

**IVEL FARM
SANDY, BEDFORDSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION**

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation and submission of this report to provide as complete a presentation and assessment of results as possible, within the terms of the specification. All opinions and statements are offered in good faith. Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from the decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this report and any supplementary papers, howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived, or as a result of unknown or undiscovered sites or artefacts.

This report has been prepared by Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service. The work was directed by Mike Dawson (Project Manager) and Nick Shepherd (Project Officer) assisted by Anthony Maull (Archaeological Supervisor). The trial excavation was undertaken by Anthony Maull (Archaeological Supervisor) and Craig Halsey, Rob Edwards, Ian Beswick, Joan Lightning, Jeremy Stone and Tony Walsh (Archaeological Technicians). Artefacts were processed and reported on by Jackie Wells (Artefact Supervisor) and plans were digitised by Joan Lightning.

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Non Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Ivel Farm, Bedfordshire comprising the excavation of 36 trial trenches, each measuring 50m in length. Of these, nineteen contained archaeological features ranging in date from the early prehistoric (Mesolithic to early Bronze Age (9000BC-1000BC) to the mid-late Roman period (AD43 to AD300). Seventeen trenches contained no archaeology, although a number contained peat deposits and palaeochannels.

Recovered artefacts included worked flints, pottery, tile, fired clay, cremated human remains and animal bone.

The results of trial trenching largely confirm the location and density of features plotted from aerial photographic survey although it is interesting to note the marked absence of surface artefacts recovered during fieldwalking (GC1998).

Two core areas of significant archaeological remains were identified, with two subsidiary areas (fig 20).

- *Core Area 1: Early-middle Iron Age (800-300BC) activity comprising pits and ditches.*
- *Core Area 2: Late Iron Age/Romano-British (50BC-300AD) settlement, comprising pits, ditches and at least two cremations representing the site of a small farmstead utilising a N-S gravel island/terrace surrounded by low lying wet or boggy ground.*
- *Subsidiary Area 1: To the N of Core Area 2 scattered features, including cremations and ditched boundaries indicating localised and less intensive activity, again of Late Iron Age and Romano-British date*
- *Subsidiary Area 2: To the S of Core Area 2, ditches plotted from aerial survey and excavated within trial trenches probably represent the boundaries of out-fields to the main settlement core and trackways leading to it. The concentration of features is much lower than within the core and there seems to be little evidence for intensive activity.*

In addition a network of palaeochannels runs across the central part of the site and in particular along the E fringe. At least one channel within Core Area 2 is clearly pre-late Iron Age in date, others may be contemporary with settlement features, while others probably represent more recent developments in the channel morphology of the River Ivel.

In places overbank alluvium and/or peat deposits were found to seal archaeological features of Late Iron Age/Roman date. These deposits probably relate to rising water level in the late Roman period which may have led to the abandonment of the site for settlement.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Background to the Project*

- 1.2 The evaluation area is owned by the St. Albans Sand and Gravel Company Ltd. (SASGC). The owners have been advised by the County Archaeology Officer (CAO) that the site is archaeologically sensitive and that prior to the determination of any planning application for mineral extraction detailed information would be needed on the impact that extraction would have on the archaeological resource.
- 1.3 Subsequent to the production of a specification and project design agreed by the CAO (BCAS 1998a, 1998b) Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service (BCAS) was commissioned by The Guildhouse Consultancy (GC) on behalf of SASGC to undertake fieldwork comprising the excavation of trial trenches. The location of the trenches was specified by GC and agreed by the CAO. This report presents the results of that work.
- 1.4 The purpose of the evaluation was:
- to investigate the location of cropmarks and characterise their origin as either archaeological or non-archaeological
 - to determine the location and characterise the nature of sub-surface archaeological features
 - to investigate apparently blank areas and confirm these as containing no significant archaeological features
- 1.5 Work was undertaken in the two weeks between 28/01/98 and 12/02/98. Throughout this period the weather and ground conditions were generally favourable, although the bright, low winter light often made the recognition of soil marks, and therefore archaeological features, difficult.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

- 1.2.1 The evaluation area (figs 1 & 2) is located to the S of Sandy and to the NW of Biggleswade, less than c.1km from the town centre. It lies between the A1 trunk road to the W and the River Ivel to the E (site centred at NGR TL185 463). The area covers approximately 24.2 hectares and comprises three large arable fields located N and E of Ivel Farm.
- 1.2.2 The site lies within the valley of the River Ivel, a tributary of the Great Ouse. Geologically the valley floor consists of bands of interleaved gravel and silt beds overlying thick deposits of glacial drift and gravel.
- 1.2.3 The modern ground surface is generally level at around 25mOD. Contour survey, however, has revealed a complex micro-topography (fig. 3). To the W, adjacent to the A1, wide hollows possibly associated with recently backfilled quarries can be seen. Across the rest of the site slight depressions and elevated



areas define a pattern of palaeochannels with raised 'islands' between them. In particular a marked ridge of higher ground can be seen running almost the length of the site from N to S, dropping off sharply to the E towards the present course of the Ivel.

- 1.2.4 The modern land use is arable. Fields had been ploughed ready for sowing prior to evaluation.

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 The Great Ouse and Ivel valleys comprise an extensive collection of archaeological sites dating from the Palaeolithic period onwards. Major archaeological investigations have already been conducted close by at Manor Farm, Warren Villas (Dawson and Maull 1996), and at Bank's Land (BCAS 1997a) (fig.2). Large scale excavation has also taken place at the Roman town of Sandy to the N, and at the medieval settlement of Stratton near Biggleswade to the S.
- 1.3.2 Recent desktop survey has provided a detailed assessment of the site and its environs (OAA 1993, GC 1997). In particular the evaluation area comprises a pattern of crop marks of unknown date. These have recently been re-surveyed and plotted by Air Photo Services (Palmer 1997).
- 1.3.3 Prior to this phase of evaluation a fieldwalking survey was carried out across the Ivel Farm site by the Guildhouse Consultancy. The results were largely negative although a small amount of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery was recovered (GC 1998).

1.4 Method Statement

- 1.4.1 Throughout the project, the standards set in Bedfordshire County Council's *Procedures Manual: Volume 1; Fieldwork* (1997), the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct, English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991) and *Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedfordshire* (1993) were adhered to. BCAS is registered as an organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 1.4.2 Section 4.4 of the *Specification* (BCAS 1998) stated that the following information was required:
- the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
 - the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.



2. RESULTS

2.1 Method Statement

- 2.1.1 A total of 36 trial trenches were excavated (fig. 3). Trenches measured on average 50m in length x 2m wide.
- 2.1.2 A trench-design was agreed between the CAO and GC and trenches were placed to evenly cover the entire evaluation area. In particular areas of dense cropmarks were targeted.
- 2.1.3 Trenches were excavated by two tracked 360 Hymac machines fitted with toothless ditching buckets.
- 2.1.4 Hand excavation and recording was carried out in accordance with the *Specification* (BCAS 1998a).

2.2 Trench Descriptions

Within all 36 trial trenches, a variety of natural depositional layers were identified. Generally, however they comprised topsoil, subsoil, peat and alluvium. Where variations occurred they are described in the trench descriptions below. Archaeological deposits were largely cut into the gravels and sealed by topsoil, although in some cases peat and alluvium were also recorded as sealing deposits.

Where features contained finds these are denoted *; finds are listed in table 1, section 2.3.1. Where finds are noted from unexcavated features these were collected from the surface of the upper fill.

2.2.1 TRENCH 1

Aligned N-S, in SW corner of application area. No archaeological deposits were located.

Evidence for recent quarrying [4262]*/(4263) comprising mixed quarry backfill throughout the trench.

2.2.2 TRENCH 2 (figs.4 & 10)

Aligned N-S. It contained four archaeological features, 3 ditches and a possible pit.

The topsoil (4240) was c.300mm deep. This sealed a sub-soil deposit (4241) c.230mm deep, consisting of a mid/dark orange brown clay silt with brown mottling. All archaeological features were cut through this. The underlying natural (4242) and (4243) comprised mixed coarse gravels, clay silt and lenses of manganese.

- *Ditch [4244]**: Located towards the S end of the trench aligned approximately NE-SW. The sides were steep and the base concave. It measured 1.2m wide and 610mm deep. Contained primary fill (4246) and upper fill (4245).
- *Ditch [4247]**: Located approximately 2m N of [4244] aligned approximately E-W and cut the fill of pit [4250]. The sides were very steep (almost V shaped) and the base



concave/pointed. It measured 1.1m wide and 650mm deep. Contained primary fill (4249) and upper fill (4248) with evidence of plough disturbance in its upper surface.

- *Pit [4250]*: This was cut by the S side of ditch [4247] and was only visible within the E face of the trench. Contained a single fill (4251).
- *Ditch [4252]**: Located towards the N end of the trench aligned approximately E-W. The sides were gradual to steep and the base concave/pointed. It measured 1.1m wide and 520mm deep. Contained a single fill (4253).

2.2.3 TRENCH 3

Aligned N-S. No archaeological deposits located.

The topsoil (4230)* was sealed by sub-soil (4231)*, and natural (4232) and (4233).

2.2.4 TRENCH 4

Aligned E-W. No archaeological deposits located. Evidence for recent quarrying [4272]/(4273) found throughout the trench.

2.2.5 TRENCH 5

Aligned E-W. No archaeological deposits were located, evidence for recent quarrying

[4282]*/(4283) found throughout the trench.

2.2.6 TRENCH 6 (figs.4 & 10)

Aligned E-W. It contained archaeological features, comprising two ditches and six pits. All of the features cut sub-soil (4201). An additional, thin, layer of sub-soil, possibly alluvium, (4202), was located at the E end of the trench and sealed the two ditches. Evidence of recent quarrying [4210]/(4211) was located at the W end.

The topsoil (4200)* was c.380mm deep. This sealed a thin 60mm deep layer of sub-soil (4202) at the W end of the trench, which in turn sealed general sub-soil horizon (4201) with a depth of 160mm-380mm. The natural (4208) consists of orange, silty, clay.

- *Ditch [4205]*: Located to the E of and immediately adjacent to ditch [4207] and truncating its upper edge. The sides were gradual to steep and the base concave. It measured at least 2.5m wide and 900mm deep and was sealed by sub-soil deposit (4202). Contained primary fill (4218) and upper fills (4203) and (4204).
- *Ditch [4207]*: Located at the E end of the trench aligned approximately N-S. The sides were gradual/steep and the base concave. It measured c.1.4m wide and 440mm deep, and had a semi circular terminal at its S end. Contained primary fill (4209) and upper fill (4206).
- *Pit [4212]**: Located towards the W end of the trench and E of the recent quarrying activity. It was sub circular in plan, measuring >2.5m in diameter and c.800mm deep, with gradual to steep sides. Contained fills (4213) (4224) (4291) (4213) (4292).
- *Pit [4216]**: Located towards the centre of the trench. It was sub circular in plan, measuring >2.9m in diameter and c.900mm deep with gradual to steep sides and flat base. Contained fills (4217) (4219) (4220) (4221) (4222) (4223).
- The four remaining pits were unexcavated, [4214]*, [4225]*, [4227] and [4229]. These were all located within the central part of the trench. All were sub circular in plan, measuring up to 1.8m in diameter, and containing similar upper fills (4215) (4226) (4228) (4290).



2.2.7 TRENCH 7 (fig.5)

Aligned N-S. It contained a single E-W aligned ditch, a possible cremation, and a peat horizon.

The topsoil (4310) was c.300mm deep. At the N end of the trench it sealed a peat deposit (4322) measuring between 70mm-120mm deep. This overlay a sub-soil (4311) c.>100mm deep comprising of a mid grey clay silt with brown mottling. All features cut through this deposit. The natural (4323) consisting of mixed coarse gravel, clay and sand.

- *Ditch [4316]*: Located central to the trench aligned approximately E-W. The sides were gradual to steep and the base flat/concave. It measured c.1.5m wide and 400mm deep. Contained primary fill (4318), and upper fill (4317). The ditch was recut by [4312], a narrower profiled ditch measuring c.900mm wide and 430mm deep, with steep sides and a flat/concave base. Contained primary fill (4315) and upper fills (4313) (4314).
- *Possible cremation [4319]**: This was located c.8m N of ditch [4312]/[4316]. It was oval in plan, measuring 520mm in diameter and 130mm deep, with gradual sides and a concave base. Contained fills (4320) and (4321). Along with lithics, a small amount of burnt bone was recovered suggesting a possible cremation.

2.2.8 TRENCH 8 (figs. 5 & 11)

Aligned N-S. It contained a single E-W aligned ditch, a series of peat and riverine clay horizons and the natural gravel.

The topsoil (4330) was c.400mm deep. This sealed the peat and riverine clay horizons (4331) (4332), (4333), (4334), (4339), (4340), which had a combined depth of c.450mm-600mm, and consisted of horizontally laid horizons. The underlying natural (4335) consisted of mixed coarse gravel, with brown clay.

- *Ditch [4336]*: This was located at the N end of the trench aligned approximately E-W. The sides were gradual to steep and the base concave. It measured c.1.18m wide and 460mm deep. The primary fill (4338) consisted of a dark grey/black clay peat with moderate organic fragments. The upper fills (4337) and (4341) comprised of similar mid grey black peats. These were the same as the latest general peat horizon (4331).

2.2.9 TRENCH 9 (figs. 5 & 11)

Aligned N-S in the NE part of application area. It contained a single NW-SE aligned ditch, a series of peat and riverine clay horizons and the natural gravel.

The topsoil (4350) was c.300mm deep. This sealed a series of alternating peat and alluvial horizons (4351) (4352)*, (4353), (4354), (4355), (4358),(4359), (4360), (4361), (4362), (4363) and (4364) measuring up to c.1.09m deep. These comprised successive horizons of sterile grey/black peat and light to mid blue/orange clays. With two of the deposits, clay (4351) and peat (4352) sealing ditch [4356]. The natural (4365) consisted of mixed coarse gravel, with grey silt.

- *Ditch [4356]*: This was located towards the S end of the trench aligned approximately NW-SE. The sides were gradual and the base concave/flattened. It measured c.1.25m wide and 360mm deep. The single identifiable fill (4357) was virtually indistinguishable from the sealing peat deposits (4351) and (4352).

2.2.10 TRENCH 10 (fig. 11)

Aligned E-W in the E part of application area. No archaeological deposits were located.

Contained evidence for the migration of palaeochannel(s) and reworking of riverine deposits, comprising a series of peat and clay horizons located throughout the trench.

This sequence was mirrored within the majority of the trenches located in the E margins of the evaluation, specifically trenches 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33.



The topsoil (4550) was c.350mm deep. This sealed a series of waterborne and peat horizons (4551) (4552), (4553), (4554), (4555), (4556), (4557), (4558), (4559), (4560), (4561), (4562), (4563), (4564), (4565), (4567), (4568), (4569) with a combined depth of >c.1.3m. These consisted of horizontally laid sterile grey/black peats and light to mid blue/orange clays with organic fragments. Towards the E end of the trench possible channel cuts could be seen in section.

2.2.11 TRENCH 11 (figs. 5 & 11)

Aligned E-W. No archaeological deposits were located although the central and E part of the trench was occupied by a palaeochannel, this being sealed by peat.

The topsoil (4380) was c.200mm-300mm deep. The series of peat and riverborne layers (4381) (4382), (4383), (4384), (4385), (4386), (4387) had a combined depth of >c.750mm, and consisted of horizons of sterile grey/black peat and light to mid green/grey orange clays with organic fragments. The lower deposits (4383-4386), were clearly deposited within a NW-SE aligned palaeochannel [4388]*. The upper deposits (4381) and (4382) were more extensive across the trench, probably representing the same formation as the upper layers noted within trenches 9, 10 and possibly 8.

2.2.12 TRENCH 12 (fig. 5)

Aligned E-W. It contained a single cremation, and a peat horizon located at the W end of the trench.

The topsoil (4300) was c.250mm deep. The sub-soil (4301) 170mm-250mm deep consisted of a mid grey clay silt with orange brown mottling. The peat horizon (4303) was >c.100mm- >400mm, possibly filling a shallow channel >12m wide [4302]. The natural (4305) was similar to (4323) within trench 7.

- *Cremation burial [4304]**: This was located c.3m E of peat filled hollow [4302], and contained an urn (4306) with cremated bone (4307).

2.2.13 TRENCH 13 (figs. 6 & 13)

Aligned N-S. It contained a series of generally E-W aligned ditches, two cremation burials, an unexcavated post hole and a palaeochannel. All cut the natural gravel horizon, with some sealed by a remnant sub-soil, possibly a truncated alluvium.

The topsoil (4400) was c.300mm deep. This sealed two remnant sub-soil spreads (4401), (4426), which in turn sealed three ditches and the upper fill of a palaeochannel. The remnant sub-soils consisting of a sterile grey clay (4401) and mid brown grey silt (4426). The natural (4308)/(4415) was similar to (4892) within trench 23.

- *Palaeochannel [4407]**: This was located at the S end of the trench, aligned approximately NW-SE and measuring >12.5m wide and >810mm deep. The fills (4402), (4403), (4404), (4405), (4406) consisting of horizontally laid yellow brown to grey/black clay silts. The channel was cut by a modern sewer trench.
- *Ditch [4416]* (unexcavated): Located c.2m N of palaeochannel [4407]. E-W aligned, 1.4m wide and filled by (4417).
- *Cremation burial [4418]**: Located 2.5m S of burial [4420], c.420mm in diameter and >200mm deep containing urn (4436), cremated bone (4437) and fill (4419).
- *Cremation burial [4420]**: Located c.2m N of burial [4418]. Unurned cremation, measuring c.300mm in diameter and >200mm deep. Contained cremated bone (4438) and fill (4421).



- *Ditch [4427]**: Sealed by sub-soil (4426), cut ditch [4430] and aligned E-W. Measured 2.1m wide and 400mm deep with gradual concave sides and base. Primary fill (4428) and upper fill (4429).
- *Ditch [4430]**: Cut ditch [4433] and cut by ditch [4427]. Aligned E-W, measuring c.1.5m wide and 750mm deep with gradual to steep sides. Primary fill (4431) and upper fill (4432).
- *Ditch [4433]*: Located central to the trench, cut by ditch [4430]. Aligned E-W. The sides were shallow/gradual with a concave base. It measured 1.5m (projected) wide and 300mm deep. Primary fill (4434) and upper fill (4435).
- *Post hole [4422]* (unexcavated): Located c.500mm S of unexcavated ditch [4424].
- *Ditch [4424]** (unexcavated): Located c.20m S of the N end of the trench. E-W aligned, 500mm wide.
- *Ditch [4414]*: Located at the N end of the trench aligned ENE-WSW. The sides are gradual to steep, with evidence of undercutting/erosion and a flat base. It measured 1.45m wide and 380mm deep. Primary fill (4413) and upper fills (4409), (4410), (4411), (4412).

2.2.14 TRENCH 14 (fig. 6)

Aligned E-W. It contained no archaeological features.

The topsoil (4370) was c.250mm deep. This sealed a peat horizon (4371) c.130mm deep, which in turn sealed a sub-soil/alluvium (4372) c.180mm deep. The natural comprised layers of mid orange/brown coarse gravel and sand.

2.2.15 TRENCH 15 (fig. 6 & 14)

Aligned N-S. It contained three ENE-WSW aligned ditches and a palaeochannel, two of the ditches cutting the upper fill of the palaeochannel.

The topsoil (4490) was c.300mm deep, this sealed a sub-soil deposit, possibly alluvium (4491) of mid brown sand/silt which in turn sealed two of the ditches, and the upper fill of the palaeochannel. The natural (4492), (4493) was similar to (4892) within trench 23.

- *Palaeochannel [4507]*: comprises of a broad (unexcavated) cut located in the central part of the trench and cut by ditches [4503] and [4505]. Aligned approximately NW-SE measuring c.25m wide. It is probably the same cut as palaeochannel [4407] and [4459] within trenches 13 and 16 to the west. The fill/s (4498), (4500) and (4506) consisting of a mixed yellow orange brown silt/sands with occasional to moderate small flint gravel.
- *Ditches [4503], [4505]*: (unexcavated): These were located in the central/N part of the trench, cutting palaeochannel [4507], and sealed by sub-soil (4491). The ditches were both aligned E-W and measured between 450mm-1.3m wide. Contained (4502), (4504), similar dark brown silts with sand.
- *Ditch [4497]*: Located at the S end of the trench, cutting the natural (4492). The sides were gradual/steep with a concave base. It measured 1m wide and 340mm deep. The single fill (4462) consisted of a dark grey silt/sand.

2.2.16 TRENCH 16 (figs. 6 & 14)

Aligned N-S. Contained a series of generally E-W aligned ditches, post holes, pits and a palaeochannel, all cutting the natural gravel horizon, and partially sealed by sub-soil of probable alluvial origin.



The topsoil (4440) was c.300mm deep, this sealed a two sub-soil deposits (4441), (4442), confined to two specific areas of the trench, sealing a sequence of ditches and the upper fill of the palaeochannel. These consisted of a sterile grey to dark grey clay. The natural (4443) was similar to (4892) within trench 23.

- *Palaeochannel [4459]*: (unexcavated): This was located in the central part of the trench, and was cut by a series of ditches, pits and post holes. Aligned approximately NW-SE and measuring c.20.5m wide. The fill (4460) consisting of a mixed orange brown yellow silt and sand.
- *Ditches [4444], [4446] and [4448]* (unexcavated): These were located in the S part of the trench. Measured 1.2m-1.8m wide and contained fills (4445), (4447), (4449) mid to dark grey brown silts with occasional to moderate small flint gravel.
- *Ditches, pits and post holes [4480], [4478], [4474], [4476], [4472], [4470]*, [4467]*, [4465]* (all unexcavated): These were all located in the central part of the trench cutting palaeochannel fill (4460) and sealed by sub-soil (4442). The ditches were aligned E-W and N-S, and measured between c.300mm-2m wide. The post holes and pits had diameters ranging from 250mm-1.5m.
- *Ditch [4461]**: Cuts unexcavated ditch [4465]. Curvilinear in plan, aligned E-W and turning N-S. The sides were gradual/step with a concave base. It measured 1m wide and 340mm deep. A single fill (4462).
- *Ditch [4463]** (unexcavated): Aligned E-W and cut by post hole [4450]. Measured c.2.8m wide and was filled by (4464).
- *Ditch [4452]**: This was located at the N end of the trench, sealed by sub-soil (4442) and cutting the natural (4443). Aligned E-W, with gradual/steep sides and a concave base. Measured 1.65m wide and 850mm deep. Primary fill (4456) and upper fills (4453), (4454), (4455).
- *Ditch [4457]**: Located immediately N of ditch [4452] Aligned E-W, with shallow sides, concave base and measuring 950mm wide and 200mm deep. A single fill (4458).
- *Pit [4450]*: (not located on plan) Located at the N end of the trench cutting unexcavated ditch [4463]. Sub circular in plan measuring c.650mm in diameter and c.400mm deep. A single fill (4451).

2.2.17 TRENCH 17 (fig.8)

Aligned E-W. It contained two pits, and a possible channel or hollow.

The topsoil (4780)* was c.290mm deep, this sealed sub-soil (4781) c.100mm deep and the natural (4782), all similar to (4770), (4771), (4772) within trench 25. A mid brown 350mm deep clay silt (4788), was located at the E end of the trench sitting within a broad >14m wide hollow [4787].

- *Pit [4783]**: This was located in the W half of the trench, cutting the sub-soil. Sub rectangular in plan measuring c.1.6m E-W, (N-S unknown as lying outside L of E) and 150mm deep, with shallow to gradual sides and a flat base. A single fill (4784).
- *Pit [4785]**: This was located in the E half of the trench, cutting the fills of hollow [4787]. Sub oval in plan c.950mm-1.1m in diameter and 180mm deep, with gradual to



steep sides and irregular base. A Single fill (4786) consisted of a dark brown grey silt with frequent small angular/rounded stones and evidence of burning.

2.2.18 TRENCH 18 (figs.7 & 14)

Aligned E-W. Contained a complex group of E-W/N-S aligned ditches and a number of pits. All features cut the natural gravel horizon. Some features were sealed by a sub-soil deposit, possibly alluvium, located at the W and E ends of the trench. The edge of a possible channel was recorded to the E.

The high concentration of features within this trench made interpretation very difficult, one crop mark feature was probably identified with a second not located.

Larger ditches were excavated in a number of separate segments. Figures may indicate the position of the ditch, its separate segments or both depending on clarity. Where ditch or segment numbers do not appear on the plan they are marked '*(not illustrated)*' below.

The topsoil (4790)* was c.400mm deep, this sealed a sub-soil (4791) of grey brown silt confined a c.10m wide area at the W end of the trench and above the channel fills at the E end. The natural (4792) is the same as that within trench 25.

- *Ditch [4800]**: Located at W end of trench sealed by sub-soil (4791) and cutting ditch segment [4798]. Aligned N-S, with gradual/concave sides and base, measuring 1.1m wide and 400mm deep. Contained a single fill (4801). Possibly an enclosure ditch also showing as a cropmark (misalignment of circa 5m).
- *Ditch [4821]* (not illustrated), segments [4798]*, [4802]*, [4837]**: This was located in the W half of the trench aligned approximately E-W and cut by ditches [4800], [4823], [4833]. Gradual to steep sided with concave base measuring >28m in length by up to 1.2m wide and 330mm-650mm deep. Contained fills (4822), (4799), (4803), (4804) and (4837).
- *Ditch [4823]*, segment [4796]* (not illustrated)*: This was located in the W end of the trench cut by ditch [4821]. Aligned approximately ENE-SWW, with shallow gradual sides and a concave/flat base. It measured c.>6.5m in length, 1.m wide and 150mm deep. Contained fills (4897), (4824).
- *Ditch [4829], segment [4807]* (not illustrated)*: This was located in the central part of the trench cutting ditch cut [4827]. Aligned approximately E-W, with shallow gradual sides and a concave base. It measured c.>8.5m in length, c.700mm wide and 300mm deep. Contained fills (4808), (4830).
- *Ditch [4827]* (not illustrated), segments [4805]*, [4819]**: This was located in the central and W part of the trench cut by ditch [4829] and cutting pit [4839]. Curvilinear in plan, aligned approximately E-W, with gradual concave sides and base. It measured c.>17m in length, 700mm wide and 300mm deep. Contained fills (4806), (4828), (4830).
- *Pit [4839]*: This was located in the W part of the trench truncated by ditch segments [4819], [4837]. Sub circular in plan, measuring c.1.m in diameter (truncated), 180mm deep, and flat base. Contained single fill (4818).
- *Pit [4809]*: This is located in the W half of the trench, cut by ditches [4805], [4807]. Sub circular in plan, measuring c.700mm-1m (projected) in diameter, >250mm deep. Contained fill (4810).
- *Ditch [4831]* (unexcavated)*: This was located central to the trench, cut by post medieval ditch [4833]. Aligned N-S measuring >600mm wide. Filled by (4832).



- *Ditch [4833]*: (unexcavated, same as ditch [4940] within trench 24). Located central to the trench, truncating ditches [4831], [4821] and [4835]. Aligned N-S, measuring c1.5m wide. Filled by (4834).
- *Ditch [4825]*: (unexcavated). This was located in the E part the trench, truncated by ditch cut [4835]. Aligned N-S measuring 600mm wide. Filled by (4826).
- *Ditch [4835]*, segment [4793]**: This was located in the E part of the trench. Aligned approximately ENE-WSW, with gradual to steep sides and a concave base. It measured c.>19.5m in length, >1.3m wide and 800mm deep. Contained fills (4794), (4795), (4835).
- *Ditch [4811]** (unexcavated): This was located in the E part of the trench, cutting ditch [4835]. Aligned N-S measuring c.1.1m wide. Filled by (4812), (4813).
- *Possible channel [4814]**: Located at the E end of the trench sealed by sub-soil (4791) and cutting ditch [4835]. Aligned N-S, the sides were gradual/stepped with a concave base. It measured >2.2m wide and 1m deep. Contained primary fill (4817), a dark grey brown clay silt and upper fills (4815), (4816), red brown to dark brown grey silts.

2.2.19 TRENCH 19

Aligned E-W. No archaeological deposits were located. A series of peat horizons and riverine layers relating to palaeochannel activity located throughout most of the trench.

The topsoil (4683) was c.350mm deep. This sealed layers (4680) (4681) (not excavated) consisting of horizons of brown/black peat and orange clay silt deposited within a NW-SE aligned palaeochannel [4617]. This cut the natural gravel horizon (4682).

2.2.20 TRENCH 20 (fig. 15)

Aligned N-S. No archaeological deposits were located. A series of peat horizons and riverine layers relating to palaeochannel activity located throughout most of the trench.

The topsoil (4670) was c.380mm deep. This sealed a series of peat horizons and riverborne layers (4671) (4672), (4673), (4674), (4675), (4676)*, (4677), (4678), (4679), (4730), (4731) with a combined depth of >c.1.6m. These consisting of horizons of sterile grey/black peat and light to mid blue/orange clays with organic fragments. With the upper two (4671), (4672) probably similar formations to the latest horizons identified within trench 10 to the north.

2.2.21 TRENCH 21 (fig. 15)

Aligned E-W. No archaeological deposits were located, a series of peat horizons and riverine layers relating to palaeochannel activity located throughout most of the trench.

The topsoil (4690) was c.350mm deep. This sealed a series of peat horizons and riverborne layers (4691) (4692), (4693), (4694), (4695), (4697) with a combined depth of >c.1.65m. The deposits comprising of horizons of sterile grey/black peat and light to mid blue/orange clays with organic fragments.

2.2.22 TRENCH 22

Aligned E-W. No archaeological deposits were located A series of peat horizons and riverine layers relating to palaeochannel activity located throughout most of the trench.

The topsoil (4660) c.350mm deep. This sealed a series of peat horizons and riverborne layers (4661) (4662), (4663), (4664), (4665), (4666), (4667), (4668) with a combined depth of >c.800mm. These consisting of horizons of sterile grey/black peat and light to mid yellow clays with organic fragments.

2.2.23 TRENCH 23 (figs. 7 & 16)



Aligned E-W. Contained a series of E-W/N-S aligned ditches, pits and a post hole, all truncating the natural gravel horizon, and partially sealed by a sub-soil.

The topsoil (4890)* was c.350mm deep. This sealed sub-soil (4891), (4925) confined to two specific areas sealing a sequence of pits and ditches. The natural (4892) is the same as that within trench 25.

- *Ditch [4932]* (Not excavated): This was located at the E end of trench aligned N-S. Same ditch as [4940] in trench 24. The fill (4932) consisted of a dark grey/brown clay silt.
- *Ditch, general cut [4926]*, segment [4897]**: This was located in the E end of the trench sealed by sub-soil (4891). Curvilinear in plan, aligned approximately E-W. The sides are gradual to steep with a concave base. It measured c.>10.5m in length, 1.5m wide and 450mm deep. The primary fills (4894), (4895), (4896) consisting of yellow to brown silts with moderate flint gravel inclusions deriving from the natural edges. The upper fill (4893) consisting of a mid brown silt with moderate flint gravel.
- *Ditch [4902]*: Located 2m W of general ditch [4926], and cutting subsoil (4891). Aligned N-S, with gradual to steep (broad U-V shaped) sides and a concave base. It measured 1.7m wide and 480mm deep. The primary fills (4900), (4901) consisted of mid orange gravels and sand deriving from the natural edges. The upper fills (4898), (4899), consisted of similar dark brown silts with occasional to moderate flint gravel.
- *Ditches [4928] and [4930]*: These were located centrally to trench, with [4928] probably cutting [4930]. Both were left unexcavated, aligned N-S and measuring c.1.3m-2.1m wide. Filled by (4929), (4931), mid orange to mid grey brown silt clays with occasional to moderate small flint gravel.
- *Ditch [4919]**: Located in the W part of the trench sealed by sub-soil (4925) and cutting post hole [4921] and pit [4916]. Aligned N-S, The sides were gradual with a concave/flat base. It measured 1.2m wide and 300mm deep. The single fill (4920), consisted of a mid grey brown clay silt.
- *Ditch [4910]**: Located c.1.5m W of ditch [4919] and cut by ditch [4907] and pit [4912]. Aligned N-S, with truncated gradual to steep sides and a concave base. It measured c.800mm wide (projected) and 480mm deep. The single fill (4911) consisted of a mid grey brown clay silt with occasional flint gravel and orange brown mottling.
- *Ditch [4907]**: Cuts ditch [4910]. Aligned N-S, with gradual to steep sides and a concave base. It measured 830mm wide and 340mm deep. The primary fill (4908) consisted of a mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small flint gravel and occasional larger pebbles. The upper fill (4909) similar to (4908), but darker in colour.
- *Pit [4903]**: This is located in the W part of the trench adjacent to and cutting pit [4905]. Sub circular in plan, measuring c.1.3m in diameter and 180mm deep with gradual to steep sides and a flat base. Contained single fill (4904) of mid brown silt.
- *Pit [4905]**: (unexcavated): Cut by pit [4903]. Sub circular in plan, measuring c.900mm-1.1m in diameter. Contained fill (4906), similar to (4904) within pit [4903].
- *Pit [4912]**: Sealed by sub-soil (4925) and cutting ditch [4910] and pit [4916]. Sub circular, measuring c.1.m (projected) in diameter and 730mm deep, with gradual to steep sides and a concave base. Primary fill (4913) consisted of a mid grey brown silt/sand with frequent small flint gravel and some larger pebbles spread evenly throughout. The upper



fills (4914), (4915) consisting of mid to dark brown silts with occasional to moderate small flint gravel.

- *Pit [4916]**: Cut by pit [4912] and ditch [4919]. Sub circular, measuring c.1.1m (projected) in diameter and 530mm deep, with gradual sides and a concave/flat base. Primary fill (4917) consisted of a mid grey/green brown silt/sand. Upper fill (4918) similar but with more stone content.
- *Pit [4923]**: Sealed by sub-soil (4925) and cutting post hole [4921]. Sub circular, measuring c.760mm (projected) in diameter and 470mm deep, with gradual/sides and a concave base. Single fill (4924) consisted of a dark grey brown clay silt.
- *Post hole [4921]*: Cut by pit [4923] and ditch [4919], sub circular, measuring c.400mm (projected) in diameter and 400mm deep, with gradual/steep sides and a concave base. Single fill (4922) consisted of a light/dark grey brown clay silt.

2.2.24 TRENCH 24 (fig.7)

Aligned N-S. Initially it contained a single N-S aligned ditch [4940] dated to the post medieval period with no evidence of the E-W aligned ditches visible on the cropmark plot. At this point the trench was extended at the N end in order to clarify their position. The enlargement revealing a series of E-W aligned ditches and two post holes, all cutting the natural gravel horizons.

The topsoil (4870) was c.450mm deep. The natural (4871)/(4872), cut by all of the features, consisted of mixed red brown to white brown sand and gravel.

- *Ditch [4873]**: This was located at the towards N end of the trench cut by ditch [4940]. Aligned E-W, with gradual to steep (V shaped) sides and a concave/tapering base. It measured 1.08m wide and 480mm deep. The primary fill (4874) consisted of a dark grey/brown clay silt with frequent small flint gravel, and occasional burnt pebbles. The upper fill (4875) consisted of a similar dark brown grey clay silt.
- *Ditch [4941]*: Located in the N part of the trench cut by ditch [4881]. Aligned E-W, with gradual to steep (flattened U shape) sides and a flat base. It measured c.>600mm wide (truncated) and 350mm deep. The single fill (4880) consisting of a light grey brown silt, with moderate small flint gravel.
- *Ditch [4881]**: Located in the N end of the trench, cutting ditch [4941] and cut by ditch [4886]. Aligned E-W, with gradual to steep (broad U-V shaped) sides and a concave/tapering base. It measured c.2.4m wide and 1.08m deep. The primary fill (4882) consisted of a grey silt/sand with frequent small flint gravel. The upper fills (4883), (4884), (4885) consisted of similar light/dark grey clay/silts, with occasional to moderate flint gravel.
- *Ditch [4886]**: Located in the N part of the trench cut by ditch [4888] and cutting ditch [4881]. Aligned E-W, with gradual sides and a concave base. It measured c.1m wide and 280mm deep. The single fill (4887) consisted of a light grey silt with moderate small flint gravel.
- *Ditch [4888]**: Located in the N part of the trench cutting ditch [4886]. Aligned E-W, measuring c.3m wide and >250mm deep (not fully excavated). The fill (4889) consisting of a light grey silt.
- *Ditch [4942]*: Located adjacent to the E side of the trench, E of ditch [4940], cut by E-W aligned ditch [4941]. Aligned N-S, and not excavated, the fill (4943) consisted of a light grey silt.



- *Ditch [4940]*: This is located throughout the entire length of the trench aligned N-S, truncating ditches [4873] and [4888]. Measured 2.4m wide and corresponds to ditch [4646] in trench 29 to the south. The fill (4876) consisting of a grey brown silt.
- *Post hole [4877]**: This is located immediately to the S of ditch [4973] and adjacent to post hole [4944]. Sub rectangular in plan, measuring 330mm-400mm in length and 190mm deep. Contained two fills (4878), (4879) similar brown grey silts with occasional to moderate flint gravel.
- *Post hole [4944]*: This is located adjacent to post hole [4877]. Oval in plan, not excavated measuring 300mm-400mm in diameter and containing fill (4945) similar to the upper fill of [4877].

2.2.25 TRENCH 25

Aligned N-S. It contained no archaeological features.

The topsoil (4770) was c.300mm deep, this sealed sub-soil (4771)* c.150mm deep and consisting of a mid orange/brown silt clay. The natural (4772) consisting of a mid orange brown clay with coarse gravel, and is probably the same deposit as (4761) within trench 33.

2.2.26 TRENCH 26 (figs. 8 & 16)

Aligned E-W. It contained two approximately N-S aligned ditches, a pit and a tree throw.

The topsoil (4850) was c.300mm deep, this sealed a sub-soil (4851) c.200mm-300mm deep and the natural (4852), all similar to (4770), (4771), (4772) within trench 25.

- *Ditch [4860]**: Located in the W half of the trench aligned approximately ENE-WSW. The sides were gradual to steep with a concave base. It measured c.2.4m wide and 700mm deep. The primary fills (4859) and (4858) consisted of a yellow/orange sand to a dark brown clay silt. The upper fills (4856) and (4857), the former truncated by pit [4855] consisting of similar mottled grey brown silt clay's.
- *Ditch [4863]*: Located in the E half of the trench aligned N-S. The sides were irregular gradual to steep with a concave/flat base. It measured c.1.9m wide and 600mm deep. The primary fill (4862) consisted of a dark grey brown clay silt. The upper fill (4861) consisted of mottled grey brown silt.
- *Pit [4855]**: This truncated the W edge of ditch [4860], sub circular in plan c.1.4m in diameter (projected), with gradual to steep sides and a concave base. The primary fill (4854) consisted of a mid brown silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, the secondary fill (4853) consisting of a mottled brown grey silt.
- *Tree throw [4865]*: This was located in the W half of the trench truncated by ditch [4863] and sealed by sub-soil (4851). Only partially investigated to reveal an irregular plan, c.>400mm deep, containing (4864), a yellow clay sand.

2.2.27 TRENCH 27 (fig.16)

Aligned E-W. It contained three N-S aligned ditches, all unexcavated, cutting the natural.

The topsoil (4580) was c.350mm deep, this sealed the natural (4581) similar to (4761) within trench 33.

- *Ditch [4586]**: Not excavated, located at the W end of the trench aligned N-S. It measured 1.m wide and contained (4587), a mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small flint gravel.



- *Ditch [4584]*: Not excavated, located centrally to the trench aligned N-S. It measured 1.4m wide and contained (4585), a mid orange brown clay silt with moderate small flint gravel.
- *Ditch [4582]*: Not excavated, located at the E end of the trench aligned N-S. It measured 1.2m wide and contained (4583), a mid grey brown clay silt with moderate/frequent small flint gravel.

2.2.28 TRENCH 28 (fig. 9)

Aligned N-S. It contained no archaeological features.

The topsoil (4570) was c.300mm deep, this sealed sub-soil (4571) c.130mm deep. The natural (4572) same as within trench 25.

2.2.29 TRENCH 29 (fig. 8)

Aligned E-W. It contained a single N-S aligned ditch, a truncating field drain, and three riverine deposits.

The topsoil (4640) was c.350mm deep. This sealed three riverborne horizons (4641) (4642), (4643) with a combined depth of >c.450mm. Consisting of horizons of sterile blue grey clay and light yellow brown silts. All located within a NW-SE aligned palaeochannel given global cut number [4617].

The natural (4644), (4645) consisted of off white/yellow sands and gravels.

- *Ditch [4646]**: This was located approximately 15m from the W end of the trench aligned N-S. The sides were gradual to steep (flattened U shaped profile) and the base concave/flat. It measured c.3.5m wide and 700mm deep. The primary fills (4647), (4648), (4649), (4720), (4721) comprising of redeposited natural sands/gravels and thin bands of yellow to grey/red brown silts. The upper fill (4722) consisting of a friable mid brown silt. This truncated by land drain [4723].

2.2.30 TRENCH 30

Aligned E-W. No archaeological deposits were located, evidence of peat layers and riverine deposits relating to palaeochannel activity uncovered throughout the length of the trench.

The topsoil (4650) was c.350mm deep. This sealed a series of peat horizons and riverborne layers (4651) (4652), (4653), (4654), (4655), (4656), (4657), (4658), (4659), (4710) with a combined depth of >c.650mm. These consisting of horizons of sterile grey/black peat to light to mid grey/blue clays containing moderate organic fragments and molluscs, the latter especially prevalent within (4653). All deposited within a palaeochannel given global cut number [4617].

2.2.31 TRENCH 31 (fig. 17)

Aligned N-S. No archaeological deposits were located, evidence of peat layers and riverine deposits relating to palaeochannel activity uncovered throughout the length of the trench.

The topsoil (4600) was c.400mm deep. This sealed a series of peat horizons and riverborne layers (4601) (4602), (4603), (4604), (4605), (4606), (4607), (4608), (4609), (4610), (4612), (4613), (4614), (4618), (4619), (4700), (4701), (4702), (4703) with a combined depth of >c.2.2m. These consisted of horizons of sterile grey/black peat, light to mid grey/blue clays, light to mid red brown silts some containing occasional moderate organic fragments and molluscs, the latter especially prevalent within (4608). All of these deposited within a NW-SE aligned palaeochannel given global cut number [4617] and a later identifiable channel [4616].

The natural (4704) was located within machine cut sections at the N and central part of the trench and consist of sands and gravels within a light blue silt.



2.2.32 TRENCH 32

Aligned N-S. No archaeological deposits were located, evidence of peat layers and riverine deposits relating to palaeochannel activity uncovered throughout the length of the trench.

The topsoil (4620)* was c.300mm deep. This sealed a series of peat horizons and riverborne layers, (4621) (4622), (4623), (4624), (4625), (4626), (4627), (4628), (4629), (4630), (4631), (4632), (4633), (4634) with a combined depth of >c.930mm. These consisting of interleaved horizons of sterile grey/black peat, light to mid grey/blue clays, light to mid grey brown silts, some containing occasional moderate organic fragments and molluscs, the latter especially prevalent within (4626), (4627), (4630) and (4631). All were deposited within a palaeochannel given global cut number [4617]

2.2.33 TRENCH 33

Aligned E-W. No archaeological deposits were located, a series of peat layers and riverine deposits relating to palaeochannel activity uncovered throughout the length of the trench.

The topsoil (4760) was c.300mm deep. This sealed a series of peat horizons and riverborne layers (4763) (4764), (4765), (4624), (4625). Consisting of orange brown silts, clays and gravel. All deposited within a palaeochannel given global cut number [4617], its W edge located c.1m-3m in from the W end of the trench truncating natural deposit (4761), a orange brown clay with coarse gravel/cobbles.

2.2.24 TRENCH 34 (fig. 8)

Aligned E-W. It contained a single N-S aligned ditch and three furrows, all truncating the sub-soil.

The topsoil (4590) was c.300mm deep. This sealed sub-soil (4591) c.150mm. The natural (4592) same as (4761) within trench 33.

- *Ditch [4597]*: This was located approximately 13m from the W end of the trench aligned N-S. The sides were gradual to steep (flattened U shaped profile) and the base concave/flat. It measured 1.4m wide and 400mm deep. The primary fill (4598) consisted of dark grey brown silt/sand. The upper fill (4599) consisting of a red brown silt.
- *Furrows [4593], [4596], [4750]*, all unexcavated. These were located with the W half of the trench, aligned N-S, c.1.5m wide and containing similar light grey orange clay silt fills (4594), (4596), (4751).

2.2.35 TRENCH 35 (fig. 9 & 18)

Aligned E-W. It contained three N-S aligned ditches, two N-S aligned furrows, and a tree throw.

The topsoil (4510) was c.350mm deep. This sealed natural horizons (4511) and (4512) similar to (4761) within trench 33.

- *Ditch [4513]**: This was located at the W end of the trench aligned N-S. The sides were steep (almost V shaped) with a concave/tapering base. It measured 1.7m wide and 750mm deep. The primary fill (4520) consisted of a mid grey brown silt/sand with frequent small flint gravel. The upper fills (4514) and (4515) consisted of similar light orange red brown silt/sands with occasional to moderate flint gravel, the stone content from (4515) suggestive of slippage from a bank.
- *Ditch [4524]**: Located in the W half of the trench aligned N-S. The sides were steep (almost U-V shaped) with a concave base. It measured c.1.1m wide (projected, cut by ditch [4521] and furrow [4528] x 600mm deep. The primary fill (4527) consisted of a dark grey brown silt/sand with moderate small flint gravel. The upper fills (4525) and (4526)



consisted of similar light orange red brown silt/sands with occasional to moderate flint gravel. The latter cut by ditch [4521].

- *Ditch [4521]*: This cut the W edge of ditch [4524] and was similarly aligned N-S. The sides were shallow to gradual (broad U shaped profile) with a concave/flat base. It measured 1.95m wide and 420mm deep. The primary fill (4523) consisted of a mid to dark grey brown silt/sand with moderate small flint gravel. The upper fill (4522) consisted of mid grey brown silt.
- *Furrow's [4516] and [4528]**: These were located W of centre to the trench, aligned N-S, 1.35m-2m wide x 120mm-230mm deep with shallow to gradual sides and a flat/concave base. Their single fills (4517), (4529) consisting of mid red brown silts with moderate small flint gravel
- *Tree throw [4519]*: This was located at the E end of the trench and was only partially investigated. Irregular in plan, though continues beyond L of E, c.700mm deep, containing a fill (4518) of grey brown silt with sand and moderate stone.

2.2.36 TRENCH 36 (fig.9)

Aligned E-W. It contained two N-S aligned ditches, one N-S aligned furrow and a probable posthole, all truncating the sub-soil.

The topsoil (4530) was c.350mm deep. This sealed sub-soil (4531) similar to (4571) within trench 28.

- *Ditch [4534]*: This was located c.19m from the W end of the trench aligned N-S and cutting a possible post hole [4536]. Steep (almost U-V shaped) sides with a concave/flat base. It measured 950mm wide and 460mm deep. The single identifiable fill (453520) consisted of a dark brown silt with moderate small flint gravel.
- *Ditch [4538]*: Located c.22.5m in the W end of trench aligned N-S. The sides were gradual to steep (U-V shaped) with a concave/flat base. It measured c.1.75m wide x 680mm deep. The primary fill (4541) consisted of a dark grey brown silt/sand with moderate small flint gravel. The upper fills (4539) and (4540) consisted of similar mid red brown silt/sands with occasional to moderate flint gravel.
- *Post hole [4536]*: Cut by ditch [4534], circular in plan measuring c.500mm in diameter x >130mm deep, with a concave, and a fill (4537) of dark brown silty gravel indistinguishable from ditch fill (4535).
- *Furrow [4532]*. This was located towards the W end the trench, aligned N-S, 740mm wide x 120mm deep with shallow sides and a flat/concave base. Contained single fill (4533) of mid/dark brown clay silt.



2.3 Finds Assemblage

2.3.1 Introduction

Evaluation produced a small artefactual assemblage comprising mainly pottery, animal bone and worked flint (table 1). All artefacts collected were processed in accordance with the *Specification* (1998a). The material has been scanned to ascertain the nature, condition and, where possible, date range of the artefact types present.

Table 1: Artefact Assemblage by Trench and Context

Trench*	Feature	Pottery			Animal Bone	Flint		Other finds PM & mod. brick/tile not retained
		Date	Vessel: Sherd No.	Wt (g)	Frag No: Wt (g)	Description	No:Wt (g)	
01	4262					flake	1:1	
02	4244 4247 4252	EIA	1:1	3	2:17 5:5 1:3			
03	4230 4231	EIA, Rom	3:4	13		flake	1:4	?Rom tile (101g)
05	4282	PM	1:1	135				flat roof tile (63g)
06	4200 4212 4214 4216 4225	EMIA EMIA EIA	7:12 20:26 1:2	97 168 5	17:254 31:210	flake crested blade flake	1:3 1:4 1:2	fired clay (78g)
07	4319					flake (24), blade (4), chip (14), util flake (2)	44:69	cremated bone (1g)
09	4352				2:51			
11	4388					flake, burnt flint (107g)	1:16	
12	4304	LIA	1:80 (C)	636				
13	4407 4418 4420 4424 4427 4430	LIA Rom	1:95 (C) 2:2	608 18	4:86	thumbnail scraper core rejuvenation flake	1:5 1:8	unurned cremation
16	4452 4457 4461 4463 4467 4470	EIA, LIA Rom Rom LIA LIA, Rom Rom	4:6 1:2 3:3 1:1 9:11 1:1	136 19 31 11 229 18	7:147 1:6 2:25			
17	4780 4783 4785					utilised blade truncated blade burnt flint (466g)	1:2 1:1	
18	4790 4793 4796 4798 4800 4802 4805 4807 4811 4814 4819 4821 4823 4827	LIA LIA LIA, Rom LIA LIA EIA, LIA LIA, Rom Rom LIA LIA, Rom LIA LIA LIA, Rom	5:21 9:37 6:18 4:7 2:2 2:2 6:8 3:4 7:7 1:1 2:2 2:2 6:6	528 367 182 84 8 19 226 42 167 10 5 14 50	14:694 1:10 5:48 1:8 3:64 2:27 8:68 18:810 1:5 9:85	utilised flake flake core rejuvenation flake burnt flint (36g) flake	1:3 1:12 1:19 1:3	fired clay (530g) fired clay (26g) fired clay (33g) fired clay (88g) fe nail shank (1g) fired clay (26g)



	4829	Rom	1:1	11			
	4831	LIA	2:6	61			
	4835	LIA, Rom	11:12	236	17:93		
20	4617	LIA	2:2	9	1:5		
	4676				1:343		
22	4617	LIA	1:3	21			
23	4890					utilised core rej flake	1:13
	4897	LIA, Rom	5:5	149	1:52		
	4903	LIA, Rom	10:18	452	2:9		fired clay (34g)
	4905	LIA	1:1	1	1:7		
	4907	LIA, Rom	10:10	145	1:36		
	4910	LIA, Rom	14:27	257			
	4912	LIA, Rom	11:12	234	2:185		fired clay (74g)
	4916	Rom	8:24	294	4:54		
	4919	LIA, Rom	7:11	50			
	4923	LIA, Rom	4:21	411	3:51		fired clay (16g)
	4926	Rom	1:2	7			
24	4873	LIA, Rom	6:10	77	2:4		
	4877	LIA, Rom	3:5	36			
	4881	LIA, Rom	12:35	344	27:310		fired clay (61g)
	4886	LIA	1:27	176			
	4888	LIA, Rom	3:3	43			
25	4771					truncated blade	1:1
26	4855	LIA	1:9	50	1:6		
	4860	Rom	1:1	9	1:9		
27	4586	LIA	1:2	5			
29	4646	PM	1:1	18			brick (58g), clay pipe (1g)
32	4620	Mod	1:1	46			RA 390 whetstone
35	4513						fe nail shank (5g)
	4524	LIA	1:2	9	1:161		
	4528						flat roof tile (45g)
Totals				217:583	6969	199:3948	60:166

KEY:	EIA	Early Iron Age	EMIA	Early/Middle Iron Age	LIA	Late Iron Age
	Rom	Roman	PM	Post-medieval	Mod	Modern
	(C)	Cremation	RA	Registered artefact		

* No artefacts were recovered from trenches 4, 8, 10, 14, 15, 19, 21, 28, 30, 31, 33 or 34.

2.3.2 Worked and Burnt Flint

Sixty pieces of worked flint weighing 166g were recovered. The assemblage includes both patinated and unpatinated material deriving from a gravel source. Most pieces survive in good condition, with relatively little edge damage.

The largest single concentration derived from the fills of pit [4319], trench 7, and comprises struck and utilised flakes, blades and chips (69g). The remainder of the assemblage comprises material representative of the mesolithic/early neolithic periods (crested and truncated blades) and of late neolithic/early bronze age date (thumbnail scraper and flakes struck with a hard hammer).

Although a small quantity of the material is clearly residual, the majority of the assemblage derives from pits and ditches which are otherwise sterile, suggesting these features may date to the early prehistoric period.

A small quantity (609g) of burnt, unworked flint was recovered from trenches 11, 17 and 18. This material is intrinsically undatable, and, with the exception



of material from trench 11, was not associated with the debitage described above.

2.3.3 Pottery

A total of 217 vessels represented by 583 sherds, weighing 6.96kg was recovered. The pottery was examined by context and 38 fabric types identified, using common names and type codes in accordance with the Ceramic Type Series, held by BCAS. Fabrics are listed below in approximate chronological order: bracketed figures represent vessel number.

Quantification was carried out using minimum vessel and sherd count, and weight. Unless otherwise stated, quantitative data in the text is based on vessel count.

Table 2: The pottery type series from Ivel Farm

	Common Name	Vessel Form	Date Range
Early Iron Age (16) 7% total assemblage			
Type F01A	coarse flint tempered	undiagnostic	c. 800-600BC
Type F28	fine sand tempered	undiagnostic	c. 800-600BC
Type F29	coarse sand tempered	undiagnostic	c. 800-600BC
Type F30	sand/calcareous tempered	undiagnostic	c. 800-600BC
Early/Middle Iron Age (12) 5% total assemblage			
Type F03	grog/sand tempered	undiagnostic	c. 800-300BC
Type F14	fine mixed inclusions	jar	c. 800-300BC
Type F15	coarse mixed inclusions	undiagnostic	c. 800-300BC
Type F16	coarse shell tempered	undiagnostic	c. 800-300BC
Type F17	grog tempered	jar	c. 800-300BC
Type F21	shell/organic tempered	undiagnostic	c. 800-300BC
Type F04	organic tempered	undiagnostic	c. 800-300BC
Late Iron Age 'Belgic' (118) 54% total assemblage			
Type F05	grog/shell tempered	undiagnostic	c. 50BC-100AD
Type F07	shell tempered	lid-seated jar	c. 50BC-100AD
Type F06A	fine grog tempered	cordoned jar	c. 50BC-100AD
Type F06B	medium grog tempered	cordoned jar, everted rim jar	c. 50BC-100AD
Type F06C	coarse grog tempered	storage jar	c. 50BC-100AD
Type F09	grog/sand tempered	everted rim jar	c. 50BC-100AD
Type F24	buff shell tempered	undiagnostic	c. 50BC-100AD
Type F34	sand tempered	jar	c. 50BC-100AD
Roman (68) 31% total assemblage			
Type R01A	central gaulish samian	dish	C2
Type R01B	south gaulish samian	undiagnostic	C2
Type R03B	gritty whiteware	undiagnostic	C2
Type R15	reduced sand tempered	necked jar	C2
Type R16	oxidised sand tempered	undiagnostic	C2
Type R19A	amphora	Dressel 20	C2
Type R07B	sandy blackware	upright rim bowl, everted rim jar	C2-3
Type R07C	gritty blackware	undiagnostic	C2-3
Type R19	amphora (source unknown)	-	C2-3
Type R05A	orange sand tempered	undiagnostic	C2+
Type R13	shell tempered	jar	C2+
Type R06B	coarse greyware	necked jar, lid-seated jar	C2+
Type R06C	fine greyware	everted rim jar	C2+
Type R06E	calcareous greyware	everted rim jar	C2+



Type R06F	grog/sand greyware	everted rim jar	C2+
Type R21	mortaria (source unknown)	-	
Type R11	Oxford oxidised	jar	C4
Post-medieval/modern (3)			
3% total assemblage			
Type P01	glazed earthenware	undiagnostic	C17-18
Mod	modern	undiagnostic	C19+

Pottery was retrieved from most trenches, with the largest concentrations deriving from features associated with cropmark evidence within trenches 16, 18, 23 and 24. The assemblage ranges in date from the later prehistoric to post-medieval periods, and is closely paralleled by ceramic types recovered from contemporary phases of activity at Warren Villas Quarry (BCAS in prep).

2.3.3.1 Early and Middle Iron Age

The incidence of early and middle Iron Age material is largely restricted to features in trenches 2 (ditch [4252]) and 6 (pits [4212], [4216] and [4225]). Twenty-eight vessels are represented, whose fabrics are broadly paralleled by those recovered from contemporary settlement sites at Salford, Shillington and Biddenham (BCAS in prep). The material and its context, is suggestive of significant, if localised, activity during this period.

2.3.3.2 Late Iron Age 'Belgic' and Roman

The majority of the late Iron Age assemblage derives from the disuse fills of features centred around cropmarks within trenches 18, 23, 24. A small quantity was also recovered from trenches 26, 27 and 35, and is associated with the N-S aligned driveway noted within those trenches. The assemblage comprises locally produced vessels in predominantly grog and/or sand or shell tempered fabrics. Recognisable forms comprise tablewares, storage jars and cooking pots of diagnostic 'Belgic' type.

A small concentration of Roman pottery occurs within trenches 13 and 16, and the bulk of the material derives from trenches 18, 23, and 24. A number of features within the central part of the site contain both Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, which may indicate an overlap in use. However, features in this area and to the S are also recorded as containing exclusively Late Iron Age material. The latter is indicative of an extended period of occupation.

All diagnostically Romano-British material dates predominantly from the C2-3. Coarsewares are represented by a standard range of local greywares (R06), oxidised sandy wares (R05A), blackwares (R07) and whitewares (R03C). Diagnostic shell tempered forms (R13) are comparable to vessels produced at kilns in Harrold, N Bedfordshire (Brown 1994). Vessels in sand tempered types R15 and R16 may be products of an early Roman pottery kiln located at Warren Villas Quarry, to the N of the study area (Slowikowski and Dawson 1993).



Continental wares and regional imports are scarce, the former represented by two abraded Samian vessels and sherds of amphorae, the latter by a single sherd of mortaria.

A single late Roman Oxford ware jar (R11) was recovered from trench 24.

2.3.3.3 Post-medieval and Modern

Material of this date derives from areas of quarrying (trench 5), post-medieval field boundaries (trench 29) and ploughsoil (trench 32), and merits no further discussion.

2.3.4 **Fired Clay**

A small quantity (1040g) of fired clay was recovered, the majority (530g) deriving from the fill of ditch [4793], trench 18. A number of fragments retain surfaces and/or edges, suggesting that they represent structural components from either a hearth or oven. The occurrence of wattle impressions on some fragments from trench 18 suggests the presence of wattle and daub structures in the vicinity. The material was entirely redeposited within the disuse fills of features dating to both the late Iron Age and Roman periods.

2.3.5 **Cremations**

One unurned and two urned cremations were recovered from trenches 12 ([4304]) and 13 ([4418] and [4420]).

[4304] was contained within an undecorated, thin-walled sand-tempered jar, and [4418] in an almost complete, lid-seated shell-tempered jar. Both are of late Iron Age date. The vessels survive in poor condition, being highly fragmentary, and, in the case of the latter, extensively leached and abraded. Accompanying grave goods and/or accessory vessels were absent from all cremations.

A fourth possible cremation, [4319], was recovered from Trench 7. This was unurned, included a significant assemblage of worked flint and charcoal, but on full excavation and sieving only contained a very small amount of burnt bone.

Table 3: Summary of cremated remains

Feature	Quantification		Diagnostic fragments	Vessel
4304	<i>Weight</i> 474g	<i>Largest frag</i> 75mm	long bones, cranium patella, long bones, ribs, vertebrae, cranium	F34 jar F07 lid-seated jar
4418	535g	95mm		
4420	110g	49mm	long bones, cranium	-



2.3.6 Registered Artefact

An incomplete whetstone (RA 390) was recovered from ploughsoil (4620), trench 32. The object is fashioned from Norwegian Ragstone (silvery-grey 'Blaustein' schist). Whetstones in this material are commonly found on British sites dating from the late Saxon to the late medieval periods (Moore 1978). Excavations at Warren Villas Quarry have produced a scattering of pottery and registered artefacts of this date, suggesting low level activity within the vicinity (BCAS in prep).

2.3.7 Faunal Remains

A total of 119 fragments of animal bone, weighing 3.9kg were recovered from both late Iron Age and Romano-British contexts. The majority of this material was deposited within pits and ditches representing secondary dumping, and cannot be directly associated with the use of these features. The greatest quantity (1.8kg) derives from features within trench 18. Species represented are principally cow and sheep/goat, with smaller quantities of pig and dog. The material survives in variable condition, ranging from excellent preservation, to highly abraded and degraded examples. Many long bone fragments exhibit signs of butchery in the form of cut marks.

2.3.8 Summary

The artefactual assemblage attests human activity from the mesolithic/early neolithic to the post-medieval period, with the bulk of the material dating to the late Iron Age and Romano-British period.

The small flint assemblage is significant as it was recovered from discrete features which possibly represent *in situ* activity.

The concentration of early and middle Iron Age pottery to the W of the study area may represent a spatially and chronologically discrete area of activity.

Late Iron Age and Roman material was focused in the central and S part of the site. The utilitarian nature of this assemblage, containing few regional or continental imported wares, indicates a low status domestic assemblage. This is further enforced by the dearth of ceramic building material. The small quantity of fired clay recovered suggests the presence of wattle and daub structures and hearths/ovens, while the faunal assemblage indicates the butchery, processing and disposal of animals in the vicinity.



3. DISCUSSION

The results of the trial trenching are summarised below.

3.1 *Palaeotopography and environment*

The evaluation area comprises a tract of land spanning the boundary between the floodplain and the first gravel terrace of the river Ivel. Only in recent centuries, and in particular since the construction of the Ivel navigation in the 18th century (Cook 1990) has the course of the river been stable. Recent work at Warren Villas and Bank's Land indicates that prior to this the river once flowed through a series of braded channels, these truncating the gravel terrace, and creating small gravel islands. As the course of the river stabilised the channels became silted and abandoned, evolving from wet to seasonally wet until the finally dry. During this time the river flooded depositing extensive layers of alluvium within the floodplain and across the terrace. In the lower lying areas of the site peat began to form. Within both the Ivel and the Ouse a recent study of these events has allowed a tentative chronology of landscape and environmental development to emerge (Robinson 1992).

Seventeen of the evaluation trenches at Ivel Farm contain evidence of palaeochannels. In addition what may be overbank alluvium was recorded within trenches 13; 15; 18 and 23 and extensive peat deposits within trenches 7; 8; 9; 11 and 12. Each of the different types of deposit are considered separately, and in particular consideration is given to the possible date of their deposition, their relationship to the main periods of human activity on the site, and their potential as an archaeological or environmental resource.

Palaeochannels

These appear to divide into two categories; those to the E, located fully within the modern floodplain, and those to the W and centre of the site, cutting through the gravel terrace.

Trenches located along the E part of the site were characterised by extensive alluvial clays and silts. In general these were exposed only in plan, or within machine cut sections down to a depth of 2.2m. It is very difficult in this area to cross correlate deposits within one trench with those in another. Only within trench 10 was a long section through these deposits cut and recorded (fig. 11) and this makes clear that the deposits were probably contained within a succession of channels, each truncating and re-working the deposits laid down by earlier activity. The trench 10 section may indicate channel development from W to E. This supports a similar interpretation at Warren Villas (Mike Dawson pers comm.). At Bank's Land on the opposite side of the Ivel the development was seen to run from E to W and taken together the evidence from the three sites is consistent with the river settling into its present course.



Within the Thames Valley these types of alluvial environments have been shown to contain either extensive spreads of occupation (Needham 1980 or localised features such as bridges or platforms (Hey 1992 and Allen 1997). No archaeological deposits were recorded at Ivel Farm. The machine-dug test-pits were dug with the intention of investigating the alluvial sequence but also to investigate the possibility that spreads of archaeological material might be present. Results indicate that it is unlikely that these types of deposit survive here. The methodology however was not formulated to provide a definitive test for localised deposits and these may be present.

The relationship of the E palaeochannels to archaeological deposits of any date was not established conclusively. There were no stratigraphic relationships between the two and no independent dating was recovered from the alluvial deposits. A relationship can however be drawn by inference from the spatial relationship. All late Iron Age and Romano-British activity was concentrated exclusively on areas of higher ground, along the gravel terrace, within the central part of the site. No features ran out across the channel deposits suggesting the channels are contemporary with or later than the features. This supports evidence from Warren Villas where Roman period features ran up to the edge of the channels but no further. There it was suggested that the channels had been in existence from the late prehistoric and were already silting up into the Roman period. Channel migration to the E was followed by later medieval activity closer to the modern course of the river. No late activity was recorded at Ivel Farm.

If as seems likely the E channel edge provides a secure boundary to the Iron Age and Roman settlement activity, the possibility that the channels were open and silting up at this time suggests they have high potential for the recovery of contemporary environmental data, relating both to on and off-site environments. Waterlogged deposits survive within the channels and so radio carbon or dendrochronological dating for environmental samples might be expected.

A number of palaeochannels were also identified as cutting across the gravel terrace. A major N-S channel continues the line of one recorded at Warren Villas. This was recorded within Trench 11 and probably runs into the modern course of the river N of Trench 14. From evidence at Warren Villas this may have been open during the Roman period. Another N-S channel may run down the W central part of the site, showing within trenches 12 and possibly trenches 6 and 17. This may be of similar date, the latest phase of peat developed within its upper part (probably late Roman -see below) and it may provide an E boundary to the early to middle IA activity (ditches run parallel to it within Trench 6) and a W boundary to the gravel terrace on which the late Iron Age and Roman settlement was established.

Other possible channels cut W to E through the central gravel terrace. These were seen within trenches 13, 16 and 15 and here there upper fills were cut by late Iron Age and Roman period pits and ditches.



Overbank alluvium

A variety of subsoils were identified across the site, below topsoil and either sealing or cut by archaeological features. Where they seal features they have been interpreted as alluvial in origin. They generally comprised grey silts and clays and were seen within trenches 13; 15; 16; 18 and 23. These appear to be thin (truncated by ploughing), extensive deposits, probably relating to overbank flooding.

Peat

Peat deposits were seen within most of the trenches to the N and E of the evaluation area. Where deeper alluvial deposits were encountered, within the palaeochannels for instance, up to 5 phases of peat formation were recorded.

As with the purely alluvial deposits within the channels, it is difficult to correlate phase of peat formation and impossible at present to date them or relate them directly to archaeological features. In the N part of the site however the latest phase of peat clearly sealed features within trenches 7, 8 and 9. Unfortunately these were undated but evidence from Warren Villas where late peat horizons filled the upper part of Roman ditches suggests a similar relationship here.

Other 'natural' deposits

Subsoils other than alluvium were recorded as being cut by archaeological deposits. In general these were located off the higher parts of the gravel terrace and specifically within trenches 2, 3 and 6. Generally these comprised yellow brown sandy silts and were very similar to 'pre-archaeological' levels recorded at Warren Villas. The origin of these deposits is uncertain, they may represent early post glacial alluvial or loess deposits.

3.2 Early Prehistoric

Excluding the possible burial within trench 7 to the N, all stratified flint comes from features within the central part of the site, trenches 13, 17 and 18. There is very little unstratified flint elsewhere. The flint is dated from the late Mesolithic to the early Bronze Age.

This may suggest a focus for activity within the central part of the site although the remains are not substantial and the wide date range does not indicate contemporaneity between the features.

3.3 Early to middle Iron Age

A concentration of pit and ditches, dated to the early to middle Iron Age were recorded within Trenches 2 and 6. These cut yellow brown subsoil and were sealed by topsoil. The ditches within Trench 2 may provide a S boundary to the activity, with the focus in the area of trench 6. No features were recovered



in Trench 3 and this may indicate a blank area. An E boundary may be provided by a possible N-S running palaeochannel. To the W the ground is disturbed by recent quarrying.

The focus of activity is clearly within the area of trench 6 and may not be very extensive beyond this. The density and type of features indicates settlement although no structural features indicating buildings were recorded. None of the features were revealed in the aerial survey although they were not covered by particularly deep topsoil or any alluvial deposits. This may indicate the limited extent of the remains.

3.4 Late Iron Age 'Belgic' to Roman

The majority of the archaeological features located within the N, central and S part of the site were dated to this period. By and large their location correlated closely with the cropmark plots, confirming the veracity of those features as archaeological in origin and providing a date for the system.

In general the features were located along N-S axis equating with the gravel terrace, bounded to the W and E by possibly contemporary palaeochannels. The features cut the natural gravel, in-filled palaeochannels or subsoil and are overlain by either peat, alluvium or topsoil.

In the N part of the site features are scarce, in the central part ditched enclosures, associated with pits are densely distributed and indicate the settlement focus, to the S extensive linear boundaries may represent trackways and out-field enclosures.

Provisional dating and phasing indicates a Late Iron Age 'Belgic' foundation with features of that date dispersed across the entire area. Roman activity, dated by ceramics but confirmed where stratigraphic relationships were investigated is confined to the central part of the site. This does not mean a more extensive early settlement with abandonment of outlying areas in the later period of use, merely that early features such as the possible out-field boundaries and trackway drainage ditches, may have silted up. It is unsurprising to discover development still occurring within the settlement core.

Pottery indicates continued development into the second to third century AD. Peat and alluvium sealing features suggest the site was abandoned as water levels rose into the later Roman period as at other Ouse and Ivel Valley sites (Robinson 1992).

Where features were sealed by alluvium, (e.g. trench 18), they still appeared to have been previously truncated, no obvious contemporary ground surfaces had survived. This is difficult to understand and the investigation of areas sealed by alluvium for better preserved relict surfaces would be a priority in any



future fieldwork. Relict palaeosoils sealed by alluvium were recorded at Warren Villas (Robinson 1992).

The form of the settlement indicates a type common to the region and similar to that already excavated to the N at Warren Villas, a single farmstead comprising a system of conjoined in-field or domestic enclosures, surrounded by larger but not extensive out-field enclosures. In addition the settlement probably connects to a spinal trackway and that parallel to the gravel terrace and river. The limited range of the material culture supports the interpretation of the site as a low order settlement. Similar settlements have recently been excavated at Little Paxton, Cambs (Jones and Ferris 1993), and Eastcotts, Beds (BCAS 1995) both in the Ouse Valley. Within the Ivel valley the Warren Villas settlement to the N may be of a similar type. The distribution of such sites along valley bottoms at intervals of between 1 and 1.5km appears increasingly to be the norm in this region.

The archaeology of the Ivel Farm site is significant. It has the potential to contribute to studies in the development of the Roman landscape, and in particular its Late Iron Age origins. Importantly this includes the influence of the development of villa estates and local urban centres on lower order settlements. Higher order settlement types have received far more attention than farmsteads such as Ivel Farm (Hingley 1989) and the need to prioritise the investigation of these smaller more numerous sites has been highlighted in *Research and Archaeology: A framework for the Eastern Counties* (Gowing 1997). Ivel Farm is sited only 2km from the Roman town of Sandy which would have had a major impact on the form and nature of the settlement and activities carried out here.

3.5 Recent quarrying

To the W, adjacent to the A1, aerial photographic survey suggested extensive quarrying and backfilling had already taken place. Contour survey also suggests a depression in this area. Deposits interpreted as mixed quarry backfill were recorded within trenches 1, 4, 5 and 6 indicating that the limits of quarrying were beyond those previously set. At no point was the full depth of these deposits investigated, although the disturbance was certainly deep enough to have truncated all archaeological remains.



4. CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 Two core areas and two subsidiary area of archaeological significance have been identified as a result of the trial trenching

The Core Areas are:

- Area 1 Early to Middle Iron Age Activity in the W part of the site.
- Area 2 Late Iron Age and Roman settlement evidence in the central part of the site.

The subsidiary areas are:

- Area 3 Late Iron Age and Roman localised activity in the N part of the site including boundaries and possibly two isolated cremation cemeteries
- Area 4 Late Iron Age and Roman trackway and out-field enclosures in the S part of the site.

- 4.2 Isolated earlier prehistoric remains can be expected from all parts of the site.

- 4.3 Palaeochannels and peat deposits may contain well preserved localised archaeological features and have high potential to provide topographical and environmental data.

4.4 **Comment on the coincidence of excavated features with cropmarks**

In overall terms the match between excavated evidence and the cropmark plots supplied by Air-Photo Services was good, although in detail there were some interesting anomalies;

Features located to one side of the cropmarks

Features located to both sides of the cropmarks

Features not located



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APPENDICES



APPENDIX 1: Ground disturbance

This table lists the total depth of topsoil, subsoil, peat and alluvial deposits within the evaluation trenches.

Table 4 Topsoil depths across application area

Trench	Depth of topsoil
1	350mm
2	300mm
3	380mm
4	300mm
5	300-500mm
6	380mm
7	300mm
8	400mm
9	300mm
10	350mm
11	200-300mm
12	250mm
13	300mm
14	250mm
15	360mm
16	350mm
17	290mm
18	400mm
19	350mm
20	380mm
21	350mm
22	350mm
23	350mm
24	400mm
25	300mm
26	300mm
27	280mm
28	300mm
29	350mm
30	350mm
31	400mm
32	300mm
33	300mm
34	300mm
35	350mm
36	350mm



APPENDIX 2: Site archive components

The site archive, comprising all finds and excavation records is currently held at the offices of the Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service. On completion of the project, the archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum, Castle Lane, Bedford, MK40 3XD.

Table 5 Contents of the Ivel Farm Archive

Component	Format	Quantity
Record indexes	A4	10
Contexts	A4	562
Trench records	A4	36
Drawing sheets	A1	11
Photographic Records	35mm	6 col. print/1 col. slide
Artefacts (all types)		6 boxes

Copies of this report will be sent to the County Archaeology Office for inclusion within the SMR. Additional copies will be lodged with the National Monuments Record in Swindon and with the Council for British Archaeology for inclusion in the British Archaeological Bibliography.



FIGURES