LAND EAST OF BIGGLESWADE ROAD
POTTON
BEDFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION
AND
HERITAGE ASSET ASSESSMENT

Albion
archaeology

LAND EAST OF BIGGLESWADE ROAD
POTTON
BEDFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION
AND
HERITAGE ASSET ASSESSMENT

Project: BR1564
Accession No. BEDFM:2012.05
OASIS ref: albionar1-131265

Document: 2012/101
Version 1.1

Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
Wesley Keir and Marcin Koziminski	Robert Wardill	Drew Shotliff

16th August 2012

Produced for:
DH Barford + Co Ltd.

Contents

LIST OF FIGURES

The figures are bound at the back of the report.

Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by DH Barford + Co Ltd and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Martin Oake, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Marcin Koziminski (Archaeological Supervisor), Adam Williams, Adrian Woolmer, Slawomir Utrata (Assistant Supervisors), and Clare Lockwood, Gary Manning, Jo Ahmet, Jess Stevens and Juha-Matti Vuorinen (Archaeological Technicians).

This report has been prepared by Wesley Keir and Marcin Koziminski with contributions from Holly Duncan (Project Manager Artefacts) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). The figures have been produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician)

All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford, MK42 0AS
☎: 0300 300 8141
Fax: 0300 300 8209
E-mail: office@albion-arch.com
Website: www.albion-arch.com

Version History

Version	*Issue date*	*Reason for re-issue*
1.0	*01/08/2012*	*n/a*
1.1	*16/08/12*	*Amendments to non-tech summary, and sections 5.1.2, 5.3 and 5.4*

Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record
I*f*A	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

Non-Technical Summary

DH Barford and Co Ltd are collecting baseline data for an area of land east of Biggleswade Road, Potton. The land has been allocated for housing, employment, community use and green space in the Central Bedfordshire Site Allocation DPD (adopted April 2011, Policy MA5).

As the proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that an archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken in order to obtain information required to compile a Heritage Asset Assessment to accompany any future planning application. The archaeological field evaluation comprised geophysical survey followed by trial trenching.

Twenty-three of the 31 excavated trenches contained archaeological features. These comprised ditches and pits dating from the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods as well as a number of undated features. No archaeological features were found in Trenches 1-4 (in the lowest lying part of the site), 10, 29, 33 or 34.

The majority of the medieval features identified within the site appear to be associated with land division away from any main settlement focus. However, more substantial amounts of pottery recovered from pits within Trenches 7, 14 and 15 suggest some degree of settlement activity in the vicinity. Evidence of this nature is of interest in light of regional research themes regarding the nature and evolution of rural settlement and field systems (Medlycott 2011, 70; Oake 2007, 14).

The majority of the features identified within the site were dated to the post-medieval and modern periods. They are associated with land division and management which are generally considered to be of less significance.

Groundworks or landscaping associated with the proposed development may potentially have a negative impact on the medieval and post-medieval heritage assets which still survive in the form of sub-surface archaeological remains within the site.

The proposed development may also negatively impact upon a WWII warden's building, a non-designated heritage asset within the eastern part of the site, both with regard to its structure and to its setting. However, the setting of other heritage assets close to the site are unlikely to be negatively impacted by the proposed development as modern housing already forms an integral part of their setting.

The current development scheme proposes leaving an established hedgerow between Field 1 and Field 2 in place and largely intact therefore impact upon this feature from a heritage asset point of view will be minimal

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

DH Barford and Co Ltd are collecting baseline data for an area of land east of Biggleswade Road, Potton. The land has been allocated for housing employment and community use and green space in the Central Bedfordshire Site Allocation DPD (adopted April 2011, Policy MA5).

The proposed development area lies on the southern edge of Potton, a historic town with origins in the Saxon period. A number of heritage assets have been identified within the site and in its immediate vicinity (see Section 1.3).

As the proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that an archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken in order to obtain information required to compile a Heritage Asset Assessment to accompany any future planning application. This was in line with policies contained in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5) (DCLG 2010) and its recent replacement, the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012), and the *Central Bedfordshire Local Validation Checklist.*

The CBCA issued a brief for the works (CBC 2011) which stipulated that the archaeological fieldwork should comprise:

- Stage I – geophysical survey.
- Stage II – trial trench evaluation.

Albion Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which set out the scope of the evaluation and the methods to be used for Stages I and II of the works (Albion Archaeology 2012). The results of the fieldwork are presented in this document along with an assessment of the significance of any identified heritage assets and an appraisal of the proposed development's potential impacts upon them.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The *c*. 7.5ha site lies on the southern edge of Potton, immediately east of the Biggleswade Road (Figure 1). It comprises two fields separated by a hedge line and is centred on grid reference TL 2225 4888.

The land slopes down south-eastwards towards the Potton Brook which runs along the eastern boundary of the site. The ground height within both fields varies considerably from high points of around 43m OD in the western field (Field 1) and 40m OD in the eastern field (Field 2) to 34m OD on the flatter ground near Potton Brook. A prominent, steep slope separates the north-west part of Field 2 from the lower lying south-east part next to the Potton Brook.

At the time of the fieldwork the Field 1 was covered in long grass and a group of small trees and shrubs. The Field 2 was pasture land with a small number of isolated large trees and tree stumps.

The site lies near the southern edge of the Greensand ridge and the underlying geology for most of the site is formed by Woburn Sands formation sandstone. This is overlain by localised deposits of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel along the edges of the Potton Brook in the east.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

Below is a summary of the known archaeological and historical background to the site. All the heritage assets recorded by the HER within 500m of the site are tabulated in Appendix 1 and shown on Figure 2.

The site lies in a landscape that contains evidence of human activity potentially dating back to the prehistoric period. A series of sub-rectangular and rectilinear cropmarks (HER15083) in the field to the east of the Potton Brook are partially obscured by alluvium and as yet undated, but it is possible that they may date to the prehistoric period.

The alluvial deposits associated with the Potton Brook at the eastern edge of the site have been shown to be up to 1.85m thick (Saunders 2006) and may mask earlier prehistoric and Roman features.

The line of a Roman road, *Viatores* 224 (HER738), was identified by the *Viatores* project to run west–east through Potton, leading from Bedford, via Cockayne Hatley, to Wimpole in Cambridgeshire. Many of the *Viatores* roads have since been discounted but the line of *Viatores* 224 has retained some credibility, mainly due to cropmarks identified between Cardington and Willington to the west of Sandy. Its line east of Sandy is still disputed (Simco 1984).

Two manors were listed in Potton in the Domesday Survey of 1086. One is a very large estate counting 37 households and a mill. A market charter was granted to Potton by William II in 1094 and the settlement developed around a small market place.

In 1237 four manors are recorded in the area of Potton. One of the potential manor sites, John O'Gaunts Hill, lies to the south of the site in Sutton Park and is a scheduled monument (HER515). A number of rectilinear earthworks (HER10802) within the site may represent boundaries and building platforms related to the medieval settlement of Potton or another manorial site speculated to be centred on Home Farm.

An archaeological investigation was undertaken immediately to the north-east of the current site (EBD146). Six trenches were excavated in total of which only one, on the western edge of the site, contained archaeological features. These consisted of intercutting pits with evidence for tanning in the form of horn cores accompanied by pottery dating to the 13th–15th century. Further similar evidence was found in a subsequent small-scale area excavation.

The remains of tanning activity pre-dates the evidence for a (now demolished) 18th-century tannery and parchment works to the north of the site (HER7898)

and indicates that tanning was carried out in the area at a much earlier date than previously thought and possibly over a wider area.

Further evidence for the medieval landscape is provided by earthworks (HER11767) to the south of the site in Sutton Park. These are an extensive complex of rectilinear and linear earthworks representing enclosures and medieval field systems. Some of the earthworks may also represent garden features, probably related to Sutton Park (HER7005) which was laid out in the 16th century. Much of the landscape of the park has been altered and modernised in recent years by the John O'Gaunt Golf Club.

The site does not lie far from the medieval and post-medieval core of Potton (HER17164), which is also a part of the Potton Conservation Area (DBD3404) immediately to the north of the site. The Conservation Area contains a fairly large number of historic buildings which are locally designated heritage assets in the HER and listed buildings on the National Heritage List for England. Home Farm, immediately to the north of the site has a Grade II listed farm house (HER2210) dating to the 17th century and a post-medieval barn and corn dryer (HER7120). It is now converted into a private residence.

There are a number of WWII defences in the form of pill boxes, tank traps and spigot mortar bases in the Potton area. A small WWII brick-built hut (HER17959) described as a wardens post stands in the eastern part of the site.

1.4 Project Objectives

The general aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to recover information on the:

- location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the application site;
- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the application site.

This information was to assist in determining the nature, function and character of any archaeological remains in their cultural and environmental setting. These characteristics are what form the significance of an archaeological heritage asset, from which we derive its value for this and future generations (as defined by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012, Annex: 2).

National and regional planning policies and research frameworks provide the context within which heritage assets that are affected by proposed development can be characterised, and their significance assessed. Research frameworks that have been devised for the region are *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) and specifically for Bedfordshire: *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* (Oake *et al* 2007).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey was carried out over the entire site between 19th and 21st March 2012. It comprised a detailed magnetic survey using a Bartington Grad 601-2 instrument with a typical depth of penetration of 0.5–1.0m. Readings were taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1.0m apart, equating to 3600 sampling points in a full 30m x 30m grid. A temporary grid was established across the entire survey area using wooden pegs at 30m intervals.

The survey identified a number of anomalies characteristic of former field systems as well as several pit-like anomalies of possible archaeological origin (Stratascan 2012). The full survey report is contained in Appendix 4.

2.2 Trial Trenching

Trial trenching took place between 11th and 26th June 2012. The trenches were positioned so as to investigate areas and features of archaeological potential identified by the geophysical survey. Other areas of the site that appeared blank from the geophysical results were also investigated.

An initial layout of 35 trenches measuring 35m by 2m was agreed with the CBCA. However, only 31 trenches could ultimately be excavated due to the presence of thick vegetation in the vicinity of Trenches 25, 27, 28 and 32. Minor alterations were also made to the proposed locations of Trenches 33 and 34 in order to avoid dense vegetation. At the request of the CBCA, Trench 30 was extended on its north-western side by a 3.5m x 4.5m area in order to further expose a linear feature. The revised trench layout is shown on Figures 1 and 3.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil heaps were also scanned for artefacts recovery.

Any potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique number sequence, commencing at 101 for Trench 1, 201 for Trench 2 *etc*. Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***). The trenches were inspected by the CBCA prior to their backfilling.

A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2012).

The project adhered throughout to the standards and requirements set out in the following documents:

- Albion Archaeology *Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork* (2nd edn, 2001).

• Bedford Borough Council	*Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedford (2010)*
• EAA	*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003)*
• English Heritage	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide (2006)*
	Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) (1991)
	Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, 2nd edition (2011)
• IfA[1]	*By-Laws and Code of Conduct*
	Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (updated 2009) and finds (updated 2008)
	Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2011)

The project archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum (Accession No. BEDFM: 2012.05). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (ref: albionar1-131265) in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

[1] All IfA codes, standards and guidelines are available at: http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa.

3. RESULTS OF THE TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

3.1 Introduction

All significant deposits and features found within the trial trenches are described chronologically below and shown on Figures 3-7. Detailed descriptions of artefacts can be found in Appendix 2 and detailed technical information on all deposits and archaeological features can be found in Appendix 3.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The overburden generally comprised a topsoil of mid grey-brown to dark brown silty clay and silty loam. This overlay a firmer yellow-brown to brown-orange sandy silt and sandy clay subsoil. The thickness of the overburden varied from 0.15m to 1.0m but was generally thickest within the trenches located close to Potton Brook (Trenches 1-4) and at the base of the steep slope in Field 2 (Trenches 5 and 12-17).

Alluvial deposits comprising layers of firm grey clay were present within Trenches 1-4, along with overlying layers of buried soil in Trenches 1-3, located within the lowest lying part of the site which is likely to have been prone to flooding from the Potton Brook. In Trench 2 the alluvial deposits were up to 0.43m thick. Irregular patches of dark clay were also visible within the alluvial deposits that are likely to be the result of rooting. Recently deposited clay layers (100/101), possibly associated with nearby service runs, were also visible overlying the topsoil in Trench 1.

A probable colluvial deposit (1413) overlying the natural sands was encountered towards the bottom of the slope at the south-eastern end of Trench 14; it was up to 0.55m thick.

The undisturbed geological deposits predominantly consisted of yellow-orange to red-brown sand. Grey clay silts and sand were confined to Trenches 1-4 in the lowest lying part of the site. These deposits were reached at depths of between 32.66m OD and 42.14m OD.

3.3 Prehistoric

A single sherd of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery was recovered from a section of ditch [604/606/608]. However, the geophysical survey results suggest this ditch is a continuation of ditches [508] and [1204], which are likely to date to the early medieval period (See section 3.4).

The only other evidence for prehistoric activity were six worked flints, either recovered from later features or found within the overburden. One was datable to the late Mesolithic-early Neolithic period.

3.4 Early to High Medieval

Archaeological features within eight trenches could be dated to the early medieval through to high medieval periods either from artefactual or circumstantial evidence (see Table 1 below). These were located in the north-western, southern and north-eastern margins of the site.

Trench	Feature no.	Feature type	Indicative date based on recovered artefacts	Comments
5	508	Ditch	Early medieval	Geophysics suggests this is a continuation of ditches [604/606/608] and [1204]
6	604/606/608	Ditch		Geophysics suggests this is a continuation of ditches [508] and [1204]
7	708	Pit	Early medieval	
12	1204	Ditch		Geophysics suggests this is a continuation of ditches [508] and [604/606/608]
14	1404	Pit	Early medieval	
	1406	Ditch	Early medieval	
	1408	Pit	Early medieval	
15	1504	Pit	High medieval	
	1506	Ditch	Early medieval	
	1508	Pit	Early medieval	
26	2614	Ditch		Possibly medieval. Corresponds with a field boundary detected by the geophysics that joins a perpendicular boundary represented by medieval ditch [3004] or [3014].
30	3004	Ditch	Early medieval	
	3006	Ditch		Continuation of ditch [3106]
	3010	Ditch		Truncated by ditch [3004]
	3012	Ditch		Truncated by ditch [3004]
	3014	Ditch		Truncated by ditch [3004]
31	3106	Ditch	Late Saxo-Norman/ early medieval	Continuation of ditch [3006]

Table 1: Medieval features

3.4.1 Ditches

The majority of the ditches contained only a small amount of pottery, suggesting they are associated with land division, away from any main settlement focus. Their alignments varied between E-W, WNW-ESE and NE-SW. They were 0.8–2m wide and 0.1–0.5m deep with concave profiles. Their fills typically ranged from brown-grey to orange-brown silty sand.

Several of the ditches correspond with geophysical anomalies, in particular ditches [604/606/608], [508] and [1204] which appear to form part of a curving enclosure boundary that follows the top of the steep slope in Field 2. Either of ditches [3004] and [3014] could correspond with a geophysical anomaly representing a NW-SE aligned field boundary. This boundary appears to join with an anomaly further to the east representing a NE-SW aligned boundary which coincides with the location of ditch [2614]. Though this ditch contained no artefacts, its location suggests it too may be of medieval date.

Ditches [3010] and [3012] which appear to form a NE-SW aligned boundary parallel with [2614], appear to be truncated by the larger east-west aligned, early medieval ditch [3004] (Figure 4; Figure 7: Image 1) indicating they are either medieval in date or earlier.

3.4.2 Pits

A small sub-circular pit [708] was identified near the north-east boundary of the site (Figure 6). It contained a substantial amount of early medieval pottery.

Four pits were revealed within Trenches 14 and 15 near the top of the steep slope in Field 2 (Figure 7; Figure 8: Image 6). They all yielded pottery dating from the early to high medieval period, as well as a fragment of a rotary quern contained within pit [1408]. Only the largest and most irregular of the pits, [1404], corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. Its sole fill contained *c.* 1.2kg of pottery. A similar geophysical anomaly (anomaly 57, Figure 3) to the north-east, not targeted by a trench, may also represent a pit.

3.5 Post-medieval and Modern

The majority of archaeological features within the site appear to date from the post-medieval to modern period and are generally associated with land boundaries and drainage.

Trench	Feature no.	Feature type	Indicative date based on recovered artefacts	Comments
5	504	Ditch		Truncates post-medieval pit [506]
	506	Pit	Early post-medieval	
	510	Ditch		Probably post-medieval based on similar location and alignment to ditches [512] and [515]
	512	Ditch		Geophysics suggests this is a continuation of ditches [1206] and [1312]
	515/519	Ditch	Post-medieval	[519] is a re-cut of [515]. Geophysics suggests this is a continuation of ditches [1208] and [1304]
6	610	Pit	Post-medieval	
7	704	Ditch	Post-medieval	Geophysics suggests this is a continuation of ditches [804] and [1108]
8	804	Ditch		Geophysics suggests this is a continuation of ditches [704] and [1108]
11	1108	Ditch		Geophysics suggests this is a continuation of ditches [704] and [804]
12	1206	Ditch		Geophysics suggests this is a continuation of ditches [512] and [1312]
	1208	Ditch		Geophysics suggests this is a continuation of ditches [515/519] and [1304]
13	1304	Ditch	Post-medieval	Geophysics suggests this is a continuation of ditches [515/519] and [1208]
	1308/1310	Ditch	Post-medieval	[1310] is a re-cut of [1308]
	1312	Ditch		Geophysics suggests this is a continuation of ditches [512] and [1206]
14	1410	Pit	Early post-medieval	
16	1604	Ditch	Post-medieval	
	1609	Ditch		Contained medieval pottery likely to be residual as feature appears to be a continuation of [1704].
	1611	Ditch	Post-medieval	Continuation of ditch [1718]
17	1704	Ditch	Post-medieval	Continuation of [1609]
	1718	Ditch		Continuation of ditch [1611]
22	2204	Ditch		Coincides with location of boundary on 1832 enclosure map
26	2606	Ditch		Coincides with location of boundary on 1832 enclosure map
	2608	Ditch		Coincides with location of boundary on 1832 enclosure map
31	3104	Ditch	Modern	
35	3504	Ditch		Coincides with location of boundary on 1832 enclosure map
	3506	Ditch		Truncates the subsoil.

Table 2: Post-medieval and modern features

3.5.1 Ditches

Two substantial, intercutting parallel ditches were revealed coinciding with the large linear geophysical anomalies located along the base of the prominent slope in Field 2 (anomalies 6-9, Figure 3). The earlier ditch [512/1206/1312] was located higher up the slope. It was 2.8–6.5m wide and 0.3–0.7m deep with a slightly irregular, shallow U-shaped profile. Its fills typically varied from blue-grey to red-brown silty sand and sandy silt. The later ditch [515/519/1208/1304] shared a similar profile; it was 1.6–3.6m wide and 0.5–0.8m deep (Figure 6: Section 2). A further ditch, [510], appeared to be truncated by ditches [512] and [515], though its similar location and alignment suggests it is most likely to have been excavated for a similar purpose and also of post-medieval date (Figure 6: Section 2; Figure 8: Image 5). All these ditches coincide with a watercourse of the Potton Brook marked on the 1832 enclosure map.

Two large, linear features [1609/1704], revealed in Trenches 16 and 17 (Figure 7; Figure 8: Image 2), are likely to be part of the same feature — they were clearly visible as depressions on the surface and appeared to be separated by an earthen causeway. Though [1609] contained a small number of medieval pottery sherds, the large amount of post-medieval tile and pottery contained within [1704] suggests they are likely to be post-medieval in date. Their grey silty fills contained frequent orange mottling, typical of standing water and though they have a wider profile than the parallel ditches mentioned above, their location suggests that they are also associated with the watercourse of the Potton Brook.

A N-S aligned, large ditch [704/804/1108] was detected by the geophysical survey. Along with ditches [512/1206/1312] located along the steep slope it possibly formed an enclosure (Figures 3 and 6). It was 3.7–4.1m wide and 0.75–1m deep with a concave profile; it was generally filled with yellow-brown to brown-grey silty sand (Figure 6: Section 1; Figure 8: Image 3).

Various other, smaller ditches were likely to be associated with field boundaries, including several coinciding with boundaries marked on the 1832 enclosure map (see Table 2; Figure 9).

A very small sherd of medieval pottery recovered from ditch [3506] is considered to be residual as the ditch could be seen to truncate the subsoil.

3.5.2 Pits

Three scattered pits of varying sizes [506], [610] and [1410] (Figures 6 and 7) produced finds assemblages dating them to the early post-medieval period.

3.6 Undated

A number of archaeological features remain undated due to a lack of dating material (see Table 3); the majority were located in the north-western part of Field 2 (Trenches 18-24, Figure 5).

Trench	Feature no.	Feature type	Comments
7	706	Ditch	
9	904	Pit	
	906	Ditch	Corresponds with a NW-SE boundary detected by the geophysics
11	1104	Ditch	
	1106	Ditch	
	1108	Ditch	
13	1306	Pit	
16	1607	Ditch	
17	1712	Ditch	
	1714	Ditch	
	1716	Pit	
	1720	Pit	
18	1804	Ditch	
	1806	Ditch	
19	1904	Ditch	
	1906	Ditch	
20	2004	Pit	
	2006	Ditch	
	2008	Ditch	
21	2104	Ditch	
	2106	Ditch	
23	2304	Ditch	
24	2407	Ditch	
26	2610	Ditch	
	2612	Ditch	

Table 3: Undated features

The majority of the undated features comprised medium-sized ditches likely to be associated with field boundaries on varying alignments. They shared similar concave profiles and were typically filled with naturally accumulated deposits of orange-brown to grey-brown silty sand.

Their fills and alignments were similar to the more securely dated medieval and post-medieval ditches, suggesting they could date to either period. Of particular note was ditch [906] which corresponds with a NW-SE aligned field boundary detected by the geophysics. This appears to connect with either the medieval boundary represented by medieval ditches [508] and [1204] following the top of the steep slope in Field 2 or the post-medieval ditches [512/1206/1312] and [515/519/1208/1304] located towards the base of the slope.

4. CONCLUSIONS OF THE FIELD EVALUATION

4.1 Summary Trial Trenching Results

Twenty-three of the 31 excavated trenches were found to contain archaeological features. These comprised ditches and pits dating from the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods as well as a number of features which remain undated due to the general paucity of pottery recovered. No archaeological features were found in Trenches 1-4 (in the lowest lying part of the site), 10, 29, 33 or 34.

The majority of archaeological features could be dated to the post-medieval and modern periods, generally appearing to be associated with land boundaries and drainage. These include two parallel ditches found to correspond with the large, linear geophysical anomalies following the base of the prominent slope in Field 2. These may represent attempts to channel and perhaps maintain a watercourse of the Potton Brook that is marked in this location on the 1832 enclosure map. By the OS First Edition map of 1883-4, this watercourse would appear to have been obsolete, replaced by the watercourse shown to the east which exists today. These, along with modern services detected by the geophysical survey, appear to be the cause of at least some of the cropmarks visible on aerial photographs at the eastern end of the site (HER10802).

Nine of the trenches contained ditches and pits that could be dated to the medieval period, with the recovered pottery indicating activity dating to between the 11th and 14th centuries. These were located in three general areas; the north-west part of the site (Trenches 26, 30 and 31); close to the top of the prominent slope in Field 2 (Trenches 5, 12, 13, 14 and 15); and near the north-east limits of the site (Trenches 6 and 7). The majority of the ditches contained only a small amount of pottery, suggesting they are associated with land division away from any main settlement focus. However, more substantial amounts of pottery recovered from a small pit in Trench 7 and pits within Trenches 14 and 15 suggest some degree of settlement activity in the vicinity; the nearby Potton Brook and its flood plain in the region of Trenches 1-4 are likely to have been favourable for processes and activities that could utilise its water supply.

A single sherd of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery recovered from a medieval ditch and six worked flints recovered from later features and the overburden were the only hint of earlier activity in the vicinity.

4.2 Appraisal of the Geophysical Survey

A substantial number of the medieval and post-medieval boundaries were detected by the geophysical survey. The negative and positive broad linear anomalies targeted by the trenches in Field 2 (anomalies 1-20, Figure 3 and Appendix 4) suggest they correspond with large post-medieval boundaries, some of which follow a watercourse of the Potton Brook marked on the 1832 enclosure map. The weaker, linear anomalies 39-41 appear to correspond with a probable medieval boundary identified in Trenches 5, 6 and 12 that follows the top of the prominent slope in Field 2.

Only some of the narrower linear anomalies in Field 1 (anomalies 21-34, Figure 3 and Appendix 4) corresponded with archaeological features; anomalies 21 and 22 possibly corresponding with medieval field boundaries revealed in Trenches 26 and 30 and anomalies 27and 28 corresponding with a boundary revealed in Trench 35 and marked on the 1832 enclosure map. None of the narrower linear anomalies in Field 2 (anomalies 44-56) appears to be of archaeological origin.

The discrete anomalies targeted by the trenches indicate that the vast majority are not of archaeological origin. The notable exception is the large pit revealed in Trench 14 that corresponds with anomaly 57 (Figure 3, Appendix 4). A similar anomaly a short distance to the north-east is also likely to be of archaeological origin.

5. HERITAGE ASSET ASSESSMENT

5.1 Identified Heritage Assets within the Site and their Significance

5.1.1 Sub-surface archaeological assets

The evaluation identified well preserved sub-surface medieval and post-medieval archaeological features within the site.

The majority of the medieval features identified within the site appear to be associated with land division away from any main settlement focus. However, more substantial amounts of pottery recovered from pits within Trenches 7, 14 and 15 suggest some degree of settlement activity in the vicinity. Evidence of this nature is of interest in light of regional research themes regarding the nature and evolution of rural settlement and field systems (Medlycott 2011, 70; Oake 2007, 14). No remnants of industrial activity were identified within the site, unlike the earlier investigation immediately to the north-east where a pit containing the waste products of tanning activities was revealed (EBD146; Saunders 2006). However, the proximity of the remains in Field 2 to the Potton Brook and its flood plain does suggests the possibility that they are related to processes and activities that could utilise its water supply; regional themes regarding trade and industry (Oake 2007, 17) could be relevant if direct evidence for such activities were found.

The identified evidence for post-medieval and modern land division and management is generally of lesser significance, though further evidence for the management of the Potton Brook could be of some interest in light of regional themes regarding water management and land reclamation (Medlycott 2011, 79).

5.1.2 Upstanding assets

A small WWII brick-built hut stands in the eastern part of the site (HER17959). This non-designated heritage asset is described in the HER as a warden's hut. However, its location, design and orientation suggests it is more likely to have been an observation post for the Royal Observer Corp (ROC). During WWII the ROC provided visual detection, identification and tracking of aircraft over Britain. The brick-built structures were often constructed by Observer Corps personnel themselves meaning that no two posts were identical.

5.2 Setting

The NPPF (Annex 2, 56) defines setting as: '*The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, and may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral*'.

The location of the WWII 'warden's' hut on the site is likely to have originally been chosen for its good vantage point as an observation post for aircraft activity. Therefore, the open, countryside setting it resides in forms an integral part of its significance as a heritage asset.

A substantial number of listed buildings and buildings identified to be of local interest lie to the north of the site. The vast majority of these are likely to be shielded from a view of any proposed development at the site by existing modern housing. Only the closest buildings to the site, in particular HER7057 and HER7120 immediately to the north of the site, are likely to be in view of any proposed development. However, these buildings already lie within a modern setting, being bordered on either side by modern housing.

5.3 Hedgerows of Historic Importance

The Hedgerows Regulations of 1997[2] introduced new arrangements for local planning authorities in England and Wales to protect important hedgerows in the countryside, by controlling their removal through a system of notification. Criteria were set out that must be used by the local planning authority (LPA) in determining which hedgerows are important. The criteria relate to the value of hedgerows from an archaeological, historical, landscape, amenity or wildlife perspective. A guide on its application was produced as a consultation draft in 2002 (DEFRA), which includes the following criteria for assessing their importance:

- The hedgerow marks the historic (pre-dating 1850) parish or township boundary.
- A hedgerow that forms an integral part of a pre-1845 field system, or a pre-1870 enclosure field system.
- The hedgerow marks the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor.
- A hedgerow incorporating, or associated with, an archaeological feature or site which is a scheduled Ancient Monument or recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.

The hedgerow between Fields 1 and 2 is marked on the 1832 enclosure map and is therefore likely to be considered by the LPA as important. Any proposals to remove or alter this hedgerow may require consent from the LPA.

5.4 Impacts on the Identified Heritage Assets

Full details of the proposed development are not known at this stage, but are expected to include housing and green space. Depending on their depth, location and extent, groundworks or landscaping associated with the proposed development have the potential to have a negative impact on the medieval and post-medieval heritage assets which still survive in the form of sub-surface archaeological remains within Fields 1 and 2.

The proposed development may also negatively impact upon the WWII 'warden's' building (HER17959) within the eastern part of the site, both with regard to its structure and to its setting. However, the setting of other heritage assets close to the site are unlikely to be negatively impacted by the proposed development as modern housing already forms an integral part of their setting.

The current development scheme proposes leaving the established hedgerow between Field 1 and Field 2 in place and largely intact therefore impact upon this feature from a heritage asset point of view will be minimal.

[2] Accessible online at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albion Archaeology 2012. *Land East of Biggleswade Road, Potton, Bedfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Field Evaluation.* Report no. 2012/16 v. 1.1.

CBC 2011. *Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land East of Biggleswade Road, Potton, Bedfordshire.* 25th August 2011, MKO.

DCLG 2010. *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*. London: TSO.

DCLG 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework.* Government National Planning Policy.

Medlycott, M. (ed) 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

Oake, M., Luke, M., Dawson, M., Edgeworth, M. and Murphy, P. 2007. *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy*, Bedfordshire Archaeology Monograph 9.

Saunders, G. 2006. *Land to the rear of Braybrooks Drive, Potton, Bedfordshire*. Heritage Network Ltd report no. 366.

Simco, A. 1984. *Survey of Bedfordshire. The Roman Period*.

Stratascan 2012. *Geophysical Survey Report. Land East of Biggleswade Road, Potton, Bedfordshire*.

7. APPENDIX 1: HER DATA

7.1 Designated Heritage Assets within 500m of the Site

7.1.1 Conservation Area

Conservation Area No.	Description
DBD3404	Potton Conservation Area

7.1.2 Listed Buildings

HER No.	Listed Building No.	Description	Period
1944	1779/5/25 DBD2392	Grade II listed former Railway Engine Shed, built in 1857 by Captain William Peel	Modern
2176	1779/12/40 DBD3811	20 &22 King Street. Pair of Grade II listed 18th-century buildings. Colourwash roughcast render over timber frame.	Post-medieval
2177	1779/12/36 DBD3812	6 & 8 King Street, pair of 18th-century Grade II listed buildings.	
2178	1779/12/35 DBD3813	2 & 4 King Street (The George and Dragon Public House) Grade II listed 18th century building with later re-workings	Post-medieval
2179	1779/12/46 DBD3814	16 & 17 Market Square (Lindsay's Bakery & Claytons). Grade II listed. 18th century, reworked 19th century and 20th century.	Post-medieval
2182	1779/12/34 DBD3817	41 Horslow Street. Grade II listed 18th-century building probably reusing an earlier structure.	Post-medieval
2185	1779/12/33 DBD3818	2 Horslow Street (Chigwell House) Grade II listed 18th-century building with 19th-century re-workings.	Post medieval
2186	1779/12/10004 DBD3819	8 Bull Street. Late 17th-18th century grade II listed building with late 18th century re-fronting and later alterations. Was refurbished on 2000	Post-medieval
2188	1779/12/44 DBD3822	9-11 Market Square. Row of three early 19th-century Grade II listed buildings with shops on the ground floor and some 20th century alterations.	Modern
2191	1779/12/56 DBD555	33 & 35 Royston Street (Granville House) Grade II listed early 19th-century building of probably earlier origins.	Modern
2192	1779/12/47 DBD3814	18 Market Square (Tysoe and Son). Grade II listed 18th-century red brick and slate roof building with 19th-century re-workings.	Post-medieval
2193	1779/12/48 DBD547	19 & 20 Market Square. Grade II listed 18th-century dark red brick building with light red brick dressings and 19th- and 20th-century re-workings, shops on the ground floor.	Post-medieval
2194	1779/12/45 DBD3825	12 (Rose and Crown Public House) and 13 Market Square. Grade II listed. 18th century with 19th-century re-workings.	Post-medieval
2195	1779/12/43 DBD3826	6 Market Square, 18th-century Grade II listed house with Stucco front elevation and weather boarded side elevation over timber frame structure.	Post-medieval
2196	1779/12/49 DBD548	21 Market Square and 2 Brook End (Post Office) (Formerly listed as Nos 21 and 22) Grade II listed building. Probably 17th-century structure re-fronted in 18th century.	Post-medieval

2197	1779/12/50 DBD549	22, 23 & 24 Market Square (formerly listed as nos 23 & 24). Grade II listed continuous block of 3 dwellings, date panel showing WW 1697, with 19th and 20th-century alterations.	Post-medieval
2198	1779/12/51 DBD3827	25 Market Square. Grade II listed building with 17th-century origins, 18th-century re-fronting and later re-workings.	Post-medieval
2199	1779/12/52 DBD551	26 &26a Market Square. Grade II listed buildings of 17th-century origin with 20th-century re-workings, timber frame with colour-washed roughcast render.	Post-medieval
2200	1779/12/53 DBD3828	27 & 28 Market Square. Grade II listed house probably with 16th-century origins, 19th- and 20th-century re-workings. Timber frame structure partly covered with colour-washed roughcast render.	Post-medieval
2201	1779/12/58 DBD557	3 & 5 Sun Street. Grade II listed timber frame building with colour-washed roughcast render of 17th-century origins with later re-workings.	Post-medieval
2202	1779/12/42 DBD3831	5 Market Square (Lion Court) & 1 Bull Street. Grade II listed building with late 18th-century re-fronting of earlier structure. Colour-washed render over brick and some timber frame.	Post-medieval
2205	1779/12/59 DBD558	4 Sun Street. Grade II listed 16th-century building with later re-workings, formerly the Sun Inn	Post-medieval
2206	1779/12/60 DBD3833	6 Sun Street, 18th-century Grade II listed building, timber frame structure, partly rebuild in brick and with colour-washed roughcast render.	Post-medieval
2207	1779/12/23 DBD519	2 Biggleswade Road (The Cottage) Grade II listed timber frame building with roughcast render and thatched roof	Post-medieval
2208 2209	1779/12/24 DBD3834	4 & 6 Biggleswade Road (Royal Oak Public House) Grade II listed building, formerly two properties. 18th-century and earlier with 20th-century rebuild and colour-washed roughcast over timber frame.	Post-medieval
2210	1779/12/32 DBD530	5 Horne Lane (Home Farm). Grade II listed building of 17th-century origins with 18th-and 19th-century re-workings, apparently colour-washed stucco over timber frame.	Post-medieval
2211	1779/12/55 DBD554	24 Royston Street Brook House) Grade II listed early 19th-century building.	Modern
2212	1779/12/26 DBD521	8 Brook End; 18th-century Grade II listed building, formerly the Chequers Public House, with later re-workings and roughcast render over timber frame	Post-medieval
2216	1779/12/27 DBD522	6 & 8 Chapel Street, two 18th-century grade II listed buildings with 19th-century re-workings. No 8 formerly The Woolpack Public House.	Post-medieval
2217	1779/12/61 DBD3835	12 Sun Street. Grade II listed. 18th century, but probably incorporating an earlier structure.	Post-medieval
5873	1779/12/37 DBD1586	3 King Street. Grade II listed late 18th-century red brick building with symmetrical façade.	Post-medieval
5874	1779/12/38 DBD1587	5, 5a, 7 & 7a King Street. Grade II listed pair of 18th-century dwellings with later re-workings, subdivided into flats.	Post-medieval
5875	1779/12/39 DBD1588	9 King Street, Grade II listed 18th-century building with 19th-century re-workings.	Post-medieval
7084	1779/12/57 DBD2417	48 Station Road. Grade II listed building dating from 1862, formerly main passenger building of Potton Railway Station	Modern
7899	1779/12/54 DBD553	Grade II listed 19th-century mile stone, approximately 10m east of centre of Market Square.	Modern

7.2 Undesignated Heritage Assets within 500m of the Site

HER No.	Description	Period
738	The line of a Roman road from Bedford to Cockayne Hatley and on to Wimpole. Much of the line is conjectural, but between Cardington and Willington there are cropmarks visible on aerial photographs showing what appears to be the road. Elsewhere, especially on its route through Sandy and Potton, the line appears to be preserved in modern roads, with a stretch of metalling visible west of Sandy. The road has been called Akeman Street, and is thought to continue from Bedford towards Newport Pagnell.	Roman
1685	Dovecot at 23 Horslow Street, known to have been in existence in 1760. Recorded as in a poor state of repair in 1966.	Post-medieval
1750	Victorian primary school, built in 1874, went out of use in 1980 and demolished in 1982.	Modern
1752	Potter Almshouses, Horslow Street. A row of almshouses built in 1863 to replace the originals, which burnt down in 1861. The originals were built by William Potter's Charity in 1558.	Modern
1753	A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, built in *c.*1851, now in use by the Salvation Army. A total of 26 undated plaques have been recorded mounted in the walls of the chapel, not necessarily memorials but possibly commemorating benefactors.	Modern
2183	37-39 Horslow Street, 18th-century house with later alterations.	Post-medieval
2184	31 & 33 Horslow Street, 18th-century house with extensive 19th-century alterations.	Post-medieval
2187	The Green Man Public House, 6 Bull Street. 18th century with 19th century alterations.	
2203	3 & 4 Market Square, 18th century building, 3 storeys with 19th-century ground floor shop fronts, now demolished.	Post-medieval
2204	1 & 2 Market Square, now demolished house, probably of 17th-century origin, with 19th century shop fronts.	Post-medieval
2213	5 Blackbird Street, 18th century house with 19th-century features. Included on Provisional List only.	Post-medieval
2214	7 Blackbird Street, small thatched and weather-boarded building. 1 storey and attics. Gable end to road with small roundel in the gable with initials and the date I.S 1703. Ground floor has a shop front.	Post-medieval
2215	9 Blackbird Street, 17th to 18th century timber frame house with plaster.	Post-medieval
2218	10 Sun Street, House with ground floor shop, probably 17th century in origin with later alterations.	Post-medieval
2219	2 Sun Street, Grade III listed 19th-century yellow brick building.	Modern
4808	Site of Potton gasworks and dovecote at Brook End, both now demolished	Modern
4809	Timber Yard, site of former Kitchener's Foundry. Thomas Benlow Kitchener was an engineer and manufacturer of drills, horse power & steam thrashing machines, and the Kitchener's Foundry opened sometime in the early 1880s. Manufacturing ceased soon after the WWI although the site was still used as a depot for steam engines. In 1926 the firm went into liquidation. The timber yard came into being *c.*1954.	Modern
5868	3 Bull Street; Long building, partly of brick and partly weather boarding, roof tiled. There is a small central shop front to the ground floor.	Post-medieval
5872	14 King Street (The Hollies), house built 1786, with later alterations. Used as Women's Land Army Hostel from 1943 until at least 1946. Not listed; now demolished.	Post-medieval
6547	22 Chapel Street (Westbury Lodge) 19th century Lodge build with sandstone and yellow bricks.	Modern

7005	Sutton Park. Park landscaped by Burgoyne family following erection of an Elizabethan house there. Was used for pasture and grazing. John of Gaunt's Hill features in the park, as does the complementary Summerhouse Hill. Some early tree groups remain including the avenue in the south west corner. Park now altered to accommodate current golf course.	Post-medieval
7047	3 Brook End, 19th-century yellow brick house	Modern
7048	Old Fire Station, Brook End, constructed *c*.1887, in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee.	Modern
7049	15 Bull Street, 19th-century whitewashed house.	Modern
7050	2 Bull Street, 19th-century re-facing of probable 17th-century building. Colour-washed brick.	Post-medieval
7051	12 Bull Street, 19th-century house.	Modern
7052	2 Chapel Street, 17th-century house, refaced in the 19th century.	Post-medieval
7056	2 Horne Lane, 18th-century rendered house.	Post-Medieval
7057	4 Horne Lane, 17th-century part timber-framed house.	Post-medieval
7058	1 Horselow Street, 18th-century Stucco house.	Post-medieval
7059	Baptist Chapel, Horselow Street, constructed *c*.1802.	Modern
7060	15-21 Horselow Street, 18th-century row of houses with 18th-century incised plaster façade and brick gable ends.	Post-medieval
7061	35 Horselow Street, 19th-century semi-detached house.	Modern
7062	4 Horselow Street, 19th-century yellow brick house.	Modern`
7063	6 Horselow Street, 19th-century yellow brick house.	Modern
7064	8 Horselow Street, 19th-century yellow brick house.	Modern
7065	10 Horselow Street, Cross Keys Public House built in the 19th century.	Modern
7066	14 & 16 Horselow Street, 19th-century red brick house	Modern
7067	18 & 20 Horselow Street, 19th-century red brick house	Modern
7076	Potton Library, Market Square, *c*.1956, with 19th-century bell turret, which was erected by Samuel Whitbread.	Modern
7077	7 & 8 Market Square (Lloyds Bank) 18th-century building used as a bank.	Post-medieval
7082	14 Station Road, 19th-century yellow brick house.	Modern
7083	26 Station Road, 19th-century house with turret.	Modern
7085	Congregational Church, Sun Street, 19th-century church constructed *c*.1847 with coursed sandstone rubble and yellow brick	Modern
7086	14-20 Sun Street, 19th-century house replacing 17th-century original.	Modern
7087	2 Wollow Road, 19th-century building of yellow and red chequered brick, currently a shop.	Modern
7120	Post-medieval corn dryer barn, Home Farm, Horne Lane, of brick construction with a gabled roof.	Post-medieval
7121	Site of demolished post-medieval timber-framed barn at Home Farm, Horne lane, with gabled corrugated iron roof. Of stone construction.	Post-medieval
7122	Old Cottage, Home Farm, Horne Lane. Post-medieval rendered two storey cottage, gabled tile roof, casement windows and gable end chimney stack.	Post-medieval

7123	Post-medieval weather-boarded barn at Home Farm, Horne Lane, with brick band to lower level. Gabled tile roof.	Post-medieval
7124	Small barn to rear of Home Farm.	Post-medieval
7898	Site of 18th-century and later (1711 till late 18th century) tan yard of Braybrooks Tannery, now demolished	Post-medieval
9013	19th-century Baptist churchyard.	Modern
9260	19th-century village hall.	Modern
10565	Conservative Club, 34 Brook End, post-medieval political club building.	Post-medieval
10671	The 1754 estate map shows a 'Tile Kiln Lane' continuing towards Cockayne Hatley as 'Wards Hedge Heackon'. Tile Kiln Lane forms part of the boundary of Lammas Meadow. The route was apparently extinguished by the 1814-1832 enclosure.	Post-medieval
10680	Cast iron hydrant 1.1m high, of 20th-century date.	Modern
10681	Tannery bridge which carries the Potton to Wrestlingworth road over Potton Brook dates from 1895. It is contemporary with Flitwick bridge and these two bridges are the earliest built by the Modern County Council to have survived.	Modern
10683	Site of disused railway station opened 1857.	Modern
10704	Site of disused sand extraction pit.	Modern
10706	Site of disused sand extraction pit and associated railway siding.	Modern
10802	Earthworks adjacent to Home Farm, probably close boundaries & building platforms.	Medieval
11767	Extensive & complex linear & rectilinear earthworks, within the area of Sutton Park golf course. Probably mostly derive from the pre-emparkment medieval landscape. Substantial rectangular enclosures abutting John o' Gaunt's Hill (HER 510) may be garden features.	Medieval
12727	21 Sun Street, post-medieval building with 20th-century modifications.	Post-medieval
12728	14 Bull Street, post-medieval building with 20th-century alterations.	Post-medieval
14497	6 Brook End, post-medieval building of local interest.	Post-medieval
15083	Linear cropmarks obscured by alluvium, south of Bury Hill.	Pre-historic
15105	Linear cropmarks north of Galley Hill	Unknown
15330	18th-century timber frame outbuildings at 9 Chapel Street, demolished in 1990.	Post-medieval
15651	Post-medieval building at 16 King Street, deemed of local interest.	Post-medieval
15783	Post-medieval cottage at 16 Chapel Street deemed of local interest.	Post-medieval
16434	The Red Lion Public House, 19th-century building.	Modern
16444	The Mill, Brook End, 19th-century industrial building.	Modern
16456	Dovecote off Horselow Street.	Post-medieval
17164	Potton medieval town core.	Medieval
17952	The partial remains of a spigot mortar base on Bury Road in Potton.	Modern

17953	WW2 Tank Trap, west of Potton Bank Bridge, an anti tank obstacle of the angle iron type.	Modern
17954	WW2 tank trap, at Potton Station. The anti-tank obstacle was a concrete cube type.	Modern
17959	A WWII warden's post hut is located to the south of Home Farm in Potton.	Modern
17962	A WWII pillbox was located at Brook End in Potton. It was probably a type 24.	Modern
17963	The site of a WWII spigot mortar emplacement on Biggleswade Road Potton.	Modern
20236	Findspot of a gold coin of unknown date.	Undated

7.3 Events Recorded within 500m of the Site

Event ID.	Description	Period
EBD43	Archaeological evaluation in 2008 at Land adjacent to Crown Cottage, Market Square.	Undated
EBD146	Archaeological evaluation in 2006 at Land to the rear of Braybrooks Drive, Potton.	Medieval

8. APPENDIX 2: ARTEFACT SUMMARY

8.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a finds assemblage comprising mainly pottery, ceramic building material, and animal bone. A small quantity of iron objects, worked flints, and glass fragments was also recovered. The material was examined to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range (Table 4). No finds were collected from Trenches 1-4, 8, 10, 11, 19-24, 26, 29, or 33-34.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Context	Spot Date*	Finds Summary
5	506	Pit	507	Early post-medieval	Pottery (1g); window glass (2g)
	508	Ditch	509	Early medieval	Pottery (4g)
	510	Ditch	511	Undated	Worked flint (12g)
	515	Ditch	516	Post-medieval	Brick and roof tile (111g); vessel glass (9g); window glass (2g); animal bone (11g)
	515	Ditch	517	Post-medieval	Pottery (54g); roof tile (183g); floor tile (458g); window glass (2g); animal bone (873g)
	519	Ditch	520	Undated	Animal bone (476g)
6	606	ditch	607	Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age	Pottery (14g)
	610	Pit	611	Post-medieval	Brick (31g); iron nails x 9; animal bone (7g)
7	702	Subsoil	702	Early medieval	Pottery (9g)
	704	Ditch	705	Post-medieval	Roof tile (128g); iron swivel loop x 1; animal bone (130g)
	708	Pit	709	Early medieval	Pottery (481g)
9	902	Subsoil	902	Undated	Worked flint (5g)
12	1204	Ditch	1205	Undated	Worked flint (4g)
13	1301	Topsoil	1301	Undated	Worked flint (6g)
	1304	Ditch	1305	Post-medieval	Pottery (30g); roof tile (148g); window glass (4g) animal bone (82g)
	1310	Ditch	1311	Post-medieval	Roof tile (32g)
14	1404	Pit	1405	Early medieval	Pottery (1.2kg); animal bone (1g)
	1406	Ditch	1407	Early medieval	Pottery (36g)
	1408	Pit	1409	Early medieval	Pottery (110g); quern fragment (451g); animal bone (301g)
	1410	Pit	1411	Early post-medieval	Pottery (109g)
15	1504	Pit	1505	High medieval	Pottery (19g); iron strip fragment x 1
	1506	Ditch	1507	Early medieval	Pottery (7g)
	1508	Pit	1509	Early medieval	Pottery (82g)
16	1604	Ditch	1605	Undated	Worked flint (4g)
	1604	Ditch	1606	Post-medieval	Clay pipe (1g)
	1609	Ditch	1610	Early medieval	Pottery (57g)
	1611	Ditch	1612	Post-medieval	Pottery (9g)
17	1704	Ditch	1711	Post-medieval	Pottery (10g); brick and roof tile (155g); vessel glass (1g)
18	1806	Ditch	1807	Undated	Worked flint (1g); animal bone (20g)
30	3004	Ditch	3005	Early medieval	Pottery (127g)
31	3104	Ditch	3105	Modern	Pottery (32g)
	3106	Ditch	3107	Saxo-Norman/early medieval	Pottery (24g)
35	3506	Ditch	3508	Medieval	Pottery (4g)

***** - spot date based on date of latest artefact in context

Table 4: Artefact Summary by trench and feature

8.2 Pottery

A total of 148 pottery sherds, weighing 2.4kg, was recovered. These were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. The pottery is generally fragmented, with an average sherd weight of 17g, and survives in fair condition. Twenty-seven fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, currently maintained by Albion Archaeology (Table 5).

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context/Sherd No.
Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age			
F01C	Flint and quartz	1	(607):1
Saxo-Norman			
B01	St Neots-type	16	(1405):16
B01A	St Neots-type (orange)	3	(3005):1, (3107):2
C12	Stamford ware	1	(1610):1
Early medieval			
B07	Shell	33	(1405):26, (1407):1, (1409):3; (1509):2, (1610):1
C03	Fine sand	13	(709):10, (1405):1, (1409):1, (1509):1
C04	Coarse sand	1	(1405):1
C05	Sand (red margins)	28	(709):28
C59A	Coarse sand (pasty)	17	(507):1, (1405):4, (1407):1, (1507):2 (1509):3, (1610):2, (3007):4
C59B	Coarse sand (harsh)	8	(1305):1, (1405):1, (1407):1, (1409):2 (1505):1, (1610):2
C60	Hertfordshire-type grey ware	2	(1405):1, (3508):1
C61	Sand (calcareous inclusions)	2	(1405):1, (1610):1
C63	Sand and flint	2	(509):2
C67	Mixed inclusions	2	(1405):1, (1411):1
C71	Sand (buff-grey cored)	4	(702):1, (709):1, (1509):2
High medieval			
B09	Lyveden/Stanion ware	1	(1411):1
C09	Brill/Boarstall ware (fine)	1	(1505):1
Late medieval			
E01	Reduced sand	1	(517):1
E02	Oxidised sand	1	(517):1
Late medieval/early post-medieval			
E03	Oxidised smooth sand	1	(1411):1
Post-medieval			
P03	Black-glazed earthenware	1	(1612):1
P05	Hard-fired earthenware	1	(3105):1
P19	Mottle/speckle-glazed ware	1	(1711):1
P30	Staffordshire slipware	1	(517):1
P33	Tin-glazed earthenware	1	(3105):1
Modern			
P38	Creamware	3	(1711):1, (3105):1
P43	Pearlware	1	(3105):1

Table 5: Pottery Type Series

8.2.1 Prehistoric

The earliest pottery comprises a hand made tapering rim (14g) in a flint and quartz fabric (F01C). The sherd was the only find recovered from ditch [606], and is datable to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age period.

8.2.2 Late Saxo-Norman

Nineteen sherds (464g) of wheel thrown, shell tempered St Neots-type ware (fabric B01 and variant B01A) were recovered, the majority occurring as residual finds in early medieval pit [1404]. The fabric characteristics indicate a late date in the St Neots ware sequence, *c.* late 11th–early 12th century. Vessel forms are undecorated jars with simple everted rims, ranging in diameter between 160-220mm; and upright rim bowls, one with a diameter of 340mm. A single glazed sherd (10g) of 10th–12th-century Stamford ware (C12) represents a regional import from Lincolnshire.

8.2.3 Early and high medieval

Pottery of early and high medieval date totals 115 sherds, weighing 1.8kg. The assemblage comprises shell tempered, wheel thrown vessels of 12th–13th-century date (B07), known to derive from production sites on the Beds./Bucks./Northants. borders. Contemporary sand tempered wares (C03-C05; C59A/B; C60; C61; C63; C67; C71) of local manufacture also occur, in both hand made and wheel thrown forms. Vessel types are mainly jars with simple square, rectangular, hooked, or everted rims, ranging in diameter between 180–240mm. Three plain rim bowls with diameters of 300–340mm, and a jug (rim diameter 80mm) also occur. Decoration is restricted to sand tempered vessels, and comprises applied thumbed strips, incised motifs and square-toothed rouletting. Sooting and residues on the surfaces of a number of both sand and shelly sherds confirm their use as cooking pots.

Two high medieval sherds (49g) of 13th–14th-century date represent imported regional fine wares from Northamptonshire (Lyveden/Stanion ware; B09) and Buckinghamshire (Brill/Boarstall ware; C09). Diagnostic forms are glazed jugs with applied decoration.

Eleven features (trenches 5, 7, 14, 15, 16, 30 and 35) are datable to the early medieval period, the largest assemblage deriving from pit [1404], which contained 1.2kg of pottery.

8.2.4 Late medieval/early post-medieval

Single undiagnostic sherds of wheel thrown pottery in the south-east Midlands late medieval reduced ware tradition (E01) and contemporary oxidised ware (E02) occurred as residual finds in post-medieval ditch [515]. A sherd of oxidised smooth sandy ware (E03) of transitional late medieval/early post-medieval date derived from pit [1410].

8.2.5 Post-medieval and modern

Pottery datable to the post-medieval period derived from ditches [515], [1611], [1704] and [3104], and comprises single sherds of glazed (P03, P33) and unglazed (P05) earthenware, mottle/speckle-glazed ware (P19) and Staffordshire slipware (P30). Mass-produced ware of 18th–19th-century date comprises three sherds of creamware and two sherds of pearlware (total weight 10g).

8.3 Ceramic Building Material

Post-medieval, sand tempered ceramic building material was recovered from six features (trenches 5, 6, 7, 13 and 17), the majority from ditch [515]. The assemblage comprises 13 pieces of flat roof tile ranging in thickness between 13-15mm, (total weight 650g), three abraded brick fragments (138g), and an unglazed floor tile/paviour (458g). The latter measures 35mm depth by 110mm width, and has a slightly worn upper surface.

8.4 Other Artefacts

Early medieval pit [1408] yielded a lava rotary quern fragment with a worn grinding surface. Iron objects comprise an undatable strip or tang fragment (pit [1504]), a medieval/post-medieval swivel loop (ditch [704]) and the remains of

nine timber nails, most with narrow faceted rectangular heads, and tapering square or rectangular shanks (pit [610]).

Post-medieval ditches [515] and [1704] yielded single fragments of olive green vessel glass, likely to derive from wine bottles. Five pieces of colourless window glass ranging in thickness between 1.4-2.2mm were collected from post-medieval ditches [506], [515] and [1304].

A stem fragment from a clay tobacco pipe (1g) was collected from post-medieval ditch [1604].

Four worked flints occurred as residual finds in ditches [510], [1204], [1604], [1806]; two unstratified examples were collected from trenches 9 and 13. They comprise three tertiary flakes, and single examples of a secondary flake, thin blade-like flake and a secondary blade, the latter of late Mesolithic-early Neolithic date. All are made from dark-grey-brown flint, and most have sustained post-depositional damage.

8.5 Animal Bone

Eighty-one animal bone fragments, weighing 1.9kg, were collected from eight features (trenches 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 18), the largest assemblage (884g) deriving from the fills of post-medieval ditch [515]. Individual pieces are small, with an average weight of 23g and survive in variable condition. Identifiable species are horse, cattle, and sheep/goat. Diagnostic bone elements are post-cranial meat-bearing parts (limb bones, scapula, pelvis), and fragments suggestive of butchery, including foot bones (phalanx, calcaneus) and cranial elements, the latter represented by loose teeth, horn core, skull and mandible fragments.

9. APPENDIX 3: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: **Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22440: Northing: 48870)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22423: Northing: 43389)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
101	Make up layer	Compact grey silty clay moderate small stones Thickness 0.28m. At NE end of trench	☑	☐
102	Make up layer	Compact dark grey silty clay Thickness 0.17m. At NE end of trench	☑	☐
103	Topsoil	Loose light grey brown silty clay Thickness 0.23m. At SW end of trench	☑	☐
104	Subsoil	Loose mid orange brown silty clay occasional small stones Thickness 0.27m. At SW end of trench	☑	☐
105	Buried subsoil	Loose dark grey silty clay Thickness 0.12m.	☑	☐
106	Buried subsoil	Loose dark orange brown silty clay Thickness 0.05m.	☑	☐
107	Natural	Compact mid grey clay silt	☐	☐

Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22390: Northing: 48826)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22370: Northing: 48797)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
201	Topsoil	Loose mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones Thickness 0.38m.	☑	☐
202	Subsoil	Loose mid brown orange sandy clay occasional small stones Thickness 0.16m.	☑	☐
203	Buried topsoil	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones Thickness 0.18m.	☑	☐
204	Buried subsoil	Compact mid orange brown silty sand Thickness 0.18m.	☑	☐
205	Alluvium	Firm mid grey clay Thickness 0.43m.	☑	☐
206	Natural	Firm light grey clay sand At least 0.69m thick (in sondage at the NE end of trench)	☑	☐

Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 35.00 m. **Width:** 2.00 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** m. **Max:** m.

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22334: Northing: 48794)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22312: Northing: 48767)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
301	Topsoil	Friable dark orange brown sandy silt Thickness 0.4m	☑	☐
302	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay silt Thickness 0.15m	☑	☐
303	Buried topsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay Thickness 0.14m.	☑	☐
304	Buried subsoil	Compact dark grey sand Thickness 0.13m.	☑	☐
305	Natural interface	Compact dark grey sand Thickness 0.13m.	☑	☐
306	Natural	Compact light brown grey clay sand occasional small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: **Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22376: Northing: 48844)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22352: Northing: 48818)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
401	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt Thickness 0.25m.	☑	☐
402	Subsoil	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand Thickness 0.5m.	☑	☐
403	Natural	Loose light grey yellow clay sand	☐	☐

Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.68 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22384: Northing: 48904)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22414: Northing: 48886)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
501	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown silty loam occasional small stones Thickness 0.25m.**	☑	☐
502	**Subsoil**	**Compact mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones Thickness 0.87m.**	☑	☐
503	**Natural**	**Compact mid yellow orange sand**	☐	☐
504	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.46m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
505	Fill	Compact mid grey brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones	☑	☐
506	**Pit**	**Irregular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.m, max depth 0.5m, min length 0.8m**	☑	☐
507	Fill	Compact mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☑
508	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.66m, max depth 0.2m, min length 0.8m**	☑	☐
509	Fill	Compact mid orange brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones	☑	☑
510	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.48m, max depth 0.3m, min length 0.95m**	☑	☐
511	Fill	Loose mid blue grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones	☑	☑
512	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 3.52m, max depth 0.74m, min length 0.95m**	☑	☐
513	Lower fill	Loose mid blue grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.18m.	☑	☐
514	Upper fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.64m.	☑	☐
515	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.62m, max depth 0.76m, min length 0.95m**	☑	☐
516	Lower fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.22m.	☑	☑
517	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.26m.	☑	☑
518	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.7m	☑	☐
519	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 3.m, max depth 0.64m, min length 0.95m**	☑	☐
520	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones	☑	☑

Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: **Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.95 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22377: Northing: 48935)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22406: Northing: 48916)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
601	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown sandy silt Thickness 0.35m.**	☑	☐
602	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid yellow brown silty sand Thickness 0.6m.**	☑	☐
603	**Natural**	**Loose yellow sand**	☐	☐
604	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.28m, max depth 0.36m, min length 0.8m**	☑	☐
605	Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☐
606	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.15m, max depth 0.2m, min length 0.75m**	☑	☐
607	Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☑
608	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, min length 30.5m General number**	☐	☐
609	Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand occasional small stones Unexcavated ditch fill	☐	☐
610	**Pit**	**Sub-oval sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.15m, max diameter 1.25m**	☑	☐
611	Fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand	☑	☑

Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: **Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.7 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22307: Northing: 48935)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22341: Northing: 48936)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
701	**Topsoil**	**Firm dark brown grey silty sand Thickness up to 0.4m.**	☑	☐
702	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones Thickness up to 0.4m.**	☑	☑
703	**Natural**	**Loose mid red brown sandy gravel**	☐	☐
704	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: U-shaped dimensions: max breadth 3.95m, min depth 0.75m, min length 2.m Not bottomed due to depth**	☑	☐
705	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☑
706	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.87m, max depth 0.3m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
707	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☐
708	**Pit**	**Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.23m, min length 0.7m**	☑	☐
709	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand frequent small stones	☑	☑

Trench: **8**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 1. m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22346: Northing: 48924)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22313: Northing: 48911)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
801	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown sandy silt Thickness 0.2m**	☑	☐
802	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid yellow brown silty sand Thickness 0.8m**	☑	☐
803	**Natural**	**Friable light yellow sand**	☐	☐
804	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 3.74m, min depth 0.8m, min length 2.m Machine excavated segment.**	☑	☐
805	Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☐

Trench: **9**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.52 m. Max: 0.64 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22335: Northing: 48901)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22365: Northing: 48917)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
901	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey sandy silt Thickness 0.22m.**	☑	☐
902	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid yellow grey sandy silt Thickness 0.42m.**	☑	☑
903	**Natural**	**Loose mid orange yellow sand**	☐	☐
904	**Pit**	**Circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.11m, max diameter 0.44m**	☑	☐
905	Fill	Firm dark orange brown sandy silt	☑	☐
906	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.47m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
907	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt	☑	☐

Trench: 10

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22350: Northing: 48890)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22315: Northing: 48885)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1001	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt Thickness 0.2m.	☑	☐
1002	Subsoil	Friable mid yellow brown silty sand occasional medium stones Thickness 0.7m.	☑	☐
1003	Natural	Loose yellow sand occasional medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 11

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.62 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22318: Northing: 48876)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22283: Northing: 48879)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1101	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown sandy silt Thickness 0.34m.**	☑	☐
1102	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid orange brown silty sand moderate small stones Depth 0.3m**	☑	☐
1103	**Natural**	**Friable mid orange yellow sand frequent small stones**	☐	☐
1104	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.22m, max depth 0.33m, min length 1.85m**	☑	☐
1105	Fill	Friable mid green brown sandy silt moderate small stones	☑	☐
1106	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.15m, max depth 0.41m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1107	Fill	Friable mid green brown sandy silt moderate small stones	☑	☐
1108	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 4.11m, max depth 0.97m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1109	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones	☑	☐

Trench: 12

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.95 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22341: Northing: 48878)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22356: Northing: 48856)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1201	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness up to 0.65m.**	☑	☐
1202	**Subsoil**	**Friable light brown sandy silt occasional small stones Thickness up to 0.3m.**	☑	☐
1203	**Natural**	**Loose light yellow sand**	☐	☐
1204	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max depth 0.55m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1205	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones	☑	☑
1206	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped dimensions: max breadth 6.55m, min depth 0.45m, min length 2.m Machine excavated section.**	☑	☐
1207	Fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt occasional small stones	☑	☐
1208	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped dimensions: max breadth 3.2m, min depth 0.5m, min length 2.m Machine excavated section.**	☑	☐
1209	Fill	Friable mid grey sandy silt occasional small stones	☑	☐

Trench: 13

Max Dimensions: Length: 65.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.65 m. Max: 0.85 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22306: Northing: 48809)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22295: Northing: 48842)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1301	**Topsoil**	**Friable mid grey black sandy silt moderate small stones Thickness 0.6m.**	☑	☑
1302	**Subsoil**	**Friable light yellow brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.25m.**	☑	☐
1303	**Natural**	**Loose light yellow sand**	☐	☐
1304	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 3.65m, max depth 0.6m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1305	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☑
1306	**Pit**	**Circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.2m, min length 0.5m**	☑	☐
1307	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay occasional small stones	☑	☐
1308	**Ditch**	**Curving linear E-W sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.15m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1309	Fill	Friable mid red brown silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☐
1310	**Ditch**	**Curving linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.5m, max depth 0.3m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1311	Fill	Friable mid grey silty sand moderate small-medium stones	☑	☑
1312	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.8m, max depth 0.32m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1313	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones	☑	☐

Trench: 14

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.15 m. Max: 0.61 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22266: Northing: 48851)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22285: Northing: 48821)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1401	**Topsoil**	**Friable mid brown grey sandy silt Thickness up to 0.22m.**	☑	☐
1402	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid brown grey sandy silt Thickness up to 0.45m.**	☑	☐
1403	**Natural**	**Loose light orange yellow sand**	☐	☐
1404	**Pit**	**Irregular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 5.7m, max depth 0.4m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
1405	Fill	Friable mid red brown silty sand	☑	☑
1406	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.1m, min length 3.55m**	☑	☐
1407	Fill	Friable dark red brown silty sand	☑	☑
1408	**Pit**	**Circular sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.5m, min diameter 1.m**	☑	☐
1409	Lower fill	Loose mid grey silty sand	☑	☑
1412	Upper fill	Loose mid yellow grey silty sand Thickness 0.5m.	☑	☐
1410	**Pit**	**Circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.79m**	☑	☐
1411	Fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand Thickness 0.79m.	☑	☑
1413	**Colluvium**	**Firm mid red grey sandy silt Thickness 0.55m.**	☑	☐

Trench: **15**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.8 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22248: Northing: 48855)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22254: Northing: 48821)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1501	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional small stones Thickness 0.42m.**	☑	☐
1502	**Subsoil**	**Compact mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones Thickness 0.4m.**	☑	☐
1503	**Natural**	**Compact mid orange yellow sand**	☐	☐
1504	**Pit**	**Oval sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.16m, min length 0.45m**	☑	☐
1505	Fill	Compact mid brown silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☑
1506	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.21m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1507	Fill	Compact mid brown silty sand moderate small stones	☑	☑
1508	**Pit**	**Irregular sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.9m, max depth 0.28m, max length 3.1m**	☑	☐
1509	Fill	Compact mid brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small stones	☑	☑

Trench: 16

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.78 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22227: Northing: 48829)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22253: Northing: 48805)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1601	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown sandy silt Thickness 0.32m.**	☑	☐
1602	**Subsoil**	**Compact mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones Thickness 0.38m.**	☑	☐
1603	**Natural**	**Compact light yellow orange sand**	☐	☐
1604	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.39m, max depth 0.5m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1605	Lower fill	Compact mid orange grey silty sand Thickness 0.21m.	☑	☑
1606	Upper fill	Compact light orange grey silty sand occasional small stones Thickness 0.32m.	☑	☑
1607	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.77m, max depth 0.21m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1608	Fill	Compact dark orange grey silty sand moderate small stones	☑	☐
1609	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 10.25m, min depth 0.14m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
1610	Fill	Compact mid orange brown sandy silt occasional medium stones	☑	☑
1611	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.35m, max depth 0.23m, min length 3.m**	☑	☐
1612	Fill	Friable mid grey sandy silt occasional small stones	☑	☑

Trench: **17**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.78 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22207: Northing: 48836)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22218: Northing: 48803)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1701	**Topsoil**	**Loose dark grey sandy silt Thickness 0.35m.**	☑	☐
1702	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid yellow grey silty sand Thickness 0.55m.**	☑	☐
1703	**Natural**	**Friable mid orange yellow sand**	☐	☐
1704	**Ditch**	**Irregular E-W sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 8.9m, max depth 0.72m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1705	Upper fill	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt Thickness 0.31m.	☑	☐
1706	Tertiary fill	Loose mid orange grey sandy silt Thickness 0.22m.	☑	☐
1707	Tertiary fill	Loose mid orange grey sandy silt Thickness 0.41m.	☑	☐
1708	Main fill	Firm dark orange grey sandy silt Thickness up to 0.6m.	☑	☐
1709	Secondary fill	Firm mid brown orange sandy silt Thickness 0.27m.	☑	☐
1710	Lower fill	Firm mid orange grey sandy silt Thickness 0.32m.	☑	☐
1711	Primary fill	Loose mid grey sandy silt Thickness 0.24m.	☑	☑
1712	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.85m, max diameter 0.36m, min length 2.1m**	☑	☐
1713	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty sand	☑	☐
1714	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.9m, max depth 0.35m, min length 2.1m**	☑	☐
1715	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty sand	☑	☐
1716	**Pit**	**Circular sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.13m, max diameter 0.5m**	☑	☐
1717	Fill	Firm dark red brown sandy silt	☑	☐
1718	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.43m, max depth 0.09m, min length 2.1m**	☑	☐
1719	Fill	Firm mid orange grey silty sand	☑	☐
1720	**Pit**	**Circular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.46m, max diameter 0.93m**	☑	☐
1721	Fill	Firm dark red brown silty sand	☑	☐

Trench: **18**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.75 m. Max: 0.85 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22179: Northing: 48866)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22194: Northing: 48834)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1801	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown sandy silt Thickness 0.65m.**	☑	☐
1802	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.2m**	☑	☐
1803	**Natural**	**Loose mid brown yellow sand moderate small-medium stones**	☐	☐
1804	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.99m, max depth 0.33m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
1805	Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand moderate small stones	☑	☐
1806	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: V-Shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max depth 0.48m, min length 3.m**	☑	☐
1807	Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones	☑	☑

Trench: 19

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.8 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22198: Northing: 48868)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22230: Northing: 48881)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1901	**Topsoil**	**Friable mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.55m.**	☑	☐
1902	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones Thickness 0.25m.**	☑	☐
1903	**Natural**	**Loose mid orange yellow sand**	☐	☐
1904	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max depth 0.3m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1905	Fill	Loose mid grey brown sand occasional small stones	☑	☐
1906	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.2m, min length 2.5m**	☑	☐
1907	Fill	Loose mid brown sand occasional small stones	☑	☐

Trench: **20**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.75 m. Max: 0.9 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22212: Northing: 48906)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22184: Northing: 48885)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2001	**Topsoil**	**Friable mid brown sandy silt occasional small stones Thickness 0.6m.**	☑	☐
2002	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones Thickness 0.3m.**	☑	☐
2003	**Natural**	**Loose mid orange yellow sand**	☐	☐
2004	**Pit**	**Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.54m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
2005	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones	☑	☐
2006	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.75m, max depth 0.35m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
2007	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☐
2008	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.25m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
2009	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☐

Trench: 21

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.8 m. Max: 0.85 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22209: Northing: 48926)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22239: Northing: 48909)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2101	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown silt occasional small stones Thickness 0.64m.**	☑	☐
2102	**Subsoil**	**Compact mid orange brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.2m.**	☑	☐
2103	**Natural**	**Compact light yellow orange sand Length 20m.**	☐	☐
2104	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.3m, min length 2.25m Probable ditch terminus.**	☑	☐
2105	Fill	Compact mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☐
2106	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.1m, max depth 0.35m, min length 2.25m**	☑	☐
2107	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☐
2108	**Natural**	**Compact mid orange sandy gravel**	☐	☐

Trench: 22

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.65 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22263: Northing: 48919)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22296: Northing: 48907)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2201	Topsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt moderate medium stones Thickness 0.45m.	☑	☐
2202	Subsoil	Friable light orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones Thickness 0.2m.	☑	☐
2203	Natural	Loose mid orange brown sandy silt	☐	☐
2204	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max depth 0.46m, min length 2.m	☑	☐
2205	Fill	Loose mid brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	☑	☐

Trench: 23

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.6 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22266: Northing: 48941)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22232: Northing: 48939)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2301	**Topsoil**	**Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones Thickness 0.25m.**	☑	☐
2302	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones Thickness 0.38m.**	☑	☐
2303	**Natural**	**Loose mid orange yellow sand occasional flecks sand**	☐	☐
2304	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.34m, min length 2.15m**	☑	☐
2305	Primary fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand occasional large stones, occasional small stones Thickness 0.24m.	☑	☐
2306	Main fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones Thickness 0.33m.	☑	☐

Trench: **24**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.68 m. Max: 0.73 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22250: Northing: 48955)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22215: Northing: 48960)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2401	**Topsoil**	**Loose dark grey brown silt Thickness 0.3m.**	☑	☐
2402	**Subsoil**	**Loose light brown silty sand Thickness 0.43m.**	☑	☐
2403	**Buried subsoil**	**Loose mid yellow brown sand Thickness 0.18m.**	☑	☐
2404	**Natural**	**Loose light yellow brown sand**	☐	☐
2405	**Treethrow**	**Oval sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.5m, max length 0.33m**	☑	☐
2406	Fill	Firm light grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones	☑	☐
2407	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.19m, min length 2.25m**	☑	☐
2408	Fill	Friable dark orange brown silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☐

Trench: 26

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.57 m. Max: 0.69 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22163: Northing: 48972)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22134: Northing: 48952)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2601	**Topsoil**	**Loose mid brown silty sand occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.35m.**	☑	☐
2602	**Subsoil**	**Loose light brown silty sand occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.22m.**	☑	☐
2603	**Buried subsoil**	**Loose light orange brown silty sand occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.22m.**	☑	☐
2604	**Buried subsoil**	**Loose mid orange brown sand occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.13m.**	☑	☐
2605	**Natural**	**Loose mid yellow orange sand**	☐	☐
2606	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.36m, max depth 0.11m, min length 2.5m**	☑	☐
2607	Fill	Loose light brown grey silty sand occasional medium stones	☑	☐
2608	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.28m, max depth 0.05m, min length 2.5m**	☑	☐
2609	Fill	Loose light brown grey silty sand occasional medium stones	☑	☐
2610	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.08m, max depth 0.49m, min length 2.5m**	☑	☐
2611	Fill	Loose light orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones	☑	☐
2612	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.52m, max depth 0.04m, min length 2.5m**	☑	☐
2613	Fill	Loose mid brown orange sandy silt occasional small stones	☑	☐
2614	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.76m, max depth 0.32m, min length 2.5m**	☑	☐
2615	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional small stones	☑	☐

Trench: 29

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22114: Northing: 48919)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22141: Northing: 48898)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2901	Topsoil	Friable dark grey sandy silt Thickness up to 0.32m.	☑	☐
2902	Subsoil	Friable mid yellow grey silty sand Thickness up to 0.49m.	☑	☐
2903	Natural	Loose mid orange yellow sand	☐	☐

Trench: **30**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.7 m. Max: 0.95 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22114: Northing: 48958)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22102: Northing: 48925)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3001	**Topsoil**	**Friable mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.4m**	☑	☐
3002	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt occasional small stones Thickness 0.55m.**	☑	☐
3003	**Natural**	**Loose yellow orange sand**	☐	☐
3004	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.46m, min length 6.15m Truncates in plan (3011), (3013) and (3015).**	☑	☐
3005	Fill	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional flecks fired clay, moderate small stones	☑	☐
3006	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.2m, min length 2.1m**	☑	☐
3007	Fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand moderate small stones Truncated by [3008].	☑	☑
3008		**Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.2m, min length 9.m Truncates (3007). Possibly hedge remains**	☑	☐
3009	Fill	Loose light brown silty sand moderate small stones	☑	☐
3010	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.82m, min length 0.55m Likely the same as [3012], both truncated in plan by [3004].**	☐	☐
3011	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones	☐	☐
3012	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, min length 1.m Likely the same as [3010], both cut by [3004] in plan**	☐	☐
3013	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silt	☐	☐
3014	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.46m, min length 0.7m Truncated in plan by [3004]**	☐	☐
3015	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silt	☐	☐

Trench: 31

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.87 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22088: Northing: 48941)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22082: Northing: 48906)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3101	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt Thickness 0.3m.**	☑	☐
3102	**Subsoil**	**Loose mid yellow grey sandy silt Thickness 0.57m.**	☑	☐
3103	**Natural**	**Loose mid orange yellow sand**	☐	☐
3104	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.3m, min length 2.m Cuts subsoil (3102)**	☑	☐
3105	Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand	☑	☑
3106	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, max depth 0.48m, min length 2.25m**	☑	☐
3107	Fill	Loose dark orange brown silty sand	☑	☑

Trench: 33

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.65 m. Max: 0.75 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22117: Northing: 48830)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22089: Northing: 48808)*

Reason: Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3301	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silt Thickness 0.28m.	☑	☐
3302	Subsoil	Compact mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones Thickness 0.47m.	☑	☐
3303	Natural	Compact light yellow brown sand	☐	☐

Trench: **34**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22156: Northing: 48825)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22121: Northing: 48819)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing of geophysical anomalies.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3401	**Topsoil**	**Loose dark brown sandy silt occasional small stones Thickness 0.4m.**	☑	☐
3402	**Subsoil**	**Loose light brown silty sand Thickness 0.29m.**	☑	☐
3403	**Buried subsoil**	**Loose light orange brown sand Thickness 0.27m.**	☑	☐
3404	**Natural**	**Loose mid orange yellow sand**	☐	☐
3405	**Treethrow**	**Sub-oval sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, max depth 0.24m, max length 1.22m**	☑	☐
3406	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay	☑	☐

Trench: **35**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 35.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.62 m. Max: 0.77 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 22111: Northing: 48872)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 22134: Northing: 48846)*

Reason: **Evaluation of archaeological potential and testing geophysical anomalies.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3501	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown sandy silt Thickness 0.3m.**	☑	☐
3502	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid grey yellow sandy silt Thickness 0.47m.**	☑	☐
3503	**Natural**	**Friable light green yellow sand**	☐	☐
3504	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.83m, max depth 0.29m, min length 2.9m**	☑	☐
3505	Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand	☑	☐
3506	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.47m, min length 2.3m**	☑	☐
3507	Upper fill	Loose yellow sand Thickness 0.07m.	☑	☐
3508	Lower fill	Loose dark orange brown silty sand Thickness 0.4m.	☑	☑

10. APPENDIX 4: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

STRATASCAN

Geophysical Survey Report

Land east of Biggleswade Road, Potton, Bedfordshire

for

Albion Archaeology

March 2012

Job ref. J3076

Melanie Biggs BSc (Hons)

Document Title:	**Geophysical Survey Report** **Land east of Biggleswade Road, Potton, Bedfordshire**
Client:	**Albion Archaeology**
Stratascan Job No:	**J3076**
Survey Date:	**March 2012**
Techniques:	**Detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry)**
National Grid Ref:	**TL 222 488**

Field Team:	**Steve Hamflett MSc and Alex Portch MA**
Project Manager:	**Simon Haddrell B.Eng (Hons) AMBCS PIFA**
Report written by:	**Melanie Biggs BSc (Hons)**
CAD illustration by:	**Melanie Biggs BSc (Hons)**
Checked by:	**Peter Barker C.Eng MICE MCIWEM MIFA FCInstCES**

Stratascan Ltd.
Vineyard House
Upper Hook Road
Upton upon Severn
WR8 0SA

Tel: 01684 592266
Fax: 01684 594142
Email: ppb@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

LIST OF FIGURES

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted over approximately 6.63 hectares of pasture land to the south of Potton, Bedfordshire. The survey has identified a number of anomalies characteristic of former field systems which are of probable archaeological origin. There are four anomalies which could potentially be of thermoremanent origin that appear in close proximity to probable archaeological anomalies. There are also a number of pit-like anomalies appearing within the probable former field boundaries which have been identified as being of possible archaeological origin.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background synopsis

Stratascan were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for development. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being undertaken by Albion Archaeology.

2.2 Site location

The site is located near Potton, Bedfordshire at OS ref. TL 222 488.

2.3 Description of site

Plate 1: *Looking west across the north western corner of Field 1*

Plate 2: *Looking south midway across Field 2*

Plate 3: *Looking south east across the eastern side of Field 2. The standing building (left) is marked on the base mapping.*

The survey area is approximately 6.63 hectares of rough overgrown land (Field 1) and pasture (Field 2) situated east of Biggleswade Road on the southern outskirts of Potton, Bedfordshire. Field 1 is rough and overgrown with thickets and bushes with an area to the north from which the topsoil has been removed. (see ***Plate 1***). There is a ridge in Field 2 which slopes away to the south east. Field 2 was littered with animal feeders and concrete foundations where former buildings once stood (see ***Plate 2*** and ***Plate 3***).

2.4 Geology and soils

The underlying geology is Woburn Sands Formation (British Geological Survey website). The drift geology to the east of site is made up of Alluvial sand, clay and silt deposits (British Geological Survey website).

The overlying soils are known as Hanworth which are typical humic gley soils. These consist of deep permeable, coarse loamy and often stoneless soils which are affected by groundwater with a peaty/humose surface horizon (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 6 South East England).

2.5 Site history and archaeological potential

The following information has been taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation provided by Albion Archaeology (Meckseper, C. 2012)

The site lies in a landscape that contains evidence of human activity potentially dating back to the Prehistoric period. A series of sub-rectangular and rectilinear cropmarks (HER 15083) in the field to the east of the Potton Brook are partially obscured by alluvium and as yet undated, but it is possible that they may date to the prehistoric period.

The alluvial deposits of the Potton Brook at the eastern edge of the site were shown to be up to 1.85m thick (Saunders 2006) and may mask earlier prehistoric and Roman features. The deposits themselves may have the potential to contain well-preserved environmental and organic remains and could yield evidence for past environment of the area.

The line of a Roman road Viatores 224 (HER 738) was identified by the Viatores project to run from west to east through Potton, leading from Bedford, via Cockayne Hatley and finally to Wimpole in Cambridgeshire. Many of the Viatores roads have since been discounted but the line of Viatores 224 has retained some credibility, mainly due to cropmarks identified between Cardington and Willington to the west of Sandy. Its line east of Sandy is still disputed (Simco 1984).

Two manors were listed in Potton in the Domesday Survey of 1086. One is a very large estate counting 37 households and a mill. A market charter was granted to Potton by William II in 1094 and the settlement grew into a small market place.

In 1237 four manors are recorded in the area of Potton. One of the potential manor sites John O'Gaunts Hill, lies to the south of the site in Sutton Park and is a scheduled monument (HER 515). A number of rectilinear earthworks (HER 10802) within the site may represent boundaries and building platforms related to the medieval settlement of Potton or another manorial site speculated to be centred on Home Farm.

An archaeological investigation was undertaken immediately to the north-east of the current site (EDB 146). Six trenches were excavated in total of which only one, on the western edge of the site, contained archaeological features. These consisted of intercutting pits with evidence for tanning in the form of horn cores accompanied by pottery dating to the 13th-15th century. This evidence was consolidated in a subsequent small excavation area.

The remains of tanning activity pre-dates the evidence for a (now demolished) 18th-century tannery and parchment works to the north of the site (HER 7898) and indicates

that tanning was carried out in the area at a much earlier date than previously thought and possibly over a wider area.

Further evidence for the medieval landscape is provided by earthworks (HER 11767) to the south of the site in Sutton Park. These are an extensive complex of rectilinear and linear earthworks representing enclosures and medieval field systems. Some of the earthworks may also represent garden features, probably related to Sutton Park (HER 7005) which was laid out in the 16th century. Much of the landscape of the park has been altered and modernised in recent years by the John O'Gaunt Golf Club.

The site does not lie far from the medieval and post-medieval core of Potton (HER 17164) which contains a fairly large number of historic buildings which are locally designated heritage assets in the HER and listed buildings on the National Heritage List for England. Home Farm, immediately to the north of the site has a Grade II listed farm house (HER 2210) dating to the 17th century and a post-medieval barn and corn dryer (HER 7120). It is now converted into a private residence.

The Potton Conservation Area (DBD 3404), which also includes Home Farm and the northern end of Biggleswade Road, extends into the northern part of the site.

There are a number of WWII defences in the form of pill boxes, tank traps and spigot mortar bases in the Potton area. A small WWII brick built warden's post hut (HER 17959) stands in the eastern part of the site.

2.6 Survey objectives

The objective of the survey was to locate any features of possible archaeological significance in order that they may be assessed prior to development.

2.7 Survey methods

Detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry) was used as an efficient and effective method of locating archaeological anomalies. More information regarding this technique is included in the Methodology section below.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Date of fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out over 3 days from Monday 19th – Wednesday 21st March 2012. Weather conditions during the survey were dry and sunny.

3.2 Grid locations

The location of the survey grids has been plotted in Figure 2 together with the referencing information. Grids were set out using a Leica Smart Rover RTK GPS.

An RTK GPS (Real-time Kinematic Global Positioning System) can locate a point on the ground to a far greater accuracy than a standard GPS unit. A standard GPS suffers from errors created by satellite orbit errors, clock errors and atmospheric interference, resulting in an accuracy of 5m-10m. An RTK system uses a single base station receiver and a number of mobile units. The base station re-broadcasts the phase of the carrier it measured, and the mobile units compare their own phase measurements with those they received from the base station. A SmartNet RTK GPS uses Ordnance Survey's network of over 100 fixed base stations to give an accuracy of around 0.01m.

3.3 Survey equipment and gradiometer configuration

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

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

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

The magnetic survey was carried out using a dual sensor Grad601-2 Magnetic Gradiometer manufactured by Bartington Instruments Ltd. The instrument consists of two fluxgates very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the Earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background. The Grad601-2 consists of two high stability fluxgate gradiometers suspended on a single frame. Each gradiometer has a 1m separation between the sensing elements so enhancing the response to weak anomalies.

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

3.4.1 Sampling interval

Readings were taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart. This equates to 3600 sampling points in a full 30m x 30m grid.

3.4.2 Depth of scan and resolution

The Grad 601-2 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m, though strongly magnetic objects may be visible at greater depths. The collection of data at 0.25m centres provides an optimum methodology for the task balancing cost and time with resolution.

3.4.3 Data capture

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

3.5 Processing, presentation of results and interpretation

3.5.1 Processing

Processing is performed using specialist software. This can emphasise various aspects contained within the data but which are often not easily seen in the raw data. Basic processing of the magnetic data involves 'flattening' the background levels with respect to adjacent traverses and adjacent grids. Once the basic processing has flattened the background it is then possible to carry out further processing which may include low pass filtering to reduce 'noise' in the data and hence emphasise the archaeological or man-made anomalies.

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

1. *Destripe* (Removes striping effects caused by zero-point discrepancies between different sensors and walking directions)

2. *Destagger* (Removes zigzag effects caused by inconsistent walking speeds on sloping, uneven or overgrown terrain)

3.5.2 Presentation of results and interpretation

The presentation of the data for each site involves a print-out of the minimally processed data both as a greyscale plot (Figures 3, 4 & 9) and a colour plot showing extreme magnetic values (Figures 5 & 6). Magnetic anomalies have been identified and plotted onto the 'Abstraction and Interpretation of Anomalies' drawing for the site (Figures 7, 8 & 10).

4 RESULTS

The following list of numbered anomalies refers to numerical labels on the interpretation plots (Figures 7, 8 & 10).

Probable Archaeology

1-20 Positive and negative broad linear anomalies span across Field 2 into Field 1 and are characteristic of former field boundaries.

21-34 Positive and negative narrow linear and partial rectilinear anomalies span across Field 1 and are indicative of a former field system. The apparent neatness and differing arrangement of this set of anomalies suggests they are of a different origin to anomalies 1-20.

35-37 Three large, strong positive discrete area anomalies indicative of pits appear between the probable former field boundaries in Field 2. These anomalies are surrounded by an amount of strong negative responses, suggesting these pits were once banked at their edges.

38 Two moderate strength discrete anomalies of probable thermoremanent origin appear in close proximity to the probable former field system in Field 2.

39-41 A broad linear area of weak positive responses appears to coincide with the probable former field system described by Anomalies 1-20 and the sloped ridge appearing in Field 2, suggesting the present ridge visible in Field 2 is of a similar origin to Anomalies 1-20.

Possible Archaeology

42-43 Two large clusters of discrete positive anomalies, indicative of pits, appear within the probable former boundaries outlined by Anomalies 1-20.

44-56 A number of positive linear anomalies appear across Field 2, with concentrations on the western side. Anomaly 48 appears to form a partial circular anomaly which indicates a former ring ditch. Anomalies 50 and 51 form a cross-shaped anomaly suggesting a former intersection of field boundaries.

57 Two moderate strength discrete anomalies of possible thermoremanent origin appear just south west of Anomaly 38, between the probable former field boundaries outlined by Anomalies 1-20.

58 A number of magnetic 'spikes' (strong focussed values with associated antipolar response) indicate ferrous metal objects. Although most of these are likely to be modern debris, some may be of archaeological interest. Particular attention may be paid to those found in association with other potentially archaeological anomalies.

Other Anomalies

59 Areas of magnetic disturbance are the result of substantial nearby ferrous metal objects such as fences and underground services. These effects can mask weaker archaeological anomalies, but on this site have not affected a significant proportion of the area.

60 An area of strong magnetic debris as a result of heavily disturbed ground has been identified in the very north west of Field 1.

61 Linear bipolar anomalies indicate the presence of an underground utility.

62 Dipolar anomalies in a linear arrangement indicate the presence of land drainage systems.

63 Areas of amorphous magnetic variation are likely to be of geological or pedological origin. The large strip of these responses along the eastern boundary of Field 2 are most likely to relate to the deep alluvial deposits mentioned in Sections 2.4 and 2.5 of this report. The expanse and magnetic strength of these responses could mask weaker potential archaeological anomalies in this area.

64 Closely spaced positive parallel linear anomalies are as a result of modern agricultural activities.

5 CONCLUSION

The detailed gradiometry survey conducted across land east of Biggleswade Road, Potton, Bedfordshire, has identified a number of anomalies relating to probable former field systems. Anomaly sets **1-20** and **21-34** appear to be of differing characteristics (i.e. morphology and orientation) so it is presumed these anomaly sets are of different origins. Anomalies 1-20 in Field 2 may be of Medieval origin, due to their characteristics and the finding of medieval field systems at Sutton Park, just south of site (see Section 2.5).

An amount of pitting appears within the boundaries of the probable former field system in Field 2 (**42** and **43**). This has been identified as possible archaeology due to the amorphous magnetic character of these anomalies. Within the pitting, four anomalies have been identified which could be of thermoremanent origin (**38** and **57**). Considering their proximity to Anomalies 1-20, and their stronger magnetic responses in amongst the weaker pitted areas, Anomalies 38 and 57 may be of archaeological interest. Other possible archaeological positive linear and curvilinear anomalies appear to the west of Field 2; some of which appear to form partial rectilinear features. One, a partial positive circular anomaly (**48**), suggests the presence of a possible former ring ditch.

An amount of amorphous magnetic variation appears to the east of Field 2 along Potton Brook. This is likely to be as a result of the deep alluvial deposits found here (mentioned in Sections 2.4 and 2.5). Weaker archaeological features may have been masked by these responses.

6 REFERENCES

British Geological Survey, n.d., *website*: (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion1=1#maps) Geology of Britain viewer.

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983. *Soils of England and Wales, Sheet 6 South East England.*

Meckseper, C., Wardill, R., Shotliff, D. (2012). *Land East of Biggleswade Road, Potton, Bedfordshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Field Evaluation.*

APPENDIX A – Basic principles of magnetic survey

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremanent* material.

Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremanence is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremanent archaeological features can include hearths and kilns and material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

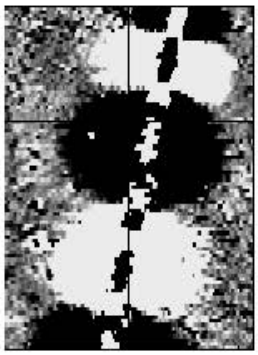
Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

Magnetic survey is carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer which is a passive instrument consisting of two sensors mounted vertically either 0.5 or 1m apart. The instrument is carried about 30cm above the ground surface and the top sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field whilst the lower sensor measures the same field but is also more affected by any localised buried field. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of a magnetic field created by a buried feature, if no field is present the difference will be close to zero as the magnetic field measured by both sensors will be the same.

Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity, disturbance from modern services etc.

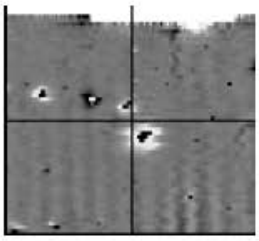
APPENDIX B – Glossary of magnetic anomalies

Bipolar



A bipolar anomaly is one that is composed of both a positive response and a negative response. It can be made up of any number of positive responses and negative responses. For example a pipeline consisting of alternating positive and negative anomalies is said to be bipolar. See also dipolar which has only one area of each polarity. The interpretation of the anomaly will depend on the magnitude of the magnetic field strength. A weak response may be caused by a clay field drain while a strong response will probably be caused by a metallic service.

Dipolar

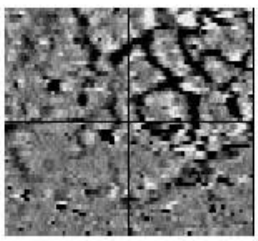


This consists of a single positive anomaly with an associated negative response. There should be no separation between the two polarities of response. These responses will be created by a single feature. The interpretation of the anomaly will depend on the magnitude of the magnetic measurements. A very strong anomaly is likely to be caused by a ferrous object.

Positive anomaly with associated negative response

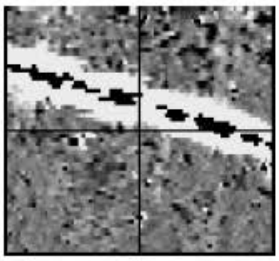
See bipolar and dipolar.

Positive linear



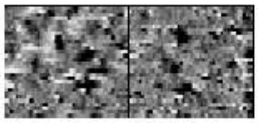
A linear response which is entirely positive in polarity. These are usually related to in-filled cut features where the fill material is magnetically enhanced compared to the surrounding matrix. They can be caused by ditches of an archaeological origin, but also former field boundaries, ploughing activity and some may even have a natural origin.

Positive linear anomaly with associated negative response



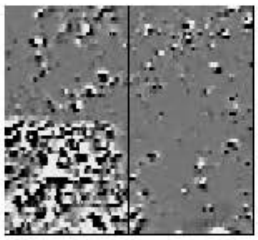
A positive linear anomaly which has a negative anomaly located adjacently. This will be caused by a single feature. In the example shown this is likely to be a single length of wire/cable probably relating to a modern service. Magnetically weaker responses may relate to earthwork style features and field boundaries.

Positive point/area



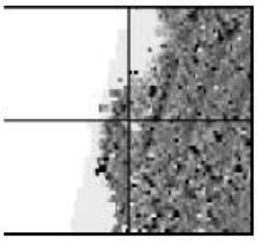
These are generally spatially small responses, perhaps covering just 3 or 4 reading nodes. They are entirely positive in polarity. Similar to positive linear anomalies they are generally caused by in-filled cut features. These include pits of an archaeological origin, possible tree bowls or other naturally occurring depressions in the ground.

Magnetic debris



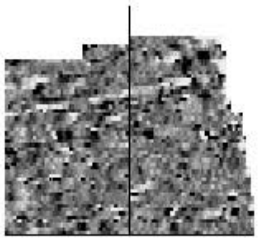
Magnetic debris consists of numerous dipolar responses spread over an area. If the amplitude of response is low (+/-3nT) then the origin is likely to represent general ground disturbance with no clear cause, it may be related to something as simple as an area of dug or mixed earth. A stronger anomaly (+/-250nT) is more indicative of a spread of ferrous debris. Moderately strong anomalies may be the result of a spread of thermoremanent material such as bricks or ash.

Magnetic disturbance



Magnetic disturbance is high amplitude and can be composed of either a bipolar anomaly, or a single polarity response. It is essentially associated with magnetic interference from modern ferrous structures such as fencing, vehicles or buildings, and as a result is commonly found around the perimeter of a site near to boundary fences.

Negative linear

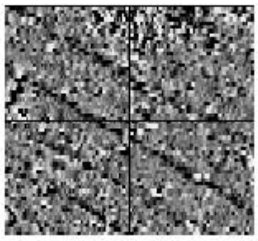


A linear response which is entirely negative in polarity. These are generally caused by earthen banks where material with a lower magnetic magnitude relative the background top soil is built up. See also ploughing activity.

Negative point/area

Opposite to positive point anomalies these responses may be caused by raised areas or earthen banks. These could be of an archaeological origin or may have a natural origin.

Ploughing activity



Ploughing activity can often be visualised by a series of parallel linear anomalies. These can be of either positive polarity or negative polarity depending on site specifics. It can be difficult to distinguish between ancient ploughing and more modern ploughing, clues such as the separation of each linear, straightness, strength of response and cross cutting relationships can be used to aid this, although none of these can be guaranteed to differentiate between different phases of activity.

Polarity

Term used to describe the measurement of the magnetic response. An anomaly can have a positive polarity (values above 0nT) and/or a negative polarity (values below 0nT).

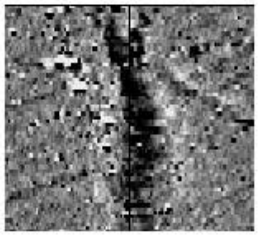
Strength of response

The amplitude of a magnetic response is an important factor in assigning an interpretation to a particular anomaly. For example a positive anomaly covering a $10m^2$ area may have values up to around 3000nT, in which case it is likely to be caused by modern magnetic interference. However, the same size and shaped anomaly but with values up to only 4nT may have a natural origin. Colour plots are used to show the amplitude of response.

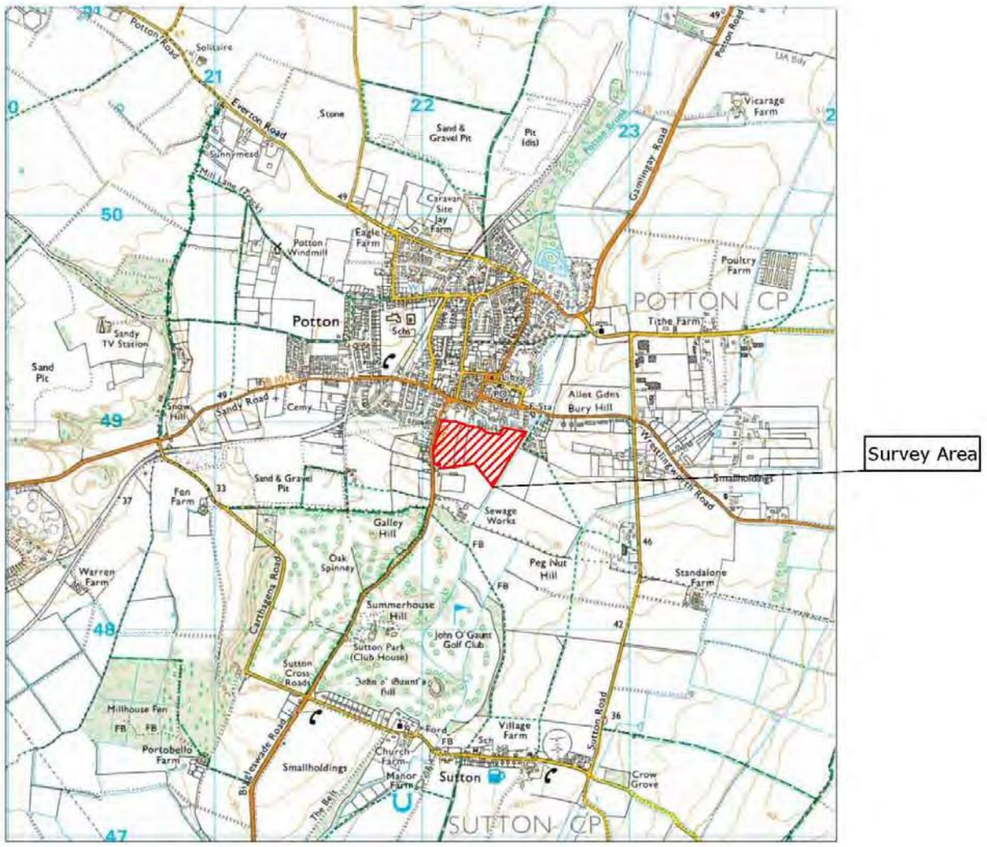
Thermoremanent response

A feature which has been subject to heat may result in it acquiring a magnetic field. This can be anything up to approximately +/-100 nT in value. These features include clay fired drains, brick, bonfires, kilns, hearths and even pottery. If the heat application has occurred in situ (e.g. a kiln) then the response is likely to be bipolar compared to if the heated objects have been disturbed and moved relative to each other, in which case they are more likely to take an irregular form and may display a debris style response (e.g. ash).

Weak background variations



Weakly magnetic wide scale variations within the data can sometimes be seen within sites. These usually have no specific structure but can often appear curvy and sinuous in form. They are likely to be the result of natural features, such as soil creep, dried up (or seasonal) streams. They can also be caused by changes in the underlying geology or soil type which may contain unpredictable distributions of magnetic minerals, and are usually apparent in several locations across a site.



N

Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Site centred on NGR: TL 222 488

Client: ALBION ARCHAEOLOGY

Project Title: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - LAND EAST OF BIGGLESWADE ROAD, POTTON

Job No. 3076

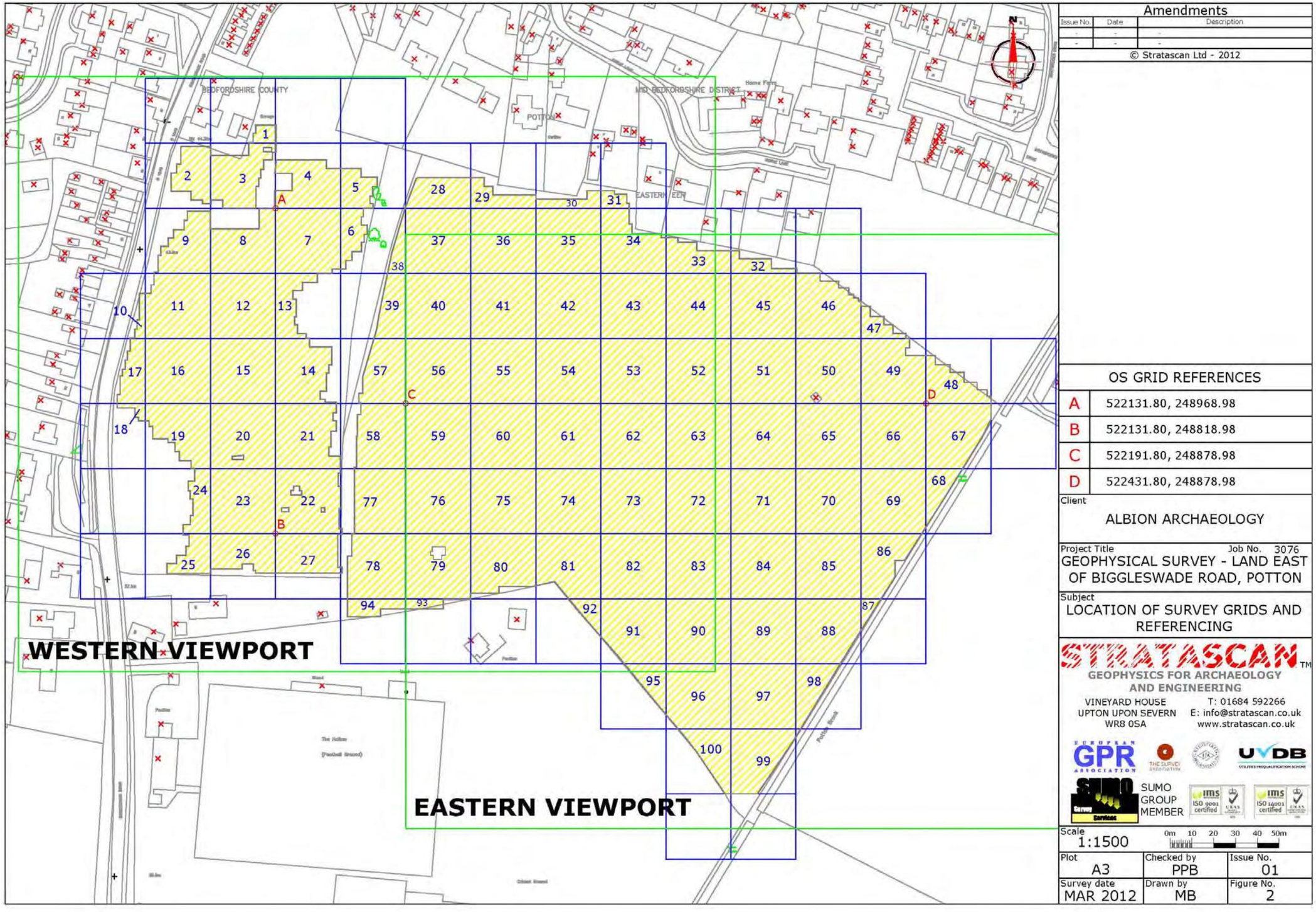
Subject: LOCATION PLAN OF SURVEY AREA

STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale: 1:25000 (0m 500 1000m)

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	PPB	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAR 2012	MB	1



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

OS GRID REFERENCES

A	522131.80, 248968.98
B	522131.80, 248818.98
C	522191.80, 248878.98
D	522431.80, 248878.98

Client
ALBION ARCHAEOLOGY

Project Title — Job No. 3076
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - LAND EAST OF BIGGLESWADE ROAD, POTTON

Subject
LOCATION OF SURVEY GRIDS AND REFERENCING

STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1500 — 0m 10 20 30 40 50m

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	PPB	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAR 2012	MB	2

Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Plotting parameters

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

Zero Mean

-2nT +2nT

+2nT

-2nT

Client

ALBION ARCHAEOLOGY

Project Title Job No. 3076

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - LAND EAST OF BIGGLESWADE ROAD, POTTON

Subject

PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED GRADIOMETER DATA - WESTERN VIEWPORT

STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1000 0m 10 20 30 40 50

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	PPB	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAR 2012	MB	3

Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Plotting parameters

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

Zero Mean

-2nT +2nT

+2nT

-2nT

Client

ALBION ARCHAEOLOGY

Project Title Job No. 3076

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - LAND EAST OF BIGGLESWADE ROAD, POTTON

Subject

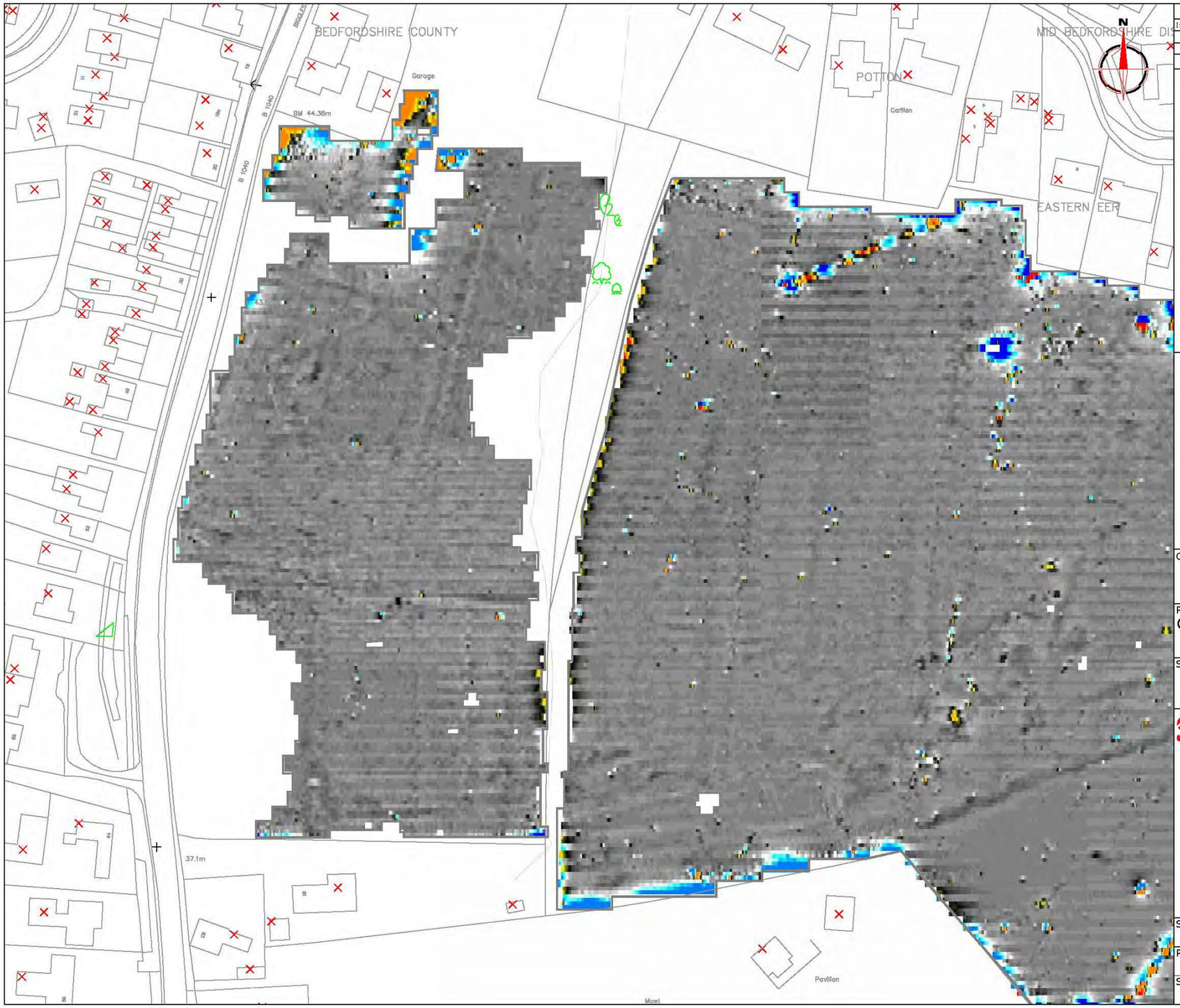
PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED GRADIOMETER DATA - EASTERN VIEWPORT

STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1000 0m 10 20 30 40 50

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	PPB	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAR 2012	MB	4



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Plotting parameters

Maximum +250nT (red)
Minimum -250nT (blue)

+250nT

-250nT

Client

ALBION ARCHAEOLOGY

Project Title — Job No. 3076

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - LAND EAST OF BIGGLESWADE ROAD, POTTON

Subject

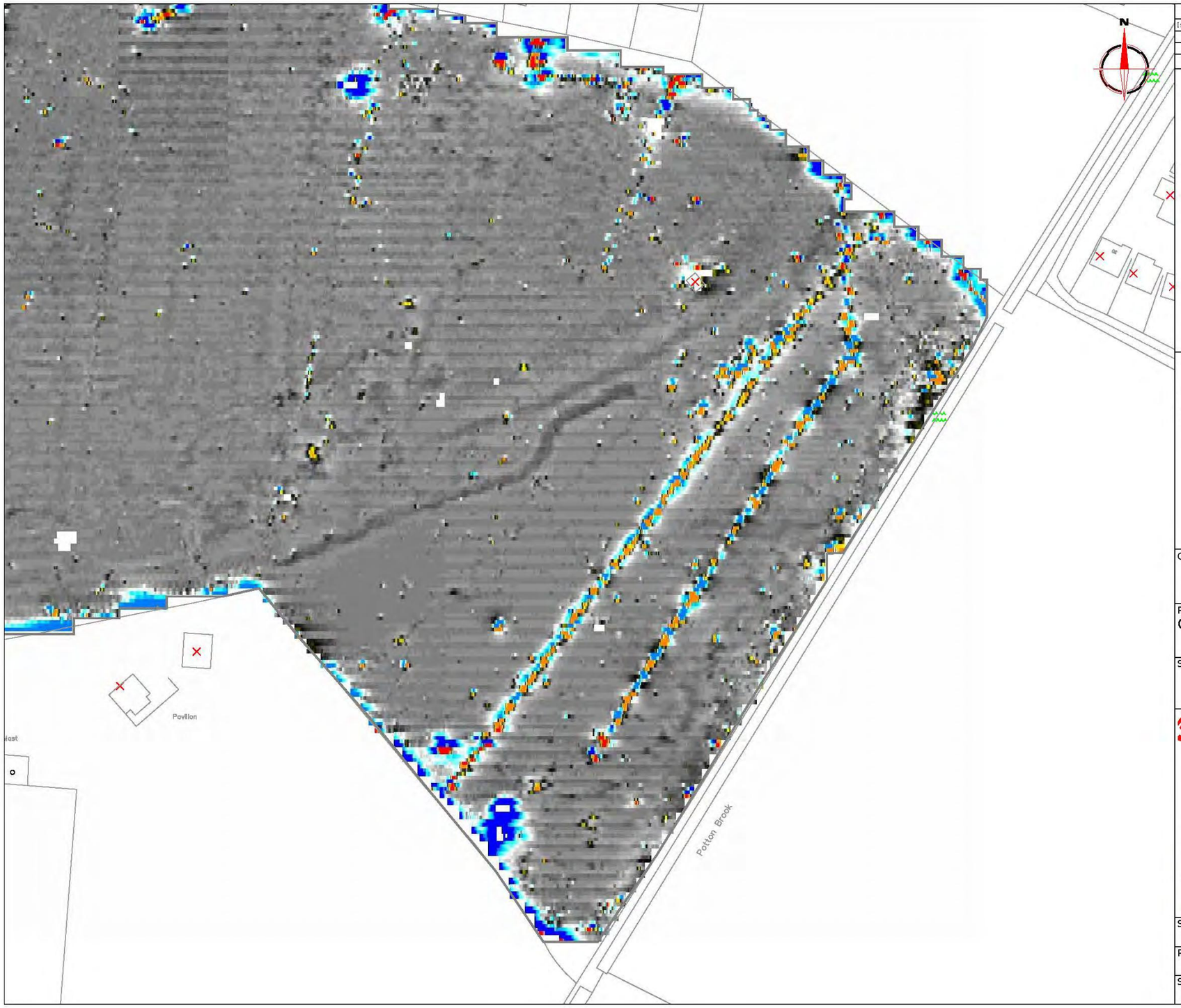
COLOUR PLOT OF GRADIOMETER DATA SHOWING EXTREME VALUES - WESTERN VIEWPORT

STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1000 (0m 10 20 30 40 50)

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	PPB	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAR 2012	MB	5



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Plotting parameters

Maximum +250nT (red)
Minimum -250nT (blue)

+250nT

-250nT

Client

ALBION ARCHAEOLOGY

Project Title — Job No. 3076

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - LAND EAST OF BIGGLESWADE ROAD, POTTON

Subject

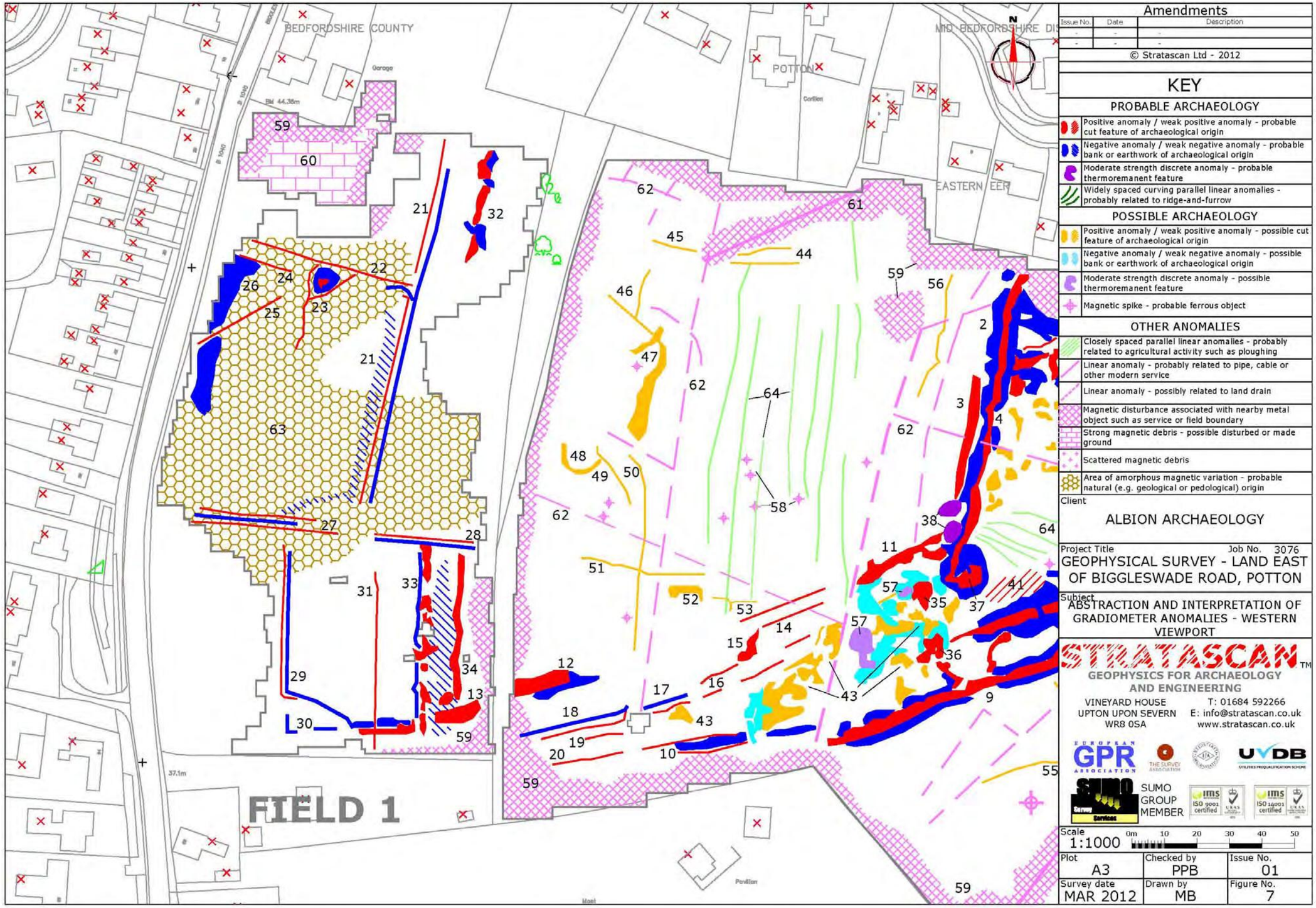
COLOUR PLOT OF GRADIOMETER DATA SHOWING EXTREME VALUES - EASTERN VIEWPORT

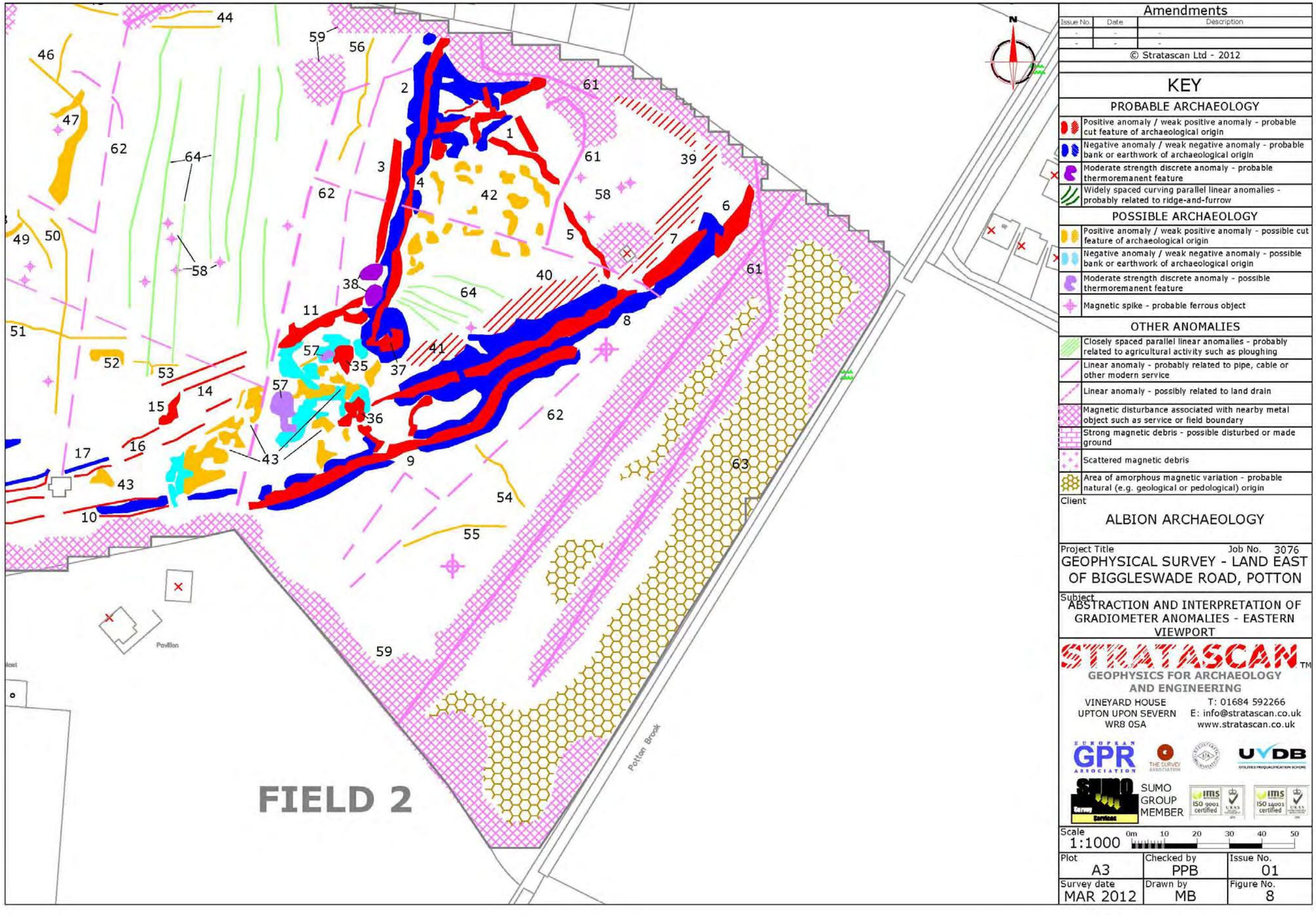
STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1000 (0m 10 20 30 40 50)

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	PPB	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAR 2012	MB	6


BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY
MID BEDFORDSHIRE DI
POTTON
EASTERN EER
Garage
B 1040
BM 44.38m
Cottage
Pavilion
37.1m
FIELD 1
N
Amendments
Issue No. Date Description
© Stratascan Ltd - 2012
KEY
PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY
Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
Moderate strength discrete anomaly - probable thermoremanent feature
Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY
Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object
OTHER ANOMALIES
Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
Scattered magnetic debris
Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
Client
ALBION ARCHAEOLOGY
Project Title
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - LAND EAST OF BIGGLESWADE ROAD, POTTON
Job No. 3076
Subject
ABSTRACTION AND INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER ANOMALIES - WESTERN VIEWPORT
STRATASCAN TM
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk
SUMO GROUP MEMBER
Scale 1:1000
0m 10 20 30 40 50
Plot A3
Checked by PPB
Issue No. 01
Survey date MAR 2012
Drawn by MB
Figure No. 7


FIELD 2
Pavilion
Potton Brook
N
Amendments
Issue No. Date Description
© Stratascan Ltd - 2012
KEY
PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY
Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
Moderate strength discrete anomaly - probable thermoremanent feature
Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY
Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object
OTHER ANOMALIES
Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
Scattered magnetic debris
Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
Client
ALBION ARCHAEOLOGY
Project Title
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - LAND EAST OF BIGGLESWADE ROAD, POTTON
Job No. 3076
Subject
ABSTRACTION AND INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER ANOMALIES - EASTERN VIEWPORT
STRATASCAN
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk
SUMO GROUP MEMBER
Scale 1:1000
0m 10 20 30 40 50
Plot A3
Checked by PPB
Issue No. 01
Survey date MAR 2012
Drawn by MB
Figure No. 8

Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Plotting parameters

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

Zero Mean

-2nT +2nT

+2nT

-2nT

Client

ALBION ARCHAEOLOGY

Project Title — Job No. 3076

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - LAND EAST OF BIGGLESWADE ROAD, POTTON

Subject

PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED GRADIOMETER DATA - OVERVIEW

STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1500 — 0m 10 20 30 40 50m

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	PPB	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAR 2012	MB	9

Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

KEY

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- Moderate strength discrete anomaly - probable thermoremanent feature
- Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

OTHER ANOMALIES

- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

Client
ALBION ARCHAEOLOGY

Project Title — Job No. 3076
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - LAND EAST OF BIGGLESWADE ROAD, POTTON

Subject
ABSTRACTION AND INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER ANOMALIES - OVERVIEW

STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk
SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale		
1:1500	0m 10 20 30 40 50m	
Plot: A3	Checked by: PPB	Issue No.: 01
Survey date: MAR 2012	Drawn by: MB	Figure No.: 10

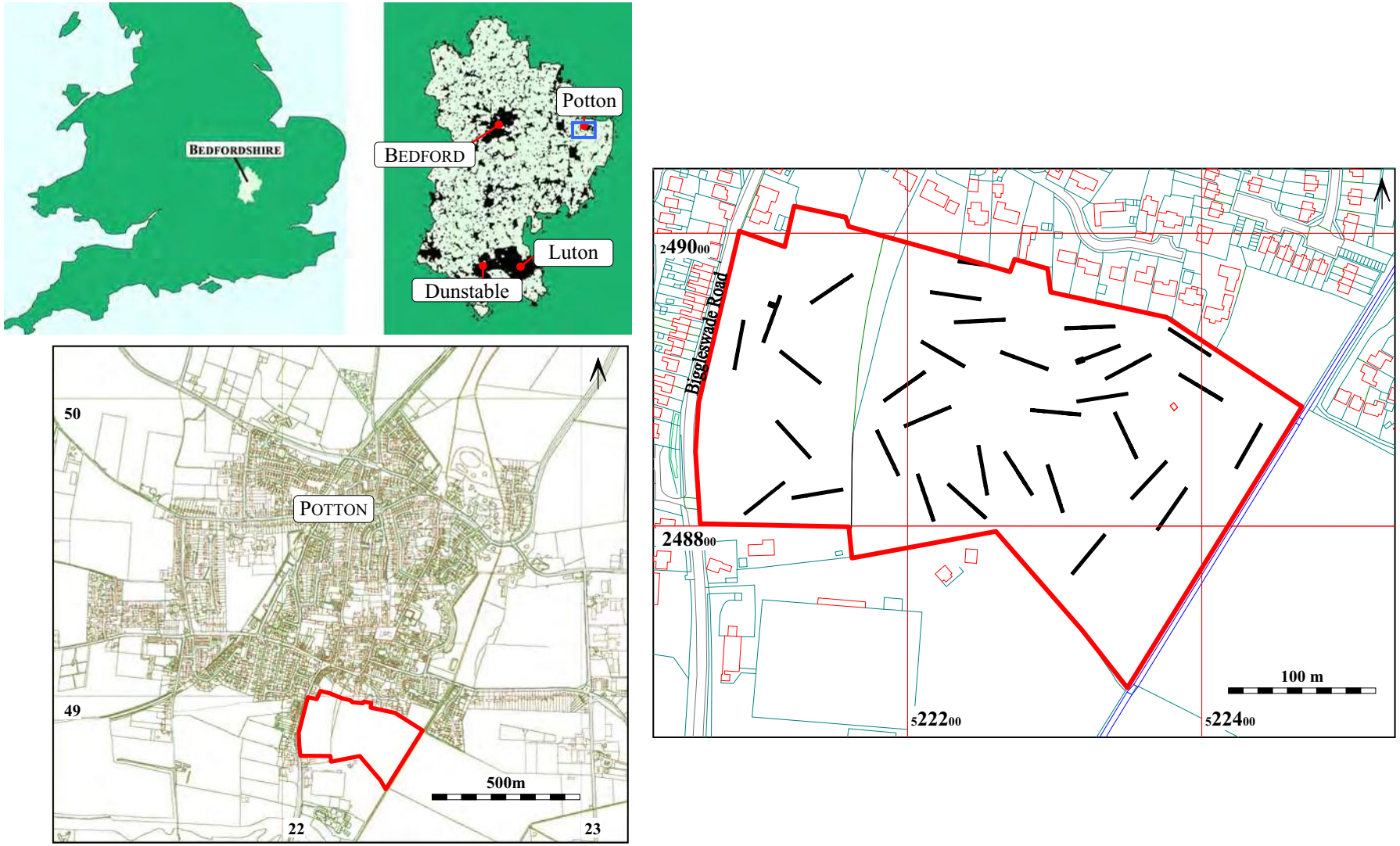
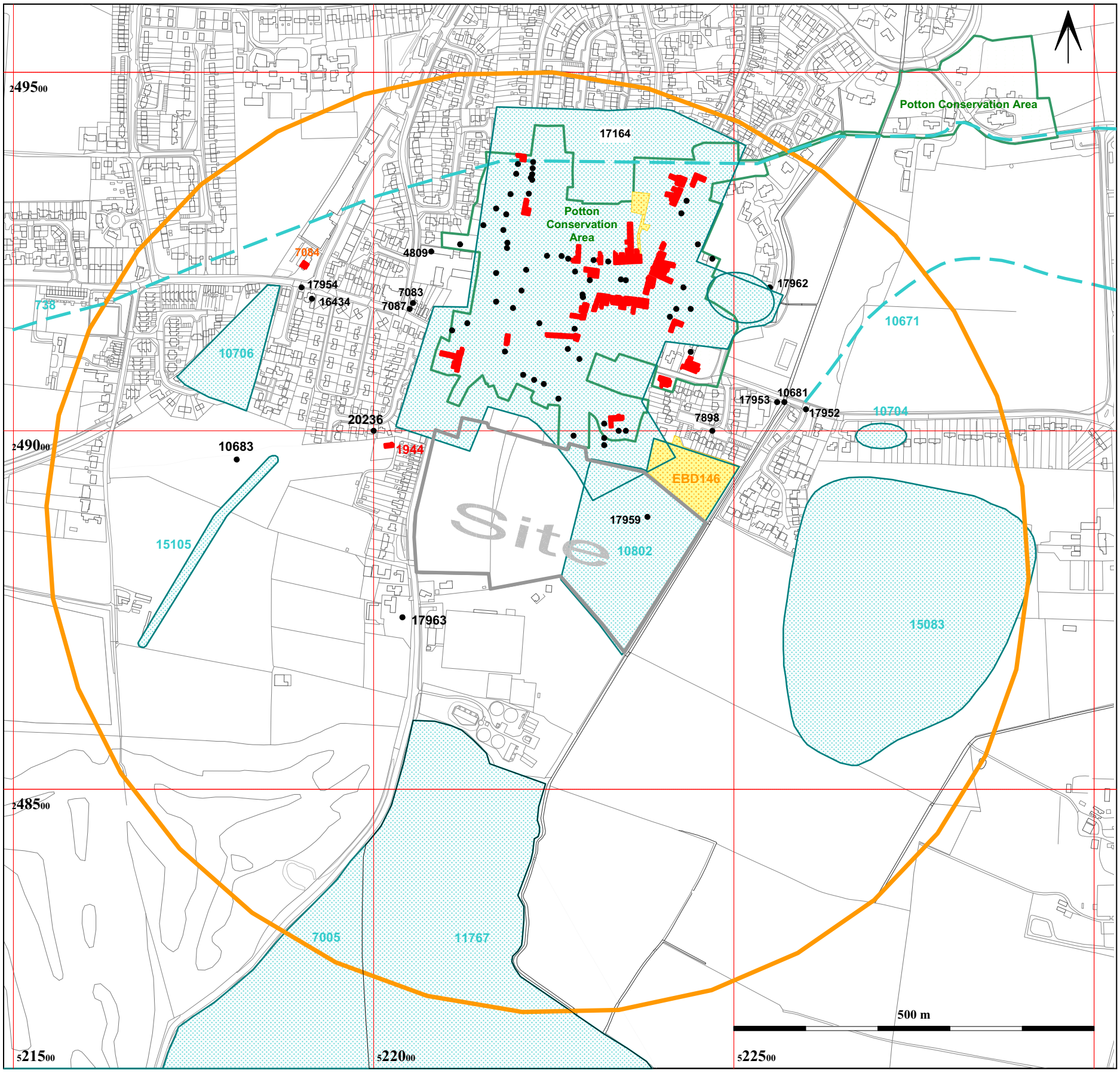
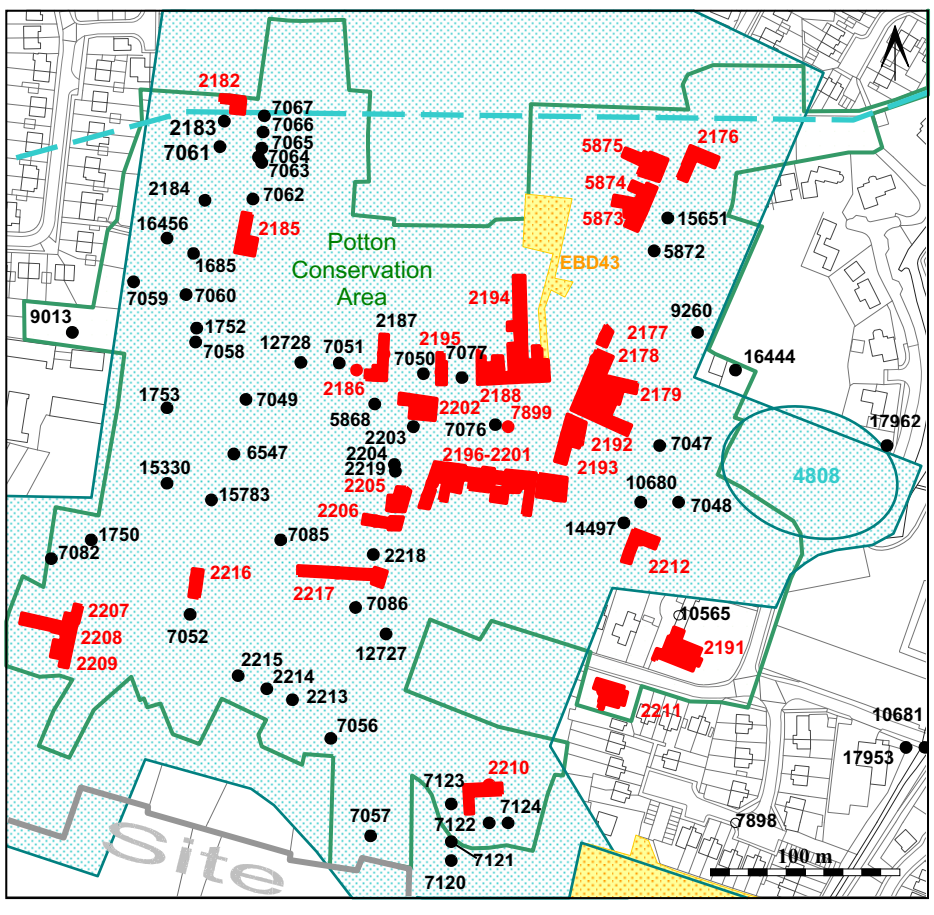


Figure 1: Site location plan and trench layout





HER data

HER events

Listed buildings

Figure 2: HER data

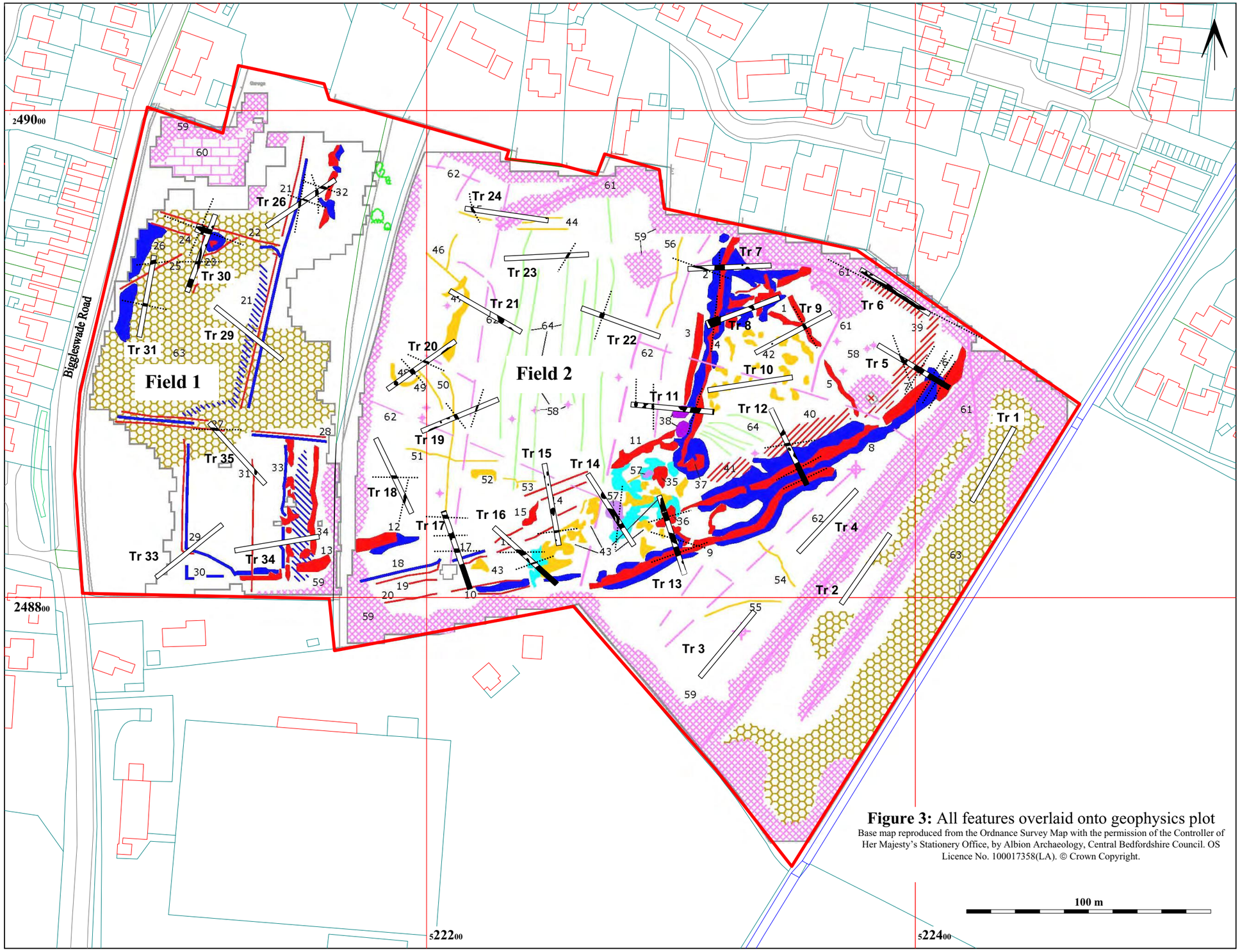


Figure 3: All features overlaid onto geophysics plot

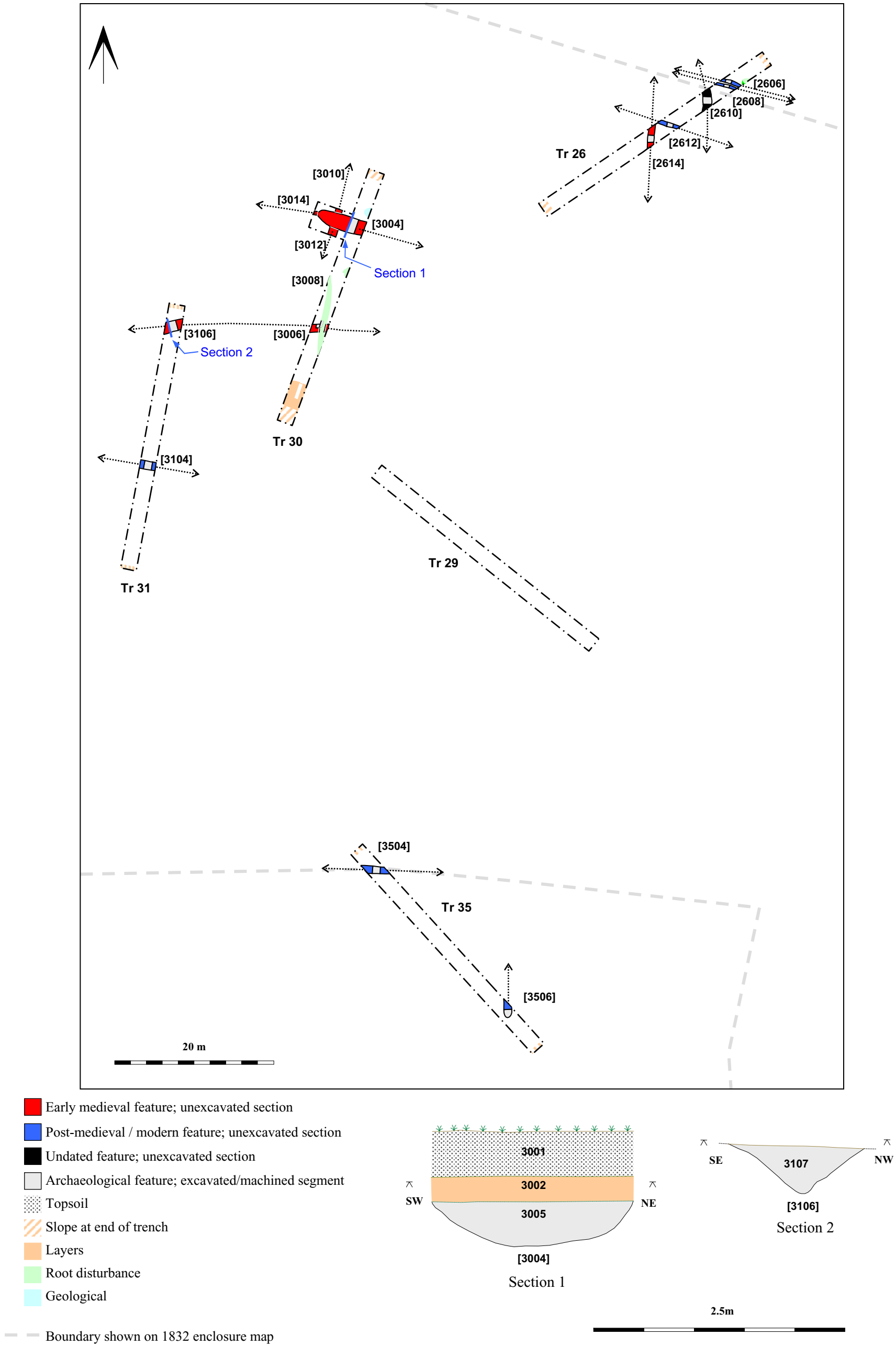


Figure 4: Trenches 26, 29-31 and 35

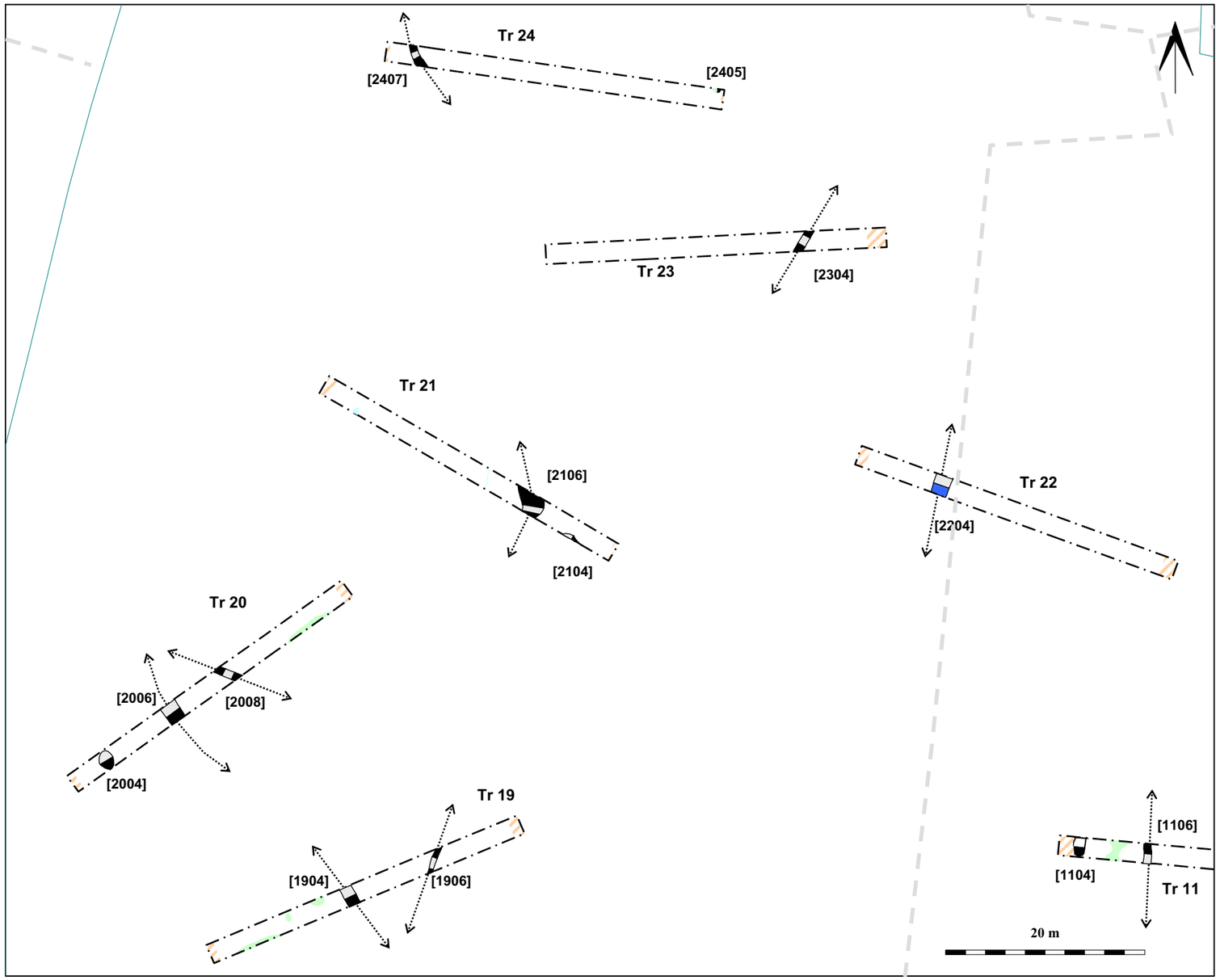


Figure 5: Trenches 19-24

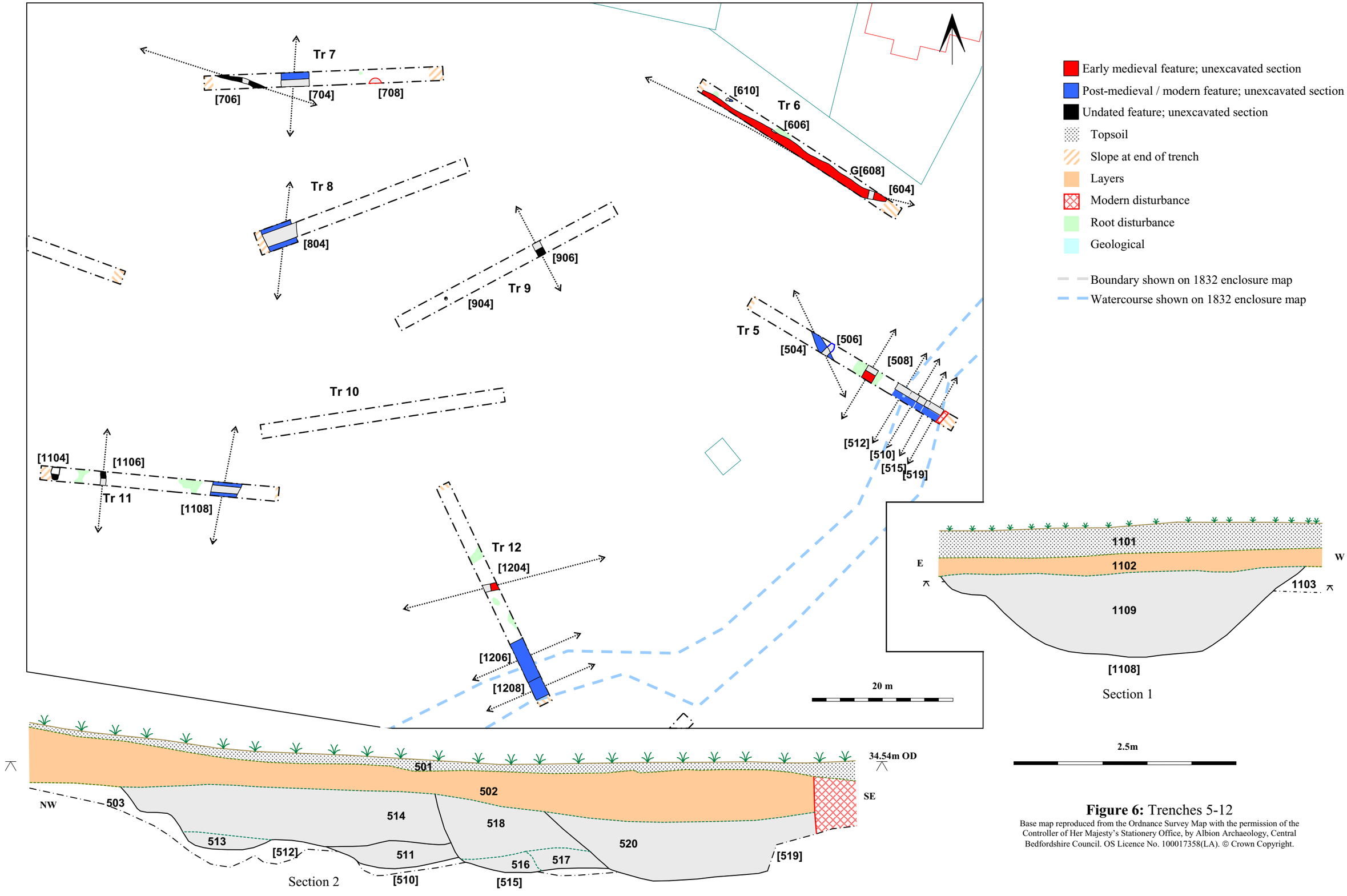
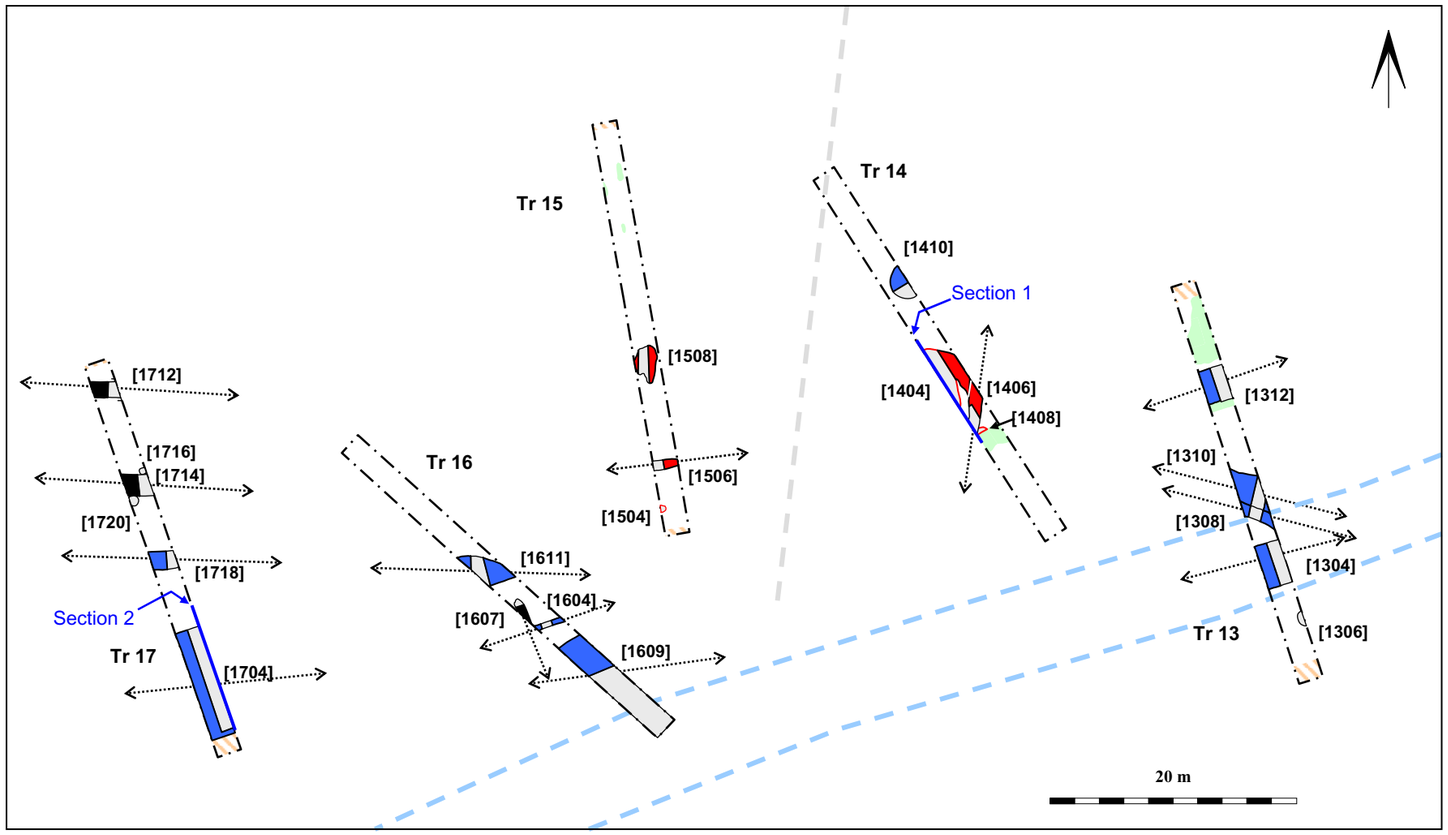


Figure 6: Trenches 5-12



Early medieval feature; unexcavated section
Post-medieval / modern feature; unexcavated section
Undated feature; unexcavated section
Archaeological feature; excavated/machined segment
Topsoil
Slope at end of trench
Layers
Modern disturbance
Root disturbance
Geological

Boundary shown on 1832 enclosure map
Watercourse shown on 1832 enclosure map

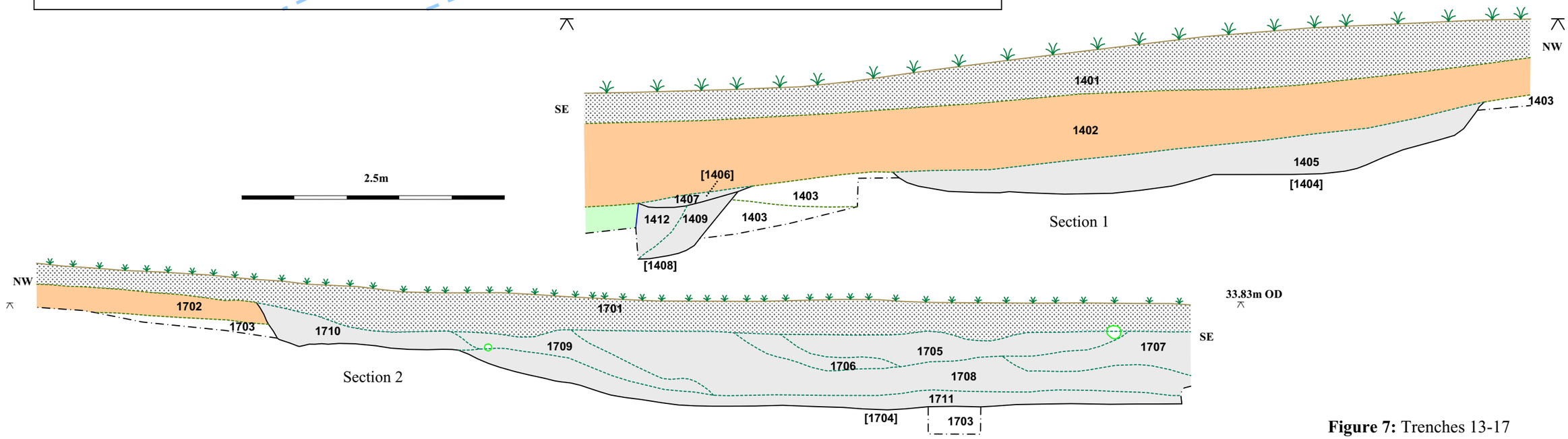


Figure 7: Trenches 13-17

Image 1: Looking west – extension to Trench 30 showing terminus of ditch [3004], which cuts unexcavated ditches [3010], [3012] and [3014]. 1m scale

Image 2: Looking north – oblique view of large ditch [1704]. 1m scale

Image 3: Looking SW – oblique view of ditch [1108]. 1m scale

Image 4: Looking NW – general view of Trench 5. 1m scale

Image 5: Looking NNW – oblique view of section through ditches [510], [512], [515] and [519]. 1m scale

Image 6: Looking south – oblique view of section through pits [1404] and [1408] and ditch [1406]. 1m scale

Figure 8: Selected images

Figure 9: All features overlaid onto 1832 enclosure map. (Position and scale approximate)

Central Bedfordshire

Albion archaeology

Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford
MK42 0AS

Telephone 01234 294000
Email office@albion-arch.com
www.albion-arch.com