LAND AT POTTON ROAD SANDY BEDFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

Albion archaeology





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> On behalf of: David Wilson Homes Ltd.

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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. This document should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council).

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The project was commissioned by Alexandra Thornton of CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group) on behalf of David Wilson Homes Ltd.

This report has been prepared by Benjamin Carroll, Gary Edmondson (metal working), Holly Duncan (other artefacts), John Giorgi (ecofact samples), Iain Leslie (introduction and results), Mike Luke (Discussion) and Jackie Wells (ceramics, animal and human bone). The report was edited by Iain Leslie and Mike Luke. The fieldwork was supervised by Kathy Pilkinton and Benjamin Carroll, and undertaken by Assistant Supervisors Adrian Woolmer, Gary Manning, Archaeological Technicians Marco Capardoni and Petros Fountoukidis. GPS survey was undertaken by Mercedes Planas, with metal detecting by Archie Gillespie and Mike Head.

Digitisation of site drawings was undertaken by Joan Lightning and illustrations were prepared by Joan Lightning and Iain Leslie. The project was managed by Iain Leslie and Mike Luke. All Albion Archaeology projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff.

Fieldwork was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Hannah Firth (Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist).

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Key Terms

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

CBC Central Bedfordshire Council

CBCA Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist

ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

HER Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record

LPA Local Planning Authority
PDA Proposed development area
WSI Written scheme of investigation



Non-Technical Summary

David Wilson Homes Ltd are gathering data in support of an outline planning application for a residential development with associated ancillary works on land at Potton Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire. Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out archaeological trial-trench evaluation in support of the application. This report presents the results of that evaluation.

The evaluation identified part of an Iron Age settlement as well as part of the known Roman 'small town' at Sandy. A dry valley within the proposed development area (PDA) has preserved Iron Age and Roman remains and hillwash deposits. Dispersed post-medieval and modern features were also identified.

The pre-'Belgic' Iron Age settlement appeared to be concentrated in the south-west part of the PDA, in the vicinity of Trenches 1–4. It comprised both ditches and a cluster of pits. It is uncertain if this evidence represents an isolated farmstead or is part of a more extensive Iron Age settlement that was the precursor to the Roman town. However, the recovery of three late Iron Age coins (similar to other such finds nearby) suggests that the settlement may have been of a higher status than just a farmstead.

The evaluation has demonstrated that the Roman 'small town' of Sandy was more extensive than previously thought. One ditch found on the southern periphery of the PDA within Trenches 7 and 16 was sufficiently large to suggest it may have been part of the defensive circuit, defining the core part of the Roman town. The remains within the PDA may represent ribbon development along the Baldock to Godmanchester Roman road, which was identified within the PDA. The remains comprised ditched enclosures containing buildings and other structures, including one associated with ironworking. The densest activity was unsurprisingly found adjacent to the road. The finds were dominated by pottery and animal bone. However, a range of metal objects was also found, including forty-five coins, two brooches, two spoons, a pewter bowl, a bracelet and a pair of tweezers.

The dry valley contained Iron Age/Roman remains and hillwash deposits. This has created a zone, c.2ha in extent, within the PDA containing a complex sequence of vertical stratigraphy.

Dispersed post-medieval to modern pits and a ditch were identified in Trenches 3, 11 and 17. They were not detected by the geophysical survey and, therefore, others may be present within the PDA.

The Iron Age remains are of regional importance, given their possible relationship with the nearby hillforts and the Roman town. Whilst the Roman remains within the PDA have the potential to contribute to a number of local, regional and national research topics, they are thought to be of regional significance. The post-medieval to modern remains are of negligible to local importance.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

David Wilson Homes Ltd are gathering data in support of an outline planning application for a residential development with associated ancillary works on land at Potton Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire.

A desk-based assessment (CgMs 2018) and geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2018) of the proposed development area (PDA) indicated that the site had a high potential to contain heritage assets dated to the Iron Age and Roman periods. In response, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that a programme of pre-determination archaeological trial-trench evaluation should be undertaken to confirm the nature, date and extent of the potential archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey.

The results of the evaluation will be used to inform the LPA's assessment of the development impact upon any archaeological remains, the suitability and viability of the proposal in historic environment terms, and where appropriate, set-out necessary mitigation measures.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the trial-trench evaluation in support of the application. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared (Albion Archaeology 2018) and approved by the CBCA. This report presents the results of the evaluation.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

Sandy is a town in the northern part of Central Bedfordshire Authority. The county town of Bedford lies c. 12km to the west of Sandy and Biggleswade lies c. 4.8km to the south. Sandy is bordered by the A1 (Great Northern Road) to the west.

The PDA is located on the south-eastern edge of Sandy. It comprises approximately 6ha of land centred on NGR TF 1811 4886 (Figure 1). The site is roughly triangular in shape and is bounded by a rear property boundary and Swaden Road to the north-west, a large expanse of woodland to the east and Potton Road to the south-west.

The site lies on a SW-facing valley slope and drops gently from the north-eastern boundary at c. 45m AOD to c. 35m AOD in the south-west of the site. The solid geology of the site is mapped as Sandstone of the Woburn Sands Formation. This is overlain by an outcrop of clay, silt, sand and gravel Head deposits across the centre of the site.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The following text is partly taken from the desk-based heritage statement (CgMs 2018) and is a review of documents and records located within a 500m-radius of the PDA, which are held by the Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record (HER) and Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service (BARS). This is referred to as the 'study area' in the following section. In



preparation of the WSI, an updated search of the HER was made (HER search no: 201819/122).

1.3.1 Prehistoric

There are no records of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity in the search area, but Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools and other artefacts have been found in the wider vicinity of Sandy and the PDA. Evidence for Neolithic/Bronze Age activity comprises a wristguard (HER 1505) found c. 310m to the south-west of the PDA.

The PDA is located below a hillfort known as Caesar's Camp (HER 442). No archaeological investigations have been carried out within the hillfort, but surviving earthworks suggest that it consisted of a single rampart and ditch enclosure of approximately c. 7 acres in size. A late Bronze Age-early Iron Age ditch was discovered 30m to the west of the PDA and could be activity associated with the hillfort.

Further Iron Age activity in Sandy is represented by the hillforts of Galley Hill (NHLE 1015555) and Sandy Lodge (NHLE 1015006). They both lie outside of the study area, c. 780m south-east and c. 1.1km to the south-east of the PDA, respectively.

A drip gully, pits, ditches thought to date from the Iron Age were revealed c. 120m to the south-west of the PDA (Dawson 1995, 167-176) and an early Iron Age pit containing pottery, burnt debris and a possible loom-weight was identified *c*. 370m to the north-west (HER 1496). Cropmark evidence recorded in the study area (HER15100, HER 1658, HER 13715, HER 13714) remain undated, although on morphological grounds are likely to date to the Iron Age/Romano-British period.

The site of a possible Iron Age cemetery (HER 1501) is recorded in the HER adjacent to the south-west side of the PDA and in the same area as subsequent Roman settlement activity.

1.3.2 Roman and Anglo-Saxon

The Roman 'small town' of Sandy developed in a location where the main Roman road connecting the settlements of Baldock and Godmanchester met a ford across the River Ivel (HER 728, Viatores 225 and HER 738, Viatores 224). The course of the Baldock to Godmanchester road (HER 505, Viatores 22) is preserved in hedgelines to the north-east of Sandy and to the south as modern roads, chiefly the A1. The presumed course of this road crosses the PDA on a north to south alignment.

The presence of Roman activity in Sandy has been known since at least the 17th century when stray artefacts were recovered. Since then several excavations (EBD 1477, EBD 1554, EBD 440 and EBD 441), a geophysical survey and fieldwalking have been undertaken (previous investigations summaries are in CgMs 2018). Roman Sandy's nature, extent and its status as a 'small town' have been discussed by various authors e.g. Johnston 1974, Johnston 1975, Dawson 1995, Dawson 2007.



The core of the Roman town is believed to be situated to the south-west of the PDA in an area known as Chesterfield, which is now occupied by the railway station and the modern municipal cemetery. The latter is located on the opposite side of the Potton Road to the PDA and the results of excavations within one part of the cemetery (BCAS 1996) formed the basis of the 'popular' booklet called *Roman Sandy* (BCAS 1997). The last published overview of the Roman town (Dawson 1995) was largely based on the investigations within the modern municipal cemetery. The more significant investigations undertaken since then include:

- Cess pit- c. 200m to the south of the PDA, where salvage investigations located a substantial Roman masonry wall that was considered to possibly be part of a mansion (BCAS 1994).
- Woodside Farm- c. 100m to the south of the PDA, where geophysical survey revealed an extensive area of probable Roman settlement (Albion 2002).
- Inhumation cemetery- c. 850m to the south-east of the PDA, located in a watching brief (BCAS 1999) and evaluation (CAFU 2005).
- Tesco supermarket- c. 400m to the south-west of the PDA, where openarea excavation uncovered late Iron Age and Roman settlement remains, burials and a large 'defensive' ditch (Edwards 2013).
- Swaden Road- c. 20m north-west of the PDA, where investigations in advance of residential development located a concentration of Roman pits, a cremation burial, foundation slots and ditches (Albion 2012).
- Sandy allotments- c. 100m south-west of the PDA, where open-area excavation uncovered late Iron Age and Roman settlement remains, a large ditch and adjacent stone wall (AOC pers comm.).

The occupation of the town continued into the 4th and 5th centuries, as indicated by coins and other artefacts, although it is believed to have contracted considerable by this stage. Saxon inhumation and cremation burials (HER 432) dated to the early-mid 5th century and 6th century have been found c. 200m north-west of the PDA and suggest that a settlement continued into the Anglo-Saxon period.

1.3.3 Medieval and post-medieval

At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 a manor comprising of meadows, ploughlands and two mills already existed at Sandy; held by Wulfmer of Eaton Socon. This had passed to Eudo the Steward by 1086.

The extent of the historic medieval core of Sandy (HER 17131) is located c. 260m to the north-west of the PDA. A possible medieval building has also been recorded c. 370m north-west of the PDA on High Street (HER 16105).

In the post-medieval period Sandy expanded along its main roads (High Street, Bedford Road and St Neots Road), and several cottages dating to the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries lie along the Swaden Road on the west side of the PDA, some of which are listed.



The continued development of Sandy was assisted by the opening of the Great Northern Railway on the eastern side of Sandy in 1850 (HER 11862). By 1857 a railway linking Sandy and Potton had also opened (HER 20286).

The grounds of the 18th century landscaped park of Hazells lie c. 260m to the north of the PDA (HER 6999). They originate from land bought by Heylock Kingsley in the 1720s to create formal gardens and terraces to the south of the existing house. Under the ownership of his descendants the grounds were subsequently expanded and altered by Nathaniel Richmond (1760s) and Humphry Repton (1791). The estate originated from Chicksands Priory Grange of Hasells. After its purchase in 1634 by Robert Bitten it was rebuilt.

Industrial activity in the study area is represented by a disused post-medieval stone quarry (HER 10182), which occupied the north-eastern tip of the PDA, and by two sand pits (HER 3029 and HER 3032).

1.3.4 Modern

Two 20th-century prefabricated huts, dating to WWII and possibly associated with Tempsford Airfield, lie in the vicinity of the site. Whilst WWII tank trap (HER 17973) has been identified c. 270m to the north-west of the PDA.

1.4 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2018) was undertaken in December 2017 (Magnitude Surveys 2018). The following is the abstract of their report:

'Magnitude Surveys was commissioned to assess the subsurface archaeological potential of a c. 6ha area of land off Potton Road in Sandy, Bedfordshire. A fluxgate gradiometer survey was successfully completed and has identified a complex area of archaeological activity which correlates well with the surrounding late Prehistoric and Romano-British sites. The identification of individual anomalies and features within the results is complicated somewhat by the subdivision of the site into numerous paddocks and the similarity in magnitude and form of natural occurring anomalous response; however, the overall interpretation of the results is clear. The survey has detected the remains of the Baldock to Godmanchester Roman Road, which extends NE-SW through the site. To the east of the road are several ditch-like features that may be indicative of Roman roadside activity; however, most of the roadside does not contain well-defined features. In the south and west of the survey, settlement activity of a possible Prehistoric date has been detected. The configuration of anomalies also suggests the potential for multi-period use'



2. METHOD STATEMENTS

2.1 Methodological Standards

The methodological approach to the project was detailed in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2018), which was approved by the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) prior to commencement of the work.

The standards and requirements set out in the following documents have been

adhered to throughout the project:

adhered to throughout th	e project.
Albion Archaeology	Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork (3rd edn,
	2017).
Bedford Borough Council	Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition
	in Registered Museums in Bedford (ver. 2.8, 2010)
CIfA	Charter and by-law; Code of conduct (2014)
	Standard and guidance for archaeological field
	evaluation (2014)
	Standard and guidance for the collection,
	documentation, conservation and research of
	archaeological materials (2014)
EAA	Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of
	England (2003)
Higgins Art Gallery &	Procedure for Preparing Archaeological Archives
Museum, Bedford	for Deposition with Registered Museums in
	Bedfordshire. Version 2.8 (2010).
Historic England	Management of Research Projects in the Historic
	Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide
	(2015)
	Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory
	and practice of methods, from sampling and
	recovery to post-excavation, (2nd edn, 2011)

2.2 Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of the trial trenching were described in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2018). In summary, the principal purpose of the archaeological trial trenching was to recover information on the:

- location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the PDA;
- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the PDA;
- nature of palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.
- To inform formulation of further measures to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;

2.3 Implementation

The archaeological investigation was undertaken between 1st and 24th October 2018. A total of eighteen trenches were excavated (Figures 2–3); they were generally 50m long x 2m wide. The width of Trenches 5, 6, 9 and 15 was increased to 4m and the sides stepped to allow safe access, due to overburden



greater than 1m in depth. Two additional trenches (12 and 16), which measured 17m and 16.5m long by 2m wide respectively, were excavated to help understand the orientation, extent and nature of features uncovered in Trench 7, at the request of the CBCA.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged ditching bucket, operated by an experienced driver, under close archaeological supervision. The overburden was removed down to the top of undisturbed geological or archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil heaps were scanned for artefacts by eye and metal detector. All deposits were recorded in a unique number sequence, using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

It was agreed with the CBCA and consultant that rather than excavating every exposed feature, only a representative sample from each trench would be subject to hand-excavation. This would be sufficient to evaluate the site without causing unnecessary damage to the archaeological remains. Complex features and relationships were avoided where possible. Where significant remains were present that were not fully exposed in the trench, for example probable buildings, trackways/yard etc. they were cleaned and recorded, but not subject to hand-excavation, to prevent unnecessary damage to the features.

Monitoring visits were conducted with the CBCA on 10th, 19th and 23rd October 2018.

2.4 Archiving

A full archive of finds and records generated during the project will be compiled in accordance with Historic England (MoRPHE) standards. It will be kept secure at all stages of the operation prior to its deposition, subject to the landowner's consent, at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession no.: BEDFM 2018.59).

Albion Archaeology adheres to strict archiving standards and ensures that all archive materials are stored appropriately. All storage material is of archival-quality and includes archival-quality photographic storage sleeves. As part of the archiving process all records are microfiched.

Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service (reference no.: albionar1-325991).



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

The results are presented below under the following sections: features / deposits, artefacts and ecofacts. Where site recording numbers have been used they are distinguished by different bracket styles to indicate feature number = [***], fill number = (***) and environmental samples = <*>. Context numbers reflect the trench number e.g. [406] is a feature within Trench 4 and, therefore, the trench number is only given where necessary. Where a ditch has been recut its original feature number is used in general discussions.

This section summarises the features and deposits investigated within the trenches. It starts with a description of the overburden and geological deposits. This section is critical to understanding the way some of the archaeological deposits have been formed and their interaction with ongoing natural processes.

Detailed descriptions of every individual context are provided in Appendix 1 and this should be consulted for information such as alignment, nature of fills, dimensions etc. The trench locations are shown on Figures 2 and 3, with more detailed plans and sections on Figures 4–12. Selected photographs can be found on Figures 13–15. Figure 16 presents an interpretive overview of the evaluation results.



3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The PDA sits within a shallow dry valley which is still present within the current landscape. The base of the dry valley runs NE-SW across the PDA. This landscape feature, combined with the nature of the sandy soils of the area as well as the dense archaeological activity, means that a complex stratigraphy of vertical deposits was present in several of the trenches. In addition to the usual topsoil and subsoil deposits, colluvial hillwash has resulted in considerable depth of overburden within some parts of the PDA. The thicknesses of overburden, colluvial and anthropogenic deposits are summarised in (Table 1) and discussed in more detail below.

Trench	Topsoil Thickness	Subsoil Thickness	Colluvium Above the Archaeological Horizon	Total Thickness of Overburden	Anthropogenic Layers	Colluvium Below the Archaeological Horizon
1	0.3m	0.3-0.5m	N/A	c. 0.6-0.8m	N/A	N/A
2	0.3-0.36m	0.25m	0-0.35m	c. 0.55-0.75m	N/A	N/A
3	0.35m	0.3m	N/A	c. 0.35-0.65m	N/A	N/A
4	0.32-0.35m	0.25-0.31m	0-0.27m	c. 0.6-0.9m	N/A	N/A
5	0.37-0.4m	0.3m	0.22-0.3m	c. 0.9-1m	0-1m	N/A
6	0.4m	0.3m	0.25-0.26m	c. 0.95-0.96m	1m	>0.8m
7	0.32-0.44m	0-0.38m	N/A	c. 0.32-0.82m	N/A	0.16-0.42m
8	0.22-0.34m	0.2-0.26m	N/A	c. 0.42-0.6m	N/A	N/A
9	0.28-0.38m	0.32-0.72m	N/A	c. 0.62-1m	0.38-0.5m	0.24-0.38m
10	0.28-0.33m	0.2-0.28m	0-0.18m	c. 0.53-0.72m	N/A	N/A
11	0.2-0.3m	0.2-0.3m	N/A	c. 0.4-0.6m	N/A	N/A
12	0.36-0.38m	0.22-0.24m	N/A	c. 0.58-0.62m	0-0.16m	0.46-0.5m
13	0.18-0.2m	0.18-0.2m	N/A	c. 0.32-0.38m	N/A	N/A
14	0.25-0.3m	0.45-0.7m	0-0.3m	c. 0.7-1.3m	N/A	N/A
15	0.3-0.32m	0.18-0.24m	N/A	c. 0.48-0.56m	>0.3m	0.3-0.56m
16	0.4m	0.16-0.3m	0.75-0.8m	c. 1.3-1.4m	N/A	N/A
17	0.3-0.34m	0.28-0.4m	0.28m	c. 0.58-0.74m	0.28m	0.44m
18	0.36m	0.4m	N/A	c. 0.76m	N/A	N/A

Detailed descriptions and measurements are in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Summary of overburden and anthropogenic layers



3.2.1 Topsoil and subsoil

The topsoil was consistent across the PDA and comprised c. 0.2–0.45m of friable dark grey-black sandy silt. The subsoil was more variable, with thicker deposits found towards the base of the dry valley. It comprised c. 0.15–0.7m of friable mid orange-brown sand-silt.

3.2.2 Colluvium

Colluvial deposits were present in 12 trenches (Table 1). These deposits are formed when soils are washed down slope by rain or as part of a process of continuous downslope creep. Unsurprisingly these had collected within the dry valley which still exists as a landscape feature today. The dry valley was probably formed during the last ice age with colluvial deposits taking place from then until the present day.

The colluvium comprised dark orange brown sandy silt and light brown yellow silty sand. The thickness of deposits in the trenches varied considerably depending on their location; with the deposits being much deeper towards the centre of the dry valley and gradually becoming shallower upslope from this.

Colluvial deposits were present both beneath archaeological features and deposits, and above them. This is testament to the fact that these deposits represent the results of an ongoing process rather than a single event. Occasional prehistoric and Roman finds were recovered from some of the colluvial deposits showing this process was taking place during this period (as well as for a significant time before and after).

3.2.3 Geological deposits

The undisturbed geological deposits varied across the PDA, ranging from orange yellow silty sand to pure sand with outcrops of iron panning.



3.3 Middle to Late Iron Age Settlement

In the south-west part of the PDA was evidence of middle to late Iron Age settlement. Two ditches [133] [212] and three pits [316] [408] [451] (Figures 4-5) contained exclusively middle-late Iron Age pottery (Table 2), suggesting that they dated to this period, whilst residual sherds were also present within features in Trenches 6 and 15 (Table 3) further suggesting activity of this period in the vicinity. Other features in the vicinity, such as pits [319], [324], [350], [352], [354], [356] and [334], which did not contain dating material, or were not excavated, were of similar character and probably also dated to this period (figures 4-5). More unusually three late Iron Age coins were found; from subsoil in Trench 2 and as residual finds in anthropogenic layer (918) and ditch [1113]. A total of 398g of pottery dating to this period was recovered, whilst features dated to this period produced 97g of animal bone.

The presence of these features and finds, particularly in adjacent Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 suggests the presence of middle to late Iron Age settlement in this part of the PDA.

3.4 Roman Settlement

The vast majority of activity identified within the PDA dated to the Roman period. The remains were characterised by numerous ditches, pits and postholes. In addition a small number of buildings and structures were identified. Evidence of the Baldock to Godmanchester Roman road was also identified, therefore confirming its route NE-SW across the PDA. The settlement activity appeared to respect the Roman road and can therefore, in part, be described as ribbon/roadside development.

The finds assemblage dates from the late Iron Age/Roman period up to the late 4th century. This suggests that the Roman town may have had an Iron Age origin and was not solely post-Conquest in origin. Finds included *c*. 12kg pottery, 2.3kg animal bone, two brooches, forty-five coins, two spoons, a pewter bowl, a bracelet and a pair of tweezers.

Understanding of the ribbon development layout was greatly assisted by the results of the geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2018). Larger archaeological features within the trial trenches nearly always corresponded with anomalies located by the geophysical survey but were often more complex, including multiple re-cuts. There were also numerous smaller features which were not identified by the geophysical survey. Whilst the geophysical survey was in the most part accurate, it did fail to show numerous features which were found to be present immediately west of the Roman road. This also corresponded with the location of the base of the dry valley and therefore the deepest overburden and underlying archaeological deposits, which may explain the reduced accuracy in this location.

The separate settlement elements which comprised the ribbon development are described below.



3.4.1 Anthropogenic layers within the dry valley

Anthropogenic layers were present within six trenches ((504), (505), (625), (627), (650), (651), (657), (903), (918), (1204), (1536), (1738), (1739)). These were generally dark grey black to mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate charcoal flecks and often contained Roman pottery. Where it was possible to observe them, they ranged from 0.16–1m in thickness, but could be even thicker in places outside of the trenches. These layers were found to both overly some Roman features and be cut by others. The layers were only present in trenches which were located towards the base of the dry valley.

Given their location and character it is thought that these layers were derived from settlement debris that had collected naturally within the base of the valley. The accumulation of these deposits, in addition to later, more sterile colluvial layers in the base of the valley will have protected the Roman deposits in this area from medieval and post-medieval ploughing.

In combination with the multiple layers of colluvium, these anthropogenic layers form a complex vertical stratigraphy at the base of the dry valley, with multiple layers being deposited at different times during occupation of the settlement. This is made more complex by the fact that accumulation of these deposits was likely a continuing process rather than representing a single chronologically distinct event.

3.4.2 Road and holloways

The geophysical survey (Magnitude 2018) suggested the presence of the Baldock to Godmanchester Roman road, extending for 325m through the PDA on a NNE to SSW alignment. The presence of the road was confirmed during the trial trench evaluation within Trenches 6, 9 and 15. This was located near the base of the dry valley, slightly offset on its eastern slopes.

The road construction was best preserved in Trench 6, where a section through it was excavated (Figure 9, section 1; Figure 13). Here the road measured at least 12.25m wide, the full width of which was not excavated to prevent damage to the adjacent Roman building remains which directly abutted its NW side. The road construction from the base to upper deposits comprised of; make-up layers (616), (617), (647), (649) comprising mixed silts and sands used to level the ground prior to construction, sand deposits (618) (619) which were cambered to provide drainage, thin dark silty make-up layers (620), (655), (653), (654) with moderate amounts of charcoal (sample <25>) and the road surface deposits (621), (652), (656) and (628), which mainly comprised of compacted gravel, clay and silt. In total, the road deposits were over 1.2m thick.

Trench 9 contained road surface (919), which, measured at least 5.8m wide and was cut by later Roman ditches [904] and [910] to the SE and overlain by colluvium deposit (902) to the NW (Figure 8 and Figure 9, sections 5 and 6). The deposit (919) comprised of mid-brownish orange silty sand with frequent small to medium stones, similar to the road surface deposits found within Trenches 6 and 15. Although unexcavated, the alignment and presence of probable road surface deposits suggest a similar construction here.



Within Trench 15 the remains of the road were altogether more complex (Figures 11 and 14). There was evidence of a road surface; however this was heavily truncated by later features. The surviving surface measured at least 4.15m wide, comprising of yellow-grey sandy silt make-up layer (1503) and road surface (1515), which was comprised of compact mid yellow orange sandy gravel. The road was truncated by holloway [1516] to the NW and ditch [1510] to the SE and overlain by colluvium (1502) to the NW. It overlay the holloway [1519] to the NW and a buried topsoil to the SE.

Interestingly to the west of the surface were two shallow sided but deep features which may represent holloways. The location and orientation of these features closely matches that expected of the road, and therefore given their wide but shallow sided profile it is thought that they most likely represent holloways created by considerable traffic utilising the road. The earlier [1519] appears to have been overlain by the road layers, whilst the later [1516] appears to have truncated them. The earlier holloway [1519] contained Roman pottery and measured at least 6.35m wide and up to 1.05m deep, being cut by Roman building foundation [1524] to the NW and overlain by road make up (1503) to the SE. Later holloway [1516] was up to 8.85m wide by 0.5m deep, it truncated building and wall foundations [1524]/[1533] to the NW and colluvium deposit (1502), which was above road surface (1515).

3.4.3 Buildings and structures

Trenches 6 and 15 contained evidence for buildings characterised by the presence of wall foundations and/or floor makeup layers. Of the structures the one within Trench 17 may have been associated with ironworking and it is uncertain if that within Trench 7 represents a yard or a building. All of the building and structures were found within c. 30m of the Roman road, some immediately adjacent to it. Hand excavation of the buildings and structures was limited to cleaning and recording rather than intrusive hand excavation. This was to avoid damaging the integrity of the remains and was agreed with the CBCA.

Trench 6 contained a building immediately adjacent to the Roman road. Its remains extended along 16m of the trench and continued beyond the limits of the trench (Figures 6, 7 and 13). The building comprised: wall remains (610), (611), (626), (643); floor cut [606]; wall foundation cut [629]; floor makeup layer/surface (607); postholes [631], [633], [637], [641]; L-shaped cut [635]; rectangular pit [639]; and demolition layers (608), (609). Only the SE wall was detected (610) as a heavily disturbed stone foundation. These comprised nonworked fragments of predominantly sandstone within a shallow foundation cut [629]. Additional stone was present to the SE (611) which may represent the disturbed remains of the wall. The floor makeup deposits (607) appear to have been deposited within a wide construction cut [606]. The floor comprised a friable mid yellow orange silty clay more than 0.1m thick. Postholes [631], [633], [637] and [641] formed a line and probably formed part of the structure of the building. Although geophysical anomalies were present in the vicinity of the building, no obvious correlation can be seen and therefore the full extents of the building were not established. As has been discussed elsewhere, the accuracy of the geophysical survey was greatly reduced in the central part of the valley, where the depth of vertical stratigraphy was greatest, and this may account for



the lack of response here and with respect to the buildings/structural remains in Trenches 15 and 17.

Trench 15 contained a building which extended along at least 12m of the trench and extended beyond its limits and below layer (1536) to the NW (Figures 11 and 14). The building comprised: floor cut [1524]; wall foundation cut [1533]; and fills (1526-1532). The wall foundation truncated holloway [1519] and was truncated by holloway [1516]. Only evidence for the SE wall was present, which survived only as a foundation/robber cut [1533]. The floor level had been reduced from the contemporary ground surface by floor cut [1524], which also included a deeper linear aspect at its SE end, which may have been associated with the wall foundation [1533]. The floor cut had been filled with several deposits (1526-1532). These predominantly comprised orange and brown silts and sands, although the final two deposits (1531) and (1532) comprised a grey white silty clay and dark grey sandy silt respectively. No corresponding geophysical anomalies were identified, which like that of the building within Trench 6, may be the result of reduced geophysical responses in the area of greatest vertical stratigraphy at the base of the valley.

Evidence for a structure [1731] was identified in Trench 17, measuring at least 6m wide and extending beyond the trench limits (Figures 12–13). The structure was characterised by: foundation cut [1731]; wall remains (1736); make-up (1737); clay surface (1733); burnt deposit (1732); demolition spreads (1734), (1735); and fill (1742). The wall remains comprised either disturbed stones or robber trench. The structure appeared to have been built within a construction cut [1731], the full depth of which is not known. Most interestingly within this was burnt deposit (1732) which included re-deposited scorched clay and a further clay surface (1733) which appeared to have been heated in situ. This and the presence of hammerscale from associated deposits (<5> and <6>) suggests that the structure may have been associated with ironworking. Overlying the structure were demolition spreads (1734) and (1735) which contained mixed material including frequent charcoal flecks and moderate stones. Fill (1742) was the final filling deposit and comprised brown grey sandy silt. Whilst a geophysical anomaly is present in the vicinity of the structure, it is not clearly defined enough to provide convincing extents or form of the structure.

Surface (706) was revealed in Trench 7 and included light grey white clay/mortar deposits (707), (719) visible in the bulk section to the east and (705) to the west (Figures 6, 7 and 13). It was 3.4m wide and extended beyond the trench to the N and S. Whilst this surface may represent a yard or path the presence of the clay/mortar deposits may indicate it was part of a building, although no evidence for walls were found.

3.4.4 Enclosures, boundaries and pits

The geophysical survey suggested that a number of boundaries and enclosures were present in the PDA, and the trial trenching confirmed that these were defined by ditches. The majority of boundaries and enclosures were located to the west of the road, although some activity, including possible enclosures, was identified in Trenches 7, 12, 17 and in particular 8 to the east.



The ditches can be divided into large, of which many were recut or multiple in nature, and smaller ditches, which varied in shape and size. It is likely that the larger ditches define the main enclosures and boundaries while the smaller ditches are more likely to be internal partitions or for drainage. The large ditches were generally c. 1–3.6m wide by 0.6–1m deep and the smaller ditches c. 0.4–1m wide by 0.1–0.5m deep. Unsurprisingly the larger enclosure ditches were most accurately identified in the geophysical survey, whilst the small ditches identified during trenching were not always clearly visible as geophysical anomalies.

The geophysical survey suggested the presence of a boundary extending NE, broadly parallel to the road. The trial trenching confirmed the presence of this linear anomaly, it was represented by ditch [417], [1015] and [1405] within Trenches 4, 10 and 14, measuring between c.1.5–6.1m wide and up to 0.92m deep (Figures 2–5, 10 and 11). Trench 7 and 16 (which was an extension of Trench 7) also contained an unusually large linear boundary ditch on the southern edge of the PDA, up to c.5.1m wide and aligned NW-SE, which corresponded with a geophysical anomaly (Figures 8–9).

At least sixty pits were identified, of which 26 were excavated. They were present within Trenches 1–5, 7–15 and 17 and were mainly medium-sized and sub-circular, measuring c. 0.4–2.1m in diameter by 0.1–0.65m deep. Samples <1> and <2> from pits [316] and [408] contained abundant charcoal. Eight post-holes were present, of which four were associated with the building in Trench 6, whilst the others formed no obvious pattern or structure. As would be expected, these features were not identified in the geophysical survey results.

3.5 Post-medieval and Modern Activity

Two pits and a ditch contained post-medieval or modern artefacts. Pit [1711] contained post-medieval pottery, whilst pit [311] and ditch [1103] contained modern pottery.

3.6 Trench Devoid of Archaeological Features

Trench 18, located in the north-eastern area of the PDA, did not contain any archaeological features. As this trench is located in the vicinity of a former quarry (CgMs 2018), it is possible the area had been disturbed by this activity.

3.7 Artefacts

3.7.1 Introduction

An assemblage comprising mainly pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone was collected, with a smaller number of non-ceramic items.

3.7.2 Pottery

The assemblage totals 603 sherds (13.1kg), the majority of late Iron Age or early Roman date (*c*. late 1st century BC onwards). A small number of pre-'Belgic' Iron Age wares and three post-Roman sherds also occur. With the exception of Trenches 12, 16 and 18, pottery was collected from all trenches, the largest assemblages (>2.5kg) from Trenches 4, 10 and 17. Ditches [224] and [1033] each yielded deposits weighing in excess of 1kg, with most other features



containing less than 500g (Table 2). Fabric types are defined in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 3), currently maintained by Albion Archaeology.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Date Range	No. Sherd	Wt. (g)
1	133	Ditch	Iron Age	1	14
	136	Ditch	Roman	1	7
	137	Ditch	Roman	25	820
2	212	Ditch	Iron Age	9	120
	224	Ditch	Roman	80	1,094
	230	Ditch	Late Iron Age	4	16
3	303	Ditch	Late Iron Age	1	36
	311	Pit	Modern	1	1
	316	Pit	Iron Age	4	52
4	403	Ditch	Late Iron Age	3	536
	406	Ditch	Roman	6	102
	408	Pit	Iron Age	24	369
	417	Ditch	Roman	40	938
	420	Ditch	Late Iron Age	13	318
	422	Ditch	Roman	18	287
	426	Ditch	Roman	2	21
	451	Pit	Iron Age	14	112
5	506	Ditch	Late Iron Age	6	122
	508	Pit	Roman	2	56
6	603	Colluvium	Late Roman	2	102
	613	Colluvium	Iron Age	5	26
	616	Make up layer	Roman	1	3
	620	Make up layer	Roman	4	164
	622	External surface	Roman	3	7
	629	Foundation trench	Roman	1	26
7	704	Colluvium	Roman	6	41
	709	Ditch	Roman	10	100
	722	Pit	Late Iron Age	2	75
8	811	Ditch	Roman	3	23
9	902	Colluvium	Late Roman	16	891
	920	Pit	Roman	1	4
10	1001	Topsoil	Late med/post-medieval	1	1
	1004	Ditch	Roman	6	63
	1006	Ditch	Late Iron Age	5	37
	1011	Pit	Late Iron Age	6	132
	1013	Pit	Late Iron Age	1	14
	1015	Ditch	Roman	4	19
	1017	Ditch	Late Iron Age	14	170
	1027	Ditch	Roman	7	58
	1029	Pit	Late Iron Age	2	221
	1031	Ditch	Late Iron Age	1	15
	1033	Ditch	Late Iron Age	52	1,677
11	1103	Ditch	Modern	1	1
	1105	Ditch	Roman	1	5
	1109	Pit	Roman	1	2
	1113	Ditch	Roman	2	16
	1117	Ditch	Late Iron Age	1	44
	1124	Ditch	Late Iron Age	7	345
	1129	Ditch	Late Iron Age	2	45
13	1305	Ditch	Late Iron Age	1	45
	1341	Ditch	Late Iron Age	1	7
14	1403	Ditch	Roman	12	133
	1405	Ditch	Roman	21	158
15	1502	Colluvium	Roman	1	68



Tr.	Feature	Description	Date Range	No. Sherd	Wt. (g)
	1504	Buried topsoil	Late Roman	3	48
	1507	Pit	Roman	7	206
	1519	Holloway	Roman	2	28
	1524	Foundation	Roman	12	436
17	1704	Colluvium	Roman	6	121
	1705	Ditch	Roman	2	8
	1707	Ditch	Roman	1	11
	1709	Pit	Roman	16	275
	1711	Pit	Post-medieval	1	2
	1717	Ditch	Roman	28	656
	1726	Ditch	Roman	18	182
	1728	Ditch	Roman	32	962
	1730	Colluvium	Roman	9	286
	1731	Foundation	Roman	6	48
	1739	Layer	Roman	2	9
Total				603	13,037

Table 2: Pottery quantification by Trench and Feature

Hand-built vessels, mainly in sand-tempered fabrics (27 sherds; 398g) derive principally from Trench 4 (pit [408]). No diagnostic forms occur, although light scoring on the surfaces of a few sherds suggests a middle to late Iron Age date.

Characteristic of the transitional late 1st century BC/1st century AD across the county, late Iron Age wares (212 sherds; 5.1kg) are predominantly grogtempered or contain admixtures of shell, sand, or organic matter. Shelly wares, ubiquitous on sites in the north of the county, comprise only a small proportion of the assemblage (15 sherds). All wares are likely to be of local origin, although specific provenance remains uncertain. Diagnostic forms are in the 'Belgic' tradition (c.f. Thompson 1982); jars are the dominant form, most with simple everted rims; although a few lid-seated and large storage-type vessels also occur. Coarse ware jars display random combed patterns and finer vessels are well-finished, some with burnished surfaces, and many displaying cordons or horizontal grooves typical of the period. Single examples of a platter, rouletted beaker and plain barrel-shaped butt-beaker are present. One vessel shows evidence for repair, and a second, with post-firing holes drilled through the base, s been modified to function as a strainer. The recovery, at Potton Road, of vessels of this period alongside fully Romanised wares demonstrates the persistence of local native traditions, consistent with the established local pattern (c.f. Dawson 2007, 65).

Fabric Type	Common name	Sherd No.	Wt (g)	Trench
Iron Age	(Mean sherd weight 15g)			
F14	Fine mixed	2	26	Tr. 4
F17	Grog	3	18	Tr. 4
F18	Sand and shell	3	49	Tr. 4, 6
F19	Sand and organic	7	110	Tr. 4
F28	Fine sand	12	195	Tr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 15
		27	398	
Late Iron Age	(MSW 24g)			
F03	Grog and sand	16	132	Tr. 3, 4
F05	Grog and shell	4	57	Tr. 2, 4
F06A	Fine grog	8	118	Tr. 4, 10
F06B	Medium grog	27	579	Tr. 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13
F06C	Coarse grog	48	1,737	Tr. 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 11, 15
F07	Shell	15	346	Tr. 4, 10



Fabric Type	Common name	Sherd No.	Wt (g)	Trench
F09	Sand and grog	54	1,533	Tr. 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13
F22	Grog and organic	4	86	Tr. 3, 4
F34	Sand	18	732	Tr. 3, 4, 10
F39	Grog and mica	1	55	Tr. 2
F	Non-specific Iron Age	9	120	Tr. 2
		204	5,495	
Romano-British	(MSW 20g)			
R01	Samian ware	23	336	Tr. 2, 4, 6, 9, 14, 15, 17
R02	Mica gilded ware	9		Tr. 2, 5, 17
R03	White ware	5	78	Tr. 2
R03A	Verulamium white ware	3	61	Tr. 1, 14
R03C	Smooth white ware	1	9	Tr. 10
R05A	Oxidised sandy	5	56	Tr. 10
R05D	White-slipped oxidised sandy	1	3	Tr. 14
R06B	Coarse grey ware	45	693	Tr. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 17
R06C	Fine grey ware	77		Tr. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17
R06E	Calcareous grey ware	1		Tr. 4
R06H	White-slipped grey ware	1		Tr. 6
R06I	Black-slipped grey ware	20	543	Tr. 1, 9, 14, 15, 17
R07A	Black burnished ware	3		Tr. 4, 9
R07B	Sandy black ware	20		Tr. 1, 2, 6, 14, 17
R07C	Gritty black ware	6		Tr. 2, 7, 11, 17
R08	Micaceous black ware	1		Tr. 17
R10A	Gritty buff ware	4	60	Tr. 14, 15
R10B	Fine buff ware	2	22	Tr. 14, 15
R11	Oxford oxidised ware	1		Tr. 15
R12B	Nene Valley colour coat	16	189	Tr. 14, 17
R13	Shell	102	2,055	Tr. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17
R14	Sand (red brown harsh)	5		Tr. 4, 6
R18A	Gritty pink ware	1		Tr. 2
R19	Amphorae (unspecified)	2		Tr. 9
R19A	Amphorae (Dressel 20)	2		Tr. 9, 17
R22A	Hadham oxidised ware	2		Tr. 6, 17
R23	Roughcast colour coat	4		Tr. 1
R26	Terra Nigra	1		Tr. 4
R38	Colour coat (unspecified)	6		Tr. 9, 10
		369	7,200	
Post-Roman				
P12	Cistercian ware	1		Tr. 10
P38	Creamware	2		Tr. 3, 11
		3	3	

Table 3: Pottery Type Series

Roman pottery (369 sherds; 7.2kg) is mainly of local origin: sand-tempered reduced wares, and a smaller number of shelly wares constitute the bulk of the assemblage, supplemented by traded vessels from more distant regional production centres; principally the Verulamium region, Oxfordshire, and the Nene Valley. Forms are a standard range of kitchen and table wares — principally jars, and smaller numbers of bowls, dishes and beakers. Continental imports are a few sherds of olive oil amphorae, and central Gaulish samian, including bowls (forms 29, 37, 38), and dishes (forms 79, Curle 15, 23). The Roman assemblage suggests modest socio-economic status, with utilitarian pottery deriving predominantly from local sources. The presence of supplementary imported wares indicates wider ranging contacts and a certain degree of higher status consumption. Although spanning a shorter chronological period, the material compares well with pottery recovered from nearby



investigations, for example at the modern municipal cemetery (BCAS 1996) and Tesco (Edwards 2013).

3.7.3 Ceramic building material

Roman building material (1.6kg) collected from Trenches 4, 9, 10, 14 and 17 comprises eight pieces of roof tile (*tegulae*, *imbrices*), two combed flue tile fragments, a piece of brick and two indeterminate fragments (Table 4). Most are sand-tempered, although two shelly examples occur. Features in Trenches 3 and 17 yielded two post-medieval brick fragments (180g) and two pieces of flat roof tile (19g). Four sand-tempered fired clay fragments (92g) were collected from late Iron Age/early Roman features in Trench 10. Two derive from a hand-built slab / brick, and one retains a partial wattle impression.

Tr.	Feature	Description	No.Frag.	Wt. (g)
4	406	Ditch	Flue x1	138
9	902	Colluvium	Tegula x2	250
10	1002	Subsoil	Frag x2	108
	1004	Ditch	Tegula x1	53
	1027	Ditch	Brick x1	351
14	1405	Ditch	Flue x1	124
17	1717	Ditch	Tegula x2	296
	1728	Ditch	Imbrex x1	48
			Tegula x2	296
Total		•	13	1664

Table 4: Roman CBM quantification by Trench and Feature

3.7.4 Other artefacts

A total of 104 other artefacts were recovered, of which 49 (47.1%) were recovered from topsoil or subsoil. Bulk finds included 1704g of ferrous slag and 1269g of vitrified clay. Coinage accounts for 47.1% of the assemblage (49 coins).

Tr.	Feature	Description	Object type	Date range	No.	Wt. (g)
1	101	Sub-soil	Copper alloy coin	Later 3 rd century	1	
			Copper alloy coin	4 th century	1	-
2	202	Colluvium	Copper alloy coin	Late Iron Age	1	
			Copper alloy coin	4 th century	1	-
	257	Ditch	Copper alloy coin	330-40s	1	-
3	300	Topsoil	Copper alloy spoon	Roman	1	-
			Copper alloy mount		1	
	311	Pit	Iron nail	n/a	2	-
4	401	Sub-soil	Copper alloy coin	4 th century	1	-
			Copper alloy coin	3 rd century	1	-
	403	Ditch	Iron nail	n/a	1	-
	434	Pit	Copper alloy coin	Later 3 rd century	1	-
5	501	Sub-soil	Copper alloy coin	330-346	1	
			Copper alloy coin	Roman	2	-
			Copper alloy tweezers	Roman	1	-
	504	Layer	Copper alloy coin	350-53	1	-
			Copper alloy coin	4 th century	1	-
	505	Layer	Copper alloy coin	348-64	1	-



Tr.	Feature	Description	Object type	Date range	No.	Wt. (g)
6	601	Sub-soil	Copper alloy coin	Mid-4 th century	11	-
			Copper alloy coin	4 th century	2	-
			Copper alloy coin	Later 3 rd century	3	=
			Copper alloy brooch	1 st -mid 2 nd century	1	-
			Copper alloy buckle	Post-med	1	-
	<i>c</i> 12	C-11	Copper alloy button	Post-med	1	- 1
	613 625	Colluvium	Ferrous hammerscale (flake) Iron nail	n/a n/a	- 1	1
		Layer			1	
7	702	Sub-soil	Lead vessel repair	n/a Mid-4 th century	1 4	-
			Copper alloy coin Copper alloy brooch	1 st century	4 1	-
			Flint flake	LN-EBA	1	-
	704	Colluvial	Glass vessel (olive green)	Post-med	1	-
	704	Colluviai	Glass vessel (blue green)	Post-med	1	_
	709	Ditch	Ferrous slag	n/a	-	384
8	804	Ditch	Copper alloy suspension loop	n/a	1	304
O	827	Sub-soil	Copper alloy coin	146-75	1	_
9	901	Sub-soil	Lead alloy bowl	3^{rd} - 4^{th} c	1	
,	902	Colluvial	Copper alloy coin	Later 3 rd c	1	_
	702	Conuviai	Copper alloy coin	348-64	1	_
			Copper alloy bracelet	Later 3 rd -4 th c	1	_
			Copper alloy mirror?	Roman	1	_
	918	Layer	Silver coin	Late Iron Age?	1	_
10	1001	Sub-soil	Glass vessel (colourless)	n/a	2	1.2
10	1002	Sub-soil	Copper alloy coin	364-78	1	-
	1004	Ditch	Ferrous slag	n/a		665
	1011	Pit	Iron strap fragment	n/a	1	-
	1017	Ditch	Ferrous slag	n/a		110
11	1101	Sub-soil	Copper alloy coin	367-83	2	_
	1113	Ditch	Copper alloy coin	Late Iron Age?	1	-
14	1405	Ditch	Glass vessel (blue green)	1 st -3 rd century	1	-
	1413	Ditch	Copper alloy bar mount	14 th century	1	-
15	1501	Sub-soil	Copper alloy annular ring	n/a	1	-
	1539	Tree throw	Copper alloy coin	Later 3 rd century	1	
17	1702	Sub-soil	Copper alloy spoon	Roman	1	-
			Copper alloy coin	138-61	1	-
			Copper alloy coin	146-75	2	-
	1704	G 11 1	Copper alloy coin	Later 3 rd century	1	-
	1704	Colluvial	Glass vessel (pale green)	n/a	1	26
	1717	D'al.	Vitrified clay & ferrous slag	n/a	-	36
	1717	Ditch	Ferrous slag Vitrified clay lining	n/a n/a	-	68 65
			Ferrous slag	n/a	-	65 160
			Iron nail	n/a	1	100
	1726	Ditch	Iron nail	n/a n/a	8	_
	1720	Ditti	Iron hobnail	Roman	1	_
			Glass vessel (blue-green)	1st to 3 rd century	2	_
			Fuel ash/vitrified clay	n/a	-	1115
			Ferrous slag	n/a	_	223
			Ferrous hammerscale (flake &	n/a	_	4
			spheroid) <5>	n/a	13	_
			Iron & copper alloy box?	n/a	1	-
			Iron socketed tip			
	1728	Ditch	Copper alloy coin	2 nd -3 rd century	1	-
			Copper alloy coin	348-64	1	-
			Iron mason's trowel?	n/a	1	-
			Iron nail	n/a	1	-
			Ferrous slag	n/a	-	90
			Vitrified clay	n/a	-	17



Tr.	Feature	Description	Object type	Date range	No.	Wt. (g)
	1734	Foundation	Ferrous hammerscale (flake	n/a	-	1
			and spheroid) <6>			
Total					104	-

Table 5: Other artefacts by Trench and Feature

3.7.4.1 Pre-Roman

The earliest dated item is a hard hammer-struck secondary flint flake of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date from sub-soil in Trench 7. Three probable late Iron Age coins are present including one of Tasciovanus.

3.7.4.2 Roman

The bulk of the assemblage dates to the Roman period. There are few items which can be typologically dated to the 1st century; for example there were only two brooches, one consisting of a head with a 12 coil spring (702) and the second of Mackreths' Colchester Derivative springhead 2a.b form, dating to c.AD55-mid-2nd century. Coinage formed the majority of this assemblage (45 coins) and spanned the mid-2nd to mid-late 4th century AD, with coins of the mid-late 4th century accounting for 61% of the coin assemblage. Domestic activity is suggested by the presence of two spoons, one with elongated oval bowl (300) and one of the classic mandolin shape (1702). A near complete small wide-flanged pewter bowl (901) is dated to the 3rd-4th centuries. More personal items included a snake's head bracelet (902) of Cool's Group Xa, thought to date to the later 3rd-4th century (1983, 146), a pair of tweezers (501) and a single hobnail (1726).

Small quantities of ferrous slag were encountered in deposits associated with either late Iron Age (e.g. 1017) or Roman pottery (709; 1004; 1717; 1726 and 1728). Three samples contained hammerscale, with the main concentration being recovered from sample <5> context (1727), the fill of ditch [1726]. Tiny quantities were recovered from samples <6> and <24> from demolition deposit (1734) and colluvium (613) respectively. All appeared to be representative of smithing activity. Sample <5> contained both flake and spheroidal hammerscale, indicating both working and fire-welding of iron (the higher temperature required for the latter producing distinctive spherules). The hammerscale includes flakes up to 7mm by 5mm— this material is brittle and so it easily breaks down into smaller flakes. This would suggest that the material derived from a nearby primary context. As well as the typically flat flakes, blistered and irregular flakes were also present. Other indications of crafts are limited to a fragment from a possible mason's trowel (1728).

It is clear that the residents had access to both coinage and markets selling imported goods; the absence of querns suggests that any grain consumed would have been brought to the site already processed.

3.7.4.3 Post-Roman

A single item, a bar mount with plate from Ditch 1413, is most closely paralleled by 'shield-shape sheet plate with bar mounts' which date to the 14th century (Egan 1991, 156-8; fig. 103). There are also indications of post-medieval



activity in the form of a buckle and a livery button from 601 and post-medieval vessel glass from colluvial deposits 704 and possibly 1704.

3.8 Ecofacts

3.8.1 Animal bone

Faunal remains (3.7kg) derived from all trenches except 8, 12, 13 16 and 18, the largest assemblages (>500g) from trenches 1, 4 and 17. The greatest single deposit (>400g) was collected from Roman ditch [224]: most other features contained negligible amounts (Table 6).

Tr.	Feature	Description	Date Range	Wt. (g)
1	116	Ditch	Undated	127
	133	Ditch	Iron Age	2
	136	Ditch	Roman	4
	139	Ditch	Undated	388
2	212	Ditch	Iron Age	8
	224	Ditch	Roman	417
3	311	Pit	Modern	8
	316	Pit	Iron Age	44
	319	Pit	Undated	8
-	324	Pit	Undated	50
4	406	Ditch	Roman	79
	408	Pit	Iron Age	43
	411	Pit	Undated	166
	413	Ditch	Undated	298
	417	Ditch	Roman	227
	426	Ditch	Roman	15
5	506	Ditch	Late Iron Age	6
6	613	Colluvium	Iron Age	43
	616	Make up layer	Roman	52
	618	Make up layer	Undated	17
	624	External surface	Undated	134
	625	Layer	Undated	100
7	704	Colluvium	Roman	6
	706	External surface	Undated	10
	707	External surface	Undated	24
	709	Ditch	Roman	10
9	902	Colluvium	Late Roman	7
10	1006	Ditch	Late Iron Age	6
	1015	Ditch	Roman	61
	1017	Ditch	Late Iron Age	20
	1027	Ditch	Roman	15
	1033	Ditch	Late Iron Age	241
11	1117	Ditch	Late Iron Age	250
	1124	Ditch	Late Iron Age	71
	1129	Ditch	Late Iron Age	89
14	1403	Ditch	Roman	36
	1405	Ditch	Roman	18
15	1507	Pit	Roman	7
	1524	Foundation	Roman	60
17	1704	Colluvium	Roman	24
	1717	Ditch	Roman	86
	1726	Ditch	Roman	14
	1728	Ditch	Roman	373
-	1731	Foundation	Roman	98
Total				3762



Table 6: Animal bone quantification by Trench and Feature

The material is well-fragmented (mean bone weight 7g) and generally displays abrasion and surface erosion, largely resulting from the acidic soil conditions in which it was deposited. Species represented are typical of the late Iron Age/Roman periods and comprise mainly cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse, although the assemblage is too small to provide reliable information concerning the relative economic importance of different species. A dog mandible and small mammal/rodent bones also occur. Diagnostic bone elements are mainly post-cranial meat-bearing parts (limb bones and ribs). The presence of a number of foot bones (phalanges, calcanea, astragali) and cranial elements, the latter represented by loose teeth, horn cores and skull fragments, suggests butchery, and indicates the assemblage attests both the deposition of food waste and carcass preparation. Cut marks were noted on a number of long bone, rib, scapula and foot bone fragments recovered from Roman features in Trenches 2. 15 and 17. A few burnt/calcined fragments were recovered from Trenches 2 and 15. The small assemblage size and restricted nature of trial-trench investigation are not conducive to meaningful spatial analysis and preclude further comment on husbandry.

3.8.2 Human bone

Three abraded shaft fragments deriving from a left and right male(?) femur (165g) were collected from ditch [1322] Trench 13.

3.8.3 Environmental samples

Twelve environmental bulk soil samples were collected for the potential recovery of charred plant remains and information on human activities (including crop husbandry and processing). The samples were collected from ditch fills (five samples), ditch/holloway fills (two samples), pit fills (two samples), colluvium (two samples) and the fill of a structural feature. The sampled features have been dated to the Romano-British period.

Twenty litres from each deposit were processed by flotation using a 0.3mm and 1mm mesh sieve for the recovery of the flot and residue respectively. The flots were dried, divided into fractions using a stack of sieves, and scanned using a binocular microscope (with a magnification of up to x40) and a record made of the presence and relative abundance of charred grain, cereal chaff and the seeds of other plants (potential food remains and wild plants/weeds). The frequency of charcoal fragments larger and smaller than 2mm was also noted, the larger pieces being potentially identifiable and thus suitable for analysis. Other biological remains (un-charred plant material, bone, insect fragments) in the flots were also recorded. The item frequency of the charred plant and other environmental remains was scored using the following scale: 1 = 1-10; 2 = 11-50; 3 = 51-150; 4 = 151-250; 5 = >250 items. Provisional identification of the charred botanical remains was carried out during the evaluation although without direct comparison to reference material and seed reference manuals. Nomenclature used for these identifications followed Stace (2005)

The results are shown in Appendix 2.



3.8.3.1 Charred seeds

All 12 samples produced identifiable charred plant but only in small or modest amounts, the best assemblages being in pit fills (409) and (318) (samples <1>, <2>), ditch fills (620) and (1131) (samples <3>, <4>) and colluvium (902) (sample <10>).

Charred cereal grains were the main component of the charred plant assemblages and present in all 12 flots, although preservation of these remains was generally poor, most of the grains not being identifiable. Wheat (*Triticum*) and barley (*Hordeum*) were the two identifiable cereals, recorded in seven and four samples respectively; the better preserved wheat grains included hulled emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), also identified on the basis of a few wheat glume bases in three flots, while a grain of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) was noted in ditch fill (111) (sample <8>). An oat (*Avena*) grain was also present in one sample. Archaeobotanical evidence suggests that hulled (spelt) wheat along with (hulled) barley were the main cereals cultivated during the Romano-British period in southern England with fewer records for emmer and free-threshing wheat (Greig 1991, 309; Lodwick 2017) shown also by the results from numerous sites in Bedfordshire (e.g. Giorgi 2016).

There were occasional wild plant/weed seeds in ten samples most of which are likely to be from arable weeds including *Galium aparine* (bedstraw), *Persicaria* (knotweed), *Rumex* (dock) Fabaceae (small-seeded legumes), *Carex* (sedge) and wild grasses (Poaceae), small and large-seeded, for example *Bromus* (brome). Several flots also contained a few charred tuber and rhizome fragments.

A few uncharred seeds of *Chenopodium/Atriplex* (goosefoots/oraches) were present in all the flots but are likely to be intrusive along with occasional insect (beetle) remains in six flots, rootlets and earthworm eggs in some of the flots indicative of such activities. A few very small bone fragments were noted in four flots, although this material is not identifiable.

3.8.3.2 Charcoal

Five of the samples contained abundant charcoal comprising two from pits (samples <1> and <2>), two from other deposits (<5> and <6>) and one from a lower deposit from a possible holloway <25>. The charcoal from the pits mostly comprised flecks with occasional small abraded lumps, which suggests a degree of re-working. The material from <25>, contained flecks and small lumps, which were generally unabraded. The two samples from the other deposits contained abundant charcoal flecks, elongated flakes as well as lumps, and hammerscale (see other artefacts above). The charcoal from sample <5> includes several lumps over 1cm across; most of the fragments showed little abrasion or fragmentation, suggesting that this was associated with the ironworking.

The transverse section of a small number of better preserved charcoal fragments from the samples were examined at low magnification (up to x40) which showed the presence of ring porous taxa including possibly *Fraxinus* (ash) and diffuse/semi-ring porous taxa, very possibly *Alnus/Corylus* (alder/hazel) and Maloideae (apple/pear/hawthorn etc).



The other samples contained very small quantities of charcoal and although several were associated with small quantities of fuel ash slag, they have no analytical potential. Both samples <5> and <6> lacked charred cereal, suggesting that were discrete uncontaminated dumps of material.

Whilst the samples indicate the presence of charcoal, most either contain very small quantities or have evidence of abrasion, indicating that they were not derived from primary contexts. The samples associated with the postulated ironworking debris may have potential to shed light on aspects of the local environment and economy such as woodland management for fuel and industrial activity. However, a wider range of samples would be required to carry out such a study and this should be borne in mind, in the event that any further work is carried out within the site in the future.

3.8.3.3 Discussion

The samples only produced small or modest-sized charred plant assemblages which can only provide limited information on crop husbandry during the Romano-British period including the range of crops being grown and possibly the range of soils being used for cultivation. Most of the charred plant remains represent debris from the final stages of crop-cleaning including the de-husking of hulled wheats and food preparation, from low-level, possibly domestic, activities taking place close-by. The large amounts of charcoal, however, together with hammer-scale and slag in a number of samples, suggests that industrial (metal-working) activities may have been taking place in the area, some of the charred plant debris possibly representing residues of fuel used for such activities. The identifiable charcoal in those samples containing evidence of metal-working activities, particularly the large amounts in ditch fills (620) (sample <3>), (1727) (sample <5>) and structural fill (1734) (sample <6>), may be indicative of the range of woods used as fuel for these processes.



4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The archaeological evaluation identified part of an Iron Age settlement as well as part of the Roman 'small town' of Sandy. The location of a dry valley within the PDA has preserved Iron Age and Roman remains and hillwash deposits. Dispersed post-medieval and modern features were also identified.

4.2 The Middle to Late Iron Age Settlement

Part of a middle to late Iron Age settlement was found within the SW part of the PDA, in the vicinity of Trenches 1-4. It comprised both ditches and a cluster of pits. It is uncertain if this evidence represents an isolated farmstead or is part of a more extensive Iron Age settlement which was the precursor to the Roman town (Dawson 1995, 171). The recovery of three late Iron Age coins, as with other such finds found nearby, suggests that settlement may have been of a higher status than just a farmstead. It is unknown if the settlement within the PDA is contemporary with the Iron Age hillfort known as Caesar's Camp (HER442) as this has not been firmly dated; however, the latter's existence (along with two others nearby) suggests that the site of what became Roman Sandy was also important in the Iron Age.

4.3 The Roman 'small town'

4.3.1 Overview

Roman Sandy's nature, extent and its status as a 'small town' have been discussed by various authors, e.g. Johnston 1974, Johnston 1975, Dawson 1995, Dawson 2007. However, like many Roman settlements it was not included in the seminal work on the 'small towns of Roman Britain' (Burnham and Wacher 1990), in which the authors discuss the difficulties with definition, semantics, terminology and their selection criteria for the study (ibid. 1-2).

The last overall summary of the town was produced by Dawson (2007) largely based on an earlier article (Dawson 1995). It is presented in full below because it still represents the 'best' overall summary of the town, pending an updated discussion on the town based on more recent investigations:

'Sandy has been partially investigated and seems to have grown continuously throughout the 2nd and 3rd centuries until it extended to over 10ha. It was probably established as a posting station or mansio at a ford or bridge over the River Ivel. In the centre of the town was a shallow stream in which several Iron Age coins had been deposited. The stream bank may have been the focus for early development and the stream course was soon filled in. Structures in this area were rectangular, timber framed or post built, fronting a gravel roadway. Later in the development of the town, metal working zones were identified and waste from these processes was deposited in the steam bed.



On the periphery of the town were at least two cemeteries. One located on Tower Hill to the west, was destroyed when the Great Northern Railway was built and the second was recorded to the south on Stratford Road. Within the town several burials were found, one group in a boundary ditch, and a second alongside the gravel road also in ditches'.

4.3.2 Extent

The last detailed attempt to map the extent of the extent of the Roman 'small town' at Sandy was undertaken as part of the Extensive Urban Survey Project. This indicated extensive 'roadside settlement and burials' along the Stratford Road, but none to the west of the railway or within the PDA (BCAS 2001, fig. 4). The Potton Road evaluation has demonstrated that the town extends into and across the entire PDA (Fig. 16). The presence of densely packed Roman features within an investigation at 7 Swaden, undertaken c. 30m to the NW of the PDA (Albion Archaeology 2012), can now be re-interpreted as also being evidence for the continuation of the Roman town. The open-area excavation undertaken in advance of the Tesco supermarket to the west of the railway (Edwards AOC 2013) has suggested that settlement probably extended right up to the Tower Hill cemetery.

4.3.3 Town defences

Two, recent, open-area excavations have revealed evidence that may relate to the town's defences (Luke in prep.): a large ditch within the Tesco site (Edwards 2013, 12) and the probable remains of the town wall within the allotments site (AOC pers. comm.). It seems likely that the large linear feature adjacent to the wall is the main town ditch, although it was not interpreted as such by the excavators. On the southern periphery of the PDA a c. 5.1m-wide ditch in Trenches 7 and 16 was unusually large and it is possible, but unproven, that it may too have been part of the defences of the town.

Notwithstanding some antiquarian references to walls at Sandy, it has generally been thought that the town was unenclosed (Simco 1984, 114). Therefore, based on the recently produced evidence, it is likely that the vast majority of the PDA lies outside the town's defensive circuit unlike the settlement remains investigated within the Tesco, allotments and modern municipal cemetery which would lie largely within it (Luke in prep.).

Roman town defences were nearly always constructed around a pre-existing settlement and as such they 'seldom attempted to enclose the total area of occupation, partly because of its pre-existing shape and extent, and partly because the defences were designed to perform a variety of different functions, many of which fell in the official sphere' (Burham and Wacher 1990, 29). It is noteworthy that the only building interpreted as serving an 'official' function, that of a mansio (BCAS 1994) would be located within the postulated circuit of the defences.

4.3.4 Ribbon/roadside development within the PDA

The part of Roman Sandy within the PDA may represent a combination of the continuation of settlement from the late Iron Age and ribbon development on either side of the Baldock to Godmanchester Roman road, which has been



shown to run through the PDA. As such it may be comparable to the ribbon development along Stratford Road to the south-east (BCAS 2001, fig. 6), which is also believed to be largely outside the probable defensive circuit of the town (Luke in prep.).

The PDA contained ditched enclosures containing buildings and other structures including one associated with ironworking. The densest activity was unsurprisingly found adjacent to the Roman road. The finds were dominated by pottery and animal bone. However, a range of metal objects included forty-five coins, two brooches, two spoons, a pewter bowl, a bracelet and a pair of tweezers

Whilst the geophysical survey had suggested that the majority of enclosures were located to the west of a linear boundary/routeway c. 50m from the road and that the zone adjacent to the road was not intensely occupied, the trial trenching has proved this to be misleading. It is believed that the thick overburden and underlying anthropogenic layers within the dry valley have contributed to the lack of geophysical responses in this area.

The pottery assemblage suggests that settlement originated prior to the Roman Conquest and continued into the 4th century. This is consistent with the dating identified in excavations within the core of the town (BCAS 1996, 7; Dawson 2007, 72). This is interesting in that it suggests that the ribbon development was established and grew concurrently with the main part of the town, rather than representing a later extension as the town grew.

The range of finds recovered hints at the socio-economic status of the occupants of this part of the Roman town, who clearly had access to coinage and markets selling imported goods, indicating a certain degree of wealth. In terms of the economic basis of this part of the town little evidence for arable cultivation (in the form of crop-processing debris or related artefacts, such as quernstones) was recovered from the trenches. This might suggest that grain was bought from elsewhere, although it may simply have not been located during the evaluation. One structure possibly associated with ironworking, probably smithing, was found adjacent to the Roman road but small quantities of ferrous slag were redeposited in ditches in other parts of the PDA.

4.3.5 Dry valley within the PDA

The PDA is located within a dry valley which still exists in the current landscape. This has probably been a significant feature in the landscape from the post-glacial period to the present day. The presence of this valley has both shaped the location of some of the archaeological remains — for example the route of the Roman road, which follows the base of the valley to a gap in the Greensand Ridge — and also led to the accumulation and preservation of archaeological deposits within it.

The dry valley within the PDA contained Iron Age/Roman remains and hillwash deposits. This has created a zone, c.2ha in extent (Fig. 16), within the PDA containing a complex sequence of vertical stratigraphy. Similar deposits and stratified remains were encountered during the excavations within the modern



municipal cemetery to the south (BCAS 1996, 6) and it is presumed that these lie within the same dry valley.

4.4 Post-medieval and Modern Activity

Dispersed pits and a ditch of this period were identified in Trenches 3, 11 and 17. They were not detected by the geophysical survey and, therefore, others may be present within the PDA.

4.5 Significance

The PDA contains archaeological remains which have the potential to address some long-standing local (Oake 2007, 11), regional (Medlycott 2011, 29–32) and national (Burnham *et al.* 2001; Historic England 2018) research topics.

The middle to late Iron Age remains have the potential to add to our understanding of Iron Age settlements in line with local (Oake 2007, 11) and regional (Medlycott 2011, 29–32) research topics. The recovery of three late Iron Age coins suggests that the settlement may have been of a higher status than just a farmstead. Of particular interest as a research topic is the Iron Age-Roman transition. With this in mind, the possible association of the Iron Age settlement with the adjacent hillfort and the fact that the settlement may have been the precursor to the Roman town (Burnham *et al.* 2001, 68) is significant.

The Roman remains represents a coherent element, some might say suburb, of the Roman 'small town' at Sandy. As described above the available evidence suggests that the majority of the PDA lies outside the defences of the town (Luke in prep.). Thus it is likely that the PDA will not contain remains associated with official or government activity, as these would have been located within the defended area of the town (Burham and Wacher 1990, 29). However, as the finds assemblage indicates, the part of Roman Sandy within the PDA should not be viewed as a backwater.

The Roman remains over the majority of PDA comprise plough-truncated 'negative' features, such as ditches and pits dug into the natural geology — as was the case within the two recent AOC open-area excavations (Edwards 2013, 12; AOC pers. comm.). However, in contrast, the remains within the dry valley comprise a complex sequence of vertical stratigraphy. In archaeological terms, by their very nature they have greater potential to address research topics than plough-truncated remains. Similar deposits and stratified remains were encountered during the excavations within the modern municipal cemetery to the south (BCAS 1996, 6).

In summary, the Roman remains within the PDA have the potential to address a variety of local, regional and national research topics. Perhaps the most significant are:

- Continuity from the Iron Age into the early Roman town (Medlycott 2011, 47; Burnham *et al.* 2001, 68)
- Nature, layout and hinterland of Roman Sandy (Oake 2007, 11; Medlycott 2011, 47–8; Burnham *et al.* 2001, 72–4; Historic England 2018, 10)



- Socio-economic basis of the settlement (Medlycott 2011, 48; Burnham et al. 2001, 74–5)
- Decline and end of the Roman town, e.g. on present evidence it does not appear to have developed into the later town (Oake 2007, 11; Medlycott 2011, 48)

In conclusion, the evidence from the evaluation has extended the conjectured settled limits of Roman Sandy. They represent a coherent element, some might say suburb, of the Roman 'small town' but probably outside the defences. The fact that the Iron Age and Roman routeway extends through the base of the dry valley, which has seen significant colluviation, has resulted in a deep, well preserved sequence of deposits in the centre of the site. It has also contributed to the survival of floor surfaces and wall footings, not commonly found on rural Roman sites in Bedfordshire.

Although some of the archaeological remains (*e.g.* evidence for buildings) rarely survive in the region, the same cannot be said on a national scale. The remains also represent only a partial element of the Roman 'small town', which has already been the subject of several archaeological excavations. Therefore, whilst the Roman remains within the PDA have the potential to contribute to a number of local, regional and national research topics, overall they are thought to be of regional significance.



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6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.8 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 17975/48781
OS Grid Ref.: TL 18000/48826

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds P	resent:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.3m thick.	V	
101	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.5m thick.	✓	✓
102	Natural	Loose light orange yellow silty sand		
103	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.57m, min diameter 1.55m Cut by ditch [133].	V	
104	Lower fill	Friable light grey brown silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.17m thick.	\checkmark	
105	Upper fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Up to 0.4m thick.	V	
108	Ditch	Linear E-W $$ sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.14m, min length 2.1m	V	
109	Fill	Friable light yellow grey silty sand occasional small stones	✓	
110	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.68m, max depth 0.75m, min length 2.m Cuts ditch [139].	\checkmark	
115	Upper fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.3m thick.	\checkmark	
135	Lower fill	Loose mid brown grey sandy silt $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.46m$ thick.	\checkmark	
116	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.12m, min length 6.m Cuts ditches [123] and [125].	\checkmark	
117	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.12m thick.	\checkmark	
118	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey silty sand $$ moderate medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.3m thick.	✓	✓
119	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.15m, min length 4.3m Terminates to the NE and cut by ditch [127].	✓	
120	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones	✓	
121	Pit	Sub-oval sides: steep dimensions: min breadth 1.9m, min depth 0.46m, min length 6.2m Base not reached.	\checkmark	
122	Fill	Friable dark grey black silty sand moderate small stones	✓	
123	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, min length 0.85m Cut by ditch [116].		
124	Fill	Friable mid grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
125	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, min length 0.85m Cut by ditch [116].		
126	Fill	Friable mid grey silty sand		
127	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 4.25m, min length 1.9m Cuts ditch [119].		
128	Fill	Friable mid grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
129	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, min length 1.m Ditch terminates to the SE.		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.8 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 17975/48781
OS Grid Ref.: TL 18000/48826

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
130	Fill	Friable mid grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
131	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 2.9m		
132	Fill	Friable dark grey occasional small stones		
133	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.8m, max depth 0.42m, min length 2.m Cuts pit [103].	✓	
106	Upper fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Up to 0.35m thick.	✓	
107	Fill	Friable dark grey black silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.36m thick.	✓	
134	Lower fill	Compact mid grey brown silty sand $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.37r$ thick.	m 🗸	✓
136	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.6m, min depth 0.67m, min length 2.m Cut by ditch [137].	✓	
111	Fill	Friable light grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	\checkmark	✓
137	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.35m, min depth 1.01m, min length 2.m Ditch cut by [139] and cuts ditch [136].	✓	
113	Lower fill	Friable dark brown grey silty sand $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.55m thick.	✓	✓
138	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.36r$ thick.	m 🗸	
139	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.45m, max depth 0.98m, min length 2.m Cut by ditch [110] and cuts ditch [137].	V	
112	Lower fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.76m$ thick.	✓	
114	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.34r thick.	m 🗸	✓



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.85 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 17989/48780
OS Grid Ref.: TL 18034/48757

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds P	resent:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silty sand $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.36m thick.	V	
201	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.25m thick.	V	
202	Colluvium	Firm mid grey brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.35m thick.	V	✓
203	Natural	Loose light brown orange silty sand		
204	Pit	Sub-oval sides: steep base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.66m, max depth 0.67m, min length 0.5m Feature cut by ditch [212].	✓	
205	Lower fill	Loose mid grey silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.13m thick.	\checkmark	
206	Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.22m thick.	\checkmark	
207	Upper fill	Compact dark grey silty sand frequent medium stones Up to 0.55m thick.	✓	
208	Pit	Sub-oval sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.59m, min length 0.55m Feature cut by ditch [212] and pit [237].	\checkmark	
209	Lower fill	Compact dark grey silty sand frequent medium stones Up to 0.18m thick.	\checkmark	
210	Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.15m thick.	\checkmark	
211	Upper fill	Compact dark grey silty sand Up to 0.33m thick.	✓	
212	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.55m, max depth 0.7m, min length 2.m Feature cuts pits [204] and [208].	\checkmark	
213	Lower fill	Compact dark grey silty sand frequent medium stones Up to 0.11m thick.	\checkmark	✓
214	Fill	Loose mid grey silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.21m thick.	\checkmark	
215	Upper fill	Compact dark grey silty sand moderate small stones Up to 0.67m thick.	\checkmark	
216	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.6m, min depth 0.68m, min length 1.85m Feature cut by ditch [224].	\checkmark	
217	Lower fill	Loose mid grey silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.1m thick.	\checkmark	
218	Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.2m thick.	\checkmark	
219	Upper fill	Compact dark grey silty sand moderate medium stones Up to 0.38m thick.	✓	
220	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.42m, min length 2.m Feature cut by ditch [224] and cut ditch [230].	✓	
221	Lower fill	Loose mid grey silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.14m thick.	\checkmark	
222	Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.12m thick.	✓	
223	Upper fill	Compact dark grey silty sand occasional medium stones Up to 0.22m thick.	✓	
224	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.9m, max depth 0.8m, min length 2.m Feature cuts pit [216] and ditch [220].	V	
225	Lower fill	Loose mid grey silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.12m thick.	✓	
226	Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.38m thick.	✓	✓
227	Upper fill	Compact dark grey silty sand occasional medium stones Up to 0.7m thick.	✓	✓



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.85 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 17989/48780

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18034/48757

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds P	resent:
228	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.41m, min length 0.3m Feature cut by ditch [230].	V	
229	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones	\checkmark	
230	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.46m, min length 6.9m Feature cut by ditches [220], [245] and cuts ditches [228], [243].	V	
231	Fill	Compact dark brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones	~	✓
232	Ditch	Linear NE-SW $$ sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.8m, max depth 0.55m, min length 2.m $$	✓	
233	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.39m$ thick.	\checkmark	
234	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey silty sand $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.41m$ thick.	V	
235	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, min length 2.m		
236	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
237	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, min length 1.m Feature cuts pit [208].		
238	Fill	Compact dark grey silty sand moderate small-medium stones		
239	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, min length 2.m Feature cuts pit [241].		
240	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand		
241	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: min breadth 0.9m, min length 1.15m Featue cut by ditch [239].		
242	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
243	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, min length 2.m Feature cut by ditch [230].		
244	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
245	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 3.3m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditch [230].		
246	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
247	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, min length 2.m		
248	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
249	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 3.9m, min length 2.m Feature cuts linear [251].		
250	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
251	Ditch	Curving linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, min length 8.6m Feature cut by ditch [249] and cuts ditch [255].		
252	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
253	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max length 0.7m		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.85 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 17989/48780

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18034/48757

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Pro	esent:
254	Fill	Compact light grey silty sand		
255	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, min length 1.25m		
256	Fill	Compact light grey silty sand		
257	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, min length 2.m		
258	Fill	Compact mid grey silty sand		✓



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.65 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL18004/48805

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18048/48782

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.42m thick.	✓	V
301	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.3m thick.	✓	
302	Natural	Loose light orange yellow sand occasional small stones		
303	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, max depth 0.98m, min length 2.m	✓	
304	Lower fill	Compact mid yellow brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones \mbox{Up} to 0.22m thick.	✓	
305	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty sand moderate medium stones Up to 0.35m thick.	✓	\checkmark
306	Upper fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty sand $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.42m$ thick.	✓	
307	Ditch	Curving linear NE-SW sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.11m, max depth 0.69m, min length 2.m	✓	
308	Lower fill	Compact light yellow orange silty sand $$ occasional small stones $$ Up to $0.07m$ thick.	✓	
309	Fill	Compact mid grey silty sand frequent small-large stones Up to 0.14m thick.	✓	
310	Upper fill	Firm mid grey silty sand frequent small-large stones Up to 0.51m thick.	✓	
311	Pit	Sub-rectangular NW-SE sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.61m, max length 1.3m	✓	
312	Lower fill	Loose dark yellow brown silty sand $$ occasional small charcoal, occasional medius stones $$ Up to $0.51m$ thick.	m 🗸	\checkmark
313	Upper fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones Up to $0.25\mathrm{m}$ thick.	✓	
314	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.15m, max diameter $2.25 \mathrm{m}$	✓	
315	Fill	Loose light brown grey silty sand occasional small charcoal	✓	
316	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.7m, max diameter 0.9m Feature cuts pit [324].	✓	
317	Lower fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional small charcoal, occasional small stones Up to $0.19\mathrm{m}$ thick.	✓	
318	Upper fill	Firm mid grey silty sand moderate flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.5m thick.	✓	\checkmark
319	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.9m, max diameter 1.5m Feature cuts pit [324].	✓	
320	Lower fill	Loose dark brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal Up to 0.36m thick.	✓	
321	Fill	Firm light grey silty sand moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Up t 0.9m thick.	o 🗸	
322	Fill	Loose dark grey silty sand $$ occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.31m thick.	✓	✓
323	Upper fill	Firm light grey silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Up to 0.3m thick.	✓	



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.65 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL18004/48805

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18048/48782

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
324	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.5m, max diameter 1.3m Feature cut by pits [316] and [319].	✓	
325	Fill	Firm light yellow brown silty sand occasional small stones	✓	✓
326	Pit	Sub-oval sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.29m, min length 1.05m Feature cut by ditch [328].	✓	
327	Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	✓	
328	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.24m, min length 2.m Feature cuts pit [326].	✓	
329	Fill	Firm mid grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones	✓	
330	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 1.55m		
331	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sand occasional small-medium stones		
332	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.8m, min length 2.m Feature cuts pit [344].	;	
333	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
334	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 2.6m		
335	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
336	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.75m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditch [358].		
337	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
338	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, min length 2.1m Featureuts ditches [358] and [328].	е	
339	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
340	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW dimensions: max breadth 2.m, min length 2.m		
341	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
342	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, min length 2.m		
343	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
344	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max breadth 0.5m Feature cut by ditch [332].		
345	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
346	Pit	Sub-rectangular dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max length 0.7m		
347	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
348	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 1.1m		
349	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
350	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 1.05m Feature cut by pit [350].		
351	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
352	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max breadth 1.45m Feature cuts pit [354].		
353	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.65 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL18004/48805

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18048/48782

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Find	ls Present:
354	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: min diameter 0.45m Feature cut by pits [352] an [356].	ıd 🗌	
355	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
356	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 1.6m Feature cuts pit [354].		
357	Fill	Friable dark brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
358	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 3.15m, min length 2.m Feature c by ditches [336] and [338].	ut 🗆	
359	Fill	Friable light yellow brown silty sand occasional small stones		
360	Natural interface	Compact mid yellow brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones Up	to	



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.91 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18037/48802

OS Grid Ref.: TL 1808348779

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.35m thick.	✓	
401	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.31m thick.	✓	✓
402	Natural	Loose light orange yellow sand		
403	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.62m, min length 2.m Feature cut by ditch [406].	✓	
404	Lower fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand Up to 0.17m thick.	✓	
405	Upper fill	Firm mid grey brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.45m thick.	✓	✓
406	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max depth 0.36m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditch [403].	✓	
407	Fill	Firm dark grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	✓	✓
408	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.79m, max diameter 1.56m	✓	
409	Lower fill	Loose dark brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.37m thick		\checkmark
410	Upper fill	Firm mid grey brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.42m thick.	✓	\checkmark
411	Pit	Sub-circular sides: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.72m, max diameter 1.1m Feature cut by ditch [413].	✓	
412	Fill	Loose dark brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones	✓	\checkmark
413	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.76m, max depth 0.34m, min length 2.m Feature cuts pit [411] and ditch [415].	✓	
414	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones	✓	\checkmark
415	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.28m, min length 2.m Feature cut by ditch [413].	✓	
416	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones	✓	
417	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.87m, min length 2.m Feature cut by ditches [420], [422] and cuts treethrow [445].	✓	
418	Lower fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.19m thick.	✓	
419	Upper fill	Compact light brown grey silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.7m thick.	~	✓
420	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max depth 0.35m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditch [417].	✓	
421	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	✓	\checkmark
422	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.77m, max depth 0.16m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditch [417].	✓	
423	Fill	Compact dark grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	✓	~
424	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.82m, max depth 0.21m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditches [426] and [428]	✓	



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.91 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18037/48802

OS Grid Ref.: TL 1808348779

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
425	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty sand	✓	
426	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.69m, max depth 0.28m, min length 2.m Feature cut by ditch [424].	✓	
427	Fill	Compact dark brown silty sand	✓	✓
428	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.34m, max depth 0.17m, min length 2.m Feature cut by ditch [428].	✓	
429	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty sand	✓	
430	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, min length 2.m		
431	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand moderate small stones		
432	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, min length 2.3m Feature cut b pit [434].	y	
433	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand moderate small stones		
434	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 2.95m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditch [432].		
435	Fill	Friable dark grey black silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones		\checkmark
436	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 2.65m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditch [432].		
437	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand moderate small stones		
438	Upper fill	Friable dark grey black silty sand occasional small stones		
439	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, min length 2.m		
440	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand moderate small stones		
441	Gulley	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, min length 2.m		
442	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand moderate small stones		
443	Pit	Oval dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, min length 1.m		
444	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand moderate small stones		
445	Treethrow	Irregular dimensions: min breadth 0.8m, min length 2.2m Feature cut by ditch [417].		
446	Fill	Friable light yellow brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones		
447	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: min breadth 0.35m, min length 0.8m Feature cut by gulley [449].		
448	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand moderate small stones		
449	Gulley	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, min length 2.1m Feature cuts pit [447].		
450	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand moderate small stones		
451	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 1.9m		
452	Fill	Friable dark grey black silty sand occasional small stones		✓
453	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 3.1m, min length 1.2m		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.91 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18037/48802

OS Grid Ref.: TL 1808348779

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Pr	resent:
454	Fill	Friable dark grey black silty sand occasional small stones		
455	Colluvium	Friable dark orange brown silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.27m thick.	✓	



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.9 m. Max: 1. m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL18069/48772

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18086/48729

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Feature up to 0.4m thick.	✓	
501	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.3m thick.	· •	✓
502	Colluvium	Friable mid orange brown silty sand $$ occasional small stones $$ Up to 0.3m thick.	✓	
503	Natural	Loose light orange yellow sand occasional small stones		
504	Layer	Friable dark grey black sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.7m thick.	✓	✓
505	Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.3m thick.	✓	\checkmark
506	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.25m, min length 2.4m Feature cuts pit [512].	✓	
507	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.25n$ thick.	m 🗸	\checkmark
508	Pit	Sub-circular sides: near vertical dimensions: max depth 0.53m, max diameter 1.2m Feature cut pit [510].	✓	
509	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small stones	✓	✓
510	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 0.9m Feature cut by pit [508].		
511	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small stones		
512	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: min diameter 1.4m Feature cut ditch [506].		
513	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small stones		
514	Pit	Sub-rectangular dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max length 0.6m		
515	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small stones		
516	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, min length 0.9m		
517	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		
518	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 0.9m		
519	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small stones		
520	Ditch	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 2.1m, min length 2.7m		
522	Fill	Firm mid brown yellow silty sand moderate small stones		
521	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small stones		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.95 m. Max: 0.96 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18086/48774
OS Grid Ref.: TL 18132/48750

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: I	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones Up to 0.4m thick	ζ. ✓	
601	Subsoil	Friable light orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones $$ Up to 0.35m thick.	✓	✓
602	Colluvium	Friable mid orange orange sandy silt Up to 0.3m thick.	✓	
603	Colluvium	Friable dark grey black sandy silt Partially excavated, at least 0.3m thick.	V	✓
604	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.54m, min depth 0.47m, min length 2.m Partially excavated, feature cuts colluvium (602).	V	
605	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small stones	✓	
606	Foundation	Rectangular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 2.m, max depth 0.24m, max length 16.m Partially excavated building foundation cutting colluvium (603).	V	
607	Internal surface	Friable mid yellow orange silty clay Partially excavated, up to 0.08m thick.	✓	
608	Demolition layer	Friable dark grey black sandy silt Up to 0.18m thick.	✓	
609	Demolition layer	Friable dark yellow grey sandy silt Up to 0.46m thick.	✓	
612	Colluvium	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt $$ occasional small stones $$ Up to $$ 0.31m thick.	✓	
613	Colluvium	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small stones Partially excavated, at least 1.3m thick.	✓	✓
614	Pit	Sub-oval sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.m, max depth 0.32m, min length 2.4m Feature cuts layer (650).	✓	
615	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt moderate flecks charcoal	✓	
627	Layer	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.1m$ thick.	\checkmark	
616	Make up layer	Friable dark grey black sandy silt frequent flecks charcoal Part of road construction, up to $0.08 \mathrm{m}$ thick.	V	✓
617	Make up layer	Loose light brown yellow sand Part of road construction, up to 0.08m thick	k. 🗸	
618	Make up layer	Loose light brown yellow sand Part of road construction, up to 0.16m thick	K. 🗸	✓
619	Make up layer	Loose light brown yellow sand moderate flecks charcoal Part of road construction, up to 0.3m thick.	✓	
620	Make up layer	Friable dark grey black sandy silt frequent flecks charcoal Part of road construction, up to 0.18m thick.	V	✓
621	External surface	Compact mid yellow brown clay silt frequent small-medium stones Road surface, up to 0.46m thick.	V	
622	External surface	Firm mid orange brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones Road surface, up to 0.22m thick.	V	✓
623	External surface	Friable mid brown yellow sandy silt occasional small stones $$ Road surface, up to 0.1m thick.	✓	
624	External surface	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt $$ moderate small stones $$ Road surface, up to 0.08m thick.	✓	✓
625	Layer	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.32m thick.	✓	✓



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.95 m. Max: 0.96 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18086/48774
OS Grid Ref.: TL 18132/48750

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Pro	esent:
628	External surface	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Road surface, up to $0.34\mathrm{m}$ thick.	V	
629	Foundation trench	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 2.5m, min depth 0.12m, min lengt 2.m	h \square	
610	Wall			
611	Demolition layer	Friable dark grey black sandy silt moderate small-large stones		
626	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small stones Up to 0.08m thick.		✓
630	Colluvium	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones Up to 0.1m thick		
631	Posthole	Sub-rectangular dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max length 0.5m		
632	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small stones		
633	Posthole	Sub-rectangular dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max length 0.4m		
634	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small stones		
635	Hearth	Sub-rectangular dimensions: min breadth 0.9m, min length 1.25m		
636	Fill	Friable dark grey black clay silt frequent flecks charcoal, frequent small-medium fired clay		
637	Posthole	Sub-square dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, max length 0.35m		
638	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small stones		
639	Pit	Sub-rectangular dimensions: min breadth 0.7m, min length 0.9m		
640	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones		
641	Posthole	Sub-rectangular dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max length 0.85m		
642	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small stones		
643	Wall		✓	
647	Make up layer	Firm dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Road construction, up to 0.5m thick.	>	
648	Colluvium	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium sand Up to 0.36m thick.	V	
649	Make up layer	Firm mid brown orange sandy silt Up to 0.22m thick.	V	
650	Layer	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.32m thick.	✓	
651	Layer	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.25m thick.	✓	
652	External surface	Compact mid yellow brown clay silt frequent small-medium stones Road surface, up to $0.36\mathrm{m}$ thick.	>	
653	Make up layer	Firm dark grey black sandy silt moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Up to 0.16m thick.	✓	
654	Make up layer	Loose light orange yellow sandy sand occasional small stones $$ Up to 0.1m thick.	✓	
655	Make up layer	Friable dark grey black sandy silt moderate flecks charcoal, occasional sma medium stones Up to 0.12m thick.	ll- V	



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.95 m. Max: 0.96 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18086/48774

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18132/48750

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds P	resent:
656	External surface	Firm mid orange brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.22 thick.	m 🗸	
657	Layer	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.54m thick.	V	
658	Natural	Loose light orange yellow sand occasional small stones		
659	Colluvium	Loose mid brown yellow silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.2m thick	ί. ν	
660	Colluvium	Loose mid brown yellow silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.2m thick	. V	



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.32 m. Max: 0.82 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL18176/48705

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18126/48702

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
701	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.44m thick.	✓	
702	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.38m thick.	· •	V
703	Natural	Loose light orange yellow silty sand occasional small stones		
704	Colluvium	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones Up to 0.42m thic	k.	✓
705	External surface	Firm mid grey white silty clay Up to 0.1m thick.	V	
706	External surface	Compact mid orange brown sandy silt frequent medium-large stones $$ At least 0.08m thick.		✓
707	Demolition layer	Firm light grey white silty clay Up to 0.14m thick.	V	✓
708	Colluvium	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt Up to 0.16m thick.	✓	
709	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.88m, max depth 0.33m, min length 2.m	, ✓	
710	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	✓	~
711	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 0.8m		
712	Fill	Firm mid green blue silty clay		
713	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, min length 2.m		
714	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt		
715	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 0.9m		
716	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt		
717	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 0.9m		
718	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand		
719	Demolition layer	Firm mid grey white silty clay Up to 0.12m thick.	✓	
720	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 5.1m, min depth 0.38m, min lengt 2.m	h	
721	Fill	Friable dark brown grey silty sand		
722	Pit	Sub-oval sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.14m, min length 0.8m	✓	
723	Fill	Friable dark brown grey silty sand	✓	✓



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.42 m. Max: 0.6 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18168/48810
OS Grid Ref.: TL 18159/48815

n breadth (1.88m, 1804). Dreadth (1.89m, 1804). Dreadth (1.49m, 1804). Dreadth (1.4m, 1804). Dreadth (1.4m, 1804).		
preadth 0.49m, and cut by ditch 0.14m thick.		
preadth 0.49m, and cut by ditch 0.14m thick.	V V V	
o 0.14m thick.	V V V V	
o 0.14m thick.	Y Y	□ ✓
o 0.19m thick.	✓	✓
	V	
n breadth 1.4m,		
	•	
	✓	
	~	
breadth 0.86m, and [814].	✓	
	✓	✓
	✓	
ndth 1.m, max	✓	
	✓	
Feature cut by		
n Feature cuts		
	✓	
n		
	✓	
stones Up to	✓	
m stones Up to	✓	✓
	and [814]. Idth 1.m, max Feature cut by In Feature cuts Stones Up to	breadth 0.86m, and [814]. ddth 1.m, max Feature cut by Feature cuts



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.42 m. Max: 0.6 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18168/48810

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18159/48815

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Pr	esent:
828	Natural	Loose light orange yellow sand occasional small stones		
829	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, min length 2.m Feature cuts p [816].	it 🗆	
830	Fill	Friable light brown grey silty sand occasional small stones		
831	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 0.45m		
832	Fill	Friable light brown grey silty sand occasional small stones		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.62 m. Max: 1. m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18113/48840
OS Grid Ref.: TL 18159/48813

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.3m thick.	✓	
901	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.72m thick.	· •	✓
902	Colluvium	Friable dark orange brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones $$ Up t 0.38m thick.	co 🗸	✓
903	Layer	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.38m thick.	✓	
904	Natural	Loose light orange yellow sand occasional small stones		
905	Natural	Friable light brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		
906	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 5.m, min depth 0.16m, min length 2.m Partially excavated, feature cuts ditch [908].		
907	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones		
908	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 3.6m, min depth 0.18m, min lengt 2.m Feature cut by ditch [906] and cuts layer (919).	th \Box	
909	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones		
910	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, min depth 0.08m, min lengt 2.m Feature cuts layer (919).	th \Box	
911	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones		
912	Pit	Sub-rectangular dimensions: min breadth 0.9m, min depth 0.18m, min length 4.25m Feature below layer (918).		
913	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		
914	Posthole	Sub-square dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max length 0.4m Feature cuts colluvium (902).		
915	Fill	Firm light yellow grey clay silt moderate small-medium fired clay, occasional small stones		
916	Posthole	Sub-oval dimensions: min breadth 0.3m, max length 0.8m Feature cuts colluvium (902).		
917	Fill	Firm mid red grey clay silt frequent small-medium fired clay, moderate small-medium stones		
918	Layer	Friable mid grey white sandy silt occasional small stones Partially excavated, at least 0.5m thick.		✓
919	External surface	Friable mid brown orange silty sand frequent small-medium stones Possibl road surface, at least 0.1m thick.	e \Box	
920	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max length 1.7m		
921	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		\checkmark
922	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max length 0.75m		
923	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		
924	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: min breadth 0.6m, max length 1.5m		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.62 m. Max: 1. m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18113/48840

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18159/48813

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
925	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.53 m. Max: 0.72 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18071/48862

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18087/48813

Context:	Type:	Description: E	xcavated: Finds	Present:
1001	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silty sand occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.33m thick.	✓	✓
1002	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.28m thick.	V	V
1003	Natural	Friable light brown white sandy silt occasional small stones		
1004	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.59m, max depth 0.2m, min length 2.m	\checkmark	
1005	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones	✓	✓
1006	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, min length 2.m		
1007	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		✓
1008	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 3.45m, min length 2.m		
1009	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		
1010	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		
1011	Pit	Sub-rectangular dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max length 1.75m		
1012	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate flecks charcoal		✓
1013	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: min breadth 0.75m, min length 1.5m		
1014	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		~
1015	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW dimensions: max breadth 7.05m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditch [1019], pits [1037], [1039] and cut by ditch [1017].		
1016	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones		✓
1017	Ditch	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 1.8m, min length 2.5m Feature cuts ditch [1015] and [1019].		
1018	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		✓
1019	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 3.55m, min length 2.45m Feature cut by ditches [1015] and [1017].		
1020	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones		
1021	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.15m, min depth 0.1m, min length 2.m	\checkmark	
1022	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	\checkmark	
1023	Ditch	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 1.m, min length 1.3m Feature possibly cut by ditch [1025].		
1024	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		
1025	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.65m, min length 2.8m Feature possibly cuts ditch [1023].		
1026	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		
1027	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.21m, min length 2.4m	✓	
1028	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones	✓	✓



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.53 m. Max: 0.72 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18071/48862

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18087/48813

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds P	resent:
1029	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.13m, max diameter 1.35m	V	
1030	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones	\checkmark	✓
1031	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.76m, max depth 0.55m, min length 2.m Feature cut by ditch [1033].	✓	
1032	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones		✓
1033	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max depth 0.52m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditch [1031].	V	
1034	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.49m$ thick.	~	✓
1035	Upper fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.28n$ thick.	m 🗸	✓
1036	Colluvium	Friable dark orange brown sandy silt $$ occasional small stones $$ Up to $$ 0.25m thick.	V	
1037	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: min breadth 0.7m, min length 0.9m Feature cut by ditch [1015].		
1038	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones		
1039	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: min breadth 0.3m, min length 0.8m Feature cut by ditch [1015].		
1040	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.6 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18071/48842

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18021/48839

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.3m thick.	✓	
1101	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones	V	✓
1102	Natural	Loose light orange yellow sand occasional small stones		
1103	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.43m, max depth 0.11m, min length 1.4m	✓	
1104	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	✓	✓
1105	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.83m, max depth 0.18m, min length 1.6m	✓	
1106	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	✓	✓
1107	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.66m max depth 0.18m, min length 1.8m Feature cut by ditch [1132].	, ✓	
1108	Fill	Loose light grey brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal	✓	
1109	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.19m, max diameter 1.1m	✓	
1110	Fill	Loose dark brown grey silty sand moderate flecks charcoal	✓	✓
1111	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.24m, max diameter 1.2m	✓	
1112	Fill	Firm light brown grey silty sand	✓	
1113	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max depth 0.38m, min length 4.5m	✓	
1114	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones	✓	\checkmark
1115	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.92m, max depth 0.23m, min length 2.m Feature cut by ditch [1117].	✓	
1116	Fill	Friable light yellow brown silty sand occasional small stones	✓	
1117	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.23m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditches [1116] and [1120].	✓	
1118	Fill	Loose mid brown grey silty sand occasional flecks charcoal	✓	✓
1119	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.82m, max depth 0.41m, min length 2.m Feature cuts by ditch [1117] and [1121].	✓	
1120	Fill	Loose light grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	✓	
1121	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.44m max depth 0.27m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditches [1119] and [1124].	, ✓	
1122	Lower fill	Loose light yellow brown silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.08m thick.	✓	
1123	Upper fill	Loose dark brown grey silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Up to 0.2m thick.	✓	
1124	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.12m, max depth 0.59m, min length 2.m Feature cuts by ditches [1121] and [1127]		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.6 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18071/48842

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18021/48839

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1125	Lower fill	Loose light yellow brown silty sand Up to 0.6m thick.	✓	
1126	Upper fill	Loose dark brown grey silty sand frequent flecks charcoal Up to 0.34m thick.	✓	✓
1127	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.28m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditches [1124] and [1129].	✓	
1128	Fill	Loose dark brown grey silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones		
1129	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.15m max depth 0.5m, min length 2.m Feature cut by ditch [1127].	, v	
1130	Lower fill	Loose light yellow brown silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.13m thick.	✓	
1131	Upper fill	Loose dark brown grey silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.37m thick.	✓	\checkmark
1132	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, min length 2.9m Feature cuts ditch [1107].		
1133	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones		
1134	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 2.8m, max length 2.6m		
1135	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand		
1136	Ditch	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 2.3m, min length 2.m		
1137	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand		



Max Dimensions: Length: 17.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.58 m. Max: 0.62 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18161/48730

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18146/48737

Reason: To assess the extent and nature of surface (706).

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Fi	nds Present:
1200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.4m thick.	✓	
1201	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.24m thick.	y	
1202	Colluvium	Friable mid grey brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.3m thick.	✓	
1203	Colluvium	Friable dark grey brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.26m thick.	✓	
1204	Layer	Friable dark grey black sandy silt $$ moderate flecks charcoal, moderate smal $$ medium stones $$ Up to 0.16m thick.	ll-	
1205	Natural	Loose light orange yellow sand occasional small stones		
1206	Ditch	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, min depth 0.24m, min length 2.	m \square	
1207	Fill	Loose dark grey black silty sand moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones		
1208	Pit	Sub-circular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.65m, max diameter 0.68m Feature visible in the bulk section cutting layer (1202).		
1209	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones	✓	
1210	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, max length 0.6m		
1211	Fill	Loose dark grey black silty sand moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: 0.38 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18029/40890

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18011/48843

Context:	Type:	Description: Ex	cavated: Fin	ds Present:
1300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silty sand occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.2m thick.	✓	
1301	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.18m thick.	V	
1302	Natural	Loose light orange yellow sand occasional small stones		
1303	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.46m, min depth 0.3m, min length 2.m Partially excavated feature cut by ditch [1305].	✓	
1304	Fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones	~	
1305	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.65m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditch [1303], [1308] and cut by [1310].	✓	
1306	Lower fill	Compact light yellow grey silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.35m thick.	✓	
1307	Upper fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.3m$ thick.	✓	✓
1308	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.56m, min depth 0.31m, min length 1.m, min length 2.m Feature cut by ditch [1305].	V	
1309	Fill	Compact light blue white silty sand occasional small stones	~	
1310	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.36m, max depth 0.54m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditch [1305] and cut by ditch [1316].	✓	
1311	Lower fill	Compact light yellow grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.25m thick.	✓	
1312	Fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.3m$ thick.	✓	
1313	Upper fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.38m$ thick.	✓	
1316	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.28m, max depth 0.6m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditches [1310] and [1320].	✓	
1317	Fill	Compact light yellow grey silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.11m thick.	✓	
1318	Lower fill	Friable dark grey black silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Up to 0.06m thick.	~	
1319	Upper fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.6m$ thick.	✓	
1320	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.57m, max depth 0.2m, min length 2.m Feature cut by ditch [1316].	~	
1315	Upper fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.14m thick.	~	
1321	Lower fill	Compact light yellow grey silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.2m thick.	~	
1322	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth $0.47\mathrm{m}$, min length 2.m	✓	
1323	Fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	\checkmark	\checkmark



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: 0.38 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18029/40890

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18011/48843

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1324	Pit	Sub-circular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.09m, max diameter 0.35m	✓	
1325	Fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand	✓	
1326	Pit	Sub-circular sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.2m, ma diameter 0.55m	x 🗸	
1327	Fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand	✓	
1328	Natural	Friable light grey white silty sand occasional small stones		
1329	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW dimensions: max breadth 1.9m, min length 2.m Feature cuts pit [1331].		
1330	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones		
1331	Pit	Oval dimensions: min breadth 0.55m, min length 1.1m Feature cut by ditch [1329].	ı 🗆	
1332	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand		
1333	Ditch	Linear ENE-WSW dimensions: max breadth 3.m, min length 2.3m Feature cut by ditches [1339], [1341], pit [1335] and posthole [1337].	•	
1334	Fill	Friable light brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		
1335	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 1.4m Feature cuts ditch [1333].		
1336	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional small stones		
1337	Posthole	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 0.2m Feature cuts ditch [1333].		
1338	Fill	Friable mid blue brown clay silt		
1339	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, min length 2.1m Feature cuts ditch [1333].		
1340	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional small stones		
1341	Ditch	Linear dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, min length 2.m Feature cuts ditch [1333].		
1342	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional small stones		✓
1343	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, min length 2.m		
1344	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones		
1345	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, min length 2.m		
1346	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones		
1347	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 0.4m		
1348	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones		
1349	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 0.4m		
1350	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones		
1351	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, min length 2.m		
1352	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones		
1353	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 0.65m, min length 2.m		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: 0.38 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18029/40890

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18011/48843

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Pres	ent:
1354	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones		



Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.7 m. Max: 1.3 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18098/48906

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18143/48883

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds I	Present:
1400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.3m thick.	V	
1401	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.7m thick.	V	
1402	Natural	Friable light grey white silty sand occasional small stones		
1403	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.25m, min length 18.m		
1404	Fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	✓	✓
1405	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.5m, max depth 0.95m, min length 2.m	✓	
1406	Lower fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand $$ occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.4m thick.	✓	✓
1407	Upper fill	Compact light grey brown clay sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional large stones Up to 0.6m thick.	~	\checkmark
1408	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max depth 0.25m, max diameter 1.65m	✓	
1409	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones	\checkmark	
1410	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max depth 0.05m, max diameter 0.5m	✓	
1411	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones	\checkmark	
1412	Colluvium	Friable mid orange brown silty sand $$ occasional small stones $$ Up to $$ 0.3m thick.	✓	
1413	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 0.35m, min length 16.5m		
1414	Fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones		✓



Max Dimensions: Length: 51.50 m. Width: 4.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.48 m. Max: 0.56 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18179/48952
OS Grid Ref.: TL 18227/48937

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Fi	nds Present:
1500	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silty sand occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.4m thick.	✓	
1501	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.24m thick.	V	✓
1502	Colluvium	Friable dark orange brown sandy silt Up to 0.24m thick.	✓	✓
1503	Make up layer	Friable mid yellow grey sandy silt occasional small stones Road construction, up to 0.24m thick.	✓	
1504	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.18m thick.	✓	✓
1506	Natural	Friable light grey white sandy silt occasional small stones		
1507	Pit	Sub-rectangular dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min depth 0.4m, max length 6.5m Feature cuts threetrow [1539].		
1508	Lower fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small-medium stones $$ At least 0.14π thick.	n \square	\checkmark
1509	Upper fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones At least 0.4m thick.		
1510	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.34m, max depth 0.88m, min length 1.8m	✓	
1511	Lower fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.63m$ thick.	~	
1512	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.52m$ thick.	· •	
1513	Fill	Friable light grey yellow silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.24m$ thick.	n 🗸	
1514	Upper fill	Friable mid yellow grey sandy silt $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.3m$ thick.	~	
1515	External surface	Compact mid yellow orange sandy gravel frequent small stones Possible road surface, up to 0.24m thick.	V	
1516	Hollow way	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 11.m, max depth 0.44m, min length 4.m Later hollow way cutting colluvium (1502) and foundation cut [1533].	✓	
1517	Lower fill	Friable mid brown orange silty sand occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.16m thick.	✓	
1518	Upper fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.44m$ thick.	\checkmark	
1519	Hollow way	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: min breadth 6.4m, max depth 1.04m, min length 1.8m Earlier hollow way cutting buried topsoi (1504) and cut by foundation [1524].	✓	
1505	Fill	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.2m thick.	~	\checkmark
1520	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.32m$ thick.	\checkmark	



Max Dimensions: Length: 51.50 m. Width: 4.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.48 m. Max: 0.56 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18179/48952

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18227/48937

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: 1	Finds Present:
1521	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones Up to 0.43m thick.	✓	✓
1522	Upper fill	Friable light brown grey sandy silt $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.2m$ thick.	✓	
1523	Natural	Compact mid yellow orange sandy gravel occasional small-medium stones		
1524	Foundation	Linear NE-SW sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 4.m, max depth 0.88m, min length 12.1m Building foundation contains wall foundation [1533]. Feature cuts earlier hollow way [1519] and cut by later hollow way [1516].	V	
1525	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones Up to 0.6m thick.	✓	\checkmark
1526	Fill	Friable mid brown orange silty sand $$ occasional small stones $$ Up to $$ 0.34m thick.	✓	✓
1527	Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand moderate small stones Up to 0.32m thick.	✓	
1528	Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones $\mbox{Up to }0.1\mbox{m}$ thick.	✓	
1529	Fill	Friable mid grey orange silty sand $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.12m$ thick.	~	✓
1530	Fill	Friable mid orange grey silty sand $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.14m$ thick.	~	
1531	Fill	Firm light grey white silty clay moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.08m thick	√ .	
1532	Upper fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to $0.2m$ thick.	✓	
1533	Foundation	Linear NE-SW sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.84m, max depth 0.64m, min length 2.m Feature contemporary with foundation [1524].	V	
1534	Lower fill	Friable mid grey yellow silty sand frequent large stones, occasional small-medium stones Wall foundation, up to 0.56m thick.	n 🗸	
1535	Upper fill	Friable mid grey orange silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.2m thick.	✓	
1536	Layer	Friable dark grey black sandy silt moderate small-medium stones At least 0.4m thick.		
1537	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.28m, max diameter 1.m $$	✓	
1538	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	✓	
1539	Treethrow	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 3.6m, min length 2.m Feature cut by pit [1507] and ditch [1510].		
1540	Fill	Friable mid grey white clay silt occasional small stones		~



Max Dimensions: Length: 16.50 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.3 m. Max: 1.45 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18124/48691

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18135/48702

 $Reason: \ \ \, To \ assess \ the \ extent, \ nature \ and \ orientation \ of \ feature \ [721].$

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silty sand occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.4m thick.	V	
1601	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.3m thick.	✓	
1602	Colluvium	Friable light grey white silty sand occasional small stones Up to 0.76m thick	k. 🗸	
1603	Colluvium	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Up to 0.3m thick.	✓	
1604	Natural	Loose light orange yellow sand occasional small stones		
1605	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, min depth 0.18m, min lengt 2.m	h	
1606	Fill	Friable dark grey black silty sand occasional small-medium stones		
1607	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 5.1m, min depth 0.18m, min lengt 2.m	h	
1608	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones		



Trench: 17

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.58 m. Max: 0.74 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18239/49010
OS Grid Ref.: TL 18264/49054

Reason: To investigate geophysical anomalies and assess the archaeological potential of the site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1701	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black silty sand occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.34m thick.	✓	
1702	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.4m thick.	V	✓
1703	Natural	Friable light brown yellow sandy silt occasional small-medium stones		
1704	Colluvium	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.28m thick.	✓	✓
1705	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, min length 2.m		
1706	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt		\checkmark
1707	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 4.8m, min length 2.m		
1708	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones		✓
1709	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: min diameter 0.65m		
1710	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt		✓
1711	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.22m, max diameter $0.76\mathrm{m}$	✓	
1712	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	✓	✓
1713	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, min length 2.m		
1714	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones		
1715	Posthole	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 0.4m		
1716	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones		
1717	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.49m, max depth 0.14m, min length 15.m Feature cut by pit [1720] and cuts ditch [1722]		
1718	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Same as fill (1719).	✓	\checkmark
1719	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Same as fill (1718).		\checkmark
1720	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: min diameter 4.05m Feature cuts ditch [1717].		
1721	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones		✓
1722	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, min length 2.m Feature cuts p [1724] and cut by ditch [1717].	it 🗆	
1723	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt		
1724	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max diameter 0.6m Feature cut by ditch [1722].		
1725	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones		
1726	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.05m, min length 2.m		
1727	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt		✓
1728	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 5.25m, min length 2.m		
1729	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones		~



Trench: 17

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.58 m. Max: 0.74 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18239/49010

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18264/49054

Reason: To investigate geophysical anomalies and assess the archaeological potential of the site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Present:			
1740	Fill	Friable mid grey white sandy silt				
1730	Colluvium	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones		✓		
1731	Foundation	Linear ESE-WNW dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min depth 0.34m, min length 4.75m Possible industrial structure.				
1732	Fill	Friable mid red brown clay silt				
1733	Surface	Firm mid brown red silty clay moderate flecks charcoal, frequent small-large fire clay Possible surface with in-situ heating.	d			
1734	Demolition layer	Friable dark grey black sandy silt frequent flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones		✓		
1735	Demolition layer	Friable mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones At least 0.32m thick.	v	✓		
1736	Wall	Firm light grey yellow silty clay moderate medium-large stones Collapsed wall, which forms part of structure [1731].	V			
1737	Make up layer	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones				
1742	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Up to $0.14\mathrm{m}$ thick.	V			
1738	Layer	Compact mid brown grey sandy silt $$ occasional small-medium stones $$ Up to $$ 0.28m thick.	V			
1739	Layer	Friable mid red brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones		✓		
1741	Demolition layer	Firm mid brown red silty clay moderate flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium fired clay, occasional medium-large stones Up to 0.16m thick.	V			



Trench: 18

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.76 m. Max: 0.76 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 18317/49019

OS Grid Ref.: TL 18267/49024

Reason: To investigate geophysical anomalies and assess the archaeological potential of the site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds I	Present:
1800	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones Up to 0.36m thick.	V	
1801	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt $$ occasional small stones $$ Up to $$ 0.4m thick.	✓	
1802	Natural	Friable mid brown orange sandy silt moderate small-medium stones		
1803	Natural	Friable mid brown orange sandy silt frequent small-medium stones		
1804	Natural	Loose light orange yellow sand occasional small stones		



7. APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF ECOFACT CONTENTS WITHIN THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Period	Sample	Context	Feature type	Feature number	vol of soil proc. (I)	unproc soil (I.)	Flot vol (ml)	Charcoal (>,<2mm)	Chd grain	Chd chaff	Chd seeds	Unchd seeds	Bone	Beetle	comments
RB	1	409	PIT	408	20	0	80	5,5	2		1	1	1	1	Small nos (c 20) charred cereal grains (<i>Triticum</i> , <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Avena</i>) & occ charred weed seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Rumex</i> , Poaceae (large, small)); >nos charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (<i>Atriplex</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>); occ small indet bone & beetle fragments; some roots
RB	2	318	PIT	316	20	0	35	4,5	2		1	1		1	Small nos (c 20) charred cereal grains (<i>Triticum</i> , <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>) & occ charred weed seeds (<i>Bromus</i>) & root/tuber fragments; good nos charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i>); occ beetle fragments
RB	3	620	DITCH/HOLLOWAY	614	16	10	20	3,5	2		1	1			Mod nos (c 30) poorly preserved charred cereal grain (<i>Triticum</i> , indet) & occ charred weed seeds (small legumes, Poaceae (small) & tuber/rhizome fragments); fairly good nos charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (<i>Atriplex</i>)
RB	4	1131	DITCH	1129	20	10	3	1,3	2	1	1	1	1		Small nos (10-20) poorly preserved charred cereal grain (<i>Hordeum, Triticum,</i> indet); occ charred chaff (<i>Triticum</i> glume base) & weed seeds (<i>Hyoscyamus niger, Bromus,</i> Poaceae (large)); occ charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i>); occ small indet bone fragments; good nos snails; fine sediment crumb; some roots



Period	Sample	Context	Feature type	Feature number	vol of soil proc. (I)	unproc soil (l.)	Flot vol (ml)	Charcoal (>,<2mm)	Chd grain	Chd chaff	Chd seeds	Unchd seeds	Bone	Beetle	comments
?	5	1727	DITCH	1726	20	0	c 300	5,5	1		1	1	1		Small nos (c 10) poorly preserved charred cereal grain (<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> , indet) & very occ charred weed seeds (<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Carex</i>); >nos charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i>); occ small indet (burnt) bone fragments; 50% flot <2mm scanned
?	6	1734	STRUCT FEATURE	1733	20	0	33	5,5	1			1		1	Very occ charred cereal grains; good nos charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (Chenopodium); occ worm eggs; >roots
?	7	710	DITCH/GULLY	709	20	0	12	2,4	1		1	1			Traces charred cereal grain & charred weed seeds; mod nos charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i>); >roots
LIA/ERB	8	111	DITCH	136	20	0	3	2,2	1	1	1	1			Small nos (c 10) charred cereal grains (Hordeum, Triticum dicoccum/spelta, T. aestivum type, indet); occ charred chaff (Triticum glume base) & weed seeds (Galium aparine, Bromus); small nos charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (Chenopodium, leaf fragments)
ŗ	9	1406	DITCH	1405	20	0	6	2,3	1		1	1		1	Very occ charred cereal grain & charred weed seeds (small legumes); mod nos charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (<i>Veronica</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>); occ beetle fragments
Ş	10	902	LAYER/COLUVIUM		20	0	4	1,3	2		1	1		1	Small nos (c 20) poorly preserved charred cereal grains (<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta, Triticum</i>) & occ charred weed seeds (small legumes, Poaceae, <i>Persicaria</i>); occ charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i>); occ beetle fragments; >roots

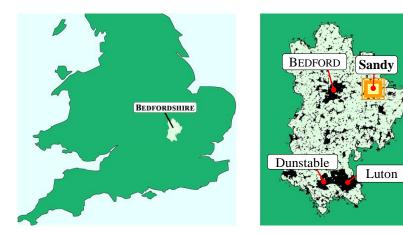


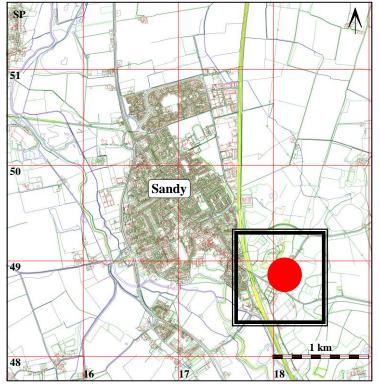
Period	Sample	Context	Feature type	Feature number	vol of soil proc. (I)	unproc soil (l.)	Flot vol (ml)	Charcoal (>,<2mm)	Chd grain	Chd chaff	Chd seeds	Unchd seeds	Bone	Beetle	comments
?	24	613	COLLUVIUM		20	0	1	2,3	1		1	1			Traces of charred cereal grain (Hordeum) & charred weed seeds (Poaceae (small)); occ charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (Chenopodium)
IA	25	1505	HOLLOWAY	1519	20	10	4	2,4	1	1		1		1	Occ (c 10) charred cereal grain (Hordeum, Triticum) & traces charred chaff (Triticum glume base); mod nos charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds; occ insect fragments; fine sediment crumb

key: LIA=late Iron Age; RB=Romano-British

Item frequency: 0=0; 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=250+ items







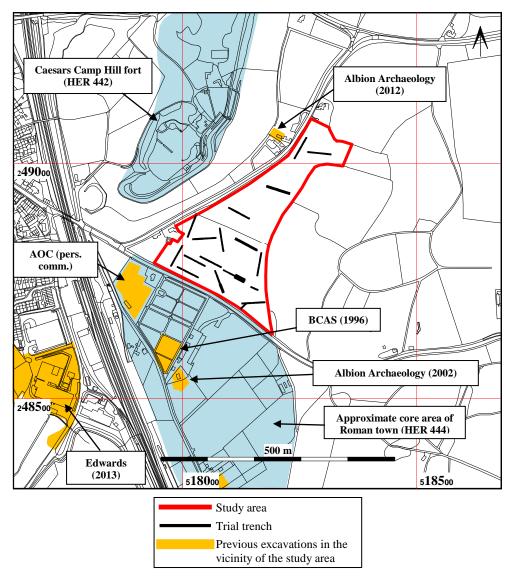


Figure 1: Site location

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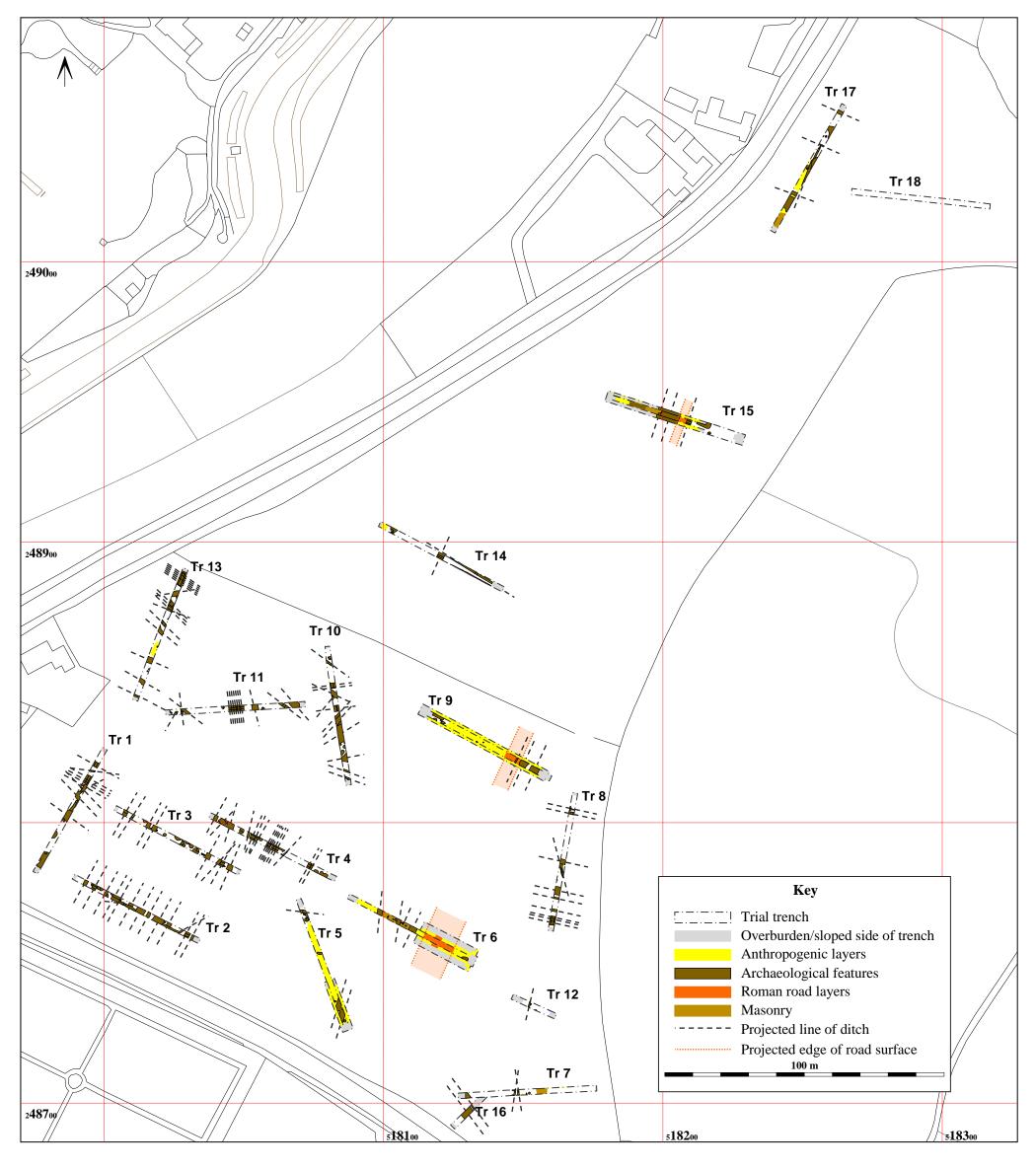


Figure 2: All-features plan

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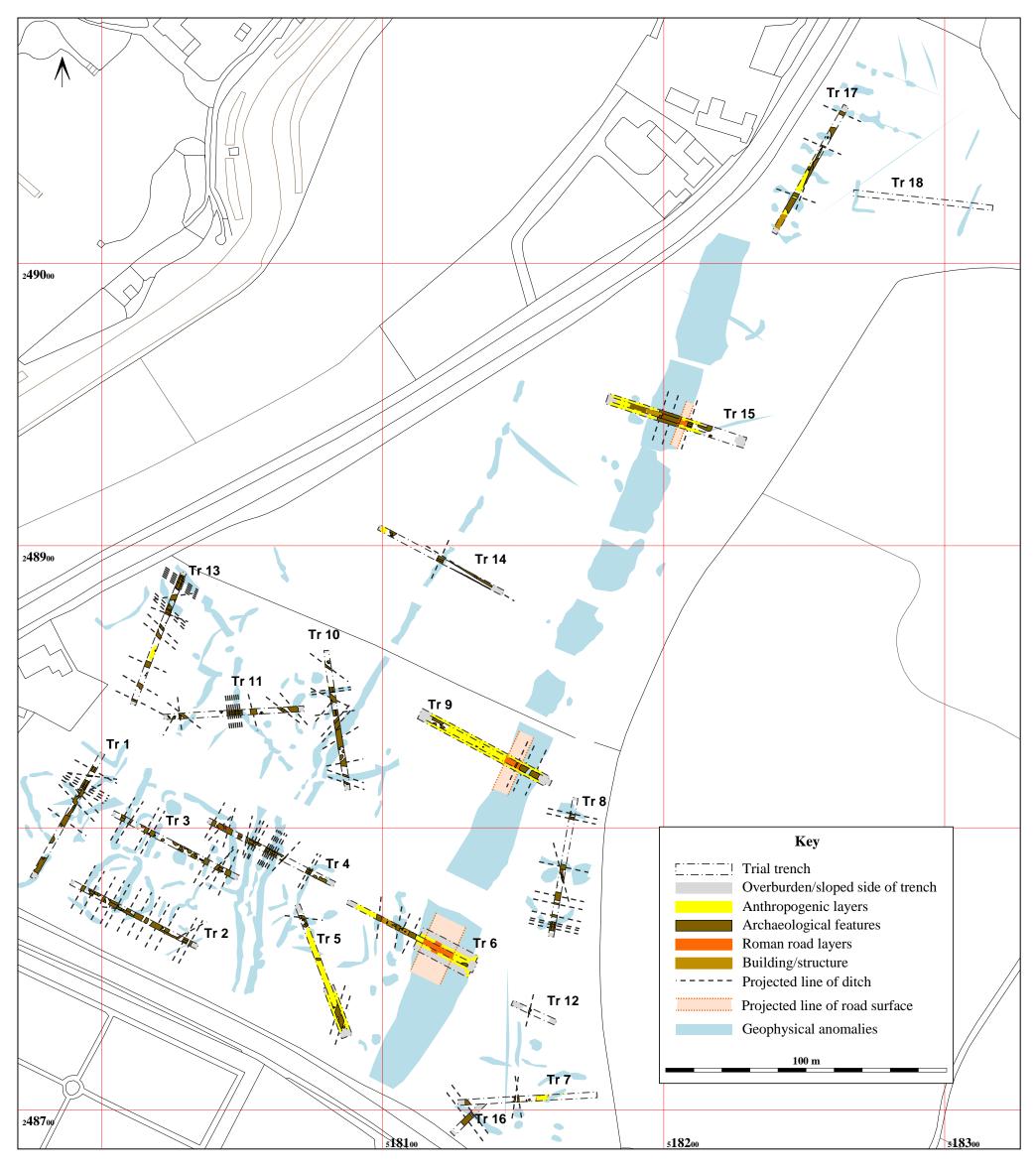
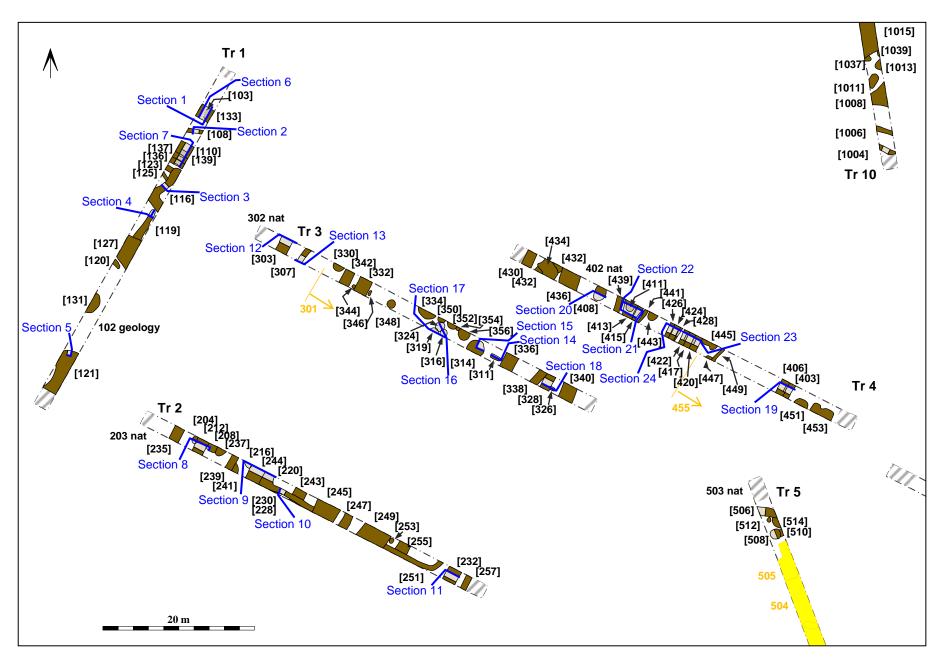


Figure 3: All-features plan overlaid onto geophysical survey plot

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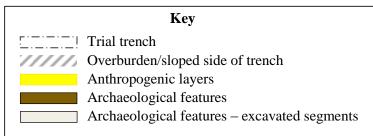
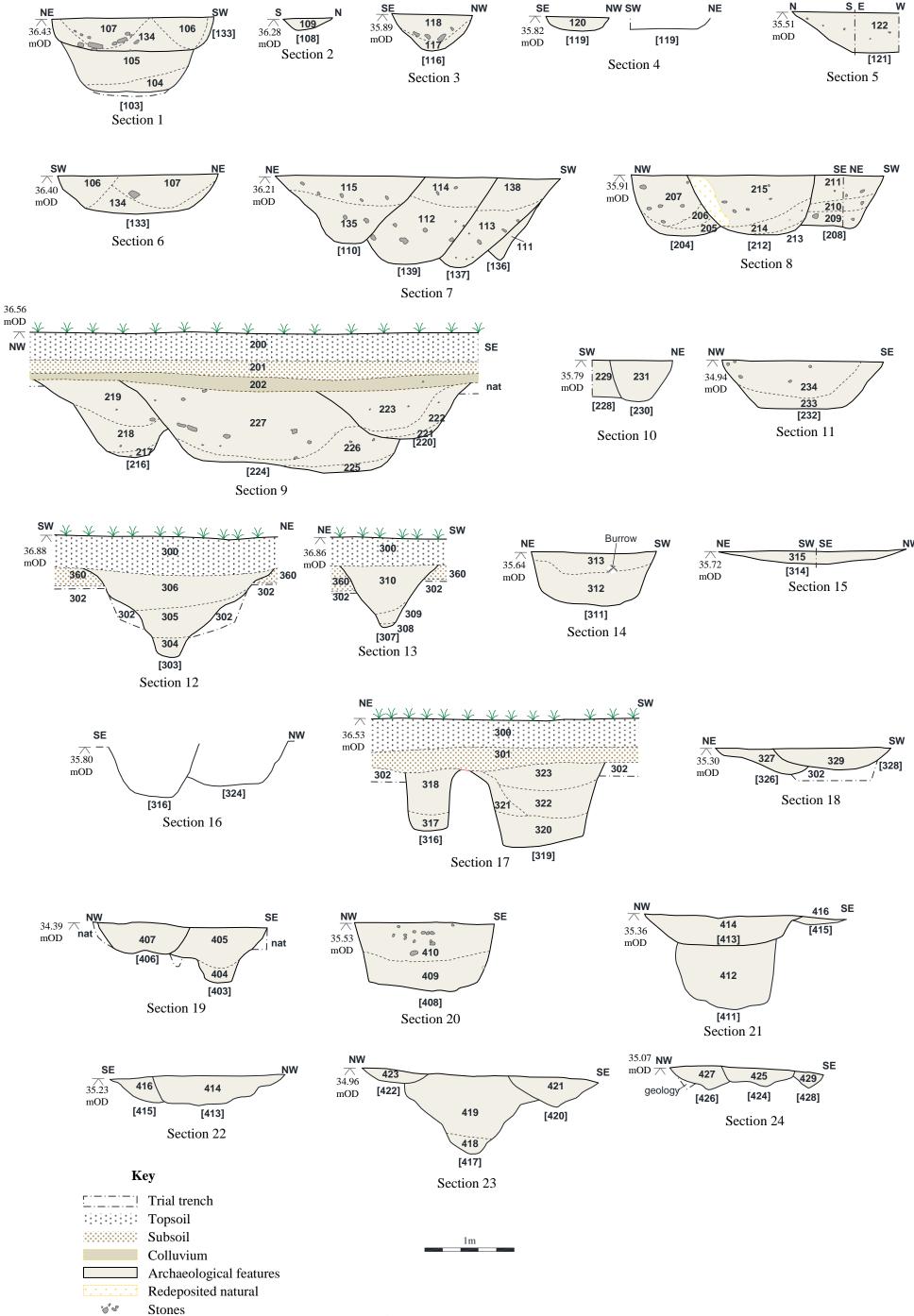
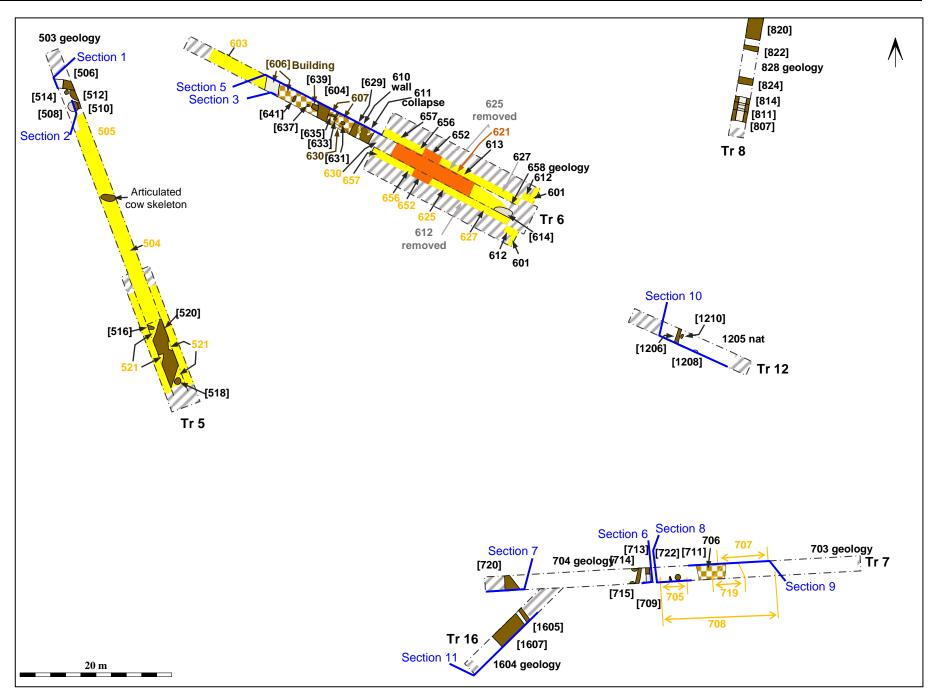


Figure 4: Plan of Trenches 1–4







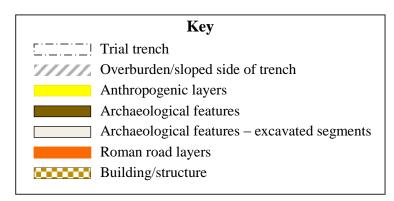
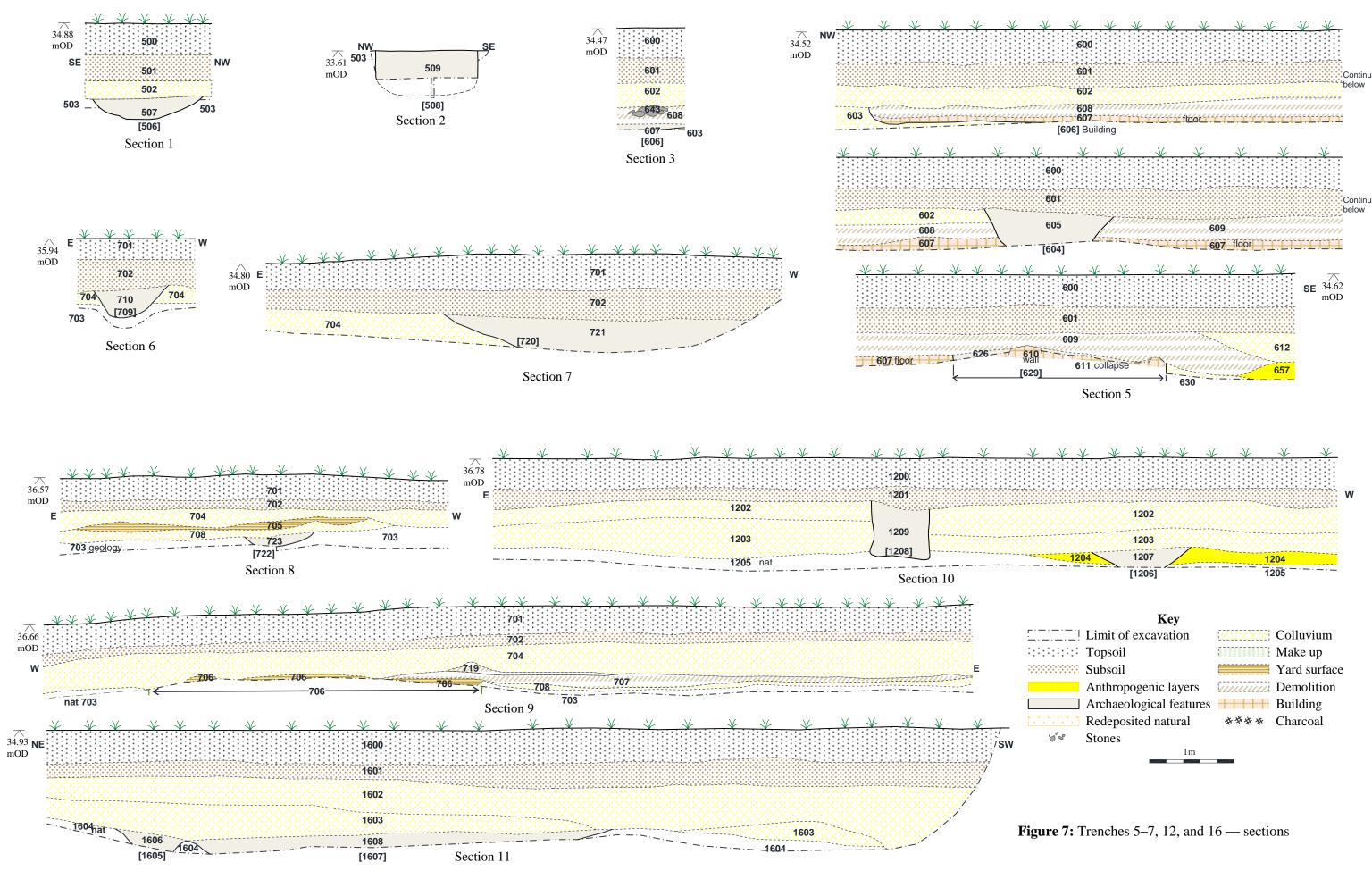


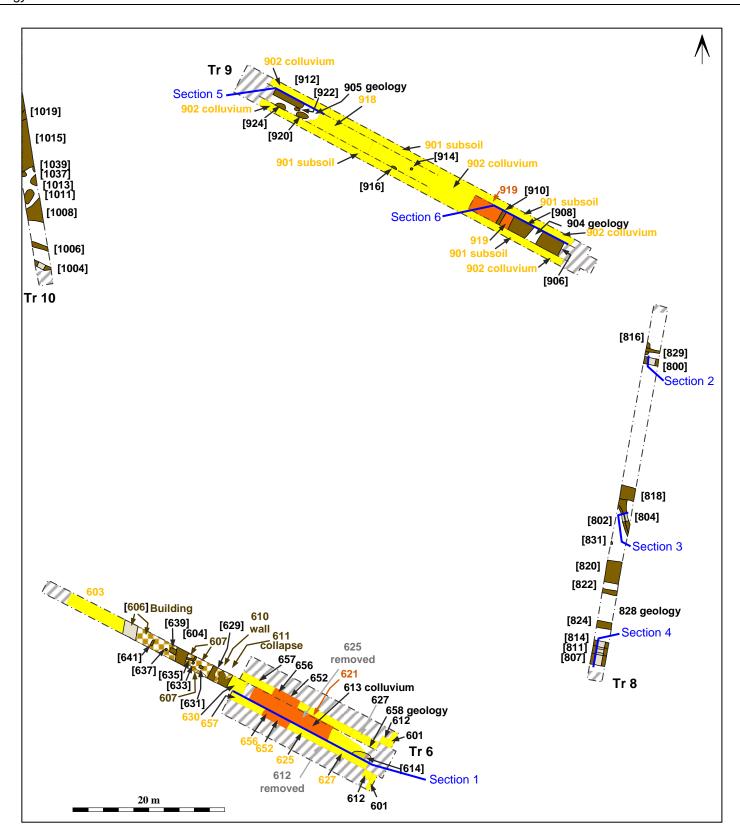
Figure 6: Plan of Trenches 5–7, 12, and 16





Land at Potton Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Trial Trenching





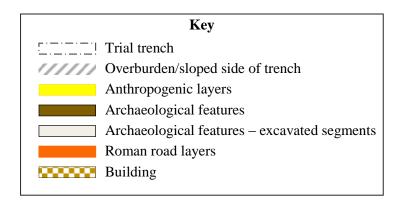
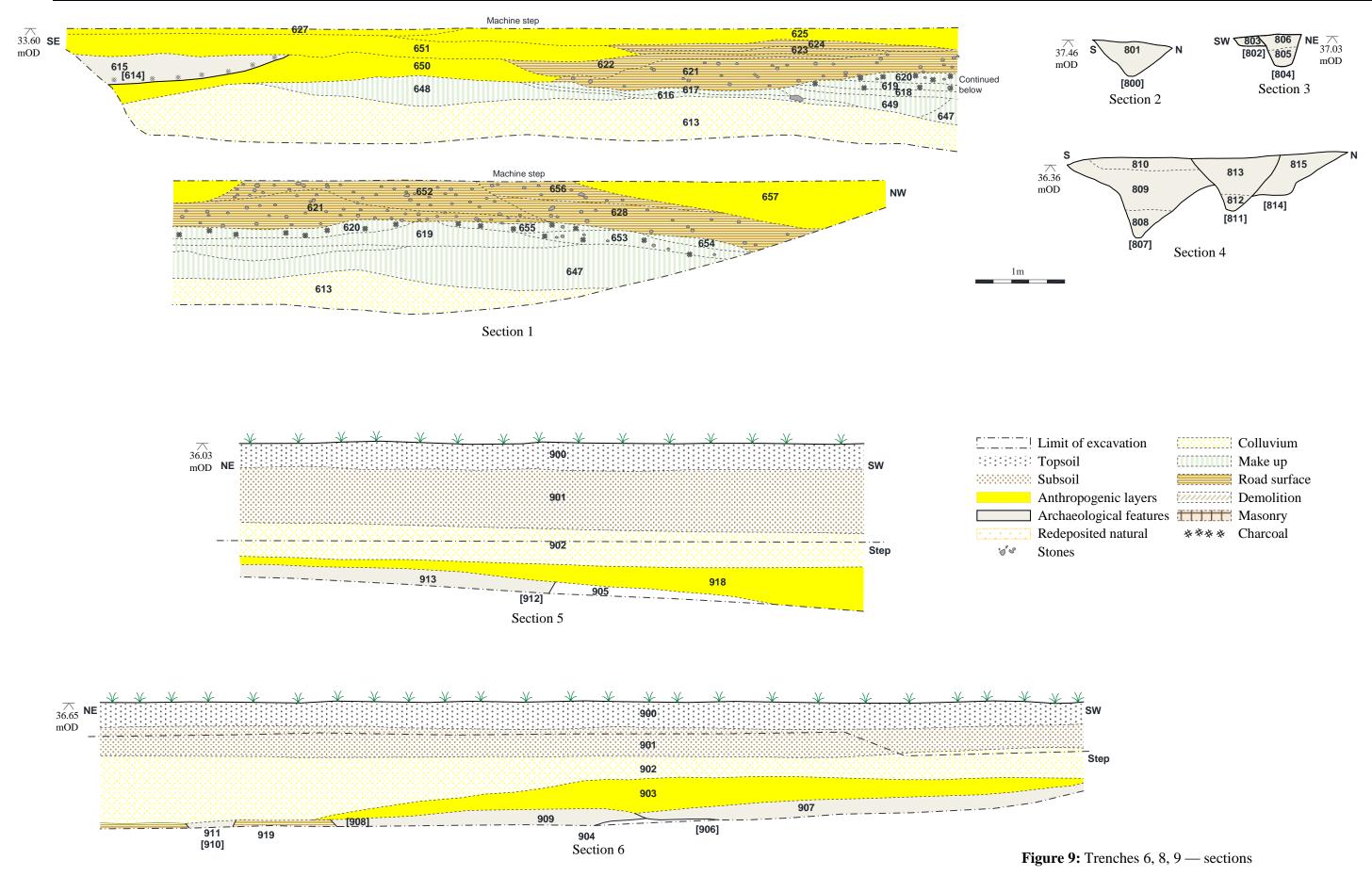
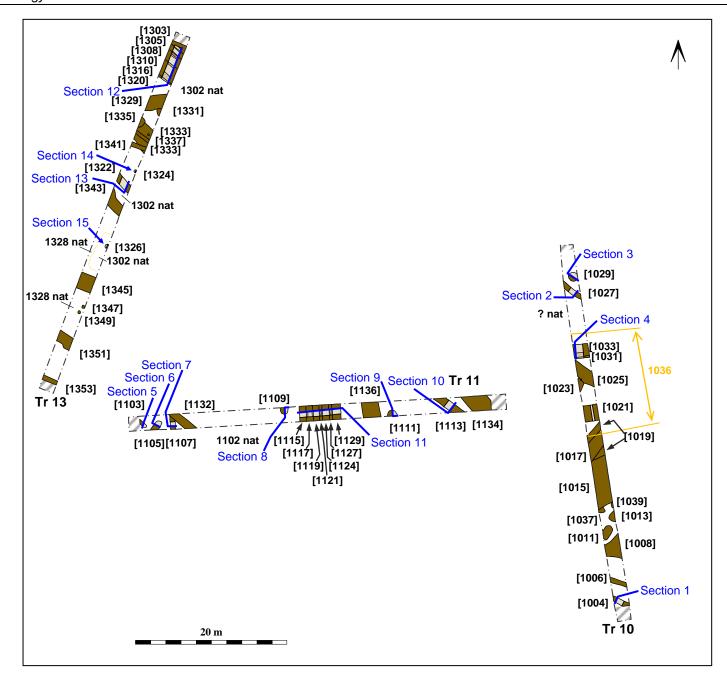


Figure 8: Plan of Trenches 6, 8, 9









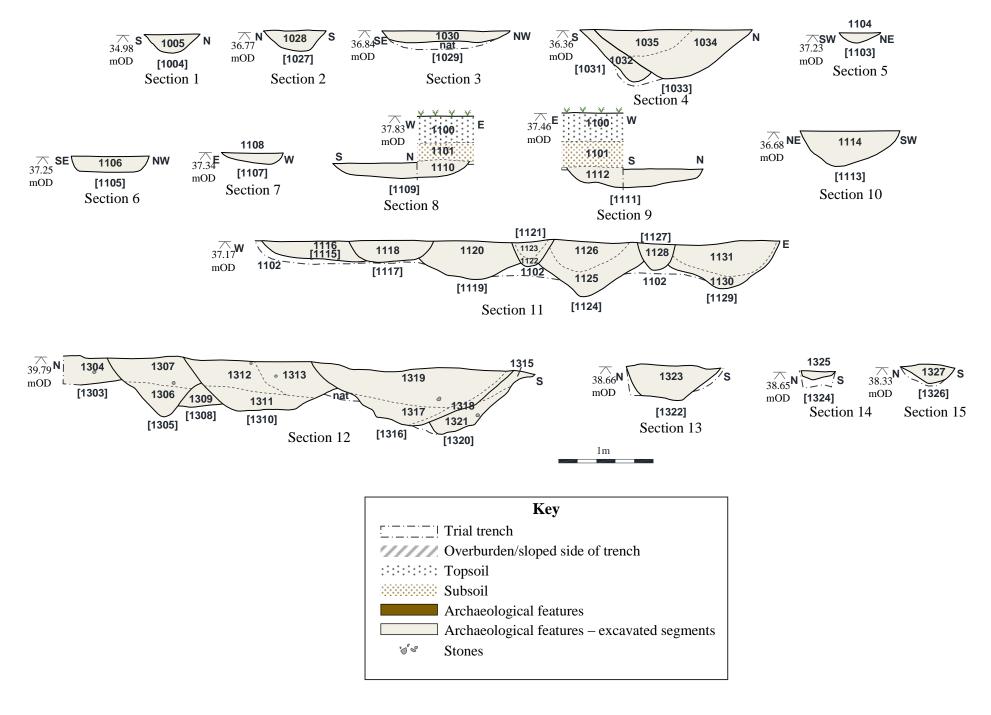


Figure 10: Trenches 10, 11, and 13 — plans and sections



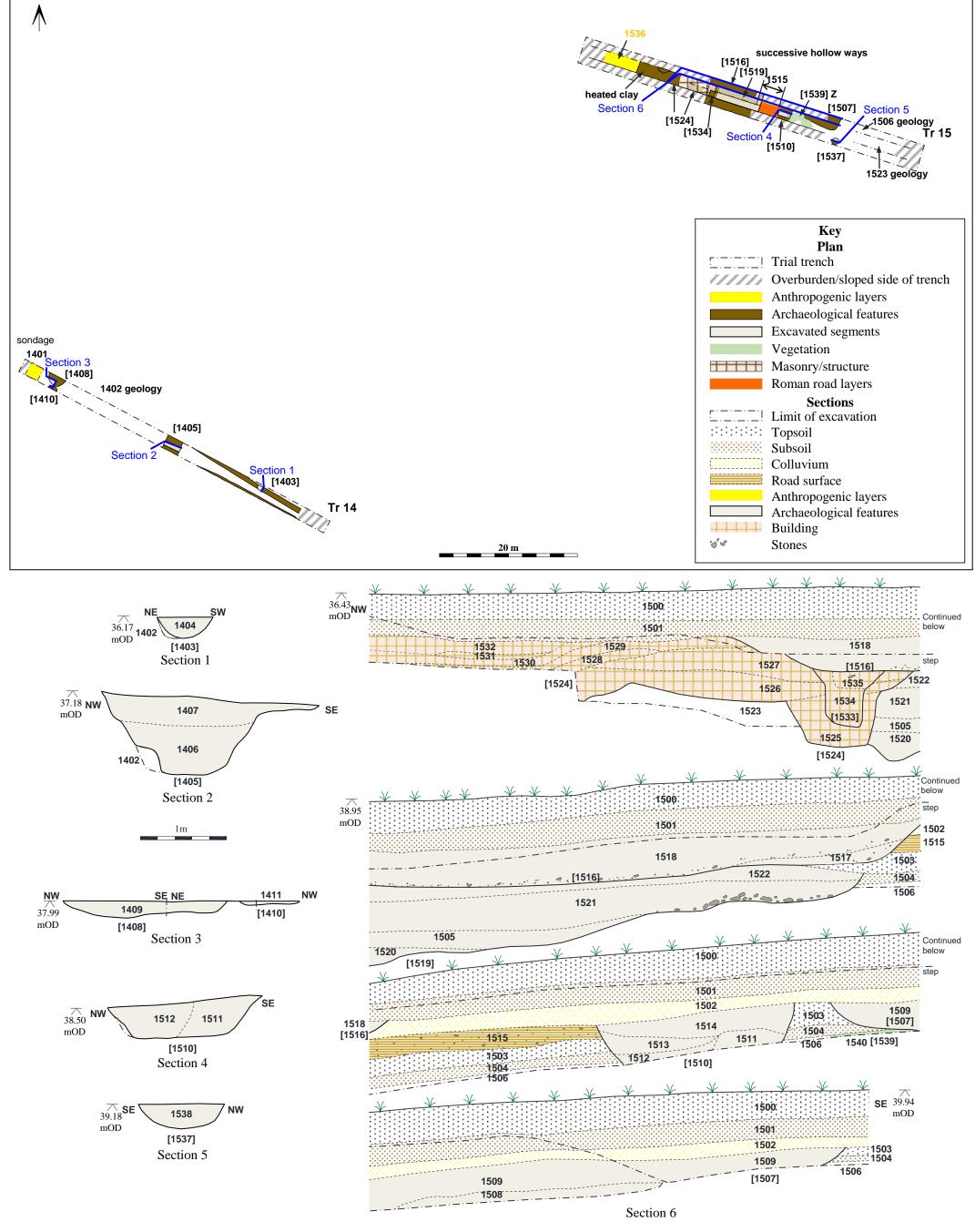
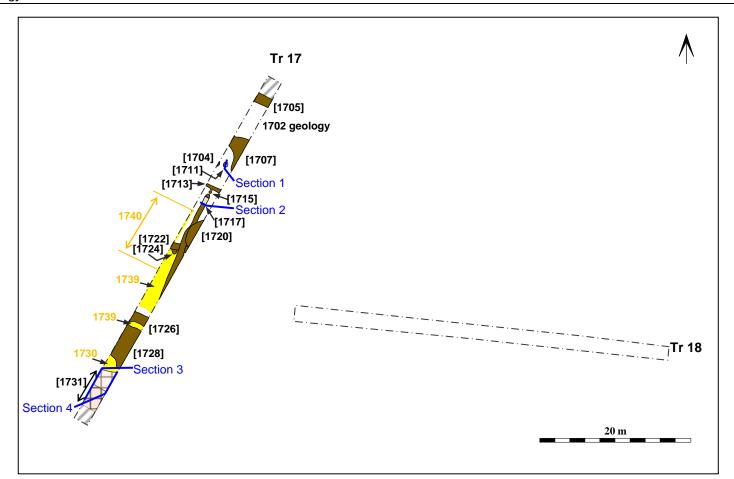
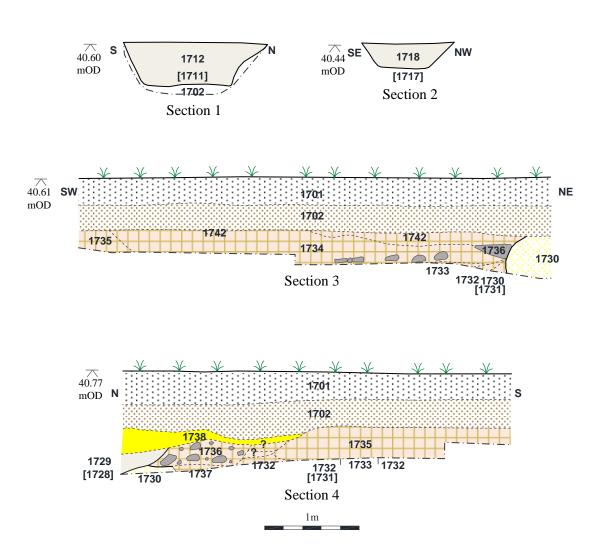


Figure 11: Trenches 14 and 15 — plan and sections







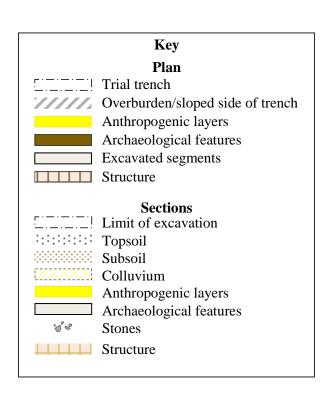


Figure 12: Trenches 17 and 18 — plan and sections





Trench 6: Roman road, looking SW (1m scale)



Trench 7: Cobbled surface (706), looking south (1m scale)



Trench 6: Roman building foundation [606], looking NW (1m scale)



Trench 17: Roman structure [1731], looking NW

Figure 13: Selected photographs





Trench 15: Roman foundation [1524]/[1533] and holloways [1516]/[1519], looking east (1m scale)



Trench 15: Wall foundation [1533], looking SW (1m scale)



Trench 15: Roman road (1515), looking north



Trench 14: Boundary ditch [1405], looking NE (1m scale)

Figure 14: Selected photographs





Trench 1: Enclosure ditches [110]/[136]/[137] and [139], looking NW (1m scale)



Trench 10: Ditch [1027], looking NW (1m scale)



Trench 4: Pit [408], looking NE (1m scale)



Trench 3: Pits [316]/[319] and [324], looking SW (1m scale)

Figure 15: Selected photographs



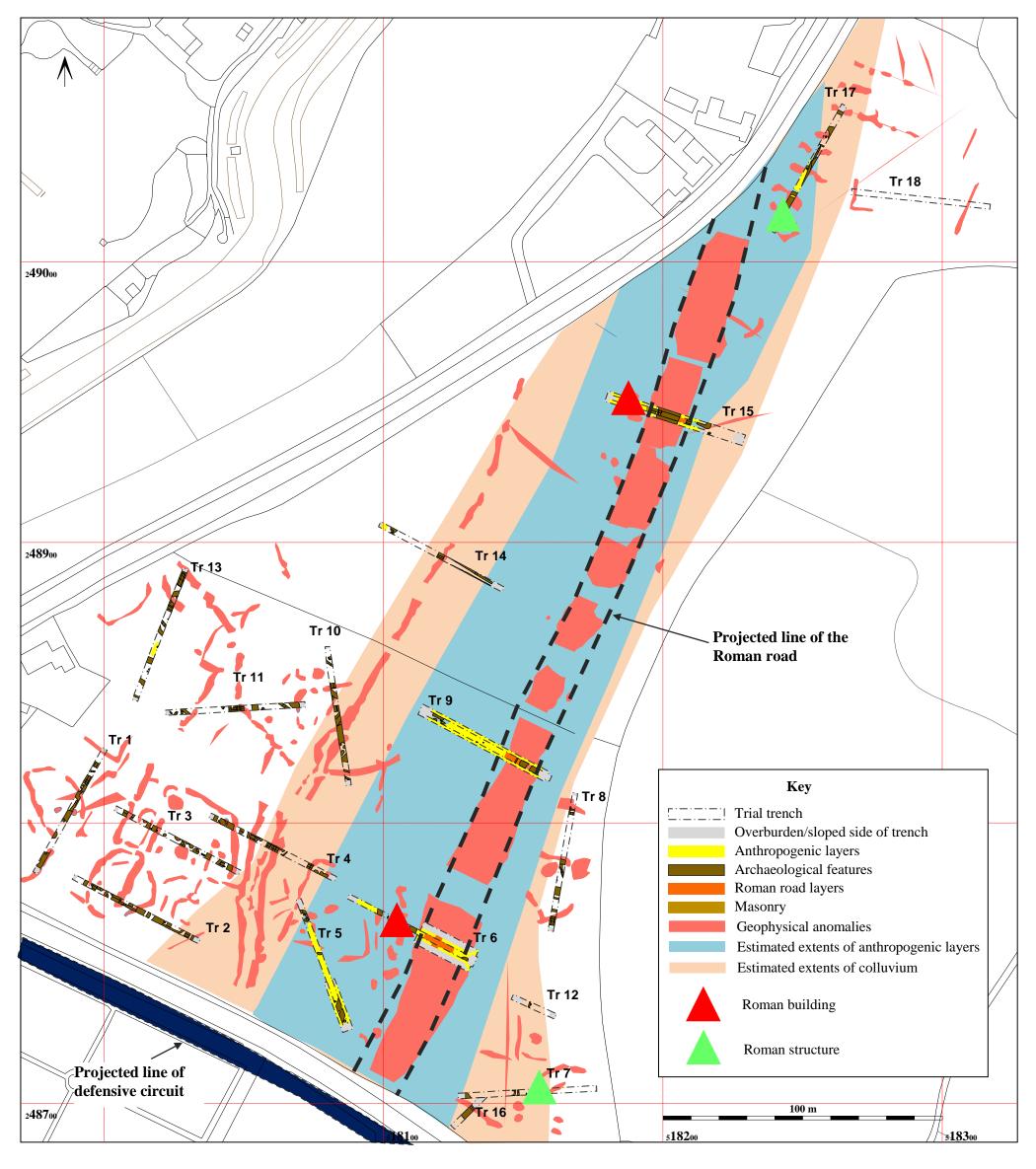


Figure 16: Interpretive plan

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