



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

9 Coppice Mead

Stotfold

Bedfordshire



### Quality Check

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## Summary

In February 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at 9 Coppice Mead, Stotfold, Bedfordshire as required by a condition of planning permission for the development of the site. The site lies to the south of the medieval core of Stotfold and is situated in an area that is rich in Bronze/Iron Age and Saxon activity. Several modern features had been cut into the subsoil, including a small pit, a posthole and a dog burial. Two features were observed cutting the natural geology which remain undated. The form and function of these features could not be ascertained as they extended beyond the limit of excavation.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In February 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at 9 Coppice Mead, Stotfold, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Mr T Olotu, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Watson 2018), and approved by Slawek Utrata, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Central Bedfordshire Council. The relevant planning application reference is CB/16/04522/FULL.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation 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 situated in the town and civil parish of Stotfold, within the administrative district of Central Bedfordshire Council, at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 2128 3662 (Fig. 1).

#### *Description*

The site is bounded to the west by Coppice Mead road, and to the north and south by residential properties and associated land (Fig. 2). The western side of the development site is delimited a stream, Pix Brook, a tributary of the Ivel River. The site lies at approximately 48m AOD.

#### *Geology & Topography*

The geology of the site comprises West Melbury Marly Chalk, with superficial deposits recorded as alluvium of clay, silt, sand and gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

#### *Development*

The development will consist of the construction of a single new dwelling (Fig. 3).



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

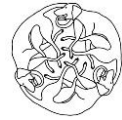


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1,250)





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## 2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Watson 2018) 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 research aims considered various aspects of the development of rural Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements; their origins, morphology, diversity and ultimate success or failure (Wade 2000: 24-25; Oake 2007: 14; Medlycott 2011: 70).

### 2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the Brief, this is the first part of a staged investigation whereby the results of this stage will be assessed to determine the need and extent of further stages of archaeological investigation. The methods used were as follows:

- Stage One: An archaeological field evaluation of the site consisting of a single trench 15m long and at least 2m wide (Fig. 4).
- Stage Two: An appraisal of the results of the evaluation and their significance with regard to the proposed development. This in turn may lead to the definition of a programme of investigation and recording of archaeological remains which will be destroyed by the development. CBCAT will in turn prepare a Brief for the next phase of investigation that will also cover a programme of post-excavation, analysis and publication.
- Stage Three: The implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological investigation and recording based on the Brief

### 2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief (CBC 2017)
- 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 & Historical Background

- 3.1 The town of Stotfold stands on the river Ivel in east Bedfordshire on the border with Hertfordshire, 40 miles north of London. The development site is situated in the southwest of the town and lies adjacent to an area of Bronze/Iron Age sites, an early-mid Saxon settlement (HER 19981) and lies south of the historic medieval core of Stotfold, Brook End. Settlement in the area dates from at least the Bronze Age. The name is derived from the Old English for horses (stots) and enclosures (folds) (Mills 1991: 312).

This section has been compiled with information from Central Bedfordshire Council Historic Environment Record (HER Search Number 201718/248), the Victoria County History (VCH), and reliable internet sources. The location of HER data, within 1km of the development site, is shown in Fig. 5.

#### 3.2 *Prehistoric (before 600BC) & Iron Age (600BC - AD43)*

Extensive archaeological remains dating to this period have been found in and around the town of Stotfold, particularly within c. 1km to the east and southeast of the development site. To the east of Coppice Mead, Bronze Age (BA) to Iron Age (IA) activity and settlement in the area is evidenced by the discovery of three un-urned BA cremation burials (HER 19977), four inhumations and four cremation BA burials (19973), BA to IA post-holes, pits, and a west to east aligned 'boundary' ditch (HER 19968/19978). Within c. 300m east of the development site are the remains of mid Bronze Age – early/mid Iron Age settlement(s) comprising a sub-circular enclosure, a cluster of pits within a larger enclosure, a trackway, an enclosure settlement, post-built structures, pottery, a cremation burial, pits, gullies, and post-holes (HER 19964, 19971, 19975, 19976). Undated ditches, and two ditches dated to the late Iron Age (possibly into the Romano-British period) and six Iron Age pits and postholes (HER 19966) are located c. 1km from Coppice Mead. An IA coin (HER 18691) and a late IA Belgic cemetery (HER 2020) were also found near Queen St.

Evidence of cropmarks and multi-period occupation sites dating from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period were found to the southeast of Stotfold near the Ivel River (CA 2016: 4). An extensive multi-period occupation site(s) with Iron Age enclosures, a round house, field systems/cropmarks and inhumations, Romano-British structural remains and hearth, Saxon pit, corn dryer and inhumation, post-medieval ditches and pits (HER 74, 16829) were discovered south of Baldock Road where it intersects with the A507 and extending to Prince Charles road. Curvilinear and sub-rectangular cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs of land around Stotfold and may represent the remains of later prehistoric stock enclosures (CA 2016: 5). These include Iron Age/Saxon pottery found in a triple boundary ditch that extends NW-SE for over 1km from Brook End (HER 16831) and cropmarks of a linear feature with abutting sub-rectangular enclosures (HER 16832) that extends from the A507 to the south west. Located c. 1.5km southwest of the development site is an area with cropmarks of an isolated ring ditch on a slight rise, possibly the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow (HER 16817). Multi-period activity sites also include the Iron Age/early Roman ditches and pit, and a late Saxon ditch (HER 19728) discovered c. 200m southwest of the development site.

To the northwest of Coppice Mead, adjacent to the Etonbury Academy lies an early/middle Iron Age Settlement, discovered through geophysical survey and subsequent trial trench evaluation (HER 20145), with a second settlement found further north (HER 20146). Contiguous with HER 20145, is a D-shaped enclosure (amongst other cropmarks) visible on aerial photographs (HER 30846).



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### 3.3 *Roman* (AD43 - c.450)

Extensive evidence of Romano-British settlement and activity, near Coppice Mead, from multi-period occupation and activity sites has already been described (e.g. HER 74, 16829, 19728). Further evidence includes 2<sup>nd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> century coins (HER 19921/18459) from Brook End, dispersed pits, post-holes, ditches, a hearth base, animal bone, and pottery (HER 19967/19980/11327) within c. 200m to the east of the development site. On the north of Arlesey Rd, Roman Features were identified at the Football Pitch facility, and include 18 ditches, a corn dryer, a pit and a hollow-way or trackway (HER 19751). The suggested route of a Roman road between Stotfold and Shefford, runs parallel to Arlesey Rd (HER 296). Extensive Roman archaeological remains have been identified nearer to the A1(M) and Hitchin, including a 2<sup>nd</sup> century villa complex and the route of the Roman road, Ermine Street (CA 20165-6).

### 3.4 *Saxon* (c.450 - 1066)

Saxon remains from Stotford include evidence for settlement in the form of two sunken-featured buildings, loom weights, pits and a small amount of Saxon pottery located 200m and 250 east of Coppice Mead (HER 19981). Three dispersed inhumations (HER 19982) dating to the 7th century/early 8th century were discovered to the east of Coppice Mead; the nearest being just 100m from the development site. In the same area, four boundary ditches and seven possible chalk quarry pits (HER 19983), and further boundary ditches, pits and two buildings dated to Saxon/Saxo-Norman period (HER 19984) were discovered. Other remains from the later Saxon period comprise a water pit or well (HER 20150) on Rook Tree Lane and a ditch (HER 19970) west of Norton Rd. Further evidence of Saxon settlement in proximity to the development site, from multi-period sites (HER 74, 16829) has already been detailed. Moreover, the similarity of ditches dating to the Roman and Saxo-Norman periods may indicate a degree of continuity, possibly implying continuity of use of these area in the early-middle Saxon period (Edmundson and Wells 2003). According to Blair (2014) Stotfold's settlement pattern during this period was neither fully nucleated nor fully dispersed, but comprised extensive, low-density structured groups of farmsteads spaced out at intervals of 100m-150m.

### 3.5 *Medieval* (1066 - 1500)

By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, the village was held by Hugh de Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford, and it comprised 41 households, 21 villagers, 14 smallholders 6 slaves, 4 mills, and land for 15 ploughs ([www.opendomesday.org](http://www.opendomesday.org)). The principal manor, known as Stotfold Brayes, was owned by Hugh de Beauchamp and remained in the family until the mid-13th century, when it passed by marriage to Roger de Moubray (CA 2016: 6). In 1475–6 John de Moubray died without male issue, and his daughter Anne married in 1477 at the age of five, the younger son of Edward IV, Richard duke of York, who in contemplation of such a marriage obtained a grant of the dignities of the estate (VCH). After the murder of the duke in the tower in 1483 the manor of Stotfold Brays subsequently passed to numerous owners/families.

From the 12th century, two sub-manors are also recorded by documentary sources: one belonged to the Priory of Chicksands (which is located c. 10km north-west of Stotfold) until the Dissolution, when it was granted to Trinity College Cambridge; the other was known as Stotfold Newnham, and was owned by Newnham Priory Bedford (which is located c. 19km northwest of Stotfold), from at least the 13th century until the Dissolution (CA 2016 6; VCH). These properties also changed owners over subsequent centuries (VCH). In 1795 the two manors of Stotfold Brayes and Stotfold Newnham were purchased by John Williamson, whose



daughter Sara married the Rev. William Alington, who died in 1849, but whose family became the new lords of the manor.

The Brook End medieval settlement (ditches, pits and buildings) extends from Hitchin Rd to the High St (HER 17163) and includes Coppice Mead. To the northeast, along The Green and Rook Tree Lane is the Stotfold Green Medieval Settlement (HER 17161), with contiguous areas of ridge and furrow and an earthwork (HER 759, 1159). Stotfold medieval settlement (HER 17162) is located along High Street and Queen Street. To the east of the development site (i.e. c. 1km), archaeological remains include enclosures, ditches and pits (HER 19969, 19988, 19989, 19990, 19991), a trackway (HER 19985), and an area of ridge and furrow (HER 19986). Another possible trackway (HER 1767) runs NW-SE c. 1km west of the development site. Artefacts found in or near the town comprise a seal die made of cast lead alloy (mid-late 13<sup>th</sup> century; HER 14675), and a hooked mount made of copper alloy (14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century; HER 19353). The most notable survival from this period is the Church of St Mary the Virgin, grade II\* listed (HER 1132/1113866), which has its origins in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3.6 *Post-Medieval* (1500 - 1900)

Agriculture remained an important component of the Stotfold's economy, as it had during earlier periods, although the settlement began to expand and change its civic character. Archaeological data from this period is scant and comprises scattered pits and ditches (HER 19995). However, evidence from the built environment is considerable. The Old Coach House (HER 15162), the now demolished Rooktree House (HER 6363), and St Mary's Parish Churchyard (HER 8972) date to this period. An area of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow (HER 19750) is situated north of Arlesey Rd; a clay pipe was also found nearby (HER 16015).

Buildings dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century include the Quaker Meeting House (HER 18366), with adjacent burial ground (HER 18367), and the following Grade II listed buildings: The Chequers public house (HER 13655/1113871), the Stotfold Bury farmhouse (HER 2243/1137360), the Hucklebury Cottage (HER 9987/1321750), and no. 38 Brook St (HER 13660/1312401).

Local 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings comprise the Black Lion (HER 13657) and the Plough public houses (HER 17765), 14 Queen St (HER 10590), and a dovecote (HER 2249). The grade II listed buildings are 3 Coppice Mead (HER 13658/1137298), Brookend House (HER 13659/1312385), 10 Queen St (HER 2246/1321753), and 45 Rook Tree Lane (HER 2247/1137376).

The majority of local listed buildings and monuments date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Notably, many of these are public houses: the Sun (HER 18206), the White Horse (now demolished; HER 18204), the White Hart (now demolished; HER 18209), the White Swan (HER 18203), the Two Brewers (HER 16415), Fox and Duck (HER 16307), the Queens Head (HER 18210), the Stag (HER 16416), the Pig and Whistle (HER 16417), the Boot (HER 17766), the Cricketers (HER 18205), a house formerly associated with brewing at 1A Home Close (HER 13662) and a former brewery site (HER 12731) on Rook Tree Lane. Buildings with a variety of other functions include the houses at 2 & 4 Rooftree Lane (HER 6362), almshouses (HER 2245), the Grade II, The Grange House (now flats; HER 2251/1321751), The Crofts (HER 12730), houses at 28, 30 and 32 Brook St (HER 6356), the clay lump cottage (HER 9984), the now demolished building at 26 High St (HER 4337), the abandoned Bury Farm site (HER 16375), and the Grade II, Stotfold Mill House and Cottage (HER 1321752). School buildings comprise the Roecroft Primary School (HER 6358), the School House (now a private house; HER 2250), and the former Stotfold Junior Boy's School (derelict; HER 6354). Religious institutions also built places of worship such as the Primitive Methodist Chapel (HER 6353), the Reheboth Strict Baptist Chapel (HER 6355), Wesleyan Churchyard (HER 9016), Stotfold Methodist Church (HER 6357),



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and the former 'Old' Baptist Church (now private house; HER 6360). The grade II listed Vicarage (HER 2248/1137294) was built in 1831-2. Finally, there is a milestone (HER 9988) inscribed with "40 Miles from London - Stotfold".

### 3.7 **Modern** (1900 - present)

Stotfold expanded during this period, especially during the later 20th century with the construction of new estates. Notable buildings and monuments comprise the 'Old' Baptist Church (HER 6361), the site of a new house and bungalow adjoining 101 The Green (HER 12736), and the sites of now demolished WWII pillboxes (HER 17805, 20230).

In recent decades, a number of archaeological projects, which have generated much of the foregoing data on earlier periods, have been undertaken within Stotfold, with most concentrated at the southern side of the town, south of the High St and east of the intersection of the Pix Brook and the A507 i.e. directly adjacent to the development site. A group of undated pits (HER 19996) was also found during archaeological investigations situated c. 1km southeast of the development site.

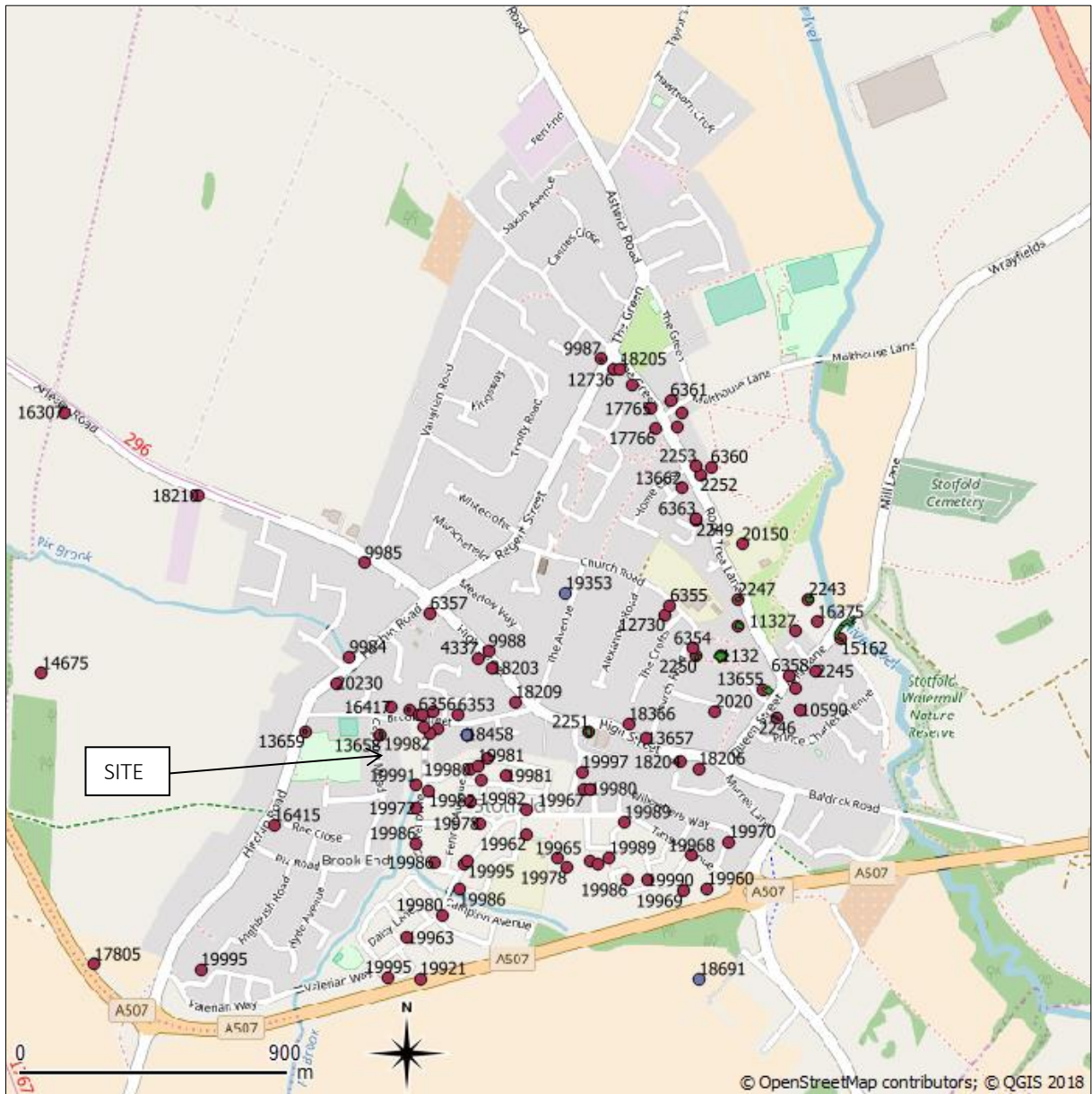


Figure 4: HER data plan showing monument points (scale as shown)



## 4 Results

### 4.1 Introduction

A single trench was excavated within the footprint of the new building using a 3 tonne machine fitted with a 1m toothless ditching bucket. The trench was orientated roughly east west and was 15.40m long, 2.30m wide and 0.68m deep. It was initially excavated down to the archaeological horizon (c.0.50m) where modern features began to appear. After these features were recorded, the trench depth was reduced a further 0.17 m down to the natural strata. Due to the presence of an existing garage in the northeast corner of the site the trench was relocated 1m south of the proposed trench location (Fig. 6; Plates 1-3).

The stratigraphy of the site comprised:

- Topsoil **(01)**: Mid greyish brown slightly clayey sandy loam which contained heavy rooting from shrubs and trees. This layer reached a depth of 0.51m. At the eastern end of the trench there was an area of burning.
- Subsoil **(02)**: Mid brownish orange friable clayey sand containing frequent rooting and occasional concentration of stones. This layer was 0.17m deep and contained flecks of charcoal, modern pottery, clay pipe and animal bone.
- Natural **(03)**: Bright yellowish orange gravelly sand with bands of chalk towards the centre of the trench.

### 4.2 Features

Feature **[09]** was observed to the east of the trench (Figs. 6-8; Plate 4-5). The full size and function of the feature could not be ascertained as it extended beyond the baulk to the north and east. The feature contained two fills. The primary fill **(10)** appears to be back filled due to the presence of large stones. It contained several small fragmented pieces of animal bone which were too small to be identified. No datable material was recovered. The secondary fill **(06)** appears to be the result of natural silting and contained no datable artefacts. Samples taken from this feature were processed through a dry sieve to potentially recover datable remains, but none were present.

Feature **[11]**, which was located at the west end of the trench (Figs 6, 9 & 10; Plates 6-7). was at least 2.92m in length and extended beyond the baulk to the north and west. It contained two fills, **(12)** and **(13)**, which appear to be the result of natural silting. As with feature [09], the samples were passed through a dry sieve but no datable materials were recovered.

Pit **[07]** was located near to the western end of the trench (Figs. 6 & 11; Plate 8). It had been cut into the subsoil and contained a single fill, **(08)**, which produced modern pottery, including blue and white ware and flecks of charcoal. It was located close to a large shrub which was removed prior to excavation and it is likely that this pit is associated with modern planting activity, for example a rose or small shrub. The pit was close to animal burial **(14)**.

Along the southern baulk was a square posthole **[05]** (Figs. 6 & 11). The posthole had been cut into the subsoil (03) and could be observed in the topsoil indicating that it is modern in date. The post was no longer in situ and the hole had been backfilled. There was no evidence of similar features observed from within the trench.

To the northeast pit [07] was (14), the seemingly complete inhumation of a medium sized dog which had been completely skeletonised (Fig. 6; Plate 9). The dog had been wrapped in plastic which had perished in places exposing sections of the animal. The burial was left undisturbed



and no further analysis was undertaken. In addition, the subsoil surrounding the dog was left in situ to protect the burial.

A list of all the features and fills encountered are listed below:

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
04	Fill	L: 0.44m W: 0.24m D: 0.10m	Fill of modern posthole [05]. Mid greyish brown very silty sandy clay. Contained occasional small stones and moderate flecks of charcoal. Backfill from when the post was removed. Contained no finds
05	Cut	L: 0.44m W: 0.24m D: 0.10m	Square posthole with sheer sides and a flat base. Contained a single fill (04)
06	Fill	L: 0.53m W: 0.46m D: 0.10m	Secondary fill of [09]. Light bright yellow sandy clay which contained a high proportion of stone. The fill appears to be the result of natural silting due to the amount of clay. Contained no finds. Some rooting present
07	Cut	L: 0.53m W: 0.46m D: 0.10m	Cut of modern pit beneath a large shrub Circular pit with sloping sides and a 'U' shaped base. Contained a single fill [08].
08	Fill	L: 0.53m W: 0.46m D: 0.10m	Fill of modern pit [07]. Mid brownish grey clayey sand containing moderate amounts of charcoal and occasional small sub-angular stones. Modern pottery recovered from the fill.
09	Cut	L: >1.12m W: >0.56m D: 0.38m	Feature with >45 degree sloping sides and a flat base. Contained two fills (06) and (10). Shape and function of feature is unknown as continued beyond the limit of excavation
10	Fill	L: >1.12m W: >0.56m D: 0.26m	Primary fill of [09] Light yellowish grey clayey sand which contained a high proportion of stone and chalk. Appears to be backfilled as many of these stones are exceptionally large
11	Cut	L: >0.87m W: >0.83m D: 0.49m	Feature with irregular sides and a flat base. Contained fills (12) and (13), neither of which contained datable material. Shape and function of feature is unknown as continued beyond the limit of excavation
12	Fill	L: >0.87m W: >0.63m D: 0.21m	Primary fill of [11]. Light grey clayey gravel containing frequent sub-rounded stone inclusions and chalk fragments. Affected by heavy rooting in places. Contained no datable material
13	Fill	L: >0.87m W: >0.85m D: 0.27m	Secondary fill of [11]. Mid orangey grey clayey silt with frequent inclusions of sub-rounded stones. No dating material present.
14	Animal burial	L: 0.87m W: 0.52m D: Unexcavated	Modern dog burial. Medium sized animal which had been wrapped in plastic before deposition. The dog was fully skeletonised



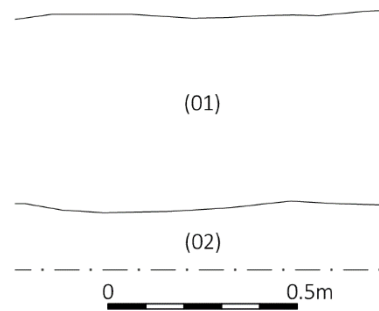
**Plate 1:** Trench excavated to archaeological horizon looking northwest



**Plate 2:** Trench excavated to natural geology looking northwest



**Plate 3:** Trench stratigraphy looking southwest



**Figure 5:** Representative site stratigraphy



**Plate 4:** Feature [09] looking north



**Plate 5:** West facing section of [09] looking east





Plate 6: Feature [11] looking north



Plate 7: East facing section of [11]



Plate 8: Modern pit [07]



Plate 9: Modern dog burial (14) looking north

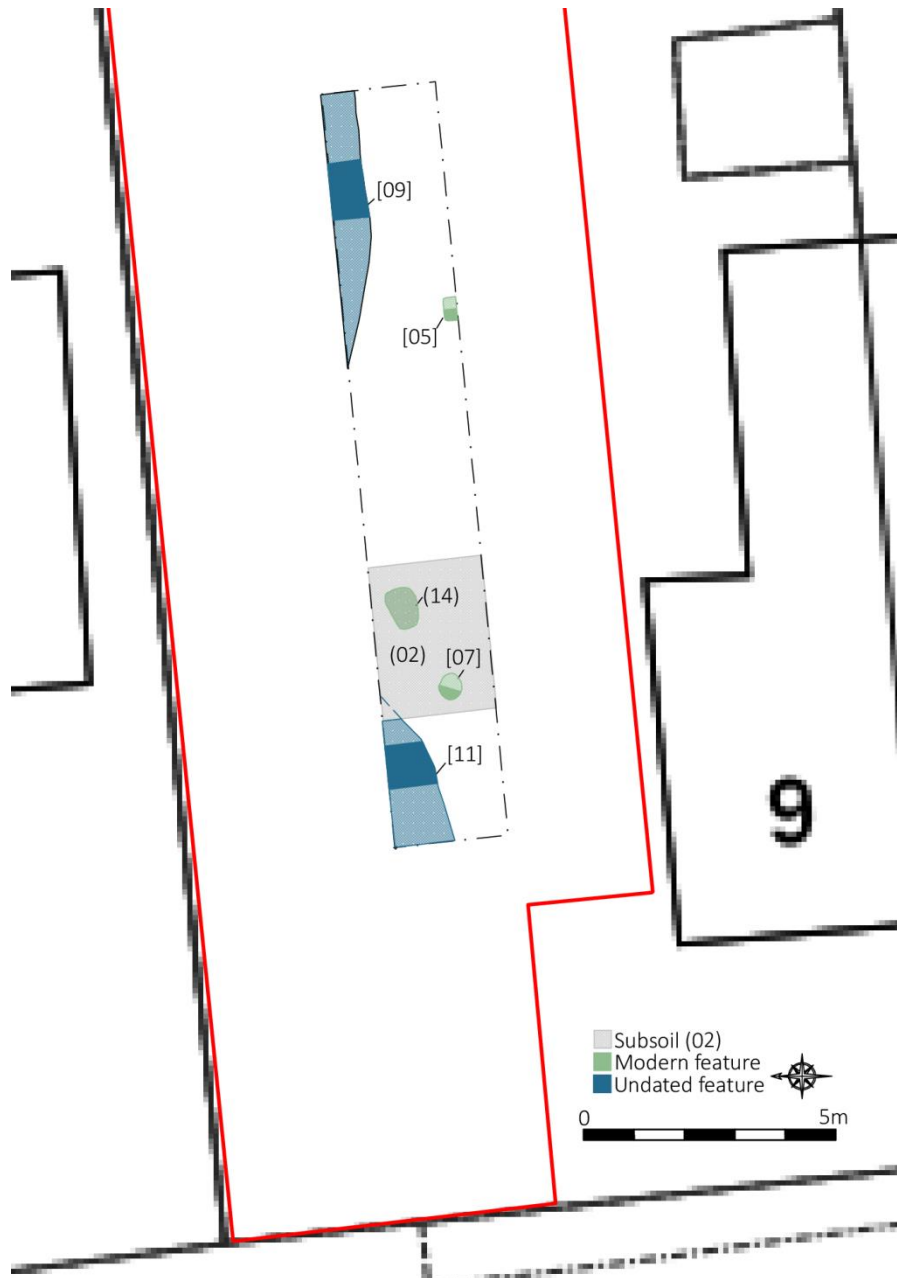


Figure 6: Plan of trench location and all features (scale 1:150)

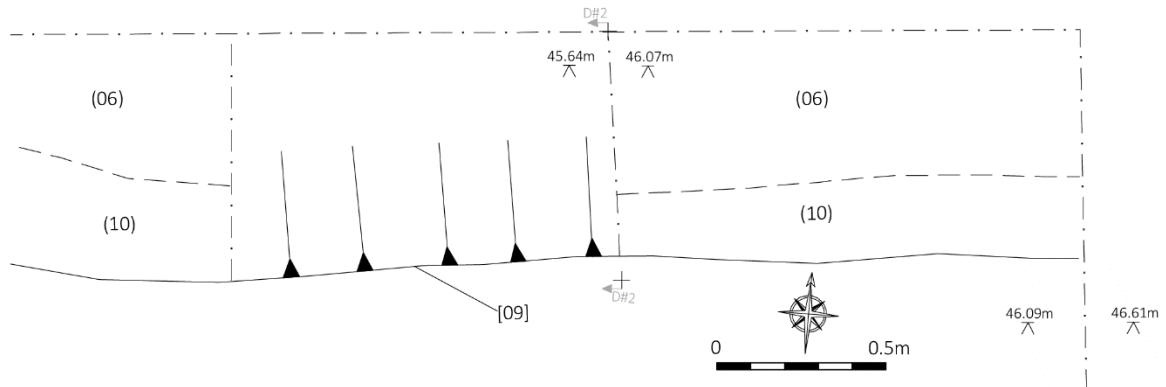


Figure 7: Plan of Feature [09] (scale 1:20)

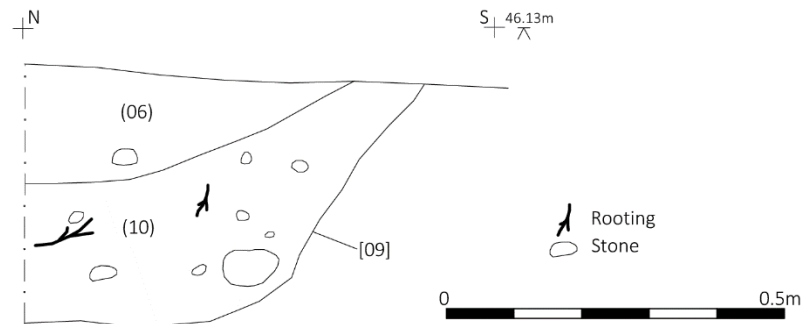


Figure 8: West facing section of Feature [09] (scale 1:10)

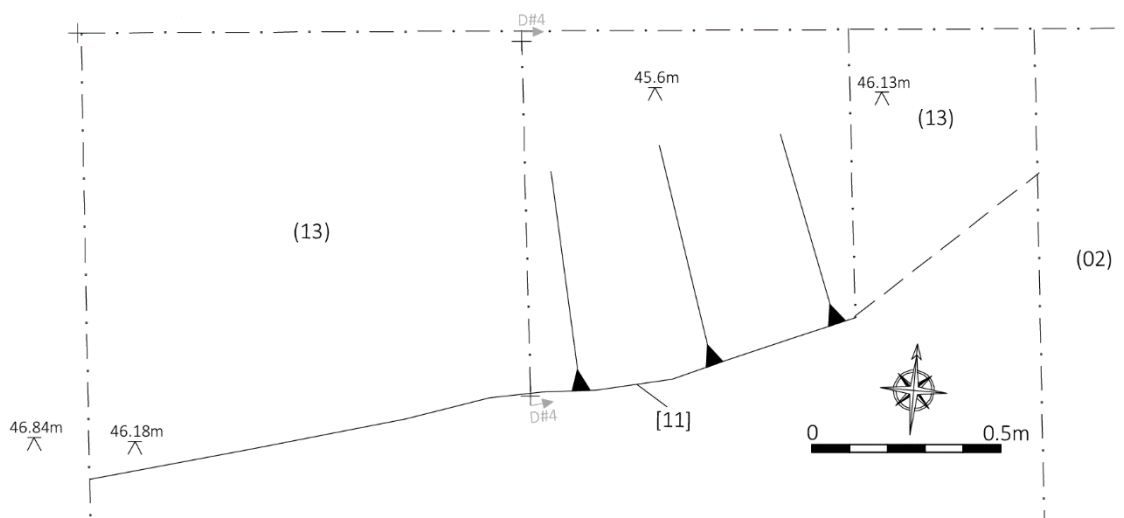


Figure 9: Plan of Feature [11] (scale 1:20)

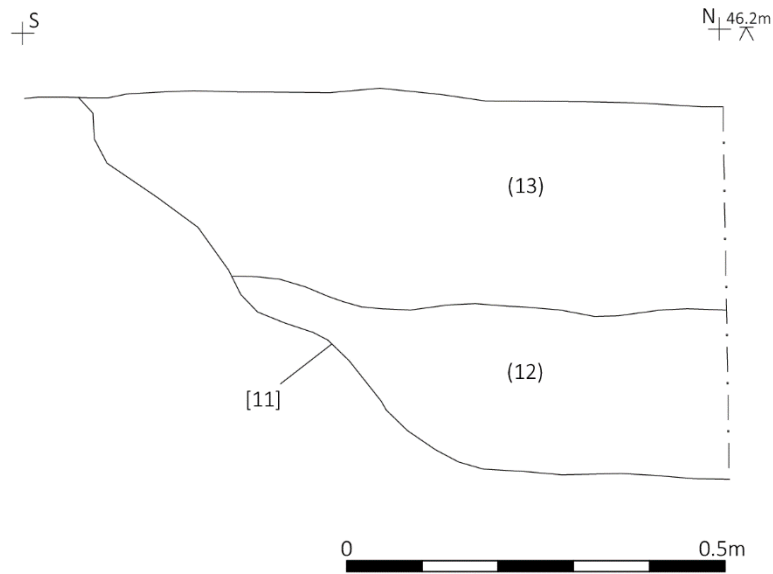
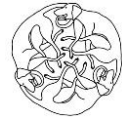


Figure 10: West facing section of Feature [11] (scale 1:10)

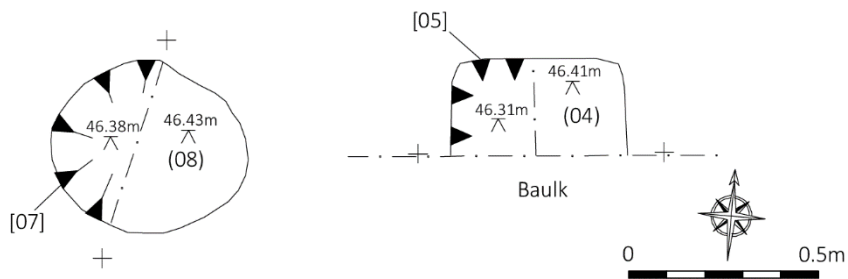
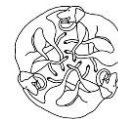


Figure 11: Pit [07] and posthole [05] (scale 1:20)



## 5 Conclusions

As well as being close to known occupation sites dating from prehistory through to the Saxon period, Coppice Mead lies just beyond the southern boundary of Brook End, the medieval settlement which extended from Hitchin Road to the High Street. To the south of Brook End and to the east of Pix Brook is Saxon and prehistoric activity.

The excavations revealed two features, [09] and [11], which had been cut into the natural geology as well as modern features that had been cut into the subsoil. As both [09] and [11] continued beyond the limit of excavation, their true extent and function could not be ascertained. It is possible that these features are ditches and may be related to the brook which forms the eastern boundary of the property. If this is the case, the features may form part of a water management system. It is also possible that the features form part of the Saxon or medieval agricultural hinterland to the settlements to the north and east, or they may simply be large pits. Datable material was not recovered from either feature, although at least one appears to have been partially backfilled.

Three modern features were observed which had been cut into the subsoil (02). The pit [07] and the animal burial [14] were definitely modern as they produced modern pottery fragments and plastic respectively. The posthole [05] remains undated but as the cut could be observed in the topsoil it is undoubtedly a modern feature.



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## 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Mr T Olotu for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Stephen Coleman of Central Bedfordshire Council for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents and to Slawek Utrata of Central Bedfordshire County Council for monitoring the project. We would also like to thank Peter Wilson for his assistance on site.

The fieldwork was carried out by Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA and Barney King. The report was written by Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA, and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCIIfA.



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## 7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Written Scheme of Investigation
2. Initial report
3. Trench recording sheets
4. Sample records
5. Finds records
6. Finds
7. Site drawings
8. Client's site plans
9. List of photographs
10. B/W prints & negatives
11. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum BEDFM 2018.03.



## 8 References

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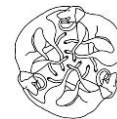
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**Appendix 1: Photograph List**

Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	X	X	Trench reduced to the archaeological horizon, view to WNW
2		X	Stratigraphy at archaeological horizon view to south
3	X	X	Pre ex modern posthole [05] looking south
4	X	X	Pre ex modern Pit [07] looking south
5	X	X	West facing section of modern pit [07] looking west
6	X	X	Modern pit [07] looking west
7		X	Modern dog burial
8	X	X	Trench at natural geology
9	X	X	Pre ex Feature [09] looking north
10		X	Pre ex Feature [11] looking north
11	X	X	[09] looking north
12	X	X	West facing section of [09] looking east
13	X	X	East facing section of [11] looking west
14	X	X	[11] looking north
15		X	Stratigraphy looking south



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**Appendix 2: Finds Concordance**

Context		Pottery		Bone	
Fill	Cut	No.	Gms	No.	Gms
10	09			4	10
08	07	5	25		



## Appendix 3: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	9 Coppice Mead, Stotfold, Bedfordshire	Project Site Code	356/SCM
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-306295	Event/Accession no	BEDFM 2018.03
OS reference	TL 2128 3662	Study area size	34.24 sq m
Project Type	Archaeological Evaluation	Height (mAOD)	46.5
Short Description	In February 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at 9 Coppice Mead, Stotfold, Bedfordshire as required by a condition of planning permission for the development of the site. The site lies to the south of the medieval core of Stotfold and is situated in an area that is rich in Bronze/Iron Age and Saxon activity. Several modern features had been cut into the subsoil, including a small pit, a posthole and a dog burial. Two features were revealed cutting the natural geology and these remain undated. The form and function of these features could not be ascertained as they extended beyond the limit of excavation.		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	Construction of new dwelling	Current land use	Residential
Local Planning Authority	Central Bedfordshire Council	Planning application ref.	CB/16/04522/FULL
Monument type	Ditches x2, pit, posthole, dog burial	Monument period	Pre-modern
Significant finds	None	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Central Bedfordshire Council	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Laura Dodd
Sponsor/funding body	Mr Tayo Olotu		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	21.02.18	End date	21.02.18
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Bedford Museum BEDFM 2018.03	Animal Bone	
Paper		Evaluation report, WSI, site records, photographs	
Digital		Fieldwork forms, digital photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: 9 Coppice Mead, Stotfold, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume	356/SCM/2.1		
Author(s)	Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA		
Page no's	25	Date	08.03.2018