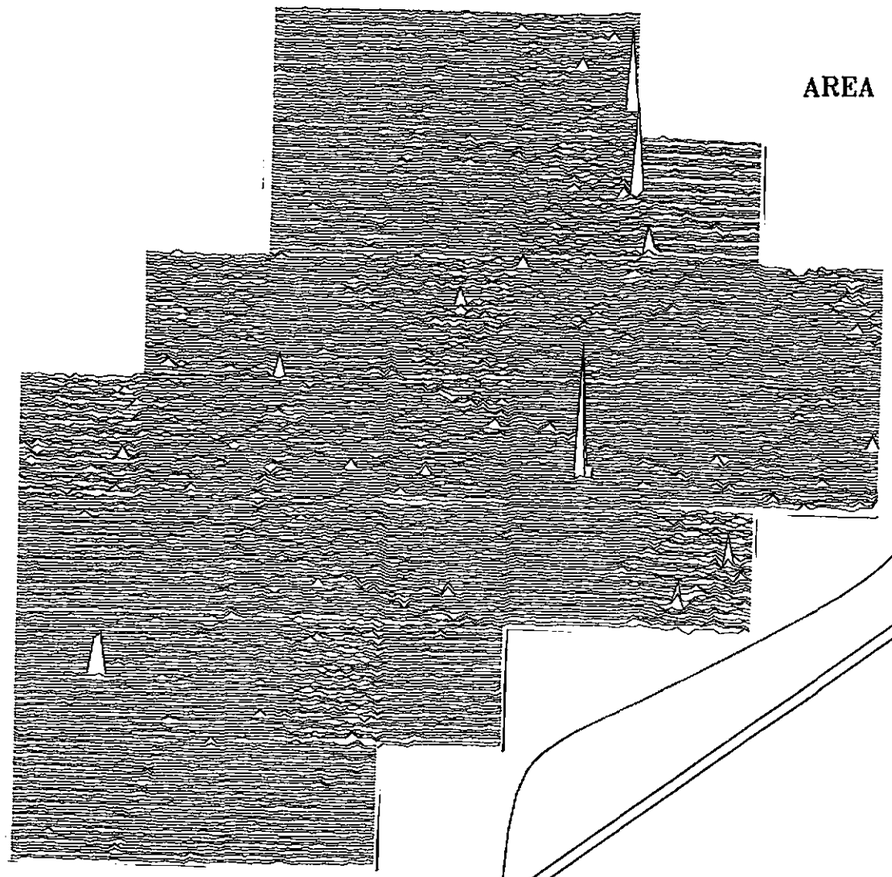

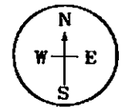

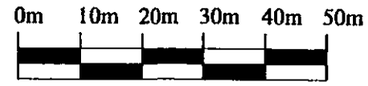

Plotting parameters + 40nT/cm
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
55	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing positive values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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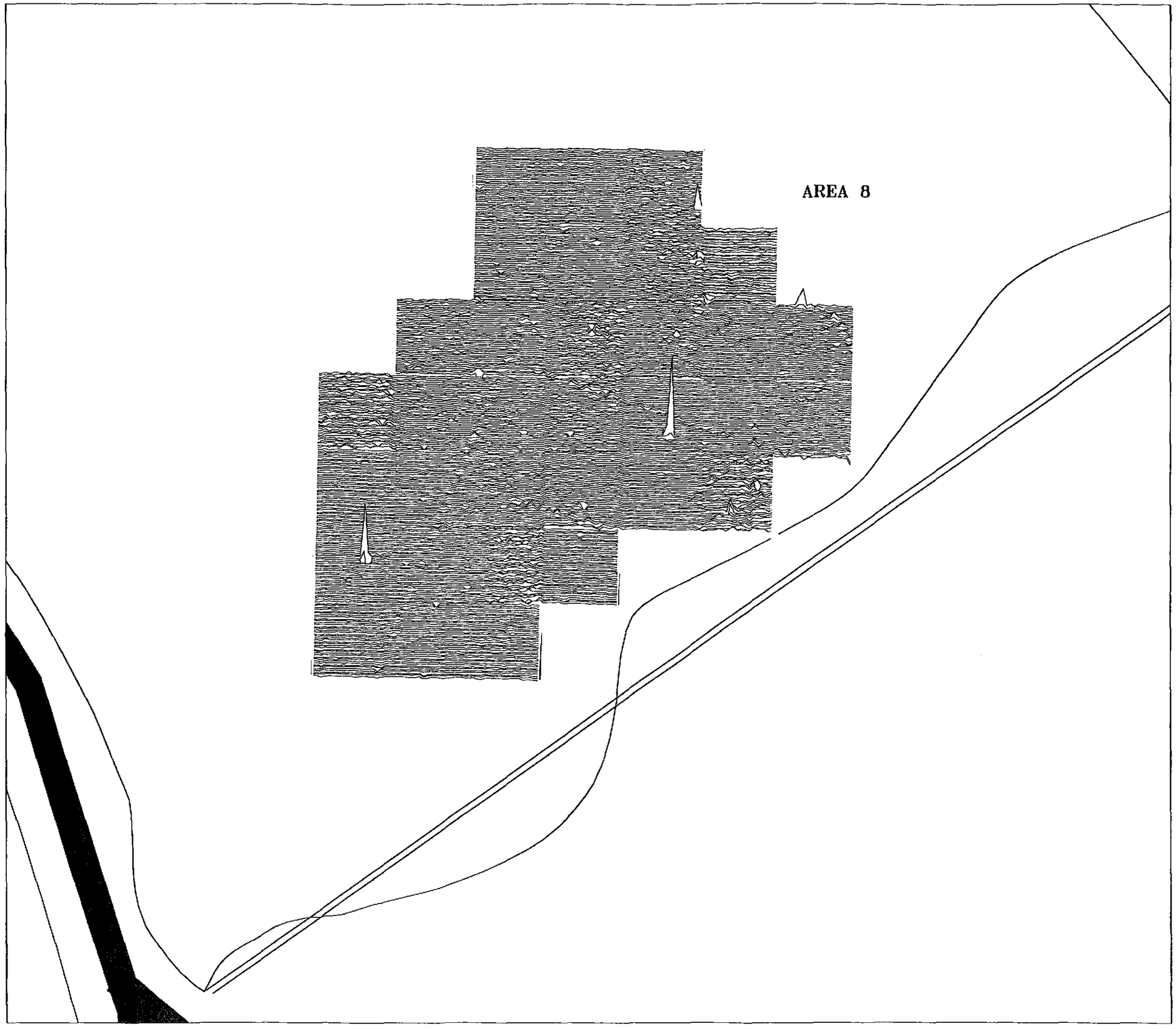

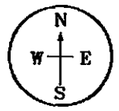

Plotting parameters - 40nT/cm
Negative values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
56	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing negative values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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N
W E
S

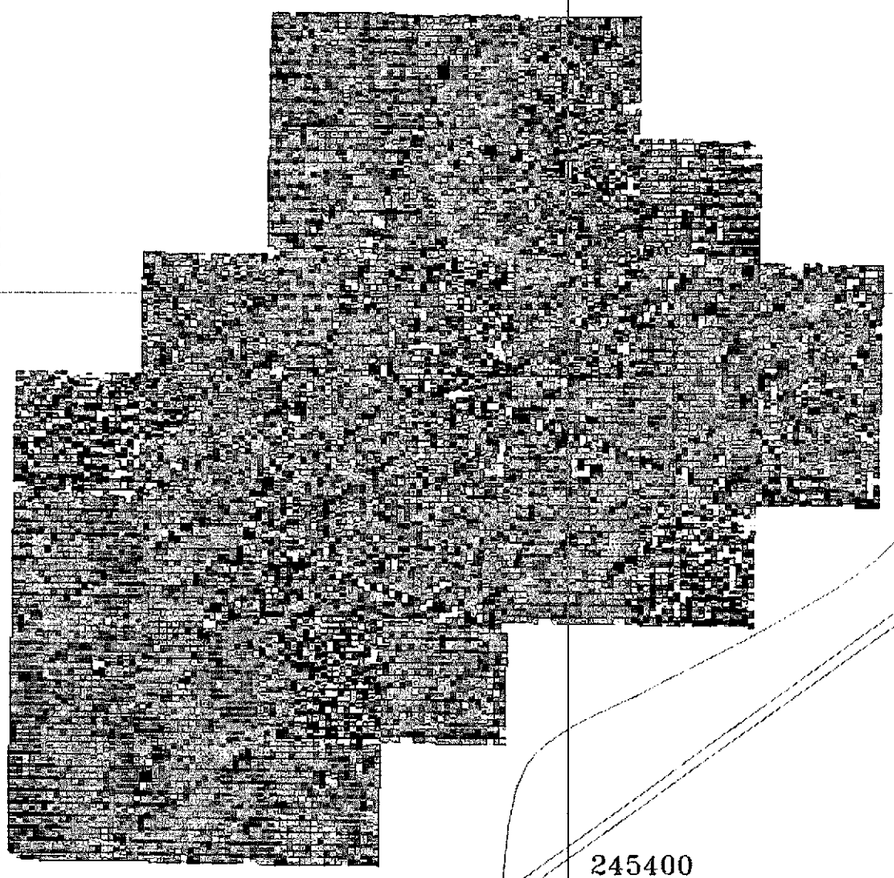
505300

245600

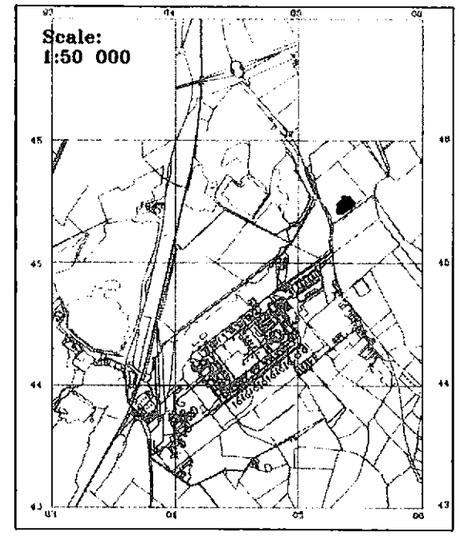
505300

505300

245400



0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m



Plotting parameters
Minimum -1nT (white)
Maximum +1nT (black)

Figure 57	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Plot of processed magnetometer data - Area 8	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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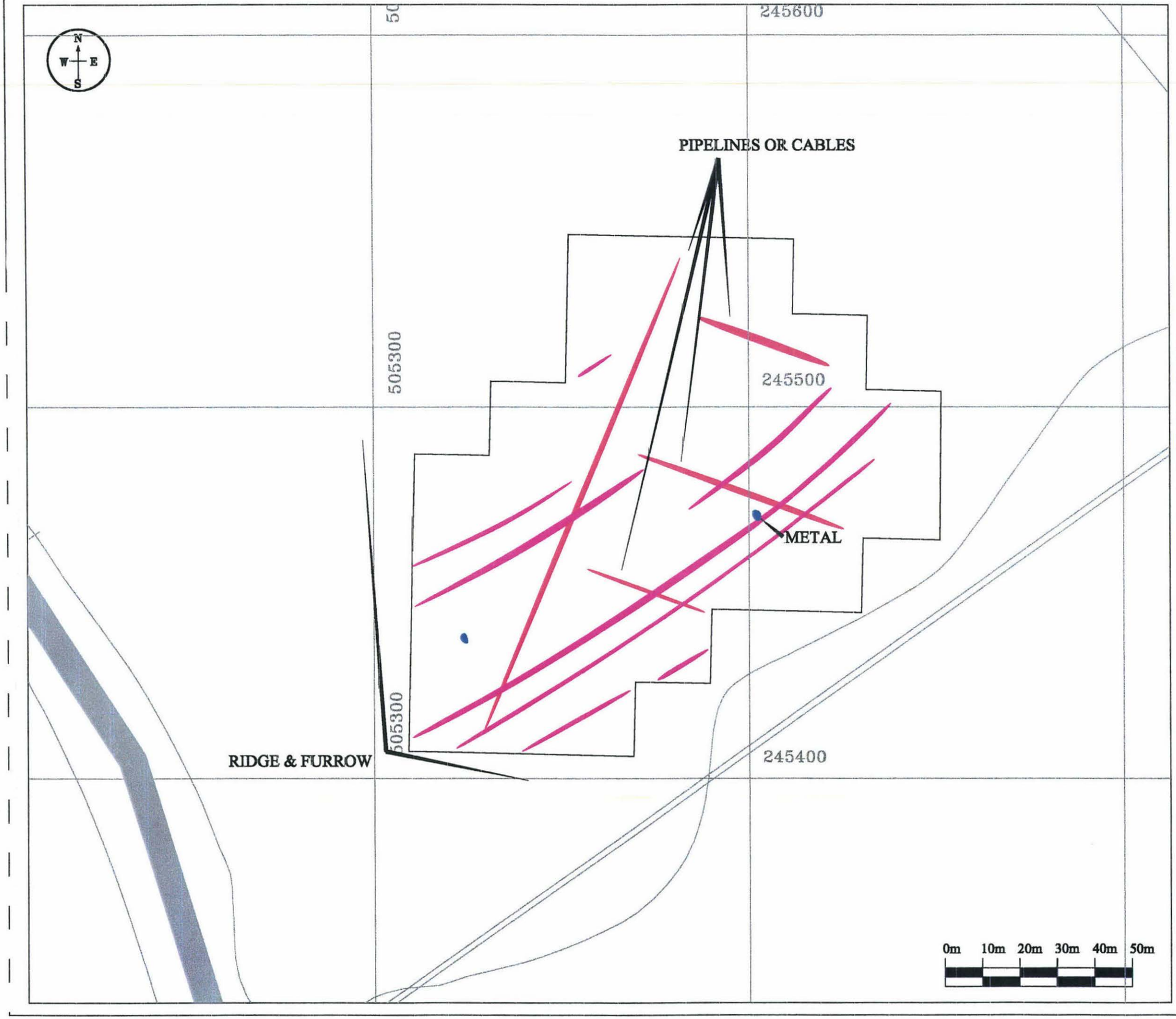

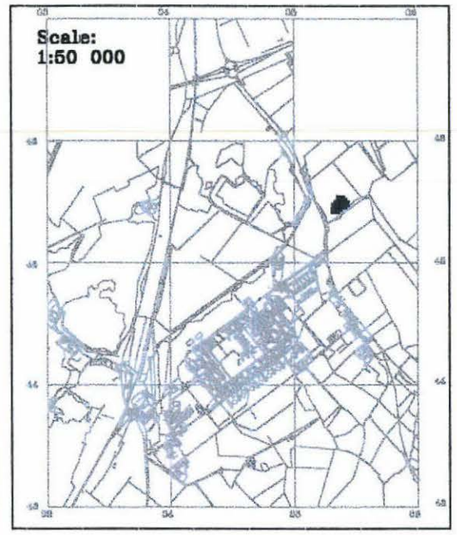

- Positive and negative linear anomaly
- Linear or discrete positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete negative anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak negative anomaly
- Area of magnetic noise
- Area of strong magnetic disturbance
- Discrete magnetic anomaly

Figure	Scale
58	1:1000

Client: RPS Clouston

Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot

Subject: Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Area 8

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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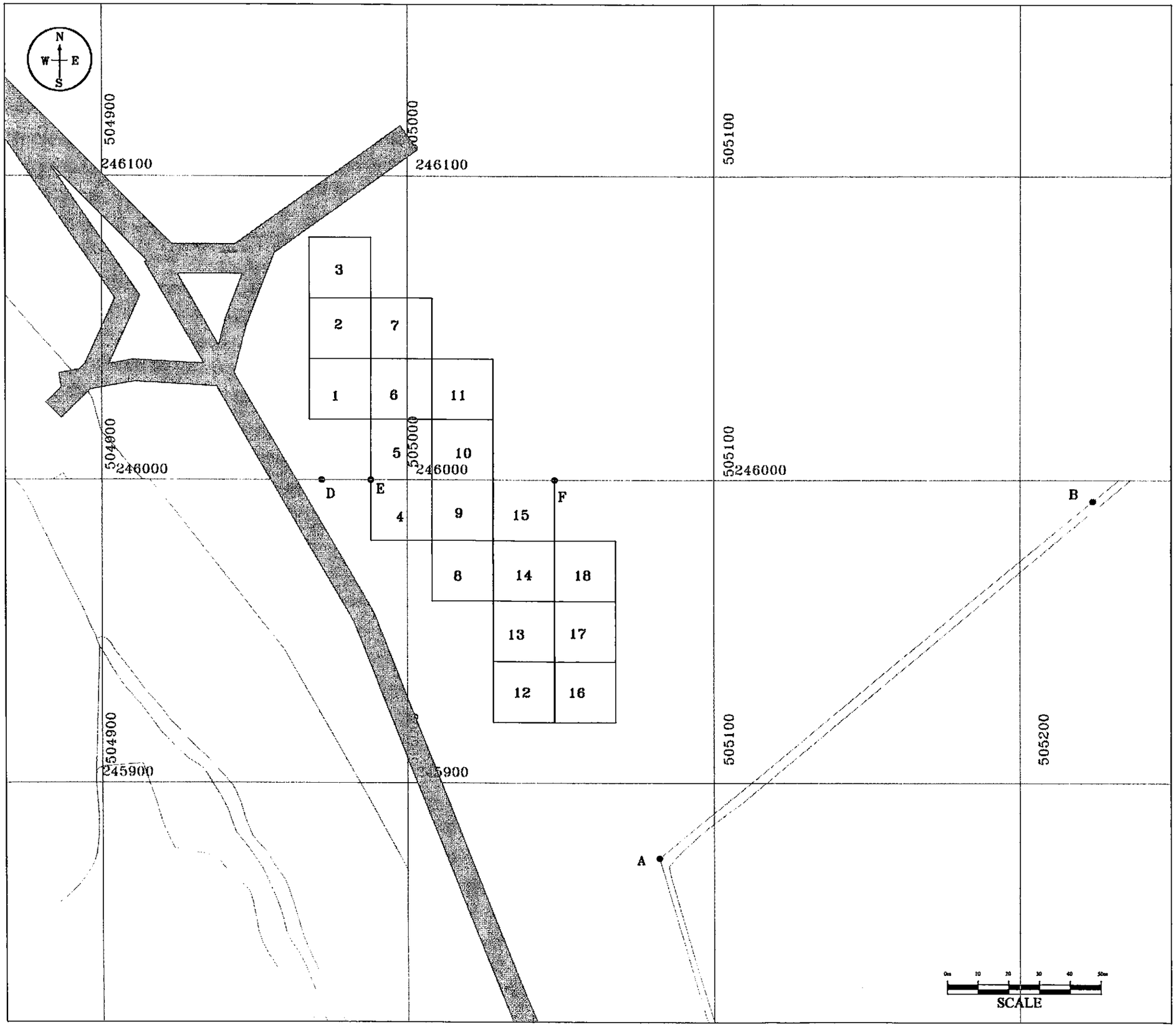

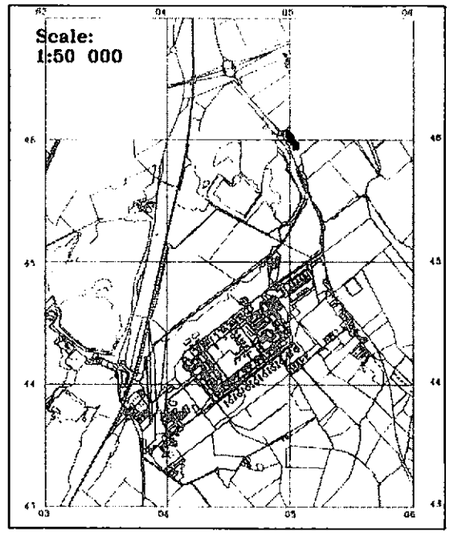

REFERENCING DIMENSIONS	
A–B	184.0m
B–F	178.0m
F–D	76.0m
D–E	16.0m
REFERENCING NOTES	
D,E&F	Colinear points on grid line
E&F	20m grid node points
A,B,&D	Referencing pegs left in on fenceline
GRID INFORMATION	
127	Grid number
	Area not surveyed within grid

Figure 59	Scale 1:1250
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Site plan showing location of survey grids - Area 9	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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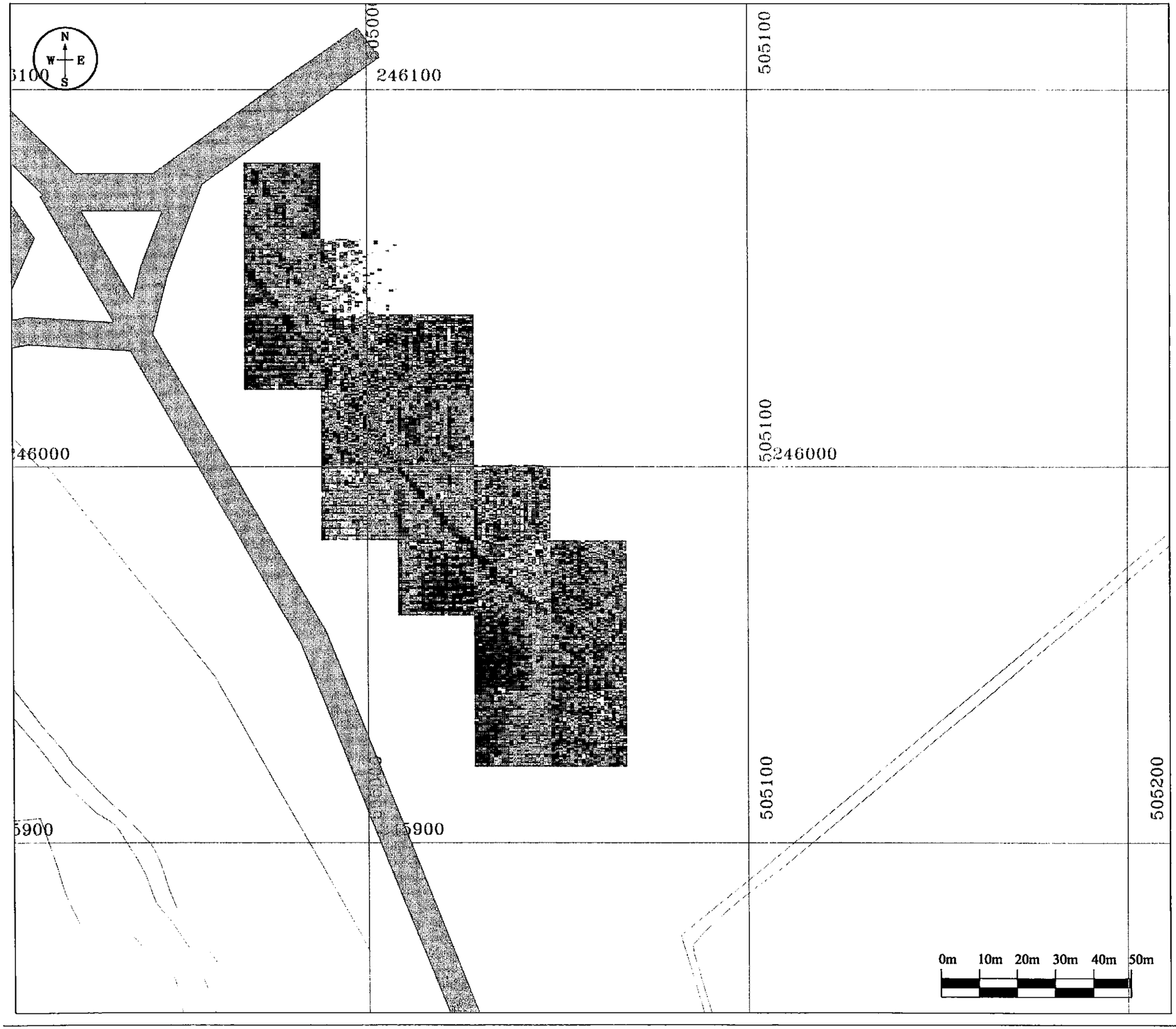

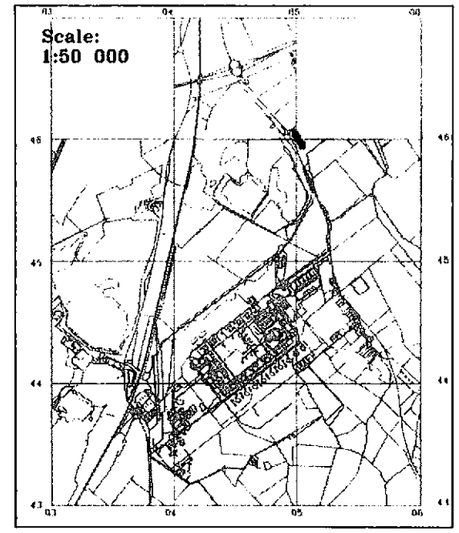

Plotting parameters
Minimum -1.6nT (white)
Maximum +1.6nT (black)

Figure	Scale
60	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of raw magnetometer data - Area 9

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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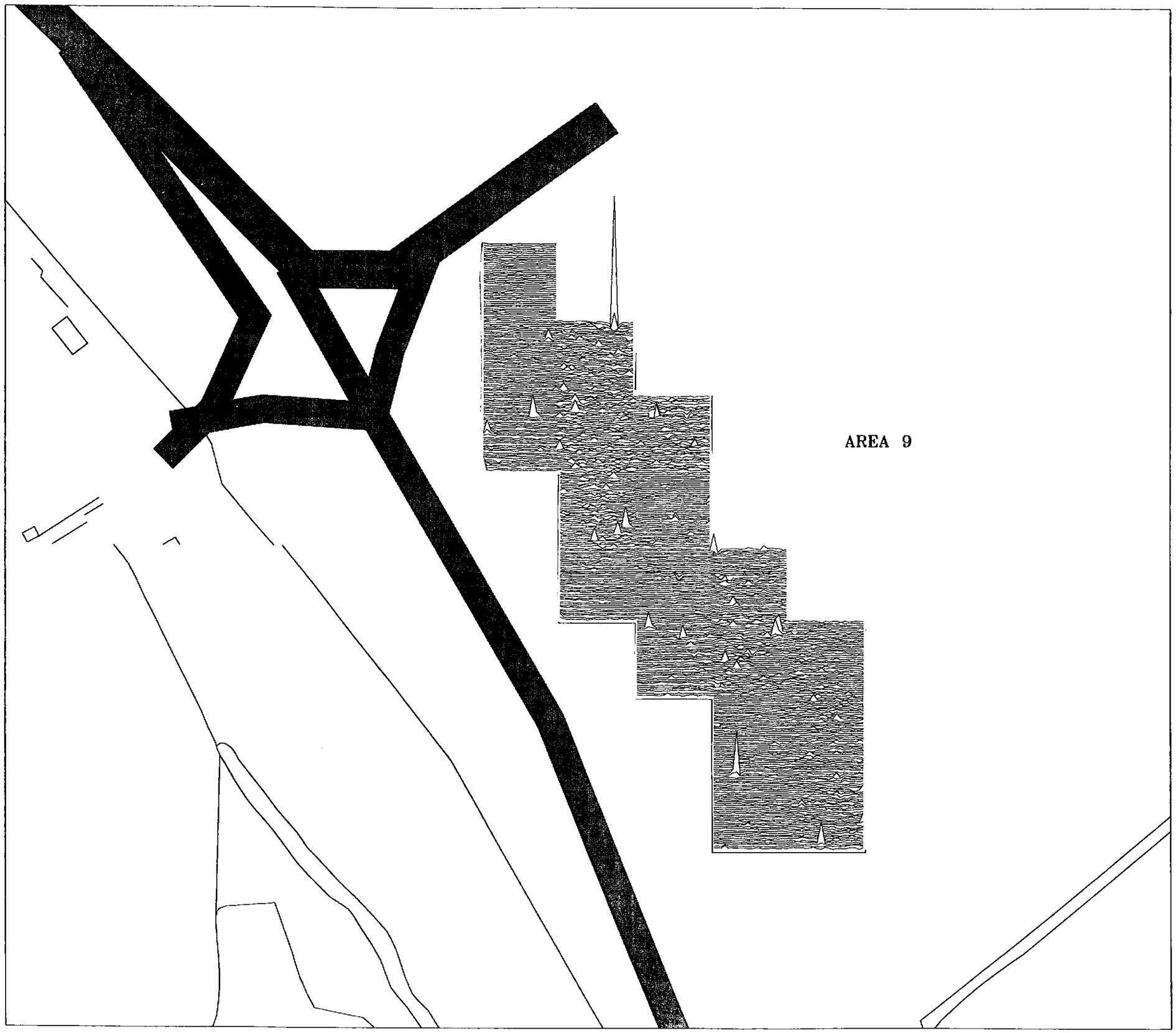

AREA 9

N
W E
S

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Plotting parameters + 40nT/cm
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
6b	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing positive values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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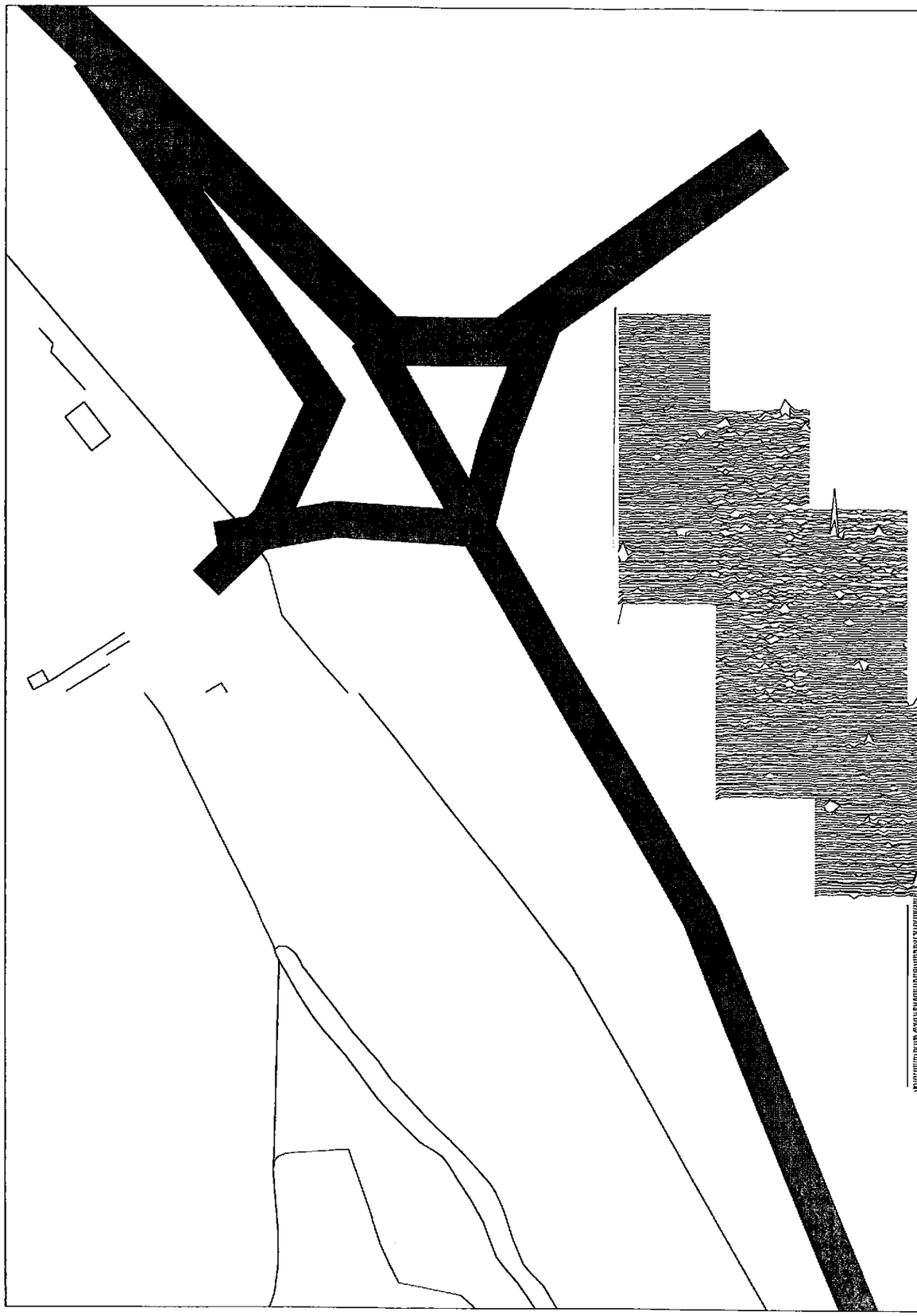

AREA 9

N
W E
S

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Plotting parameters - 40nT/cm
Negative values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
62	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing negative values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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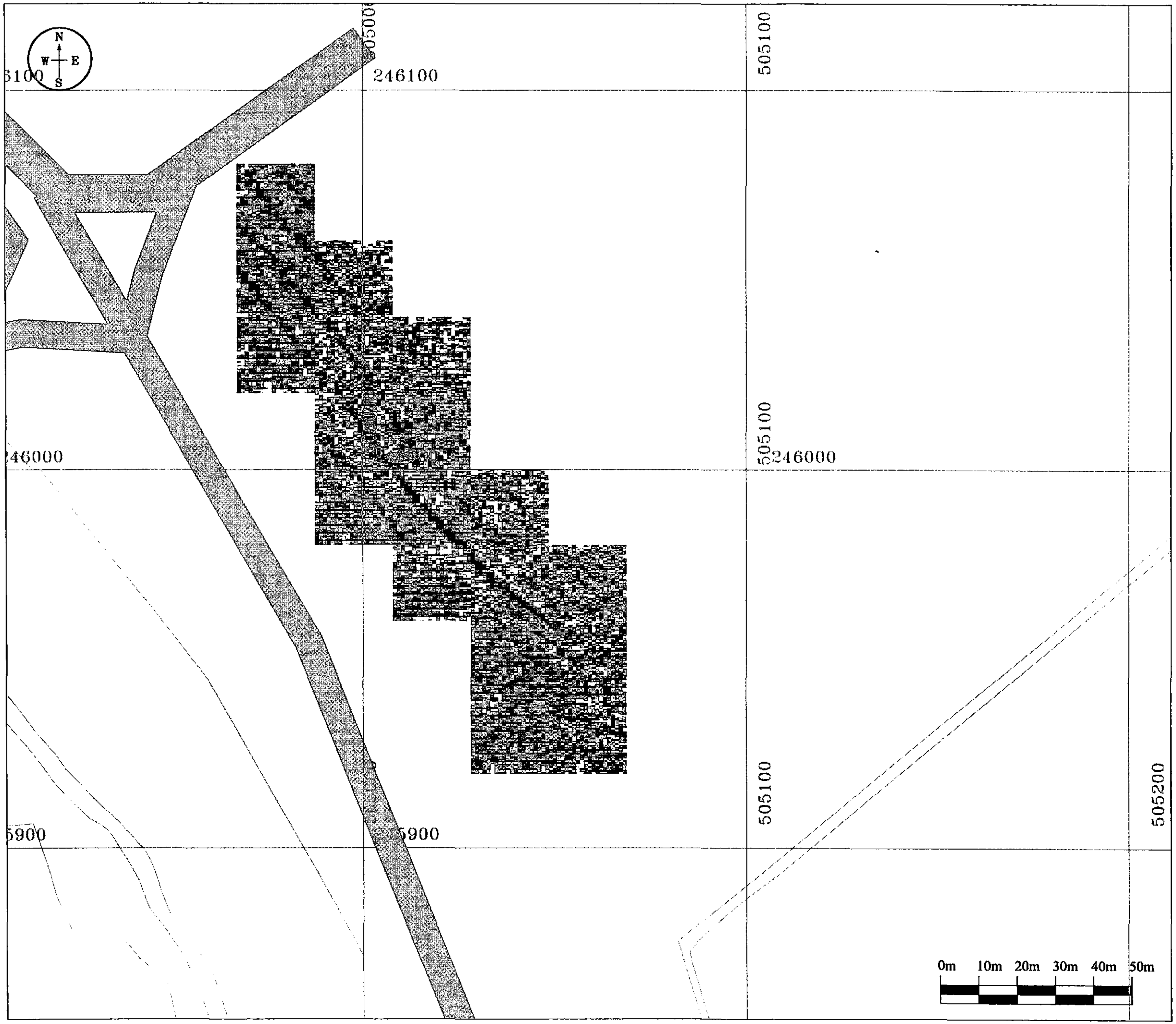

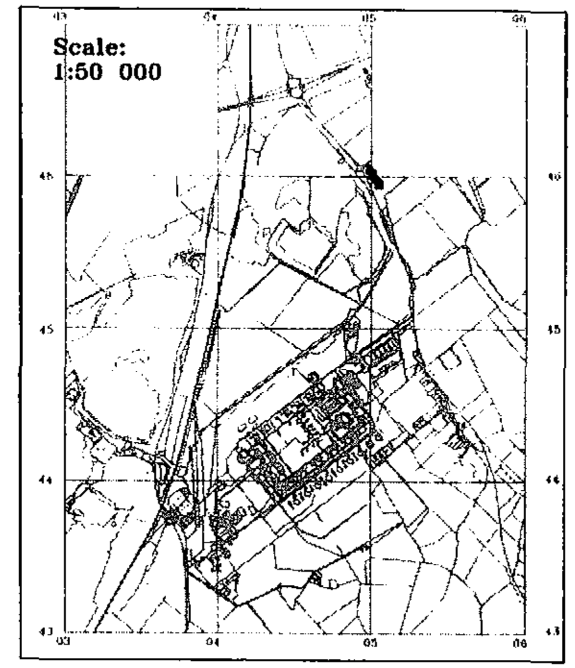

Plotting parameters
Minimum -1nT (white)
Maximum +1nT (black)

Figure	Scale
63	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of processed magnetometer data - Area 9

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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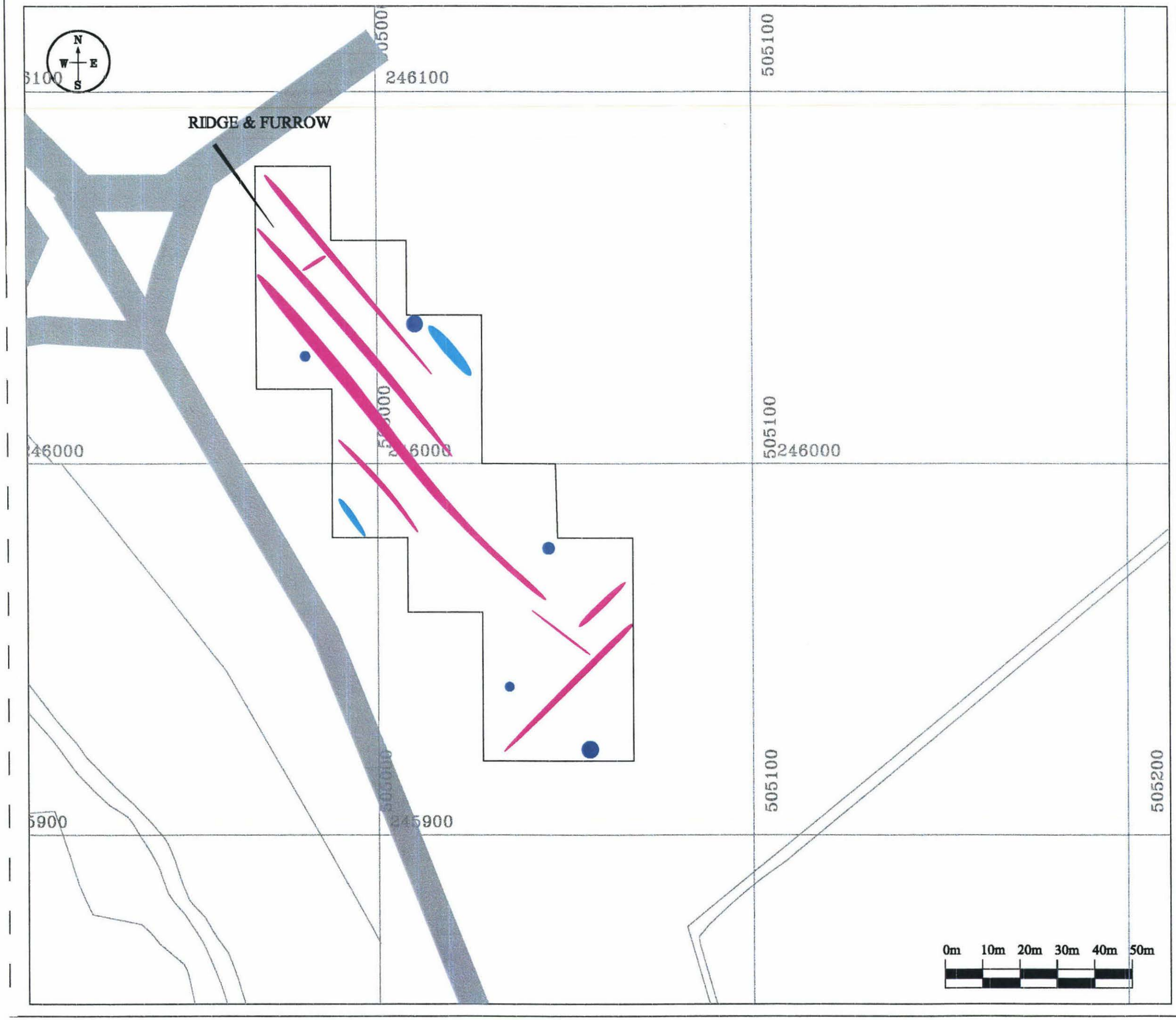

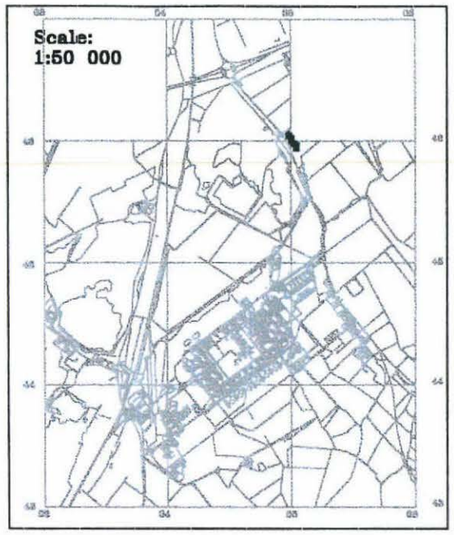

- Positive and negative linear anomaly
- Linear or discrete positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete negative anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak negative anomaly
- Area of magnetic noise
- Area of strong magnetic disturbance
- Discrete magnetic anomaly

Figure	Scale
64	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Area 9

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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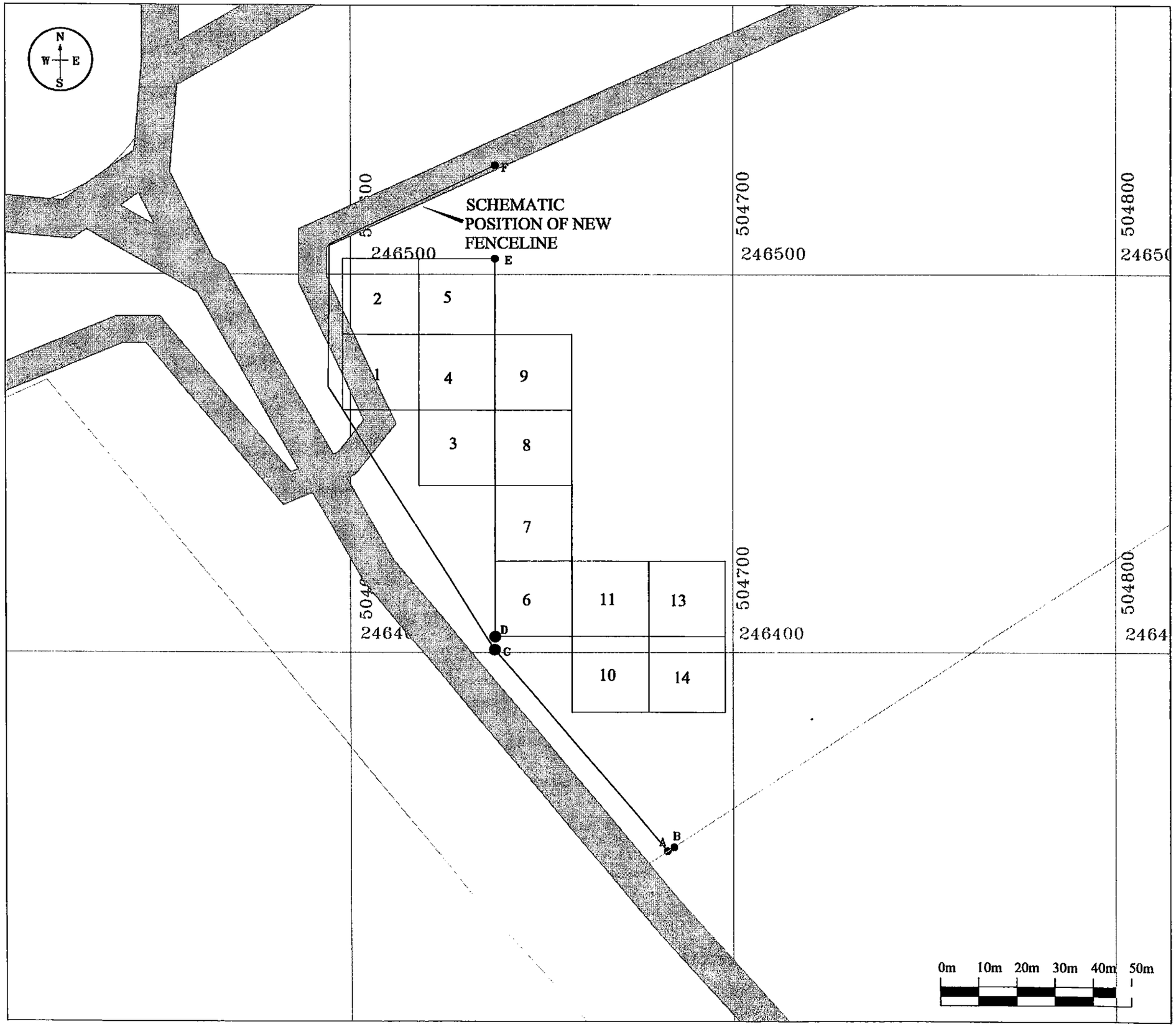

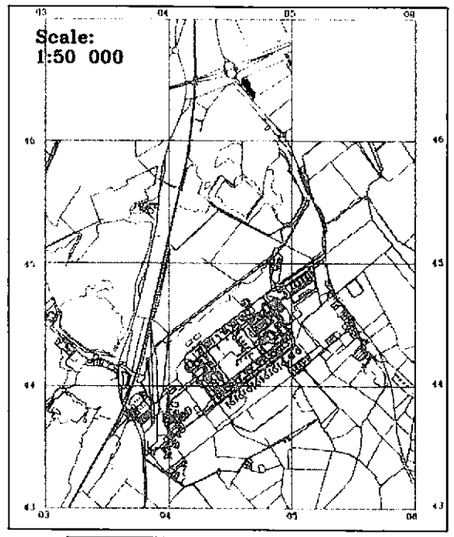

REFERENCING DIMENSIONS	
A–B	2.0m
B–D	76.0m
C–D	3.5m
D–E	100m
E–F	24.5m
REFERENCING NOTES	
C,D,E,F	Colinear points on grid line
A,B,C,F	Referencing pegs left in on fenceline
C	Junction of old and new fences

Figure 65	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Schematic showing location of survey grids - Area 10	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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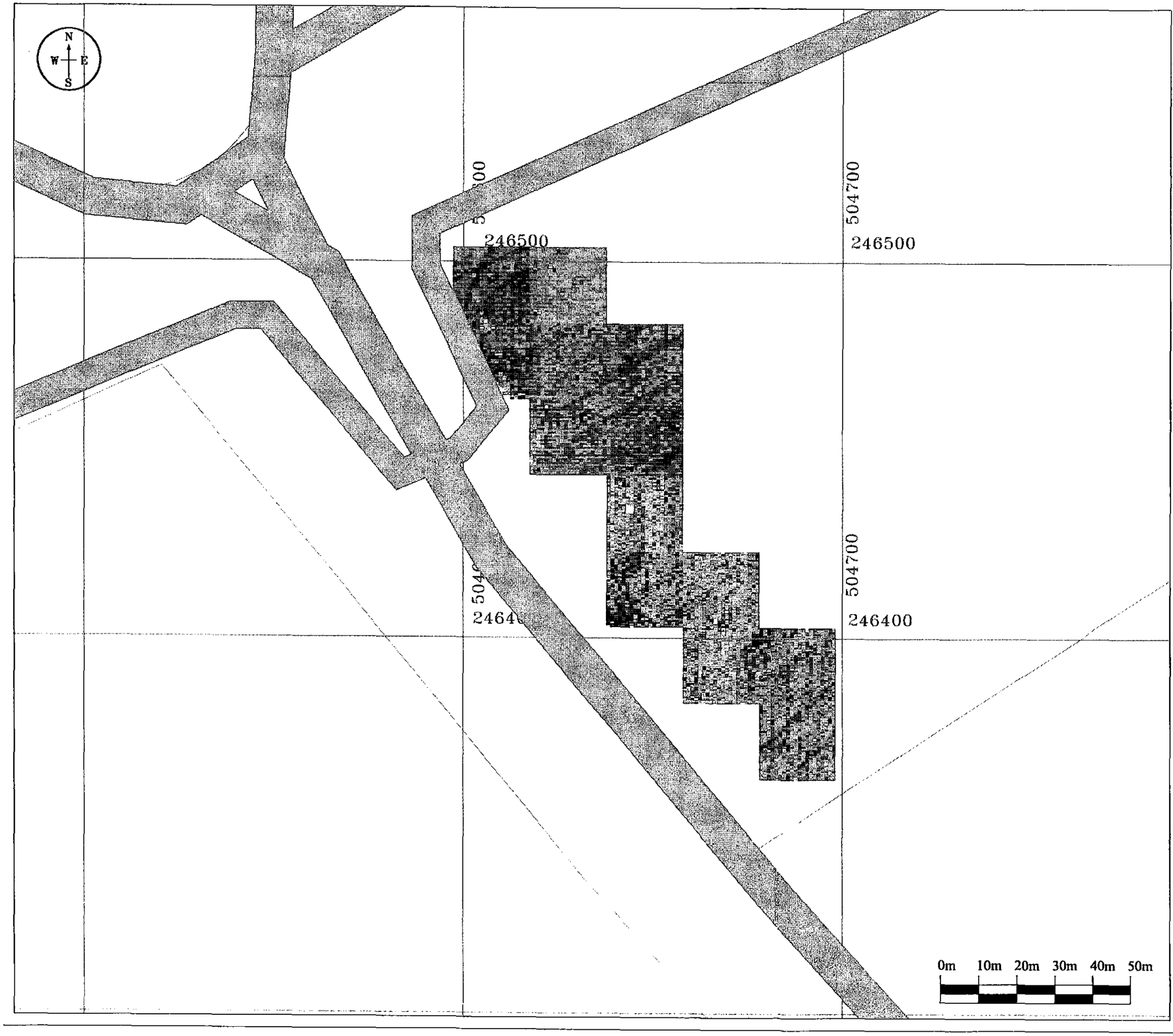

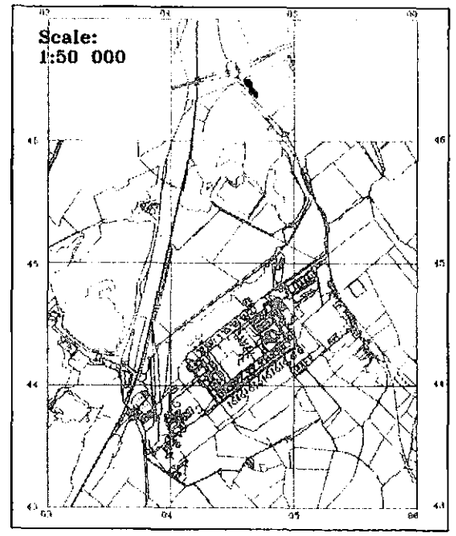

Plotting parameters
Minimum -2.4nT (white)
Maximum +2nT (black)

Figure	Scale
66	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of raw magnetometer data - Area 10

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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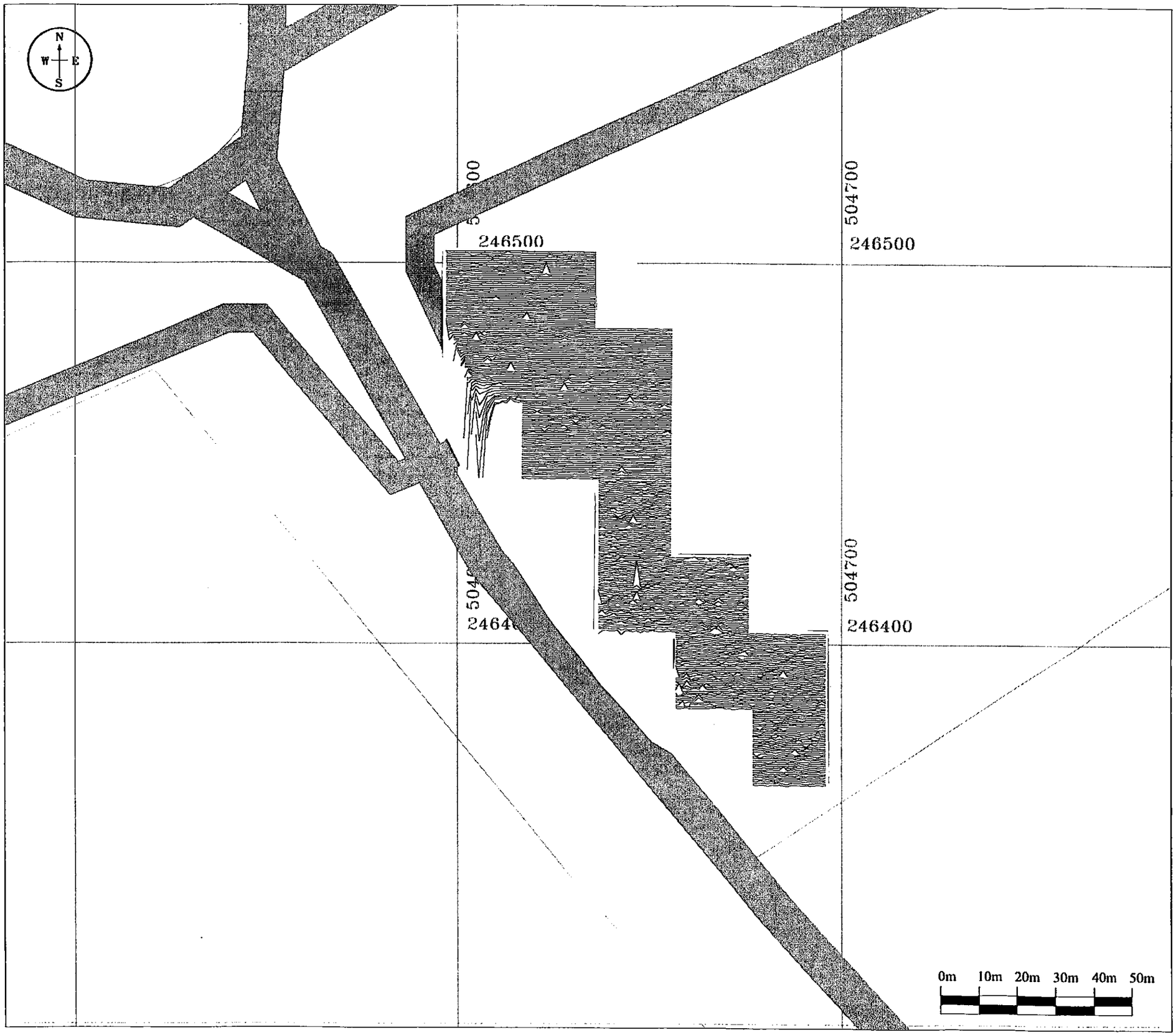

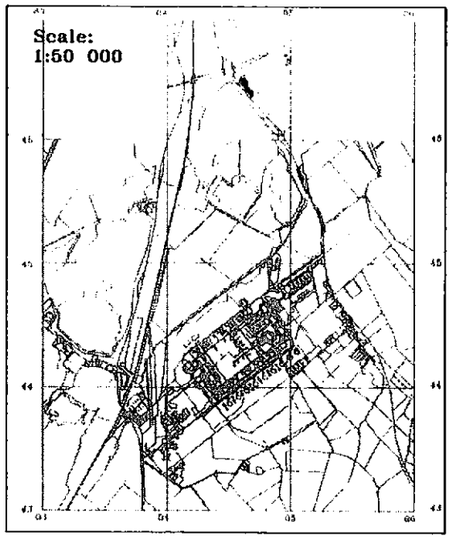

Plotting parameters + 80nT/cm
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
67	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing positive values only - Area 10

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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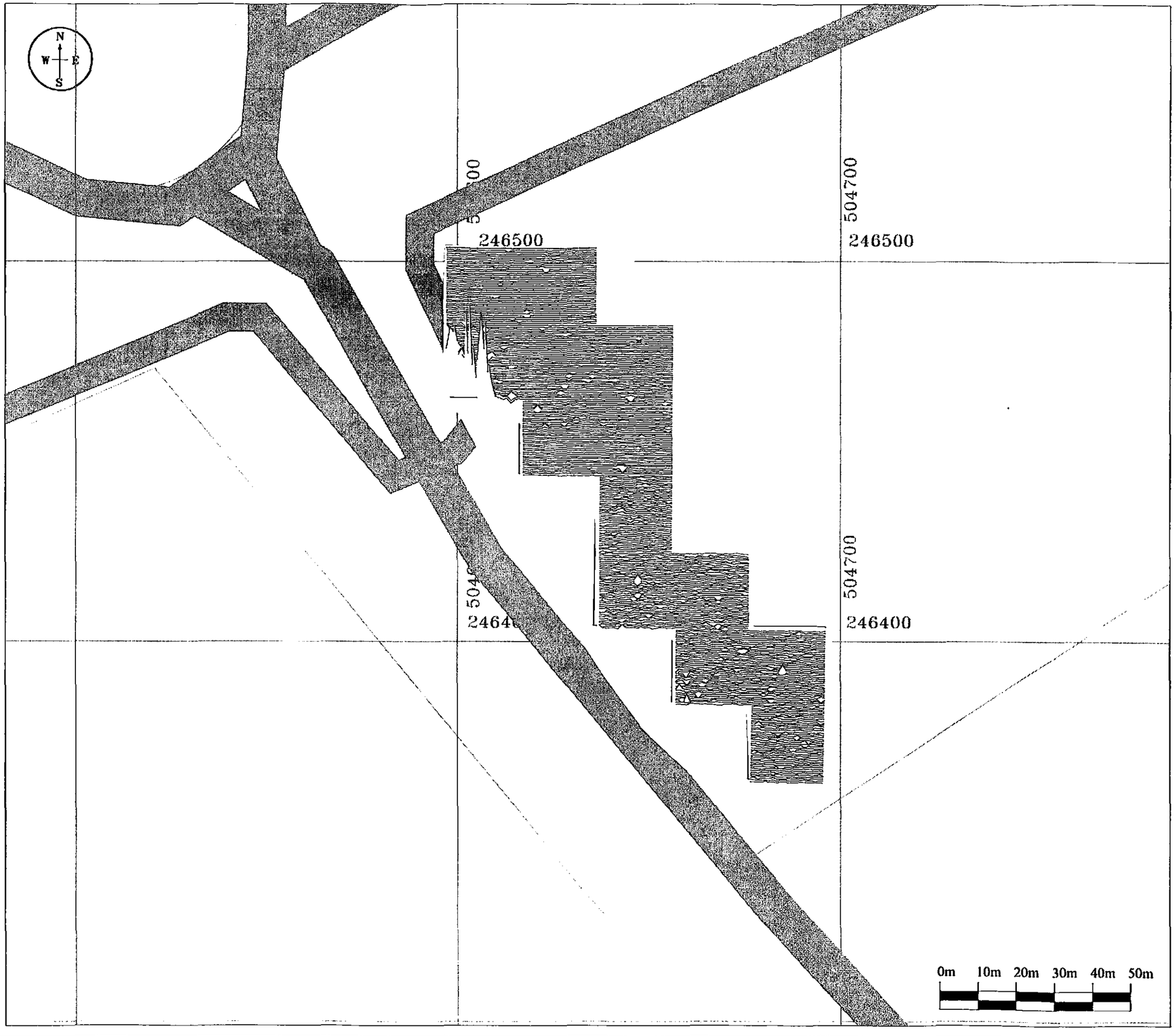

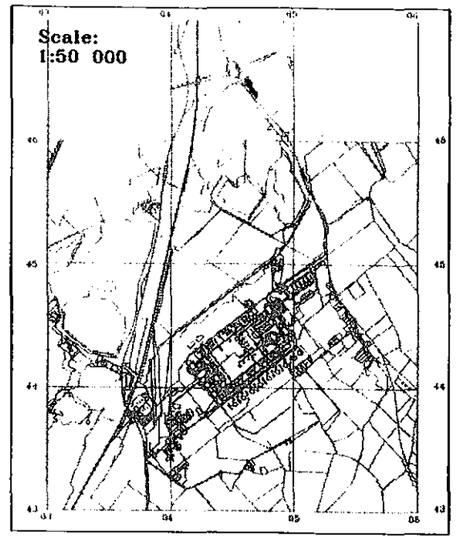

Plotting parameters - 80nT/cm
Negative values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
68	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing negative values only - Area 10

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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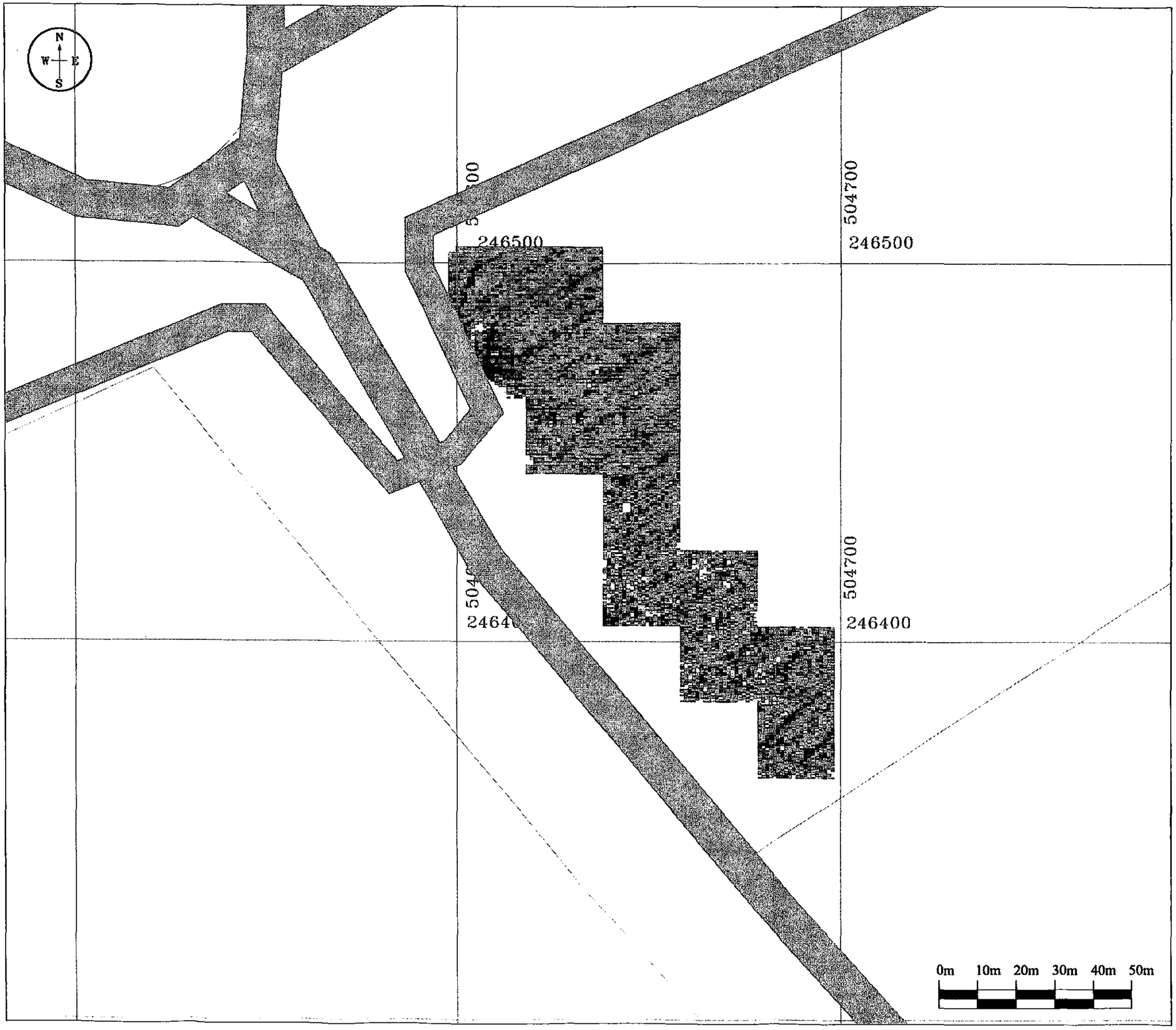

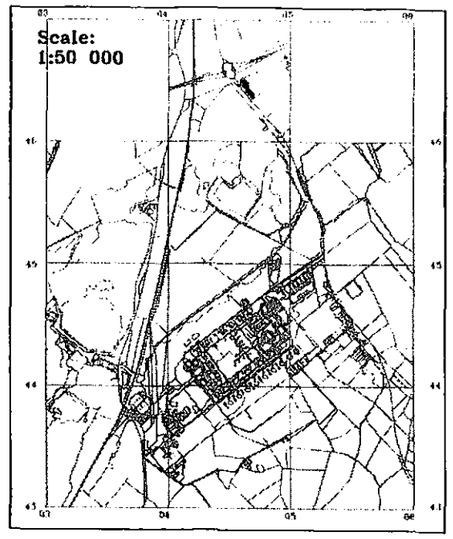

Plotting parameters
Minimum -1.5nT (white)
Maximum +1.8nT (black)

Figure 69	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Plot of processed magnetometer data - Area 10	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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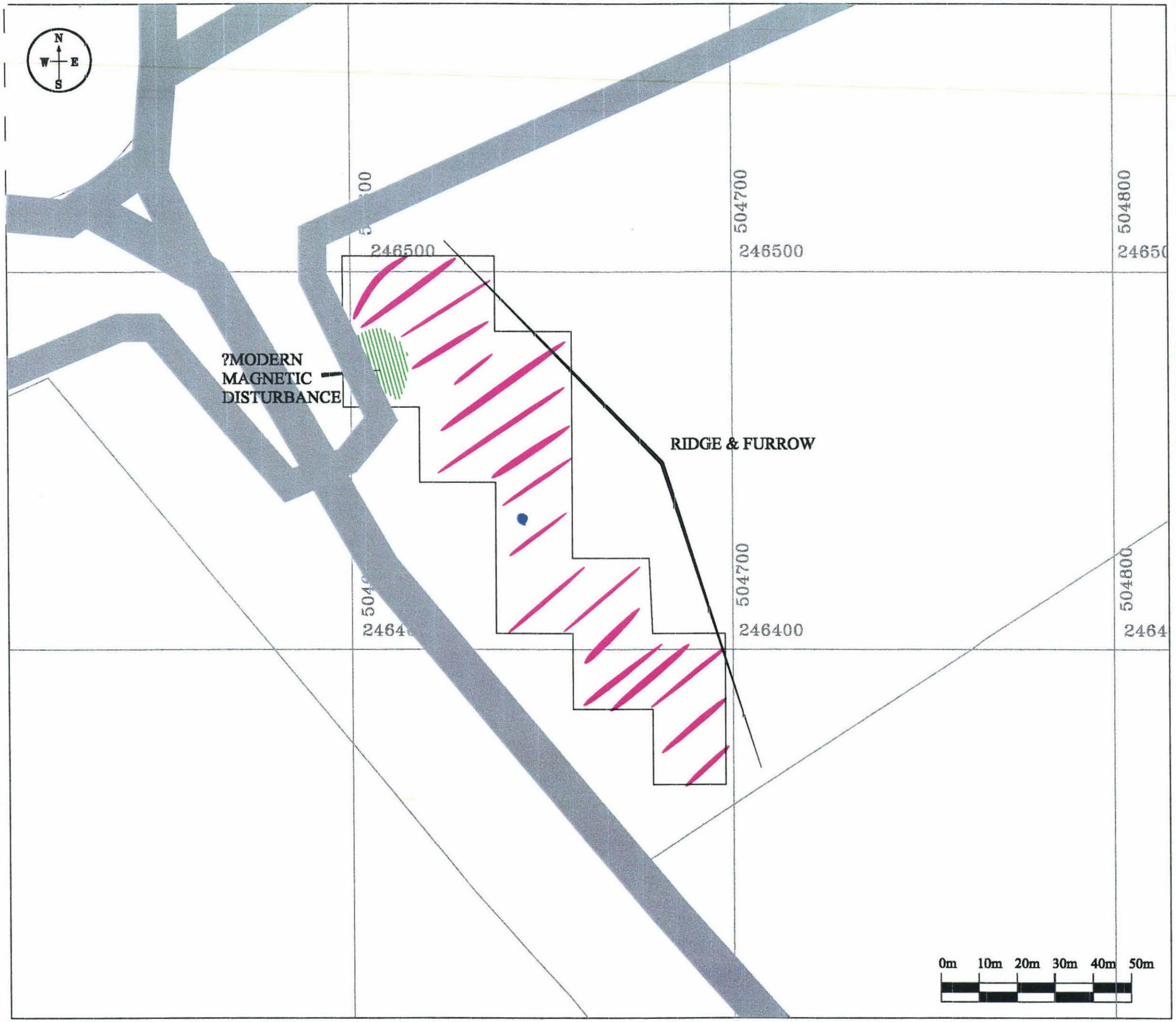

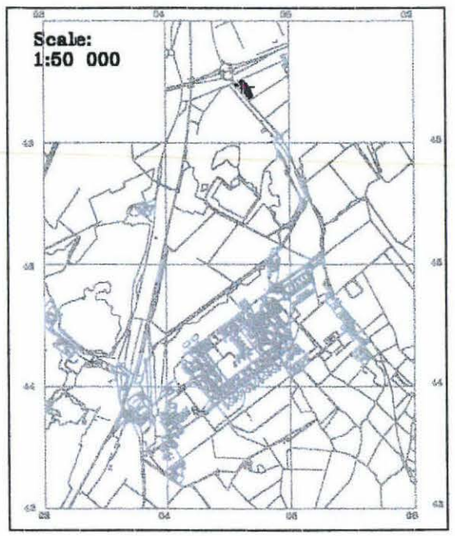

- Positive and negative linear anomaly
- Linear or discrete positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete negative anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak negative anomaly
- Area of magnetic noise
- Area of strong magnetic disturbance
- Discrete magnetic anomaly

Figure	Scale
70	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Area 10

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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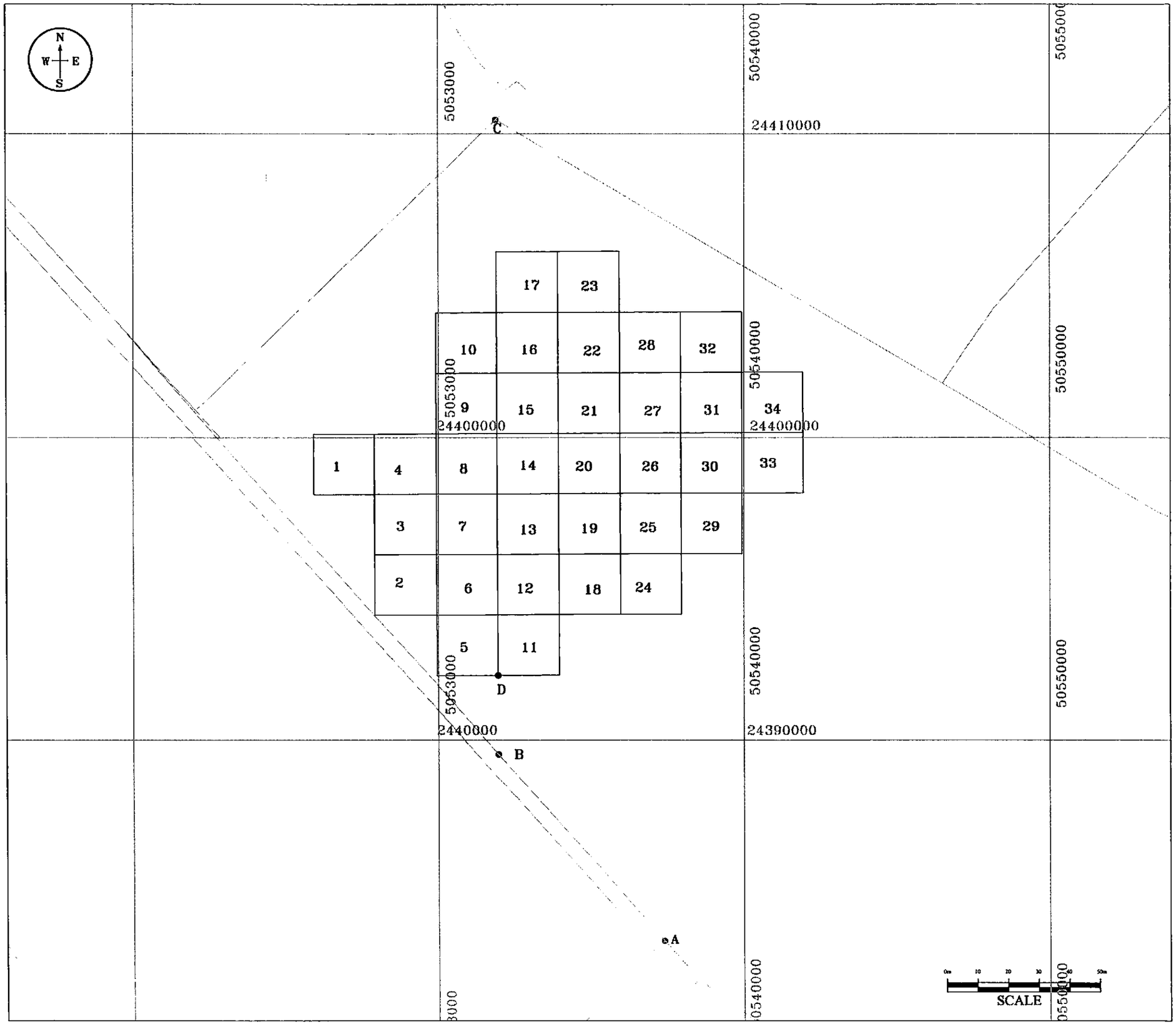

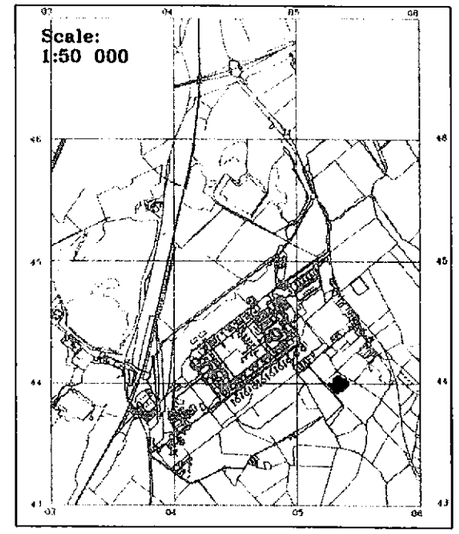

REFERENCING DIMENSIONS	
A–B	82.0m
B–D	26.0m
REFERENCING NOTES	
B,C,D	Collinear points on gridline
A,B,&C	Referencing pegs left in on fenceline
GRID INFORMATION	
127	Grid number
	Area not surveyed within grid

Figure: 71	Scale: 1:1250
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Site plan showing location of survey grids - Area 11	
Date: January 1999	Job no.: 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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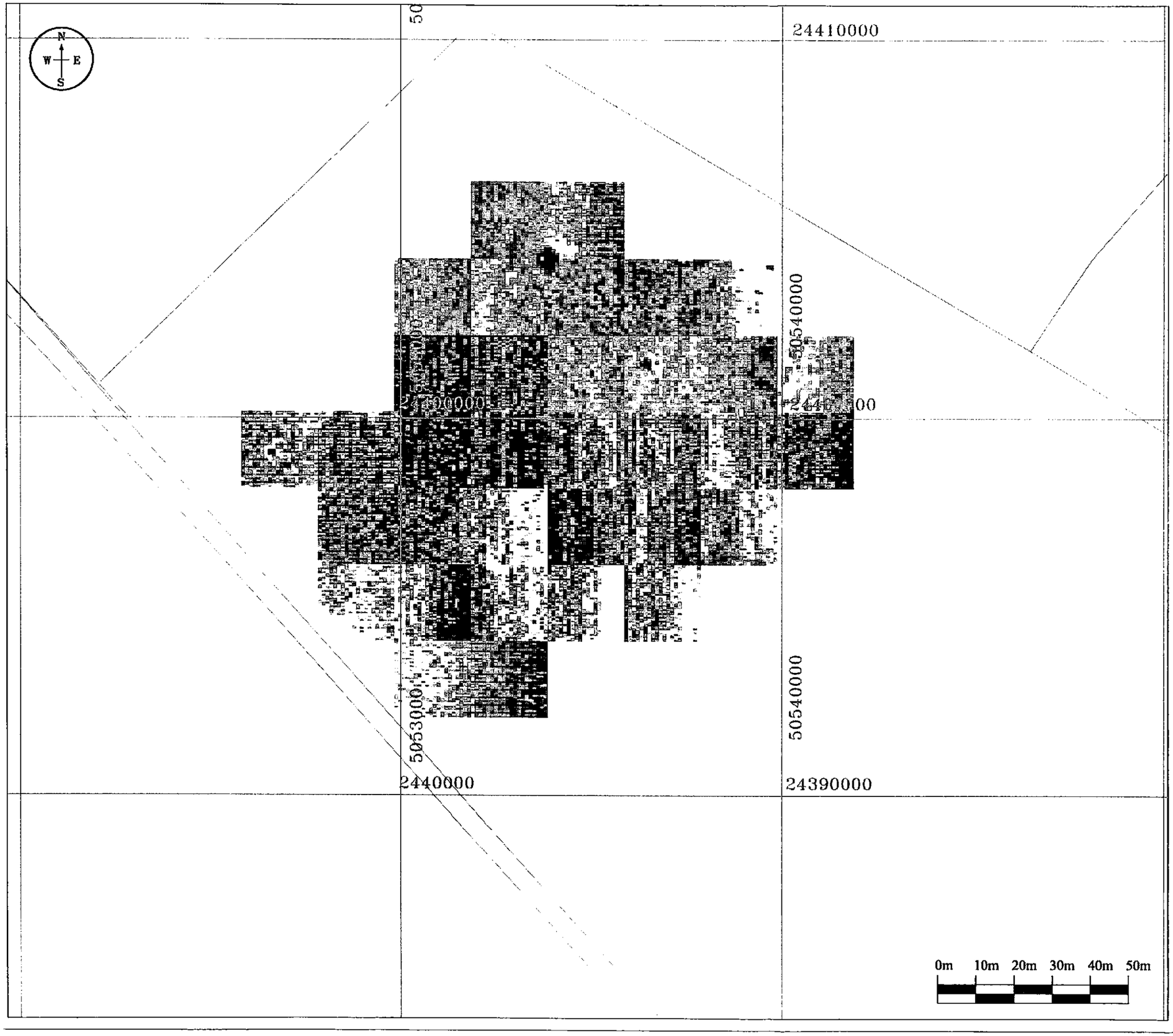

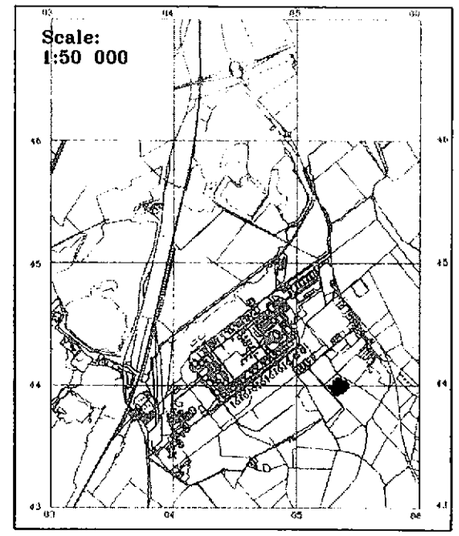

Plotting parameters
Minimum -1.3nT (white)
Maximum +1.3nT (black)

Figure 72	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Plot of raw magnetometer data - Area 11	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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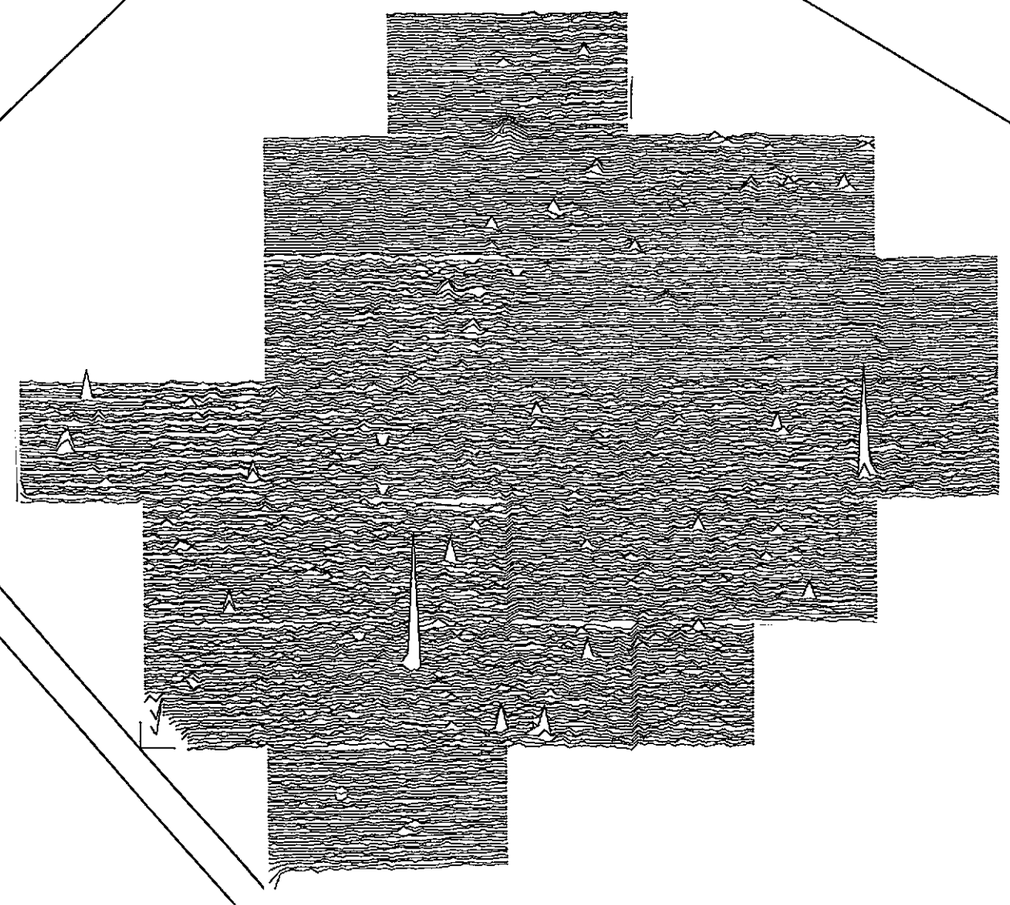

AREA 11

N
W E
S

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Plotting parameters + 40nT/cm
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
73	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing positive values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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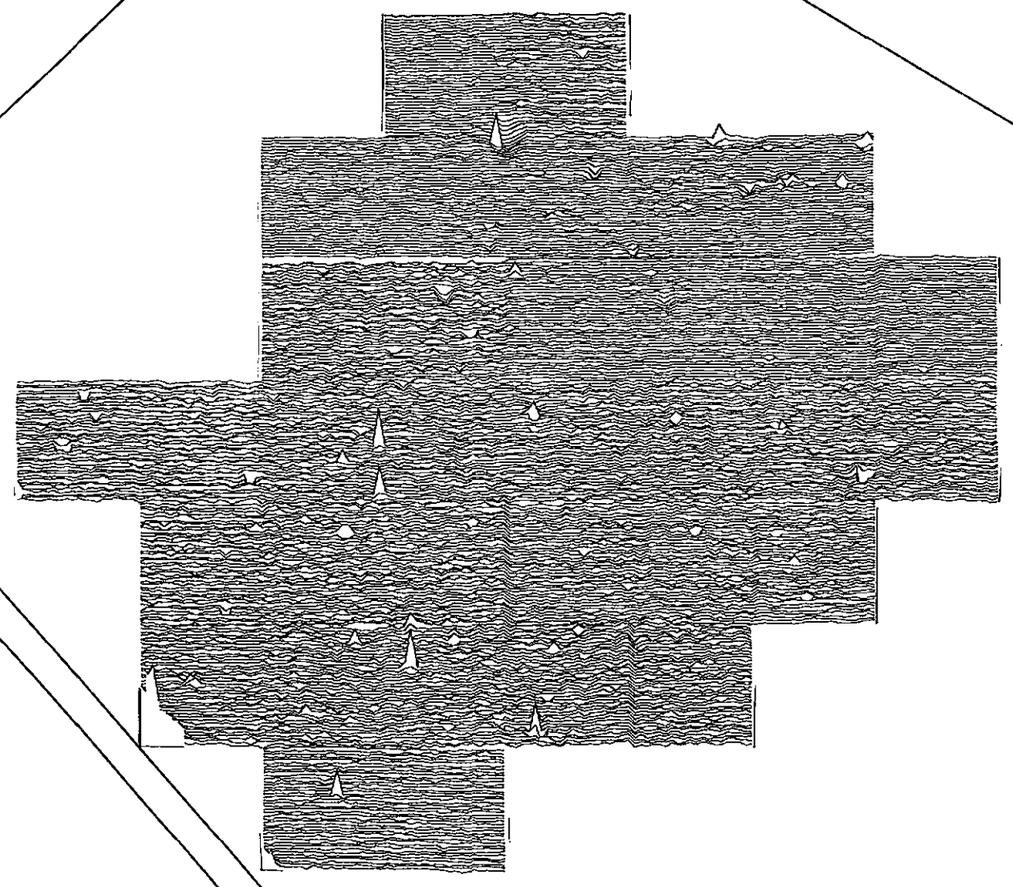

AREA 11

N
W E
S

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Plotting parameters - 40nT/cm
Negative values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
74	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing negative values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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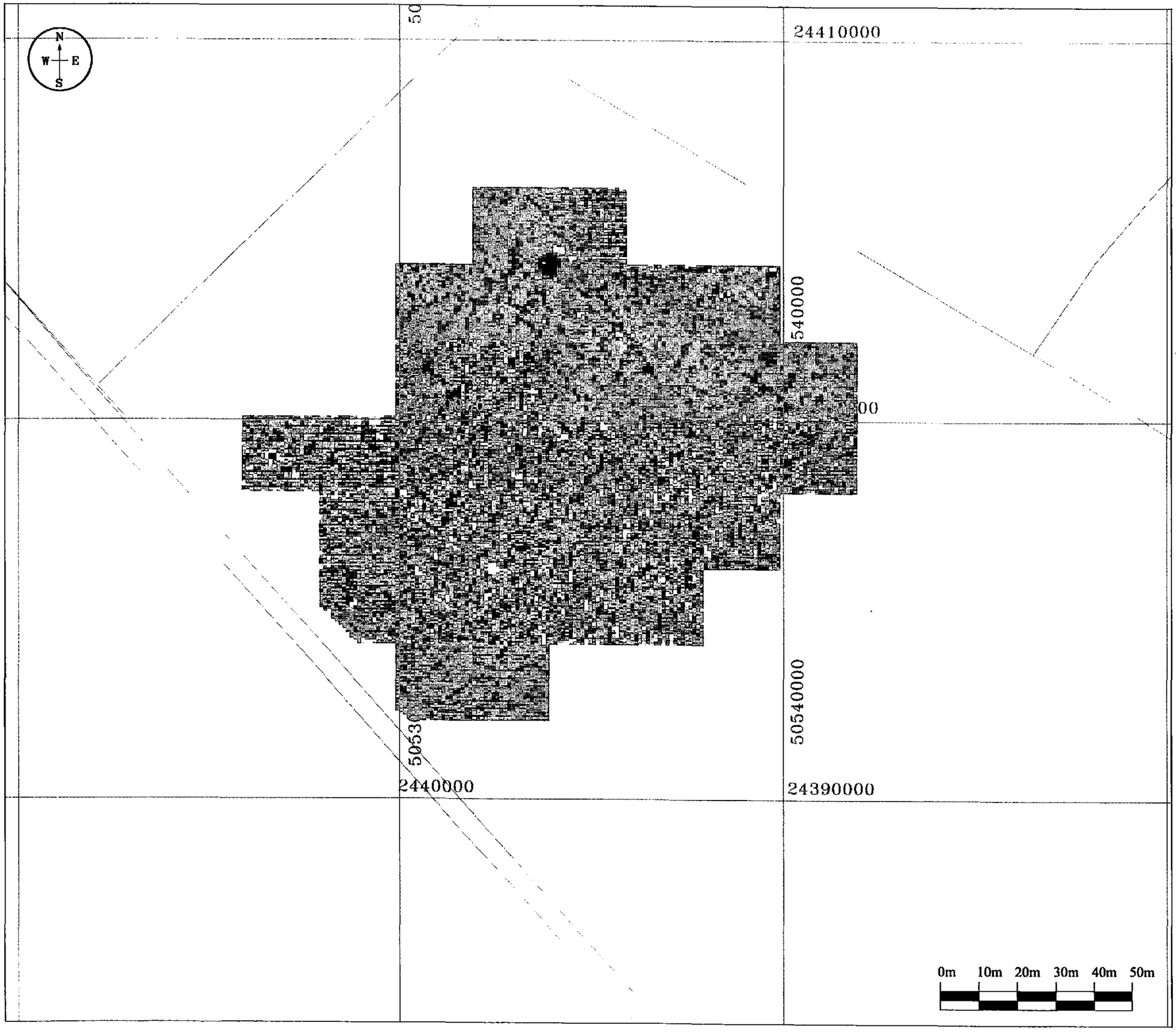

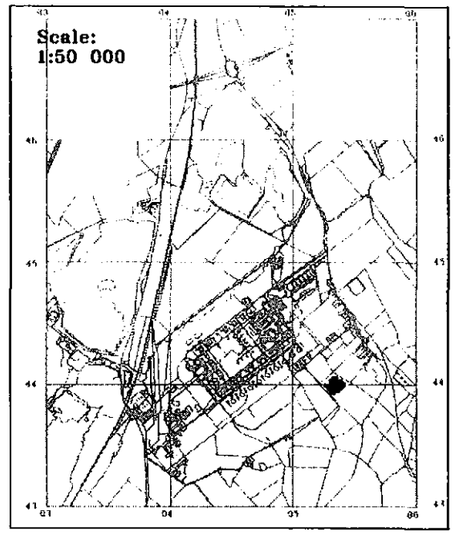

Plotting parameters
Minimum -1nT (white)
Maximum +1nT (black)

Figure	Scale
75	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of processed magnetometer data - Area 11

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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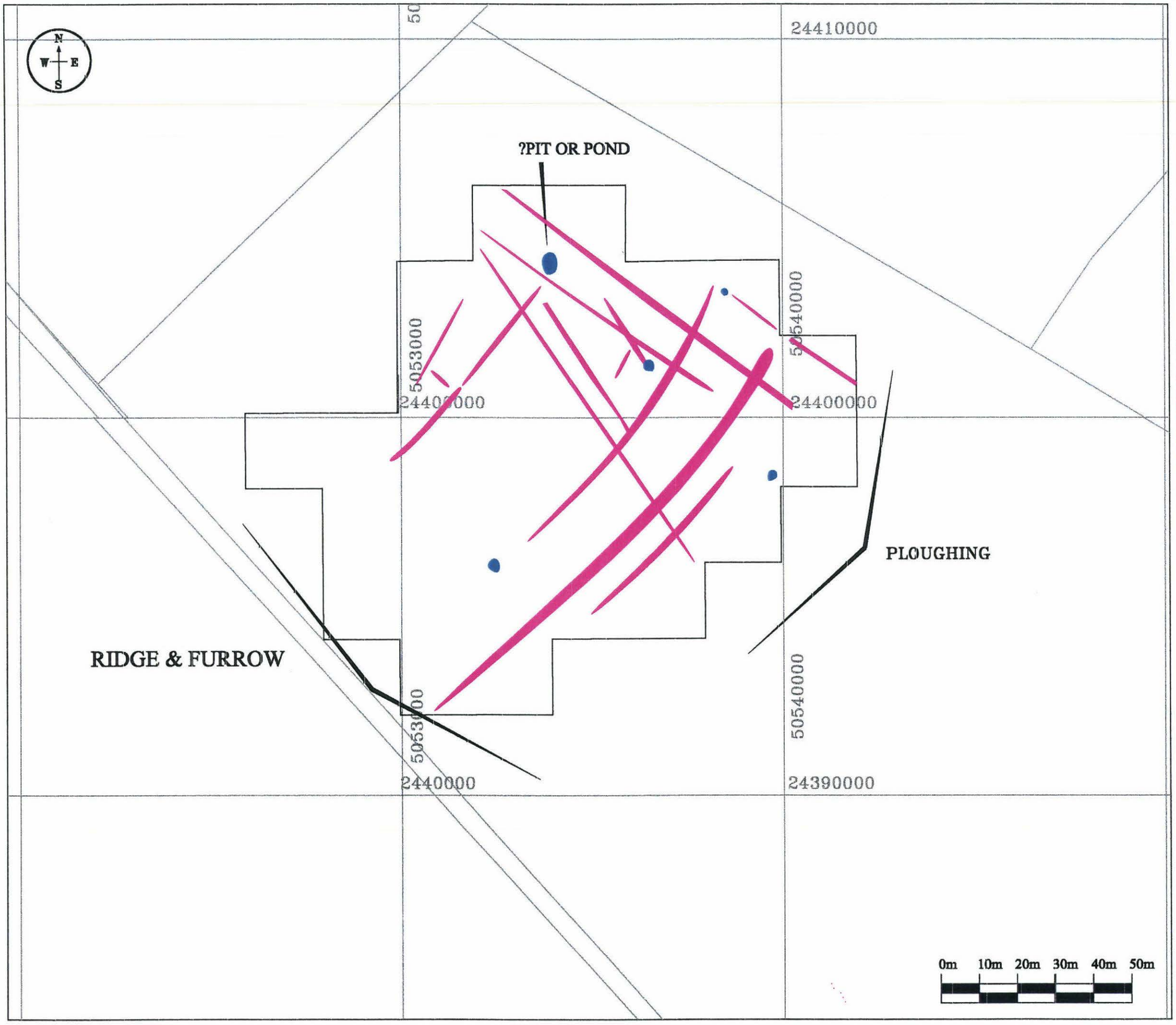

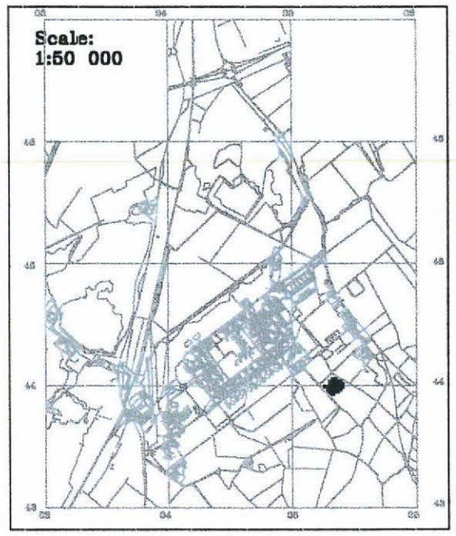

Positive and negative linear anomaly	
Linear or discrete positive anomaly	
Linear or discrete weak positive anomaly	
Linear or discrete negative anomaly	
Linear or discrete weak negative anomaly	
Area of magnetic noise	
Area of strong magnetic disturbance	
Discrete magnetic anomaly	

Figure 76	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Area 11	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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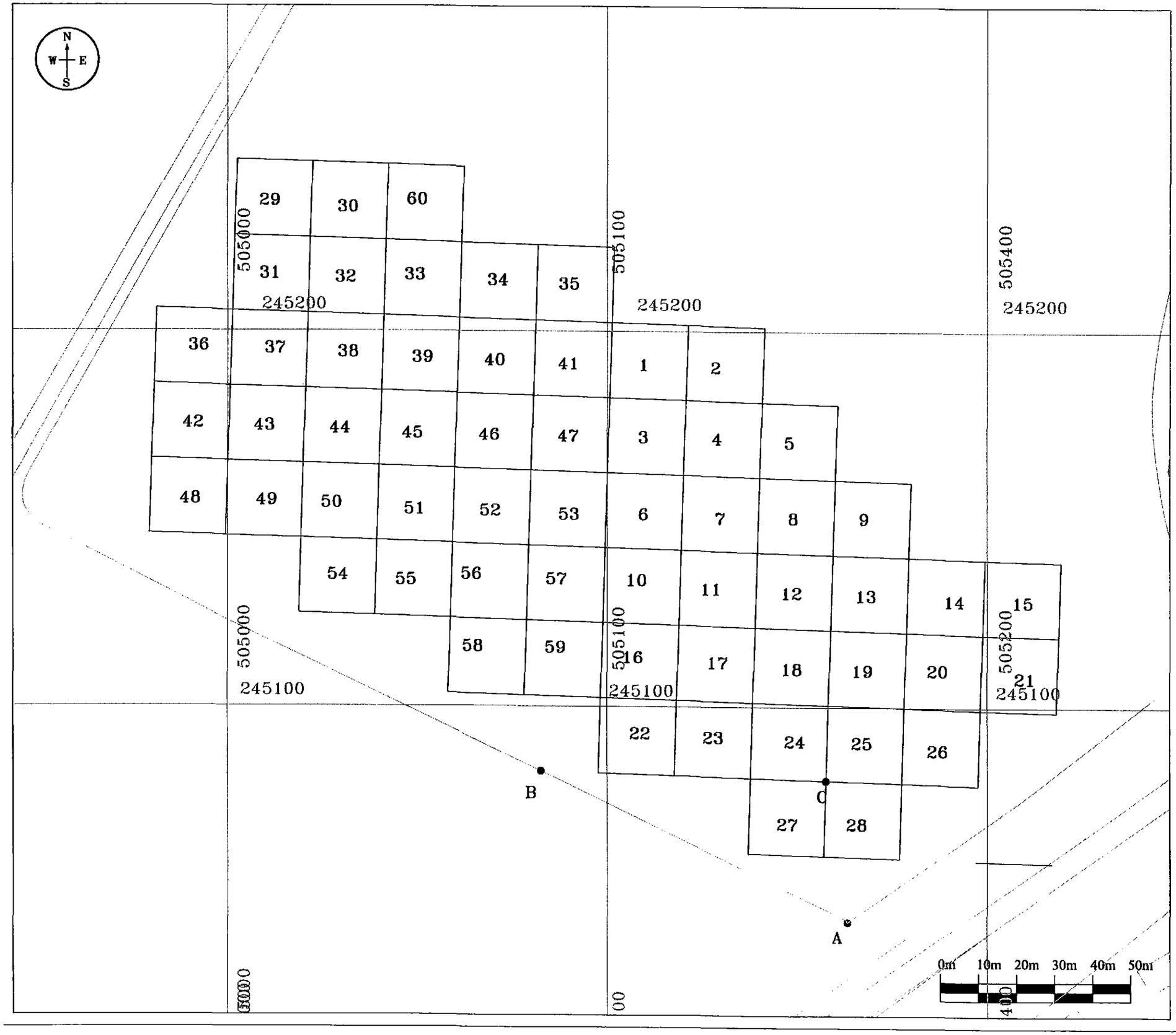

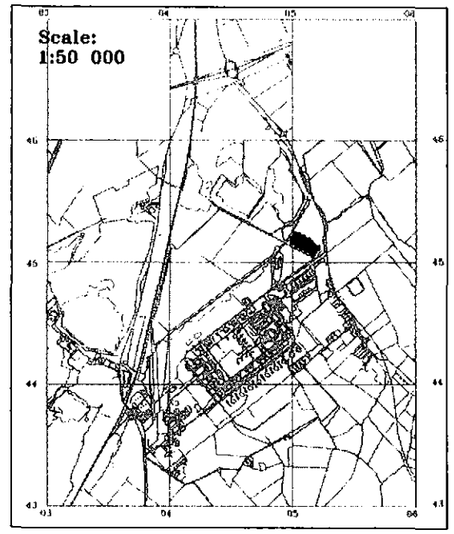

REFERENCING DIMENSIONS	
A–B	90.0m
A–C	38.0m
B–C	75.0m
REFERENCING NOTES	
B&C	Colinear points on grid line
A&B	Referencing pegs left in on fenceline
GRID INFORMATION	
127	Grid number
	Area not surveyed within grid

Figure 77	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Site plan showing location of survey grids - Area 12	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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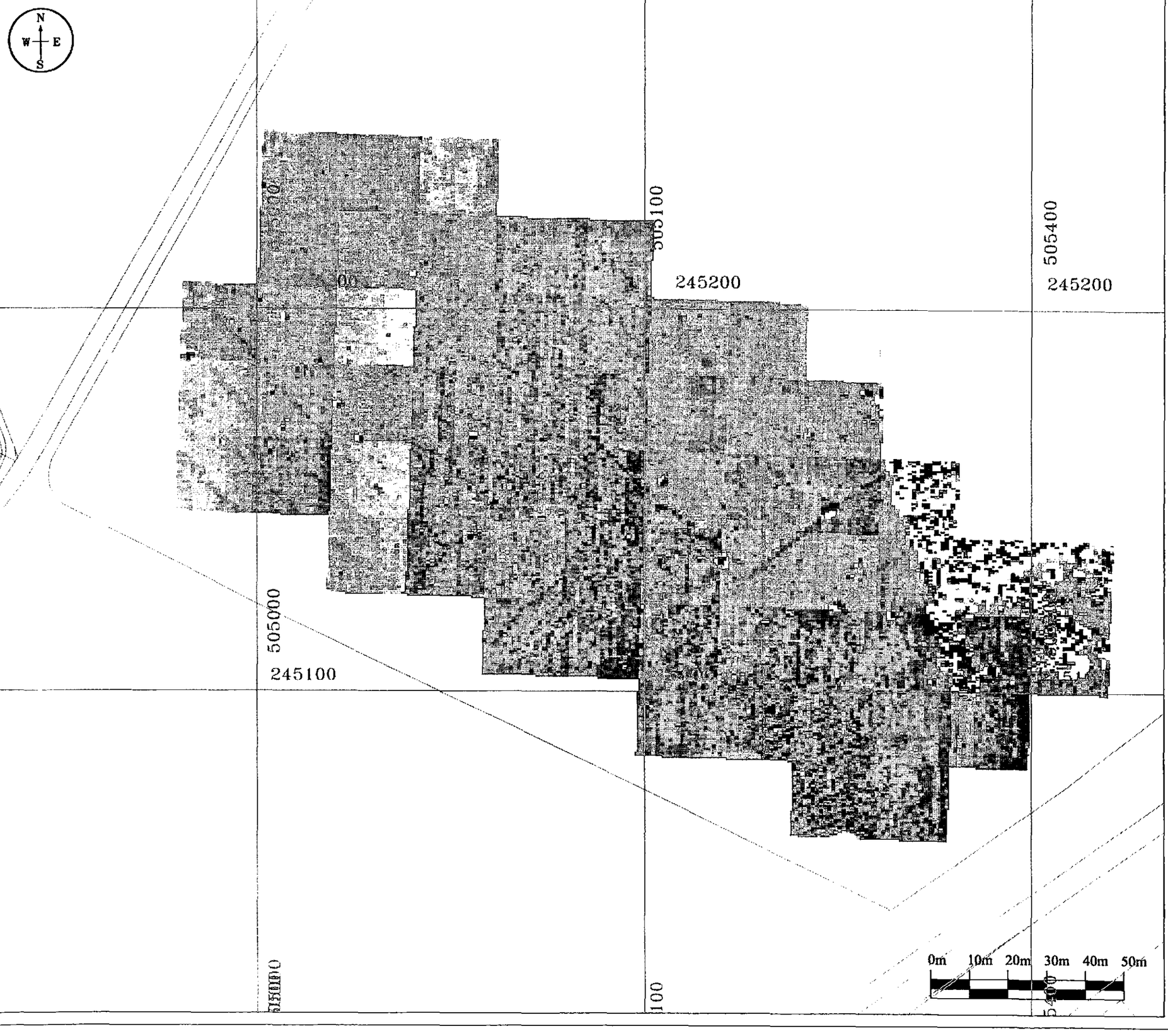

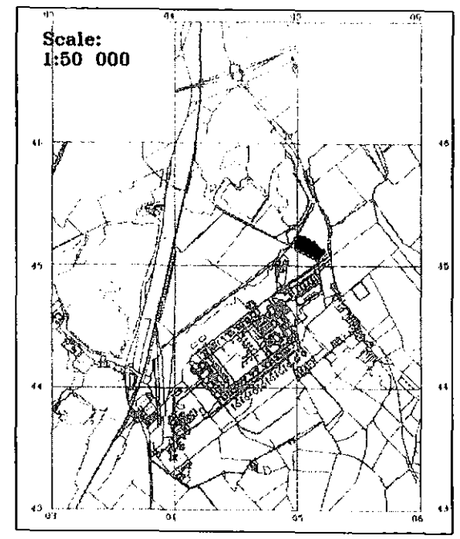

Plotting parameters
Minimum -5.7nT (white)
Maximum +4.6nT (black)

Figure 78	Scale 1:1000
Client: RPS Clouston	
Project Title: Elstow Storage Depot	
Subject: Plot of raw magnetometer data - Area 12	
Date: January 1999	Job no. 1348
Drawn by: EJFM/FET	Checked by: PPB

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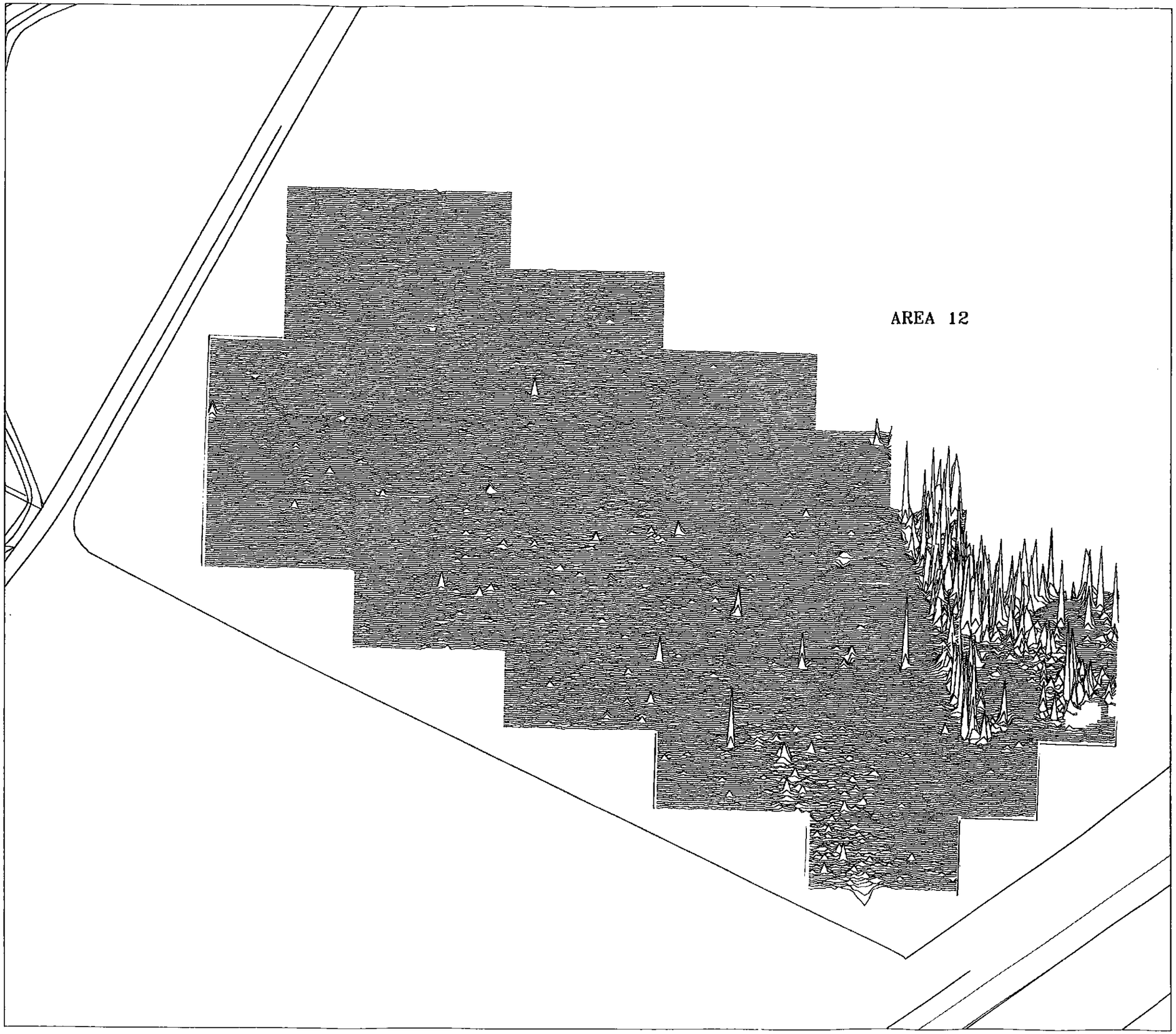

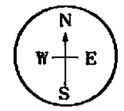

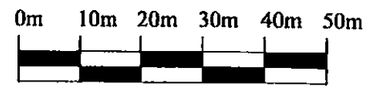

Plotting parameters + 120nT/cm
Positive values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
79	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing positive values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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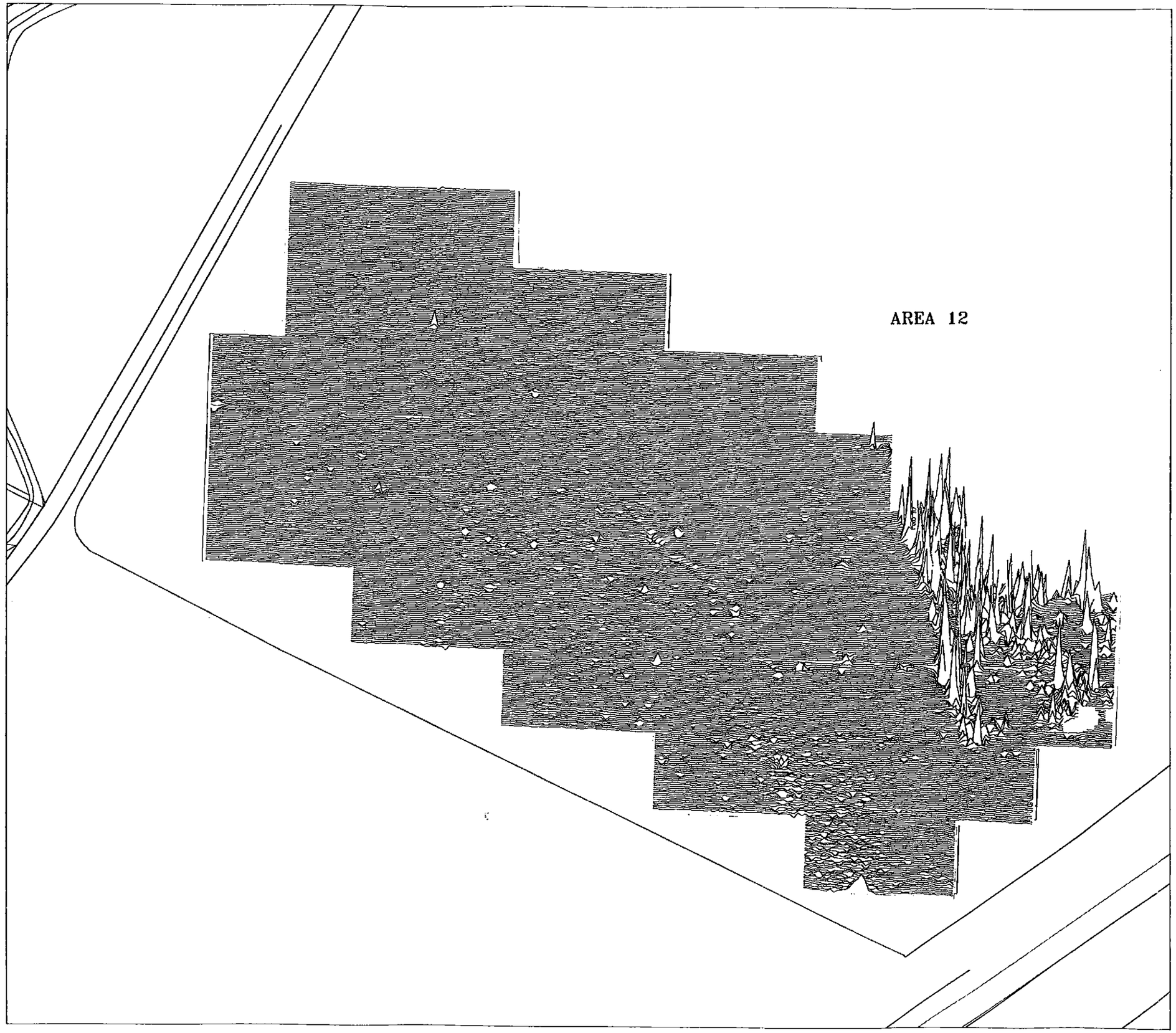

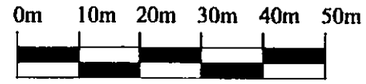

Plotting parameters - 120nT/cm
Negative values displace above the trace line
Hidden lines have not been plotted

Figure	Scale
80	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Trace plot of raw magnetometer data showing negative values only

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

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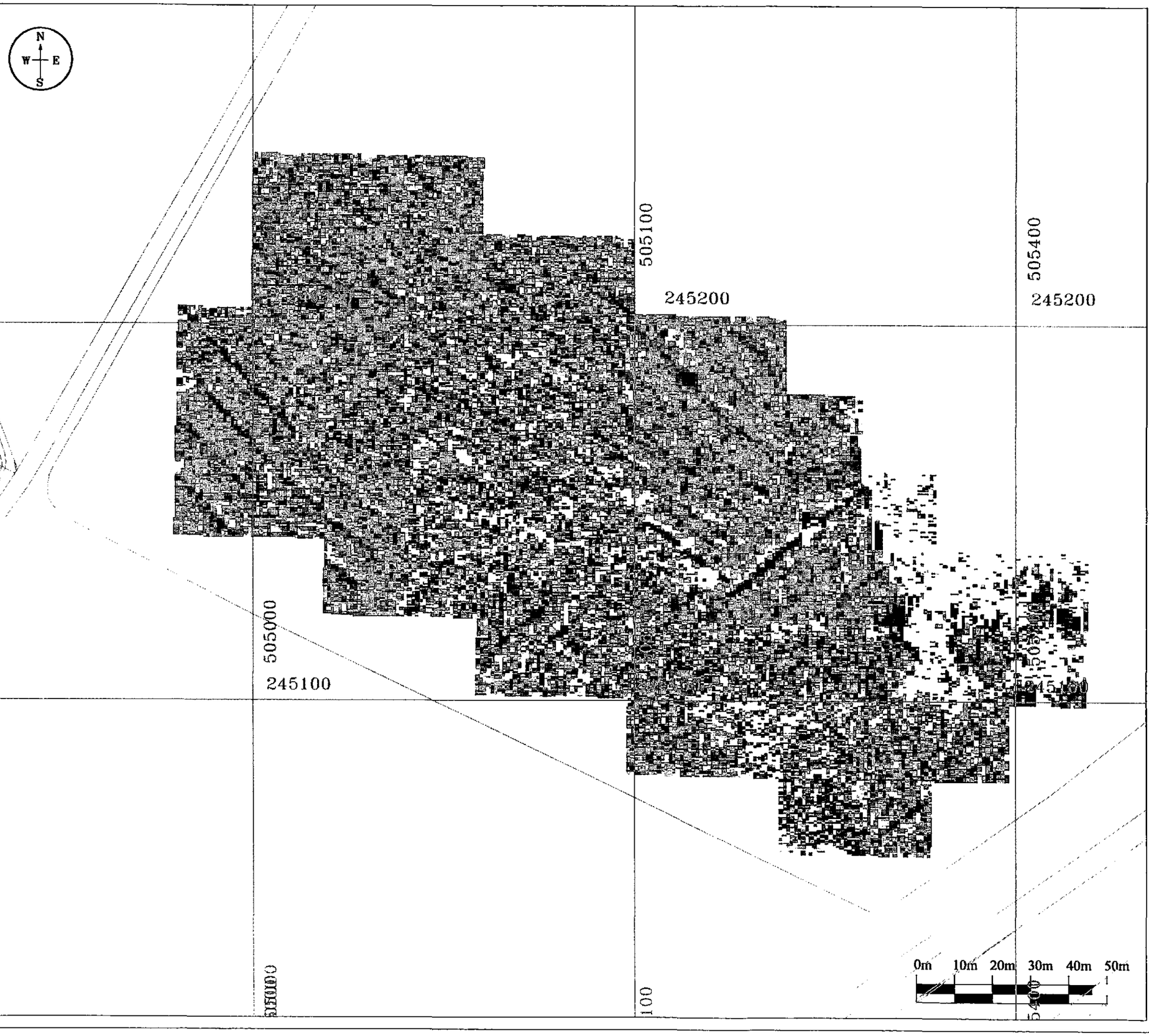

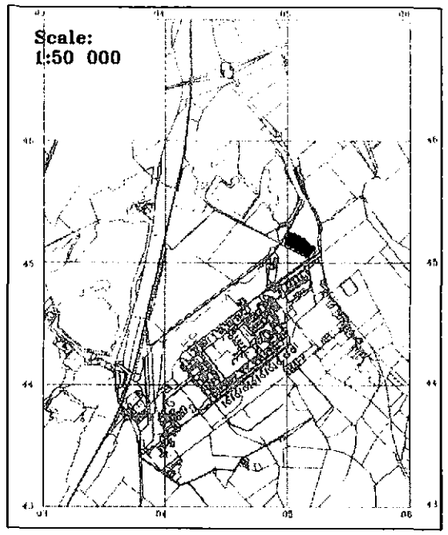

Plotting parameters
Minimum -1nT (white)
Maximum +1nT (black)

Figure	Scale
81	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of processed magnetometer data - Area 12

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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N
W E
S

RIDGE AND FURROW

505000
245200

505100
245200

505400
245200

?PIT

HEADLAND

MODERN DEBRIS

505000
245100

505100
245100

505200
245100

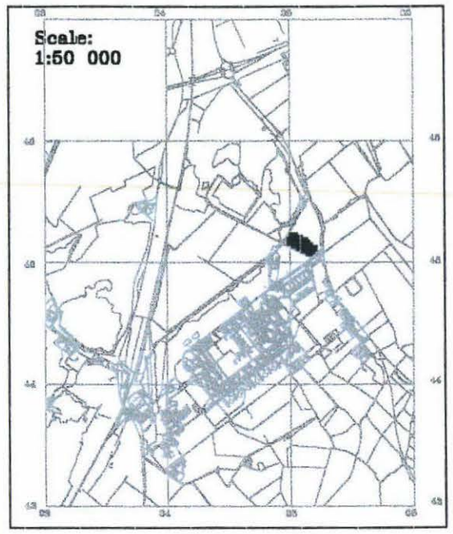
?POSSIBLE KILNS

RIDGE AND FURROW

?POSSIBLE POTTERY WASTERS

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Scale:
1:50 000



- Positive and negative linear anomaly
- Linear or discrete positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak positive anomaly
- Linear or discrete negative anomaly
- Linear or discrete weak negative anomaly
- Area of magnetic noise
- Area of strong magnetic disturbance
- Discrete magnetic anomaly

Figure	Scale
82	1:1000

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Abstraction of anomalies and interpretation - Area 12

Date	Job no.
January 1999	1348

Drawn by	Checked by
EJFM/FET	PPB

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Appendix 3

Context Summary Table

Context Summary Table

Context Number	Trench Number	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Description
1101	1/1	Layer	>40	>1.5	0.32	Silty clay ploughsoil
1102	1/1	Cut Group	>1.5	c.6.0	c.0.12	Group no. for four wide shallow cuts for furrows of a medieval/ post medieval ridge and furrow system. Orientated NE/SW.
1103	1/1	Fill Group	>1.5	c.6.0	c.0.12	Group no. for friable silty clay fills of [1102]. Contained post medieval finds.
1104	1/1	Layer	0.40	>1.5	Unex.	Brownish orange silty clay with gravel patches. Natural.
1105	1/1	Cut	>1.5	2.7	0.62	Wide U-shaped ditch orientated NE/SW containing late iron age/ early Roman pottery. Corresponds with an enclosure ditch which was identified by geophysical survey (Enclosure 2).
1106	1/1	Fill	>1.5	2.7	0.42	Orangish grey silty clay secondary fill of [1105].
1107	1/1	Fill	>0.4	2.0	0.2	Brownish orange silty clay primary fill of ditch [1105].
1108	1/1	Cut	>1.6	2.75	0.74	Wide U-shaped ditch orientated NW/SE containing early Roman pottery. Corresponds with a possible trackway ditch as identified by geophysical survey. Cuts enclosure ditch [1105].
1109	1/1	Fill	>1.5	2.75	0.30	Greyish brown clayey silt upper fill of [1108].
1110	1/1	Fill	>1.5	2.75	0.3	Light brown silty clay secondary fill of [1108].
1111	1/1	Fill	>0.4	1.0	0.14	Primary silty clay fill of [1108]. Contained late 1st century pottery.
1112	1/1	Cut	2.8 (NW/SE) >1.5 (NE/SW)	c.0.4	0.22	Curvilinear gully feature possibly defining a small ? sub rectangular structure. Possible eaves drip/ structural gully of LIA/early Roman date.
1113	1/1	Fill	2.8	c.0.4	0.22	Dark brown silty clay fill of gully [1112].
1114	1/1	Cut	1.28	>0.24	0.18	Partially exposed shallow undated pit.
1115	1/1	Fill	1.28	>0.24	0.18	Dark grey fill of [1114]
1116	1/1	Cut	>1.6	1.33	0.44	V-shaped ditch orientated NE/SW . Corresponds with a ditch on the geophysical survey (possible trackway). Contains LIA/early Roman date.
1117	1/1	Fill	>1.6	1.33	0.44	Dark brown silty clay fill of [1116]
1118	1/1					No. abandoned
1119	1/1	Fill				Same as (1117)
1120	1/1	Cut	>1.5	2.2	0.62	U-shaped ditch orientated NE/SW. Contained LIA/ early Roman pottery. Corresponds with a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey.
1121	1/1	Fill	>1.5	2.2	0.44	Dark brown silty clay upper fill of ditch [1120]
1122	1/1	Cut	?>1.5	c.1.2	0.23	Possible ditch recut by ditch [1120] . Cuts [1126]. Contained LIA/early Roman pottery.
1123	1/1	Fill	?>1.5	c.1.2	0.23	Dark brown silty clay fill of feature [1122].
1124	1/1	Cut	>1.5	0.96	0.15	Shallow U-shaped ditch orientated NE/SW. Cuts ditch [1136]. Possible plot or field ditch containing LIA/early Roman pottery.
1125	1/1	Fill	>1.5	0.96	0.15	Dark greyish brown clayey silt fill of [1124].
1126	1/1	Cut	1.6	>0.5	0.4	Sub oval pit with a concave profile. ?Cut by [1126] and [1132]. Contained LIA/Roman pottery.
1127	1/1	Fill	1.6	>0.5	0.4	Dark brown clay fill of [1126].
1128	1/1	Cut	1.9	>0.26	0.46	Rounded pit (enters baulk). Contained LIA/ early Roman pottery. Occupation feature.
1129	1/1	Fill	1.9	>0.26	0.46	Dark brown clay fill of [1128].
1130	1/1	Cut	1.4	0.75	0.27	Small oval pit with a U-shaped profile. Contained LIA/ early Roman pottery.
1131	1/1	Fill	1.4	0.75	0.27	Dark brown clayey silt fill of [1130].
1132	1/1	Cut	2.4	>1.1	0.28	Sub oval pit with an uneven base. A number of burnt and unburnt stones were pressed into its base, possibly as a hardstanding or a dump from hearth clearance. Contained LIA/ early Roman pottery.
1133	1/1	Fill	2.4	>1.1	0.2	Dark brown clayey silt secondary fill of [1132].w
1134	1/1	Fill	2.4	>0.4	0.08	Light orangish brown clay primary fill of [1132].
1135	1/1	Fill	>0.4	1.3	0.18	Light brown clay primary fill of ditch [1120].

Context Number	Trench Number	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Description
1136	1/1	Cut	>0.8	c.1.0	c.0.27	U-shaped ditch orientated NW/SE . Cut by [1124] and cut [1139]. Contained LIA/ early Roman pottery. Possible field or plot/ enclosure ditch not seen on geophysical survey.
1137a,b ad c	1/1	Fill	>8.0	c.1.0	c.0.27	Upper mid brown clayey silt fill of ditch [1136]. Split into a, b and c for finds from the SE and NW excavated segments and from the surface of the fill respectively.
1138	1/1	Fill	0.7	0.9	0.15	Brownish orange clay primary fill of [1136].
1139	1/1	Cut	1.2	>0.6	0.32	Small rounded pit with a concave profile cut by [1136]. Probable LIA/ early Roman date.
1140	1/1	Fill	1.2	>0.6	0.32	Mid brown silty clay fill of [1139]
1141	1/1	Cut	>0.9	0.8	0.2	Small ?sub oval pit with a concave base. ?cuts ditch [1120].Contained LIA/ early Roman pottery.
1142	1/1	Fill	>0.9	0.8	0.2	Dark brown clayey silt fill of [1141]
1143	1/1	Cut	>0.65	0.75	0.1	Shallow hollow. Possibly the base of a pit. Truncated by ridge and furrow. Contained a LIA/ early Roman sherd.
1144	1/1	Fill	>0.65	0.75	0.1	Light brown silty clay fill of [1143].
1145	1/1	Cut	>1.2	1.7	0.04	Possible heavily truncated pit or alternatively a tree hole. Undated.
1146	1/1	Fill	>1.2	1.7	0.04	Light brown silty clay fill of [1145].
1147	1/1	Cut	>0.8	1.2	0.34	Sub oval pit which cut ditch [1116]. Contained LIA/ early Roman pottery.
1148	1/1	Fill	>0.8	1.2	0.34	Dark brown silty clay fill of pit [1147].
1149	1/1	Cut	1.66	0.84	0.22	Oval pit which cut gully [1112]. Uncertain cutting relationships with pits [1151] and [1159]. Contained LIA/ early Roman pottery.
1150	1/1	Fill	1.66	0.84	0.22	Dark brown silty clay fill of [1149].
1151	1/1	Cut	>0.7	0.8	0.1	Small sub oval pit ?cut by [1149] and ? cutting [1159]..
1152	1/1	Fill	>0.7	0.8	0.1	Dark brown silty clay fill of [1151].

Context Number	Trench Number	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Description
1153	1/1	Cut	>0.4	1.3	0.2	Small pit cut by [1155] and ? cutting pit [1159]. Contained LIA/ early Roman pottery.
1154	1/1	Fill	>0.4	1.3	0.2	Dark brown silty clay fill of [1153]
1155	1/1	Cut	>0.4	0.92	0.24	Possible pit of uncertain form, cutting pit [1153]. Undated.
1156	1/1	Fill	>0.4	0.92	0.24	Mid brown silty clay fill of [1155].
1157	1/1	Cut	>0.35	0.75	0.2	Small ?oval pit containing LIA/ early Roman pottery.
1158	1/1	Fill	>0.35	0.75	0.2	Dark brown silty clay fill of [1157].
1159	1/1	Cut	0.9	>0.65	Unex.	Sub oval probable pit.
1160	1/1	Fill	0.9	>0.65	Unex.	Dark brown fill of pit [1159].
1161	1/1	Cut	>0.9	>0.4	0.18	Possible small pit with uncertain relationships with [1153] and [1155].
1162	1/1	Fill	>0.9	>0.4	0.18	Mid brown silty clay fill of [1161].
1163	1/1	Layer	>1.9	>1.5	0.09	Dark brown silty clay spread over gully [1112].
1201	½	Layer	>15	>5	0.33	Silty clay ploughsoil
1202	½	Layer	>15	>5	Unex.	Natural clay.
1203	½	Cut	>1.68	>1.6	0.25	Wide sub oval, shallow pit (not fully exposed). Contained early Roman pottery. Internal to Enclosure 2 as defined by geophysical survey.
1204	½	Fill	>1.68	>1.6	0.21	Greyish brown silty clay secondary fill of [1203].
1205	½	Fill	>0.9	>0.4	0.04	Dark grey clay primary fill of pit [1203].
1206	½	Cut	>0.24	0.47	0.3	Sub circular cut with steep sides. Possible post hole of ? Roman date.
1207	½	Fill	>0.24	0.47	0.3	Dark grey silty clay fill of [1206].
1208	½	Cut	>7.8	c.1.0	0.26	Ditch feature orientated NW/SE. Cutting [1203] and ?[1210]. Contained early Roman pottery.
1209	½	Fill	>7.8	c.1.0.	0.26	Greyish brown silty clay fill of [1208].
1210	½	Cut	>2.5	>1.3	0.44	Wide shallow pit which contained Roman pottery.
1211	½	Fill	>2.5	>1.3	0.3	Secondary dark grey silty clay fill of pit [1210].
1212	½	Fill	>2.5	>1.3	0.14	Greyish brown clay primary fill of [1210].
1213	½	Cut	1.72	0.71	0.09	Shallow irregular ?pit which contained Roman pottery.
1214	½	Fill	1.72	0.71	0.09	Greyish brown silty clay fill of [1213].
1215	½	Fill	0.6	1.0	0.25	Same as (1209) but excavated within segment [1208b]

Context Number	Trench Number	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Description
1216	½	Cut	0.6	0.4	0.1	Shallow oval hollow. Contained Roman pottery.
1217	½	Fill	0.6	0.4	0.1	Mid brown silty clay fill of [1216].
1218	½	Cut	>0.6	0.5	0.12	?oval (not fully exposed) possible pit. Contained a LIA/ early Roman sherd.
1219	½	Fill	>0.6	0.5	0.12	Mid brown silty clay fill of [1218].
1220	½	Cut	1.4	>0.44	0.15	Possible shallow pit or hollow. Undated
1221	½	Fill	1.4	>0.44	0.15	mid brown silty clay fill of [1220].
1222	½	Cut/fill	>1.1	>0.72	0.1	Irregular probable tree bowl. Group no. for cut and fill.
1223	½	Cut	0.9	0.84	0.42	Small circular pit of probable Roman date.
1224	1/2	Fill	0.9	0.84	0.42	Mid grey silty clay fill of pit [1223].
1301	1/3	Layer	>40	>1.5	0.3	Silty clay Ploughsoil.
1302	1/3	Fill Group	>1.5	c2.7	0.2	Group no. for mid brown silty clay fills of furrow group [1303].
1303	1/3	Cut(s)	>1.5	2.7	c.0.2	Linear ridge and furrow cuts within Trench 1/3.b
1304	1/3	Cut	>1.5	4.1	0.85	Major ditch with a U-shaped profile orientated NW/SE. Contained early Roman pottery. Identified by the geophysical survey as part of a 75m by 50m sub-rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 1).
1305	1/3	Fill	>1.5	4.0	0.3	Dark grey silty clay upper fill of ditch [1304].
1306	1/3	Fill	>1.5	3.85	0.27	Mottled orangish grey secondary fill of [1304].
1307	1/3	Cut	>1.5	0.2	0.6	Modern drain cutting ditch [1304].
1308	1/3	Fill	>1.5	0.2	0.6	Drain pipe and fill.
1309	1/3	Cut	>0.67	>0.67	0.48	Sub rounded probable pit of LIA/E. Roman date. Pre dates Enclosure 1.
1310	1/3	Fill	>0.67	>0.67	0.48	Orangish grey silty clay fill of [1309].
1311	1/3	Layer	>40	>1.5	>0.8	Orangish brown clay with gravel patches, natural.
1312	1/3	Cut	0.43	0.8	0.05	Shallow hollow or disturbance, possibly cultural.
1313	1/3	Fill	0.43	0.8	0.05	Brownish grey silty clay fill of [1312].
1314	1/3	Cut	>1.5	0.93	0.35	Linear ditch orientated NW/SE. Recut earlier linear [1316]. Contained Roman pottery.
1315	1/3	Fill	>1.5	0.93	0.35	Dark greyish brown silty clay fill of [1314].

Context Number	Trench Number	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Description
1316	1/3	Cut	>1.5	>0.9	0.4	Ditch orientated NW/SE recut by [1314]. Finds mixed with those of [1314].
1317	1/3	Fill	>1.5	>0.9	0.4	Greyish orange clay fill of [1316].
1318	1/3					Not Used
1319	1/3	?Cut	0.6	0.6	0.05	Shallow pit or hollow. Undated.
1320	1/3	Fill	0.6	0.6	0.05	Greyish brown silty clay fill of [1319].
1321	1/3	Cut	>1.5	1.8	0.5	Probable ditch oriented NW/SE. V- shaped p[profile. Confused by ridge and furrow and modern drain. Contained LIA/ Roman pottery.
1322	1/3	Fill	>1.5	1.8	0.5	Greyish brown silty clay fill of [1321].
1323	1/3	Fill	>0.5	0.6	0.15	Grey clay primary fill of ditch [1304].
1401	1/4	Layer	>30	>7.2	0.3	Mid brown silty clay ploughsoil.
1402	1/4					Not Used
1403	1/4	Cut	>1.5	1.8	0.4	Linear probable furrow or shallow ditch associated with ridge and furrow. Contained post medieval finds.
1404	1/4	Fill	>1.5	1.8	0.4	Greyish brown silty clay fill of [1403].
1405	1/4	Cut	0.65	0.55	0.17	Oval pit with a concave profile. Contained burnt stone and bone possibly from hearth clearance and a sherd of LIA/E.Roman pot. Isolated pit to the SE of settlement activity within Area 1.
1406	1/4	Fill	0.65	0.55	0.17	Mid brown sandy silty clay with common burnt stones, fill of [1405].
1407	1/4	Layer	>30	>7.2	>0.3	Orangish brown clay natural.
1408	1/4	Cut(s)	>7.2	3.2	0.3	Group no. for ridge and furrow cuts (orientated NW/SE) within Trench ¼.
1409	1/4	Fill(s)	>7.2	3.2	0.3	Mid brown silty clay fills of [1408].
1501	1/5	Layer	>30	>1.5	0.3	Mid brown silty clay ploughsoil.
1502	1/5	Layer	>30	>1.5	>0.3	Brownish orange silty clay natural.
1503	1/5	Cut	>1.5	0.2	Unex.	Modern drain.
1504	1/5	Fill	>1.5	0.2	Unex.	Gravel fill of [1503].
1505	1/5	Cut(s)	>8	0.1	c.0.2	Group no. for modern 'mole drains'.
1506	1/5	Cut	1.2	0.3	0.1	Group no. for root holes within Tr. 1/5.,

Context Number	Trench Number	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Description
1507	1/5	Cut	0.5	0.5	0.07	Small circular disturbance or ?pit. Contained a frag. Of Post medieval tile.
1508	1/5	Fill	0.5	0.5	0.07	Yellowish brown silty clay fill of [1507].
1509	1/5	Cut	1.4	>0.95	0.14	Small circular feature, possibly a tree bowl. Undated.
1510	1/5	Fill	1.4	>0.95	0.14	Orangish grey silty clay fill of [1509].
1601	1/6	Layer	>30	>1.5	0.3	Mid greyish brown silty clay ploughsoil.
1602	1/6	Cut(s)	>7	>0.8	0.2	Group no. for ridge and furrow within Tr. 1/6.
1603	1/6	Layer	>30	>1.5	Unex.	Orangish brown silty clay natural.
1604	1/6	Cut	>1.05	>0.7	0.2	Sub oval shallow undated pit or hollow.
1605	1/6	Fill	>1.05	>0.7	0.2	Mid brown silty clay fill of [1604].
1606	1/6	Cut	1.4	1.02	0.15	Sub oval shallow undated pit or hollow.
1607	1/6	Fill	1.4	1.02	0.15	Mid brown silty clay fill of [1606].
1608	1/6	Cut	0.73	0.65	0.09	Sub oval shallow undated hollow.
1609	1/6	Fill	0.73	0.65	0.09	Mid brown silty clay fill of [1608].
1610	1/6	Cut	0.98	0.65	0.05	Oval shallow undated hollow.
1611	1/6	Fill	0.98	0.65	0.05	Mid brown silty clay fill of [1610].
1612	1/6	Cut	>1.18	0.46	0.3	Terminal end of a curvilinear gully orientated NW/SE. Possibly an eaves drip or structural feature. Undated.
1613	1/6	Fill	>1.18	0.46	0.3	Greyish brown silty clay fill of [1612].
1614	1/6	Cut	0.44	0.36	0.11	Circular possible post hole. Undated and rather unconvincing.
1615	1/6	Fill	0.44	0.36	0.11	Light grey silty clay fill of [1614].
1616	1/6	Cut	1.5	0.7	0.2	Rounded pit with a concave profile. Undated.
1617	1/6	Fill	1.5	0.7	0.2	Mid brown silty clay fill of [1616].
1618	1/6	Cut	>1.8	1.24	0.2	Probable shallow ditch with a U-shaped profile, orientated NW/SE. Undated.
1619	1/6	Fill	>1.8	1.24	0.2	Mid brown silty clay fill of [1618].
1700	1/7	Layer	>30	>1.5	0.3	Mid greyish brown silty clay ploughsoil.
1701	1/7	Layer	>30	>1.5	Unex.	Orangish brown (with greyish orange patches) clay. Gravel patches within the trench were also allocated no.(1701).

Context Number	Trench Number	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Description
1702	1/7	Cut	1.1	>0.6	0.19	Small ?oval pit. Contained a sherd of LIA/ E. Roman pottery.
1703	1/7	Fill	1.1	>0.6	0.19	Greyish brown silty clay fill of [1702].
3101	3/1	Layer	>40	>1.5	0.25	Greyish brown clayey silt ploughsoil.
3102	3/1	Layer	>40	>1.5	0.1	Orangish brown silty clay disturbed natural level.
3103	3/1	Layer	>40	>1.5	Unex.	mid orangish brown (mottled) clay natural.
3104	3/1	?Cut	>1.5	1.25	0.3	Shallow ditch orientated NW/SE. Undated but almost certainly associated with the ridge and furrow system. Feature was noted by the geophysical survey.
3105	3/1	Fill	>1.5	1.25	0.3	Greyish brown silty clay fill of [3104].
3106	3/1	Cut(s)	>1.5	c.0.4	>0.3	Group no. for modern drains.
3107	3/1	Fill(s)	>1.5	c.0.4	>0.3	Fills of modern drains.
3108	3/1	?Cut	1.9	>1.45	0.2	Irregular hollow. Probable tree throw- undated.
3109	3/1	Fill	1.9	>1.45	0.2	Greyish brown fill of [3108].
3201	3/2	Layer	>40	>1.5	0.3	Greyish brown silty clay ploughsoil.
3202	3/2	Layer	>40	>1.5	0.18	Disturbed greyish brown clayey silt horizon above the natural. Probable subsoiled horizon.
3203	3/2	Layer	>40	>1.5	Unex.	Mid brownish to orangish brown clay with occ. Gravel natural.
3204	3/2	Cut	>3	0.15	Unex.	Modern drain
3205	3/2	Fill	>3	0.15	Unex.	Upper gravel fill of [3204].
4100	4/1	Layer	>30	>1.5	0.3	Mid brown silty clay ploughsoil.
4101	4/1	Layer	>30	>1.5	>0.1	Variable natural clays with gravel patches.
5101	5/1	Layer	>40	>1.5	0.3	Greyish brown sandy silty clay ploughsoil.
5102	5/1	Layer	>23.8	>1.5	0.8 (max)	Orangish grey clay with gravel modern made ground. Current farmer's consolidation of marshy areas within Area 5.
5103	5/1	Layer	6.5	>1.5	0.25	Yellowish orange silty clay layer of modern made ground.
5104	5/1	Layer	>40	>1.5	Unex.	Natural orangish brown silty clay.
5105	5/1	Layer	6.5	>1.5	0.3	Light grey silty clay modern made ground.
5106	5/1	Cut	>0.4	0.55	0.35	Probable cut/ hollow associated with modern disturbances and dumps within Trench 5/1.
5107	5/1	Fill	>0.4	0.55	0.35	Grey silty clay fill of [5107]

Context Number	Trench Number	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Description
5108	5/1	Layer	>12.5	>1.5	0.1	Dark grey clayey silt remnant of 'boggy ground' upon which modern made ground has been deposited.
5200	5/2	Layer	>45	>1.5	0.3	Greyish brown sandy silty clay ploughsoil.
5201	5/2	Layer	9.0	>1.5	0.1	Dark grey sandy silty clay modern made ground.
5202	5/2	Layer	>18	>1.5	>0.5	Modern orangish grey clayey silt made ground.
5203	5/2	Layer	>24	>1.5	>1	Mid grey clay made ground.
5204	5/2	Layer	>13.4	>1.5	Unex.	Orangish brown silty clay natural.
5205	5/2	Cut	>1.5	0.5	c.0.4	Modern drain.
5206	5/2	Fill	>1.5	0.5	C.0.4	Gravel fill of [5205].
5301	5/3	Layer	>40	>1.5	0.32	Greyish brown sandy silty clay ploughsoil.
5302	5/3	Layer	>40	>1.5	0.1	Greyish orange silty clay disturbed natural.
5303	5/3					Not Used
5304	5/3	Fill	9.7	>1.25	0.18	Brownish orange silty clay fill of shallow ?modern disturbance.
5305	5/3	Cut	9.7	>1.25	0.18	Modern hollow/ disturbance.
5306	5/3	Layer	>40	>1.5	Unex.	Orangish brown silty clay natural.
5401	5/4	Layer	>30	>1.5	0.3	Greyish brown sandy silty clay ploughsoil.
5402	5/4	Layer	>30	>1.5	Unex.	Orangish brown silty clay natural.
5403	5/4	Fill	1.8	0.87	0.3	Orangish brown silty clay fill of [5404]
5404	5/4	Cut	1.8	0.87	0.3	Shallow undated hollow/ disturbance .
5405	5/4	Layer	>30	>1.5	0.1	Greyish orange sandy silty clay disturbed subsoil.
5501	5/5	Layer	>31	>1.5	0.3	Greyish brown sandy silty clay ploughsoil.
5502	5/5	Layer	>31	>1.5	Unex.	Orangish brown silty clay with gravel natural.
5503	5/5	Cut	>1.5	c.0.75	c.0.3	Shallow possible linear drainage feature. Undated but probably associated with the ridge and furrow system.
5504	5/5	Fill	>1.5	c.0.75	0.3	Greyish orange silty clay fill of [5503].
5505	5/5	Cut	>1.5	0.3	0.25	Modern field drain.
5506	5/5	Cut	>1.5	1.75	0.3	Probable furrow associated with ridge and furrow system.
5507	5/5	Fill	>1.5	1.75	0.3	Orangish brown silty clay fill of [5506].
5508	5/5	Cut	>1.5	c.1.3	0.3	Probable furrow associated with ridge and furrow system.
5509	5/5	Fill	>1.5	c.1.3	0.3	Orangish brown silty clay fill of [5508].
5510	5/5	Cut	0.5	>0.5	0.3	Shallow hollow, undated.
5511	5/5	Fill	0.5	>0.5	0.3	Orangish brown silty clay fill of [5510].
5512	5/5	Fill	>1.5	0.3	0.25	Drain fill and ceramic pipe.
7101	7/1	Layer	>50	>1.5	0.3	Greyish brown clayey silt ploughsoil.
7102	7/1	Layer	>50	>1.5	0.1	Disturbed silty clay subsoil within Trench 7/1.
7103	7/1	Layer	>50	>1.5	Unex.	Variable yellowish and orangish brown clay natural with gravel patches.
7104	7/1	Cut	>1.5	1.42	0.18	Shallow ditch orientated c. N/S. Contained post medieval pottery and therefore probably associated with the ridge and furrow system.
7105	7/1	Fill	>1.5	1.42	0.18	Mid brown silty clay fill of [7104].
7106	7/1	Cut	>0.92	1.13	0.12	Natural hollow or tree bowl.
7107	7/1	Fill	>0.92	1.13	0.12	Light brown silty clay fill of [7106]
7201	7/2	Layer	>40	>1.5	0.3	Greyish brown clayey silt ploughsoil.
7202	7/2	Cut(s)	>1.5	c.3.2	0.1	Group no. for shallow furrow cuts within Trench 7/2.
7203	7/2	Fill(s)	>1.5	c.3.2	0.1	Brownish grey silty clay fills of [7202].
7204	7/2	Layer	>40	1.5	Unex.	Orangish brown (mottled) clay natural with gravel patches.
7205	7/2	Cut(s)	>1.5	c.0.2	Unex.	Modern drain cuts within Trench 7/2.
7206	7/2	Fill	>1.5	0.2	Unex.	Fills of field drains.
7207	7/2	?Cut	2.0	>0.7	0.1	Possible tree bowl.
7208	7/2	Fill	2.0	>0.7	0.1	Mid brown clayey silt fill of [7207].
7209	7/2	Layer	>40	>1.5	0.1	Disturbed light brown silty clay horizon within Trench 7/2. Possibly resulting from subsoiling.
8100	8/1	Layer	>30	>1.5	0.32	Greyish brown sandy silty clay ploughsoil.
8101	8/1	Layer	>30	>1.5	Unex.	Variable orangish brown sandy silty clay with gravel natural. Rather dirty and mixed.
8102	8/1	Cut	>1.5	0.8	0.3	U-shaped gully orientated approx. N/S. As seen on the geophysical survey.
8103	8/1	Fill	>1.5	0.8	0.3	Mid grey clayey sandy silt fill of [8102].
8104	8/1	Cut	>0.5	1.2	0.2	Poorly defined hollow. Undated, and possibly of natural derivation.
8105	8/1	Fill	>0.5	1.2	0.2	Mid grey sandy silty clay fill of [8104].

Context Number	Trench Number	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Description
8106	8/1	Cut(s)	>0.7	2.6	0.4 (max)	Irregular series of undulations with no apparent cutting relationships. Disturbances of possibly natural derivation. Undated.
8107	8/1	Fill	>0.7	2.6	0.4 (max)	Mid grey sandy silty clay fill of [8106].
8108	8/1	Cut	>0.4	2.5	0.2	Undated hollow. Possibly natural e.g. tree disturbance.
8109	8/1	Fill	>0.4	2.5	0.2	Mid brown clayey silt fill of [8108].
8110	8/1	Cut	0.6	0.55	0.12	Undated hollow, probably not archaeological.
8111	8/1	Fill	0.6	0.55	0.12	Mid brown clayey silt fill of [8110].
8112	8/1	Group no.	Various	Various	Unex.	Group no. for modern drains
8113	8/1	Layer	>1.1	0.8	0.14	Greyish brown (mottled) silty clay natural variation.
12100	12/1	Layer	>20	>1.6	0.2	Mid brown silty clay topsoil.
12101	12/1	Layer	>20	>1.6	0.4	Orangish brown silty clay horizon below topsoil. Possibly an accumulation of soil within an undulation in the natural. No finds were present within the deposit.
12102	12/1	Cut	>1.5	2	0.3	Shallow ditch of post medieval date. Probably associated with the ridge and furrow system since it is at right angles to the furrows within Area 12.
12103	12/1	Fill	>1.5	2	0.3	Mid brown silty clay fill of [12102].
12104	12/1	Cut	>1.5	0.1	0.65	Cut of field drain containing a terra cotta pipe and placed into feature [12102].
12105	12/1	Fill	>1.5	c.0.35	0.09	Group no. for fills of plough marks within Tr. 12/1.
12106	12/1	Layer	>20	>1.5	>0.15	Orangish brown silty clay with common gravel natural.
12107	12/1	Cut	>1.5	c.0.35	0.09	Group no for plough marks.
12200	12/2	Layer	>40	>1.5	0.3	Dark brown sandy clayey silt topsoil.
12201	12/2	Fill	>1.5	0.6	0.6	Brownish grey silty clay fill plus terra-cotta pipe within [12202].
12202	12/2	Cut	>1.5	0.6	0.6	Modern drain cut into [12204]
12203	12/2	Fill	>1.5	3.9	0.3	Mid brown silty clay fill of [12204].
12204	12/2	Cut	>1.5	3.9	0.3	Shallow linear feature at right angles to the ridge and furrow and probably part of this system. Contained post medieval finds.

Context Number	Trench Number	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Description
12205	12/2	Layer	>20	>1.5	0.15	Orangish brown silty clay natural horizon.
12206	12/2	layer	>20	>1.5	>0.15	More compacted brownish orange clay natural below (12205).
12207	12/2	Cut	>1.5	0.32	0.05	Plough mark
12208	12/2	Fill	>1.5	0.32	0.05	Dark grey silty clay fill of [12207].
12300	12/3	Layer	>4.1	>1.5	0.3	Dark brown silty clay topsoil.
12301	12/3	Layer	>15.9	>1.5	0.6	Modern concrete and brick rubble dump.
12302	12/3	Layer	>20	>1.5	>0.2	Natural clay
12303	12/3	Cut	>1.5	0.7 (max)	0.45 (max)	Group for cuts for modern drains.
12304	12/3	Fill	>1.5	0.7 (max)	0.45 (max)	Group for silty clay with terra cotta pipes fills of [12303].
12400	12/4	Layer	>40	>1.5	0.3	Dark brown sandy silty clay topsoil.
12401	12/4	Cut(s)	>1.5	c.2.6	>0.1	Unexcavated ridge and furrow cuts within Tr.12/4.
12402	12/4	Fill(s)	>1.5	c.2.6	>0.1	Mid brown clayey silt fills of [12401]
12403	12/4	Layer	>40	>1.5	Unex.	Natural brownish orange silty clay with gravel patches.
12404	12/4	Cut	0.27	0.27	0.13	Possible post hole. Undecayed nature of plant material in fill suggests a recent derivation.
12405	12/4	Fill	0.27	0.27	0.13	Dark grey silty clay fill of [12404].
12500	12/5	Layer	>40	>1.5	0.3	Dark brown sandy silty clay topsoil.
12501	12/5	Cut	>1.5	4	0.25	Cut for furrow orientated SE/NW.
12502	12/5	Fill	>1.5	4	0.25	Mid brown silty clay fill of [12501].
12503	12/5	Cut	>1.5	2.75	0.25	Cut for furrow orientated SE/NW.
12504	12/5	Fill	>1.5	2.75	0.25	Mid brown silty clay fill of [12503].
12505	12/5	Cut	>1.5	1.0	0.3	Cut of furrow, possibly part of the same furrow as [12503], if its base was undulating.
12506	12/5	Fill	>1.5	1.0	0.3	Mid brown silty clay fill of [12505].
12507	12/5	Cut	>1.5	3.0	0.25	Cut for furrow orientated SE/NW.
12508	12/5	Fill	>1.5	3.0	0.25	Mid brown silty clay fill of [12507].
12509	12/5	Cut	>1.5	2.5	0.3	Cut of furrow.
12510	12/5	Fill	>1.5	2.5	0.3	Mid brown silty clay fill of [12509].
12511	12/5	Cut	>1.5	0.25	0.5	Field drain.
12512	12/5	Fill	>1.5	0.25	0.5	Redeposited clay fill of [12511].
12513	12/5	Layer	>40	>1.5	Unex.	Brownish orange silty clay with gravel patches natural.

Appendix 4

Finds Table

Finds Table

Context	Trench no.	Category	No. of Sherds/ Frags.	Date	Comments
1101	1/1	Pot	4	LIA/RO	Shelly ware, Ro handle
1103	1/1	Pot	1	PM	Stoneware
1103	1/1	Tilt	1	PM	Peg tile
1107	1/1	Pot	10	LIA/RO	Grog tempered
1107	1/1	Fired Clay	4	UD	Brick ?, daub
1107	1/1	Bone	6	UD	Frags.
1109	1/1	Pot	16	RO	Includes Samian ware, greyware, grog and shelly wares
1109	1/1	Stone	1	UD	Greenstone frag.
1109	1/1	Bone	8	UD	Frags incl. horse molar
1110	1/1	Pot	5	RO	Greyware and grog tempered sherds
1110	1/1	Bone	3	UD	Frags. Incl. cattle
1111	1/1	Pot	9	LIA/RO	Shelly ware
1113	1/1	Pot	3	LIA/RO	Shelly ware
1113	1/1	Bone	5	UD	Frags. Incl. sheep/ goat
1117	1/1	Pot	5	LIA/RO	Shelly ware and grog tempered ware
1117	1/1	Bone	6	UD	Incl. Cattle teeth
1119	1/1	Pot	1	LIA/RO	Shelly ware
1121	1/1	Pot	3	LIA/RO	Shelly and grog tempered sherds
1121	1/1	Bone	3	UD	Frags.
1121	1/1	Flint	1	Prehist.	Hard hammer flake
1123	1/1	Pot	2	LIA/RO	Grog tempered ware
1125	1/1	Pot	1	LIA/RO	Shelly ware
1127	1/1	Pot	8	LIA/RO	Greyware, shelly ware and grog tempered sherds
1127	1/1	Fired Clay	1	UD	?daub
1129	1/1	Pot	1	LIA/RO	Shelly ware
1131	1/1	Pot	4	LIA/RO	Grog tempered sherds
1133	1/1	Pot	17	LIA/RO	Grog tempered plus 3 shelly wares
1133	1/1	Bone	7	UD	Frags
1135	1/1	Pot	8	LIA/RO	Shelly and grog tempered wares plus ?greyware
1135	1/1	Bone	8	UD	Frags.
1137a	1/1	Pot	13	LIA/RO	Grog tempered
1137b	1/1	Pot	3	LIA/RO	Grog tempered sherds
1137c	1/1	Pot	2	LIA/RO	Shelly ware and /greyware
1138	1/1	Bone	4	UD	Frags. Incl. Cattle jaw
1142	1/1	Pot	3	LIA/RO	Shelly, grog and ?greyware sherds
1144	1/1	Pot	1	LIA/RO	Grog tempered sherds
1148	1/1	Pot	1	LIA/RO	Shelly ware
1150	1/1	Pot	2	LIA/RO	Oxidised and grog tempered sherds
1154	1/1	Pot	1	LIA/RO	Grog tempered ware
1158	1/1	Pot	2	LIA/RO	Grog tempered sherds
1158	1/1	Bone	1	UD	Frag.
U.S.	1/2	Pot	21	LIA/RO	Greyware, shelly ware, grog tempered ware and red slipped fineware.
U.S.	1/2	Fe Obj.	1	UD	?RO nail
1204	1/2	Pot	3	RO	Greyware and shelly ware
1204	1/2	Bone	1	UD	Frag.
1205	1/2	Pot	5	RO	Greyware grog and shelly wares
1205	1/2	Bone	3	UD	Frags.
1209	1/2	Pot	4	LIA/RO	Shelly and grog tempered wares
1209	1/2	Bone	1	UD	Frag.
1211	1/2	Pot	27	RO	Assemblage includes Samian ware, greyware, grog and shelly ware
1211	1/2	Bone	11	UD	Frags and cattle bone
1212	1/2	Pot	5	RO	Greyware and shelly ware
1212	1/2	Bone	2	UD	Cattle bone
1214	1/2	Pot	11	RO	Greyware, Samian ware, grog and shell tempered wares
1214	1/2	Bone	5	UD	Frags.
1215	1/2	Pot	1	LIA/RO	Grog tempered ware
1217	1/2	Pot	8	RO	Greyware and grog tempered ware
1219	1/2	Pot	1	LIA/RO	Shelly ware
1222	1/2	Pot	4	RO	Greyware and grog tempered ware
1305	1/3	Pot	7	RO	Grog and buff ware
1305	1/3	Fired Clay	1	UD	Daub
1305	1/3	Bone	14	UD	Frags incl. Pig
1306	1/3	Pot	11	RO	Greyware, shelly and grog tempered wares
1310	1/3	Pot	9	LIA/RO	Mainly shelly wares
1310	1/3	Fired Clay	1	UD	?daub
1310	1/3	Bone	1	UD	Frag
1313	1/3	Pot	1	RO	Greyware
1313	1/3	Fe Obj	1	?RO	Nail
1315	1/3	Pot	36	RO	Oxidised sherd, greyware grog and shelly wares plus thin walled vessel sherds
1322	1/3	Pot	3	LIA/RO	Grog tempered sherds
1404	1/4	Pot	1	PM	Glazed sherd
1404	1/4	Tile	1	PM	Peg tile frag
1406	1/4	Pot	1	LIA/RO	Grog tempered sherd
1406	1/4	Bone	4	UD	Burnt animal bone
1508	1/5	Tile	1	PM	Peg tile
1703	1/7	Pot	1	LIA/RO	Grog tempered sherd
5202	5/2	Tile	1	MOD	Frag
5203	5/2	Brick	4	MOD	Bricks
5304	5/3	Tile	5	PM/MOD	Peg tile
5508	5/5	Pot	4	MOD	White and black glazed sherds
5508	5/5	Tile	1	PM/MOD	Frag.
7101	7/1	Slate	1	PM/MOD	Frag.
7102	7/1	Pot	3	PM/MOD	White glazed sherds
7102	7/1	Tile	2	PM/MOD	Frags
7102	7/1	?pb obj	1	PM/MOD	Cast cylindrical object, ?cutlery handle
7102	7/1	Fe obj	1	PM/MOD	Probable farm equipment
12103	12/1	Tile	3	PM	Peg tile and brick
12103	12/1	Pot	4	MOD	Glazed and earthenware sherds
12103	12/1	Glass	1	MOD	Bottle stopper
12201	12/2	Tile	2	PM/MOD	Peg tile
12203	12/2	Pot	1	MOD	White glazed sherd
12203	12/2	Pot	1	Med	Medieval residual sherd
12502	12/5	Tile	1	PM/MOD	Frag.

Context	Trench no.	Category	No. of Sherds/ Frags.	Date	Comments
12508	12/5	Tile	1	PM/MOD	Peg tile
12512	12/5	Mortar	1	MOD	Mortar frag.

Appendix 5

Specialist Finds Reports:

a) Pottery Report by Anna Slowikowski

b) Bone Report by Ian Baxter

c) Fieldwalking Finds Catalogue

a) Pottery Report by Anna Slowikowski

Report on the pottery from evaluation trenches at Elstow Storage Depot

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by context, fabric and form, according to the codes in the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series. The units of quantification are sherd count and weight. The sherd count is used in all quantitative statements in the following report. A note was kept of any diagnostic features such as decoration; evidence of function, for example sooting, wear or residues; manufacturing techniques. Unstratified pottery and that from ploughsoil was scanned for significant sherds, but otherwise not quantified. The resulting record was input onto an Access database.

List of Pottery Types

Fabric code	Common Name
Late Iron Age	
(55.72% total assemblage)	
F04	organic
F05	grog/shell tempered
F06A	grog tempered (fine)
F06B	grog tempered (medium)
F06C	grog tempered (coarse)
F07	shelly
F09	grog/sand tempered
F19	sand/organic tempered
F24	buff shelly
F34	sand tempered
Roman	
(38.75% total assemblage)	
R01A	Central Gaulish samian
R03A	fine whiteware (Verulamium)
R05A	orange sandy
R06	greyware
R06B	coarse greyware
R06C	fine greyware
R07B	sandy blackware
R08	black micaceous
R11D	Oxford colour coat
R13	shell tempered
R14	harsh sandy
R26	Terra Nigra
Post-Medieval	
(5.54% total assemblage)	
P01	red earthenware
P14	blackware
P45	transfer printed
P55	modern white china
P100	unidentifiable

Discussion

The pottery assemblage comprised 271 sherds, weighing 2123g. The building material totalled 31 fragments, weighing 652g. The assemblage was generally fragmentary and abraded, with few sherds belonging to the same vessel. No full profiles were recovered, except for a late 1st century shelly jar (F24) in (1111), the primary fill of ditch [1108]. A number of diagnostic rim types were found on the site.

Pottery of Pre-Belgic tradition

The earliest pottery in the assemblage may be early-middle Iron Age, two single body sherds in the upper fill of ditch [1108] (1109). They are hand-made in a heavily organic-tempered fabric. The earliest date at which organic-tempered pottery occurs on other sites in the county is early-middle Iron Age, for example Stagsden (Slowikowski forthcoming) and Salford (Slowikowski in prep). In this region, however, the pre-Belgic pottery tradition continues well into the late Iron Age, and it is not uncommon to find it in contexts with Belgic pottery (Elsdon 1993, 3). The same tempering was used in the Saxon period and was once thought to be a distinct characteristic of that period. However, with the absence of other evidence for Saxon activity, and the presence of early Roman and late Iron Age grog-tempered wares in the same context, these two sherds must be assumed to be Iron Age. There are no contexts that can be firmly dated to the pre-Belgic period.

Late Iron Age Pottery

The late Iron Age pottery can be divided into wheel-thrown wares of Belgic tradition, and hand-made coarse wares, contemporary in date. The predominant fabric is grog-tempered, either on its own or mixed with shell or sand. Shelly wares make up 33.58% of the assemblage, a relatively low percentage, but then this site is at some distance from the main shelly kilns of this period, in N.Beds., which appear to have a very local distribution.

Forms are largely unidentifiable, but there are some that can be distinguished from the rim. Lid-seated jars are present. These are probably used as cooking pots, from the presence of sooting on external surfaces. Two examples have incised rims, similar to those found at Ursula Taylor School, Clapham (Dawson 1988, 15 fig 8, nos 28-29, 32). They begin pre-Conquest, but continue into the Roman period. The lid-seated jars from this site are unlike the ones from the known N.Beds. kiln sites (Stagsden, Clapham, Bromham). They are totally reduced, and black in colour, while the products of the kilns produced largely oxidised wares. A single base sherd which may originate from the Stagsden kilns was recovered from (1137b), upper fill of ditch [1136]. It is badly worn, but there is a possible indentation at the centre of the bottom of the base, similar to those found on the kiln site, and interpreted as possible potter's marks. The date of the Stagsden kilns is around the time of the Conquest. Storage jars with large rolled rims are also present. A single grog and sand (F09) vessel with a footring base was recovered from the same ditch [1136]. Fragments from this same vessel were recovered along the line of the ditch, from (1137a) and (1137c).

Roman Pottery
This pottery dates to the early Roman period, with few sherds dating later than the 2nd century. Many contexts had a mixture of late Iron Age tradition pottery and fully Romanised wares. Because of the fragmentary and abraded nature of most of the pottery, both Iron Age tradition and Roman, it is not possible to determine the true level of residuality. It has to be assumed that the late Iron Age pottery continued well into the Roman period, and that this site generally dates to this transitional period, although it is difficult to determine how long this transitional period might have lasted.

The latest stratified Roman wares are Verulamium white wares, probably flagons, although only body sherds survive. These were recovered from (1305). Two tiny samian sherds, weighing 1g and 3g, were recovered from (1211) and (1214), respectively. These are the only identifiable imports. The source for both sherds is Lezoux in central Gaul. A base comprising two sherds from a Nene Valley colour coat beaker and a Harrold-type flanged rim bowl were found, unstratified. Dated to the 3rd-4th centuries, this might indicate late Roman activity in the vicinity.

The bulk of the Roman pottery is greyware and shelly ware. Local greyware vessels were being produced in the 2nd century at nearby kilns, for example Mile Road (G Dring pers comm) and Eastcotts (BCAS in prep). Small scale shelly ware production was being carried out in N.Beds. throughout the late Iron Age and early Roman period. The major potting site at Harrold, where it can be suggested that most of the shelly wares from this site come, appears to have taken over the local shelly market in the late 1st century or early 2nd century, and continued in production throughout the Roman period, until, in the 4th century, it exported its wares well beyond the region (Brown 1994). A comparison with these known kilns and their products, will throw light upon the distribution of these wares and help to determine economic activity in terms of marketing patterns.

No mortaria or amphorae were recovered. The roll rimmed storage jars continue into the Roman period, as do the shelly cooking pots, as developed channel rim jars. The greywares, where forms can be identified, are also predominantly jar forms, although from the thinness of some of the sherds, bowls and beakers may also be present. A rounded bowl with a bead rim is present in a fine orange sandy fabric (R05A), and a single straight-sided bowl in a coarser, sandy fabric (R14).

Late Iron Age and Roman Ceramic Building Material
No Romanised brick, roof or flue tiles were recovered. A few fragments of grog-tempered or grog/sand tempered slabs were found. These are not uncommon on late Iron Age-early Roman sites. Their function cannot be fully determined, but the frequent burnt surfaces suggest their use in association with a hearth, possibly as 'bakestones' for baking flat bread.

Post-medieval Pottery and Ceramic Building Material
Post-medieval pottery occurred in trenches 5/2-5, 7/1, 12 and 12/5. There was no earlier pottery in these trenches. The post-medieval assemblage has been recorded but is not discussed further in this report.

Conclusion

The assemblage is primarily local in character, both in the late Iron Age and the Roman period. There are few finewares: two sherds of samian and a possible Terra Nigra platter (or copy) from (1204). This is largely a domestic assemblage with cooking and storage vessels predominating. The transitional nature of the date of this assemblage makes it important in determining to what extent, and at what date, Romanisation penetrated to the native rural population, and how long native traditions continued alongside the Roman. Further comparisons should be made with other contemporary sites near by, both kiln sites (see above) and settlement sites, such as those along the route of the Bedford Southern Bypass, to place this site in its local and regional context.

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Elstow Storage Depot Ceramics Catalogue

The Pottery

cxt	ware	form	vess	sh	wt g	comments
1107	F06B	VESS		5	17	probably wheel made
1107	F07	VESS		1	12	hand-made
1107	F09	VESS	1	2	11	
1107	F34	VESS	1	2	10	
1109	F04	VESS		2	23	
1109	F05	VESS		1	11	
1109	F06B	JAR		1	20	narrow upright necked jar
1109	F06B	VESS		1	4	poss random combing (brushed while washing sherd?)
1109	F06C	VESS		6	37	
1109	F24	VESS		1	2	
1109	R06C	VESS		1	2	
1109	R11D	VESS	1	2	11	very fine, micaceous with traces of colour coat still adhering, although very abraded
1110	F05	VESS	1	2	15	faint random combing
1110	R06C	JAR		1	6	pale grey core, poss Nene Valley
1110	R06C	VESS		1	4	
1110	R14	VESS		1	9	harsher and coarse than the usual R14. Abundant subangular white quartz.
1110	R14	VESS		1	3	
1111	F24	JAR	1	9	114	rectangular rimmed poss 2nd C
1113	F07	VESS		2	13	
1117	F05	VESS		1	18	
1117	F06B	VESS		1	1	
1117	F07	JARL		1	4	reduced black throughout - possibly a different kiln source from the SB/Bromham/Clapham kilns. Incised dec on rim
1117	F07	VESS		1	10	
1117	R06B	VESS		1	1	
1119	F07	VESS		1	33	base; some knife trimming on bottom.
1121	F06B	VESS		1	2	horiz combed dec
1121	F07	VESS		1	1	
1121	F07	VESS		1	1	very thin sherd
1123	F06C	VESS		2	9	
1125	R13	JARE		1	6	sooted rim
1127	F05	VESS		1	8	hand-made
1127	F06A	JAR		1	4	small bead rim
1127	F06A	VESS	1	2	11	
1127	F06B	VESS		2	10	
1127	F07	VESS		1	3	
1127	R06C	VESS		1	2	pale grey surfaces, black core
1129	F07	VESS		1	15	
1131	F06A	VESS		1	3	slight cordon
1131	F09	VESS		1	9	
1131	F34	VESS		1	3	slight cordon, faint combing below cordon
1131	F34	VESS		1	9	
1133	F06B	VESS		1	11	incised wavy line on body
1133	F06B	VESS		6	54	
1133	F06B	VESS		1	4	incised line on body
1133	F06C	JARS		1	55	large rolled rim storage jar
1133	F06C	VESS		2	52	
1133	F07	JARL	1	3	33	incised rim, black throughout.
1133	F09	VESS		2	10	
1135	F06C	JAR		1	9	
1135	F06C	VESS		1	6	burnt exterior
1135	F24	JARD	1	5	38	sooted rim and shoulder
1135	R06C	JARE		1	3	pale grey surfaces, black core
1137a	F05	JARS		1	18	smaller rolled rim
1137a	F06A	JAR		2	11	
1137a	F06B	VESS	1	5	28	
1137a	F06C	VESS	1	3	39	
1137a	F06C	VESS		1	4	
1137a	F09	JAR	0	1	9	footring base with groove incised underneath; cross cxt with 1137c
1137b	F05	VESS		1	7	
1137b	F06B	VESS		1	9	
1137b	F07	VESS		1	17	poss Stagsden- type round indentation on base
1137c	F07	VESS		1	22	
1137c	F09	JAR	1	1	12	footring base with incised groove underneath; cross cxt with 1137a
1142	F05	VESS		1	8	
1142	F09	VESS		1	3	
1142	F34	VESS		1	5	incised groove on body with fine combing below
1144	F06B	VESS		1	3	
1148	F07	VESS		1	6	
1150	F06A	VESS		1	1	
1150	R05A	VESS		1	2	
1154	F09	VESS		1	6	
1158	F07	VESS		1	3	
1158	F07	VESS		1	1	very thin sherd
1204	R13	JARD		1	11	
1204	R13	VESS		1	16	
1204	R26	PLAT		1	3	poss Terra Nigra copy
1205	R06B	JARE		1	14	
1205	R06C	VESS		1	4	
1205	R13	JARE		1	3	small and thin
1205	R13	JARS		1	42	rolled rim
1205	R13	VESS		1	12	
1209	F07	VESS		3	27	
1209	R06C	VESS		1	2	
1211	R01A	VESS		1	1	Lezoux
1211	R05A	BWL		1	28	rounded bowl with small bead rim
1211	R05A	VESS		1	4	
1211	R06C	VESS		2	9	
1211	R06C	VESS		1	16	pale grey surfaces, black core
1211	R07B	VESS		2	7	
1211	R13	BWL	1	2	65	Harrold-type flanged bowl
1211	R13	VESS	1	2	12	thin sherds
1211	R13	VESS	1	3	9	bright orange, might be earlier F07, but difficult to tell if hand- or wheel-made
1211	R13	VESS		1	1	
1211	R14	VESS	1	3	27	very harsh, coarse sandy
1211	R14	BWLR		1	27	harsher and coarser than usual R14
1211	R14	JAR	1	2	10	harsher and coarser than usual R14; small bead rim
1211	R14	VESS	1	3	113	harsher and coarser than usual R14; very thick body c.1cm
1212	R06C	VESS	1	2	5	
1212	R13	JARS		1	46	horiz combing
1212	R13	VESS		2	20	
1214	F09	VESS		2	5	
1214	R01A	VESS		1	3	
1214	R06C	VESS		3	30	
1214	R13	JAR		1	20	thin cordon below rim
1214	R13	VESS		4	13	
1215	F09	VESS		1	3	
1217	F07	VESS		1	1	
1217	R06C	JARE		1	7	
1217	R13	VESS		6	31	
1219	R13	VESS		1	2	
1222	R05A	VESS		1	1	
1222	R06C	VESS		2	10	

1305	F05	VESS		1	8	
1305	F06B	VESS		2	11	
1305	F19	VESS		1	21	poss E-M IA but not very abraded so more likely to be LIA
1305	R03A	VESS	1	3	9	thin body sherds - poss flagon
1306	F05	VESS		1	2	
1306	F06B	VESS		2	7	
1306	F07	VESS		6	28	
1306	R06C	VESS		2	15	
1310	F07	VESS		8	42	
1310	F09	VESS		1	6	
1313	R06	VESS		1	2	
1315	F06C	JAR		1	5	
1315	F07	JARL	1	2	10	sooted exterior
1315	F07	VESS		4	38	
1315	F24	VESS	1	2	34	
1315	R05A	VESS		1	2	
1315	R06B	VESS		1	3	rilled exterior surface
1315	R06C	VESS		1	16	pale grey surfaces, black core
1315	R06C	VESS	1	11	72	
1315	R08	VESS	1	14	33	very thin sherds, thin white internal residue
1322	F06B	VESS		3	10	
1404	P14	VESS		1	5	
1406	F06A	VESS		1	4	
1703	F09	VESS		1	9	
5202	P45	VESS		1	1	
5304	F06C	VESS		1	10	
5508	P14	JUG	1	4	23	Jackfield blackware?
5508	P55	VESS		1	2	
7102	P01	VESS		1	2	
7102	P45	VESS		1	5	
7102	P55	VESS		1	14	
7105	P100	VESS	1	2	5	
12103	P100	BWL	1	2	18	
12103	P55	VESS		1	15	

The Ceramic Building Material

cxt	ware	form	vess	sh	wt-g	comments
1107	GRG	UNID		3	32	
1107	SDY	SLAB		1	56	burnt on one surface
1109	GRG	UNID		1	12	
1127	SDY	UNID		1	9	
1133	SDY	UNID		1	5	
1211	DAUB	DAUB		1	4	?wattle impressions
1211	SDY	UNID		1	10	
1222	1A	FLAT		1	9	
1305	SDY	UNID		1	23	
1310	ORG	UNID		1	2	
1404	1A	FLAT		1	5	
1508	1A	FLAT		1	17	
5202	1A	PANT		2	31	
5202	1C	FLAT		1	44	reshaped? rounded edge
5202	9	FLAT		1	29	
5304	1A	FLAT		3	55	
5304	1A	PEG		1	37	suare hole
5508	1A	FLAT		1	3	
7102	1A	FLAT		1	2	
7102	9	BRK		1	26	
12103	1A	BRK		1	107	
12103	1A	FLAT		3	78	
12502	1A	UNID		1	1	
12508	1A	FLAT		1	55	

Definitions of codes used in catalogue

Quantification is by sherd (sh) and weight in grammes (wt-g). Where more than one sherd belongs to the same vessel, a vessel count is given (vess). For pottery fabric codes (ware) see evaluation report. For definitions of ceramic building material fabrics and forms, and pottery forms see below:

Ceramic Building Materials fabric (ware) codes:

ware	definition
1A	orange sandy - mass manufactured, generally brick/tile
1C	sandy vitrified - mass manufactures, generally brick/tile
9	vesicular - mass manufactured, generally brick/tile
DAUB	daub - miscellaneous fabric
GRG	grog-tempered - fired clay objects, generally hand-made
ORG	organic tempered - fired clay objects, generally hand-made
SDY	sandy - fired clay objects, generally hand-made

Ceramic Building Material form codes:

form code	definition
BRK	brick
DAUB	daub
FLAT	flat fragment with no identifying features (either tegula or post-med roof tile)
PANT	post-med pantile
PEG	post-med peg tile (either round or square hole present)
SLAB	LIA/ERB hand-made rectangular or rounded slab
UNID	unidentifiable fragment

Pottery form codes:

form code	definition
BWL	bowl
BWLR	rectangular rim bowl
JAR	jar
JARD	developed channel rim jar
JARE	everted rim jar
JARL	lid-seated jar
JARS	storage jar
JUG	jug
PLAT	platter/plate
VESS	unidentifiable vessel (usually a body or base sherd)

b) Bone Report by Ian Baxter

Report on the Animal Bone from Elstow S.D.

29.09.99

Ian L. Baxter BA (Hons) MIFA

Introduction

This is a very small assemblage of animal bone. Only 12 fragments were identified to species using the restricted data set for recording animal bone based on Davis (1992) and Albarella *et al* (1997). A copy of the recording system is enclosed for your information (Appendix 1). This is the system used by English Heritage specialists at London and Birmingham. The Number of Identified fragments of bones of each Species (NISP) per context is presented in Table 1.

Species representation

Taxon	Context
Horse *Equus caballus* L.	1109
Cattle *Bos* f. domestic	1110, 1117, 1138, 1211, 1212
Sheep/Goat *Ovis/Capra* f. domestic	1113
Pig *Sus* f. domestic	1305

Description

The horse tooth from (1109) is a right upper P3 and came from an animal approximately 8 years old based on the crown height of 61.3 mm (Levine 1982). An exceptionally worn cattle lower M3 fragment deriving from an elderly beast was found in (1117). The complete cattle metacarpal found in (1212) came from an animal approximately 121.8 cm high at the shoulder based on the multiplication factors of Matolcsi (1970). Pig remains in (1305) include a large male lower canine.

Summary and recommendations

This is a small assemblage and little can be said regarding its composition. Also, no dating evidence was available to the author of this report. However, well-preserved animal bone is present on the site and it is recommended that any future development should endeavour to recover animal bone from well-stratified and datable contexts for future analysis.

References

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Table 1. Number of Identifiable fragments of bones of each Species (NISP)

	Context								Total
	1109	1110	1113	1117	1138	1211	1212	1305	
Horse (*Equus caballus* L.)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	-	7
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra* f. domestic)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pig (*Sus* f. domestic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	12

BEDFM 19 /681

ASSESSMENT SITE: Elston S.D. DATE: 29/9/99 N.: 1

BOX	CONT.	~~SAMPLE~~ Date	PRES.	COUNTABLE BONES						AGEABLE MANDIBLES			MEASUR. BONES					COMMENTS
				B	O	S	Oth	Bi	Fl	B	O	S	B	O	S	Oth	Bi	
1	1109		(wet) Tar	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Equus CH. 61.3 Tr.1/1
1	1110		"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bos M 2 Tr.1/1
1	1113		"	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M Rad. Tr.1/1
1	1117		"	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Exceptionally worn Bos M3? Tr.1/1
1	1138		"	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tr.1/1
1	1211		"	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Tr.1/2
1	1212		"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	complete MC ⇒ GL2013 Tr.1/2
1	1305		"	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sus ♂ C + 2 I. Tr.1/3
				7	1	3	1	—		1	—	—	2	—	—	1		

+ Flint flake
1 Fe nail.

c) Fieldwalking Finds Catalogue

ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT
(Project code N9815 for RPS Clouston)

Prehistoric/Roman

Fabric code	Common name	date range	No of sherds
F05	grog/shell	Late Iron Age/transitional RB	1
F06B	medium grog-tempered	Late Iron Age/transitional RB	1
F06C	coarse grog-tempered	Late Iron Age/transitional RB	8
R01A	samian (central Gaulish)	2nd	1
R03A	Fine white ware	2nd	1
R05A	orange sandy	L1st-4th	1
R05B	fine orange sandy	L1st-4th	1
R06A	grey ware (Nene Valley)	L1st-4th	1
R06B	grey ware (coarse)	L1st-4th	5
R06C	grey ware (fine)	L1st-4th	3
R06D	grey ware (micaceous)	L1st-4th	1
R06F	grey ware (grog/sand)	L1st-4th	1
R07B	sandy black ware	2nd	3
R08	Black micaceous	L1st-4th	1
R11	Oxfordshire oxidised	3rd-4th	4

Saxon, Saxo-Norman

Fabric code	Common name	Date range	No of sherds
A	Saxon sandy	Early-middle Saxon	1
B01	St Neots type	10-11th	1
B04	Coarse St Neots type	10-11th	1

Medieval

Fabric code	Common name	Date range	No of sherds
B07	Developed St Neots type	12-13th	3
C01	Early medieval sandy	12-13th	2
C05	Medieval sandy	12-14th	3
C09	Brill-Boarstall	M13-15th	1
C10	Potterspury	M13-15th	5
C11	Brill-Boarstall	M13-15th	1
C17	Hedingham	13-15th	1
C53	Medieval sandy	?13-14th	1
C60	Hertfordshire grey ware	13-14th	3
C63	Medieval flinty	13-14th	1
C71	Buff-grey cored	?13-14th	10

Late Medieval

Fabric code	Common name	Date range	No of sherds
C66	Late transitional Brill	15-16th	3
E01	Late medieval reduced	14-15th	15
E02	Late medieval oxidised	15-16th	16
E03	Late medieval oxidised	15-16th	10

Post-medieval

Fabric code	Common name	Date range	No of sherds
P01	Glazed red eathenware	17-18th	70
P02	Glazed red earthenware (coarse)	17-18th	22
P03	Black glazed earthenware	17-18th	39
P04	Limestone inclusions	17-18th	1
P06	Fine slip-decorated earthenware	17-18th	3
P07	Coarse slip-decorated earthenware	17-18th	3
P12	Cistercian ware	L15-16th	1
P14	Blackware	16-17th	13
P23	Raeren	M15-M16th	3
P25	Frechen	M16-M17th	2
P28A	Siegburg	14-16th	2
P28C	Midland purple	L14-16th	2
P30	Staffs. slipware	17-18th	5
P36A	Brown salt-glazed stoneware	L17-18th	3
P47	Vitrified earthenware	16-17th	1
P48	English stoneware	18-19th	2
P52	Late Brill	17-18th	1
P53	Potterspury slipware	17-18th	2

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

Project Code: NA815	Compiled By:	Date:	Sheet of
ASTON STORAGE DEPOT	AHS	24.11.98	1 17

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
A. 80-100	F03 (base)			16th
120-140	P01			17-18th
340-360	F03			16th
B. 20-40	tile			
C. 80-100	P03			17-18th
120-140	F02			15-16th
"	P03			17-18th
300-320	P01			17-18th
320-340	F02			15-16th
360-380	F03(x2)			16th
D. 120-140	F03			16th
E. 160-180	F01			15th
220-240	P01			17-18th
300-320	P26A			17-18th
"	P08			17-18th
"	P01 (handle)			17-18th
"	F02			15-16th
F. 80-110	P01			17-18th
260-280	P14			16-17th
280-300	P14			16-17th
340-360	P01			17-18th
"	P07			17-18th
"	unid.			
G. 100-120	P26A			L17-18th
"	P14			16-17th
240-260	P48			?15-19th
260-280	P03			17-18th
300-320	P02			17-18th
320-340	F02			15-16th
"	P04			17-18th
"	F01 (poss. C60 13-14th)			15th

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

Project Code: NA815	Compiled By:	Date:	Sheet of
ASTON STORAGE DEPOT	AHS	24.11.98	2 17

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
H. 40-60	P01			17-18th
"	P30			17-18th
160-180	F02			15th
180-200	P01 (base)			17-18th
"	F06C			L1A
200-240	R08			2-3rd
260-280	P14			16-17th
280-300	P01			17-18th
320-340	F02			15th
I. 40-60	P36A			L17-18th
60-80	P01			17-18th
80-100	F02			15-16th
120-140	F02			15-16th
140-160	P25			M.16-M.17th
240-260	R06C			15th-4th
320-340	P01			17-18th
J. 140-160	P25			M16-M17th
160-180	F06C (x2)			L1A
160-180	P03			17-18th
240-260	F06C			L1A
260-280	F02			15-16th
"	P28A			14-16th
360-380	F02			15-16th
K 80-100	P07			17-18th
"	P01			17-18th
"	P14			16-17th
260-280	F01			15th
"	mod.			
300-320	P07			17-18th
L 60-80	unid			
180-200	?C11			?12-14th
M. 40-60	unid			
100-120	F01			15th
180-200	P01			17-18th
220-240	F02			15-16th
"	P03			17-18th
N 140-160	tile			
O 160-180	F03?			16th

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

Project Code: N9815 ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	Compiled By: AMS	Date: 24.11.98	Sheet 3 of 17

FIELD 2

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
A 10-20	P03			17th-18th
"	[illegible] ? R11			17-18th
40-60	P01			17-18th
B 1 20-40	P03			17-18th
60-80	Tile			
E 140-160	mod			
F 220-240	Tile			
240-260	unid			
G 100-120	mod x2			
140-160	C60			13-14th
160-180	C60 (slag handled)			13-14th
H 60-80	P01			17-18th
120-140	Poss. new type - more needed			? med.
200-220	P23			m15-16th
0-20	P01			17-18th
40-60	P01			17-18th
80-100	P01			17-18th
I 0-20	P03			17-18th
40-60	unid x2		RB	med.
"	C71			12-14th
80-100	[illegible] unid			[illegible]
160-180	E01			14-15th
200-220	C66			15-16th
"	C05			12-14th
J 60-80	P02			17-18th
"	P03			17-18th
80-100	mod.			
"	P48			? 18-19th
140-160	mod.			
220-240	C60			12-14th
"	[illegible] B07			12-13th

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

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FIELD 2

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
K 60-80	P08			17-18th
140-160	P01			17-18th
220-200	P02			17-18th
2 "	C09			13-14th
220-240	unid.			? RB
240-260	P03			17-18th
L 0-20	P02			17-18th
40-60	P01 x2			17-18th
60-80	[illegible] unid			? RB
40-80	unid x2			
140-160	med?			
"	P53			17-18th
M 40-60	P01			17-18th
100-120	P01			17-18th
140-160	P03			17-18th
"	poss. new type - more needed.			? med
160-180	P02			17-18th
200-220	tile			
160-180	P01			17-18th
200-220	mod			
"	E01			14-15th
N 40-60	P14			16-17th
"	? C71			12-14th
140-160	P03			17-18th
220-240	P03			17-18th
"	E02			15-16th
O 100-120	C71			12-14th
140-160	P01			17-18th
150-200	mod?			? RB
220-240	P03			17-18th
"	P01 (x3)			17-18th
220-200	P03			17-18th
240-260	mod ?			? RB
140-160	mod?			
P 0-20	P02			17-18th
220-240	P03			17-18th

as written on bag

as written on bag →

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

Project Code: N9515 ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT	**Compiled By:** AMS	**Date:** 24.11.98	**Sheet** 5 **of** 17

IELD2

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
Q 0-20	unid.			?RB
60-80	E03 (jug handle)			16th
140-160	P01			17-18th
"	P03			17-18th
"	F06C (platter)			LIA
220-240	P06			17-18th
R 100-120	mod.			
120-140	P01			17-18th
"	unid			
220-240	P01			17-18th
240-260	Tile			
S 20-40	P02			17-18th
"	mod?			
180-200	E01			14-15th
T 0-20	mod.			
"	A?			poss. Sax
120-140	E03			15-16th
"	C63			12-14th
240-260	P03			17-18th
U 0-20	mod.			
80-100	mod.			
ritten on bag → 240-220	mod			
240-260	mod.			
200-220	P01			17-18th
V 20-40	E03			16-17th
120-140	mod			
160-180	P02			17-18th
220-240	P01?			17-18th
120-140	unid			?poss. med.
W 0-20	C53			12-14th
140-160	P01			17-18th
160-180	C66			14-15th
"	P03			17-18th
180-200	P30			17-18th
220-240	P03			17-18th

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

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FIELD 2

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
X 0-20	mod.			
60-80	C71			12-14th
80-100	P01			17-18th
120-140	P03 (x 2)			17-18th
"	P01			17-18th
160-180	P08			17-18th
60-80	mod.			
Y 80-100	mod.			
"	R01			RB
Z 0-20	R03?			?2nd
40-60	P01			17-18th
120-140	?R05B (or plant pot!)			?RB
140-160	P03			17-18th
"	?C71 (or E02 - 15-16th)			?12-14th
160-180	P01			17-18th
As written on bag → 280-100	P01			17-18th

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

Project Code: N9815 ESTOW STORAGE DEPOT	Compiled By: AMS	Date: 24.11.98	Sheet 7 of 17

	Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
FIELD 3	A 100-120	Tile ?			
	C140-160	tile ?			
FIELD 7					
	B 80-100	C66			14-15th
	"	P06			17-18th
	~~[illegible]~~				
	D 60-80	P14			16-17th
	D80-100	med. or RB			
	P140-160	P03			17-18th
D8	D. 120-140	E01			14-15th
	E. 60-80	unid. (poss. RB) x2			
	"	?R06 B (poss Sax Norm - NOT 18th wich or Thet)			
	F. 100-120	C05			12-14th
	I 0-20	P01			17-18th
W9	A. 80-100	P01			17-18th
	E. 160-180	med.			
	I. 180-200	P12			15-16th

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

Project Code: N9815 ESTOW STORAGE DEPOT	Compiled By: AMS	Date: 24.11.98	Sheet 8 of 17

	Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
FIELD 10	A.100-120	P03			17-18th
	B 460-480	P01			17-18th
	C 80-100	P01			17-18th
	220-240	Tile			
	D 60-80	P02			17-18th
	300-320	P06			17-18th
	F 80-100	C11			13-14th
FIELD 11	D. 20-40	P14			16-17th
	"	med			
	E. 40-60	P01			17-18th
	G. 40-60	C71			? 12-14th
	H. 0-20	unid. (poss RB) or (14-15th)			
	I. 60-80	tile			
	J. 20-40	R06B (plain rim, bowl)			2nd.
	J. 20-40	P02			17-18th
	40-60	P01			17-18th
	"	med.			
	B. 20-40	C71			13-15th

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

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FIELD 13

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
A. 40-60	P02			17-18TL
B. 20-40	P03			17-18TL
40-60	P01			17-18TL
120-140	C71			12-14TL
140-160	E02			15-16TL
C. 100-120	P01			17-18TL
D. 60-80	P03			17-18TL
E. 20-40	P28A			14-16TL
100-120	R06A			RB
F. 40-60	P01			17-18TL
"	E01 (base sl)			15TL
80-100	E02			15-16TL
G. 60-80	P01			17-18TL
"	C10			M13-15TL
80-100	E02			15-16TL
100-120	P02			17-18TL
120-140	P01			17-18TL
I. 60-80	P03			17-18TL

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

Project Code: N9815	Compiled By:	Date:	Sheet of
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FIELD 14

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
A. 100-120	E01 (handle)			15TL
B 40-60	wind. pass RB			
120-140	C10			M13-15TL
C. 0-20	F06B			LIA
"	med.			
60-80	med.			
D. 20-40	P03 (x2)			17-18TL
60-80	P52			17-18TL
E. 60-80	P01			17-18TL
100-120	P14			16-17TL
F. 0-20	E01?			15TL
20-40	P02			17-18TL
140-160	Brick/tile			
H. 60-40	C01?			12-13TL
80-60	wind.			
140-160	P02 (handle)			17-18TL
I. 0-20	E01			15TL
60-80	P14 (X2)			16-17TL
J. 40-60	P14			16-17TL
60-80	P14			16-17TL
80-100	P02			17-18TL
K. 30-40	P01			17-18TL

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

Project Code: N9815	Compiled By:	Date:	Sheet of
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FIELD 15

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
A. 100-120	? R11		?	3-4th
D. 40-60	mod.			
				17-18th
I. 0-20	R01 (X2)			17-18th
160-180	R01			17-18th
M. 0-20	F085			LIA
N. 60-80	R01			17-18th
80-100	R01			17-18th
180-200	R01			17-18th
"	unid. poss. E01		?	(15th)
O. 100-180	C01			12-14th
180-200	?tile			
Q. 160-180	R07B rim			2nd.
240-260	unid.			
"	tile			
R. 80-100	R01			17-18th
S. 260-280	unid			
T. 40-60	unid. poss RR			
U. 40-60	R01			17-18th
180-200	R01			17-18th
V. 60-80	unid.			

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

Project Code: N9815	Compiled By:	Date:	Sheet of
ESTOW SIDEAGE DEPOT	AHS	24.11.98	12 17

FIELD 16

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
C. 160-180	R02			17-18th
D. 140-160	mod.			
E. 0-20	mod.			
140-160	mod unid			15-19th
F. 40-60	brick			

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

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FIELD 17

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
A.0-20	R07			12-13th
20-40	R02			17-18th
B.60-80	F06C (thigh coil dec)			LIA
C.0-20	tile			
20-40	R06B (plain rim dish)			2nd
D.100-120	R06C			1st-4th
E.0-20	tile			
G.140-160	unid poss BB			
H.20-40	R03			17-18th
60-80	C unid poss. Med.			
120-140	C10			M13-15th
I.0-20	unid.			
"	F06C (poss. Early BB)			LIA
"	R06B?		?	1-4th
K.120-140	R11?		?	3-4th
M.140-160	R01 (min)			17-18th
Q.0-20	mod?			
T.100-120	unid			

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

Project Code: N9815	Compiled By:	Date:	Sheet of
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FIELD 18

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
A.100-120	R06C			1-4th
G.40-60	R02			17-18th
"	tile			
60-80	R06F			1-4th
J.40-60	R02			17-18th
U.20-40	unid.			

FIELD 19

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
Q.60-80	unid. poss. tile			
I.0-20	C53			13-15th
140-160	R02			17-18th
R.0-20	R01			17-18th
I.80-100	unid. poss. C71?		?	12-14th
Y.80.100	R01			17-18th

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

Project Code: N9815 ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT.	**Compiled By:** ALS	**Date:** 27. 11. 98	**Sheet** 15 **of** 17

ELD 20

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
A 120-140	E01			15th
D 40-60	mod.			
160-180	P01			18-19th
220-240	E02 ?			? 15-16th
E. 140-160	C71			12-14th
G. 0-20	unid. poss. tile.			
100-120	P01			17-18th
220-240	mod.			
H. 40-60	mod.			
"	P01			17-18th
80-100	unid.			
I. 200-220	B07			12-13th
"	unid - poss. new type - more needed			
J. 0-20	E01			15th
20-40	E02			15-16th
40-60	? R11			3-4th
100-120	P28C			<14-16th
K 0-20	? C17			13-14th
20-40	mod.			
L 0-20	B01			10-11th
60-80	B04			10-11th
N 120-140	E01			15th
O 0-20	mod.			
20-40	P03			17-18th
P. 0-20	E01 ?			15th
60-80	unid			
100-120	P02			17-18th
R. 100-120	F06C.			LIA

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

POTTERY SPOT DATE SHEET

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FIELD 20

Context	Fabric Types	Quantity	Quality	Spotdate
U 60-80	P02			17-18th
V 60-80	P01 (jug handle)			17-18th
"	P28C			14-15th
"	mod.			
W. ~~20-40~~ 60	? P23			m15-16th
80-100 ~~40-60~~	P23			m15-16th
"	P30			17-18th
140-160 ~~100-120~~	mod.			
Y. 40-60 ~~20-40~~	C05			
"	P02			17-18th
60-80	C10			M13-15th

Appendix 6

Cultural Heritage Sites (SMR)

Bedfordshire Sites and Monuments Record Extracts

Abbreviations:

B.A.N.D. - Bedfordshire Against Nuclear Dumping
C.E.G.B. - Central Electricity Generating Board
UN - unknown period
PR - prehistoric
BA - bronze age
RO - Roman
AS - Anglo-Saxon
EM - early medieval
MD - medieval
PM - post-medieval
MO - modern

RPS No.	SMR No.	Grid Reference (TL)	Description	Period	Importance
1	6675	038 454	Bedford brickworks & clay pit	PM	Minor
2	7131	039 453	Map reference of 1881 to "old clay pits"	UN	Minor
3	7094	042 455	Elstow brickworks in operation between 1887-1973	PM/MO	Minor
4	6677	045 460	Clay pit	UN	Minor
5	9602	061 452	Cropmarks of enclosure & field system	UN	Average
6	3138	061 450	Wilstead windmill. No evidence on ground	PM	Minor
7	7314	027 448	Kempston Hardwick railway station, constructed 1846	PM	Average
8	14756	024 447	Circular cropmark	UN	Average
9	15184	025 442	Rectilinear cropmark	UN	Average
10	6678	030 448	Kempston Hardwick brickworks	PM	Minor
11	3571	034 447	Site of windmill, Kempston Hardwick, now clay pit	PM	Zero
12	303	0304 4455	Kempston Hardwick moat, no structure on site since 19th century. Scheduled Monument (11553)	MD	Major
13	3122	034 443	Farm associated with Kempston Hardwick moat. In operation between 1804-1848, demolished by 1968	PM	Average
14	4438	306 441	Small triangular green on 1765 map, Kempston Hardwick	PM	Minor
15	5466	036 441	Public house in Kempston Hardwick, 1848, "The Chequers", site of	PM	Minor
16	265	038 444	Finds made in 1851, including samian pottery	RO	Minor
17	5964	037 441	Kempston Hardwick farmhouse, c17th century construction, demolished in 1976	PM	Minor
18	8294	0230 455	Possible kiln	MD	Average
19	6742	054 447	Brickfields, 1876-1914	PM/MO	Minor
20	16302	067 449	Cropmarks of linear boundaries & enclosures	UN	Average
21	8456	053 442	Brickworks, 1886-1916	PM/MO	Minor
22	825	0576 4411	Site of house dated 1639, demolished 1725	MD/PM	Minor
23	3580	061 441	Duck End farmhouse, brick construction, Grade II listed	PM	Average
24	3631	060 440	Barns at Duck End Farm, dated 1880, Grade II listed	PM	Average
25	3581	060 440	Dovecote, Duck End, Grade II listed	PM	Average
26	15176	024 439	Cropmarks of enclosures	UN	Average
27	8921	025 437	Gravel spread, possible road?	RO?	Uncertain
28	8294	023 433	Site of possible moat? Also site of possible kiln at 0230 4550	MD?	Average
29	8293	023 433	15th century mortarium	MD	Minor
30	292	?	Possible site of Roman town?	RO	Major (potentially)
31	8474	034 440	Coronation Brickworks, 1935-1977	MO	Minor
32	NOT	USED			
33	15140	039 435	B.A.N.D. memorial off entrance to CEGB Depot (refused planning permission)	MO	Minor
34	2933	034 432	Brickfield, 1883-1885	PM	Minor
35	9641	0347 4275	Circular or sub-rectangular cropmark	UN	Average
36	3280	0405 4315	Linear cropmark	UN	Average
37	13986	042 432	Dovehouse at Thickthorn, (on 1808 enclosure award map)	PM	Minor

RPS No.	SMR No.	Grid Reference (TL)	Description	Period	Importance
38	14010	045 431	"Banky Close", field name on 1808 enclosure award map	PM	Minor
39	3282	0445 4283	Possible site of moat? Site filled in the 1930's	MD?	Minor
40	16155	047 422	Pottery spot find	MD	Minor
41	15975	0468 4243	Roman pottery found at TL 047 422 & medieval pottery (see SMR 16155)	-	Minor
42	16156	0473 4229	Isolated find of coin of Constantine	RO	Minor
43	7142	0589 4362	Earthworks comprising two rectangular ditched enclosures with small adjacent mound	UN	Uncertain
44	7144	0662 4371	"Dovehouse Close", field name from 1808 enclosure award map. No building visible on aerial photographs.	PM	Minor
45	1816	?	Chapel End farmhouse, Houghton Conquest. Brick rendered.	PM	Minor
46*	13982	054 420	Green at Chapel End on 1808 enclosure award map	PM	Minor
47*	3393	054 420	Site of possible moat at Houghton Conquest	MD?	Average
48*	3392	054 419	Moat at Houghton Conquest & levelled ridge & furrow	MD	Average
49*	13990	058 423	Field name of "Burnt Ground" from 1808 enclosure award map	PM	Minor
50*	14759	058 422	Cropmark	UN	Average
51	14749	035 465	Circular cropmark	UN	Average
52	11594	Linear site	Bedford & Bletchley railway, constructed 1844-9	PM	Minor
53*	15792	0395 4650	Linear cropmarks	UN	Average
54	11525	051 496 to 035 381	Turnpike road, (dated 1800?)	PM	Minor
55	1625	046 466	Archaeological excavations at Peartree Farm in 1993	RO	Average
56	263	0488 4656	Find of tile, wattle, stone, floor/roof tiles & 3rd -4th century pottery	RO	Average
57	1361	045 458	Ridge & furrow	UN	Minor
58	1624	050 473	Cropmarks at Peartree Farm	EM/MD	Average

RPS No.	SMR No.	Grid Reference (TL)	Description	Period	Importance
59	9026	?	202-203 Wilstead Road, 17th century timber framed buildings	PM	Average
60	3919	0514 4723	Building earthworks	PM	Average
61*	2539	?	No record in SMR	-	-
62	7092	0522 4700	17th-18th century headstones	PM	Minor
63	2421	053 469	Archaeological excavations in 1994 at Village Farm on ring ditch cropmarks	BA	Average
64	1626	059 473	Archaeological excavations in 1993 at Bunyan & Manor Farm	PR	Average
65	275	0630 4711 (065 472?)	Map reference to birthplace of Bunyan. Evidence uncertain.	PM	Minor
66	15929	052 468	Isolated find of tile	MD	Minor
67	3383	052 469	Archaeological excavations in 1993-4 at Elstow	AS/EM/MD	Average
68*	16082	054 468	Saxon evidence	EM	Average
69	14649	055 463	Bronze bell found in garden at South Drive	PM	Minor
70	10145	059 462	Cropmark site located 1 mile SE of Elstow	UN	Average
71	10476	061 469	Roman ford - limestone slabs	RO	Average
72	RR 3639	057 481	Road	RO	-
73	735	064 465	Agger on line of Roman Road (SMR 3639)	RO	Average
74	7089	-	No record in SMR	-	-
75	3918	050 463	Ridge and Furrow on AP	UN	Minor
76	-	063 429	1999 evaluation of late iron age/Roman enclosed and unenclosed settlement	IA/RO	Average
77	-	0536 4432	Remnant of surviving ridge and furrow	UN	Average
78	-	055 443	Remnant of surviving ridge and furrow	UN	Average
79	-	054 439	Late iron age/early Roman settlement enclosures	IA/RO	Average

RPS No.	SMR No.	Grid Reference (TL)	Description	Period	Importance
80	1361	-	Ridge and furrow on Ap (prior to arable use of field). Also possible circular cropmark (not located by RPS Consultants' geophysical survey however, therefore dubious.	UN	Average
81	-	0575 4440	Possible 'ploughed out' site	UN	Minor
82	3918	0525 4590	Ridge and furrow cropmark	UN	Average

* = not on Figure RPSC 1

Appendix 7

RPS Consultants Fieldwork Specification

PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR AN EVALUATION AT ELSTOW, BEDFORDSHIRE

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 RPS Clouston have been commissioned by National Power in association with JJ Gallager to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed new settlement which is focused on the Elstow Storage Depot, Bedford (see plan RPSC 1).The depot is in the centre of the proposal area and is the former site of a World War II bomb filling factory. Land around the depot is currently farmland. The proposed development comprises approximately 4,500 dwellings and their associated employment and community facilities. Bedfordshire County Council's, (Environment and Economic Development) Archaeological Conservation Officer has discussed the necessary archaeological input prior to any development of the site with RPS Clouston and has provided guidelines for the compilation of this document. An evaluation is necessary in order that an assessment can be made of the likely impact that the development would have on any currently unknown archaeological remains and in order that a mitigation strategy can be put in place, if necessary, ahead of the development commencing.

1.2 The cultural heritage interest at the site includes both buried archaeology and the site of bomb filling factory which was built between 1940 and 1942. This specification is intended to deal with The World War II site and areas of the site which are little affected by the World War II site.

1.3 The WWII bomb filling factory was commenced in 1940 and was in full operation from 1942 to 1945. it covered 450 acres (185ha) and employed about 3000 people at its height. It was managed for the War Department by Joe Lyons, better known for their corner shops. It was known as R.O.F. 16, one of 18 such factories scattered around the country, and its task was to fill heavy bombs and mortars with explosives and propellant and to renovate shells and ammunition boxes.

1.4 The factory had approximately 9.6km (6 miles) of main roads, 12.8km (8 miles) of concrete access roads, 22.5km (14 miles) of steam pipeline, 24.1km (15 miles) of railway lines and 5 electrical sub stations. Buildings included huge stores, community centres, a laundry, 2 boiler house, a fire station, canteens, metal and woodworking shops, as well as the bomb filling complex itself. A small workers' estate, which still survives, was built off the Thickthorn Lane outside the factory gates.

1.5 A set of plans for the factory are held by National Power Plc at the Elstow Depot. As part of the evaluation process it is proposed that a full inventory of these plans and elevations should be complied. An assessment will be made of the condition completeness of the archive in relation to the original site layout and in relation to the structural evidence what has survived to the present day.

1.6 At present there are no known archaeological sites within the proposal area. This fact may however be a reflection of an absence archaeological fieldwork and detailed study of aerial photographs at the site rather than an absence of archaeology. One problem may has been the tendency of archaeological sites within the Ouse Valley to leave little surface evidence. Known sites in the vicinity include a prehistoric henge monument near Cardington which extends as far south as Elstow, and a number of small iron age and Roman settlements whose field systems have been identified, scattered along the Ouse Valley and its tributaries.

1.7 The early maps of Houghton conquest and Wilhampstead indicate that the area was in the openfields of the respective manors. The names of the furlongs which can be traced indicate the poorly drained heavy nature of the land; for example Clay Field, Reed Field, Hay Furlong, Polsey ('pool island') etc. Aerial photographs transcribed onto the SMR record indicate that there are prehistoric features in the vicinity, including those immediately to the south west (SMR 3280), to the east (SMR 9602), to the north (SMR 10145) and to the north west (SMR 14749 and 16323). More recently, in 1996, further prehistoric features were identified to the south of Bedford, including field systems, tracks and enclosures, some of which appear to indicate habitation.

1.8 The geology of the site is Lower Oxford Clay overlain by a variable layer of Head Deposits. In addition there is a ribbon of alluvium along the line of the former stream to the north.

2. PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The general aim of the evaluation is to establish whether there are any archaeological sites buried within the proposal area which might necessitate the implementation of a mitigation strategy. The primary concern is to establish the location/s, extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits or features which may be present.

2.2 Specific aims are;

- to determine whether evidence of prehistoric activity, including settlement extends into the proposal site,
- to determine whether Roman, Saxon or medieval sites, which are known in the vicinity, are present within the proposal site.
- to determine the completeness of the plans and elevations archive which relates to World War II bomb filling factory and to assess the archive with respect to the present layout.

- should archaeological features or deposits be identified an assessment of their state of preservation and significance will be made.

3. GENERAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 An assessment will be made of the bomb filling factory plans and elevations archive. The plans will be fully catalogued and the completeness of the archive will be assessed. The existing site layout will be compared with the site layout which was in existence in 1942.

3.2 The evaluation is to be comprised of four major stages. The programme of work would entail,

a) the plotting of any archaeological features, within the proposal area, which can be observed on existing aerial photographs;

b) a systematic fieldwalking programme of all available ploughed land at the site;

c) a rapid geophysical survey of the entire site, followed by selected areas of detailed survey; and

d) a programme of trial trenching whose extent will be informed by the above techniques.

3.3 These areas of work will comply with the standards which are detailed by Bedford County Council's *Procedures Manual: Volume 1, Fieldwork* (1997), the Institute of Archaeology's code of Conduct and Standards documents and English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects (1991).

4. STAGE I- AIR PHOTOGRAPH PLOTTING AND ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

4.1 All available aerial photographs will be examined in order to produce a plot of archaeological information on an Ordnance Survey base map at a scale of 1,2500.

4.2 The plot will include additional information on geological and topographical features in addition to recent elements of land use which may be relevant to the project.

4.3 A written report will accompany the plot and will include an interpretation of any identified features, a discussion of the significance of blank areas, comment on the reliability of the evidence, a description of the methods used to transcribe the identified features including a comment on their accuracy and a full list of the photographs consulted and transcribed.

5. STAGE II- FIELDWALKING METHODOLOGY

5.1 At present ploughed fields which are suitable for fieldwalking include the north and east parts of the proposal site, to the east of the A6 (Bedford Road) and the majority of the land which lies to the south east and south of the Storage depot and industrial estates (see RPSC 2). The areas within the depot site are currently rough scrub. Farmland on the northern side of the Storage Depot comprises fields of stubble, grass and scrub (setaside). These areas are unsuitable for fieldwalking. A maximum area of 160.5 hectares could be fieldwalked, subject to agreement, in October 1998.

5.2 The fieldwalking exercise would entail systematic collection of surface artefacts from the available site area.

5.3 The fieldwalking would take place after ploughing and a period of weathering. This will ensure that artefacts are clearly visible in the soil.

5.4 All artefacts, except for clearly modern artefacts, will be collected and retained for off site processing and analysis. Modern artefacts will be noted on RPS Clouston pro-forma fieldwalking sheets.

5.5 The fields will be walked on lines based on a 20 metre grid. Finds will be collected, bagged and labelled according to the individual 20 metre grid square unit. The grid will be aligned with the National Grid.

5.6 Finds will be bagged, marked and sorted in accordance with the *Procedures Manual.*

5.7 Density distributions for all categories of artefacts will be produced for fieldwalking areas. These will be produced on Ordnance Survey base plans and will be related to the overall site plan.

6. STAGE III - GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

6.1 A geophysical survey of the site will be undertaken by Stratascan.

6.2 A rapid scan technique will be employed over all of the farmland at the site. Magnetic susceptibility survey and or magnetometer scanning will be utilised. The methods to be adopted will be agreed with the Archaeological Conservation Officer after an assessment of site conditions has been made.

6.3 A second stage of geophysical survey will be undertaken covering a maximum of 50% of the site. This stage will target areas of high potential which have been highlighted by Stages I and II. It will also target a sample of 'blank' areas where no archaeology is suspected but could possibly be present having alluded previous survey techniques.

6.4 The programme and the techniques of the detailed geophysical survey will be discussed and agreed with the Archaeological Conservation Officer prior to their commencement.

6.5 An on site assessment of the data will be made which will present the data during the course of the geophysical survey work.

6.6 Full liaison will be maintained between the Stratascan and RPS Clouston and the Archaeological Conservation Officer during the course of the geophysical survey work. This will ensure that the potential of the survey is maximised. The geophysical results will be fully incorporated into the evaluation results.

6.7 English Heritage's *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1993) will be adhered to.

7. STAGE IV - TRIAL EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

7.1 A series of evaluation trenches will be excavated within safe working areas of the site. The area of trenching cannot be specified at this stage as their location and extent will be dictated to a large extent by the results of stages I to III.

7.2 Those areas which have produced positive results will be targeted by trenching. A number of trenches will also be placed in areas of the site which are 'blank' in order to confirm the earlier results.

7.3 The detailed trench layout will be discussed and agreed with the Archaeological Conservation Officer prior to the commencement of Stage IV.

7.4 A contingency allowance will be made for further trenching should this be necessary. Any additional trenching will be agreed with the Archaeological Conservation Officer.

7.5 Specific methodology is as follows:-

Trenches will be excavated using a mechanical excavator utilising toothless bucket. The machining will be directed under archaeological supervision.

Topsoil/ploughsoil will be removed to the level of the natural subsoil or the surface of the uppermost significant archaeological layer, whichever is exposed first.

The spoil will be scanned for artefacts.

All trenches will be hand cleaned prior to pre- excavation photography and the compilation of pre-excavation plans, at a scale of 1:20.

A sample of the archaeological features will be excavated. The percentage of excavation will not exceed the amount necessary to in order to date and characterise the archaeological feature or deposit. The integrity of important archaeological remains will not be compromised by the evaluation stage should protection of the archaeology or larger scale excavation be possible requirements of mitigation procedures.

The evaluation trenching will be in line with the standards detailed in the Bedfordshire County council *Procedures Manual.* All finds and other relevant material will be retained for post excavation analysis.

Soil samples will be taken for environmental analysis as appropriate, should organic material of high potential be present.

In the event that human remains are encountered the Archaeological Conservation Officer will be notified and should their excavation be required a Home Office licence will be obtained. As part of the licence requirements deposition and curation of the bones will be agreed with the museum.

All trenches will be surveyed accurately by a qualified surveyor prior to the commencement of work..

The trenches will only be backfilled after their inspection by the Archaeological Conservation Officer.

8. POST FIELDWORK METHODOLOGIES

8.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork the data which has been compiled will be analysed to a level suitable to provide sufficient information from which the Archaeological conservation Officer can produce any mitigation strategies which may be necessary.

8.2 Bulk soil samples will be sieved and scanned. The finds will be cleaned, marked and sorted for analysis, these procedures will adhere to the standards within *Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (1993), *Guidelines for the Preparation of site archives and Assessment for all Finds Other than Clay Vessels* and *the Procedures Manual.*

8.3 The County artefact type series for Bedfordshire will utilised with respect to the analysis, cataloguing and quantification of finds.

8.4 The site archive including records and materials will be produced in accordance with Appendix 2 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991) and the *Procedures Manual.*

9. REPORT

9.1 A full report will be prepared on the results of the field evaluation.

9.2 All methods used for the compilation of the results will be detailed. The report will conform to the standards detailed in the Association of Archaeological Officer's *Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessment and Field evaluation* (1993) and the IFA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1993).

9.3 Sufficient data will be presented within the report format to enable sound interpretation of the results. A context summary table , a finds table and a non-technical summary of the salient results will be included.

9.4 The significance of the results within a local and regional context will be considered. No recommendations for possible mitigation or the provision of further archaeological resources will be forwarded for the site however, in line with the policy of Bedfordshire County Council.

9.5 The report will be completed within eight working weeks after the completion of the fieldwork.

10. GENERAL

10.1 The work will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists with considerable experience of field evaluations. The project will be managed by David Freke MIFA, DipAD, FSA. No unwaged or voluntary staff will be utilised.

10.2 Other personnel will include Robert Masefield AIFA, MA, BSc and Martin Connell BSc who will direct the on site evaluation work, Brian Chilcott MSc BSc, Neville Hall BA, Charles Harward BA and Daryl Stump will be utilised as site assistants, Martin Connell will act as site surveyor.

10.3 Details of staffing levels and the number of man days to be spent on each task will be provided when the full extent of the evaluation is decided. At this stage a statement of the duration of the Phase II fieldwalking is estimated at a maximum of two working weeks. The first two days will be allocated to surveying work done by two people, the following eight days will be constituted by a team of five people, two of whom will continue to layout the site grid whilst the remaining three are fieldwalking.

10.4 On site health and safety procedures will conform to those detailed in the Department of Environment and Economic Development of Bedfordshire County Council's *Health and safety at Work Policy on Archaeology* (1993), and to RPS Group Plc's *Heath and Safety Manual* (1997). All relevant health and safety regulations will be adhered to. Staff will have access to the above manuals.

10.5 In addition a risk assessment for the on site archaeological work will be produced ahead of the trial trenching phase.

10.6 Specialist finds analysis has been agreed with Anna Stowikowski and Jacky Wells to deal with ceramics of all periods and prehistoric flintwork. Further specialists will be contacted as appropriate.

10.7 The recording system to be used will be compatible with that outlined in Bedfordshire County Council's *Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork* (1997). The context sheets to be utilised are compatible with those currently used by the county unit. The computer database will be imputed Personal computers with Windows 95.

10.8 The site archive will be completed and deposited within six months following the completion of the fieldwork.

10.9 All evaluation costing will include suitable contingency funds for unforeseen circumstances including bad weather.

10.10 Conservation of artefacts will be undertaken as necessary and a contingency for this eventuality will be included in the project costing. Conservation specialists will be contacted as necessary.

10.11 Bedford County Museum has been contacted regarding site and accession codes and storage of the archive.

10.12 RPS Clouston will inform the Archaeological Conservation Officer of all activities relating to the project in order that arrangements for monitoring can be made. The Archaeological Conservation Officer will be notified in writing two weeks in advance of the archaeological fieldwork.

Appendix 8

Report on the Results of Fractional Conversion Determination on Topsoil Samples from the Elstow Survey, Bedford by Dr J Crowther

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF FRACTIONAL CONVERSION DETERMINATION ON TOPSOIL SAMPLES FROM THE ELSTOW SURVEY, BEDFORD

For: Stratascan Geophysical & Specialist Survey Services
Tiltridge Farm, Upper Hook Road, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire WR8 0SA

By: Dr J. Crowther (May 1999)
Department of Geography, University of Wales, Lampeter, Ceredigion SA48 7ED

The soils within survey area at Elstow are developed on Jurassic and Cretaceous clays and associated thin drifts, and are mapped as being of the Evesham 3 association (Soil Survey of England & Wales, 1:250000 soils map). This comprises a combination of slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils, fine loamy over clayey soils, and slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged non-calcareous clayey soils. All of the soils exhibit some degree of gleying in the B horizons. The dominant soil, of the Evesham series, is a typical calcareous pelosol (Hodge *et al.*, 1984). Analysis was undertaken on 20 of the topsoil samples supplied from the survey areas, with 10 being from areas with average field magnetic susceptibility readings and 10 from areas where relatively high values were recorded.

Each sample was air-dried. Analysis was undertaken on the fine earth fraction (i.e. <2 mm) of the soil. Low frequency mass-specific susceptibility (χ) was determined using a Bartington MS1 magnetic susceptibility meter. Determinations of χ_{max} (i.e. the maximum potential magnetic susceptibility of the sample) were made by heating samples at 650°C in reducing, followed by oxidising conditions. The method broadly follows that of Tite & Mullins (1971), except that household flour was mixed with the soils and lids placed on the crucibles to create the reducing environment (after Graham & Scollar, 1976). Fractional conversion, which is expressed as a percentage, is a measure of the extent to which the potential susceptibility has been achieved in the original soil, viz: $(\chi/\chi_{max}) \times 100.0$ (Tite, 1972; Scollar *et al.*, 1990). The statistical analysis undertaken, involving stepwise multiple regression of χ with fractional conversion and χ_{max}, and the interpretation of the results follow the principles discussed by Crowther and Barker (1995).

The results of the analytical work are presented in Table 1, a statistical summary is given in Table 2, and a comparison of the field and laboratory determinations of magnetic susceptibility is shown in Figure 1. The fact that there is a strong correlation ($r = 0.765$, $p<0.001$) between the field and laboratory results, and that the mean values are very similar (22.5×10^{-8} and 20.6×10^{-8} SI kg^{-1}, respectively), confirms the validity of making inferences about the grey-scale field plots from the laboratory data. The very strong correlation between χ and fractional conversion ($r = 0.838$, $p<0.0001$; Figure 2), and absence of a statistically significant correlation between χ and χ_{max} clearly indicates the overwhelming importance of fractional conversion in accounting for observed variations in magnetic susceptibility within the survey area. This finding suggests that the detailed patterns revealed in the grey-scale plots can reasonably be assumed to reflect enhancement due to human activities (e.g. associated with burning), though it should be noted that both the magnetic susceptibility (χ, range 9.63-32.6 $\times 10^{-8}$ SI kg^{-1}) and fractional conversion figures (range, 0.44-1.98%) are quite low – i.e. the levels of enhancement are quite low. Of the samples with relatively high field magnetic susceptibility values, sample 7 stands out as having the highest fractional conversion, and may therefore represent a promising location for more detailed investigation.

It should be stressed that such analysis cannot distinguish relatively recent effects from those of archaeological interest.

References:

Crowther, J. and Barker, P. (1995) Magnetic susceptibility: distinguishing anthropogenic effects from the natural. *Archaeological Prospection* 2: 207-215.

Graham, I.D.G. and Scollar, I. (1976) Limitations on magnetic prospection in archaeology imposed by soil properties. *Archaeo-Physika* 6: 1-124.

Hodge, C.A.H., *et al.* (eds.) (1984) *Soils and their use in Eastern England.* Soil Survey of England and Wales, Bulletin, *13*.

Scollar, I., Tabbagh, A., Hesse, A. and Herzog, I. (1990) *Archaeological Prospecting and Remote Sensing.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Tite, M.S. (1972). The influence of geology on the magnetic susceptibility of soils on archaeological sites. *Archaeometry* 14: 229-236.

Tite, M.S. and Mullins, C. (1971). Enhancement of magnetic susceptibility of soils on archaeological sites. *Archaeometry* 13: 209-19.

Acknowledgement:
The laboratory analysis was undertaken by Ian Clewes.

SCHEDULE OF TOPSOIL SAMPLES
ELSTOW STORAGE DEPOT

Sample No.	OS Co-ordinates	Comment
1	504620 243560	Not analysed
2	504920 243740	
3	505040 243680	
4	505400 243880	
5	505320 244020	
6	505760 244500	
7	505760 244400	
8	505660 245080	Not analysed
9	505580 245200	
10	505360 244960	
11	505100 245140	
12	505000 246000	
13	504620 246400	Not analysed
14	504400 243740	
15	504480 243540	
16	505220 243900	
17	505500 243600	
18	505600 244000	
19	505580 244680	
20	504720 244840	
21	505460 245320	
22	505300 245540	
23	505060 245000	

Plotting parameters
Minimum (white) 11 10-8
Maximum (black) 29 10-8

Figure	Scale
	1:12500

Client
RPS Clouston

Project Title
Geophysical Survey
Elstow Storage Depot

Subject
Plot of magnetic susceptibility survey with position of soil samples overlain

Date	Job no.
November 1998	1336
Drawn by	**Checked by**
FET/EJFM	PPB

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Table 1: Analytical results

In the following table:

SAMP = sample number
TSFM = topsoil magnetic susceptibility recorded in field (κ, 10^{-8}SI/kg)
TSLF = topsoil mass-specific magnetic susceptibility (χ, 10^{-8}SI/kg)
TSMAX = maximum potential mass-specific magnetic susceptibility (χ_{max}, 10^{-8}SI/kg)
CONV = fractional conversion (%)

SAMP	TSFM	TSLF	TSMAX	CONV
2.00	52.40	27.10	2020.00	1.34
3.00	26.50	27.10	2200.00	1.23
4.00	31.10	27.10	1870.00	1.45
5.00	21.00	32.60	2420.00	1.35
6.00	37.40	21.90	1810.00	1.21
7.00	50.00	32.20	1630.00	1.98
9.00	57.40	28.10	2470.00	1.14
10.00	33.70	26.50	2060.00	1.29
11.00	36.00	28.70	2310.00	1.24
12.00	26.00	15.60	1550.00	1.01
14.00	5.40	20.90	1220.00	1.71
15.00	3.20	9.63	1620.00	.59
16.00	9.60	16.90	2310.00	.73
17.00	6.40	14.60	3120.00	.47
18.00	14.30	11.30	1800.00	.63
19.00	13.90	22.20	2180.00	1.02
20.00	5.10	14.70	2440.00	.60
21.00	9.50	10.60	2390.00	.44
22.00	8.30	12.30	2150.00	.57
23.00	2.50	11.50	1380.00	.83

Table 2: Summary statistics for analytical data

In the following table:

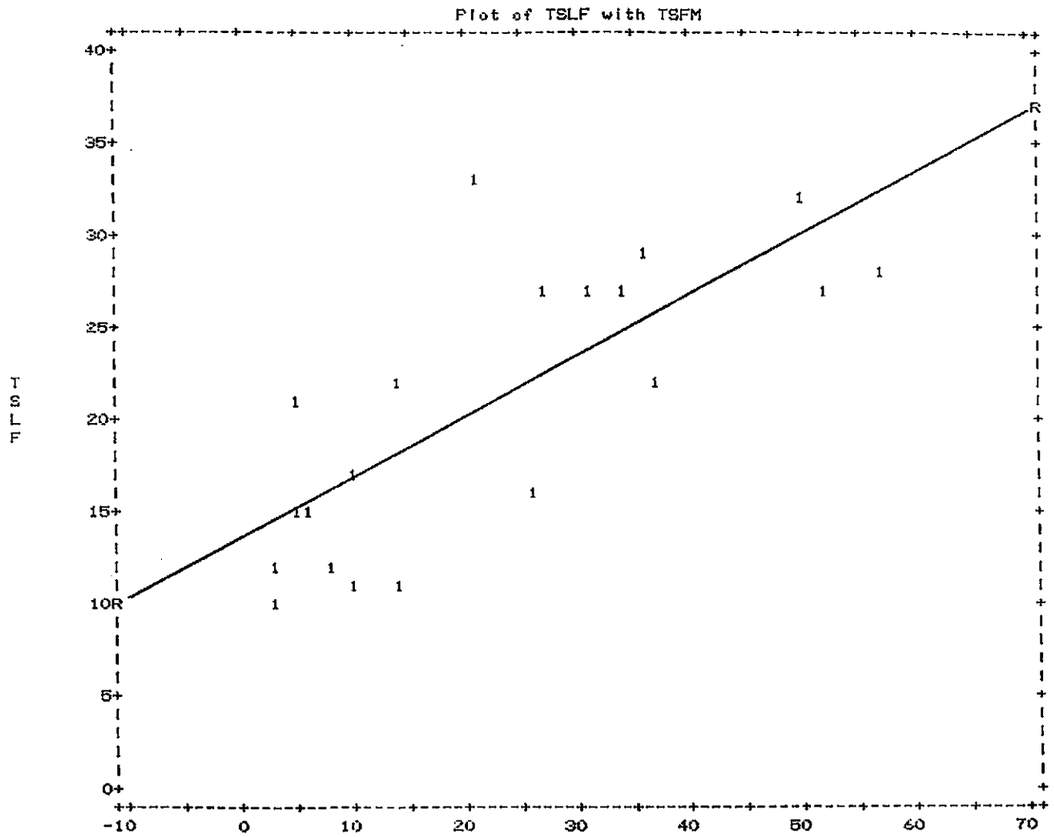
TSFM = topsoil magnetic susceptibility recorded in field (κ, 10^{-8}SI/kg)
TSLF = topsoil mass-specific magnetic susceptibility (χ, 10^{-8}SI/kg)
TSMAX = maximum potential mass-specific magnetic susceptibility (χ_{max}, 10^{-8}SI/kg)
CONV = fractional conversion (%)

Variable	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	N
TSFM	22.49	17.48	2.50	57.40	20
TSLF	20.58	7.73	9.63	32.60	20
TSMAX	2047.50	447.98	1220.00	3120.00	20
CONV	1.04	.43	.44	1.98	20

Figure 1: Plot of magnetic susceptibility from field measurements (κ) against laboratory results (χ)

In the following diagram:

TSLF = topsoil mass-specific magnetic susceptibility (χ, 10^{-8}SI/kg)
TSFM = topsoil magnetic susceptibility recorded in the field (κ,10^{-8}SI/kg)

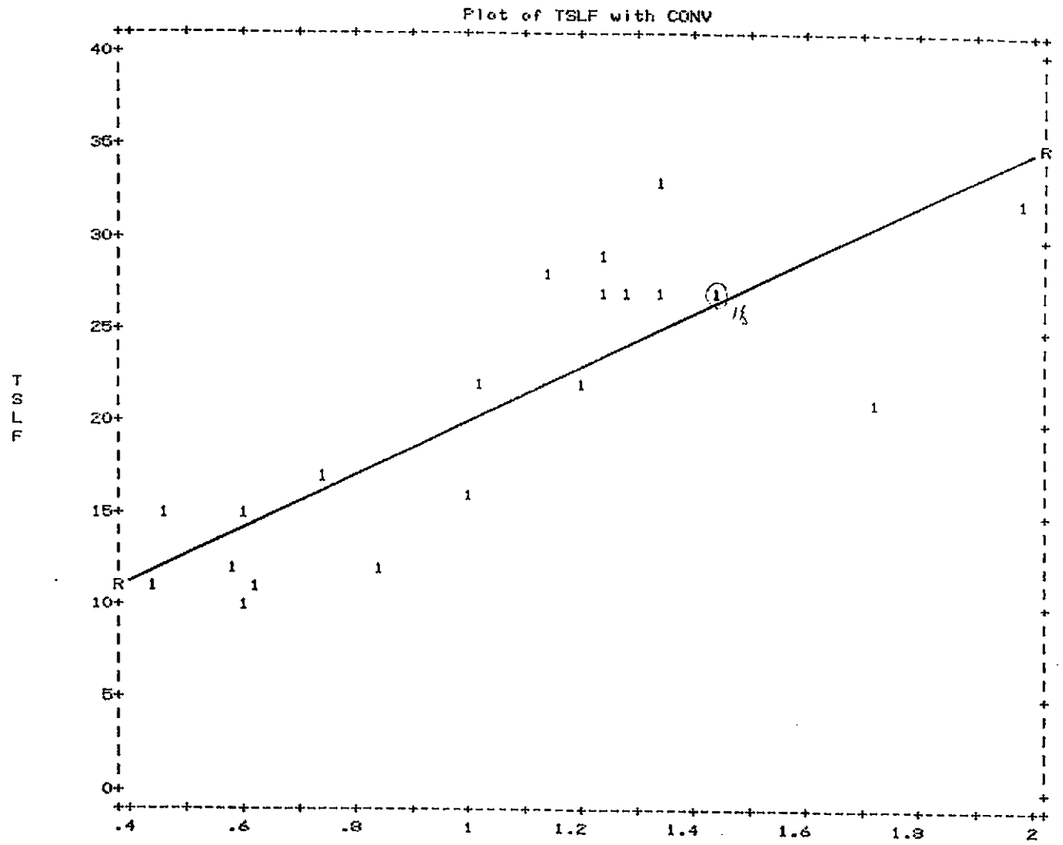


20 cases plotted. Regression statistics of TSLF on TSFM:
Correlation .76451 R Squared .58447 S.E. of Est 5.11722 2-tailed Sig. .0001
Intercept(S.E.) 12.97934(1.89444) Slope(S.E.) .33788(.06715)

Figure 2: Plot of χ against fractional conversion

In the following diagram:

TSLF = topsoil mass-specific magnetic susceptibility (χ, 10^{-8}SI/kg)
CONV = fractional conversion (%)



20 cases plotted. Regression statistics of TSLF on CONV:
Correlation .83640 R Squared .69956 S.E. of Est 4.35123 2-tailed Sig. .0000
Intercept(S.E.) 4.79949(2.62402) Slope(S.E.) 15.14640(2.33957)

Appendix 9

Bomb Filling Factory Structures

a) National Power plc Archives Catalogues: Table 1

b) Survival of Buildings: Table 2

a) National Power plc Archives Catalogues: Table 1

National Power plc Archives Catalogue: Table 1

Plan chest - top drawer, marked WHOLE SITE - ELECTRICITY			
RPS no.	**Description**	**Scale**	**Comments**
1	Elstow Site Floor Plan of Existing building ref. 9A9, 1987	1:2500	Central Electricity Generating Board plan
2	OS sheet TL 04 SE, site plan, 1982	1:10,000	Eastern Electricity plan - service cables and underground oil pipeline not marked.
3	OS sheet TL 04 SW, site plan, 1982	1:10,000	As above
4	(Factory 16) Fire Ponds F, G and E, 1976	-	-
5	OS sheet TL 05 NE - site plan, 1972	1:10,000	Grouped with the above
6	OS site plan 1975	1:2500	Part of site(partial)
7	OS site plan no. TL 0544-0544, 1975	1:2500	Site plan (partial)
8	OS site plan 1974	1:2500	Part of SW and central area of site.
9	OS site plan no. TL 0443-0543, 1974	1:2500	Southern part of site area
10	OS site plan, 1974	1:2500	Western part of site area
11	OS site plan, 1974	1:2500	Western part of site area
12	OS site plan, 1974	1:2500	Northern part of site area
13	OS site plan, 1968	1:2500	Northern part of site area
14	New Water Main	-	Poor undated copy
15	Factory 16, Sheets 6, 7 and 9 (early 40's? additions 1961)	44':1"	Ministry of Works (M.o.W) plans, three copies in fragments
16	Factory 16, 5.3.54	44':1"	Routing of cable no. 3
17	Ministry of Supply site plan 27.6.51	1":2500'	Shows position of post office plant and duct, joint boxes, cables and distribution points etc. (plan in poor condition).
18	Factory 16 Plan with 'Runways' undated (40's)	44':1"	Shows buildings 9A5 - 9A9, M.o.W. plan
19	Factory 16 Sheet 2 (1940's plan)	44':1"	Showing stream diversion, M.o.W plan.
20	Factory 16 Sheet 3(1940's plan)	44':1"	Later additions include stream diversions, M.o.W plan.
21	Factory 16, Sheet 12 (date missing)	44':1"	M.o.W plan, (part torn), shows managers and superintendents quarters plus Group 10D
22	Factory 16, Sheet 12 (date missing)	44':1"	M.o.W plan, torn in half
23	Factory 16, Sheet 16 (early 1940's)	44':1"	M.o.W plan
24	Factory 16, site plan (early 1940's ?)	1":2500'	Complete site plan with additions and revisions 28.3.1952 which show security fence, rough grass, ground under cultivation and location of hedges and ditches (very fragile).
25	Factory 16 (date missing)	-	Plan referring to soil drains, surface water drains, rubble drains and railways (other frags. combine)
26	Factory 16, 1941	44':1"	M.o.W. site plan (part)
27	Factory 16, 1941 Floor plan	8':1"	M.o.W. individual floor plan ? building no. (poor condition)
28	Factory 16, 1941	-	Building elevations and sections.
29	Factory 16, Plan Through Boilers, 1942	-	Elevations and plan
30	Factory 16, Floor Plan of ?A9 [?05A9A; ?09A9; ?11A9], (date?)	-	Plan of existing building ?A9 [?05A9A; ?09A9; ?11A9] (poor condition).
31	Factory 16 (Plan fragments)	-	Numerous plan fragments with alterations and additions, many of these may be recent photocopies)

Plan chest drawer 2, marked AREA PLANS - DRAINS			
RPS no.	Description	Scale	Comments
32	Elstow M.o.S. Depot, Kempston, Hardwick. 1956 Dwg. S.L.G/1	1":2500'	M.o.W. , hand drawn original plan showing the area of the 10's Group to the north of Thickthorn Lane.
33	Factory 16, Drawing no. ME 271, (1941/2)	44'-0'=1"	M.o.W plan showing layout of water mains- centred on building 10A11
34	Factory 16, Drawing no. ME. 272, 1942	44'-0'=1"	M.o.W plan showing layout of water mains, Administrative centre, police and managers quarters (centred on 10C3.
35	Factory 16, Sheet 7 (1941/2)	44':1"	M.o.W plan, site layout with services, centred on 5.23[?], with later additions
36	Factory 16, Sheet 8 ED5/3858, (1941/2)	44':1"	M.o.W. part of ground plan showing 5C1, 8D1/2 and centred on 8D20.
37	Factory 16, Sheet 9 (1941/2)	44':1"	Copy of M.o.W. plan showing electricity/ water services to the NE of the factory site (8E 47-53 etc). Additions to the original.
38	Factory 16, Sheet 12 ED 5/3862, (date?)	44':1"	Drainage on M.o.W. plan. Later additions are marked in colour pen - also demolished buildings eg much of 10C is crossed off.
39	Factory 16, Sheet 13, ED 5/3863 (1941/2)	44':1"	M.o.W plan showing open ground and site boundary.
40	Factory 16, Sheet 14,	44':1"	M.o.W plan showing 9A.5-9A.9 (also further copy)
41	Factory 16, Sheet 15, ED 5/3865	44':1"	M.o.W. plan showing 9A.10 to 9A.13.
42	Factory 16, title not visible (date ?)	?	Red line plan centred on 5A.5. Very faded.
43	Factory 16, Standard Bungalow 1941	8'/1" and 2'/1" and 1'/1"	Standard Bungalow Type C, Warrant officer - Chief Inspector, plans and elevations include 10D/5 and 12D
44	Layout of Water Mains, Site H.. (fades away)	?	Blocks ?N of Ampthill Road-canteens, blocks A-Q, male and female staff quarters.

Plan chest drawer 3. Marked WATER SEWAGE WORKS			
RPS no.	Description	Scale	Comments
45	Wilstead Connection 1 Gravity connection. Wilstead Pumping Station Dwg. no. 7937/5/2 1977	1:250	N Beds B.C. plan (plus copy)
46	Wilstead Connection Proposed Route 4, 1977	1:2500 + 1:100	N.Beds B.C. (adjacent to the A6)
47	Wilstead Connection Pumping station, 1977	-	N.Beds B.C.
48	Plan no 7937/8/1, 1977	-	N. Beds B.C.
49	Wilstead Connection 2- Rising Main, 1977	-	N. Beds B.C.
50	M.S.S.D. Elstow Tree Planting, 1958	1":2500'	M.o.W. original ink drawing Area of '10' blocks E of A418.
51	Elstow Beds M.S.S.D. Drainage and Water Services, 1956	44':1"	M.o.W. 10's buildings nr Thickthorn Lane (+two further copies)
52	Factory 16 site plan (1941/2 with revisions in 1952))	-	Entire site plan
53	Factory 16 Layout of Incoming Reservoir Supply Mains, pl/16/81, 1941	1":2500'	M.o.W. plan
54	Factory 16 Layout Water Mains ME 268	44'-0"=1"	M.o.W. plan including hose, first aid + equipment +valve nos. area centred on 8E54 + copies amended later with services.
55	Factory 16 Layout of Water Mains ME 272, 1942	-	M.o.W. plan centred on 10C and 10D
56	Layout of Supply Mains to Reservoir showing valve nos. 1942	-	Faded plan
57	Factory 16 Architects' Reservoirs AM-5, 1940	-	M.o.W. plans
58	Factory 16 General Layout dwg. AR1.C, 1940	1":2500	M.o.W overall site plan
59	Factory 16 Layout of Incoming Reservoir Supply Mains Pl/16/81, 1941	1":2500'	M.o.W plan
60	R.O.F. 16 Layout of Water Mains- Site Hostel ME 327	44':1"	M.o.W. plan
61	Factory 16 Layout of Water Mains ME 16/269, 1942	44':1"	M.o.W plan, 8 blocks centred on 8D 32) +further copy.
62	Factory 16 Layout of Fire and Domestic Water mains N. of 5000 N. ME 317	44':1"	M.o.W. near complete site plan + further copy.
63	Factory 16 Layout of Fire and Domestic Mains 270, 1942	44':1"	Showing hose equipment etc and valve nos. Centred on 5A23- shows building layout + copy with amended services.
64	Factory 16 Valve nos for Fire and Domestic Mains on Burning Ground, 267, 1941	44':1"	See also M/E 250
65	R.O.F. 16 Layout of Water Mains ME 271, 1942	-	Shows later service mains, centred on 10 A.10 +copy
66	Factory 16 Crude and Filtered Sewage Pump House, Pl/16/243, 1941	-	M.o.W. plans and sections in faded red.
67	R.O.F. 16 Layout of Water Mains to Bulk Explosive Store, 303B, 1942	44':1"	Plan centred on 9C2
68	Factory 16 Valve nos for Fire and Domestic Mains on Burning Ground, 267	44':1"	-

RPS no.	Description	Scale	Comments

69	Factory 16 ME 270, 1942	-	Plan of buildings centred on 5/B/25
70	Factory 16 Sewage Purification Works- Humus Tanks and Site Plan, 1941	4':1"	Sections and plans
71	Factory 16 ME 301B, 1942	-	Badly faded plan
72	Factory 16 Diagrammatic Layout of Water Mains and Main Control Valve.. (faded away)o	?	Badly faded plan
73	Factory 16 Site Plan Showing Positions of Reservoirs + Suction Drains and Section PM/16/34, 1940.	-	-
74	Factory 16 Sheet 6, ED 5/3856	44':1"	M.o.W. plan centred on 10A7
75	Factory 16 Layout of Supply Mains to Reservoirs, ME 273, 1942	44':1"	M.o.W plan
76	Factory 16 Reservoirs, AM.5., 1940	-	Reservoirs 1 and 2 plus copy
77	Factory 16 Structural Unit M5 Dwg. XM5/1A, 1941	-	Plan and sections of individual unit
78	Factory 16 Architects BLDG Serial no. 2 Res. Pump House A.M.18, 1941	-	M.o.W. plans and sections.
79	Factory 16 No. 1 Res Pump House A.M.17, 1941	-	M.o.W. plans and sections
80	Factory 16 Sheet 12 and RPS 32	as shown	Copies of plans in drawer 2

Plan chest drawer 4 marked 10.A.C.E.A11 A. A.M.			
RPS no.	Description	Scale	Comments
81	Elstow Storage Depot Building 10C1, 1978		Proposed CEGB workshops and tractor shed, plan and elevation
82	Elstow Storage Depot, SER 1A/18, 1976	1:2500	Entire site plan- parts of sheets TL 0345, 0344, 0343, 0445, 0444, 0545, 0544, 0543
83	Factory 16 Sheet 5, ED5/3855	44':1"	M.o.W. plan (copy)
84	Factory 16 Sheet 6, ED5/3856	44':1"	M.o.W plan centred on 10.A7
85	Factory 16 Sheet 7, ED5/3857	44':1"	M.o.W. plan centred on 5.A.3
86	Factory 16 Sheet 13 ED5/3863	44':1"	M.o.W. plan showing boundary and open land (copy)
87	Factory 16 Sheet 14	44':1"	M.o.W. plan (copy)
88	Factory 16 Architects Building 9.A.10, 9.A.11, Dwg A9/A1/5, 1942	8':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
89	Factory 16 Architects Dwg AM/37, 1941		Buildings 10.C.17B, 10.C.17C, 10.C.17, 10C.18, 10A.21,10A.22, 10A.23, 10A.24, 10A.25, 10.A.1a, 10.E.1a, 11A6, 11A7, 11A8, 11A9
90	Factory 16, Dwg. A10/1/1C, 1940	8':1"	Elevations
91	Factory 16, Architects Dwg A10/1/1C, 1940	-	Building 10.A.15.
92	Factory 16 Architects plan General Layout Dwg. AR1.C.	1":2500'	General plan
93	Factory 16 Layout of Group 9C	(faded)	Faded plan
94	Factory 16 1941	6":1mile	Site plan
95	Factory 16 (A2 photocopy)t	-	General plan, not referenced.
96	F.16 Architects Dwg. A.11 A/1E, 1942	44':1"	Building serial nos, 11A.1 to 11A.9, centred on Sewage Disposal Works.
97	F.16 10E1 Water Softening Plant, Dwg. A.10/2/2B, 1942	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W. plans and elevations
98	F.16. Architects Boiler House no. 2 Water Softening Plant, Dwg A10/3/3D, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W. plans and sections
99	F.16 Architects Building 10C6., Dwg. A10C/4/1, 1940	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W. plans and elevations
100	F16 Architects Building 9.A5- 9.A9 Dwg A9/A1/4B, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W elevations and plans
101	F16 Architects Road Weighbridge 10C.9, Dwg AM/3P, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plan
102	F16 Architects Road Weighbridge 10A.4A, Dwg AM/4B	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plan
103	F16 Architects Building 10.E.2, Dwg. A.10/3/1, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W. plans and elevations
104	F16 Architects Building 10.C.15 and 10,A.12, Dwg A.10C/11/1 and A/10/19/1, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
105	F16 Architects Building 10.A.1, Dwg A10/5/1, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations, plus copy
106	F16 Architects Building A1B, Dwg. A10/5A/1B, 1941	8':1"" 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations

RPS no.	Description	Scale	Comments
107	F16 Architects Building 10.A.2, Dwg. A/10/11/1B, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
108	F16 Architects Building 10 A.4, Dwg. A10/7/1C, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
109	F16 Architects Building 10.A.5, Dwg A10/6/1C, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations, plus copy
110	F16 Architects Building 10.A.7, Dwg A10/13/1A	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations, plus copy
111	F16 Architects Building 10.A.8, Dwg A10/8/11D, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W. plans and elevations, plus copy
112	F16 Architects Building 10.A.9, Dwg A10/14/1C, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
113	F16 Architects Building 10.A.11, Dwg A10/18/28,	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W. plans and elevations, 2 copies
114	F16 Architects Building 10.A.13, Dwg A10/9...(faded)	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
115	F16 Architects Building 10.A14A, Dwg A10/EC2/1A	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
116	F16 Architects Building 10.A14A, Dwg A/10/EC2/2A	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
117	F16 Architects Building 10.C.1, Dwg. A10C/1/1A	8':1"' 2':1"	M.o.W. plans and elevations
118	F16 Architects Building 10.C.3A, Dwg. AM50 undated	8':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
119	F16 Architects Building 10.C.7, Dwg. 10C/5/1, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations, plus copy
120	F16 Architects Building 10.C.8, 10.A.20, Dwg. A10C/6/1 and A10/20/1, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
121	F16 Architects Building 10C.16, Dwg. A10C/12/1C, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
122	F16 Architects Building 10.E.2, Dwg. A10/3/1E, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
123	F16 Architects Building 10.E.2., Dwg A10/b/2F, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
124	F16 Architects Building 11.A.1 to A9 and AM.34, Dwg A11A/1B, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
125	F16 Architects Boiler House no. 2 and water softening plant, Dwg. A10/3/3D, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
126	F16 Architects Building AM/29, Dwg. PD/16/200, 1941	8':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
127	F16 Architects Sewage Ejector House, Dwg. AM/29B	8':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
128	F16 Architects Crude and Filtered Sewage pump, Dwg. AM.3.9C, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
129	F16 Architects Buildings A1, A2, A3 and A4, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
130	F16 Reductions (A2) of Sheets 1,2,3,4,6,8,9,10,11,15,16,17, and 18, 1940-42	1":44' (before reduction)	M.o.W plans
131	F16 plan centred on 10/14 .	?	Badly faded plan
132	Faded plan, illegible	-	-
133	F16 Dwg. ME 271, 1942	44":1'	Copy centred on 10.A.10

Plan chest drawer 5, marked 5A, 5B, 5C, 8D, 8E, 9A.C			
RPS no.	Description	Scale	Comments
134	F16 Architects Building 5A.5, 8E.16 Dwg A5/A11/1B and A8/A8/1, 1940	8':1": 2':1"	M.o.W Plans and elevations
135	F16 Architects building 5A.6A, 5B.8A, Dwg AM/28B, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
136	F16 Architects Buildings 5.A6, 5.A7, 5A.9A, 5A.12, 8E.16A, 8E.16B, 8E.48, 8E.49, Dwg AD/4/2E, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
137	F16 Architects Buildings 5A.7A, 5A.7B, 5A.9B, 5A.12A, BE49A, BE49B, BE16C, BE16D, Dwg. AM/49, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
138	F16 Architects Building 5A.10A, Dwg AM/7/2B, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
139	F16 Architects Building 5A.23, Dwg A5/B22/1, 1940,	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
140	F16 Architects Building 5A.23, Dwg. EB/16/425, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
141	F16 Architects Building 5A.23, Dwg EB/16/444, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
142	F16 Architects Building 5A.23, Dwg A5/B22/2F, 1940	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W elevations
143	F16 Architects Building 5A.23, Dwg. A5/B22/1D, 1940	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans
144	F16 Architects Building 5A.23, Dwg A5/B/22/2D, 1940	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W elevations
145	F16 Architects Building 5A.23, Dwg EB/16/443, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W electrical installation
146	F16 Architects Building 5A.23, Dwg. A5/B22/2F, 1941	8':1", 2':1".	M.o.W elevations
147	F16 Architects Building 5A.23, Dwg. A5/B22/1?	8':1"' 2':1"	M.o.W plan
148	F16 Architects Buildings 5A.31 and 8E.25, Dwg. A5/C10/1A and A8/C10/1A, 1940	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
149	F16 Architects Buildings 5B.1A, 8E.8A, 8E9, Dwg AD/30/1E,1940	8':1"' 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
150	F16 Architects Buildings 5B.9 and 5C.1, Dwg. A5/A21/2C, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W elevations
151	F16 Architects Building 5B.9 and 5C.1, Dwg. A5/A21/1D, 1941/1942	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
152	F16 Architects Building 5B.29, Dwg. A5/A1/1E, 1940	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W elevations
153	F16 Architects Buildings 5C.13A, 8E.46, AD/33/1B and AD/34/1B, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
154	F16 Architects Building 5C.13, Dwg. A5/A1/1B, ?1942	8':1" 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
155	F16 Architects Building 5C.13A, 8E.46, Dwgs. AD/33/1B and AD/34/1B, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations.
156	F16 Architects Buildings 8D1, 8D.28 and 8E.5, Dwg. A8/A34/4A, 1941?	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W sections
157	F16 Architects Buildings 8D1, 8D.28, 8E.5, Dwg. A*/A34/3A, 1941	8':1",	M.o.W plans
158	F16 Architects Building 8D.10.A, 8D.15A, 8D.40A, Dwg. A8/A24A/1B, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations

RPS no.	Description	Scale	Comments
159	F16 Architects Building 8D.15, Dwg. A8P/A3/1A, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
160	F16 Architects Building 8D.9, 8D.16, 8D.39 and 8E.14, Dwg. A8P/B4/1A and A8/B2/1A, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
161	F16 Architects Buildings 8D.17B, 8D.37A, 8E.8C, Dwg. A8/A82A/1A, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
162	F16 Architects Building 8D.20, Dwg. A8P/B10/1B, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
163	F16 Architects Building 8D23, Dwg. A8P/B7/1D, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
164	F16 Architects Building 8E.4B, Dwg. 48P/B121/3F, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
165	F16 Architects Building 8E.4C, Dwg. 48P/B121A/1B, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
166	F16 Architects Buildings 8E.8A, 8E.9, 5B.1A, Dwg. AD/30/1D, 1940	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
167	F16 Architects Building 8E .17, Dwg. A8/C15/1a, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
168	F16 Architects Building 8E.18, Dwg. A8/B22/1B, 1940	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W. plans and elevations
169	F16 Architects Building 8E.26, Dwg. A8/C75/1, 1941,	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
170	F16 Architects Buildings 8E.32, 8E.17B, Dwg. AD/43/1E, 1940	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W. plans and elevations
171	F16 Architects Buildings 9A.5 to 9A.9, Dwg. A9/A1/4B, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
172	F16 Architects Buildings 9A.10, and 9A.11(faded)	(faded)	M.o.W plans and elevations
173	F16 Architects Buildings 9A.12 and 9A.13, Dwg. A9/A2/3A, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
174	F16 Architects Buildings 9C1 to 9C6 (A-B-C-D), Dwg. A9C/A6/2A, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
175	F16 Architects Buildings 9C1 to 9C6 (A-B-C-D), Dwg A9C/A6/1C, 1941	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
176	F16 Architects Buildings 9C8, 9C1E to 9C6E, 9C7, 9C9 and 9C10, Dwgs AD/102, AD/100, AD/103, 1942	8':1", 2':1"	M.o.W plans and elevations
177	F16 separate plans of Sheets 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 17 and 18 (refs. above)	44':1"	M.o.W site plans showing building layouts

Key no.	Legend/Data	Scale	Comments
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.o.W. bjas and elevations
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.o.W. bjas and elevations

b) Survival of Buildings: Table 2

Survival of Buildings: Table 2

Key: * = represented on plan
site only = demolished, but outline indicated

Building No.	Grid Square (TL)	1952 Plan	1976 O.S. Plan	Nat. Power 1 1997 Plan	Cat. No. RPS	Date of archive drawing	Comments
05A01A	0443	*	*	*			
05A01C	0443	*	*	*			
05A02A	0443	*	*	*			
05A02B	0443	*	*	*			
05A02C	0443	*	*	*			
05A031	0444	*	Site only	Site only	148	1940	Plans & elevations
05A031S	0444	*					
05A05	0444, 0443	*	*	*	42 134	nd 1940	 Plans & elevations
05A05A	0444, 0443	*	*	*			
05A05S	0443	*	*	*			
05A05S1	0443	*	*				
05A06	0444	*			136	1941	Plans & elevations
05A06A	0444	*	*	*	135	1941	Plans & elevations
05A06AS	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05A07	0444	*			136	1941	Plans & elevations
05A08	0444	*	*	*			
05A08A	0444	*	*	*			
05A09A	0444	*	*	*	30 136	nd 1941	Plan Plans & elevations
05A10A	0444	*	*	*	138	1941	Plans & elevations
05A10AS	0444	*					
05A10C	0444	*	*	*			
05A10D	0444	*	*	*			
05A12	0443	*	*	*	136	1941	Plans & elevations
05A13A	0443	*	*	*			
05A14A	0443	*	Site only	Site only			
05A14AS	0443	*	*	*			
05A15A	0443	*	Site only	Site only			
05A19	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05A20	0444	*					
05A21	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05A22	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05A23	0444	*	*	*	63 139 140-7	1942 1940 1941	 Plans & elevations Plans & elevations
05A23A	0444	*					
05A23S	0444	*	*	*			
05A23S1	0444	*	*	*			
05A23S2	0444	*					
05A23S3	0444	*	*	*			
05A25A	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05A26	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05A32	0444	*	*	*			
05A33A	0444	*	*	*			
05A34	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05A34S	0444	*					
05A35	0444	*					
05A36	0444	*	Site only				
05B01	0443	*	*	*			
05B01A	0443	*	*	*	149 66	1940 1940	Plans & elevations Plans & elevations
05B02	0443	*	*	*			
05B02A	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B03A	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B04	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B04A	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B05A	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B06A	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B06AS1	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B07	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B09	0443	*	*	*	150 151	1941 1941/2	Elevations Plans & elevations
05B09S1	0444	*	*	*			
05B09SZ	0443	*	*	*			
05B15A	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B15AS	0444	*					
05B15AS1	0444	*					
05B16	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B17A	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B17AS	0444	*					
05B17AS1	0444	*					
05B17AS2	0444	*					
05B17AS3	0444	*					
05B18	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B23	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B24	0444	*					
05B25	0444	*	Site only	Site only	69	1942	
05B25S	0444	*					
05B25S1	0444	*					
05B25S2	0444	*					
05B25S3	0444	*					
05B26A	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B26AS	0444	*					
05B26AS1	0444	*					
05B26AS2	0444	*					
05B26AS3	0444	*					
05B27A	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05B27AS	0444	*					
05B27AS1	0444	*					
05B29	0444	*	*	*	152	1940	Elevations
05B30	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
05C01	0444	*	*	*	36 150 151	1941/2 1941 1941/2	Part of ground plan showing this building Elevations Plans & elevations
05C01S1	0443	*	*	*			
05C01S2	0443	*	*	*			
05C13	0444	*	*	*	154	1942	Plans & elevations
05C13A	0444	*	*	*	153 155	1941 1941	Plans & elevations Plans & elevations
05CP	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
08D01	0444	*	*	*	36 156 157	1941/2 1941 1941	Part of ground plan showing this building Sections Plans
08D02	0444	*	*	*	36	1941/2	Part of ground plan showing this building
08D09	0444	*	*	*	160	1941	Plans & elevations
08D10A	0444	*	*	*	158	1941	Plans & elevations

Building No.	Grid Square (TL)	1952 Plan	1976 O.S. Plan	Nat. Power 1 1997 Plan	Cat. No. RPS	Date of archive drawing	Comments
08D15	0444	*	*	*	159	1941	Plans & elevations
08D16	0444	*	*	*	160	1941	Plans & elevations
08D17B	0444	*	*	*	161	1941	Plans & elevations
08D18	0444	*	*	*			
08D19A	0444	*	*	*			
08D1B	0444	*	*	*			
08D1S	0444	*	*	*			
08D1S1	0444	*	*	*			
08D20	0444	*	*	*	36	1941/2	Part of ground plan showing this building
					162	1941	Plans & elevations
08D20S1Z	0444	*	*	*			
08D20SZ	0444	*	*	*			
08D21A	0444	*	*	*			
08D21B	0444	*	*	*			
08D22	0444	*	*	*			
08D22A	0444	*	*	*			
08D23	0444	*	*		163	1941	Plans & sections
08D28	0444	*	*	*	157	1941	Plans
08D28A	0444	*	*	*			
08D28S	0444	*	*	*			
08D28S1	0444	*	*	*			
08D29	0444	*	*	*			
08D31	0444	*	*	*			
08D32	0444	*	*	*	61		
08D32SZ	0444	*	*	*	61		
08D33	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
08D35	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
08D35A	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
08D35SW	0444	*	*	*			
08D36A	0444	*	*	*			
08D37A	0444	*	*	*	161	1941	Plans & elevations
08D39	0444	*	*	*	160	1941	Plans & elevations
08D40A	0444	*	*	*	158	1941	Plans & elevations
08E01	0444	*	*	*			
08E02A	0444	*	*	Site only			
08E02ASZ	0444	*	*	*			
08E02B	0444	*	*	*			
08E02C	0444	*					
08E02D	0444	*					
08E04B	0444	*	*	*	164	1941	Plans & elevations
08E04C	0444	*	*	*	165	1941	Plans & elevations
08E05	0444	*	*	*	156	1941	Sections
					157	1941	Plans
08E05A	0444	*	*	*			
08E05S	0444	*	*	*			
08E05S1Y	0444	*	*	*			
08E06	0444	*	*	*			
08E06S	0444	*	*	*			
08E08A	0444	*	*	*	149	1940	Plans & elevations
					166	1940	Plans & elevations
08E08B	0444	*	*	*			
08E08C	0444	*	*	*	161	1941	Plans & elevations
08E09	0444	*	*	*	149	1940	Plans & elevations
					166	1940	Plans & elevations
08E13A	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
08E13AS	0444	*	*	*			
08E13AS1	0444	*	*	*			
08E14	0444	*	*	*	160	1941	Plans & elevations

Building No.	Grid Square (TL)	1952 Plan	1976 O.S. Plan	Nat. Power 1 1997 Plan	Cat. No. RPS	Date of archive drawing	Comments
08E15	0444	*	*	*			
08E15A	0444	*	*	*			
08E16	0444	*	*	*	134	1940	Plans & elevations
08E16A	0444	*	*	*	136	1941	Plans & elevations
08E16B	0444	*	*	*	136	1941	Plans & elevations
08E16S1W	0444	*	*	*			
08E16S2W	0444	*	*	*			
08E16SW	0444	*	*	*			
08E17	0444	*	*	*	167	1941	Plans & elevations
08E17A	0444	*	*	*			
08E17B	0444	*	*	*	170	1940	Plans & elevations
08E18	0444	*	*	*	168	1940	Plans & elevations
08E18A	0444	*	*	*			
08E18B	0444	*	*	*			
08E18C	0444	*	*	*			
08E18D	0444	*	*	*			
08E20A	0444	*	*	Site only			
08E20AS	0444	*	*	*			
08E20AS1	0444	*	*	*			
08E25	0444	*	*	*	148	1940	Plans & elevations
08E25A	0444	*	*				
08E26	0444	*	*	*	169	1941	Plans & elevations
08E29	0444	*	*	*			
08E31	0444	*	*	*			
08E32	0444	*	*	*	170	1940	Plans & elevations
08E35	0444	*	*	*			
08E38	0444	*	*	*			
08E39	0444	*	*	*			
08E39A	0444	*	*	*			
08E39B	0444	*	*	*			
08E39C	0444	*					
08E40	0444	*	*	*			
08E40A	0444	*	*	*			
08E41	0444	*	*	*			
08E42	0444	*	*	*			
08E43	0444	*	*	*			
08E46	0444	*	*	*	153	1941	Plans & elevations
					155	1941	Plans & elevations
08E46A	0444, 0544	*	*	*			
08E46B	0444	*	*	*			
08E46C	0444	*	*	*			
08E47	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	
08E47S	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	
08E47S1Y	0544	*	*	*	37	nd	
08E48	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	
					136	1941	Plans & elevations
08E48(T)	0444	*			37	nd	
08E48A	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	
08E49	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	
					136	1941	Plans & elevations
08E50	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	
08E50A	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	
08E50S1	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	
08E50S2	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	
08E50SZ	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	
08E53	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	
08E53A	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	
08E53B	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	

Building No.	Grid Square (TL)	1952 Plan	1976 O.S. Plan	Nat. Power 1 1997 Plan	Cat. No. RPS	Date of archive drawing	Comments
08E53C	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	
08E53S	0444	*	*	*	37	nd	
08E53S1W	0444	*			37	nd	
08E54	0444	*	Site only	Site only	54	nd	
08E55	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
08E56	0444	*	Site only	Site only			
08E57	0444	*	*	*			
08E58	0444	*	*	*			
08E59	0444	*	*				
09A05	0443	*	*	Site only	18 40 100 171	nd nd 1941 1941	 Elevations & plans Plans & elevations
09A06	0443	*	*	*	18 40 100 171	nd nd 1941 1941	 Elevations & plans Plans & elevations
09A07	0444	*	*	*	18 40 100 171	nd nd 1941 1941	 Elevations & plans Plans & elevations
09A08	0444	*	*	*	18 40 100 171	nd nd 1941 1941	 Elevations & plans Plans & elevations
09A09	0444	*	*	*	1 18 30 40 100 171	1987 nd nd nd 1941 1941	CEGB floor plan Elevations & plans Plans & elevations
09A10	0444	*	*	*	41 88 172	nd 1942 nd	 Plans & elevations
09A11	0444	*	*	*	41 172	nd nd	 Plans & elevations
09A12	0444, 0544	*	*	*	41 73	nd 1941	 Plans & elevations
09A13	0544	*	*	*	41 173	nd nd	 Plans & elevations
09C 06	0443, 0543	*	*		174 175	1941 1941	Plans & sections Plans & sections
09C01	0443	*	*		174 175	1941 1941	Plans & elevations Plans & elevations
09C02	0443	*	*		67 174 175	1942 1941 1941	 Plans & elevations Plans & elevations
09C03	0543	*	*		174 175	1941 1941	Plans & elevations Plans & elevations
09C04	0443	*	*		174 175	1941 1941	Plans & elevations Plans & elevations
09C05	0443, 0543	*	*		174 175	1941 1941	Plans & elevations Plans & elevations
09C08	0443	*	*	*			
10A01	0343	*	*	*	50 105	1958 1941	Tree [lanting Plans & elevations
10A01A	0343	*			89	1941	
10A02	0443	*	*	*	107	1941	Plans & elevations
10A03	0443	*	*	*			
10A04	0343	*	*		108	1941	Plans & elevations

Building No.	Grid Square (TL)	1952 Plan	1976 O.S. Plan	Nat. Power 1 1997 Plan	Cat. No. RPS	Date of archive drawing	Comments
10A04A	0343	*	*	*	102	nd	
10A05	0343, 0443	*	*	*	119	1941	Plans & elevations
10A05SW	0343	*	*	*			
10A06	0443	*	*	*			
10A07	0443	*	*	*	74 84 110	nd nd nd	 Plans & elevations
10A07SW	0443	*	*	*			
10A08	0443	*	*	*	111	1941	Plans & elevations
10A09	0443	*	*	*	112	1941	Plans & elevations
10A10	0443	*	*	*	50 65 133	1958 1942 1942	Tree planting Plan centred on this building
10A10SX	0443	*	*	*	50	1958	Tree planting
10A11	0443	*	*	*	33 113	1941/2 nd	Plan showing layout of water mains centred on this building Plans & elevations
10A11SX	0443	*	*	*			
10A12	0443	*	*	*	104	1941	Plans & elevations
10A13	0343, 0443	*	*	*	114	nd	Plans & elevations
10A14A	0343, 0443	*	*	*	115 116	nd nd	Plans & elevations Plans & elevations
10A15	0443	*	*	*	91	1940	
10A16	0443	*	*	*			
10A17	0443	*	*	*			
10A19	0443	*	*	*			
10A19SW	0443	*	*	*			
10A21	0443	*	*	*	89	1941	
10A22	0443	*	*	*	89	1941	
10A23	0443	*	*	*	89	1941	
10A24	0443	*	*	*	89	1941	
10A25	0443	*	*	*	89	1941	
10C01	0343	*	*	*	117	nd	Plans & elevations
10C03	0343	*	*	*	34	1942	Plan showing layout of water mains centred on this building
10C04	0343	*	*	Partially gone			
10C04S10	0343	*	*	*			
10C04S1X	0343	*	*	*			
10C04S2Z	0343	*	*	*			
10C04S3	0343	*					
10C04S4	0343	*	*	*			
10C04S5	0343	*					
10C04S6X	0343	*	*	*			
10C04S7	0343	*					
10C06	0443	*	*	*	 99	1940	Plans & elevations
10C07	0343, 0443	*	*		119	1941	Plans & elevations
10C07SZ	0443	*	*	*			
10C08	0443	*	*	*	120	1941	Plans & elevations
10C09	0443	*	*	*	101	1941	
10C10	0443	*	*	*			
10C11	0443	*	*	*			
10C12	0443	*	*	*			
10C13	0443	*	*	*			
10C15	0443	*	*	*	104	1941	Plans & elevations

Building No.	Grid Square (TL)	1952 Plan	1976 O.S. Plan	Nat. Power 1 1997 Plan	Cat. No. RPS	Date of archive drawing	Comments
10C16	0443	*	*	*	121	1941	Plans & elevations
10C17	0343	*	*	*	89	1941	
10C17A	0343	*	*	*			
10C17B	0343	*	*	*	89	1941	
10C17C	0343	*	*	*	89	1941	
10C18	0343	*	*	*	89	1941	
10C18A	0343	*	*	*			
10C19	0443	*					
10C20	0443	*	*	*			
10C21	0343	*					
10C3A	0343	*			118	nd	Plans & elevations
10C4S8X	0343	*	*	*			
10C4S9	0343	*	*	*			
10CS04X	0343	*					
10D02S	0443	*	*	*			
10E01B	0443	*					
10E01C	0444	*					
10E01SW	0444	*					
10E02	0443	*	*		103 122 123	1941 1941 1941	Elevations & plans Plans & elevations Plans & elevations
10E02A	0443	*					
10E1	0443	*	*	*			
10E1A	0343	*			89	1941	
11A Burning Ground	0444	*					
11A01	0444	*			96 124	1942 1941	Plans & elevations
11A02	0444	*	*		96 124	1942 1941	Plans & elevations
11A03	0444	*			96 124	1942 1941	Plans & elevations
11A04	0444	*	*		96 124	1942 1941	Plans & elevations
11A05	0444	*	*		96 124	1942 1941	Plans & elevations
11A06	0444	*	*		89 96 124	1941 1942 1941	Plans & elevations
11A07	0444	*	*		89 96 124	1941 1942 1941	Plans & elevations
11A08	0444	*	*		89 96 124	1941 1942 1941	Plans & elevations
11A08A	0444	*	*		89	1941	
11A09	0444	*	*		96 124	1942 1941	Plans & elevations
11A10	0444	*	*				
A2	0444	*	*	*			
A3	0444	*	*	*			
A4	0343	*	*	*			
AM39 (sewage works)	0445, 0444	*	*	*			
AM42	0343	*					
Building No.1	0444	*	*	*			
Building	0444	*	*	*			

Building No.	Grid Square (TL)	1952 Plan	1976 O.S. Plan	Nat. Power 1 1997 Plan	Cat. No. RPS	Date of archive drawing	Comments
No.2							
Hostel (no No.)	0344, 0444	*	Partial site	Partial site			
M17	0444	*	*	*			
M18	0444	*	*	*			
SUB A1	0443	*	*	*			

Figures

(See Volume 2)