



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample, with Observation, Investigation and Recording Report

RSPB Reserve

The Lodge

Potton Road

Sandy

Bedfordshire



Quality Check

<i>Author</i>	Laura Dodd MSc	<i>Version</i>	127/SPR/2.0	<i>Date</i>	15.11.15
<i>Editor</i>	David Kaye BA ACIfA	<i>Version</i>	127/SPR/2.0	<i>Date</i>	26.04.16
<i>Revision</i>	Laura Dodd MSc	<i>Version</i>	172/SPR/2.1	<i>Date</i>	20.10.17

© KDK Archaeology Ltd 2016 No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort has been made to provide as complete and as accurate a report as possible. However, KDK Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies, or omissions contained in this document.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

KDK Archaeology Licence No. 100053538

Unit 3 Leighton Road Leighton Buzzard Bedfordshire LU7 1LA

Tel: 01525 385443

Email: office@kdkarchaeology.co.uk

Website: www.kdkarchaeology.co.uk





CONTENTS

Summary	1
1 Introduction.....	1
2 Aims & Methods.....	5
3 Archaeological and Historical Background	7
4 Results: Watching Brief.....	10
5 Results: Strip, Map and Sample.....	20
6 Stratigraphic Report	45
7 Artefactual Report.....	48
8 Environmental Report.....	51
9 Conclusions.....	52
10 Acknowledgements.....	54
11 Archive	54
12 References	55

Appendices:

1. Excavation Summary Tables	58
2. Finds Concordances	63
3. List of Photograph	64
4. Pottery & CBM Tables	70
5. Environmental Table	73
6. Radiocarbon dating certificates.....	74
7. OASIS and Site Data.....	80

Figures:

Figure 1: General location	2
Figure 2: Site location.....	3
Figure 3: Development area	4
Figure 4: Cable route trench plan.....	10
Figure 5: Cable route in relation to cropmarks.....	12
Figure 6: Trench 1 features	12
Figure 7: Trench 1 features plans and sections	13
Figure 8: Machine sequence	20
Figure 9: Area 2 archaeology	35
Figure 10: Roundhouse [158] and Enclosure [157]	36
Figure 11: Sections and plans of a selection of postholes.....	37
Figure 12: Sections and plans of a selection of possible hearths	37
Figure 13: Plan of enclosure GRNO157	38
Figure 14: Sections of enclosure GRNO157	38
Figure 15: Plan of GPNO174 and GPNO178.....	39
Figure 16: Section and plan of slot [170]	40
Figure 17: Relationship between Gully GPNO174 and Ditch GPNO 178.....	41
Figure 18: Plan and section of Postholes [166] and [168].....	41
Figure 19: Areas 3 and 8 features	43
Figure 20: Plans and section of Pits [114] and [198]	44
Figure 21: Phasing plan	47



Plates:

Plate 1: Trench 1, conservation area	18
Plate 2: Trench 1 stratigraphy.....	18
Plate 3: Section of [008].....	19
Plate 4: Section of pit [010].....	19
Plate 5: Section of ditch [012].....	19
Plate 6: Brick culvert (014) in trench 3	19
Plate 7: Trench 7, Wooded area	19
Plate 8: Area 2. Eastern side. Looking south.	23
Plate 9: Area 2 ground reduction facing SW.	23
Plate 10: Aerial view of roundhouse	23
Plate 11: SW facing section of posthole [116]..	24
Plate 12: SE facing section of posthole [122].....	24
Plate 13: Posthole [127]	24
Plate 14: Secondary hearth [112]	24
Plate 15: Hearth [143].....	24
Plate 16: Circular enclosure GPNO157.....	25
Plate 17: Ditch GPNO174, facing NE.....	25
Plate 18: Section of ditch GPNO178, facing NE	26
Plate 19: Ditch slots [160] and [164], facing N.....	26
Plate 20: Section of pit [114], facing S.....	26
Plate 21: Section of pit [198], facing W.....	26



Summary

In August and September 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological works in the form of a Strip, Map and Sample Excavation, combined with an Observation, Investigation and Recording at the RSPB Reserve, The Lodge, Potton Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire. This investigation was in preparation of the erection of a wind turbine, and the laying of the associated cabling. The excavation uncovered several Iron Age and Roman features the most notable being a large roundhouse which comprised 24 postholes in a 16m circle. Radiocarbon dating was undertaken on cremated bone from one of the postholes and charcoal from a second, yielding calibrated dates of between 771-409BC. This, married with dating evidence from fired clay and pottery, proved the presence of Iron Age occupation on the site. A second, smaller circular enclosure, postholes containing Roman Pottery and the presence of medieval and post-medieval finds indicated extended human activity on this site.

1 Introduction

1.1 In August and September 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological works at the RSPB Reserve, The Lodge, Potton Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Ecotricity Group Limited, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Kaye 2015), and approved by Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeology Team (CBCAT), Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Central Bedfordshire Council. The relevant planning application reference is CB/13/02916/FUL. This project consisted of two methods of investigation. The first was Observation and Recording focused on the 1.3km cable route which ran from the substation to The Lodge. The second was a Strip, Map and Sample excavation which incorporated the building of the contractors' compound, access roads, substation and the turbine base.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

The development site is located to the north east of The Lodge, immediately to the south of Potton Road. The site is situated in the administrative district of Central Bedfordshire, the civil parish of Sandy, and is centred on National Grid Reference TL 1971 4858 (Fig. 1).

Description

The site as a whole is irregular in shape, and approximately 130ha, lying on the crest of the Greensand Ridge (Fig. 2). The development area is a mixture of woodland and grassland, bounded to the north by Potton Road and agricultural land on all other sides.

Geology & Topography

The geology of the area is sandstone of the Woburn Sands Formation of the Cretaceous (British Geological Survey). No superficial geology has been recorded (*ibid*). The development site lies at a height of c. 65 metres AOD.

The Development

The development comprised the erection of a wind turbine, construction of associated access, and cutting of a cable route between the turbine and The Lodge (Fig. 3).



Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

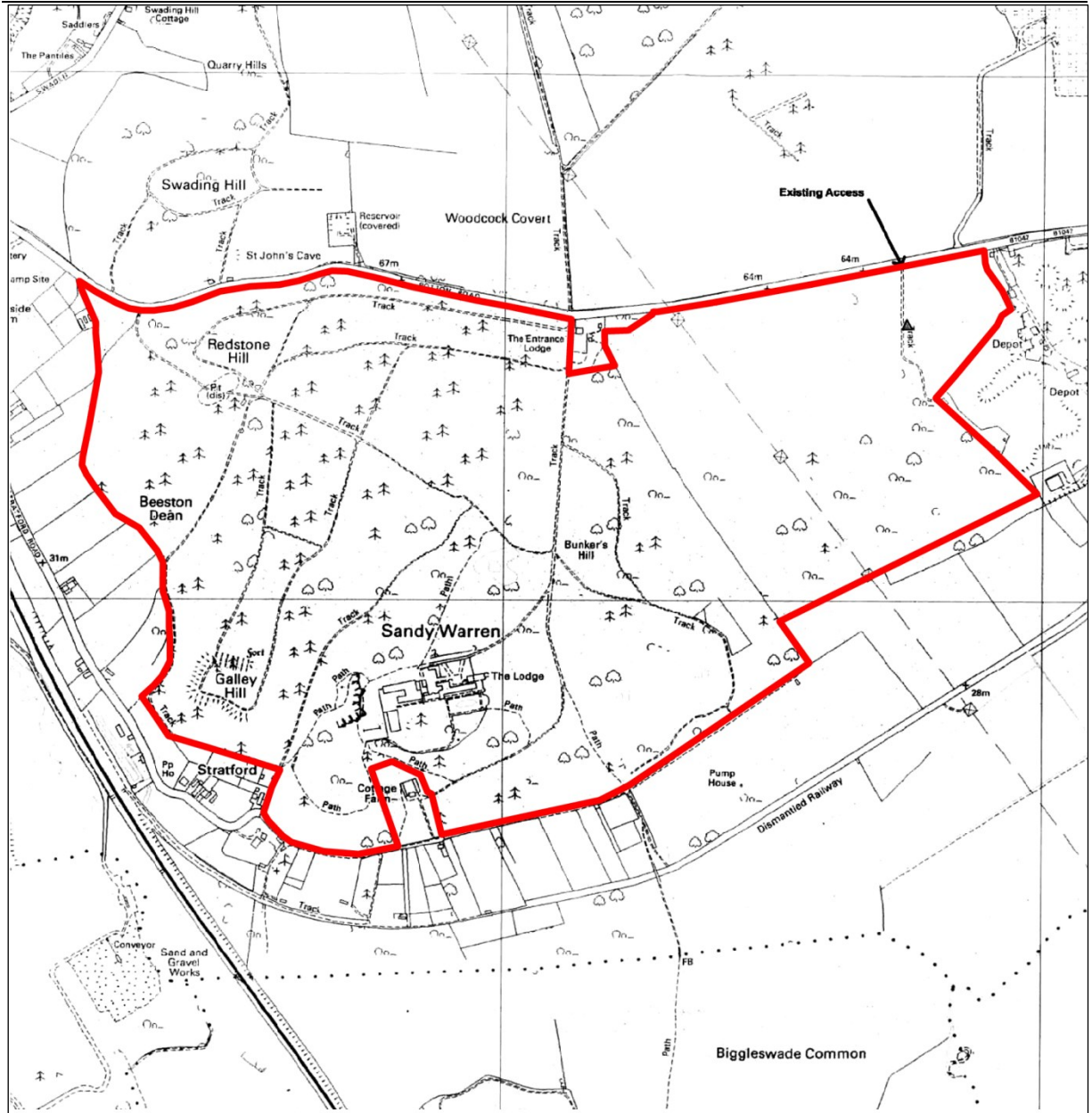


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:12,500)

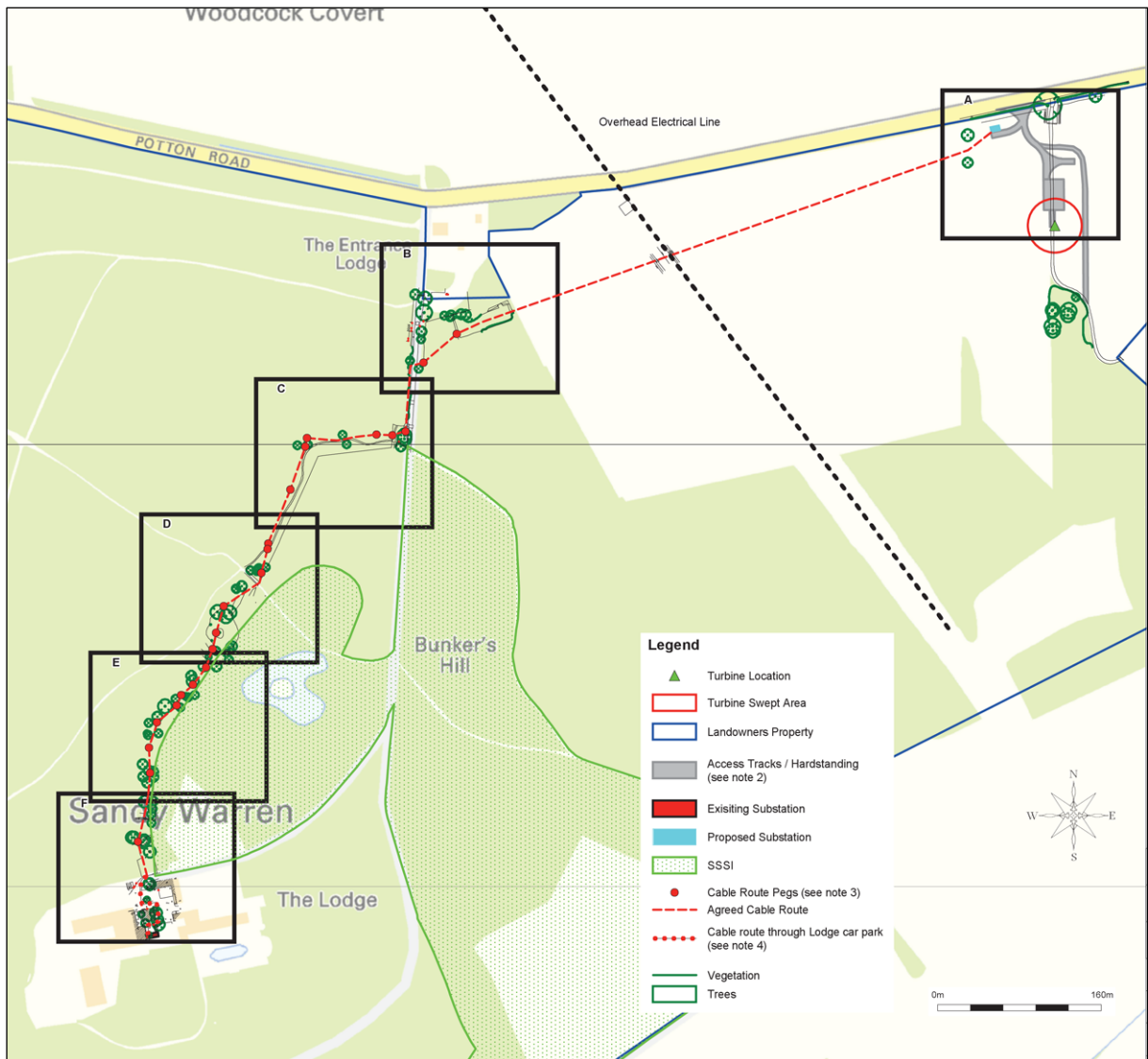


Figure 3: Development area (scale as shown)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Kaye 2015) were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

In addition, the development site is considered to have the potential to contain remains of occupation dating from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age and Roman periods, medieval warrening and the 19th and 20th century designed landscape associated with The Lodge. Specific research themes include, though not exclusively:

- The identification of Mesolithic occupation sites
- The transition processes from the Palaeolithic to Mesolithic periods
- Mesolithic landscapes (Austen 2000, 6-7)
- Mesolithic to Neolithic transition
- Neolithic and Bronze Age material and cultural change
- The relationships between Neolithic settlements, together with variation and transformations in settlement types (Medlycott 2011, 13-14)
- The spatial and chronological relationship to earlier Iron Age and later, Roman settlement
- Examination of the landscape setting of sites
- The development of industrial production (Bryant 2000, 16-17)

2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the brief, the methods used were as follows:

- Modern overburden and topsoil was removed down to archaeological deposits, depth of development impact, or natural geology, whichever was encountered first, for all areas likely to impact on archaeological deposits, including the access road, tracks, compound, and cable run.
- The western cable route cut through woodland. As this area was likely to be heavily affected by rooting, the excavated trench was inspected rather than monitored, with the exception of the three hand dug sections which were in close proximity to where human remains were unearthed (Fig. 5). The spoil was assessed for artefacts.
- When archaeological deposits were encountered CBCAT was used and a timetable for the adequate investigation and recording of these features was agreed.
- The areas identified for archaeological investigation were fenced off and excluded from further development work until the archaeological investigation had been completed and signed off by the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists.
- The excavation areas were hand-cleaned in order to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan.

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief



-
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
 - Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
 - The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 This section has been compiled with information from KDK's own library, reliable internet sources, and Central Bedfordshire HER (search radius 500m).

A number of features have been identified from air photographs (HER 1660) of the development site, comprising a group of curvilinear enclosures. No dating evidence has been recovered from them, but on morphological grounds, it is likely that they represent later prehistoric or Roman settlement.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

Evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity within the development area, c. 50m east of the proposed cable route, was recorded during the construction of the pond to the northeast of The Lodge (HER 16152). Flint tools including blades and flakes were recovered from the excavation, along with two sherds of Bronze Age to late Iron Age pottery. Fragments of human bone were also recovered, though too small to provide much useful information. Mesolithic flint was also recorded during excavations at Sandy Lodge Hillfort (HER 1165) in 1971.

A number of cropmarks are visible in the heathland south of Potton Road (HER 1660). No further details are recorded other than that they are thought to be prehistoric. To the north of this complex are cropmarks (HER 1658) showing a scatter of small sub-rectangular enclosures, with a connected linear group at the north east end of the Heath. To the south west is a large rectangular enclosure and extensive linear features running north east to south west.

3.3 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

The later prehistoric landscape was dominated by three hillforts, two of which, Sandy Lodge (HER 1164) and Galley Hill (HER 445) are only 150m apart and are both scheduled monuments (Heritage List No 1015006 and 1015555 respectively).

Galley Hill is situated 150m further west and comprises a rectangular univallate earthwork overlooking the Ivel Valley Hill (HER 445), and is believed to be later in date than Sandy Lodge Hillfort. It is sited on a sharply sloping ridge with double ditch ramparts on three sides, a single bank and ditch and a probable entrance to the northwest which was suitable for both pedestrian and carts.

An earthwork survey (McOmish 2005) and small scale investigation (Albion Archaeology 2006) have provided evidence for occupation at this site pre-dating the construction of the hillfort. The excavation of the site established the likely existence of a second, earlier monument on Galley Hill, with the recovered pottery from the site suggesting domestic activity.

Further evidence for Iron Age occupation was discovered during the completion of this investigation. The full details of which will be discussed in the sections below.

3.4 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

The Roman town of Sandy (HER 444) appears to have been a small and diffuse settlement based on a major road intersection. It has been suggested that it may have been a manufacturing centre for pottery, iron and bronze work, a centre of consumption and redistribution, and it may also have a site of religious significance.

Although a little way from the Roman town, there are several cropmarks in the immediate vicinity of the site that may be of Roman origin (eg HER 1658). Although now under debate,



the Viatores claimed to have identified the line of Akeman Street, part of which is visible in cropmarks (HER 738).

A large Roman cemetery existed in Tower Hill (HER 11318), to the north and east of which a number of early Saxon burials have also been discovered.

3.5 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

The juxtaposition of the Roman and Saxon burials suggest some continuity in the settlement of Sandy. A Saxon cremation urn was recovered, probably during the construction of the Varsity railway line between Sandy and Potton, in the 19th century (Kennet, 1971). The route of the line was immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the site.

The late Saxon manor of Sandy was a large estate of 16 hides and 1 virgate, held by Wulfmaer of Eaton Socon (Williams & Matin 2002: 570). Another, much smaller, estate of 3 hides and 3 virgates were held by 2 sokemen in Kinwick (*ibid*: 566).

3.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

The Domesday Survey records Eudo Dapifer as holding the larger of the two manors, whilst the one in Kinwick had been granted to Earl Waltheof who in turn gave it in alms to St Edmunds abbey (*ibid*). In 1120 Eudo's lands escheated to the crown, and were subsequently granted to the Beauchamp family, who held the manor of the king in chief till the middle of the fourteenth century. By the time the estate was sold in 1670 by Robert Spencer, it included a parcel of land called "The Warren" which may have included the heathland to the south of the modern Potton Road (HER 13729). The manor has changed hands numerous times up to the early 20th century (VCH).

Stone quarries on the south side of the reserve are thought to date back to the medieval period (<http://www.rspb.org.uk>).

3.7 **Post-Medieval** (1500-1900)

The RSPB site, which was formerly part of the larger medieval manor, was bought by Captain William Peel in 1851. He was responsible for the construction of the Swiss Cottage, the stone wall around the estate and the planting up of much of the heathland. Following his death in the Indian Mutiny, the estate passed to his brother (*ibid*).

3.9 **The Known Archaeology & History of the Site**

3.10 **Prehistoric** (before 600BC-AD43)

Sandy Lodge Hillfort, which is located immediately to the southwest of The Lodge, is a promontory hillfort, originally oval in plan. It measures approximately 150m north to south and 75m east to west with a 10m wide ditch to the north. A small excavation inside the hillfort in 1968 revealed the presence of a surface 0.45m below existing, containing fragments of early Iron Age pottery and numerous flint blades and flakes largely dating from the Mesolithic period. Archaeological evidence suggests that the hillfort was either in use for a short period, or never completed.

3.11 **Roman- medieval** (before AD43-1500)

There is no known archaeology for this period.



3.12 **Post-Medieval** (1500-1900)

The Lodge is a neo-Elizabethan style manor (HER 7763) built in 1869-70 by Henry Clutton for Sir Robert Peel, complete with landscaped grounds (HER 9885). Its listing describes it as having “Contemporary stone mullioned casements. Central block and left gable have plain parapet. Clusters of 2 or 3 rectangular chimney stacks set at right angles to the bases. Central gable has 2 storey stone porch with pierced parapet. Double doors in arched surround, with decorated spandrels and drip moulding”. Some remodelling was carried out in the early 20th century. A small scale archaeological investigation was undertaken at the entrance to The Lodge in 2013 as a consequence of development proposals. No archaeological remains were identified during the works (Headland Archaeology 2013).

3.13 **Modern** (1900-present)

During WWII the estate was owned by Lord Stewart, the chairman of the London Brick Company. Much of the land was requisitioned to store ammunition and other supplies, and brick bases for Nissen huts, concrete storage tanks, pits and rubble strewn tracks survive on the old heath (*ibid*). A petrol dump and pumping station were also built on the Potton Road in Sandy during the WWII to supply the airfields in East Anglia by train, tankers or pipeline (HER 17982).

The site was bought by the RSPB in 1961 (<http://www.rspb.org.uk>).



4 Results: Watching Brief

The Watching Brief aspect of this project was related to the 1.3km route of the cable trench, which ran from the proposed turbine and substation to The Lodge (Fig. 4). The excavation and investigation was completed over a series of visits tied into the contractor's programme of works, with trenching for the cable route being excavated to the required depth of 0.75m under archaeological supervision. The majority of the cable route (Trenches 1, 4-7) was excavated with an 8.5 tonne machine fitted with a 0.60m toothless bucket, with the remaining trenches being excavated with a five tonne machine fitted with a 0.45m toothless bucket. Trench 8, 12 and some of Trench 7 were dug by hand due to limited accessibility and navigation around large tree roots. The complete length of the service trench measured 1.311km, starting at the site of the new turbine and substation, crossing the adjacent heathland to the west, then turning southwest to The Lodge. The route was recorded as 12 trenches, reflecting the terrain in which the trench was located.

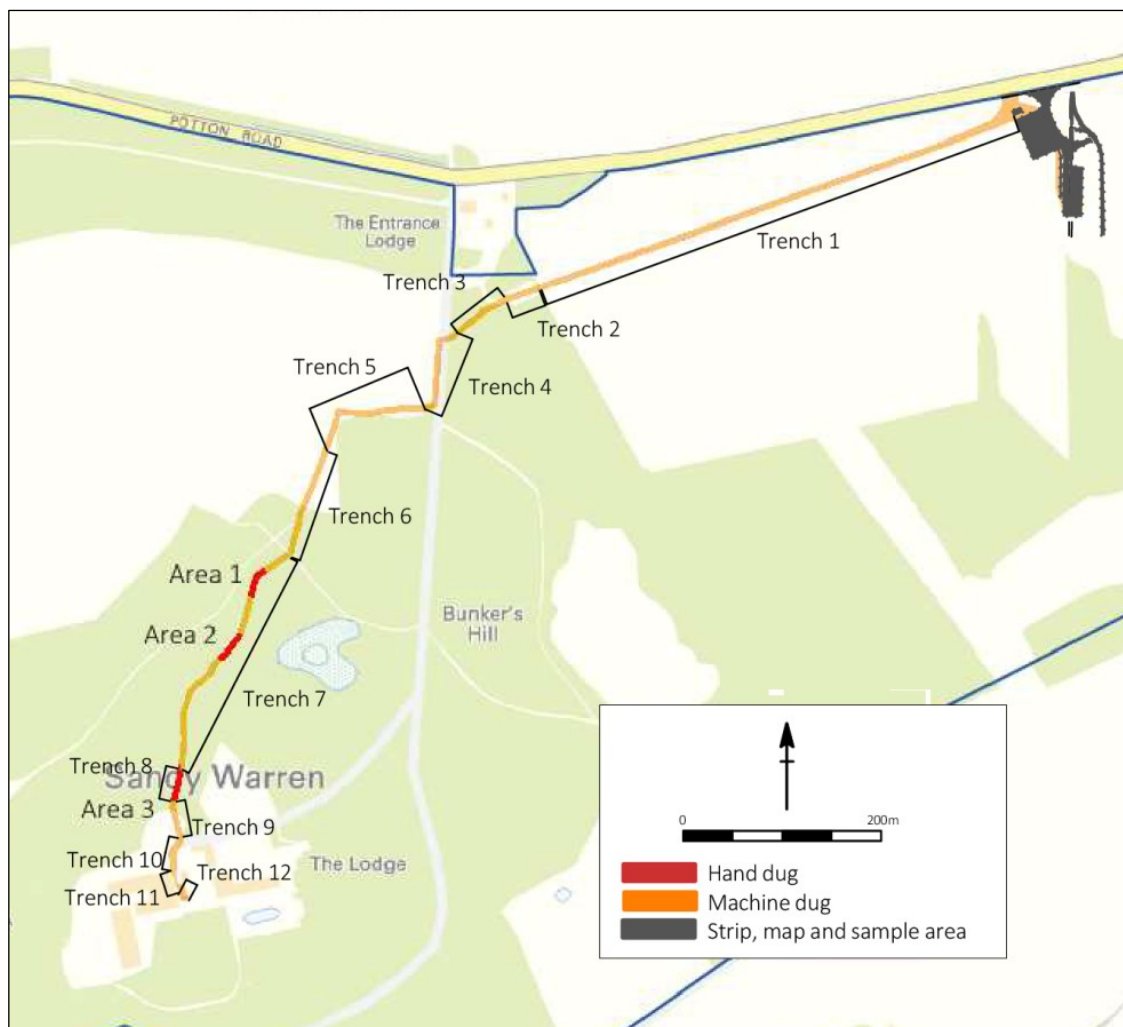


Figure 4: Cable route trench plan (scale as shown)



Trench 1: Heathland (Figs. 6&7; Plates 1-6)

Trench 1 ran 502m ENE-WNW through the existing access point onto Potton Road, to The Entrance Lodge carpark (Plate 1). The excavation was completed over four non-consecutive visits with each section being back-filled on the same day. All areas were dug to a depth up to 0.33m to expose the natural strata, and examined for archaeological features, before continuing to the required depth of 0.75m (Plate 2). This part of the site has a number of mapped features, taken from crop marks recorded on aerial photographs (Fig. 5). It also coincides with a rabbit warren which has made identification of features difficult. However, several features were recorded including a posthole, a pit and a ditch, all of undetermined dates.

Posthole [008] was a circular feature containing a single fill (**009**), which appeared to be backfill containing no dateable finds (Fig. 7; Plate 3). As no other postholes were observed within this trench the function of this feature cannot be determined.

Cut [010] was probably a small pit or possibly the end of shallow ditch, though its shape in plan is obscured by the baulk (Plate 4). The base of [010] appeared to be rising before reaching the baulk indicating that the feature was unlikely to continue too far beyond the trench edge. It contained a single fill (**111**) which included a small, undiagnostic fleck of CBM but no other artefacts (Fig. 7).

Shallow ditch [012] was situated towards the SW end of Trench 1. It was orientated NNW-SSE and contained a single fill (**013**) which appeared to be natural silting, and contained large well preserved fragments of charcoal (Plate 5). The date and function of the ditch is unclear and there are no other observable features within the immediate area (Fig. 7).

Trench 1 Context Summary

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	Layer	L: 502m W: 0.60m D: 0.13m	Topsoil: mid brownish grey loose silty sand with inclusions of modern debris such as pottery, CBM and glass.
002	Layer	L: 502m W: 0.60m D: 0.15m	Sub-soil: mid reddish brown loose silty sand which contained frequent medium-large deposits of sandstone and occasional small sub-angular stones.
003	Layer	L: 502m W: 0.60m D: >0.47m	Natural strata: mid yellow orange loose silty sand, although in places it displayed a medium reddish orange colour where there were naturally occurring pockets of large flat sedimentary stone.
004	Cut	L: 0.45m W: 0.41m D: 0.06m	Bioturbation
005	Fill	L: 0.45m W: 0.45m D: 0.06m	Bioturbation
006	Cut		Bioturbation
007	Fill		Bioturbation
008	Cut	L: 0.36m W: 0.28m D: 0.16m	Cut of posthole



<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
009	Fill	L: 0.36m W: 0.28m D: 0.16m	Fill of [008] Mid red brown fine silty sand containing occasional sub-angular stones.
010	Cut	L: >0.67m W: 0.61m D: 0.13m	Cut of pit or possible terminating end of shallow ditch
012	Cut	L: <0.70m W: 0.77m D: 0.10m	Cut of shallow ditch
013	Fill	L: <0.70m W: 0.77m D: 0.10m	Fill of [012] Light grey brown fine silty sand containing occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal

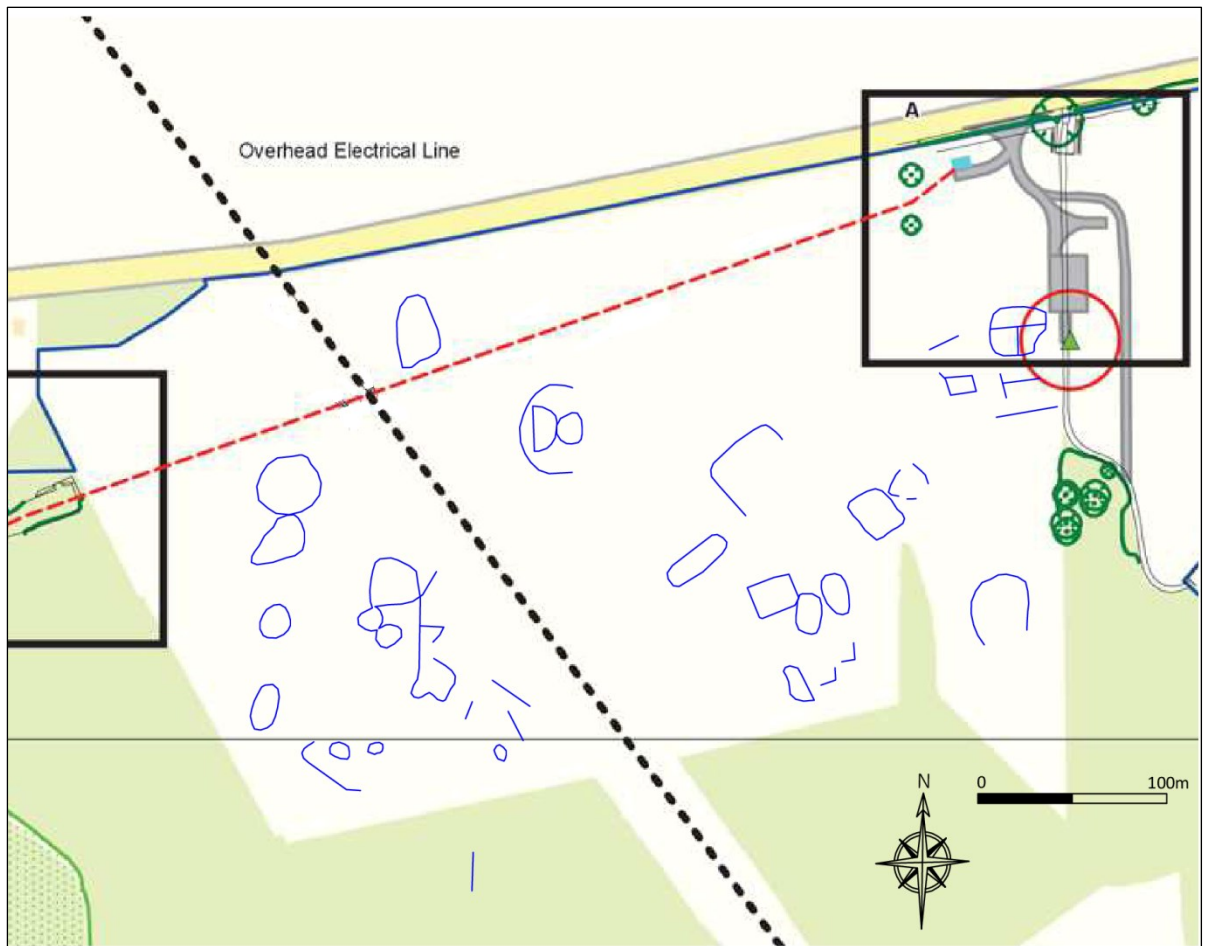


Figure 5: Cable route in relation to cropmarks, shown in blue (scale: 1:4000)

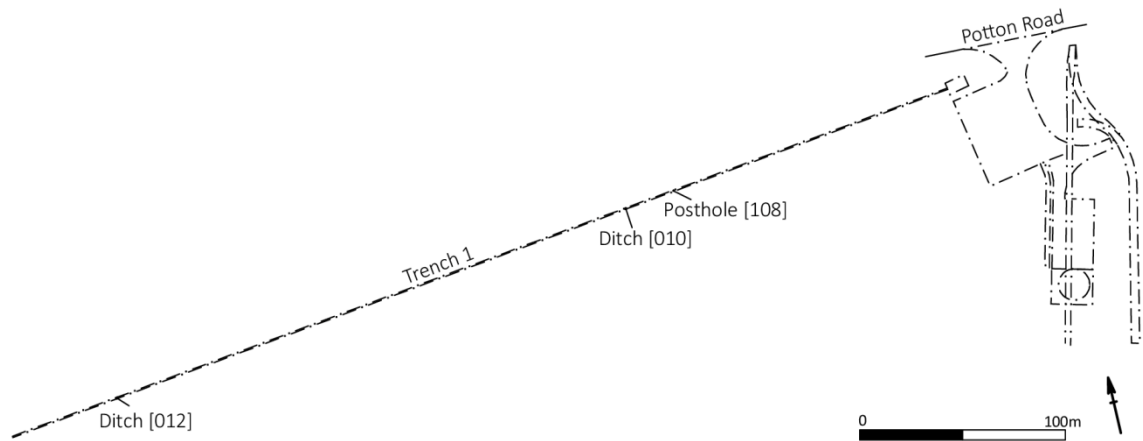


Figure 6: Trench 1 features (scale: 1:3500)

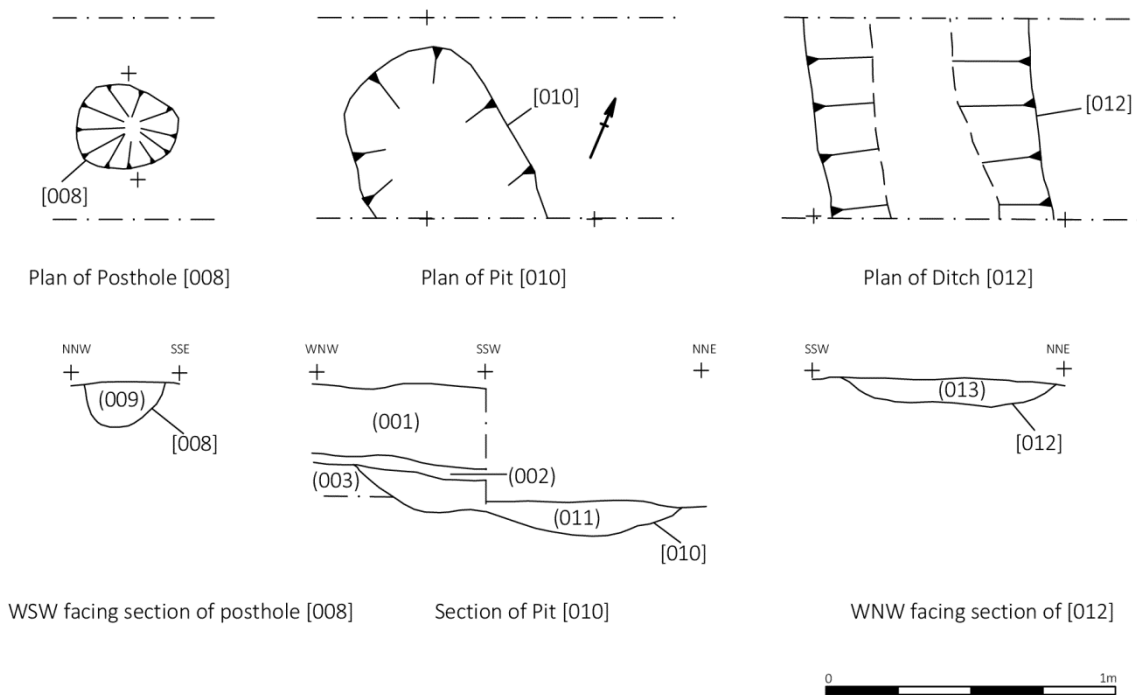


Figure 7: Trench 1 features plans and sections (scale: 1:25)



Trench 2: Entrance Lodge carpark (Fig. 4)

Trench 2 ran 57.5m WSW from the heathland, through the Entrance Lodge carpark. The excavation was completed in one visit and was backfilled on the same day. The area was dug to a depth of up to 0.45m to expose the natural strata before continuing to the required depth of 0.75m. This trench contained no archaeological finds, features or deposits.

Trench 2 Context Summary

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
Concrete	Layer	L: 57.50m W: 0.45m D: 0.10m	Loose stony concrete layer
015	Layer	L: 57.50m W: 0.45m D: 0.30m	Sub-soil: dark grey brown loose silty sand which contained occasional small sub-angular stones.
016	Layer	L: 57.50m W: 0.45m D: 0.30m	Layer of made ground contained modern debris such as brick, plastic and concrete which was interrupted in places by patches of dark greyish brown silty sand subsoil.

Trench 3: Wooded area (Fig. 4)

Trench 3 continued up to from the Entrance Lodge carpark through a small wooded area, 42.30m and was orientated SW-NE. The excavation was completed in one visit and was backfilled in the same day. The trench was excavated to a depth of to 0.35m to expose the natural strata before continuing to the required depth of 0.75m, and contained a modern culvert (Plate 6).

Trench 3 Context Summary

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
001	Layer	L: 42.30m W: 0.45m D: 0.10m	Topsoil: mid grey brown loose silty sand.
002	Layer	L: 42.30m W: 0.45m D: 0.20m	Sub-soil: mid yellow orange loose silty sand which contained frequent rooting and occasional brick.
003	Layer	L: 42.30m W: 0.45m D: >0.45m	Natural strata: Bright orange loose silty sand.
014	Structure	L: 3.10m W: <0.45m D: 0.25m	Brick-built modern culvert of a single course of red bricks set out in a stepped arch.

Trench 4: Roadside (Fig. 4)

Trench 4 continued in a westerly direction from Trench 3. The excavation of this particular area required the work to be done over three days and after each visit the trench was backfilled the same afternoon. The trench ran 90.70m in total travelling west before turning SSW along the access road to The Lodge. The trench then turned west and continued to a boundary fence leading to an open area. The area was excavated to a depth of up to 0.55m to expose the natural strata before continuing to the required depth of 1m. Several services were located on the western side of the road but no archaeology was encountered.



Trench 4 Context Summary

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
001	Layer	L: 90.70m W: 0.60m D: 0.30m	Topsoil: mid grey brown moderately compacted silty sand. Contained frequent rooting and topped with thick vegetation
002	Layer	L: 90.70m W: 0.60m D: 0.20m	Sub-soil: mid red orange loose silty sand which contained frequent rooting.
003	Layer	L: 90.70m W: 0.60m D: >0.25m	Natural strata: Bright orange loose silty sand.

Trench 5: Open grassland (Fig. 4)

Trench 5 ran through open grassland alongside a public footpath, running northwest before turning south towards the large wooded area, for a total of 127.40m. The excavation was completed over two consecutive visits and was back filled on the same days. All areas were dug to a depth of up to 0.50m to expose the natural strata before continuing to the required depth of 0.75m. This trench contained no archaeological finds, features or deposits.

Trench 5 Context Summary

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
001	Layer	L: 127.40m W: 0.60m D: 0.18m	Topsoil: mid grey brown moderately compacted silty sand. Contained frequent rooting and vegetation.
002	Layer	L: 127.40m W: 0.60m D: 0.13m	Sub-soil: mid orange brown loose silty sand which contained frequent rooting and occasional sub-angular stones.
003	Layer	L: 127.40m W: 0.60m D: > 0.44m	Natural strata: Bright yellow orange loose silty sand. Occasional patches of natural sedimentary stone and occasional rooting.

Trench 6: Continuation of grass area (Fig. 4)

Trench 6 continued through the open grassland alongside the public footpath. From Trench 5 the cable run moved south towards the large wooded area for a total of 110m. The excavation was completed in a single visit and was back filled on the same day. All areas were dug to a depth of up to 0.50m to expose the natural strata before continuing to the required depth of 0.75m. This trench contained no archaeological finds, features or deposits.

Trench 6 Context Summary

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
001	Layer	L: 110m W: 0.60m D: 0.20m	Topsoil: mid grey brown moderately compacted silty sand. Contained frequent rooting and vegetation.
002	Layer	L: 110m W: 0.60m D: 0.30m	Sub-soil: mid reddish brown loose silty sand which contained frequent rooting and occasional sandstone and flint.
003	Layer	L: 110m W: 0.60m D: >0.25m	Natural strata: Bright yellow orange loose silty sand. Occasional patches of natural sedimentary stone and occasional rooting.



Trench 7: Quarry area (Fig. 4; Plate 7)

From Trench 6 the cable run moved south through an area which had been heavily quarried before heading SW (Plate 7). The trench measured 268.28m, and machine dug areas were excavated to a depth of up to 0.50m to expose the natural strata before continuing to the required depth of up to 0.90m. The excavation was completed in four visits and was back filled at the end of every day, with several areas being hand dug where it was either inaccessible for the digger or to avoid damaging the tree roots.

The topsoil varied in depth from 0.15m to 0.50m, and directly overlay the natural geology in some part as a result of localised sand quarrying, leaving large pits in the wooded area. No dateable material was recovered and no other features, deposits or archaeological finds were present.

Trench 7 Context Summary

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
001	Layer	L: 268.28m W: 0.60m D: <0.50m	Topsoil: mid grey brown moderately compacted silty sand. Contained frequent rooting and vegetation.
002	Layer	L: 268.28m W: 0.60m D: 0.25m	Sub-soil: mid orange brown loose silty sand which contained frequent rooting and occasional sub-angular stones.
003	Layer	L: 268.28m W: 0.60m D: >0.25m	Natural strata: Bright yellow orange loose silty sand. Occasional patches of natural sedimentary stone and moderate rooting.

Trench 8: Hand dug area (Fig. 4)

Trench 8 ran south through a heavily planted area which is enclosed by a wire fence, such that it was inaccessible to the digger and therefore had to be dug by hand. The trench measured 46.20m and was dug to the required depth of 0.75m, often through heavy rooting. The excavation was completed in two visits and was back filled at the end of every day. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were noted.

Trench 8 Context Summary

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
001	Layer	L: 46.20m W: 0.45m D: 0.40m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown moderately compacted silty sand. Contained frequent rooting and vegetation.
002	Layer	L: 46.20m W: 0.45m D: 0.20m	Sub-soil: mid grey brown loose silty sand which contained frequent rooting and occasional sub-angular stones.
003	Layer	L: 46.20m W: 0.45m D: <0.15m	Natural strata: Bright yellow orange loose silty sand. Occasional patches of natural sedimentary stone and occasional rooting.

Trench 9: Overflow carpark (Fig. 4)

Trench 9 ran south through the lodge overflow carpark to The Lodge access road. The trench measured 36.60m and was dug the required depth of up to 0.75m. Subsoil was visible in places but varied in depth throughout the trench. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present.



Trench 9 Context Summary

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
017	Layer	L: 36.60m W: 0.45m D: <0.42m	Made ground: plastic meshing which was then topped with plastic hexagonal tile which sat on a mid-greyish brown moderately compacted silty sand. The layer contained occasional brick and concrete debris
002	Layer	L: 36.60m W: 0.45m D: <0.36m	Sub-soil: mid grey brown loose silty sand which contained occasional rooting, small sub-angular stones, brick and building debris.
003	Layer	L: 36.60m W: 0.45m D: <0.20m	Natural strata: Mid yellow orange loose silty sand. Occasional rooting.

Trench 10: The Lodge carpark (Fig. 4)

Trench 10 cut the access road and lodge carpark heading west towards a paved walkway which links several of the Lodge's buildings. The tarmac covered made modern ground which continued below the required depth of excavation, therefore the natural strata was not reached. The trench measured 35.53m and was excavated to a depth of 1m, mostly using a 5 tonne machine fitted with a 0.45m toothless bucket. The excavation was completed in four visits and only certain areas were back filled at the end of every day. This trench contained no archaeological finds, features or deposits.

Trench 10 Contexts Summary

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
Tarmac	Tarmac	L: 35.53m W: 0.45m D: 0.18m	Tarmac
018	Layer	L: 35.53m W: 0.45m D: 0.22m	Made ground. Moderately compacted light yellow brown silty sand with inclusions of frequent stones, flint, CBM and concrete.
019	Layer	L: 35.53m W: 0.45m D: 0.10m	Made ground. Moderately compacted mid brown orange silty sand with inclusions of frequent stones, flint, and CBM
020	Layer	L: 35.53m W: 0.45m D: 0.25m	Made ground. Very compact yellow grey silty sand with frequent large flint and stones, moderate whole and broken bricks and chunks of cement.
021	layer	L: 35.53m W: 0.45m D: 0.25m	Layer of redeposited soil. Moderate grey brown silty sand with occasional chalk, flint and stones

Trench 11: Paved area (Fig. 4)

This area was excavated and backfilled without archaeological supervision as the contractors failed to notify KDK of their intentions to excavate. The trench was dug by hand to the required depth of 0.75m. The length of the trench measured 12.70m and travelled south from Trench 10 before turning southeast into the courtyard.

Trench 12: Courtyard (Fig. 4)

Trench 12 continued south through a small courtyard before turning south east to join The Lodge substation. This trench was also dug by hand as the space was unsuitable for a machine. The trench measured 10.30m and was excavated to a depth of 0.70m. The excavation was completed in two visits and only certain areas were back filled at the end of every day. This trench contained no archaeological finds, features or deposits.



Trench 12 Contexts Summary

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
Paving	paving	L: 10.30m W: 0.45m D: 0.09m	Large flagstones
002	Layer	L: 10.30m W: 0.45m D: 0.23m	Subsoil: mid yellow brown loose compacted silty sand. Contained frequent rooting and occasional small sub-angular stones.
003	Layer	L: 10.30m W: 0.45m D: 0.19m	Natural strata: mid red brown loose silty sand which contained frequent rooting and occasional small sub-angular stones.
003	Layer	L: 10.30m W: 0.45m D: >0.23m	Natural strata: mid yellow brown loose silty sand. Occasional patches of natural sedimentary stone, small sub-angular stones and rooting.



Plate 1: Trench 1 across heathland



Plate 2: Trench 1 stratigraphy



Plate 3: Section of Posthole [008]



Plate 4: Section of Pit [010]



Plate 5: Section of Ditch [012]



Plate 6: Brick culvert [014]



Plate 7: Trench 7, through quarried area



5 Results: Strip, Map and Sample

5.1 *General* (Fig. 8)

The access road, contractors' compound and turbine base were investigated as a Strip, Map and Sample Excavation. The site was divided into nine discrete areas associated with the contractors' programme of works. Archaeological features were present in Areas 2, 3 and 8 and the artefacts associated with these features were dated between early-mid to late Iron Age and post-medieval. All of the features were cut into the natural geology, and were concentrated in the north of the development area.

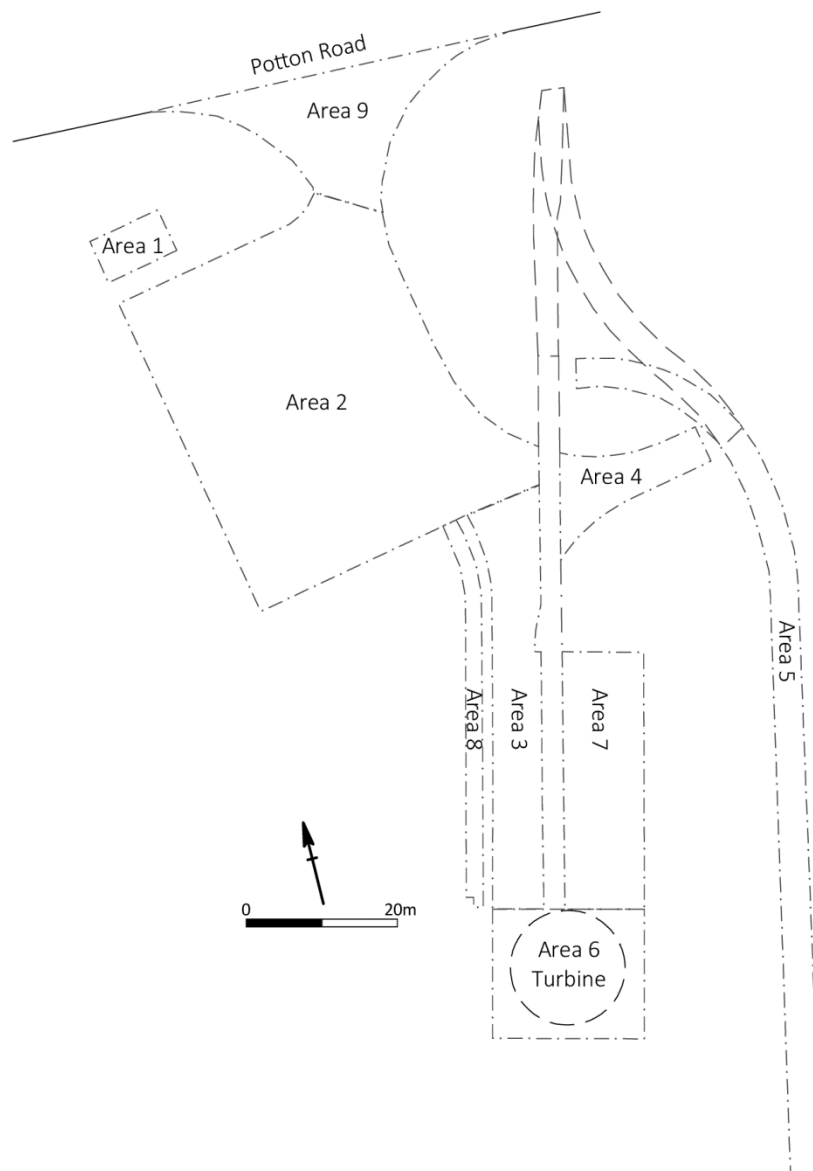


Figure 8: Machine sequence (scale 1:1000)



5.2 **Area 2** (Figs. 8-18; Plates 8-37)

Area 2 was the single largest area, measuring c.35 x 45m (1620 sq m). The area was excavated to the required depth of 0.40m which exposed a mixture of the natural geology and subsoil that was present across the whole site (Plates 8&9). Area 2 provided the greatest number of archaeological features which were subsequently given group numbers (GPNO) for ease of reference. They consisted of two circular enclosures (GPNO157 and GPNO158), two ditches (GPNO174 and GPNO178) and several other small features.

Circular enclosure GPNO158 was amongst numerous postholes located within Area 2, varying in diameter from 0.19m to 0.77m, and in depth from 0.12m to 0.46m representing a roundhouse with associated features (Plates 10-13). The main circle of postholes consisted of 24 postholes [116 - 139], [145 - 53], [175], [185], [190], [194-196] & [201-210] set at regular intervals between 0.56m and 1.88m, forming a ring c.16m in diameter (Figs. 9-12). There was a 2.63m gap between [153] and [194] as a result of heavy bioturbation, and it is likely that there was at least one posthole between these two features, but any evidence of this has been lost. The full extent of the roundhouse could not be recorded as the eastern edge lay beyond the limit of the current excavation. The presence of two postholes [206] and [208] that were located c.0.6m beyond the outside the main ring, along with posthole [181] are suggestive of a possible entrance or “porch” to the roundhouse.

A total of 12 postholes contained artefactual remains. Fired clay was the most common with a total of 53 pieces weighing 258g being recovered from the fills of postholes [108], [116], [120], [122], [124], [127], [131], [135], [145], [147], [149] and [210]. The majority of these fills were identical in appearance which was composed of a mid, reddish brown silty clay. Postholes [135]-[149] comprised different fills.

One fragment of fired clay recovered from [127], contained traces of possibly copper-alloy waste suggesting that metal working may have taken place on the site. Burnt bone and charcoal were also present in a number of the fills and sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from (117), (132) and (135).

Ten bulk samples varying in size from 10L to 30L, were subsequently sent to be analysed. All of them contained charcoal and all but one contained fuel ash residue probably derived from the domestic hearths [114] and [143]. Radiocarbon dating was undertaken on cremated bone from posthole fill (136) and charcoal was analysed from posthole fill (195), yielding dates of 751-409BC and 771-433BC respectively.

Associated features

Several internal features were uncovered, which are believed to be associated with this roundhouse. Two areas of burning [112] and [143] were identified as possible internal hearths (Fig. 10&12, Plates 14&15). The larger of the two was [112], measuring 0.74m at its widest point. It consisted of a shallow, flat-based cut, containing a single charcoal-rich fill (113), which was subsequently carbon dated to 761-430BC. The smaller hearth [143] was more centrally located, but also consisted of a shallow cut 0.06m deep, filled with silty sand (144) which had been exposed to high temperatures. There was a prominent bulge in the southeast corner of the feature, which may have been the result of material being raked out of the main area. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature.

A single small posthole [141] was recorded 0.38m west of [139]. It was shallower than its neighbours, being only 0.12m deep, and may have acted as a secondary or support post for [139].



Sub-circular enclosure GPNO157 was 3.67 x 4.32m with an opening in the northeast and consisted of a single curvilinear gully c. 0.54m in width (Figs. 10, 13&14; Plate 16). Six 1m slots were excavated at regular intervals in an attempt to ascertain its date and function (Figs. 13&14).

The termini **[106]** and **[108]** were located in the northeast sector of the feature, forming a possible entrance 0.66m wide. Of the other four slots excavated, **[104]**, **[110]**, **[155]**, and **[179]**, only two produced finds. Fired clay, and a flint flake were recovered from **(109)** and a sherd of pottery was recovered from **(156)** which was subsequently dated to 12th-14th century. However, this context was heavily truncated by animal activity making (156) an unsecured context. The internal area of this enclosure was cleaned several times in attempts to locate further features, though none were present.

Two postholes, **[194]** and **[196]** were located within the enclosure, but it is believed that these features belong to roundhouse GPNO158 as they are within the predicted circumference of that feature (Fig. 10). Environmental sampling provided no further dating evidence, although the presence of fuel ash and blue flecks of possible copper residue found in the mid reddish brown silty sand fill of **(111)** may provide further evidence of a nearby domestic hearth and suggest that metal working may have taken part on the site.

Ditch GPNO174 was situated in the northern section of Area 2 and was orientated west-southwest to east-southeast (Fig. 9; Plate 17). Three slots were excavated from this feature: **[160]**, **[170]** and **[172]** (Figs. 15&16). The full length of the ditch is unknown, though 31.5m could be observed from the eastern baulk to the ditch terminus. It was not present in the excavations related to the access road to the northeast, suggesting it had either turned or terminated before reaching that area. The ditch was c.3m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.15m (Plate 18). Several areas have been subjected to bioturbation making the base irregular in section. All slots contained a single fill, **(171)** and **(173)** all of which were void of finds.

Ditch GPNO178 was a curvilinear ditch measuring at least 4m in length, situated in the northwest corner of Area 2 (Fig. 15; Plate 19). It ran northwest, before turning south where it was cut by ditch terminus **[162]**. The ditch seemed to terminate before reaching the northeast baulk, but the shape and extent of the terminating end was unclear due to its shallow nature. Excavated slots included **[162]** and **[164]** and both contained a single naturally silted fill (163) and (165) respectively (Fig. 17). The function of this ditch and its relationship to other features on the site remains unclear.

Postholes [166] and **[168]** were located south of Ditch GPNO178 (Figs. 15&18). They appeared to be isolated and not associated with either the ditch or the roundhouse. Animal bone and pottery was recovered from **(167)**, the mid purplish grey silty sand fill of **[166]**, with the pottery subsequently dated to mid 1st-2nd century AD.

Other features investigated included tree throw **[190]** (Fig. 10) which was located in the southwest quadrant of roundhouse GPNO158. The feature was recorded due to the presence of a post-medieval roof tile and charcoal which was observed on the surface of the fill prior to excavation. Two sherds of pottery were also recovered from the fill **(191)**, one dated to the Iron Age, the other was Roman or Medieval.



Plate 8: Area 2 ground reduction facing south



Plate 9: Area 2 ground reduction facing southwest

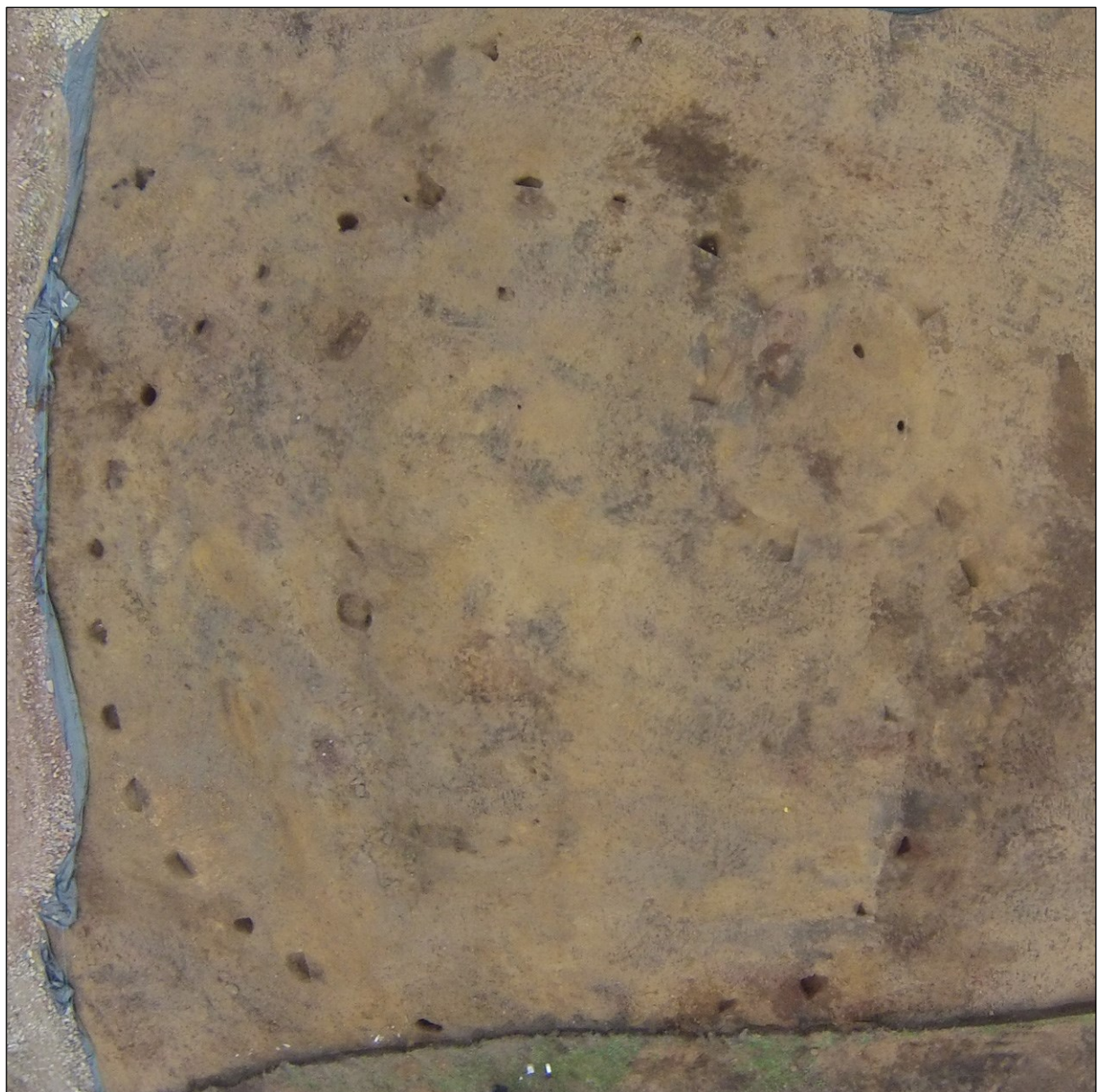


Plate 10: Aerial view of the roundhouse



Plate 11: Southwest facing section of Posthole [116]



Plate 12: Southeast facing section of Posthole [122]



Plate 13: Posthole [127] in plan



Plate 14: Secondary hearth [112]



Plate 15: Hearth [143]

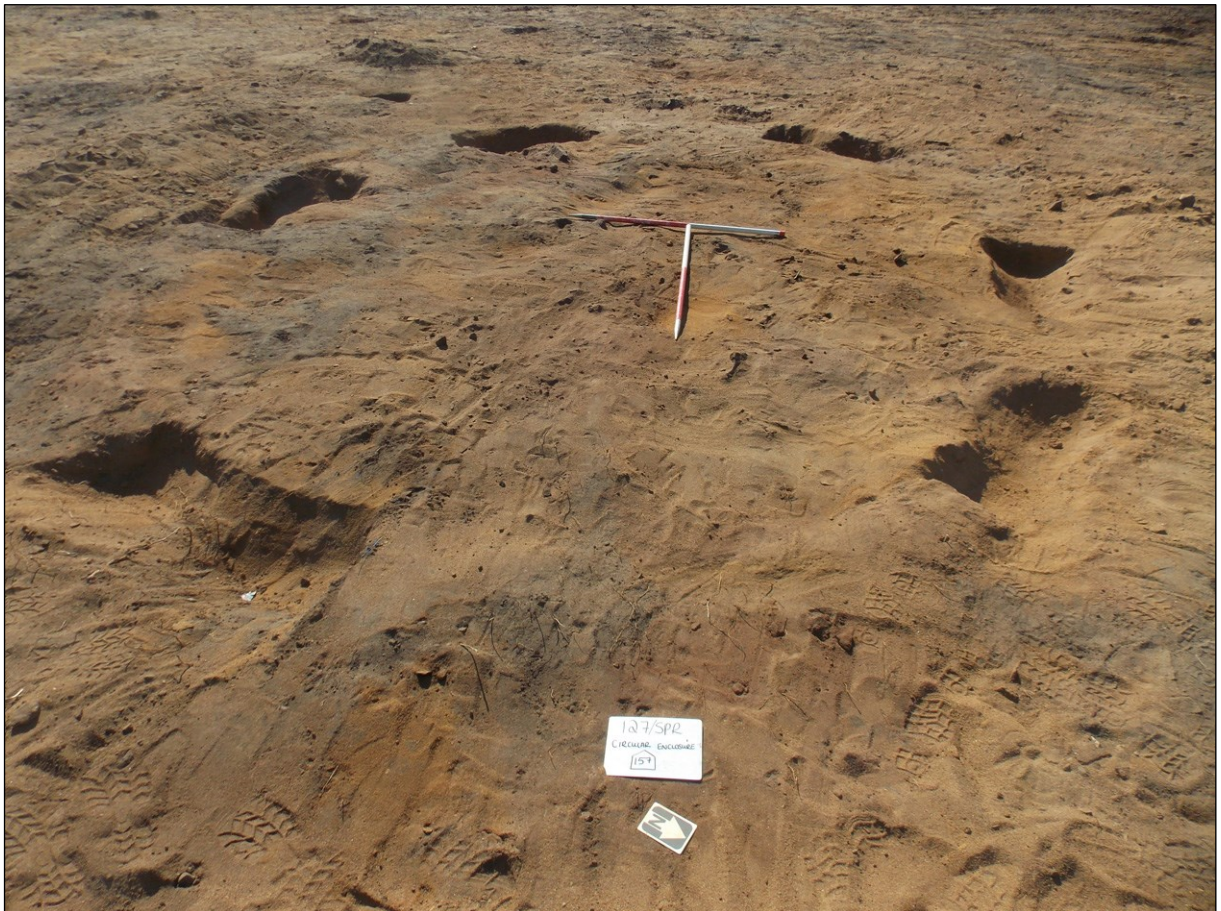


Plate 16: Enclosure GPNO157

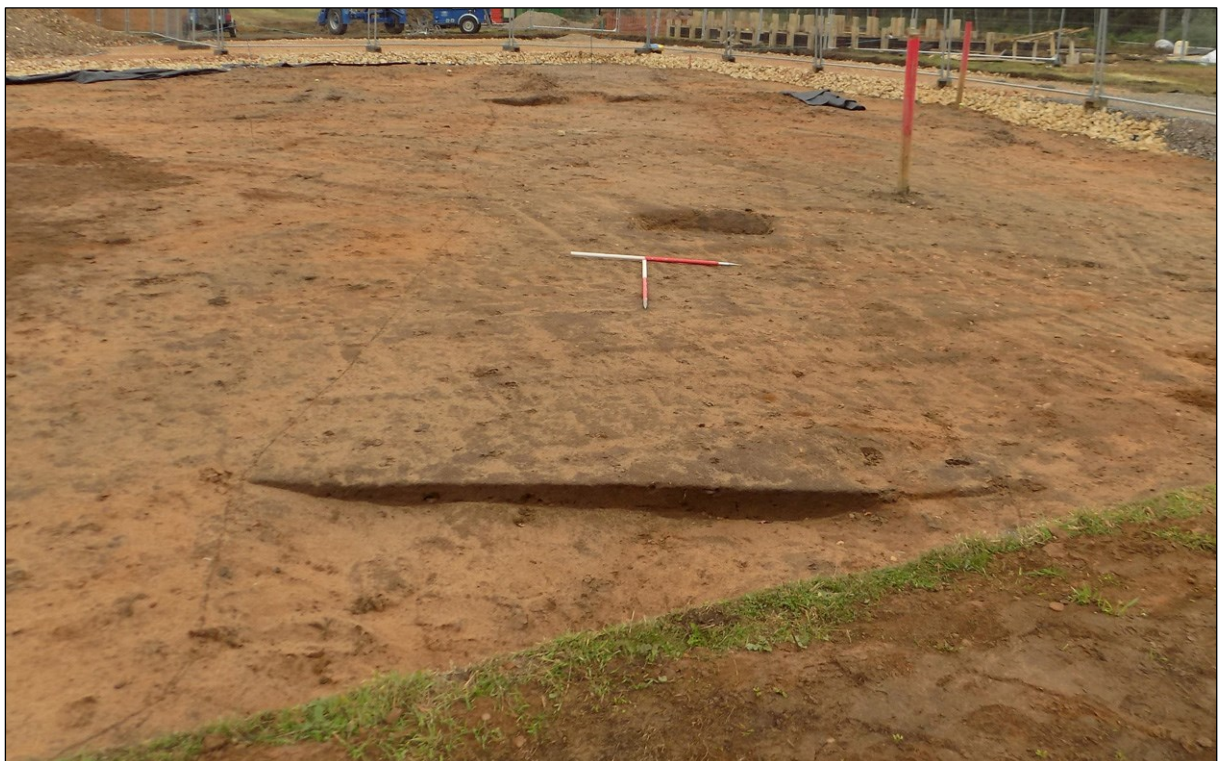


Plate 17: Ditch GPNO174, facing northeast



Plate 18: Section of Ditch GPNO178, facing northeast



Plate 19: Ditch slots [160] & [164], facing north



Plate 20: Section of Pit [114]



Plate 21: Section of Pit [198]



Area 2 Contexts Summary

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Layer	D: 0.13m	Topsoil: mid brownish grey loose silty sand with inclusions of modern debris such as pottery, CBM and glass.
102	Layer	D: 0.15m	Sub-soil: mid reddish brown loose silty sand which contained frequent medium-large deposits of sandstone and occasional small sub-angular stones.
103	Layer	Unknown	Natural strata: mid yellow orange loose silty sand, although in places it displayed a medium reddish orange colour where there were naturally occurring pockets of large flat sedimentary stone.
104	Cut	L: >1m W: 0.54m D: 0.23m	Cut of gully. Slot 1 of roundhouse/ circular enclosure GPNO157: Curvilinear in shape with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Orientated N-S.
105	Fill	L: >1m W: 0.54m D: 0.23m	Fill of [104], cut of slot 1 roundhouse/ circular enclosure GPNO157: Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones and medium sedimentary stones.
106	Cut	L: >1m W: 0.44m D: 0.20m	Cut of terminating end. Slot 2 of roundhouse/ circular enclosure GPNO157. Curvilinear in shape with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Orientated E-W.
107	Fill	L: >1m W: 0.44m D: 0.20m	Fill of [106], cut of slot 2 roundhouse/ circular enclosure GPNO157. Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones and medium sedimentary stones.
108	Cut	L: >1m W: 0.43m D: 0.11m	Cut of terminating end. Slot 3 of roundhouse/ circular enclosure GPNO157. Curvilinear in shape with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Orientated E-W.
109	Fill	L: >1m W: 0.43m D: 0.11m	Fill of [108], cut of slot 3 roundhouse/ circular enclosure GPNO157. Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones, medium sedimentary stones, fired clay and an unworked flint flake.
110	Cut	L: >1m W: 0.32m D: 0.17m	Cut of gully. Slot 4 of roundhouse/ circular enclosure GPNO157. Curvilinear in shape with irregular sloping sides and a concave base. This section of the enclosure was heavily truncated by bioturbation making it different in shape to GPNO157's other slots. Orientated N-S.
111	Fill	L: >1m W: 0.32m D: 0.17m	Fill of [110], cut of slot 4 roundhouse/ circular enclosure GPNO157. Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones and medium sedimentary stones. Truncated at the southeast end.
112	Cut	L: 0.65m W: 0.73m D: 0.08m	Cut of fire pit/ possible secondary interior hearth of roundhouse GPNO158. The feature was an irregular circle in plan with moderately sloping sides. The base was undulating.
113	Fill	L: 0.65m W: 0.73m D: 0.08m	Fill of [112] area of burning. Mid blackish brown loose silty sand with frequent inclusions of well-preserved charcoal. Occasional flecks of fired clay. Charcoal sent for radiocarbon dating.
116	Cut	L: 0.57m W: 0.30m	Cut of posthole, part of roundhouse GPNO158. Oval in shape with vertical sides and a concave base.



<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
		D: 0.37m	
117	Fill	L: 0.57m W: 0.30m D: 0.37m	Fill of posthole [116]: Dark reddish brown loose silty sand containing a moderate amount of charcoal flecks and small- large sub-angular stones. Also contained rooting
118	Cut	L: 0.70m W: 0.59m D: 0.38m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Oval in shape with steep sides and a concave base. Contained 2 fills (119) and (159).
119	Fill	L: 0.70m W: 0.59m D: 0.38m	Lower fill of posthole [118]. Mid orangey brown loose silty sand with inclusions of small sub-angular stones.
120	Cut	L: 0.37m W: 0.33m D: 0.34m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Oval in shape with steep sides and a flat base.
121	Fill	L: 0.37m W: 0.33m D: 0.34m	Fill of posthole [120]. Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones and medium sedimentary stones. Contained occasional animal bone, charcoal and fired clay. Thin rooting was visible throughout this fill.
122	Cut	L: 0.46m W: 0.64m D: 0.46m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Oval in shape with steep sides which undulate on the SW side and a flat base.
123	Fill	L: 0.46m W: 0.64m D: 0.46m	Fill of posthole [122] Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones, medium sedimentary stones and fired clay. Thin rooting was visible throughout this fill.
124	Cut	L: 0.60m W: 0.62m D: 0.30m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Oval in shape with steep sides and an undulating base.
125	Fill	L: 0.60m W: 0.62m D: 0.30m	Secondary fill of posthole [124]. Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones, fired clay and minor rooting.
126	Fill	L: >0.20m W: 0.32m D: 0.13m	Primary fill of posthole [124], redeposited natural. Mid yellowish brown loose silty sand with inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones and minor rooting.
127	Cut	L: 0.58m W: 0.54m D: 0.37m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Circular in shape with steep sides. The base was flat but sloped down towards the SW side.
128	Fill	L: 0.58m W: 0.54m D: 0.37m	Fill of posthole [127]. Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones and moderate fired clay. Minor rooting present.
129	Cut	L: 0.58m W: 0.46m D: 0.35m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Circular in shape with steep sides and a concave base.
130	Fill	L: 0.58m W: 0.46m D: 0.35m	Fill of posthole [129]. Mid orangey grey loose silty sand containing occasional small sub angular stones and rooting.
131	Cut	L: 0.33m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Circular in



<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
		W: 0.34m D: 0.18m	shape with moderately sloping sides and a concave base
132	Fill	L: 0.33m W: 0.34m D: 0.18m	Fill of posthole [131]. Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones and rooting.
133	Cut	L: 0.56m W: 0.38m D: 0.23m	Cut of possible posthole. [133] is cut by later posthole [175] which appears to have replaced it. Both are believed to be part of roundhouse GPNO158. It is also possible that this feature is rooting. Feature is oval in plan with undulating sides and a concave base.
134	Fill	L: 0.56m W: 0.38m D: 0.23m	Fill of posthole [133]. Mid purplish grey loose silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones and minor rooting.
135	Cut	L: 0.38m W: 0.33m D: 0.38m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base.
136	Fill	L: 0.38m W: 0.33m D: 0.38m	Fill of posthole [135]. Dark purplish brown loose silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and rounded stones, pottery and animal bone. Minor rooting present.
137	Cut	L: 0.27m W: 0.31m D: 0.24m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Circular in plan with vertical sides (steep slope to the east) and a concave base.
138	Fill	L: 0.27m W: 0.31m D: 0.24m	Fill of posthole [137]. Dark purplish brown loose silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and rounded stones and flecks of fired clay. Minor rooting present.
139	Cut	L: 0.28m W: 0.27m D: 0.28m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.
140	Fill	L: 0.28m W: 0.27m D: 0.28m	Fill of posthole [139]. Dark purplish brown loose silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and rounded stones. Minor rooting present.
141	Cut	L: 0.27m W: 0.21m D: 0.12m	Cut of posthole within roundhouse GPNO158. To the north west of [137]. Possible secondary posthole for support post. Circular in plan with moderate-vertical sloping sides and a concave base.
142	Fill	L: 0.27m W: 0.21m D: 0.12m	Fill of posthole [141]. Dark purple brown loose silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and rounded stones and rooting.
143	Cut	L: 0.53m W: 0.68m D: 0.06m	Cut of possible central hearth. [143] is located in the very centre of roundhouse GPNO58. Circular in plan and shallow in section. The feature had gradually sloping sides and a flat/slightly concaved base.
144	Fill	L: 0.53m W: 0.68m D: 0.06m	Fill of [143]. Possible central hearth. Sand had been exposed to high temperatures and therefore has become slightly bonded together. Mid pinkish red loose silty sand containing small sub-angular stones.
145	Cut	L: 0.46m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Circular in



<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
		W: 0.40m D: 0.28m	plan with steep sides and a concave base.
146	Fill	L: 0.46m W: 0.40m D: 0.28m	Fill of posthole [145]. Mid orangey purple loose silty sand containing frequent inclusion of small-medium sub-angular stones, occasional fired clay and charcoal.
147	Cut	L: 0.56m W: 0.48m D: 0.22m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Oval in plan with moderate-steep sloping sides and a concave base. Contains two fills (148) and (205).
148	Deposit/ disturbance	L: 0.56m W: 0.48m D: 0.22m	Fill is modern and the result of rabbit activity. (148) disturbs posthole [147]. Dark orangey brown loose silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and rounded stones.
149	Cut	L: 0.45m W: 0.49m D: 0.40m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Circular in plan with moderate-steep sides and a concave base.
150	Fill	L: 0.45m W: 0.49m D: 0.40m	Fill of posthole [149]. Mid/dark mottled orangey brown loose silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and rounded stones, charcoal and fired clay flecks. Occasional rooting.
151	Cut	L: 0.27m W: 0.26m D: 0.13m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Circular in plan with moderate-steep sides and a concave base.
152	Fill	L: 0.27m W: 0.26m D: 0.13m	Fill of posthole [151]. Dark orange brown loose silty sand containing small sub-angular stones and rooting/bioturbation.
153	Cut	L: 0.77m W: 0.61m D: 0.45m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Irregular circle in plan with moderated to steep sides with a concave base. Contains three fills (154), (192) and (193) and a small deposit of redeposited natural
154	Fill	L: 0.77m W: 0.61m D: 0.45m	Primary fill of posthole [153]. Mid reddish orange loose silty sand-very similar to natural. The fill contained occasional small sub-angular stones.
155	Cut	L: >1m W: 0.46m D: 0.19m	Cut of gully. Slot 5 of roundhouse/ circular enclosure GPNO157. Curvilinear in shape with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Orientated SE-NW.
156	Fill	L: >1m W: 0.46m D: 0.19m	Fill of [156], cut of slot 5 roundhouse/ circular enclosure GPNO157. Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with inclusions of occasional small-medium sub-angular stones, medium sedimentary stones and pottery. The fill was highly disturbed by animal activity.
157	Group	L: 4.32m W: 4.67m D: <0.23m	Single curvilinear ditch which forms a small enclosure. Includes [104], [106], [108], [110], [155] & [179].
158	Group	L: 16.20m W: 15.32m D: <0.46m	24 Postholes of varying shapes and sizes creating a large circular dwelling. Likely to be a wattle and daub structure as a high quantity of daub was discovered within the fill of many of the features. [116]-[153], [175], [185], [190], [194]- [196] & [201]-[210]. Also contains two possible central hearths [112] & [143], two internal postholes [141] & [181] and a tree throw [190].



<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
			Dating evidence has shown this feature to be Iron Age.
159	Fill	L: 0.70m W: 0.59m D: 0.18m	Upper fill of posthole [118]. Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones, fired clay and fragments of charcoal. Minor rooting present.
160	Cut	L: >0.98m W: 0.36m D: 0.12m	Cut of possible ditch [160] orientated SE-NW, then curved around to the south, after which is cut by ditch terminus [162]. The ditch was curvilinear in plan and a shallow concave in section.
161	Fill	L: >0.98m W: 0.36m D: 0.12m	Fill of possible ditch [160]. Fill difficult to see. Possible contamination with later deposit (163). Mid greyish red/brown loose silty sand with moderate inclusions of small-medium sub-angular stones. Rooting present.
162	Cut	L: 0.80m W: 1.47m D: 0.10m	Cut of possible large, shallow ditch terminus. Entire length of ditch measures 31.50m before disappearing into the baulk at the eastern edge of area 2. Linear in plan and shallow concave in section with a flat base. Orientated W-E.
163	Fill	L: 0.80m W: 1.47m D: 0.10m	Fill of possible ditch terminus [162] Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones and some fine rooting.
164	Cut	L: 0.68m W: 1m D: 0.16m	Cut of possible terminus. Terminating end very unclear. Curvilinear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Orientated NNW-SSE.
165	Fill	L: 0.68m W: 1m D: 0.16m	Fill of [164] possible ditch terminus. Mid greyish red/brown loose silty sand with moderate inclusions of small-medium sub-angular stones. Rooting present.
166	Cut	L: 0.41m W: 0.32m D: 0.11m	Cut of posthole to the south of possible ditch GPNO178. Teardrop shape in plan. NE side vertical and SW side gradual in section with a concave base.
167	Fill	L: 0.41m W: 0.32m D: 0.11m	Fill of posthole [166]. Mid purplish grey friable silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones, Roman pottery and animal bone. Also contained some rooting.
168	Cut	L: 0.31m W: 0.25m D: 0.20m	Cut of posthole. 1m south-east of [166]. Oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base.
169	Fill	L: 0.31m W: 0.25m D: 0.20m	Fill of posthole [168]. Mid orangey grey friable silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions and minor rooting.
170	Cut	L: <1.75m W: 3m D: <0.15m	Cut of possible ditch [170] orientated WSW-ENE. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides. The base was irregular due to animal activity.
171	Fill	L: <1.75m W: 3m D: <0.15m	Naturally silted fill of possible ditch [170]. Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and rounded stones. Disturbed by some rooting and animal activity.
172	Cut	L: <1.95m W: 2.85m D: <0.15m	Cut of possible ditch. Linear in plan with shallow sloping sides. The base was irregular due to animal activity. Orientated WSW-ENE.
173	Fill	L: <1.75m	Naturally silted fill of possible ditch [172]. Mid reddish brown



<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
		W: 2.85m D: <0.15m	loose silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and rounded stones. Disturbed by some rooting and animal activity.
174	Group	L: 31.5m W: <3m D: <0.15m	Group number for possible ditch found towards the northern end of the site. Includes [162], [170] and [172]. At the west end of the feature a terminus is present and cuts ditch [160]. Function of the feature and its relationship to the roundhouses is unclear.
175	Cut	L: 0.70m W: 0.41m D: 0.23m	Cut of posthole. [175] cuts and probably replaces earlier possible posthole [133]. Both are believed to be part of roundhouse GPNO158. Posthole oval in plan with steep-vertical sides and a concave base. Contained two fills (176) & (177).
176	Fill	L: <0.70m W: 0.35m D: 0.20m	Primary fill of posthole [175] which is part of roundhouse GPNO158. Fill very similar to posthole [133], it is possible that this fill is the result of rooting. Mid purplish grey friable silty sand containing occasional small sub-angular stones.
177	Fill	L: <0.70m W: 0.35m D: 0.20m	Secondary fill of posthole [175]. Appears to be naturally silted as opposed to purposefully backfilled. Dark purplish brown friable silty sand with frequent small- medium sub-angular stones and rooting.
178	Group	L: >0.98m W: <1m D: <0.16m	Curvilinear ditch found in the north west corner of the site. Cut by ditch terminus [160]. Includes [160] and [164].
179	Cut	L: 1m W: 0.42m D: 0.09m	Cut of gully. Slot 6 of roundhouse/ circular enclosure GPNO157. Curvilinear in shape with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. True shape unclear due to high percentage of animal and root activity. Orientated SE-NW.
180	Fill	L: 1m W: 0.42m D: 0.09m	Fill of [179], cut of slot 6 roundhouse/ circular enclosure GPNO157. Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones. Highly contaminated by rooting and animal activity.
181	Cut	L: 0.65m W: 0.28m D: 0.20m	Cut of posthole within GPNO158. There is a possibility that this feature may form part of an entrance way for GPNO158 with [181] forming a central pillar or a divide. Irregular oval in plan with steep-moderately sloping sides and a concave base.
182	Fill	L: 0.65m W: 0.28m D: 0.20m	Naturally silted fill of posthole [181]. Mid/dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional small-medium sub-angular and rounded stones and rooting.
185	Cut	L: 0.30m W: 0.26m D: 0.21m	Cut of possible posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Unclear to whether or not this feature was a posthole as the shape was an irregular oval in plan. Moderate to vertical slope with a flattish base.
186	Fill	L: 0.30m W: 0.26m D: 0.21m	Naturally silted fill of possible posthole [185]. Mid/dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones and minor rooting.
187	Cut	L: 0.50m W: 0.42m D: 0.28m	Cut of possible posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base.
188	Fill	L: 0.50m	Naturally silted fill of possible posthole [187]. Mid/dark greyish



<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
		W: 0.42m D: 0.28m	red/brown loose silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones and minor rooting.
190	Cut	L: 0.25m W: 0.54m D: 0.05m	Tree throw within roundhouse GPNO158. Investigated due to presence of finds discovered on surface. Irregular long oval in plan with gradual shallow sides and an irregular concave base. Orientated E-W
191	Fill	L: 0.25m W: 0.54m D: 0.05m	Fill of tree throw [190]. Dark reddish brown loose silty sand containing occasional small sub-angular stones, charcoal, pottery and degraded fired clay.
192	Fill	L: <0.77m W: 0.32m D: 0.18m	Secondary fill of posthole [153], possibly formed by natural silting rather than purposeful backfilling. Dark purplish grey friable silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular stones and some rooting.
193	Fill	L: 0.61 W: >0.40 D: 0.22m	Uppermost fill of posthole [153], probably purposeful backfilling. Mixed with natural (103). Mottles light orange and mid orange grey friable silty sand. Fill contained frequent small sub-angular and rounded stones and some rooting.
194	Cut	L: 0.19m W: 0.26m D: 0.23m	Cut of possible posthole. This posthole is located within roundhouse/circular enclosure GPNO157 although is more likely to be associated with GPNO158 as it is within the estimated posthole trajectory of the structure. The posthole was circular in plan and conical in section with steep sides and a concave base.
195	Fill	L: 0.19m W: 0.26m D: 0.23m	Fill of posthole [194]. Mid reddish brown loose silty sand. Contained occasional small sub-angular stones and several large deposits of charcoal.
196	Cut	L: 0.26m W: 0.26m D: 0.27m	Cut of possible posthole. This posthole is located within roundhouse/circular enclosure GPNO157 although is more likely to be associated with GPNO158 as it is within the estimated posthole trajectory of the structure. The posthole was circular in plan and conical in section with steep sides and a concave base.
197	Fill	L: 0.26m W: 0.26m D: 0.27m	Fill of posthole [196]. Mid reddish brown loose silty sand. Contained occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal.
201	Cut	L: 0.23m W: 0.32m D: 0.07m	Cut of possible posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Oval in plan with shallow sloping sides and a concave base.
202	Fill	L: 0.23m W: 0.32m D: 0.07m	Naturally silted fill of possible posthole [201]. Mid reddish brown loose silty sand. Contained very occasional small sub-angular stones, flecks of charcoal and rooting.
203	Cut	L: 0.48m W: 0.51m D: 0.27m	Cut of possible posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Oval in plan with a vertical sloping side to the SW and moderately sloping sides to the NE.
204	Fill	L: 0.48m W: 0.51m D: 0.27m	Naturally silted fill of possible posthole [203]. Concentration of redeposited natural on SW side. Mid beige brown loose silty sand containing small-medium sub-angular stones and minor rooting.
205	Fill	L: <0.56m W: 0.27m	Primary fill of posthole [147]. Area of dark red brown burnt sand. The sand was friable although bonded due to the intense heat.



<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
		D: 0.22m	Contains occasional small sub-angular and rounded stones, sedimentary stones and charcoal.
206	Cut	L: 0.48m W: 0.52m D: 0.14m	Cut of possible posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Oval in plan with shallow/moderately sloping sides and a concave base.
207	Fill	L: 0.48m W: 0.52m D: 0.14m	Naturally silted fill of possible posthole [206]. Mid beige brown loose silty sand with occasional small- medium sub-angular stones and minor rooting.
208	Cut	L: 0.66m W: 0.72m D: 0.12m	Cut of possible posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Irregular circle in plan with moderately sloping sides. The base was irregular due to bioturbation or possibly the remains of the post.
209	Fill	L: 0.66m W: 0.72m D: 0.12m	Naturally silted fill of possible posthole [208]. Mid/dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional small-medium stones and rooting.
210	Cut	L: 0.40m W: 0.45m D: 0.25m	Cut of posthole which forms roundhouse GPNO158. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base.
211	Fill	L: 0.40m W: 0.45m D: 0.28m	Fill of posthole [210]. Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with occasional small-medium sub-angular stones, charcoal and fired clay.

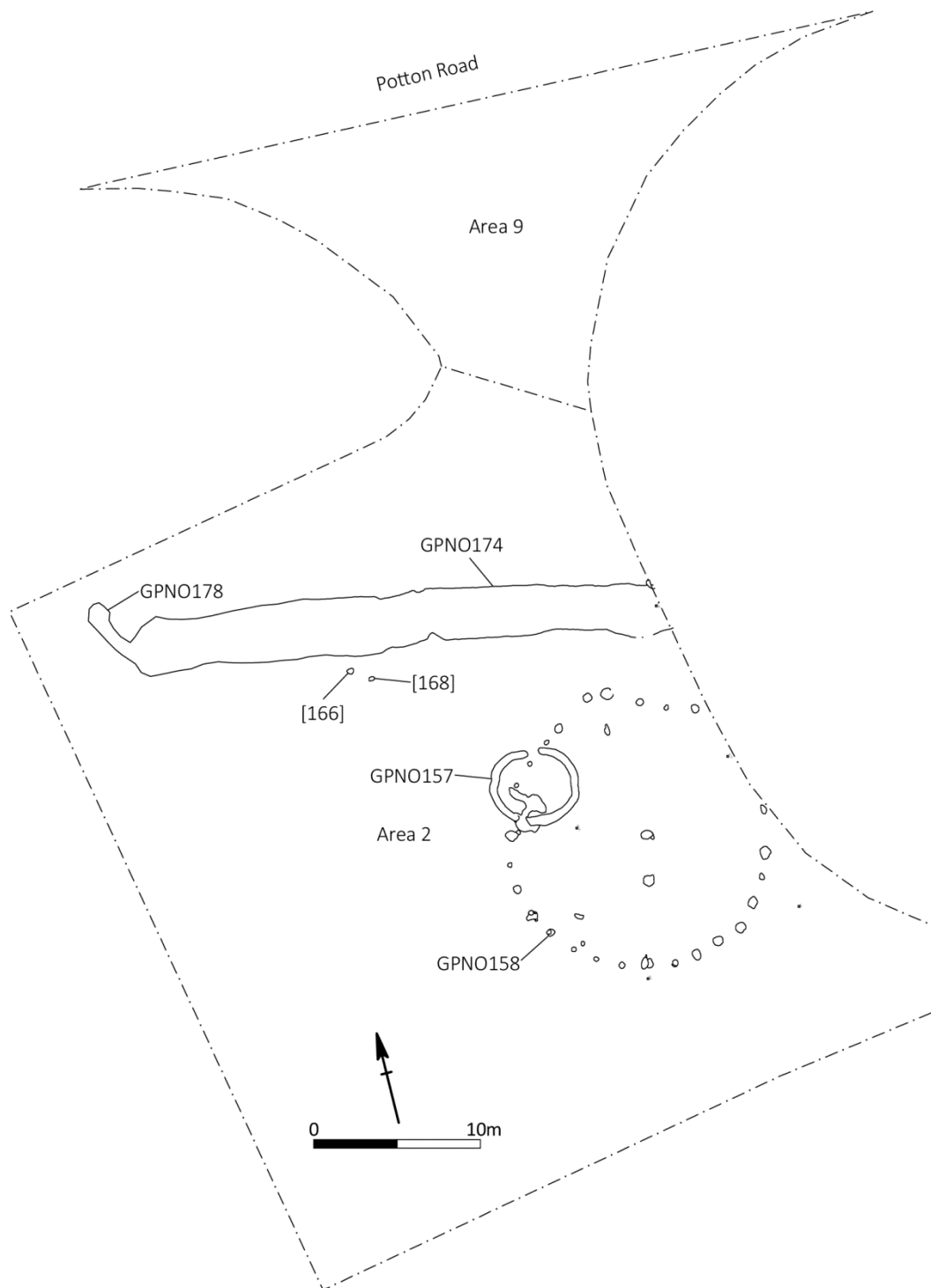


Figure 9: Area 2 archaeology (scale 1:400).

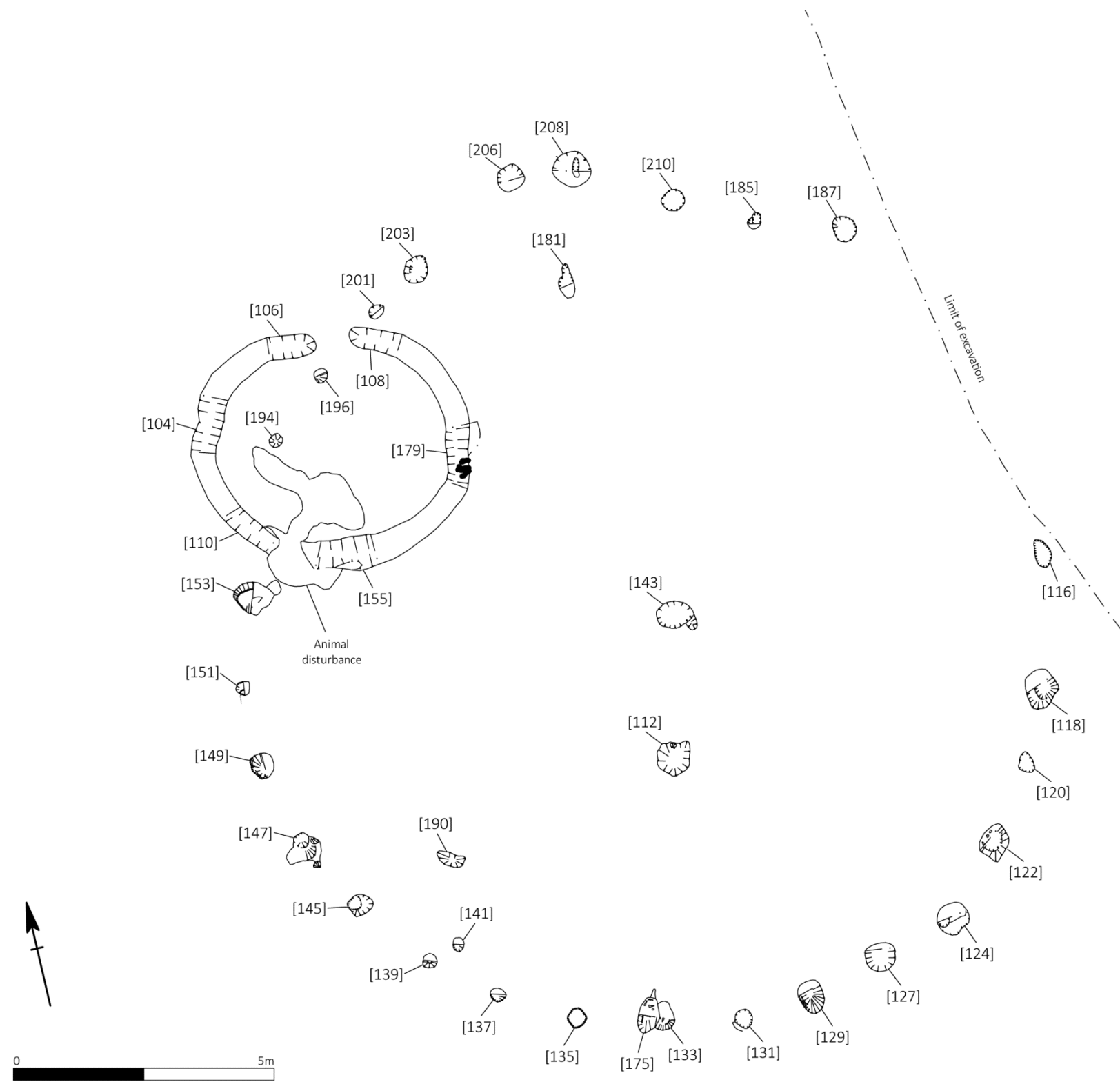


Figure 10: Roundhouse [158] and Enclosure [157] (scale 1:100).

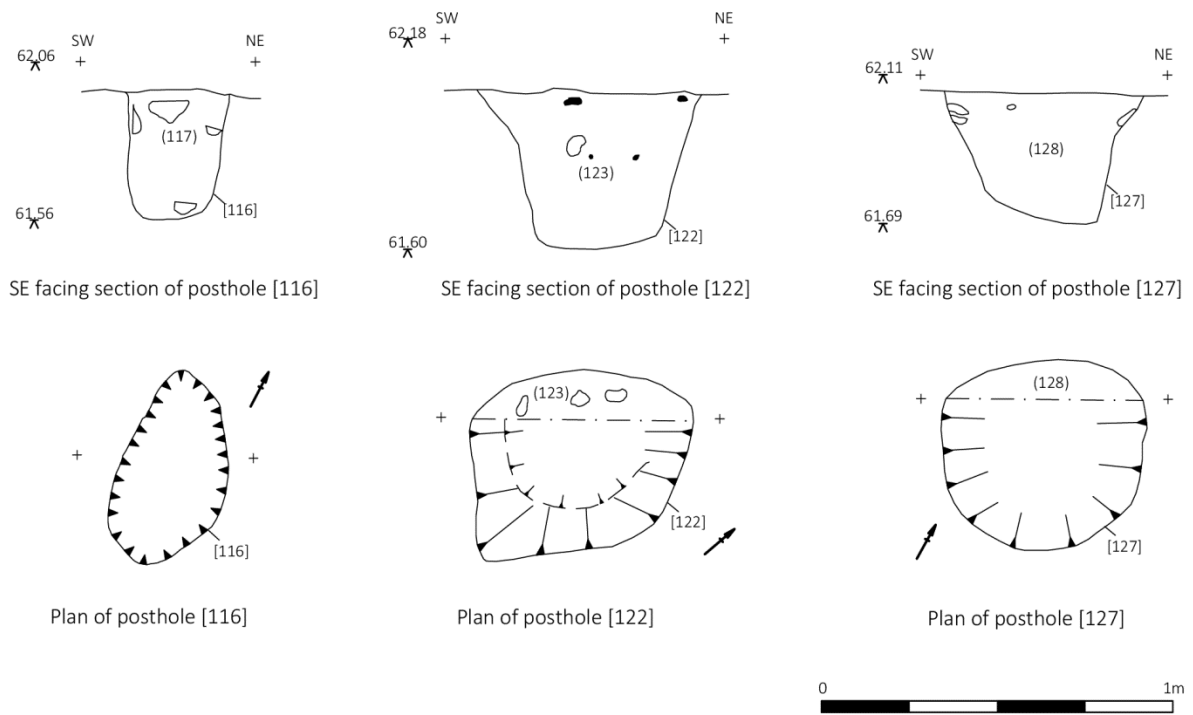


Figure 11: Sections and plans of a selection of postholes (scale 1:20).

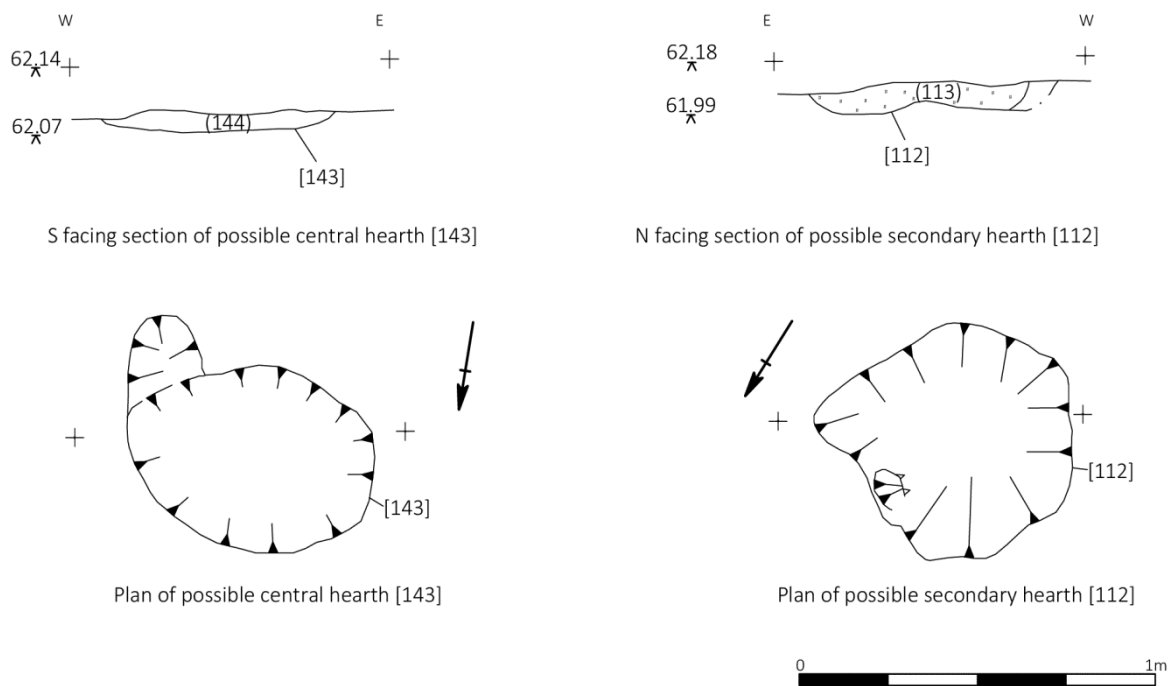


Figure 12: Sections and plans of a selection of possible hearths (scale 1:20).

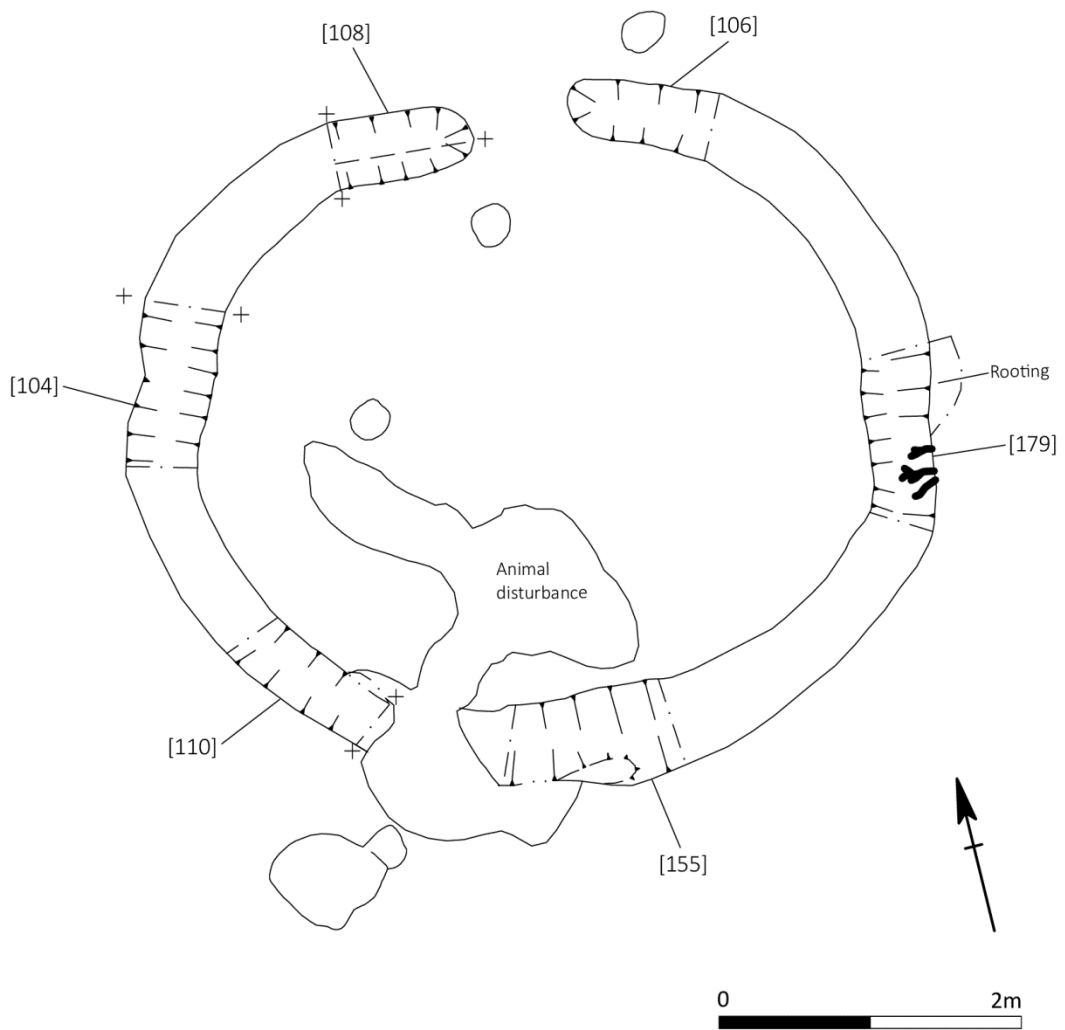


Figure 4: Plan of enclosure GRNO157 (scale 1:50).

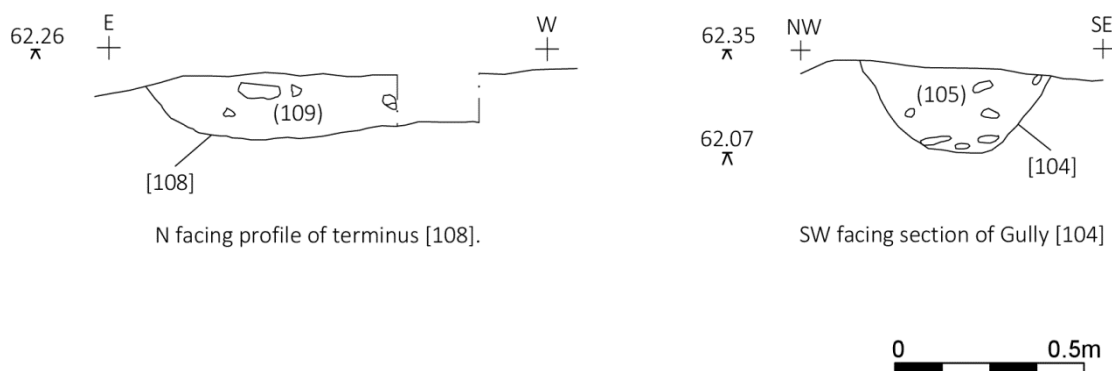


Figure 5: Sections of enclosure GRNO157 (scale 1:20)

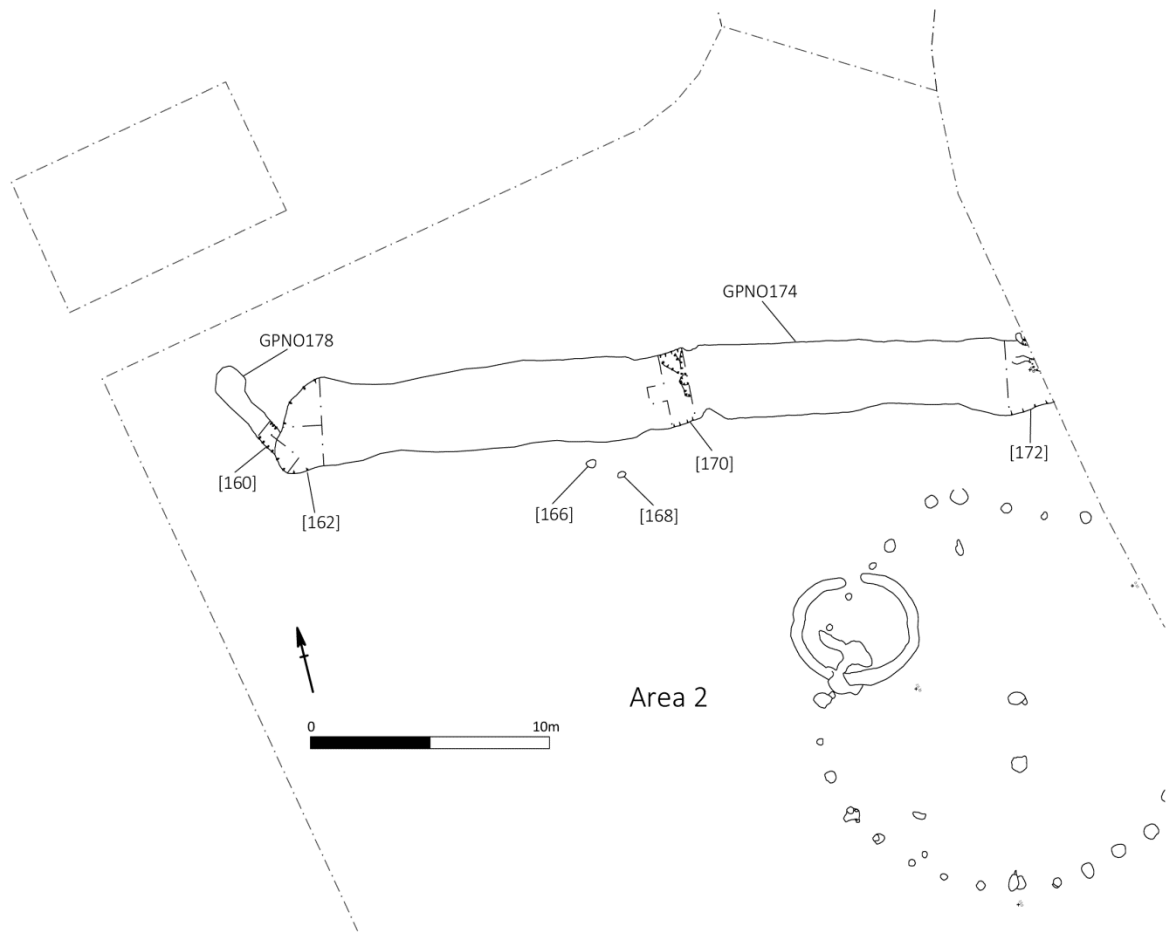
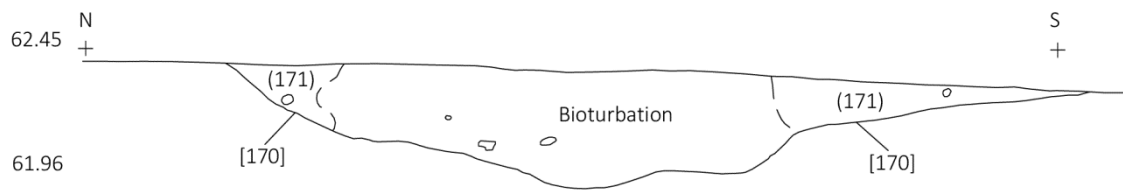


Figure 6: Plan of GPNO174 and GPNO178 (scale 1:250)



W facing section of possible ditch [170]

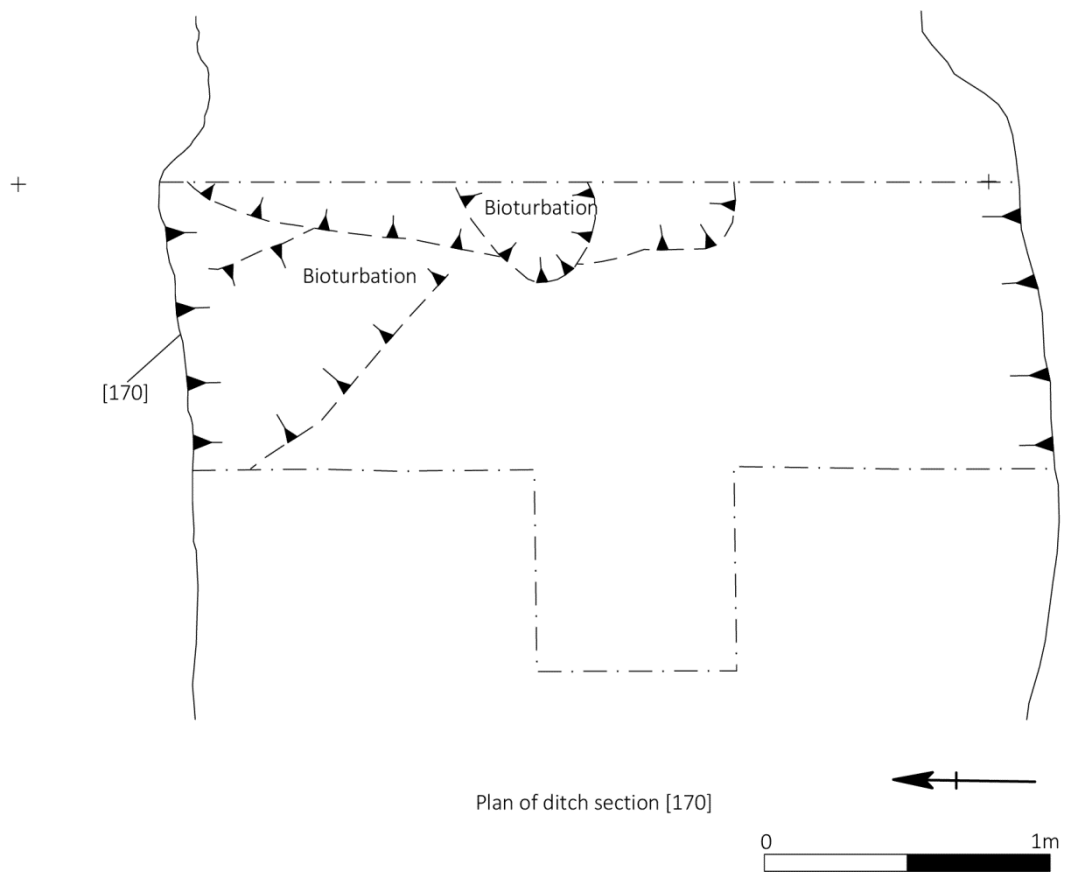


Figure 7: Section and plan of slot [170] (scale 1:25)

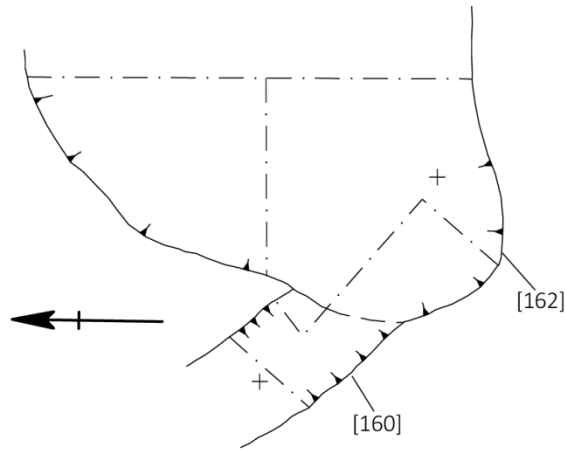
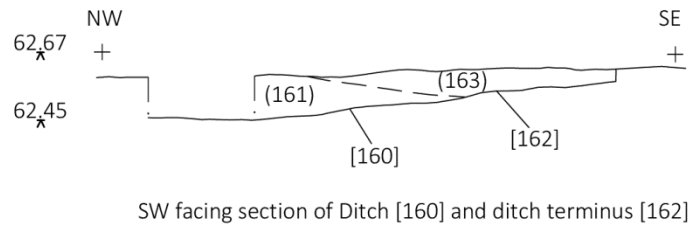


Figure 8: Relationship between Gully GPNO174 and Ditch GPNO 178 (scale 1:25)

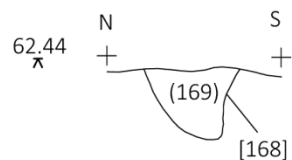
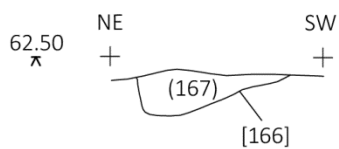
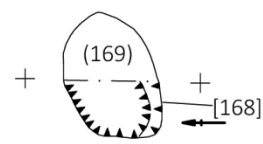
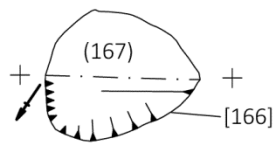


Figure 98: Plan and section of Postholes [166] and [168] (scale 1:25)



5.3 **Area 3** (Figs. 19&20; Plate 20)

Area 3 was situated immediately to the south of Area 2 (Fig. 19). The excavated area was rectangular in shape measuring c.55x7m (369 sq m) and was excavated to the required depth of 0.40m which exposed a combination subsoil and natural geology, making the identification of archaeological features difficult in some areas. However, a single pit containing late post-medieval/modern material was recorded (Fig. 20). Tile, glass and iron were observed in the topsoil and subsoil layers.

Pit [114] was the only feature observed in Area 3. It was circular in plan measuring 0.72m in diameter and 0.15m in depth (Fig. 20; Plate 20). The sandy, blackish brown fill (**115**) contained a high concentration of charcoal, CBM and two sherds of pottery, the fabric of one being blue and white china providing a late post-medieval/modern in date for the feature. It is likely that this feature was created as a fire pit. No other structures were observed in close proximity to [114].

Area 3 Contexts Summary

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
114	Cut	L: 0.73m W: 0.41m D: 0.15m	Cut of pit. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base.
115	Fill	L: 0.73m W: 0.41m D: 0.15m	Fill of pit [114]. Dark blackish brown friable silty sand with frequent inclusions of charcoal, and occasional pottery, blue and white crockery and small sub-angular stones. Natural sedimentary stone was found at the base of the pit.

5.4 **Area 8** (Figs. 19&20; Plate 21)

Area 8 was situated to the west of the site and joined Area 2 in the south (Fig. 19). The excavated area was curvilinear and measured 50x2.5m (125 sq m) and was excavated to the required depth of 0.75m. This area contained pit **[198]** and modern pottery and glass was observed from the topsoil and subsoil layers.

Pit [198] was the only feature observed in Area 8. The shape of this feature was obscured by the western baulk but it appeared to be an irregular oval in plan and concave in section (Fig. 20; Plate 21). It contained two fills, primary fill (**199**) and secondary fill (**200**). These were almost identical, comprising of a sandy mid red/pinkish brown fill. However, (199) contained large and frequent charcoal inclusions. The defining edge of (200) was difficult to assess but it was clear in section that these two contexts were different. Both were void of finds.

Area 8 Contexts Summary

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
198	Cut	L: 1.46m W: >0.48m D: 0.30m	Cut of possible pit. Obscured by baulk but possibly oval in shape. The north had a steep sloping sides and the south was more gradual. The feature had a flat base.
199	Fill	L: 1.46m W: >0.48m D: 0.30m	Primary fill of [199]. Mid reddish/pink brown loose silty sand containing occasional small to large sub-angular stones.
200	Fill	L: 1.46m W: >0.48m D: 0.30m	Secondary fill of pit [198]. Mid reddish/pink brown loose silty sand containing frequent charcoal.

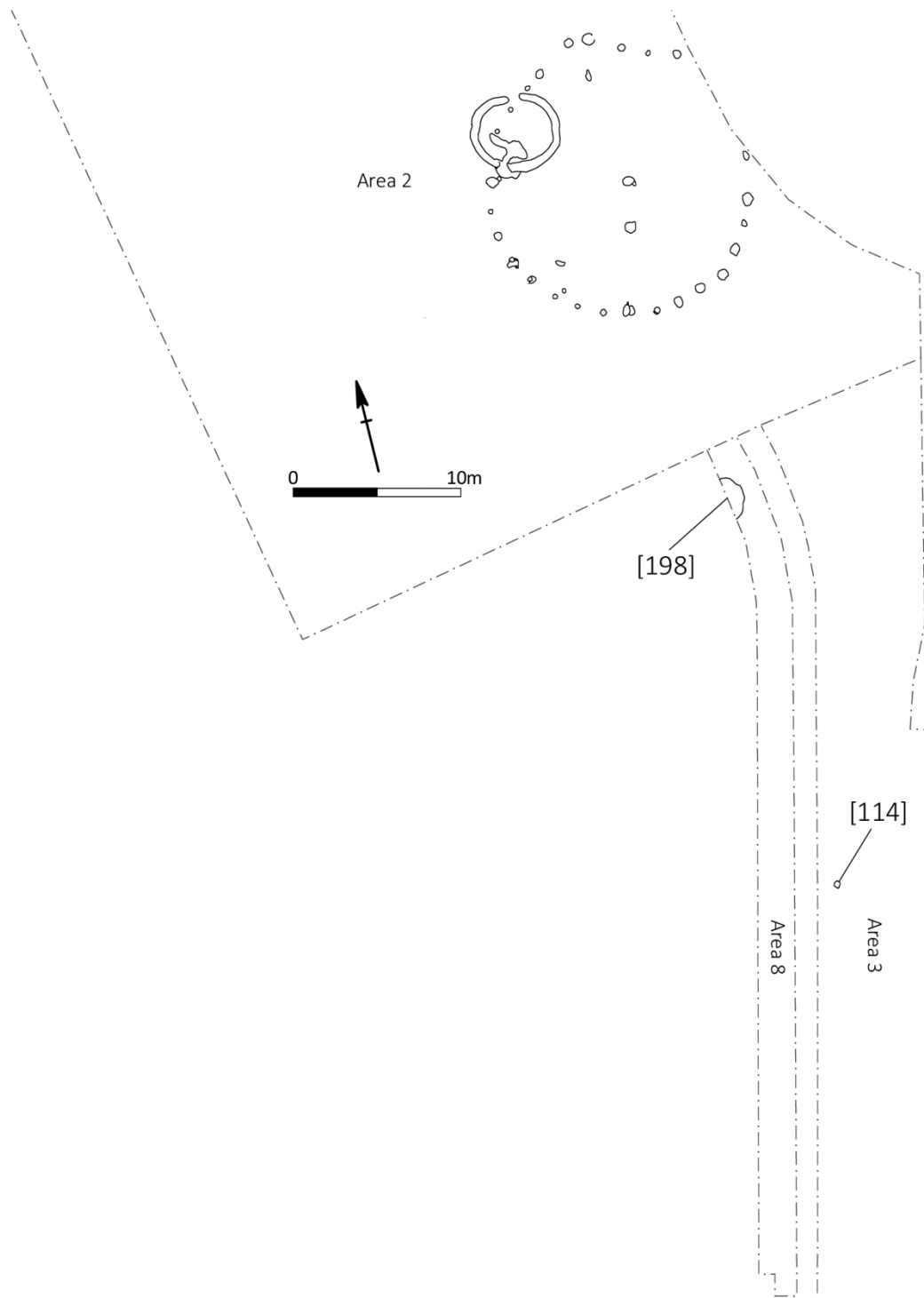


Figure 10: Areas 3 and 8 features (scale 1:400)

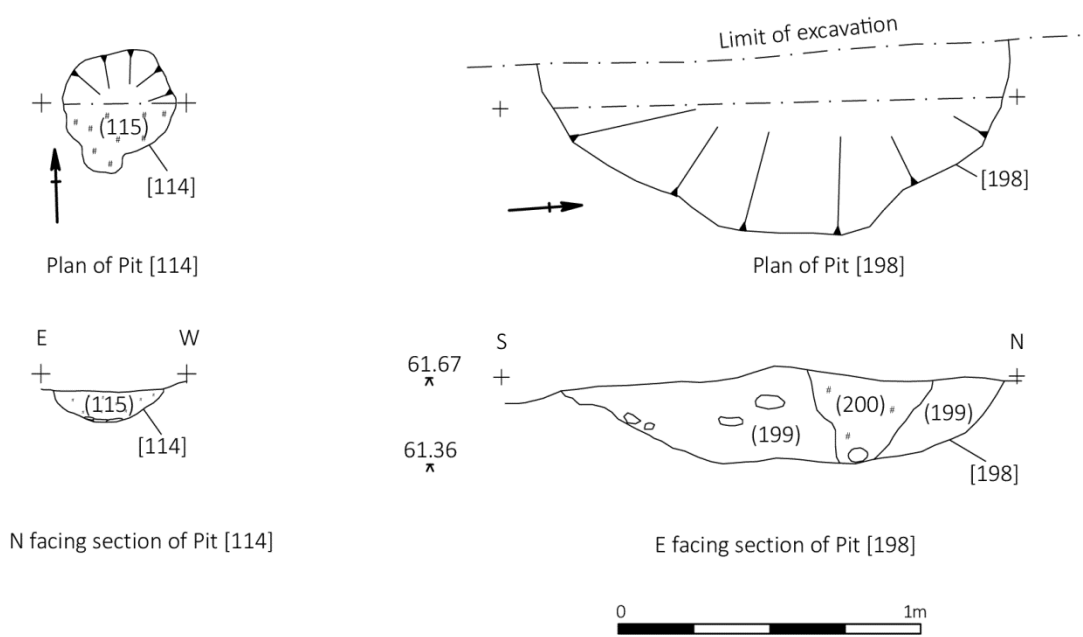


Figure 20: Plans and section of Pits [114] and [198] (scale 1:25)



6 Stratigraphic Report

6.1 *Site Stripping*

An area of 4000 sq m was mechanically stripped of topsoil and overburden under close archaeological supervision, as required in the brief. The majority of the site was excavated to a depth of 0.45m, exposing the natural geology and occasionally subsoil, though Area 1 was excavated to 1.2m and the base for the turbine were excavated to a depth of 2.50m. The stratigraphy did not vary significantly across the site, and is described below.

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Layer	D: 0.15-0.34m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown friable silty sand. Contained frequent rooting. Occasional small sub-angular stones modern crockery, CBM, glass and iron.
102	Layer	D: 0.20-0.30m	Sub-soil: mid brown grey friable silty sand which contained frequent bioturbation, small-medium sub-angular stones, CBM, glass, iron, pottery and crockery
103	Layer	D: >0.25m	Natural strata: Highly varied. Mostly mid brown-orange with frequent large sedimentary stones and frequent bioturbation.

6.2 *Sampling Strategy*

On completion of the site strip, and following consultation with CBCAT, it was agreed that the subsequent excavation would follow the sampling strategy outlined in the brief. Charcoal would be carbon dated and bulk samples would be analysed for general environmental and dateable evidence. Samples were taken from [110], [116], [120], [124], [131], [135], [143], [145], [187], [194], [198], [203] and [210] (Appendix 5).

6.3 *Phasing* (Fig. 21)

Phasing of the site has been achieved by combining stratigraphical, artefactual and environmental evidence. Four separate phases have been discerned from the correlated data suggesting human occupation and utilisation of the site spanning from the early-mid late Iron Age through to the Post-medieval period.

6.4 *Phase 1- Iron Age*

Roundhouse GPNO158 consisted of a series of postholes of varying depths and sizes (Fig. 21; Plates 10-13). Stratigraphically it appears to have been cut by the smaller circular enclosure GPNO157. Charcoal samples were taken from (113) and (195) and cremated bone from (136) to be subjected to radiocarbon dating, which produced calibrated dates of 761-430BC, 771-433BC and 751-409BC respectively. Sherds of early- mid/ late Iron Age pottery was recovered from (117), (132) and (135). Environmental analysis provided no further dating evidence for this feature, though clearly the correlated dating evidence places this enclosure firmly within the Iron Age

6.5 *Phase 2- Roman*

Postholes [166] & [168] were located south of ditch GPNO178 (Fig. 21). The lack of dateable material from within the ditch obscures the relationship, if any exists, between GPN0174 and



the two postholes. Analysis of the pottery sherds found in the fill of [166], has produced a date of mid 1st-2nd century AD.

6.6 *Phase 3- post-medieval*

Pit [114] was the only feature observed in Area 3 (Fig. 21). The fill (115) contained a high concentration of charcoal, CBM and two sherds of pottery, the fabric of one being blue and white china providing a late post-medieval/modern in date for the feature. Environmental and radiocarbon dating analysis were not undertaken on this feature.

6.7 *Unphased*

Circular enclosure GPNO157 was northeast facing and consisted of a single curvilinear gully measuring <0.54m in width (Fig. 21; Plate 17). Stratigraphically, GPNO157 appears to be cutting GPNO158 making it later in date. This is supported by the date acquired from the pottery recovered from the gully fill (156). However, this area had been subjected to animal activity making the context unsecure, and only a single sherd of pottery was recovered and subsequently dated from around the 12th to the 14th century. Given the tenuous dating evidence, the feature cannot with any certainty be assigned to any particular period, although its form and location would suggest that it could have been part of the Iron Age landscape.

Ditch GPNO174 was situated in the northern section of Area 2 and is orientated west-southwest to east-southeast (Fig. 21; Plate 17). The function of this ditch is unclear; however, the length and placement on the site may indicate that this feature was a shallow boundary ditch which may have been associated with roundhouse GPNO158.

Ditch GPNO178 was a curvilinear ditch measuring at least 4m in length, situated in the northwest corner of Area 2 (Fig. 21; Plate 18). It ran northwest, before turning south to be cut by ditch terminus [162]. The function of this ditch and its relationship to other features on the site is unclear and no dating evidence was recovered from within the fills (165) and (161).

Pit [198] was observed in Area 8, situated close to Iron Age features (Fig. 21; Plate 21). However, it yielded no dating evidence and its relationship to other features on the site was unresolved.

Tree throw [190] was located in the southwest quadrant of roundhouse GPNO158 (Fig. 21). The feature contained a variety of dating evidence ranging from the Iron Age to post-medieval.

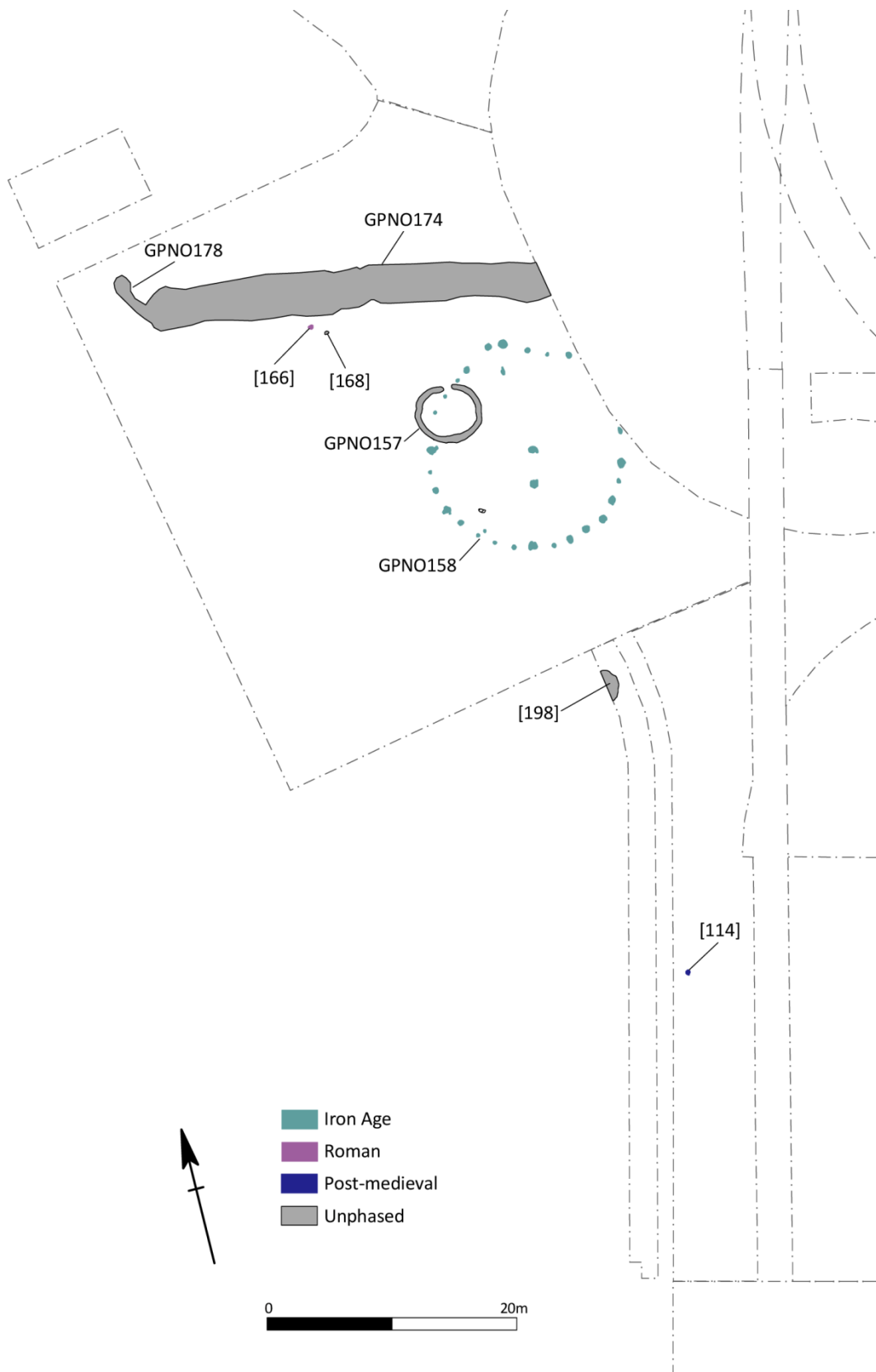


Figure 21: Phasing plan (scale 1:500)



7 Artefactual Report

Andrew Fawcett

7.1 *Introduction*

A total of eighteen sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 32g, alongside forty-eight fragments of fired clay with a weight of 232g were recovered from the archaeological excavation at Sandy. The pottery assemblage includes sherds dated from the early-mid/late Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods.

This report within the introduction, sets out the distribution of pottery and fired clay by context type, and discusses its general condition and diagnostic element. This will be followed by a methodology of work, an analysis of the pottery and fired clay from each roundhouse, other features and succeeded by a general overview of the assemblages.

The pottery assemblage has been retrieved from four post-holes, one gully and one tree throw context. Three of the post-hole contexts are associated with Roundhouse 158. Across all time periods the pottery assemblage may be described as being fragmentary although the sherds suffer from only slight abrasion. With the exception of one medieval rim (a jug sherd) the remainder of the assemblage is composed solely of body sherds in long-lived fabrics. The contexts which contain pottery evidence must be considered poorly dated, not only due to the factors stated above but also because there are so few sherds per context.

Twelve contexts contained fired clay of which eleven were post-holes, chiefly associated with Roundhouse 158; the remaining fill that contained fired clay is described as a modern deposit. The fired clay group is also in fragmentary state, as the average weight figure of just under 5g indicates, and also suffers from variable amounts of abrasion, this latter fact shall be discussed in more detail below.

7.2 *Methodology*

The pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight. The pottery fabrics in each context have been scanned at x20 vision and codes have been assigned to these using simple letter combinations based upon codes developed by Tomber and Dore (1998), which have been supplemented by those developed specifically for the county of Bedfordshire (Slowikowski unpub). A full breakdown of reference codes can be seen in Appendix 4.1, and the entire recorded pottery and fired clay assemblages can be viewed in Appendix 4.2.

7.3 *Results*

Circular Enclosure 157

This feature contained only a single sherd of pottery and one fragment of fired clay. The single pottery sherd was retrieved from gully fill 156 which has been listed as an unsecure context. The sherd is dated from the around the 12th to 14th century and is a very small jug rim fragment in fabric MCW (3g). The fabric is hard, sandy and oxidised. It contains abundant ill sorted quartz, alongside sparse black iron ore and silver mica. The rim style is thin and pointed, however it is too small to identify further beyond its general class of vessel.

One abraded fragment of fired clay (14g) was recovered from post-hole fill 109 at the north-eastern point of the Enclosure 157, near the entrance area. The fabric is oxidised, very dense and contains abundant ill-sorted quartz. This fabric style is not entirely comparable with those fabrics recorded from within Roundhouse 158. It appears to have been fired under controlled



circumstances therefore the possibility that this is simply an abraded fragment of CBM cannot be ruled out. In fact notes relating to this context suggest the possibility of contamination from wind-blown deposits.

Roundhouse 158

Three small pottery body sherds (8g) were recovered from three post-hole contexts (117, 132 and 136) on the southern arc of the roundhouse. The sherds are hand-made and are dated from the early-mid/late Iron Age, and despite their size, suffer from only slight abrasion. All three sherds occur in different reduced and medium sandy fabrics, with shell (UNS SS), organics (UNS SO) and grog (UNS SG).

The fired clay assemblage from Roundhouse 158 consists of forty-four fragments with a weight of 213g. These pieces were retrieved from ten post-hole contexts (117, 121, 123, 125, 128, 132, 136, 146, 150 and 211) which are principally placed around the southern arc of the building. In three instances they occur alongside Iron Age pottery, in fills 117, 132 and 136.

The majority of pieces are small and suffer from varying degrees of abrasion. To a large extent however, the poor quality of the fired clay is due to the soft and friable nature of their respective fabrics as well as the sandy site conditions.

They are mostly oxidised (or part oxidised) either containing simply ill-sorted quartz sand (Ms) with calcite (Msc) or with grog (Msg) which is the most common variation. Although fragmentation is high within the group several pieces display the partial remains of flat/irregular surfaces (see contexts 117, 121, 123, 125, 128, 136 and 146). Partial rod marks too have been noted on two fragments located in contexts 121 and 128. Finally a single thumb mark was recorded on one piece in context 150.

Of particular interest is a fragment from context 128. This piece contains metal working debris within the fabric, which has greenish tinge suggesting perhaps copper-alloy waste. The fragment exhibits the partial remains of a flat/irregular surface but no other diagnostic elements; none of the debris appears on its surface. It is not possible to say if this waste was deliberately included within the fabric or if the fragment represents the remains of a crucible for instance. In any case its presence hints at metalwork of some description being undertaken in or around the vicinity of the roundhouse.

Other features

Post-hole fill 167 which is located to the north of Roundhouse 158 contained twelve sherds of Roman pottery. All of the sherds belong to the same vessel, unfortunately no rim or base fragments survived to enable a more secure date within the Roman period itself. The sherds are wheel-thrown and are in a white fabric which displays patchily fumed surfaces. It is hard and sandy containing quartz and red iron ore. White coarse fabrics were particularly popular during the mid 1st to 2nd century, however some also occur in the later Roman period therefore it is not possible to be confident about the fabrics date.

Tree throw fill 191 contained two sherds of pottery (14g). One of these is in a reduced sandy fabric with the remains of grooving on its surface. However the sherd is too small and indistinctive to be able to date either to the Roman or medieval period.

The second piece within this fill is a hand-made sand and grogged (UNS SG) body sherd. This is similar to the fabric style noted in Roundhouse 158 and is dated from early-mid/late Iron Age.



Finally tree throw context 005 contained a fragment of post-medieval roof tile (30g). The fabric is fully oxidised and contains abundant ill-sorted quartz alongside common calcite. It has a depth of 12mm.

7.4 *Conclusion*

This is a small assemblage of pottery and fired clay which is in a poor state of preservation due mainly to the sandy site conditions.

There is no in situ dating or structural evidence for Enclosure 157. The single sherd of medieval pottery and fired clay were both derived from contaminated deposits and the former clearly does not relate to the structure itself. However, the structure, like Roundhouse 158 is highly likely to date to the Iron Age.

Roundhouse 158, despite only containing three sherds of early-mid/late Iron Age pottery, nevertheless also holds a consistent spread of fired clay within its surrounding post-hole contexts. The presence of fragments with partial flat/irregular surfaces and rod marks indicates that these are likely to represent the remains of the roundhouse wattle and daub panel walling.

The pottery and fired clay from this site represent the remains of a rural Iron Age settlement of an undetermined size. Unfortunately the pottery assemblage is too small, fragmentary and non-diagnostic to be of much use other than the provision of a broad Iron Age date. Nevertheless the fabrics are directly comparable to those found elsewhere in Bedfordshire on sites of a similar date, such as Hinksley Road, Flitwick (McSloy 1999, 62-68), Norse Road, Bedford (Slowikowski 2001, 11), Vale Cemetery, Luton (Fawcett 2014).

The presence of metal debris within one fired clay fragment, provides a small hint that apart from the rural nature of the site, metal working may also have been undertaken as part of the community's economy.

Only a single post-hole (not associated with either roundhouse) demonstrated Roman activity on the site, perhaps from around the mid 1st to 2nd century. The nature and extent of this activity is unknown, the focus of which, may well lie outside of the current excavated area.



8 Environmental Report

Rachel Small, University of Leicester Archaeological Services

8.1 *Introduction*

Fourteen samples were taken during excavation at the RSPB Reserve, Sandy, Bedfordshire; they came from Enclosure 157 and Roundhouse 158. The samples were processed and sorted for plant remains, including cereal grains, chaff, and weed seeds, which provide evidence for past food production, consumption, agricultural practice and environment.

8.2 *Methods*

One part of each sample was processed in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The flotation fractions (flots) were transferred into plastic boxes and left to air dry and they were then sorted for plant remains using a x10-40 stereo microscope. The residues were also air dried and scanned for small animal bones, plant remains and artefacts. Plant remains were identified by comparison to modern reference material available at ULAS and names follow Stace (1991).

8.3 *Results*

Fine roots were present in all of the flots and modern uncharred seeds including goosefoots (*Chenopodium* spp.), black bindweed (*Polygonum convolvulus* L.), and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare* L.). Also, present in a small number of the flots were insect remains, snail shells and earthworm egg shells (Appendix 5). These remains suggest that the contexts were subjected to a level of disturbance over time. No ancient plant remains were found other than charcoal fragments over 2mm in length which were recorded as 'rare' and 'common' in occurrence.

Fuel ash was present in ten of the samples and these came from both structures 157 and 158. Fuel ash forms during the reaction of wood ash with minerals such as sand and this can occur in a domestic hearth (Morgan 2006). In the flot of sample 3 small flecks of blue were present and this could be a product from the corrosion of copper (Morgan 2005, 3). No artefacts were retrieved from the coarse and fine residues.



9 Conclusions

The RSPB Reserve at Sandy is located within a well-documented archaeological landscape, which is dominated by the Iron Age hillforts at Galley Hill and Sandy Lodge, both located approximately 1.3km to southwest of the main development area. Between the site and the hillforts, in the adjacent heathland to the west, are a series of mapped, but unexcavated and therefore undated crop marks.

The route of the cable trench appears to have by-passed all of the known features within the heathland, only revealing two small ditches and a posthole, none of which provided any dateable artefacts. It is clear from this, however, that there are archaeological features within the heathland area that do not show up as cropmarks, suggesting that their density is greater than the visual record might suggest. By avoiding all the known cropmarks, the archaeological excavation of the cable trench has not, unfortunately, been able to determine the date of these enigmatic features.

As prehistoric landscapes can spread over considerable areas, it is not uncommon for Iron Age features to be sited over a kilometre from the dominant structures for that period. The excavation associated with the groundworks for the wind turbine revealed a substantial roundhouse, c.16m in diameter. A structure of this size would probably not have constituted a single dwelling. It seems more likely that it would have served a communal function, possibly a meeting house. There was no evidence of food preparation or consumption from either artefactual or environment data recovered, perhaps lending weight to this notion. However, the environmental sampling did suggest that there may have been activities associated with metal working taking place in the near vicinity, suggesting that the roundhouse was probably part of larger group of structures. Clearly, the postholes which represent the roundhouse are too slight to form cropmarks, as were the ditches and posthole in the cable trench, which leads to the possibility that there may have been significant Iron Age occupation around the area of the wind turbine.

The large, shallow ditch to the north of the roundhouse may have functioned as a boundary, but the limits of the excavation have resulted in little being discerned about its overall dimensions and function. Indeed, the lack of dating evidence from the fill results in it being classified as an “unphased” feature.

One of the two postholes between the roundhouse and the ditch contained Roman pottery, and it is possible that the other is also of that period, if association is made by location. However, it is by no means certain. No other Roman features were encountered in the course of the excavation, though it has been suggested that the undated cropmarks in the adjacent heathland could be from the Roman period. That still remains a possibility as no dating material was recovered from these features during this project.

The limited nature of the excavation makes it difficult to draw conclusions regarding occupation of, or activity on, the site during this period, other than to say there would appear to have been a presence, though not a significant one, based on the data recorded. It is, therefore, possible that the site lies on the periphery of the Roman settlement and activity.

The smaller ring ditch, lying partly within the confines of the Iron Age roundhouse, contained pottery from 12th to 14th century. There had been a significant amount of animal activity in and around this feature, which draws into question the security of its dating. Its size and nature appears to be different from the other recorded features, and it clearly post-dates the roundhouse. However, it would be highly speculative to assign a date or function to this feature on the available evidence.



The post-medieval fire pit and the mixed dates provided by the tree throw have provided evidence for continued human interaction with the site for over two millennia. However, the site's main significance lies in its extension of the known Iron Age settlement.

In recent years there have been significant developments in Iron Age archaeology and there is far more potential for this site to produce material of archaeological significance. In regards to Bedfordshire "little detailed work has been carried out on the characterization of rural settlement in either the Iron Age or Roman period. And for both periods patterns of settlement nucleation or dispersal are areas of considerable significance but little understood (Oake 2007:11)." Within the development area activity representing "everyday life" has been displayed as a settlement separate from the nearby hillforts. No comparable sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the development area.

Bedfordshire has never been heavily urbanised, traditionally being thought of as a rural farming county containing small pockets of urbanisation such as the small Roman towns at Dunstable and Sandy. It is not until the late post-medieval period that Bedford was considered the only major urban centre in the county (*ibid* 2). This exercise has highlighted the potential historical importance of Sandy prior to the construction of the Roman town and further understanding of Iron Age and prehistoric activity within the local area.



10 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Ecotricity for commissioning this report on behalf of RSPB. Thanks are also due to Stephen Coleman and Martin Oake of Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeology Team for providing historic environment records and monitoring the project respectively. KDK Archaeology would like to thank Rachel Small of the University of Leicester Archaeological Services for undertaking the environmental analysis, Dr Elaine Dunbar and the staff of Glasgow University for providing radiocarbon dating and Andrew Fawcett for providing a detailed analysis of the pottery and CBM discovered on site.

Thanks are also due to the staff of R&D Construction for their co-operation on the excavation of the cable run; the staff of Robert Cole Civil Engineering Ltd for their assistance during the strip, map and sample portion of this investigation; and not least Peter Bradly, Colin Gooch and all the staff at the RSPB reserve for their patience, co-operation and enthusiasm throughout the entirety of the excavation period.

The fieldwork was carried out by Laura Dodd MSc, Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA, Jessica Bertrand MSc PCIfA and David Kaye BA ACIfA. The report was written by Laura Dodd, and edited by David Kaye.

11 Archive

The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial report
4. Monitoring sheets
5. Site drawings
6. Client's site plans
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. Specialist reports
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

11.1 The archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum BEDFM 2015.36.



12 References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- Allen J L & Holt A St J 1986 (with later updates) *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. London: Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers
- Brickley M & McKinley J I 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Institute for Archaeologists Technical Paper.
- CBC (Central Bedfordshire Council) 2015 *Brief for a programme of Archaeological Investigation, Recording, Analysis, and Publication at the RSPB Reserve, Potton Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire*.
- CIfA 2014 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014 *Standards & Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014 *Standards & Guidance for Archiving Archaeological Projects*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- EH 2006 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: the MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. London: English Heritage
- EH 2008 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. PPN3: Archaeological Excavation*. London: English Heritage
- EH 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* London: English Heritage
- Ferguson L M & Murray D M 1997 *Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage*. Institute for Archaeologists' Paper 1
- Gurney, D. 2003 Manchester: *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14
- HE 2015 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: the MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. London: Historic England
- McKinley J.I. & Roberts C. 1993 *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Technical Paper 13
- MGC 1992 *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*. London: Museums and Galleries Commission
- SMA 1995 *Towards an accessible archaeological archive - the transfer of archaeological archives to museums: guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. London: Society for Museum Archaeologists
- Walker K 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*. London: United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section
- Watkinson D & Neal V 1998 *First Aid for Finds* Hertford & London: Rescue



Secondary Sources

- Brown, N & Glazebrooke J 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties – 2 Research Agenda and Strategy* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8
- Champion, T 2004 Iron Age Britain In: Bogucki P & Crabtree P. J *Ancient Europe 8000B.C.- A.D. 1000: Encyclopaedia of the Barbarian World*. Volume 2. Thompson Gale
- Fawcett, A. R 2014, 'The Prehistoric, Roman and Post-Roman Pottery' in *Excavations at Vale Cemetery, Luton, Bedfordshire*, Oxford Archaeology East
- Kennett, David H 1971 Pottery and other finds from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Sandy, Bedfordshire' *Medieval Archaeology* 14, 1971
- McSloy, E., 1999, 'The pottery' in Luke, M. An enclosed pre-'Belgic' Iron Age farmstead with later occupation at Hinksley Road, Flitwick, *Bedfordshire Archaeology Vol 23, 43-87*
- Medlycott, M (ed) 2011 *Research and Archaeology Re-visited: revised framework for the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24
- Morgan, G. C., 2005 *A Guide to the Identification and Analysis of Archaeological Artefactual Material*. Leicester: School of Archaeology and Ancient History.
- Morgan, G. C., 2006 *Latton Lands Slag*. Unpublished Archive Report.
- Oake M. 2007 'Introduction and Background' In: Oake M K. Luke M. Dawson M. Edgeworth M. & Murphy M. 2007 *Bedfordshire Archaeology: Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy*. Bedfordshire Archaeology, Monograph : Central Bedfordshire Archaeological Council. pp.1-6
- Oake M. 2007 'Research Agenda and Strategy' In: Oake M K. Luke M. Dawson M. Edgeworth M. & Murphy M. 2007 *Bedfordshire Archaeology: Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy*. Bedfordshire Archaeology, Monograph : Central Bedfordshire Archaeological Council. pp.7-18
- Slowikowski, A., Unpub, *Bedfordshire ceramic type series codes and definitions*, Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service.
- Slowikowski, A., 2001, 'The pottery' in Edgeworth, M. An Iron Age and Romano-British Farmstead at Norse Road, Bedford, *Bedfordshire Archaeology Vol 24, 11-14*
- Stace, C., 1991 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Tomber, R and Dore, J., 1998, *The national Roman fabric reference collection: A handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 2, London, Museum of London Archaeology Service.
- Williams, A & Martin GH 2002 *Domesday Book: a complete translation* London: Penguin.

Online Sources

Bedfordshire County Council:

<http://www.bedfordshire.gov.uk/CommunityAndLiving/ArchivesAndRecordOffice/CommunityArchives/Stratford.aspx>



<http://www.bedfordshire.gov.uk/CommunityAndLiving/ArchivesAndRecordOffice/CommunityArchives/Sandy.aspx>

British Geological Society: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

RSPB: <http://www.rspb.org.uk>



Appendix 1: Excavation Summary Tables

Context Register

Context	Type	Description
001	Layer	Topsoil
002	Layer	Subsoil
003	Layer	Natural
004	Cut	Tree throw
005	Fill	Fill of [004]
006	Cut	Tree throw
007	Fill	Fill of [006]
008	Cut	Cut of posthole
009	Fill	Fill of [008]
010	Cut	Cut of possible pit
011	Fill	Fill of [010]
012	Cut	Cut of ditch
013	Fill	Fill of [012]
014	Feature	Brick feature- Culvert
101	Layer	Topsoil
102	Layer	Subsoil
103	Layer	Natural
104	Cut	Cut of gully GPNO157
105	Fill	Fill of [104]
106	Cut	Cut of terminus GPNO157
107	Fill	Fill of [106]
108	Cut	Cut of terminus GPNO157
109	Fill	Fill of [108]
110	Cut	Cut of gully GPNO157
111	Fill	Fill of [110]
112	Cut	Area of burning/ secondary central hearth
113	Fill	Fill of [112]
114	Cut	Cut of fire pit (Area 3)
115	Fill	Fill of [114]
116	Cut	Cut of posthole 1 of roundhouse GPNO158
117	Fill	Fill of [116]
118	Cut	Cut of posthole 2 of roundhouse GPNO158
119	Fill	Lower fill of [118]
120	Cut	Cut of posthole 3 of roundhouse GPNO158
121	Fill	Fill of [120]
122	Cut	Cut of posthole 4 of roundhouse GPNO158
123	Fill	Fill of [122]
124	Cut	Cut of posthole 5 of roundhouse GPNO158
125	Fill	Upper fill of [124]
126	Fill	Lower fill of [124]
127	Cut	Cut of posthole 6 of roundhouse GPNO158
128	Fill	Fill of [127]
129	Cut	Cut of posthole 7 of roundhouse GPNO158
130	Fill	Fill of [129]
131	Cut	Cut of posthole 8 of roundhouse GPNO158
132	Fill	Fill of [131]
133	Cut	Cut of posthole 9 of roundhouse GPNO158
134	Fill	Fill of [133]
135	Cut	Cut of posthole 10 of roundhouse GPNO158
136	Fill	Fill of [135]
137	Cut	Cut of posthole 11 of roundhouse GPNO158
138	Fill	Fill of [137]
139	Cut	Cut of posthole 12 of roundhouse GPNO158
140	Fill	Fill of [139]
141	Cut	Cut of posthole



Context	Type	Description
142	Fill	Fill of [141]
143	Cut	Cut of possible central hearth of roundhouse GPNO158
144	Fill	Fill of [143]
145	Cut	Cut of posthole 13 of roundhouse GPNO158
146	Fill	Fill of [145]
147	Cut	Cut of posthole 14 of roundhouse GPNO158
148	Fill	Later fill of [147]
149	Cut	Cut of posthole 15 of roundhouse GPNO158
150	Fill	Fill of [149]
151	Cut	Cut of posthole 16 of roundhouse GPNO158
152	Fill	Fill of [151]
153	Cut	Cut of posthole 17 of roundhouse GPNO158
154	Fill	Fill of [153]
155	Cut	Cut of gully GPNO157
156	Fill	Fill of [155]
157	Group	Group number for circular enclosure GPNO157
158	Group	Group number for roundhouse GPNO158
159	Fill	Upper fill of [118]
160	Cut	Cut of ditch
161	Fill	Fill of [160]
162	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus
163	Fill	Fill of [162]
164	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus
165	Fill	Fill of [164]
166	Cut	Cut of posthole
167	Fill	Fill of [166]
168	Cut	Cut of posthole
169	Fill	Fill of [168]
170	Cut	Cut of possible ditch
171	Fill	Fill of [170]
172	Cut	Cut of possible ditch
173	Fill	Fill of [172]
174	Group	Group number for possible ditch GPNO174
175	Cut	Cut of posthole 9a of roundhouse GPNO158
176	Fill	Lower fill of [175]
177	Fill	Upper fill of [175]
178	Group	Group number for ditch GPNO178
179	Cut	Cut of gully GPNO157
180	Fill	Fill of [179]
181	Cut	Cut of posthole
182	Fill	Fill of [181]
183	Cut	Tree throw –CONTEXT VOIDED
184	Fill	Tree throw – CONTECT VOIDED
185	Cut	Cut of posthole 18 of roundhouse GPNO158
186	Fill	Fill of [185]
187	Cut	Cut of posthole 19 of roundhouse GPNO158
188	Fill	Fill of [186]
189	Deposit	Deposit within GPNO158- CONTEXT VOIDED (BIOTURBATION)
190	Cut	Cut of tree throw containing finds
191	Fill	Fill of [190]
192	Fill	Secondary fill of posthole [153]
193	Fill	Upper fill of posthole [153]
194	Cut	Cut of posthole 20 of roundhouse GPNO158
195	Fill	Fill of [194]
196	Cut	Cut of posthole 21 of roundhouse GPNO158
197	Fill	Fill of [196]
198	Cut	Cut of pit (Area 8)
199	Fill	Earlier fill of [198]
200	Fill	Later fill of [198]



Context	Type	Description
201	Cut	Cut of posthole 22 of roundhouse GPNO158
202	Fill	Fill of [201]
203	Cut	Cut of posthole 23 of roundhouse GPNO158
204	Fill	Fill of [203]
205	Fill	Earlier fill of [147]
206	Cut	Cut of posthole 24 of roundhouse GPNO158
207	Fill	Fill of [206]
208	Cut	Cut of posthole 25 of roundhouse GPNO158
209	Fill	Fill of [208]
210	Cut	Cut of posthole 26 of roundhouse GPNO158
211	Fill	Fill of [211]

Plan Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
1	2	1:10	Plan of [114] (Area 3)
1	4	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [116]
1	6	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [118]
1	8	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO157. Plan of terminus [106]
2	10	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO157. Plan of terminus [108]
2	12	1:10	Ditch [160] & ditch terminus [162]
3	16	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [120]
3	18	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [122]
2	20	1:10	Ditch terminus [164]
3	23	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [124]
3	25	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [127]
3	28	1:10	Plan of posthole [166]
3	30	1:10	Plan of posthole [168]
3	32	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [129]
4	34	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [131]
5	36	1:20	Plan of possible ditch [170]
5	39	1:20	Plan of possible ditch [172]
6	41	1:10	GPNO158. Plan of postholes [131] & [175]
6	47	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [135]
6	49	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [137]
6	51	1:10	Plan of Posthole [141]
6	53	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [139]
6	55	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [145]
6	57	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [147]
7	60	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [143]
6	62	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [149]
8	64	1:10	Plan of Posthole [181]
8	66	1:10	Plan of posthole [183]- CONTEXT VOIDED
8	68	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [185]
8	70	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [187]
8	72	1:10	Plan of deposit (189)- CONTEXT VOIDED
7	73	1:10	Plan of [112] area of burning/ central hearth
5	75	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [151]
7	77	1:10	Plan of tree throw [190]
5	79	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [153]
7	81	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [194]
9	83	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [201]
9	85	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [203]
9	87	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [206]
8	89	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [208]
9	91	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [210]
7	93	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Plan of posthole [196]
7	95	1:20	Plan of pit [198] (Area 8)



7	96	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. Full ex Posthole [147]
10	97	1:20	Plan of roundhouse GPNO157
11	100	1:50	Plan of roundhouse GPNO 158
12	4	1:10	Plan of posthole [008]
12	5	1:20	Plan of pit [010]
12	7	1:20	Plan of ditch [112]

Section Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
1	1	1:10	N facing pit [114] (Area 3)
1	3	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. SE facing section of posthole [116]
1	5	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. SE facing section of posthole [118]
1	7	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO157. NNE facing profile of terminus [106]
2	9	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO157. N facing profile of terminus [108]
2	11	1:10	Ditch [160] & ditch terminus [162]
2	13	1:10	N facing section of ditch terminus [162]
2	14	1:10	W facing section of ditch terminus [162]
3	15	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. SE facing section of posthole [120]
3	17	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. SE facing section of posthole [122]
2	19	1:10	NNW facing section of ditch [164]
2	21	1:10	ENE Facing section of ditch terminus [164]
3	22	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. SE facing section of posthole [124]
3	24	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. SE facing section of posthole [127]
2	26	1:10	SE facing section of ditch [160]
3	27	1:10	NW facing section of posthole [166]
3	29	1:10	W facing section of posthole [168]
3	31	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. SE facing section of posthole [129]
4	33	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. SE facing section of posthole [131]
5	35	1:10	W facing section of possible ditch [170]
5	37	1:10	E facing section of possible ditch [172]
5	38	1:10	WSW facing possible ditch [172]
6	40	1:10	GPNO158. SE facing section of posthole [131] & [175]
7	42	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO157. SW facing section of gully slot [104]
7	43	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO157. NW facing section of gully slot [110]
7	44	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO157. W facing section of gully slot [155]
7	45	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO157. SSW facing section of gully slot [179]
6	46	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. SSE facing section of posthole [135]
6	48	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. S facing section of posthole [137]
6	50	1:10	S Facing section of posthole [141]
6	52	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. SW facing section of posthole [139]
6	54	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. SW facing section of posthole [145]
6	56	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. SW facing section of posthole [147]
7	58	1:10	GPNO158 central hearth. S facing section [143]
7	59	1:10	Area of burning/possibly secondary hearth. N facing section of [112]
6	61	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. SSW facing section of posthole [149]
7	63	1:10	NNW facing section of posthole [181]
8	65	1:10	N facing section of possible posthole [183]- CONTEXT VOIDED
8	67	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. N facing section of posthole [185]
8	69	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. NNW facing section of posthole [187]
8	71	1:10	NNW facing deposit (189)- CONTEXT VOIDED
5	74	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. WSW facing section of posthole [151]
7	76	1:10	N facing section of tree throw [190]
5	78	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. W facing section of posthole [153]
7	80	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. NW facing section of posthole [194]
9	82	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. NW facing section of posthole [201]
9	84	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. NW facing section of posthole [203]



Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
9	86	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. N facing section of posthole [206]
9	88	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. N facing section of posthole [208]
9	90	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. N facing section of posthole [210]
7	92	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO158. SSE facing section of posthole [196]
7	94	1:10	E facing section of pit [198]
10	98	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO157. NW facing section of terminus [106]
10	99	1:10	Roundhouse GPNO157. E facing section of terminus [108]
12	01	1:10	NE facing section of posthole [006]
12	02	1:10	WSW facing section of [008]
12	03	1:10	Multiple facing section of pit [010]
12	06	1:10	NW facing section of ditch [012]

Sample Register

Sample No	Context No	Sample Type	Quantity
001	(107)	Bulk. Fill of gully terminus [106] roundhouse GPNO157.	30l (<100%)
002	(109)	Bulk. Fill of gully terminus [108] roundhouse GPNO157.	30l (<100%)
003	(111)	Bulk. Fill of gully [110] roundhouse GPNO157.	20l (<100%)
004	(113)	Bulk. Fill of area of burning/ possible hearth [112].	20l (<100%)
005	(115)	Bulk. Fill of area of burning/ fire pit [114].	10l (<50%)
006	(117)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [116] GPNO158.	40l (<100%)
007	(121)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [120] GPNO158.	30l (<100%)
008	(125)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [124] GPNO158.	20l (<50%)
009	(126)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [124] GPNO158.	10l (<50%)
010	(130)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [129] GPNO158.	20l (<50%)
011	(132)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [131] GPNO158.	20l (<100%)
012	(136)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [135] GPNO158.	20l (<100%)
013	(140)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [139] GPNO158.	10l (<50%)
014	(144)	Fill of [143] central hearth of roundhouse GPNO158	20l (<100%)
015	(146)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [145] GPNO158.	20l (<100%)
016	(150)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [159] GPNO158.	20l (<50%)
017	(188)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [187] GPNO158.	20l (100%)
018	(195)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [194] GPNO158.	10l (<100%)
019	(191)	Bulk. Fill of tree throw [190].	10l (<100%)
020	(199)	Bulk. Earlier fill of [198]	30l (% unknown)
021	(200)	Bulk. Later fill of [198]	10l (% unknown)
022	(205)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [147] GPNO158.	10l (<50%)
023	(204)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [203] GPNO158.	20l (<100%)
024	(211)	Bulk. Fill of posthole [210] GPNO158.	20l (<100%)



Appendix 2: Finds Concordances

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint		Shell		CBM		Flint		Other Finds			
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	Type	(no)	(g)	
005									1	32						
109					1	2							Daub	1	15	
115	2	1							1	1						
117			2	<1									Daub	10	22	
121													Daub unknown	9 1	46 1	
123													Daub	2	14	
125													Daub	10	11	
128													Daub	7	90	
132	1	3											Daub	3	17	
136													Daub Unknown	4 1	5 3	
146													Daub	1	7	
148			1	<1									Daub	3	7	
150													Daub	1	31	
156	1	3														
167	9	19														
191	2	23											unknown	1	2	
195													unknown	1	<1	
211													Daub	2		



Appendix 3: Photograph List

<i>Shot</i>	<i>B&W</i>	<i>Digital</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1	X	X	Trench 1 SW
2	X	X	Trench 1 ENE
3	X	X	Trench 1 Stratigraphy
4	X	X	012]SE facing section looking NW
5	X	X	[012] Ditch overview looking SW
6	X	X	Trench 2 car park looking west
7	X	X	Trench 2 Car park looking ENE
8	X	X	Trench 2 stratigraphy looking N
9	X	X	Trench 3 Wooded area looking NE
10	X	X	Trench 3 wooded area looking W
11	X	X	Trench 3 Stratigraphy looking NE
12	X	X	Trench 4 east of road looking NE
13	X	X	Trench 4 east of Road looking SW
14	x	X	Trench 4 west of road showing existing services looking east
15	X	X	Trench 1 extension. Looking WNW
16	X	X	Trench 1 extension. Looking WNW
17	X	X	Trench 1 extension NNE
18	X	X	Trench 1 extension stratigraphy. Looking N
19	X	X	Ditch [012], north facing section. Looking S
20	X	X	Ditch [012]. Looking WSW
21	X	X	Trench 2; carpark. Looking W
22	X	X	Trench 2; car park. Looking ENE
23	X	X	Trench 2; car park stratigraphy. Looking N
24	X	X	Trench 3; wooded area. Looking NE
25	X	X	Trench 3; wooded area. Looking W
26	X	X	Trench 3; wooded area stratigraphy. Looking NE
27	X	X	Feature 014. Brick structure, possible culvert. Looking SW
28		X	Feature 014. Brick structure, possible culvert. Looking SW
29	X	X	Trench 4; east side of road. Looking NE
30	X	X	Trench 4; east side of road. Looking SW
31	X	X	Trench 4; west side of road. Existing services. Looking SW
32	X	X	Trench 4; west side of road. Existing services. Looking E
33	X	X	Trench 4; west side of road. Looking SW
34	X	X	Trench 4; west side of road. Stratigraphy. Looking NW
35	X	X	Trench 5; through open area. Looking SW
36	X	X	Trench 5; through open area. Looking E
37	X	X	Trench 5; through open area. Extension 1. Looking SW
38	X	X	Trench 5; through open area. Extension 1. Looking N
39		X	Trench 5; through open area. Extension 1. Looking N
40	X	X	Trench 5; through open area. Stratigraphy. Looking N
41	X	X	Trench 5; through open area. Extension 2. Looking N
42	X	X	Trench 6; through open area 2. Looking N
43		X	Trench 6; through open area 2. Stratigraphy
44		X	Trench 6; through open area 2. Stratigraphy
45		X	Trench 7; Wooded area. Stratigraphy
46	X	X	Trench 7; wooded area. Looking S
47		X	Trench 7; wooded area.
48		X	Trench 7; wooded area.
49	X	X	Trench 7; wooded area. Looking N



<i>Shot</i>	<i>B&W</i>	<i>Digital</i>	<i>Subject</i>
50	X	X	Trench 7; wooded area. Looking SE-Blurred
51	X	X	Trench 7; wooded area. Stratigraphy
52	X	X	Trench 7; wooded area, quarry. Looking SW
53	X	X	Trench 7; wooded area, quarry. Looking N- Blurred
54	X	X	Trench 7; wooded area, heading SW. Looking NE
55		X	Trench 7; wooded area, heading SW. Looking NE
56		X	Trench 7; wooded area, heading SW. Looking NE- Blurred
57	X	X	Trench 7; wooded area, heading SW. Looking NE
58	X	X	Trench 7; wooded area, heading SW. Looking SW
59		X	Trench 7; wooded area, heading SW. Looking N
60	X	X	Trench 8; SW part of hand dug area. Looking NE
61	X	X	Trench 8; SW part of hand dug area. Looking S
62	X	X	Trench 8; SW part of hand dug area. Stratigraphy
63		X	Trench 8; N part of hand dug area. Looking WSW
64		X	Trench 8; SW part of hand dug area. Looking NNW
65	X	X	Ground reduction area 1; Substation. Looking NNW
66	X	X	Ground reduction area 1; stratigraphy. Looking WSW
67	X	X	Trench 9; The Lodge carpark north section. Looking N
68	X	X	Trench 9; The Lodge carpark north section. Looking S
69	X	X	Trench 9; The Lodge carpark. Stratigraphy.
70	X	X	Trench 9; The Lodge carpark south section. Looking S
71	X	X	Trench 9; The Lodge carpark south section. Looking N
72		X	Trench 9; The Lodge carpark south section. Sectioned off area after going through a HV cable
73	X	X	Trench 10; The Lodge concreted carpark. Stratigraphy
74		X	Trench 10; The Lodge concreted carpark. Looking S- Blurred
75	X	X	Trench 10; The Lodge concreted carpark. Looking NNE
76		X	Trench 10; The Lodge concreted carpark. Looking NNE
77	X	X	Area 2; GPNO157, circular enclosure gully [104] slot 1. Looking NE
78	X	X	Area 2; GPNO157, circular enclosure gully [104] S facing section
79	X	X	Area 2; East side. Looking S
80	X	X	Area 2; West side. Looking SW
81	X	X	Area 2; West side. Looking NNE
82	X	X	Area 2; East side. Looking NE
83	X	X	Area 3. Looking S
84	X	X	Area 3. Looking N
85	X	X	Area 4. Looking NE
86	X	X	Area 4. Looking SW
87	X	X	[106] mid ex terminus of circular enclosure GPNO157. Looking SW
88	X	X	[106] terminus of circular enclosure GPNO157. N facing profile.
89	X	X	[108] mid ex terminus of circular enclosure GPNO157. Looking S
90	X	X	[108] terminus of circular enclosure GPNO157. N facing profile.
91		X	[108] terminus of circular enclosure GPNO157. N facing profile.
92	X	X	[108] terminus of circular enclosure GPNO157. E facing section.
93	X	X	[106] terminus of circular enclosure GPNO157. W facing section.
94		X	[110] GPNO157 gully slot. NW facing section.
95	X	X	[110] GPNO157 gully slot. Looking NE.
96	X	X	[112] Area of burning, possible secondary central hearth. Looking SE.
97	X	X	[116] GPN0158 posthole 1. Looking NNW.
98	X	X	[116] GPN0158 posthole 1. SE facing section.
99		X	[116] GPN0158 posthole 1. SE facing section.



<i>Shot</i>	<i>B&W</i>	<i>Digital</i>	<i>Subject</i>
100	X	X	[118] GPN0158 posthole 2. Looking NNE.
101	X	X	[118] GPN0158 posthole 2. SE facing section.
102	X	X	[120] GPN0158 posthole 3. Looking NNW.
103	X	X	[120] GPN0158 posthole 3. SE facing section.
104	X	X	[122] GPN0158 posthole 4. Looking NW.
105	X	X	[122] GPN0158 posthole 4. SE facing section.
106	X	X	[124] GPN0158 posthole 5. Looking NE.
107	X	X	[124] GPN0158 posthole 5. SE facing section.
108	X	X	[127] GPN0158 posthole 6. Looking NW.
109	X	X	[127] GPN0158 posthole 6. SE facing section.
110	X	X	[129] GPN0158 posthole 7. Looking NW.
111	X	X	[129] GPN0158 posthole 7. SE facing section.
112	X	X	[131] GPN0158 posthole 8. Looking NNW.
113	X	X	[131] GPN0158 posthole 8. SE facing section.
114	X	X	[133] & [175] GPN0158 posthole 9 & 9a. Looking NNW.
115	X	X	[133] & [175] GPN0158 posthole 9 & 9a. S facing section.
116	X	X	[135] GPN0158 posthole 10. Looking N.
117	X	X	[135] GPN0158 posthole 10. SSE facing section.
118	X	X	[137] GPN0158 posthole 11. Looking NNE.
119	X	X	[137] GPN0158 posthole 11. SSW facing section.
120	X	X	[139] GPN0158 posthole 12. Looking N.
121	X	X	[139] GPN0158 posthole 12. S facing section.
122	X	X	[141] Mid ex. Looking N.
123	X	X	[141] S facing section
124	X	X	[139] and [141] postholes. Looking N.
125		X	[143] Pre ex central hearth. Looking NNW
126	X	X	[143] Mid ex central hearth. Looking NNW
127	X	X	[143] Central hearth. S facing section.
128	X	X	[145] GPN0158 posthole 13. Looking NE.
129	X	X	[145] GPN0158 posthole 13. WSW facing section.
130	X	X	[147] and bioturbation. GPN0158 posthole 14. Looking NE.
131	X	X	[147] GPN0158 posthole 14. WSW facing section.
132		X	[149] Pre ex. GPN0158 posthole 15. Looking E.
133		X	[151] Pre ex. GPN0158 posthole 16. Looking NE.
134	X	X	[149] GPN0158 posthole 15. Looking NE.
135	X	X	[149] GPN0158 posthole 15. NW facing section.
136	X	X	[151] GPN0158 posthole 16. Looking E.
137	X	X	[151] GPN0158 posthole 16. NW facing section.
138		X	[153] Pre ex. GPN0158 posthole 17. Looking NE.
139		X	Pre ex GPNO157, circular enclosure gully [155] slot 5. Looking SE
140	X	X	[153] GPN0158 posthole 15. Looking E.
141	X	X	GPNO157, circular enclosure gully [155] slot 5. Looking SE
142	X	X	GPNO157, circular enclosure gully [155] slot 5. SW facing section
143	X	X	Full Ex roundhouse GPNO157. Looking SE
144		X	Full Ex roundhouse GPNO157. Looking SE
145		X	Full Ex roundhouse GPNO157. Looking SE
146	X	X	Full Ex roundhouse GPNO157. Looking NW
147		X	Full Ex roundhouse GPNO157. Looking NW
148		X	Full Ex roundhouse GPNO157. Looking NW
149	X	X	Full Ex roundhouse GPNO157. Looking SW
150		X	Full Ex roundhouse GPNO157. Looking SW



Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
151		X	Full Ex roundhouse GPNO157. Looking SW
152	X	X	Full Ex roundhouse GPNO157. Looking NE
153		X	Full Ex roundhouse GPNO157. Looking NE
154		X	Full Ex roundhouse GPNO157. Looking NE
155	X	X	[160] ditch SE facing section
156	X	X	[160] & [162] ditch terminus looking NE
157	X	X	GPNO157, circular enclosure gully terminus [108]. Looking S
158	X	X	GPNO157, circular enclosure gully terminus [106]. Looking SW
159		X	GPNO157, gully terminus [106] and [108]. Looking S
160		X	GPNO157, gully terminus [106] and [108]. Looking S
161	X	X	[162] ditch terminus.
162	X	X	Area 6; turbine footings. Looking ESE.
163		X	Area 6; turbine footings. Looking W.
164	X	X	Area 6; turbine footings. Stratigraphy. Looking S
165	X	X	Ditch terminus [162]. Looking E
166	X	X	General shot [160] & [164]. Looking NW
167	X	X	[164] ditch terminus. Looking NE.
168	X	X	[166] mid ex. NW facing section.
169		X	[166] mid ex. NW facing section.
170	X	X	[168] mid ex. W facing section.
171		X	[168] mid ex. W facing section.
172	X	X	Trench 12; courtyard. Looking N.
173	X	X	Trench 12; courtyard. Looking SSE.
174	X	X	Trench 12; courtyard. Stratigraphy. Looking W
175	X	X	Trench 12; courtyard. Extension. Looking SE.
176		X	Trench 12; courtyard. Extension. Looking SE.
177	X	X	[170] possible ditch. W facing section.
178	X	X	[172] possible ditch. W facing section.
179	X	X	[172] possible ditch. E facing section.
180	X	X	[131] & [175] mid ex. GPNO158 posthole 9 & 9a. Looking NW.
181		X	[131] & [175] mid ex. GPNO158 posthole 9 & 9a. Looking NW.
182		X	[181] Pre ex of posthole. Looking SSE.
183		X	[181] Pre ex of posthole. Looking SSE.
184	X	X	[181] posthole. NNW facing section.
185		X	[181] posthole. NNW facing section.
186		X	[183] Pre ex of posthole. Looking SSE. CONTEXT VOIDED
187		X	[183] Pre ex of posthole. Looking SSE. CONTEXT VOIDED
188	X	X	[179] GPNO157 gully slot 6. Looking W.
189	X	X	[179] GPNO157 gully slot 6. SSW facing section.
190	X	X	Trench 1; Field. Extension to substation. Looking SW
191		X	Trench 1; Field. Extension to substation. Looking NE
192	X	X	[183] mid ex. Looking SSE. CONTEXT VOIDED
193		X	[183] mid ex. Looking SSE. CONTEXT VOIDED
194	X	X	[185] GPNO158 posthole 25. Looking S.
195		X	[185] GPNO158 posthole 25. Looking S.
196	X	X	[187] GPNO158 posthole 26. Looking S.
197		X	[187] GPNO158 posthole 26. Looking S.
198		X	[189] mid ex. Looking SSE. CONTEXT VOIDED (Rooting)
199		X	[189] mid ex. Looking SSE. CONTEXT VOIDED (Rooting)
200	X	X	[143] full ex central hearth of GPNO158. Looking SE
201	X	X	[112] Area of burning. Possible secondary central hearth of GPNO158. Looking SE.



<i>Shot</i>	<i>B&W</i>	<i>Digital</i>	<i>Subject</i>
202	X	X	[190] Pre ex looking SSW
203	X	X	[190] tree throw. NE facing section.
204	X	X	[190] full ex tree throw. Looking S
205		X	[194] GPN0158 posthole 18. Mid ex. Looking SE.
206	X	X	[194] GPN0158 posthole 18. NW facing section.
207		X	[194] GPN0158 posthole 18. NW facing section.
208	X	X	[194] GPN0158 posthole 18. Looking SE.
209	X	X	[196] GPN0158 posthole 19. Looking NNE.
210		X	[196] GPN0158 posthole 19. Looking NNE.
211	X	X	[196] GPN0158 posthole 19. SSE facing section.
212	X	X	Area 8; Services to turbine. Looking N.
213	X	X	Area 8; Services to turbine. Looking SSE.
214	X	X	Area 8; Services to turbine. Stratigraphy. Looking E.
215	X	X	[198] pit. Looking W
216	X	X	[198] pit. E facing section
217	X	X	Trench 4; road. Looking SW
218	X	X	Trench 4; road. Stratigraphy
219	X	X	Trench 10; The Lodge concreted carpark. Looking NW.
220		X	[201] & [203] Pre ex. GPN0158 posthole 20 & 21. Looking SSE
221		X	[201] & [203] Pre ex. GPN0158 posthole 20 & 21. Looking SSE
222		X	[206] & [208] Pre ex. GPN0158 posthole 22 & 23. Looking SSE
223		X	[206] & [208] Pre ex. GPN0158 posthole 22 & 23. Looking SSE
224		X	[210] Pre ex. GPN0158 posthole 24. Looking SSE.
225		X	[210] Pre ex. GPN0158 posthole 24. Looking SSE.
226	X	X	[201] GPN0158 posthole 20. Looking SSE
227		X	[201] GPN0158 posthole 20. Looking SSE
228	X	X	[203] GPN0158 posthole 21. Looking SSE
229		X	[203] GPN0158 posthole 21. Looking SSE
230	X	X	[206] GPN0158 posthole 22. Looking SSE
231		X	[206] GPN0158 posthole 22. Looking SSE
232	X	X	[208] GPN0158 posthole 23. Looking S
233		X	[208] GPN0158 posthole 23. Looking S
234	X	X	[210] GPN0158 posthole 24. Looking S
235		X	[210] GPN0158 posthole 24. Looking S
236		X	Drone. General shot
237		X	Drone. General shot
238		X	Drone. General shot
239		X	Drone. General shot
240		X	Drone. General shot
241		X	Drone. General shot
242	X	X	General shot of ditch GPN0178. Looking E.
243	X	X	General shot of Roundhouse GPN0158. Looking SSW.
244	X	X	General shot of Roundhouse GPN0158. Looking W.
245	X	X	General shot of Roundhouse GPN0158. Looking NNW.
246	X	X	[203] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 21. Looking SSE.
247		X	[203] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 21. Looking SSE.
248	X	X	[210] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 24. Looking SSE.
249		X	[210] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 24. Looking SSE.
250	X	X	[116] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 1. Looking NW.
251		X	[116] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 1. Looking NW.
252	X	X	[118] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 2. Looking NW.



<i>Shot</i>	<i>B&W</i>	<i>Digital</i>	<i>Subject</i>
253		X	[118] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 2. Looking NW.
254	X	X	[131] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 8. Looking NW.
255		X	[131] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 8. Looking NW.
256	X	X	[135] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 10. Looking NNW.
257		X	[135] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 10. Looking NNW.
258	X	X	[145] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 13. Looking NE.
259		X	[145] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 13. Looking NE.
260	X	X	[147] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 14. Looking NE.
261		X	[147] Full ex. GPN0158 posthole 14. Looking NE.
262		X	Aerial shot. Focus on GPNO157, GPNO174 & GPNO178
263		X	Aerial shot. Area 2
264		X	Aerial shot. Area 2
265		X	Aerial shot. Focus on GPNO157.
266		X	Aerial shot. Focus on GPNO157 and GPNO158.
267		X	Aerial shot. Focus on GPNO157 and GPNO158.
268		X	Trench to expose services. Looking south
269		X	Trench to expose services. Looking south
270	X	X	Area 9 Road stratigraphy
271		X	Area 9 Stratigraphy
272		X	Area 9 Stratigraphy
273		X	Area 9 northern end. Looking northeast.
274		X	Area 9 northern end. Looking northeast.
275		X	Area 9 Service trenches. Looking northeast.
276		X	Area 9 Service trenches. Looking northeast.
277		X	Area 9 northern end. Looking west southwest.
278		X	Area 9 northern end. Looking west southwest.
279	x	X	Area 9. Looking north northwest
280		X	[112] Possible central hearth. Northwest facing section
281		X	[114] Post medieval area of burning. Looking south
282		X	[114] Post medieval area of burning. North facing section
283		X	Area 5. Looking southeast
284		X	Area 5. Looking north
285		X	Area 6. Looking southwest
286		X	Area 6 east side. Looking northeast
287		X	Area 6 west side. Looking northwest
288		X	Area 6 west side. Looking southeast
289		X	Area 7. Looking northeast
290		X	Area 7. Looking south
291		X	Trench 10 southern end. Looking north
292		X	Trench 10 southern end. Looking south



Appendix 4.1: Pottery fabric codes

Bedfordshire type series codes appear in brackets

Prehistoric

UNS SO	HM Unsourced sand and organic tempered ware [F30]
UNS SS	HM Unsourced sand and shell tempered ware [F19]
UNS SG	HM Unsourced sand and grogged ware [F09]

Roman

UNS WH	Unsourced white ware [R03]
GRS	Unsourced sandy grey ware [R/C]

Medieval

MCW	Unsourced medieval coarseware [C09a]
-----	--------------------------------------

Fired clay/CBM codes

Ms	Medium sandy
Msc	Medium sandy with calcite
Msg	Medium sandy with grog

Abrasion codes

Very = very abraded, abr = abraded, sli = slightly abraded



Appendix 4.2: Recorded Pottery and fired clay assemblage

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	R. eve	Decoration	Abrasion	Comments	Date	Context date
117	116	P/hole	R/house 158	UNS SS	Body	1	4			Sli	HM, part oxidised, black surface with abundant ill sorted quartz, common shell. Soft soapy feel	E-M/LIA	E-M/LIA
132	131	P/hole	R/house 158	UNS SO	Body	1	2			Sli	HM, reduced with black surface, abundant ill sorted quartz and sparse organics	E-M/LIA	E-M/LIA
136	135	P/hole	R/house 158	UNS SG	Body	1	2			Sli	HM, reduced with darker ill sorted quartz, sparse grog, soapy feel	E-M/LIA	E-M/LIA
156	155	Gully	R/house 157	MCW	Jug tsm	1	3	0.05		Sli	Context listed as unsecure. Fabric oxidised abundant ill sorted quartz, sparse black iron ore/mica. Small thin pointed rim	C12th-14th	C12th-14th
167	166	P/hole		UNS WH	Body	12	7			Sli	All same vessel, with fumed surfaces. Wheel thrown	M1st-2 nd ?+	M1st-2 nd ?+
191	190	Tree throw		UNS SG	Body	1	10			Sli	?HM patchily oxidised with ill sorted quartz, ill sorted sparse/common grog	E-M/LIA Roman/ Medieval	E-M/LIA+ Roman/ Medieval
191	190	Tree throw		?GRS	Body	1	4		Grooving	Sli	Nothing distinctive and too small for ID	Roman/ Medieval	Roman/ Medieval
						18	32						

Table 1: Pottery assemblage



Context	Cut	Type	Group	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Abrasion	Surfaces	Marks	Comments
109	108	P/hole	R/h 157	Ms	1	14	Abr			Oxidised, abundant ill sorted quartz, very dense possibly CBM
117	116	P/hole	R/h 158	Msc	10	17	Abr/sli	1 x flat/ irregular		Very fragmentary. Brown/oxidised, soft soapy feel abundant ill sorted quartz, sparse calcite
121	120	P/hole	R/h 158	Ms	8	44	Sli	3 x flat/ irregular	1 x partial rod mark	Oxidised/part reduced/?heat affected. Abundant ill sorted quartz
123	122	P/hole	R/h 158	Msc	1	4	Abr	1 x flat/ irregular		Part oxidised, friable with ill sorted quartz, sparse calcite
125	124	P/hole	R/h 158	Msg	7	9	Abr/sli	2 x flat/ irregular		Fragmentary. Friable, oxidised abundant ill sorted quartz, sparse grog
128	127	P/hole	R/h 158	Msg	7	85	Abr/sli	2 x flat/ irregular	1 x partial rod mark	Oxidised, soft with abundant ill sorted quartz, sparse grog. One has metal waste within deliberate/or evidence of metal working
132	131	P/hole	R/h 158	Msg	3	14	Abr			Oxidised, abundant ill sorted quartz, sparse grog and calcite
136	135	P/hole	R/h 158	Msc	4	3	Abr	4 x flat/ irregular		Oxidised, abundant ill sorted quartz, sparse calcite, friable, fragmentary
146	145	P/hole	R/h 158	Msg	1	6	Abr/sli	1 x flat/ irregular		Part oxidised, friable, abundant ill sorted quartz, sparse grog
148	147	P/hole	R/h 158	Msc	3	5	Abr			Fragmentary, part oxidised with abundant ill sorted quartz and sparse calcite
150	149	P/hole	R/h 158	Msg	1	30	Abr		Thumb	Part oxidised with intermittent grey core. Some quartz, streaky grog sparse calcite
211	210	P/hole	R/h 158	Msg	2	1	Sli			Fragmentary, oxidised with abundant ill sorted quartz and sparse grog
Total					48	232				
CBM										
191	190	Tree throw		Msc	1	30	Sli			Post-medieval roof tile fragment depth 12mm. Fully oxidised with abundant ill sorted quartz and common calcite
Total					1	30				

Table 2: Fired clay assemblage



Appendix 5: Environmental Table

Remains present in the flots. Key: + rare (approximately 0 – 10), ++ common (approximately 10 – 50 items), +++ abundant (50+ items).

Sample	Context	Group	Description	Date	Volume (litres)	Charcoal	Root	Uncharred seeds	Fuel ash	Note
2	109	157	Roundhouse terminus	IA	5	+	+	+		
3	111	157	Roundhouse gully	IA	10	+	+	+	+	Blue flecks – potentially copper corrosion products.
6	117	158	Posthole fill	IA	10	++	++	++	+	Insects.
7	121	158	Posthole fill	IA	10	++	++	++	+	
8	125	158	Posthole fill	IA	10	+	+	+	+	Insects.
11	132	158	Posthole fill	IA		+	+	+	+	
12	136	158	Posthole fill	IA	10	+	+	+	+	Snail shells.
14	144	158	Fill of central hearth	IA	10	+	+	+		
15	146	158	Posthole fill	IA	10	+	+	+	+	Earthworm egg shell.
17	188	158	Posthole fill	IA	10	++	+	++	+	
18	195	158	Posthole fill	IA	10	++	+	++	+	
20	199		Pit fill	IA?	10	+	+	++		
23	204	158	Posthole fill	IA	10	+	+	+		
24	211	158	Posthole fill	IA	10	+	+	+	+	



Appendix 6: Radiocarbon dating certificates



Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
 Director: Professor R M Ellam Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 April 2016

Laboratory Code	SUERC-66330 (GU40217)
Submitter	Karin Kaye KDK Archaeology Ltd 7b High Street Mews Leighton Buzzard Bedfordshire LU7 1EA
Site Reference	RSPB, Sandy, Bedfordshire (127/SPR)
Context Reference	195
Sample Reference	25
Material	Charcoal
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-25.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2476 \pm 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/04/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *P. Nayant*

Date :- 22/04/2016



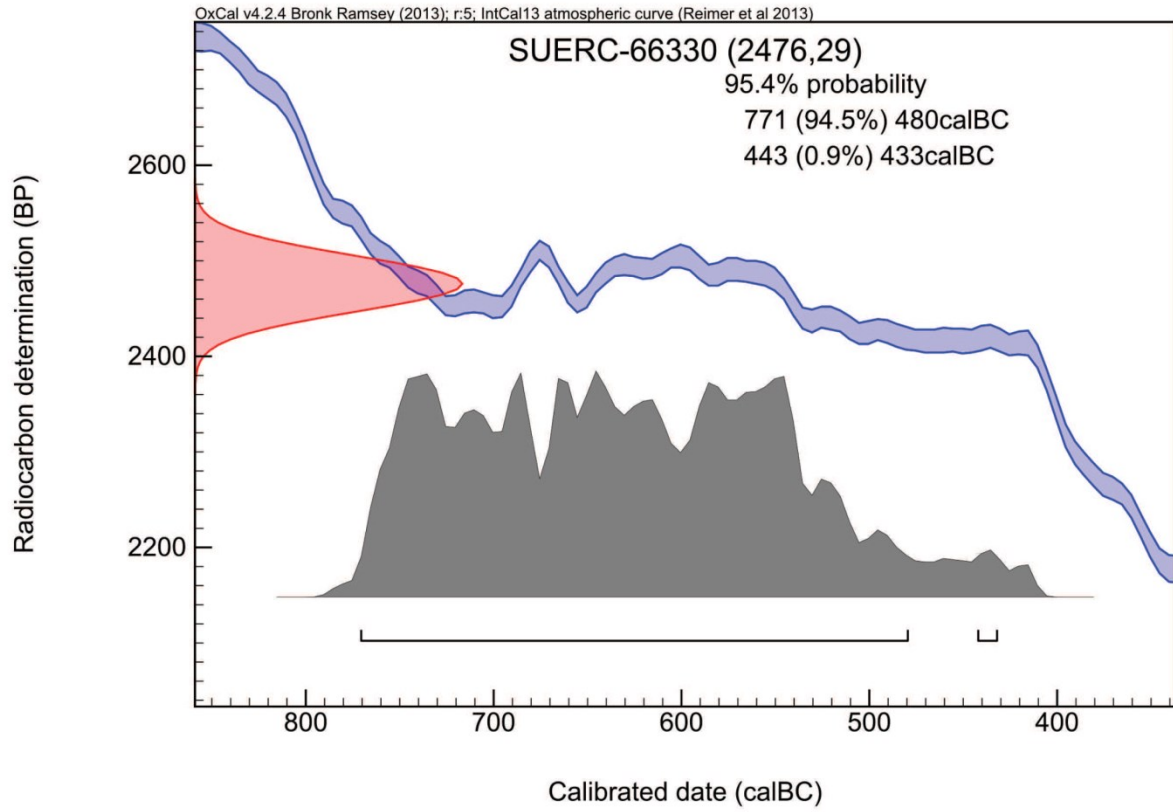
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



Calibration Plot





Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
 Director: Professor R M Ellum Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 April 2016

Laboratory Code SUERC-66842 (GU40218)

Submitter Karin Kaye
 KDK Archaeology Ltd
 7b High Street Mews
 Leighton Buzzard
 Bedfordshire
 LU7 1EA

Site Reference RSPB, Sandy, Bedfordshire (127/SPR)
Context Reference 136
Sample Reference 26

Material Cremated bone

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.7 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 2442 ± 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/04/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *P. Naysmith*

Date :- 22/04/2016



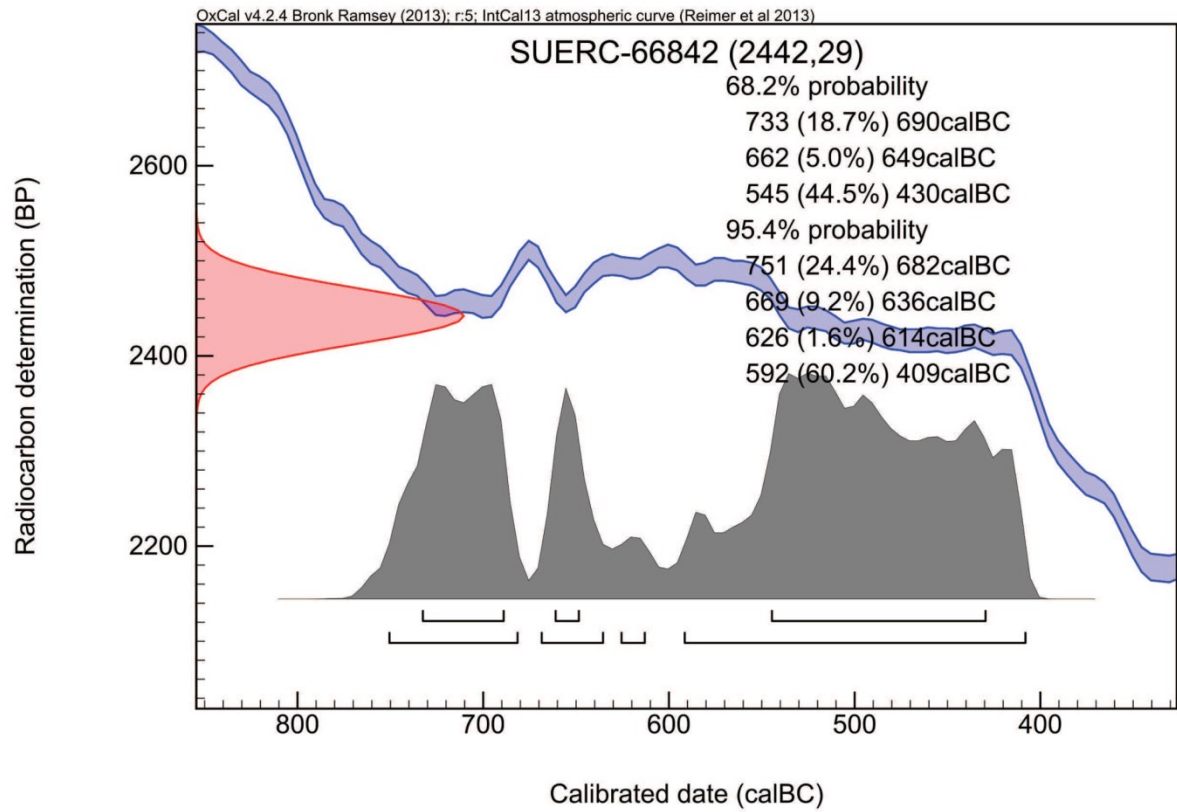
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005536



Calibration Plot





Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
 Director: Professor R M Ellam Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 April 2016

Laboratory Code SUERC-66331 (GU40219)

Submitter Karin Kaye
 KDK Archaeology Ltd
 7b High Street Mews
 Leighton Buzzard
 Bedfordshire
 LU7 1EA

Site Reference RSPB, Sandy, Bedfordshire (127/SPR)
Context Reference 113
Sample Reference 27

Material Charcoal

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -24.8 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 2462 \pm 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 22/04/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *P. Nayantub*

Date :- 22/04/2016



University
of Glasgow

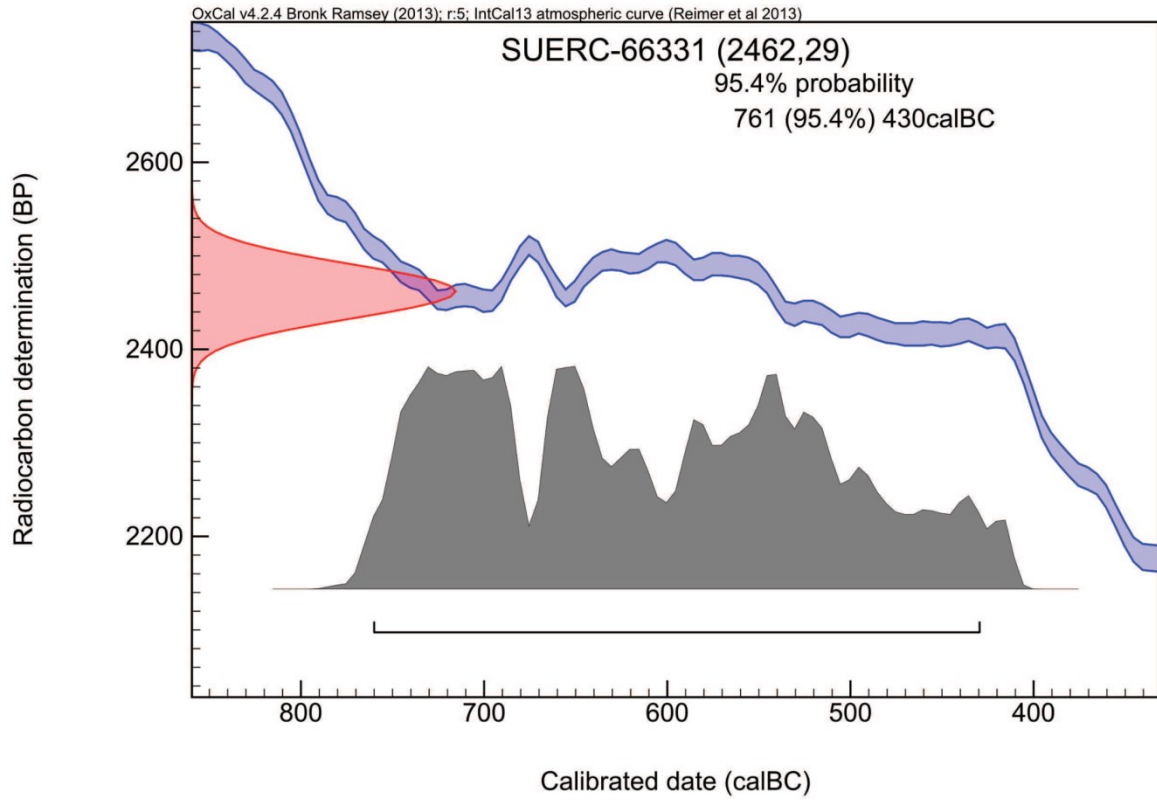
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body,
registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



Calibration Plot





Appendix 7: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	RSPB Reserve, the Lodge, Potton Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire	Project Site Code	127/SPR
OASIS reference	Kdkarcha1-207366	Event/Accession no	BEDFM 2015.36
OS reference	TL 1971 4858	Study area size	4655sq m
Project Type	Strip, map and record and watching brief	Height (mAOD)	c. 65 metres AOD
Short Description	<p>In August and September 2015 a programme of archaeological works was undertaken in the form of a Strip, Map and Sample Excavation, combined with an Observation, Investigation and Recording at the RSPB Reserve, The Lodge, Potton Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire. This investigation was in preparation of the erection of a wind turbine, and the laying of the associated cabling. The excavation uncovered several Iron Age and Roman features the most notable being a large roundhouse which comprised 24 postholes in a 16m circle. Radiocarbon dating was undertaken on cremated bone from one of the postholes and charcoal from a second, yielding dates of between 771-409BC. This, married with dating evidence from fired clay and pottery, proved the presence of Iron Age occupation on the site. The addition, a second, smaller circular enclosure, postholes containing Roman Pottery and the presence of Medieval and Post-Medieval finds indicated extended human activity on this site.</p>		
Previous work	None	Site status	Conservation Area
Planning proposal	Erection of wind turbine with access track and other related infrastructure	Current land use	Open grassland and woodland
Local Planning Authority	Central Bedfordshire	Planning application ref.	CB/13/02916/FULL
Monument type	Large roundhouse, circular enclosure, a ditch, postholes and a pit	Monument period	Early-mid late Iron Age, Roman and Medieval
Significant finds	Two circular enclosures	Future work	Observation and Recording
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Martin Oake	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Laura Dodd
Sponsor/funding body	Daniel Shoemsmith, Ecotricity Group Limited		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	04.08.15	End date	12.11.15
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Bedford Museum BEDFM 2015.36	Pottery, animal bone, CBM, fired clay, flint	
Paper		WSI, Report, site records, b&w photographs and negatives	
Digital		CD containing all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample with Observation Investigation & Recording Report: RSPB Reserve, the Lodge, Potton Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume	127/SPR/2		
Author(s)	Laura Dodd MSc		
Page nos	79	Date	15.04.16