LEIGHTON BUZZARD
FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME
BEDFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELD EVALUATION

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. 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.

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Structure of this Report

Section 1 serves as an introduction to the site, describing its location, archaeological background and the aims of the project. Section 2 summarises the aims and methodology of the evaluation. The results are discussed in Section 3. Section 4 provides a synthesis of the results, and states their significance within the surrounding landscape. Section 5 is a bibliography.

Appendix 1 contains all trench summary information. Appendix 2 contains a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual material. The figures are bound at the back of the report.

Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

Albion	Albion Archaeology
AO	Bedfordshire County Council's Archaeological Officer
Client	Breheny Civil Engineering
EA	Environment Agency
Halcrow	Halcrow Group Ltd
HER	Bedfordshire's Historic Environment Record
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
Procedures Manual	*Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork*, 2nd edn, 2001 Albion Archaeology
WSI	*Written Scheme of Investigation*
WYAS	*West Yorkshire Archaeological Service (geophysics specialists)*

Non-Technical Summary

The Environment Agency (EA) intends to undertake flood alleviation works on land to the northeast of Leighton Buzzard. In advance of a planning application being made, the main contractors, Breheny Civil Engineering, acting on behalf of EA, and on advice from Bedfordshire County Council's Archaeological Officer (AO) contracted Albion Archaeology to undertake an evaluation of the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

The study area is c.16 hectares in size. It lies to the northeast of Leighton Buzzard and to the north and east of Clipstone Farm and Manor Farm, centred on NGR SP 9488 2687. The underlying geology of the area is predominately gault clay with pockets of valley gravels and alluvium adjacent to the Clipstone Brook and its tributary stream. The flood alleviation scheme comprises two parts; the Eastern Arm is on the Clipstone Brook, to the east of Manor Farm and Clipstone Farm. The Northern Arm is on a tributary stream that flows into the Clipstone Brook.

The development area is located in a landscape that contains archaeological remains of various periods. These include medieval and post-medieval remains relating to the shrunken medieval village of Clipstone (HER 10797) and its fields (HER 5462). Locally, a number of Iron Age and Roman settlement site are known, including surface scatters of artefacts and small-scale excavations in Eggington parish and adjacent parishes to the south. Two circular cropmarks (HER 11132) are located within the development area, coinciding with the location of a complex series of ditched encloses, identified by geophysical survey (WYAS 2006) during non-intrusive evaluation of the site.

The trial trenching demonstrated that a complex of enclosures identified by geophysical survey in the Eastern Arm, on the north bank of the Clipstone Brook, represent an enclosed rural settlement of the late Iron Age and Roman periods. The remains are generally well preserved beneath a deep layer of overburden, with evidence for the survival of buried soil layers and features such as postholes. The sample excavation produced a significant artefact assemblage and demonstrated the potential for the recovery of ecofactual evidence. Other evidence of activity in the Roman period consisted of a single ditch, located 150m southeast of the settlement, which contained pottery and animal bone.

Other features found across the study area consisted of furrows and earthworks formed by medieval strip cultivation and a number of narrow ditches. These ditches contained few dateable artefacts and no relationship to the furrows could be determined. However, in plan they appear to respect the pattern of the medieval field system, with the ditches running parallel to furrows or along headlands. One possible enclosure formed by these ditches lies on the same axis as adjacent furrows.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The Environment Agency (EA) intends to undertake flood alleviation works on land to the northeast of Leighton Buzzard.

The design of the flood alleviation works has been undertaken by the Halcrow Group Ltd. Breheny Civil Engineering has been awarded the contract by EA to construct the flood alleviation works.

Breheny Civil Engineering, acting on behalf of EA, and on advice from Bedfordshire County Council's Archaeological Officer (AO) have contracted Albion Archaeology to undertake an evaluation of the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The results will be considered in advance of a planning application being made.

A non-intrusive evaluation, comprising a geophysical survey of the whole development area has also been carried out (by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service) and the results of that work are considered in this document.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The study area is *c.*16 hectares in size and is centred on NGR SP 9488 2687. It lies to the northeast of Leighton Buzzard and to the north and east of Clipstone Farm and Manor Farm.

The flood alleviation works are split into two parts; the Eastern Arm is on the Clipstone Brook, to the east of Manor Farm and Clipstone Farm. This comprises two flood storage embankments with an associated borrow pit. The Northern Arm is on a tributary stream that flows into the Clipstone Brook. This comprises one flood storage embankment with an associated borrow pit.

1.3 Landform, Geology and Soils

The study area lies at an average height of *c.*90mOD to *c.*95mOD.

The underlying geology of the area is predominately gault clay with pockets of valley gravels and alluvium adjacent to the Clipstone Brook and its tributary stream.

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) includes two undated circular cropmark features (HER 11123) within the development area (Figure 2).

The results of the geophysical survey, undertaken during the non-intrusive evaluation of the proposed development area, indicated probable archaeological remains at the location of HER 11123 (WYAS 2006). These consist of linear anomalies that form a series of rectilinear enclosures. The enclosures appear to be of more than one phase and occupy an area that extends 125m NE to SW and 85m NW-SE.

Immediately to the west of the proposed development area, archaeological remains of the medieval and post-medieval period are known to exist. These indicate that the area now occupied by Clipstone Farm and Manor Farm is the site of a shrunken medieval village (HER 10797). Evidence for the former village includes the earthwork remains of house plots and the fields that surrounded the village. The latter are preserved in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks (HER 5462). Where earthworks have been flattened by modern ploughing, the medieval strip fields were recorded by geophysical survey (Figure 2) and trial trenching (Figures 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10).

Locally, a number of Iron Age and Roman settlement site are known from surface scatters of artefacts and small-scale excavations. These occur in the southern half of this parish (Eggington) and the adjacent parishes to the south, Stanbridge and Tilsworth (Simco 1984).

1.5 Methodologies

The WSI (Albion 2006) outlined works that utilised intrusive evaluation techniques. These comprised trial trench excavation and archaeological monitoring during the excavation of geotechnical test pits.

1.6 Professional Standards

Throughout the project the standards set out in the following documents were adhered to:

- Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork* (2nd ed, 2001).
- IFA's *Codes of Conduct* and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*;
- English Heritage's *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1995).
- IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* (2000)
- English Heritage's *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991)
- Bedford Museum (1998) *Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedfordshire*

2. AIMS AND METHOD STATEMENT

2.1 Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Test Pits

The observation of the geotechnical test pits took place between 14th September and 28th September 2006.

The objectives were to record the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that were encountered during the excavation of the test pits. The pits were excavated by the main site contractor. A continuous on-site presence was maintained during any groundworks with the potential to reveal archaeological remains. A record of the deposits uncovered during the opening of the test pits was made on Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets.

2.2 Trial Trenching

The trench plan (Figure 2) was discussed with, and approved by, the AO prior to any trial trenching taking place. The WSI indicated two alternative trenching strategies: Scheme A (20 trenches) or Scheme B (26 trenches). Scheme A, with the fewer number of trenches, was to be used if initial results from Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8 suggested that HER 11123 was a prehistoric site. Scheme B, with more trenches, was to be used if the site was more recent. As soon as Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8 had been opened and dating evidence recovered, a monitoring meeting with the AO was held. At the meeting, it was agreed that trenching could proceed according to Scheme A.

The trial trenching took place between 18th September and 9th October 2006. It was designed to:

- determine the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that were present.

- obtain information on the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that were present.

- test anomalies, blank areas and potential areas of archaeological interest identified during the geophysical survey.

The location of all trenches was marked out on the ground in advance of machine excavation using differential GPS survey equipment. Topsoil and modern overburden were mechanically removed by a tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and operating under close archaeological supervision. These deposits were removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits, or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil heaps were scanned for artefacts.

The deposits and any potential archaeological features were noted, cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets.

The trenches were subsequently drawn, and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique recording number sequence commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 etc.

The trenches were inspected on three occasions by the AO prior to being backfilled. Phil Catherall, Senior Environmental Assessment Officer (Archaeology) for the Environment Agency also inspected the site whilst the trial trenching was being undertaken.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Summary of Geophysical Survey Results

The geophysical survey by WYAS comprised detailed magnetometer survey undertaken across the entire development area.

Regular patterns of linear anomalies, corresponding to the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, were identified across the majority of the area in the eastern and Northern Arms.

Adjacent to the Clipstone Brook and its tributary, were areas that produced an irregular, patchy response. These areas of anomalies were considered geological in origin.

The most significant group of anomalies was found in the eastern area, on the northern bank of the Clipstone Brook. These appeared to comprise small, rectilinear enclosures forming a ladder-type pattern (Figure 5), aligned broadly N-S. A larger rectilinear enclosure appeared to enclose the smaller enclosures on two or possibly three sides. The sides of this larger enclosure were aligned NE-SW and SW-NE.

3.2 Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Test Pits

A series of geotechnical test pits were opened in the areas of the projected borrow pits in the Northern and Eastern Arms. The purpose of the pits was to test the suitability of the soils for use in the construction of flood alleviation embankments. No archaeological features were recorded during this process, a brief record was made of the geological deposits.

The test pits were 3.5m long, 1.5m wide and 3.5m deep. In the Northern Arm (Figure 2) nine pits were opened on the site of a proposed borrow pit. The underlying geological deposits consisted of gault clay, with an area of sandy gravel deposits above the clay in the western half of the borrow pit footprint.

On the Eastern Arm, eleven pits were opened, again on land intended for use as a borrow pit. The underlying geological deposits consisted of gault clay that was covered by sandy gravel in eight of the test pits.

3.3 Trial Trenching Results

Twenty trenches were opened, of which thirteen contained archaeological remains (Figure 2). Trenches containing remains were nearly all situated in the eastern part of the development area, with Trenches 5 - 8 containing the greatest density of archaeological features and producing the most finds. The results of the evaluation are discussed by area (Northern and Eastern Arms) and are summarised below in chronological order and by feature type. Further detailed descriptions of the recorded deposits and features can be found in Appendix 1.

3.4 Northern Arm

Six trenches were opened in the Northern Arm, with one (Trench 15) east of a tributary of the Clipstone Brook and five (Trenches 16 to 20) to the west (Figure 3). They were positioned to give even coverage across the area. Two trenches (16 and 20) contained no archaeological remains. Trench 16 was in an area of geophysical survey 'noise', probably caused by the underlying geology. The remainder of trenches contained medieval, post-medieval or undated features. The only artefactual material recovered comprised two pieces of worked flint from the topsoil of Trench 16 and three pieces of fired clay from a furrow in Trench 15.

3.4.1 Overburden and undisturbed geological deposits

The overburden comprised a layer of topsoil overlying an intermittent layer of subsoil, both of which were roughly 0.3m thick. The topsoil was a dark greyish brown clay loam and the subsoil was mid orange brown silty clay.

The undisturbed geological deposits comprised variable mid reddish brown or grey clay, with patches of gravel overlying blue-grey gault clay.

3.4.2 Medieval features

The geophysical survey identified evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation and this was supported by physical evidence within Trenches 15, 18 and 19 (Figure 3). Several other linear features were recorded in Trench 19.

3.4.2.1 Furrows

Trench 15 contained six furrows, spaced at intervals of c.5-6m and oriented NE-SW, confirming the geophysical survey results. These were 2.10m to 2.75m wide and 0.25m deep, with one partially visible at the northern end of the trench. Trench 18 contained five furrows between 1.90m and 2.80m wide, 0.22-0.30m deep, and spaced at 7m intervals, also on a NE-SW alignment. Trench 19 contained three furrows between 0.90m and 2.25m wide and 0.13m deep. These occurred at irregular intervals on the same alignment.

3.4.3 Undated features

Six linear features, [1904], [1906], [1908], [1914], [1916] and [1918], were identified in Trench 19 on the same alignment as the furrows. They were between 0.50m and 1.30m wide and up to 0.35m deep. They were asymmetrical in cross-section with steep sides and flat bases. No artefactual material was recovered. However, the steep profile of these features suggests that they were not furrows. Their shared orientation with the adjacent furrows may indicate that they form part of the strip cultivation system, as either cultivation trenches or setting-out features.

3.5 Eastern Arm

Fourteen trenches were opened in the Eastern Arm, three (Trenches 1 to 3) to the south of Clipstone Brook and eleven (Trenches 4 to 14) to the north (Figures 4 to 10). No archaeological remains were present in Trenches 3, 9, 10 and 14. This was in spite of the fact that Trench 3 was located to test discrete geophysical anomalies.

Topographically, Trench 3 was situated within the floodplain of the Clipstone Brook and therefore the anomalies were probably due to variations in the underlying geology. Linear anomalies visible in the geophysical survey results near Trenches 9 and 10 appear to form part of the modern field drainage system. Trench 14 was positioned within a former medieval field system. Evidence for this consisted of a ploughed-out headland adjacent to the trench and the remains of furrows visible to the north and south of this trench (Figure 2).

Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was found across most of the Eastern Arm, comprising furrows and standing earthworks to the south of Clipstone Brook. Trenches 5 to 8 were targeted on a group of linear geophysical survey anomalies. These are interpreted as a series of enclosures and include two circular cropmarks (HER11123) that are visible on an aerial photograph taken in 1974.

3.5.1 Overburden and undisturbed geological deposits

The overburden in the Eastern Arm was variable. The topsoil was between 0.20m and 0.30m thick. In the area to the south of Clipstone Brook, no subsoil layer was noted; elsewhere it was measured at between 0.15m and 0.70m thick. A deep layer of subsoil was found overlying archaeological remains in Trenches 7 and 8. This was colluvium that had formed locally where the ground dips down towards the brook.

The undisturbed geological deposits in the Eastern Arm were also variable, ranging from coarse gravelly clays, to heavy orange-brown silty clay, pockets or drifts of glacial sandy gravels and friable light blue-grey clay.

3.5.2 Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age

A single feature, ditch [609], containing material of this period was revealed in Trench 6 (Figure 8). It was aligned NE-SW, 0.45m wide by 0.34m deep and contained two sherds (16g) of early Iron Age pottery (Appendix 2).

A large number of ditches were recorded in this and the adjacent trenches. Where dating material was recovered, this suggested a late Iron Age and Roman date (Section 3.3.3 and Appendix 2). The nearest dateable ditch to this one was on the same alignment and contained late Iron Age pottery. It is therefore possible, or even probable, that the early Iron Age pottery is residual in this context. A small amount of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery (9g) was also recovered as residual material in later features located in Trenches 5 and 6.

3.5.3 Late Iron Age/Early Roman (Figures 5 to 9)

A large number of features dating from the Iron Age and Roman periods were found in Trenches 5 – 8 and a single ditch containing Roman pottery was found in Trench 1. Trenches 7 and 8 contained the greatest density and variety of archaeological deposits dated to this period. In addition to negative features such as ditches and pits, there is evidence for relict topsoil layers [809] and [810], as well as a compacted gravel layer [724].

A total of 143 sherds (2.2kg) of late Iron Age (50BC-AD100) and 187 sherds (3.4kg) of early Romano-British pottery were recovered (Appendix 2).

3.5.3.1 Ditches

Thirty-five ditches were identified in Trenches 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8 (Figures 5-10). Sample excavation was undertaken in twenty-one segments of these ditches. The majority were aligned broadly NW-SE or NE-SW with the remainder aligned either E-W or N-S. Pottery of the late Iron Age and/or Roman periods was recovered from machined surfaces and excavated segments of a large proportion of the ditches.

Trench 1 (Figure 10) contained a single v-shaped gully [107] 0.45m wide and 0.25m deep, oriented NW-SE, which produced 1003g of Romano-British pottery.

Trench 5 (Figure 8) contained ten linear features, the majority of which were aligned WNW-ESE. Three ditches [514], [535] and [506] were on different alignments. Feature [514] was aligned N-S, and was 0.45m wide; it terminated within the trench, forming an elongated discrete feature 2.6m long. Ditch [535], aligned NE-SW, was observed in the southernmost end of the trench where it was obscured by later ditches. Ditch [506] was aligned NE-SW and was 0.54m wide, a small quantity (6g) of Romano-British pottery was recovered from its surface.

The remainder of the ditches observed in Trench 5 were aligned WNW-ESE. Ditch [508], 0.35m wide, [510], 2.5m wide and [518], 1.1m wide, were not excavated. Ditch [526] was sealed wholly beneath furrow [516]. Its V-shaped profile measured 2.1m wide and 0.80m deep and produced 238g of 1st-2nd century pottery.

At the south-western end of Trench 5, a series of three inter-cutting ditches correlate with the outer enclosure ditch identified by geophysical survey (Figure 5). Ditches [530] and [502] were straigraphically the earliest in this group. Ditch [530] was only partially excavated to investigate the relationship and produced one piece of worked flint. Ditch [502] was 1.7m wide 0.78m deep and contained 1116g of late Iron Age pottery. The later ditch [528] was 2.6m wide and 0.80m deep and produced 47g of late Iron Age pottery (Appendix 2).

The linear features in Trench 6 (Figure 8) were all oriented NE-SW except for [607] and [617]. Ditch [607] appeared curvilinear in plan, 0.35m wide and was aligned broadly N-S. Ditch [617] was located at the southern end of the trench between two furrows and partially sealed by associated ridge material. It was oriented NW-SE and appeared to be turning to the NE at its north end. It contained a small amount (3g) of late Iron Age pottery, as well as fired clay and animal bone.

A small, 0.4m wide ditch [620] was also recorded. This correlates well with a possible enclosure identified by geophysical survey (Figure 8) and therefore is thought to be a continuation of ditch [518] recorded in Trench 5.

A trough-shaped ditch [615], 2.65m wide and 0.55m deep had been re-cut by a v-shaped ditch [611] 2.7m wide and 0.68m deep. This later ditch produced 15g of late Iron Age pottery (Appendix 2).

Linear features in Trench 7 (Figure 7) were on a variety of alignments and those at the south-eastern end of the trench were sealed beneath a thick layer of overburden. Four ditches were oriented NE-SW: [702], [704], [729], and [733]. Ditch [702] was a broad shallow feature 3.15m wide and 0.28m deep, visible mostly in section, with modern disturbance visible in the upper part of its profile (See figure 7, Section 2).

Ditch [704] was recorded beneath [702]. [704] was 1.2m wide, 0.70m deep, with a lower deposit of silty clay containing a large quantity of snails, dominated by aquatic species (Sample 3, Appendix 2). A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was retrieved from the base of this ditch.

Ditches [729] and [733] were revealed under layer [706], and only partially excavated. These were approximately 1.3m and >0.5m wide respectively.

Two further ditches were oriented N-S: [707] and [726]. Ditch [707] was 1.5m wide. A bronze coin (RA1) of the House of Constantine (AD305-360) was recovered from its surface during machining. Ditch [726] was 0.80m wide, 0.30m deep and contained a small amount (20g) of 1st-2nd century pottery. Ditch [709] was obscured by later features, ditch [707] and a furrow. Ditch [716] was curvilinear or formed a possible corner. It was 1.1m wide, 0.31m deep and contained a small amount (36g) of 1st-2nd century pottery (Appendix 2).

The majority of linear features in Trench 8 were aligned broadly E-W and N-S. One ditch, [802] located at the northern end was aligned NE-SW and 1.02m wide. Ditch [804] was oriented N-S, 0.95m wide, 0.14m deep and contained animal bone. Ditch [822] was partially sealed by layer [809]. It was aligned N-S, 3.3m wide and contained 39g of 1st-2nd century pottery. A small length of another N-S ditch [815] was observed towards the southern end of the trench.

The remainder of the ditches revealed in Trench 8 were aligned broadly E-W. Ditch [817] was 2.15m wide and 12g of Romano-British pottery was recovered from its surface. Ditch [811] was 2.20m wide, 0.29m deep and contained 28g of Romano-British pottery. Ditch [806] was 0.75m wide, 0.13m deep and it contained a moderate amount (866g) of 1st-2nd century pottery. Ditch [813] was 0.90m wide and terminated at its NE end (within the trench). Feature [820] was investigated in the southernmost end of the trench. It was at least 2.75m wide and 0.45m deep when excavation ceased due to the presence of a modern ceramic field drain. It contained a small amount (3g) of Romano-British pottery (Appendix 2).

3.5.3.2 Pits

Pits were located in Trenches 5, 6 and 7 (Figures 7 and 8). Pit [520] was situated in the northern part of the trench and was at least 3.2m long and 1.10m wide. Pit [613] was located close by and was at least 2.10m across. It contained two largely intact 2nd century vessels: part of a large jar and a dog dish (Figure 8). Two inter-cutting pits, [711/722] and [720] were found in Trench 7. The former was1.35m long, 1.20m wide and 0.28m deep, and had partially truncated the other pit, which was located largely outside of the trench. Both pits contained Romano-British pottery and small quantities of animal bone (Appendix 2).

3.5.3.3 Postholes

Two sub-circular postholes [524] and [533] were identified in Trench 5. They measured 0.23-0.30m across and 0.06m deep. Neither contained post packing or evidence of a post pipe, and do not form part of recognisable structures.

3.5.4 Medieval

Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was observed in nine trenches in the Eastern Arm (Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13).

In the field to the south of the Clipstone Brook, the ridge and furrow survived as earthworks aligned NW-SE. Furrows in Trench 1 [103], [105], [109], [111] and [113] were relatively indistinct archaeological features. Five were observed, ranging in width from 1.35m to 2.75m and up to 0.25m deep. Where the furrows continued into Trench 2 they became less clear; the furrow fills and ridge material blurred into one another to form a layer of overburden more than 1m thick (layers [203], [204] and [205]). Trench 2 was positioned close to the edge of a natural slope, possibly a relict river edge, and the build-up may be due to the formation of a headland deposit.

The majority of furrows to the north of the Clipstone Brook were aligned NW-SE. Those in Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 7, formed part of a single furlong bounded to the south by the brook and at the northern end by a NE-SW aligned headland that crossed Trench 11 and survived as a slight earthwork. Trench 4 contained four furrows [404], [408], [412] and [414] between 0.90m and 2.20m wide and 0.18-0.29m deep. Furrow [412] produced a single sherd of post-medieval pottery, fired clay and three iron nails. Trench 5 contained four furrows [504], [512], [516] and [522] between 2.90m and 3.80m wide and 0.30m deep. Furrow [522] contained a heavily abraded sherd of late Roman pottery, residual in this context. Two furrows passing through Trench 6 [602] and [604] were continuations of a pair from Trench 5 [516] and [512]. These measured 2.5m and 1.5m wide respectively. Only one furrow was recorded in Trench 7 [728]. This was oriented WNW-ESE and demonstrated how the medieval ploughing curved slightly to the east as it ran down the hillside towards the brook.

A headland cut by Trench 11 marks the southern edge of another group of NW-SE aligned furrows in this trench and Trench 12. A single furrow [1110] was found in the northern end of Trench 11, cut by a modern land drain. The furrows in Trench 12 [1202], [1206] and [1208] were between 1.75m and 4.25m wide and 0.20m deep.

Another group of four furrows, [1310], [1312], [1314] and [1318] was found in Trench 13. These were aligned NE-SW and were from 1.4m to 2.35m wide; the one excavated example was 0.28m deep. Land drains had been laid in all of these furrows during the modern period.

3.5.5 Undated features

A series of small ditches were recorded in Trenches 4, 11, 12 and 13.
Four were observed in Trench 11. Three of these, [1103], [1105] and [1116] were located in the southern half of the trench and aligned NE-SW. They ranged from

0.80m to 1.87m in width; one of them was tested by excavation and was 0.35m deep. In the northern half of the trench ditch [1108] was aligned NW-SE, parallel with furrow [1110].

In Trench 12, a small ditch [1204] was found in the NE end of the trench. It was aligned NE-SW and was angled at either end, turning towards the NW side of the trench. It was 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep. Its layout suggests it may have formed the southern end of a small rectilinear enclosure.

In Trench 13, a small ditch [1302], [1306] (excavated segments [1304] and [1308]) was located in the south-eastern end of the trench. It extended for 14m on a NW-SE alignment before turning towards the NE at its northern end. It was 0.5m to 0.9m wide and 0.21m to 0.3m deep. This may form the northern part of an enclosure represented by ditch [1204] in Trench 12.

Two small ditches, [406] and [410] were recorded in Trench 4. These were 0.45m and 0.90m wide respectively. The excavated example was 0.18m deep.

As a group these features are not closely dateable. The only artefacts recovered were a fragment of worked flint from [1204] and two sherds (45g) of post-medieval pottery from [1108]. Although they had no stratigraphic relationship with the furrows, they do appear to respect their layout and orientation. In Trench 4, these ditches are parallel to the adjacent furrows. Those in the southern half of Trench 11 correspond quite closely to the line of a headland whilst the one in the northern end of the trench lies adjacent to a furrow. The possible enclosure identified in Trenches 11 and 12 would lie on an axis that respects the furrows to either side of it.

4. SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

4.1 Discussion

The following section provides a synthesis of the results of the evaluation arranged by period. The geophysical survey indicated that the majority of the northern and Eastern Arms contained anomalies related to ridge and furrow cultivation and that there was a cluster of ditched enclosures in the central part of the Eastern Arm. The results of the trial trenching have confirmed those of the geophysical survey. There is a close correlation in the results across the area, including some localised areas that are covered by deep overburden.

No remains were identified during the archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits. This, however, was a precautionary watching brief, undertaken to record archaeological deposits if present, rather than an archaeological evaluation procedure. Therefore, the negative result cannot be taken as proof for the absence of archaeological deposits. It is clear from the results of trial trenching and geophysical survey that a dense area of archaeological features extends from the southeastern corner of Field 4 into the western side of Field 5 (Figure 2).

No clear evidence of archaeological features corresponding to circular crop marks (HER 11123) was observed during the evaluation. Numerous ditches were recorded in the same area by geophysics and trial trenching. The fact that none of these features is detectable on the aerial photograph strongly suggests that the circles shown so clearly on aerial photograph (HER11123) are not archaeological in origin.

4.1.1 Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age

Evidence of activity during this period was present. A small quantity of pottery was recovered from archaeological deposits in Trenches 5 and 6. Two sherds of pottery recovered from ditch [609] may be residual in this context since they fall within an area of dense occupation activity dating from the late Iron Age/Roman period (see below). The pottery does indicate, however, activity during this period, close to the later settlement focus.

4.1.2 Late Iron Age/Roman period

During this period, a settlement was established in the central part of the Eastern Arm, on the north bank of the Clipstone Brook. The settlement evidence occupies the south-eastern corner of Field 4 and appears to extend into the western side of Field 5. The geophysical survey results show a dense cluster of anomalies. These were interpreted as a number of small enclosures forming a ladder-type pattern, surrounded by a larger rectilinear enclosure on two or possibly three sides. The two types of enclosure are different in character and alignment, suggesting that the settlement was re-organised at some point during its period of use.

Evidence for more than one phase of construction was found in Trenches 5 and 7, where multiple phases of activity were recorded. This was particularly evident in the southern end of Trench 5 where ditches [506] and [535], aligned NE-SW, are truncated by later ditches aligned NW-SE. Some of the boundary ditches showed

evidence of continued maintenance in the form of episodes of re-cutting. Both the southern and western arms of the outer enclosure, identified in Trenches 5 and 6 (Figure 8), showed evidence of re-cutting.

Dateable pottery from the settlement comprises late Iron Age (*c*.50BC-AD100), early Roman (1st and 2nd century AD), undiagnostic Roman and a very small amount of late Roman pottery. One 4th century coin (AD305-360) was found. This suggests that the site could have been occupied from the late Iron Age until the late Roman period. It is possible that the larger, outer enclosure represents the earliest phase of the settlement as a quantity of late Iron Age pottery was recovered from sections through the ditches of the outer enclosure. In contrast, the features associated with the smaller enclosures contained material dating from the early Roman and Roman periods, suggesting that the inner enclosures developed during the Roman period.

Environmental evidence from ditch [704] indicates wet conditions with a snail fauna dominated by aquatic species. This is consistent with the low-lying position of the settlement adjacent to a watercourse.

In addition to the settlement evidence, a ditch was identified in Trench 1, located 150m to the southeast of the settlement, the fill of which contained Roman pottery and animal bone.

4.1.3 Medieval

During the medieval period, the evaluation area formed part of the open fields of the village of Clipstone, with strip cultivation giving rise to furrows observed in the trial trenches and geophysical survey results. It is likely that the arable cultivation that created these features would have given way to grazing as the village of Clipstone became depopulated sometime in the medieval period. The survival of the ridge and furrow earthworks in the field to the south of the Clipstone Brook suggests that this part of the site, at least, has not seen intensive arable cultivation in the post-medieval or modern periods.

4.1.4 Post-medieval/modern

Evidence of modern activity consisted of land drainage. This consisted of ceramic drains, modern perforated plastic drains and mole ploughing.

4.1.5 Undated features

A number of small ditches were observed in trenches in both the Northern (Trench 19) and the Eastern Arms (Trenches 4, 11, 12 and 13) of the evaluation. Very little dateable material was recovered from these features. This comprised a fragment of worked flint and two sherds of post-medieval pottery. All of these features, based on their alignment and location, can be seen as respecting the pattern of medieval cultivation. They are either parallel with the furrows, lie along headlands, or in the case of a possible enclosure in Trenches 12 and 13 share the same orientation as the furrows to either side.

4.2 Significance

Trial trenching has demonstrated that the results of the geophysical survey accurately reflect the underlying archaeological deposits. The central part of the Eastern Arm contains the remains of an enclosed settlement dating from the late Iron Age and Roman periods. It has also demonstrated that the remains of medieval strip cultivation extend across the majority of the evaluation area.

The settlement occupies an area of *c.*1 hectare with the whole of the settlement within the projected development area. The archaeological deposits survive in a moderate/good level of preservation. These include horizontally stratified layers (relict soils and a possible surface) and small negative features such as postholes and small ditch/gully features. The deposits have been protected during the modern period due to the depth of overburden that has accumulated in the low-lying ground that the site occupies. Some disturbance is evident in the form of medieval furrows and land-drainage works.

The artefacts and ecofacts recovered demonstrate good potential for the recovery of dating, economic and environmental data. More than 6kg of Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from the relatively small sample of the features excavated. Significantly, environmental samples recovered from the settlement area produced carbonised grain, other plant remains and mollusc remains. It is possible that deeper features could contain organic remains, preserved by anaerobic conditions in the low-lying ground near to the brook.

This rural late Iron Age/Roman settlement offers the potential to provide new data on settlement patterns and agricultural production in the late Iron Age/early Roman periods. It is relatively well preserved, probably as it is low-lying and adjacent to a regularly flooding brook, and would therefore not have been subject to intensive plough truncation.

A relatively good assemblage of ecofactual and artefactual remains were recovered, suggesting that the settlement could provide significant new data on agricultural crops, diet and the distribution, scale and density of rural settlement in this part of south-west Bedfordshire. These remains have the potential to augment our knowledge on the following regional, and county, research objectives (Table 1).

Expected or potential remains contained within the site	Chronological period to which the remains are thought to date	Potentially relevant county/regional research priorities
Density of settlement in the Iron Age versus the Roman period	Late Iron Age/Roman	County Research Framework: Dawson, forthcoming – **Research and Archaeology: A Framework for Bedfordshire: Late Bronze Age to Roman Period. Settlement Density**, p. 17, paragraph 1
Evidence for the possible nucleation of settlement in the Roman period when compared to	Late Iron Age/Roman	County Research Framework: Dawson, forthcoming – **Research and Archaeology: A Framework**

Expected or potential remains contained within the site	Chronological period to which the remains are thought to date	Potentially relevant county/regional research priorities
the Iron Age		**for Bedfordshire: Late Bronze Age to Roman Period. Settlement Density**, p. 17, paragraph 1
Relatively well preserved rural settlement adjacent to a watercourse. With the potential to contain well preserved plant and other ecofact remains	Late Iron Age/Roman	Regional Research Framework: Going and Plouviez, 2000 – **Roman. Food: consumption and production**, p. 21, paragraph 2
Relatively well preserved rural settlement adjacent to a watercourse.	Late Iron Age/Roman	Regional Research Framework: Going and Plouviez, 2000 – **Roman. Agricultural production**, p. 21, paragraph 1
Relatively well preserved rural settlement identified using geophysical survey.	Late Iron Age/Roman	Regional Research Framework: Going and Plouviez, 2000 – **Roman. Rural settlements**, p. 22, paragraph 1

Table 1: County/regional research priorities on late Iron Age/Roman rural settlement sites

The ploughed out remnants of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow field systems were recorded throughout the development area by both geophysical survey and trial trenching (Figure 2).

Ridge and furrow field systems were created by repeated ploughing of a furlong of land. This system was used throughout the medieval period and extended into the post-medieval period, and the fields it involved were most often located close to contemporary settlement/s. The development area lies only a short (*c.*200m) distance from the putative edges of a shrunken medieval village centred on modern Clipstone (HER 10797). Clearly, the field systems picked up during the evaluation are likely to have been associated with that village and their presence adds to our understanding of agricultural land-use during the medieval period.

Landscape historians can combine the physical remains of such field systems with other evidence (documents and maps) in order to try to ascertain population levels and agricultural systems (arable *versus* pastoral) at different points in time. The remains recorded during this project could be used in such a study, covering the extensive pattern of settlement and field system remains (including upstanding earthworks) in the Clipstone, Hockliffe and Eggington area.

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6. APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix 1 – Trench Summaries

Trench: 1
Max Dimensions: Length: 48.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.15 m. Max: 0.28 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9527226327 Ref. 2: SP9529126371
Reason: To test the character of specific geophysical survey anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones**	☑	☐
101	**Natural**	**Friable mid yellow brown sandy clay frequent small stones**	☐	☐
102	**Natural**	**Friable mid yellow grey clay gravel frequent small stones**	☐	☐
103	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 2.2m, max depth 0.25m**	☑	☐
104	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones	☑	☐
105	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.75m, max depth 0.2m**	☑	☐
106	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones	☑	☐
107	**Gulley**	**Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.25m**	☑	☐
108	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Frequent pottery sherds (Roman) on surface and throughout the deposit.	☑	☑
109	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, max depth 0.35m**	☑	☐
110	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☑	☐
111	**Furrow**	**Linear dimensions: max breadth 2.6m**	☐	☐
112	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐
113	**Furrow**	**Linear dimensions: max breadth 1.85m**	☐	☐
114	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 2
Max Dimensions: Length: 47.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.47 m. Max: 0.69 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9521326344 Ref. 2: SP9523026386
Reason: To test the character of specific geophysical survey anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small-medium stones	☑	☐
201	Natural	Friable mid grey brown silty clay	☐	☐
202	Natural	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt frequent small stones	☐	☐
203	Spread	Friable dark grey brown clay silt moderate small stones	☐	☐
204	Spread	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	☐	☐
205	Spread	Friable mid grey brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 3
Max Dimensions: Length: 49.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.5 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9521826394 Ref. 2: SP9518226429
Reason: To test the character of specific geophysical survey anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones	☑	☐
301	Natural	Friable mid orange brown silty clay	☑	☐
302	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay	☐	☐

Trench: 4
Max Dimensions: Length: 48.40 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.32 m. Max: 0.4 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9506426403 Ref. 2: SP9510526429
Reason: To test the character of specific geophysical survey anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones**	☑	☐
401	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones**	☑	☐
402	**Natural**	**Compact light orange brown sandy gravel frequent small stones**	☐	☐
403	**Natural**	**Friable light blue grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones**	☐	☐
404	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.2m**	☐	☐
405	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	☐	☐
406	**Gulley**	**Curving linear NW-SE**	☐	☐
407	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay	☐	☐
408	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.2m**	☐	☐
409	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐
410	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.18m**	☑	☐
411	Fill	Friable light brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	☑	☐
412	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, max depth 0.29m**	☑	☐
413	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☑	☑
414	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.1m**	☐	☐
415	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 5
Max Dimensions: Length: 49.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.32 m. Max: 0.58 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9512526431 Ref. 2: SP9514426477
Reason: To test the character of specific geophysical survey anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones**	☑	☐
501	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid grey brown silty clay frequent small stones**	☐	☐
502	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max depth 0.78m Enclosure ditch.**	☑	☐
503	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay frequent flecks charcoal, moderate small stones Frequent sherds of Iron Age pottery.	☑	☑
504	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.6m**	☐	☐
505	Fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay frequent small stones	☐	☐
506	**Gulley**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.54m**	☐	☐
507	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay frequent small stones	☐	☑
508	**Gulley**	**Linear ESE-WNW dimensions: max breadth 0.35m**	☐	☐
509	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay frequent small stones	☐	☐
510	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.5m**	☐	☐
511	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay frequent small burnt stones, frequent flecks charcoal, frequent small stones	☐	☐
512	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.4m**	☐	☐
513	Fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay frequent small-large stones	☐	☐
514	**Gulley**	**Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 0.45m**	☐	☐
515	Fill	Firm light brown grey silty clay frequent small stones	☐	☐
516	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 3.8m, max depth 0.3m**	☑	☐
517	Fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay frequent small-large stones	☑	☐
518	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.1m**	☐	☐
519	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay frequent small stones	☐	☐
520	**Pit**	**Irregular NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, max length 3.2m**	☐	☐
521	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay frequent small-medium stones	☐	☐
522	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.9m**	☐	☐
523	Fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay frequent small-large stones	☐	☑
524	**Posthole**	**Oval profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.23m, max length 0.3m**	☑	☐
525	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones	☑	☐
526	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 2.1m, max depth 2.8m**	☑	☐
527	Fill	Hard mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones	☑	☑
528	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 2.6m, max depth 0.8m**	☑	☐
529	Fill	Hard mid red brown silty clay moderate small stones	☑	☑
530	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 0.75m, min depth 0.22m**	☑	☐
531	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay moderate small stones This deposit produced only worked flint.	☑	☑

Trench: 5
Max Dimensions: Length: 49.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.32 m. Max: 0.58 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9512526431 Ref. 2: SP9514426477
Reason: To test the character of specific geophysical survey anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
532	**Alluvium**	**Firm mid red brown silty clay**	☐	☐
533	**Posthole**	**Oval dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, max length 0.3m**	☐	☐
534	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones	☐	☐
535	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S dimensions: min breadth 1.5m, min length 1.5m**	☐	☐
536	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay moderate small stones	☐	☐

Trench: 6
Max Dimensions: Length: 48.50 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.26 m. Max: 0.53 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9508126482 Ref. 2: SP9512826468
Reason: To test the character of specific geophysical survey anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown clay loam**	☑	☐
601	**Natural**	**Firm light blue grey silty clay**	☐	☐
602	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 2.5m, min length 5.5m**	☐	☐
603	Fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay frequent small stones	☐	☐
604	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 1.5m, min length 10.m**	☐	☐
605	Fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay frequent small stones	☐	☐
607	**Gulley**	**Curving linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 0.35m**	☐	☐
608	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	☐	☐
609	**Gulley**	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.34m**	☑	☐
610	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	☑	☑
611	**Ditch**	**Linear NNE-SSW profile: concave base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 2.7m, max depth 0.68m**	☑	☐
612	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay moderate small stones	☑	☑
613	**Pit**	**Oval profile: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.75m, min length 2.1m**	☐	☐
606	Pottery vessel	Two pottery vessels within fill of pit 613: partial remains of lower half of amphora type vessel in a buff coloured fabric, and two broken halves of a black burnished dog-dish type vessel, one half inside the amphora, the other outside.	☑	☑
614	Fill	Friable dark brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	☐	☑
615	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.65m, max depth 0.55m Enclosure ditch. Same as 502 and 528 in Trench 5**	☑	☐
616	Fill	Firm light grey silty clay occasional small stones	☑	☐
617	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: min depth 0.36m Small box section excavated to investigate between two furrows revealed this feature, probably the same ditch as seen in Trench 5 (526). No edges seen here, and base not reached, although sloping edge detected.**	☑	☐
618	Fill	Firm mid red brown silty clay moderate small fired clay, moderate small stones	☑	☑
619	**Spread**	**Compact mid grey brown silty clay frequent small stones Remains of a ridge between two furrows**	☑	☐
620	**Gulley**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.4m**	☐	☐
621	Fill	Compact mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones	☐	☐
622	**Natural**	**Friable mid red brown silty clay Two distinct variations in natural substrata in Trench 6: 622 is reddish silt clay at south end of trench; 601 is pale blue grey clay at north end of trench**	☐	☐

Trench: 7
Max Dimensions: Length: 49.50 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.37 m. Max: 0.85 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9512726499 Ref. 2: SP9517326484
Reason: To test the character of specific geophysical survey anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones**	☑	☐
701	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones Overburden beneath topsoil, sealing archaeological deposits (including ridge and furrow).**	☑	☐
702	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 3.15m, min depth 0.28m**	☑	☐
703	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	☑	☐
704	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.7m**	☑	☐
705	Upper fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	☑	☐
725	Ditch	Firm mid red grey silty clay Contained large quantity of small snail shells.	☑	☑
706	**Spread**	**Firm dark brown grey silty clay frequent small stones**	☑	☐
707	**Ditch**	**Linear NNW-SSE dimensions: min breadth 1.5m, min depth 0.22m Partially excavated to provide contrast with other features and deposits.**	☑	☐
708	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones This deposit produced a Copper alloy coin, RA 1.	☑	☑
709	**Ditch**	**Linear ENE-WSW dimensions: min breadth 1.35m**	☐	☐
710	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay	☐	☐
711	**Pit**	**Sub-circular profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.28m, max length 1.35m Same as 722. Excavated in two opposing quadrants to investigate relationship with intercutting pit 720**	☑	☐
712	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional medium-large burnt stones, moderate flecks charcoal, frequent small stones, occasional medium-large stones Burnt nature of this deposit may indicate disposal of hearth debris.	☑	☑
714	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 1.8m Same as 728. Furrow running length of trench, and visible towards western end.**	☐	☐
715	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay Same as 713.	☐	☐
716	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.31m**	☑	☐
717	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay	☑	☑
718	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 1.8m Same as 728.**	☐	☐
719	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay Same as 713.	☐	☐
720	**Pit**	**Oval profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.44m, max depth 0.32m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
721	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional medium-large burnt stones, moderate flecks charcoal, moderate small stones	☑	☑
722	**Pit**	**Oval profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.28m, max length 1.35m Same as 711. Opposing quadrant.**	☑	☐
723	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay frequent small-medium burnt stones, moderate flecks charcoal Same as 712, deposit recorded in second quadrant from pit.	☑	☑
724	**Surface**	**Compact mid red grey sandy gravel Layer of compacted gravel possibly used as a surface. Overlies natural red silt.**	☑	☐
726	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m**	☑	☐
727	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	☑	☑

Trench: 7
Max Dimensions: **Length:** 49.50 m. **Width:** 2.20 m. **Depth to Archaeology** **Min:** 0.37 m. **Max:** 0.85 m.
OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** SP9512726499 **Ref. 2:** SP9517326484
Reason: To test the character of specific geophysical survey anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
728	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.8m, max depth 0.3m Same as 714 and 718**	☑	☐
713	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay frequent small stones	☑	☐
729	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 1.3m**	☐	☐
730	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay frequent small stones Deposit observed in section.	☑	☐
731	**Natural**	**Firm mid red brown silty clay Natural substratum layer, containing pockets of coarse gravel and pale grey clay.**	☐	☐
732	**Natural**	**Firm light brown grey clay**	☐	☐
733	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, min depth 0.25m, min length 2.2m One edge visible in baulk section, truncated by 702. Remainder masked by 706.**	☑	☐
734	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	☑	☐
735	**Modern disturbance**	**Compact light blue grey clay Redeposited natural probably dredged up from a drain and cast over the area. Only appears in southern baulk section, and sealed by 701 and topsoil 700.**	☑	☐
736	**Modern disturbance**	**Firm mid grey brown silty clay Further modern disturbance associated with 735.**	☑	☐

Trench: 8
Max Dimensions: Length: 47.80 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.8 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9514426512 Ref. 2: SP9511726552
Reason: To test the character of specific geophysical survey anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones**	☑	☐
801	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones Overburden layer underneath topsoil and sealing archaeological features. A form of buried topsoil.**	☑	☐
802	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W dimensions: min breadth 1.2m**	☐	☐
803	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	☐	☐
804	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, max depth 0.14m**	☑	☐
805	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	☑	☑
806	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.75m, min depth 0.13m**	☑	☐
807	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	☑	☑
809	**Spread**	**Friable dark brown grey silty clay occasional small stones Excavated in 0.50m slot against baulk.**	☑	☑
810	**Spread**	**Friable mid brown grey silty clay frequent small stones**	☑	☑
811	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: v-shaped dimensions: min breadth 2.2m, min depth 0.29m**	☑	☐
812	Fill	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones	☑	☑
813	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W dimensions: min breadth 0.9m**	☐	☐
814	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	☐	☐
815	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S dimensions: min breadth 0.85m**	☐	☐
816	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones	☐	☐
817	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W dimensions: min breadth 2.15m**	☐	☐
818	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones	☐	☑
820	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: concave dimensions: min breadth 2.75m, min depth 0.45m Linear feature not excavated to full depth due to presence of ceramic drainage pipe. No evidence that this was inserted later and may be contemporaneous with the feature. This may be a modern pipe trench.**	☑	☐
819	Fill	Friable mid grey orange sandy silt Mixed upper fill of linear feature 820.	☑	☑
821	Fill	Friable mid green brown clay silt Lower fill of linear feature 820. A homogenous greenish clay silt, with a ceramic pipe running through it. No sign of disturbance above the pipe.	☑	☐
822	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S dimensions: min breadth 3.3m, min depth 0.3m Crosses linear feature 806. Relationship not proven. Excavated only in 0.50m slot against baulk and not bottomed.**	☑	☐
808	Fill	Firm dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones Deposit exposed in 0.50m slot but not excavated to full depth.	☑	☑
823	**Natural**	**Friable mid orange sandy silt**	☐	☐

Trench: 9
Max Dimensions: Length: 47.80 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.45 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9518926583 Ref. 2: SP9522426619
Reason: To test the archaeological potential of the site as part of a regular array of trenches

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones	☑	☐
901	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones	☑	☑
902	Natural	Friable mid brown yellow clay frequent small stones	☐	☐

Trench: 10
Max Dimensions: Length: 48.50 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.5 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9525826668 Ref. 2: SP9530326645
Reason: To test the character of specific geophysical survey anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1000	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones	☑	☐
1001	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty clay occasional small stones	☑	☐
1002	Natural	Friable mid yellow brown sandy clay frequent small stones	☐	☐

Trench: 11
Max Dimensions: Length: 49.20 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.6 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9508126538 Ref. 2: SP9504326569
Reason: To test the character of specific geophysical survey anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1112	Feature	Number allocated after machining. Surplus to requirements.	☐	☐
1113	Fill	Number allocated after machining. Surplus to requirements.	☐	☐
1100	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown clay loam frequent small stones**	☑	☑
1101	**Subsoil**	**Compact mid brown grey silty clay frequent small stones**	☐	☐
1102	**Natural**	**Compact light grey silty clay occasional small chalk**	☐	☐
1103	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 0.8m**	☐	☐
1104	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional small chalk	☐	☐
1105	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 0.9m, min length 1.9m Possible terminus.**	☐	☐
1106	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional small chalk	☐	☑
1107	**Headland**	**Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional small chalk Build up of subsoil forming headland where geophysical survey indicates field boundary.**	☑	☐
1108	**Gulley**	**Linear ESE-WNW profile: concave base: v-shaped dimensions: min breadth 0.35m, min depth 0.18m**	☑	☐
1109	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional small chalk	☑	☑
1110	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.25m, min depth 0.1m**	☑	☐
1111	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional small chalk	☑	☑
1114	**Modern Intrusion**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 0.63m, min depth 0.14m, min length 8.75m Modern intrusion running along the top of linear feature 1110. Not fully excavated.**	☑	☐
1115	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay Mixed deposit, rapid deposition.	☑	☑
1116	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.87m, min depth 0.35m**	☑	☐
1117	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional small chalk	☑	☐

Trench: 12
Max Dimensions: Length: 47.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.39 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9500826616 Ref. 2: SP9504426645
Reason: To test the archaeological potential of the site as part of a regular array of trenches

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1200	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones**	☑	☐
1201	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones**	☑	☐
1202	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 2.9m**	☐	☐
1203	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	☐	☐
1204	**Gulley**	**Curving linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.45m, min depth 0.1m, min length 8.m Curvilinear gulley at north-east end of trench 12. Approximately 8m oriented north-east to south-west, turning at both ends towards north-west.**	☑	☐
1205	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small stones	☑	☑
1206	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 4.25m, min depth 0.2m**	☑	☐
1207	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	☑	☑
1208	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 1.75m**	☐	☐
1209	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	☐	☐
1210	**Natural**	**Friable mid grey brown silty clay frequent small stones**	☐	☐

Trench: 13
Max Dimensions: Length: 48.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.4 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9498426680 Ref. 2: SP9495226717
Reason: To test the archaeological potential of the site as part of a regular array of trenches

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1300	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones**	☑	☐
1301	**Natural**	**Compact light grey silty clay moderate small stones**	☐	☐
1302	**Gulley**	**Curving linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 0.7m, min length 5.4m Part of curvilinear gulley comprising 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308 running south-east to north-west for approximately 11m, then turning to north-east to cross trench.**	☐	☐
1303	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	☐	☐
1304	**Gulley**	**Curving linear NW-SE profile: concave base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.3m, min length 4.6m Part of enclosure ditch with 1302, 1306 and 1308.**	☑	☐
1305	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	☑	☑
1306	**Gulley**	**Curving linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, min length 2.05m Part of enclosure ditch with 1302, 1304 and 1308.**	☐	☐
1307	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	☐	☐
1308	**Gulley**	**Curving linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, min depth 0.21m, min length 2.5m Part of enclosure ditch with 1302, 1304 and 1306. This is the section that swings to north-east to cross trench.**	☑	☐
1309	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	☑	☑
1310	**Modern Intrusion**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, min length 2.2m Part of repeating sequence of modern disturbance running across trench. Each of these contains a land drain trench cut into the surface.**	☐	☐
1311	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐
1312	**Modern Intrusion**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 2.1m, min length 2.2m**	☐	☐
1313	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐
1314	**Modern Intrusion**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 1.8m, min length 2.2m**	☐	☐
1315	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐
1316	**Posthole**	**Oval profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.08m, max diameter 0.2m**	☑	☐
1317	Fill	Compact dark brown grey silty clay	☑	☐
1318	**Modern Intrusion**	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 2.35m, min depth 0.28m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
1319	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	☑	☑

Trench: 14
Max Dimensions: Length: 48.70 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.35 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9487826780 Ref. 2: SP9491726810
Reason: To test the archaeological potential of the site as part of a regular array of trenches

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones	☑	☐
1401	Natural	Friable mid grey yellow silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 15
Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.3 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9462227036 Ref. 2: SP9461327083
Reason: To test the archaeological potential of the site as part of a regular array of trenches

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1500	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown clay loam frequent small-medium stones**	☑	☐
1501	**Natural**	**Compact light grey silty clay frequent small stones**	☐	☐
1502	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 2.1m**	☐	☐
1503	Fill	Compact mid orange brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones	☐	☐
1504	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 2.2m**	☐	☐
1505	Fill	Compact mid orange brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones	☐	☐
1506	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 2.75m, min depth 0.25m**	☑	☐
1507	Fill	Compact mid orange brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones	☑	☑
1508	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 2.4m**	☐	☐
1509	Fill	Compact mid orange brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones	☐	☐
1510	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 2.15m**	☐	☐
1511	Fill	Compact mid orange brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones	☐	☐
1512	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 1.35m**	☐	☐
1513	Fill	Compact mid orange brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 16
Max Dimensions: Length: 48.50 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.5 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9450527182 Ref. 2: SP9451327232
Reason: To test the archaeological potential of the site as part of a regular array of trenches

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam frequent small stones	☑	☑
1601	Subsoil	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones	☑	☐
1602	Natural	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones	☐	☐

Trench: 17
Max Dimensions: Length: 48.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.5 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9442327071 Ref. 2: SP9447227081
Reason: To test the archaeological potential of the site as part of a regular array of trenches

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1700	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones	☑	☐
1701	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty clay	☑	☐
1702	Natural	Friable mid grey brown clay frequent small stones	☐	☐

Trench: 18
Max Dimensions: Length: 48.60 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.3 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9443326960 Ref. 2: SP9440426999
Reason: To test the archaeological potential of the site as part of a regular array of trenches

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1800	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones**	☑	☐
1801	**Natural**	**Friable mid brown yellow silty clay frequent small stones**	☐	☐
1802	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 2.5m, min depth 0.3m Majority of this feature cut away by modern trial pit, only north-west edge remains.**	☑	☐
1803	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	☑	☐
1804	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 2.8m**	☐	☐
1805	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	☐	☐
1806	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 2.2m**	☐	☐
1807	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	☐	☐
1808	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 1.9m, min depth 0.22m**	☑	☐
1809	Fill	Friable mid grey brown occasional small stones	☑	☐
1810	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 2.m**	☐	☐
1811	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	☐	☐

Trench: 19
Max Dimensions: Length: 49.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.35 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9434027012 Ref. 2: SP9433427060
Reason: To test the archaeological potential of the site as part of a regular array of trenches

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1900	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown clay loam frequent small stones**	☑	☐
1901	**Natural**	**Firm light grey silty clay moderate small stones**	☐	☐
1902	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 2.05m, min depth 0.23m**	☑	☐
1903	Fill	Firm light brown grey silty clay frequent small stones	☑	☐
1904	**Gulley**	**Linear NE-SW profile: irregular base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.55m, min depth 0.35m Different profile to the furrows in this trench and in this field; may be a planting trench.**	☑	☐
1905	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay moderate small stones	☑	☐
1906	**Gulley**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 0.5m Similar to 1904; may be a planting trench.**	☐	☐
1907	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay moderate small stones	☐	☐
1908	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 1.3m**	☐	☐
1909	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay moderate small stones	☐	☐
1910	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 0.9m**	☐	☐
1911	Fill	Firm light brown grey silty clay frequent small stones	☐	☐
1912	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 2.25m**	☐	☐
1913	Fill	Firm light brown grey silty clay frequent small stones	☐	☐
1914	**Gulley**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 0.85m**	☐	☐
1915	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay moderate small stones	☐	☐
1916	**Gulley**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 0.5m**	☐	☐
1917	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay moderate small stones	☐	☐
1918	**Gulley**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 0.6m**	☐	☐
1919	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay moderate small stones	☐	☐

Trench: 20
Max Dimensions: Length: 48.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.3 m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: SP9427326884 Ref. 2: SP9431326913
Reason: To test the archaeological potential of the site as part of a regular array of trenches

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2000	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones	☑	☐
2001	Natural	Firm mid grey brown silty clay	☐	☐

Trench: 21
Max Dimensions: Length: 3.50 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: Ref. 2:
Reason: Geotechnical trial pits for the northern arm (NA 1-NA 11).

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones Observed in NA1-NA9	☑	☐
2	Subsoil	Friable mid brown orange clay silt Observed in NA1-3, 5, 8-9	☑	☐
3	Natural	Firm dark grey clay gravel Frequent small snails. Observed in NA1, 2 and 4.	☑	☐
4	Natural	Friable dark grey clay Observed in NA1, 2, 5, 7-9	☑	☐
5	Dump material	Hard chalk Chalk layer beneath subsoil 2 in NA2.	☑	☐
6	Natural	Loose mid brown yellow silty sand Coarse sand beneath 2. Observed in NA3.	☑	☐
7	Natural	Friable mid grey brown silty clay Observed in NA3-4, NA9.	☑	☐
8	Natural	Compact dark grey sandy clay frequent small-medium stones Observed in NA3 and 5	☑	☐
9	Natural	Loose mid orange yellow sand frequent small stones Observed in NA 4, 7-8.	☑	☐
10	Natural	Plastic mid yellow blue clay Observed in NA6-7.	☑	☐
11	Natural	Loose mid red brown sandy gravel Observed in NA6-9.	☑	☐
12	Natural	Friable mid yellow grey sandy clay frequent small stones Observed in NA 6.	☑	☐

Trench: 22
Max Dimensions: Length: 3.50 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: Ref. 2:
Reason: Geotechnical trial pits for eastern arm (EA 1-EA 9).

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
13	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small stones Observed in EA1-11.	☑	☐
14	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty clay Obseved in EA1-2, 4-5, 8-11	☑	☐
15	Natural	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay Obsereved in EA 2, 9-11.	☑	☐
16	Natural	Loose mid orange yellow sandy gravel Observed in EA 1-4, 6-8.	☑	☐
17	Natural	Friable dark grey clay Observed in EA1-3, 9-11.	☑	☐
18	Natural	Friable mid grey brown silty clay Observed in EA3, 6-7.	☑	☐
19	Natural	Plastic mid brown grey silty clay Observed in EA 3.	☑	☐
20	Natural	Plastic mid brown grey clay Observed in EA 3.	☑	☐
21	Natural	Compact light grey silty clay occasional small chalk Observed in EA 4-8.	☑	☐
22	Natural	Loose dark red grey sandy gravel Observed in EA 5.	☑	☐

6.2 Appendix 2 – Artefact and Ecofact Summary

6.2.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a finds assemblage comprising mainly pottery and animal bone. Small quantities of ceramic building material, worked flint and metalworking residues were also recovered (Table 2). The material was scanned to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range. No artefacts were recovered from Trenches 2, 3, 10, 14, or 17-20.

Tr.	Feature	Type	Context	Spot date*	Pottery	Other finds
01	107	Ditch	108	Roman	57:782	Animal bone (221g)
04	412	Furrow	413	Post-medieval	1:8	Iron nails (RAs 7-9), brick/tile frag (4g)
05	502	Ditch	503	Late Iron Age	70:1116	Animal bone (64g), fired clay (36g)
	506	Ditch	507	Roman	1:6	
	522	Furrow	523	Roman**	1:12	
	526	Ditch	527	Roman	14:238	Animal bone (45g)
	528	Ditch	529	Late Iron Age	5:47	Animal bone (9g)
	530	Ditch	531	-		Worked flint (2g)
06	609	Ditch	610	Early Iron Age	2:16	Animal bone (28g)
	611	Ditch	612	Late Iron Age	3:13	Animal bone (195g), fired clay (22g)
	613	Pit	606	Early Roman	67:2582	
	613	Pit	614	Early Roman	1:52	Animal bone (10g), fired clay (33g)
	617	Ditch	618	Late Iron Age	1:3	Animal bone (3g), fired clay (25g)
07	704	Ditch	725	Roman	1:29	Burnt flint (1g); oyster shell (1g)
	707	Ditch	708	Late Roman		Copper alloy coin (RA 1)
	711	Pit	712	Roman	10:30	Animal bone (79g), fired clay (3g), burnt flint (24g), iron nail (RA 3)
	716	Ditch	717	Early Roman	5:36	
	720	Quarry pit	721	Early Roman	11:63	Animal bone (5g)
	722	Pit	723	Roman	7:60	Animal bone (1g); iron nail (RA 4)
	726	Ditch	727	Early Roman	4:20	Animal bone (1g)
08	804	Ditch	805	-		Animal bone (81g)
	806	Ditch	807	Early Roman	53:866	Animal bone (244g), fired clay (36g)
	809	Layer	809	Early Roman	24:199	Animal bone (115g), fired clay (193g), roof tile (163g), flint scraper (RA 5)
	810	Layer	810	Roman	6:50	Fired clay (115g), ferrous slag (262g), vitrified clay 12g)(
	811	Ditch	812	Roman	2:28	Animal bone (18g), fired clay (95g); iron nail & tanged object (RAs 6 & 2)
	817	Ditch	818	Roman	2:12	
	820	Ditch	819	Roman	1:3	Animal bone (19g)
	822	Ditch	808	Early Roman	4:39	
09	901	Alluvium	901	High medieval	1:7	
11	1100	Ploughsoil	1100	Post-medieval	1:8	
	1105	Ditch	1106	-		Worked flint (5g)
	1108	Ditch	1109	Post-medieval	2:45	
	1110	Furrow	1111	Post-medieval		Roof tile (53g)
	1114	Mod. intrusion	1115	Post-medieval	1:6	
12	1204	Ditch	1205	-		Worked flint (14g)
	1206	Furrow	1207	Post-medieval	1:13	Roof tile (17g)
13	1304	Ditch	1305	-		Worked flint (1g)
	1308	Ditch	1309	-		Animal bone (63g), fired clay (1g)
	1318	Mod. intrusion	1319	-		Animal bone (5g), fired clay (11g)
15	1506	Furrow	1507	Post-medieval		Roof tile (56g)
16	1600	Ploughsoil	1600	-		Worked flint (11g)
				Total	**359:6391**	

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

(sherd count : weight in grammes)

Table 2: *Artefact summary by trench and feature*

6.2.2 Pottery

A total of 359 pottery sherds, weighing 6.3kg was recovered. These were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. Sherds are small (average weight 17g) and exhibit variable degrees of abrasion. Thirty-three fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, currently held by Albion Archaeology. Fabrics are listed below (Table 3) in chronological order.

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context/Sherd No.
Late Bronze Age / early Iron Age			
Type F01B	Fine flint	**1**	(612):1
Type F01C	Flint and quartz	**1**	(529):1
Early Iron Age			
Type F28	Fine sand	**1**	(610):1
Type F35	Micaceous	**1**	(610):1
Late Belgic Iron Age			
Type F05	Grog and shell	**1**	(529):1
Type F06B	Medium grog	**31**	(503):19, (527):5, (612):2, (807):1, (808):3, (809):1
Type F06C	Coarse grog	**3**	(527):3
Type F07	Shell	**73**	(503):50, (527):1, (529):1, (807):21
Type F09	Grog and sand	**33**	(503):1, (527):3, (529):2, (618):1, (721):1, (807):25
Roman			
Type R01	Samian ware	**6**	(108):2, (809):4
Type R03A	Fine whiteware	**34**	(606):33, (712):1
Type R03B	Gritty whiteware	**1**	(809):1
Type R05A	Orange sandy	**3**	(717):2, (812):1
Type R05B	Fine orange	**1**	(721):1
Type R06B	Coarse greyware	**23**	(108):4, (507):1, (527):1, (712):2, (717):1, (721):1, (723):1, (727):1, (807):5, (809):4, (810):1, (812):1,
Type R06C	Fine greyware	**6**	(712):2, (809):2, (818):2
Type R06D	Micaceous greyware	**1**	(723):1
Type R06F	Grog and sand greyware	**1**	(721):1
Type R06H	White slipped greyware	**1**	(809):1
Type R07B	Sandy blackware	**6**	(614):1, (727):1, (807):1, (809):3
Type R07C	Gritty blackware	**34**	(606):34
Type R08	Black micaceous	**1**	(809):1
Type R09A	Pink grogged	**4**	(725):1, (809):3
Type R11E	Oxford mortaria (white)	**1**	(723):1
Type R12B	Nene Valley colour coat	**2**	(523):1, (723):1
Type R13	Shell	**23**	(712):5, (717):1, (721): 7, (723):3; (727):2, (809):2, (810):3
Type R14	Sand	**58**	(108):51, (527):1, (717):1, (809):2, (810):2, (1109):1
Type R17	Smooth orange sandy	**2**	(808):1, (819):1
Medieval			
Type C09	Brill/Boarstall ware	**1**	(901):1
Type C59A	Coarse sand	**1**	(1207):1
Late medieval/post-medieval transitional			
Type P47	Vitrified earthenware	**1**	(413):1
Post-medieval			
Type P01	Fine glazed red earthenware	**2**	(1100):1, (1115):1
Type P03	Black glazed earthenware	**1**	(1109):1

Table 3: *Pottery type series*

The pottery ranges in date from the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age to the post-medieval period, with the bulk of the assemblage being of late Iron Age/early Roman date and deriving from features in the Eastern Arm.

Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age
Two undiagnostic flint tempered late Bronze Age/early Iron Age sherds (9g) occurred as residual finds in late Iron Age ditches [528] and [611]. Ditch [609] yielded two sand tempered sherds (16g) of early Iron Age pottery. The latter may be considered too small to accurately date the entire feature.

Late Iron Age/Roman
Late Iron Age pottery comprises 143 sherds (2.2kg) in grog, sand/grog and shell tempered fabric types characteristic of the 'Belgic' Iron Age (*c*. 50BC-AD100). Diagnostic forms are lid-seated jars, everted rim jars, cordoned vessels, a large storage jar and a possible butt-beaker with incised lattice decoration. Most vessels are wheel-thrown, although some shell tempered examples are handmade and wheel-finished. Several vessels are deliberately oxidised and a number are burnished. Features in Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8 yielded the bulk of the Iron Age assemblage, notably ditch [502], which contained approximately fifty sherds (897g) from one lid-seated vessel.

Pottery datable to the early Roman period comprises 208 sherds, weighing 4.1kg. Several vessels are represented by more than one sherd. Roman pottery was recovered from Trenches 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11, in particular pit [613] which contained 2.6kg, including thirty-three base and lower body sherds from a large jar and thirty-four sherds of a burnished dog dish.

The assemblage is dominated by locally manufactured reduced and oxidised sand tempered coarsewares. Shell tempered wares also occur in small quantities. Regional imports are represented by sherds of 2nd century whiteware from the Verulamium (St Albans) industries and four sherds of pink-grogged ware, from Caldecotte, Buckinghamshire. Two highly abraded sherds of Nene Valley colour coat and a sherd of Oxfordshire whiteware occurred. Six sherds of samian ware, a continental fineware import from Gaul, were also identified.

Diagnostic forms are narrow-necked and neckless jars, dog dishes, jars with everted, triangular and undercut rims, a rectangular rim bowl and a flanged *mortarium*. Decoration comprises rilling, burnishing, incised and burnished lattice motifs. Vessel curation and repair is evidenced by a samian footring base with a drilled rivet hole, and a coarseware sherd with a pitch-like substance on the break.

Post-Roman
Medieval pottery is represented by a sand tempered rim sherd of probable local manufacture and a glazed sherd of 13th-15th century Brill-Boarstall ware, a regional import from Buckinghamshire. The former derived from furrow [1206] and the latter from alluvium (901). Furrow [412] yielded a sherd of 16th-17th century vitrified earthenware, and three sherds of 17th-18th century glazed earthenware were recovered from features in Trench 11.

6.2.3 Ceramic Building Material

Seven sand tempered pieces of late medieval/post-medieval flat roof tile (130g) were recovered from furrows in Trenches 4, 11, 12 and 15. Two joining sand

tempered pieces of Roman roof tile (*tegulae)* derived from layer (809). The fragments retain a partial flange and are highly abraded.

Fifty-eight amorphous fired clay fragments weighing 570g were recovered from features in Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8 and 13, the majority deriving from layers (809) and (810). Fragments are small (average weight 9g) and only one piece (from ditch [806]) retains an original surface and edge. The majority occur in a soapy sand tempered fabric and the remainder in a calcareous/sandy fabric.

6.2.4 Other finds

Metal objects

Metal artefacts comprise six incomplete iron timber nails (RAs 3,4, 6-9) recovered from furrow [412], Roman pits [711], [722] and Roman ditch [811]. Ditch [707] yielded a worn copper alloy coin (type AE 4: RA 1) of the House of Constantine (AD305-360). An incomplete, tanged iron object (RA 2) derived from ditch [812]. The artefact survives in poor condition, and has been tentatively identified as a cleaver (*cf*. Manning Type 2, 1985, 122).

Industrial residues

Layer (810) yielded three pieces of ferrous slag (262g) and two associated vitrified clay fragments (12g). The light and highly vesicular composition of the slag suggests it is likely to be a residue from the smithing process.

Flint

Six pieces of poor quality worked flint, weighing 33g, were collected. Single flakes derived from ditches in Trenches 5, 11, 12 and 13, and two unstratified flakes from Trench 16. Two examples are retouched and one may have been utilised, although has also suffered edge damage. Tools are represented by a crude/unfinished end scraper (RA 5) recovered from layer (809). Fourteen pieces of heat affected, unmodifed flint (25g) derived from Trench 7.

6.2.5 Animal bone

The faunal assemblage comprises 129 fragments weighing 1.2kg, and occurs in features of late Iron Age, Roman and uncertain date, the majority deriving from Trenches 6 and 8. Fragments are small (average weight 9g) and bone preservation is variable, although the material generally survives in fair condition. Diagnostic elements are long bone, rib, vertebrae, skull and mandible fragments, the latter being most numerous. A number of long bone fragments are burnt. Species represented include cattle, sheep/goat and dog.

6.2.6 Environmental samples

Three samples were taken for the extraction of molluscs and charred plant remains. Each 10 litre sample was processed by bulk flotation in a peroxide solution and flots taken on a 300 micron meshed sieve. The residues were then passed through a 5.6mm, 2.0mm and 1.0mm sieve stack. The 5.6mm residues were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts, while the 2.0mm and 1.0mm residues were retained unsorted. The flot was scanned and the results summarised in Table 3.

Sample	Context-Feature	Date	Feature type	Summary contents of Flot
1	(1309) [1308]	undated	Ditch	Abundant molluscs c.3 species, dominated by Planobis (aquatic)
2	(712) [711]	Roman	Pit	Wood charcoal 40-50, grain 11, weeds 5, chaff items 4
3	(725) [704]	Roman	Ditch	Abundant molluscs c.6 species, dominated by Planobis, Lymnaea (aquatic)

Table 4: *Summary of environmental remains*

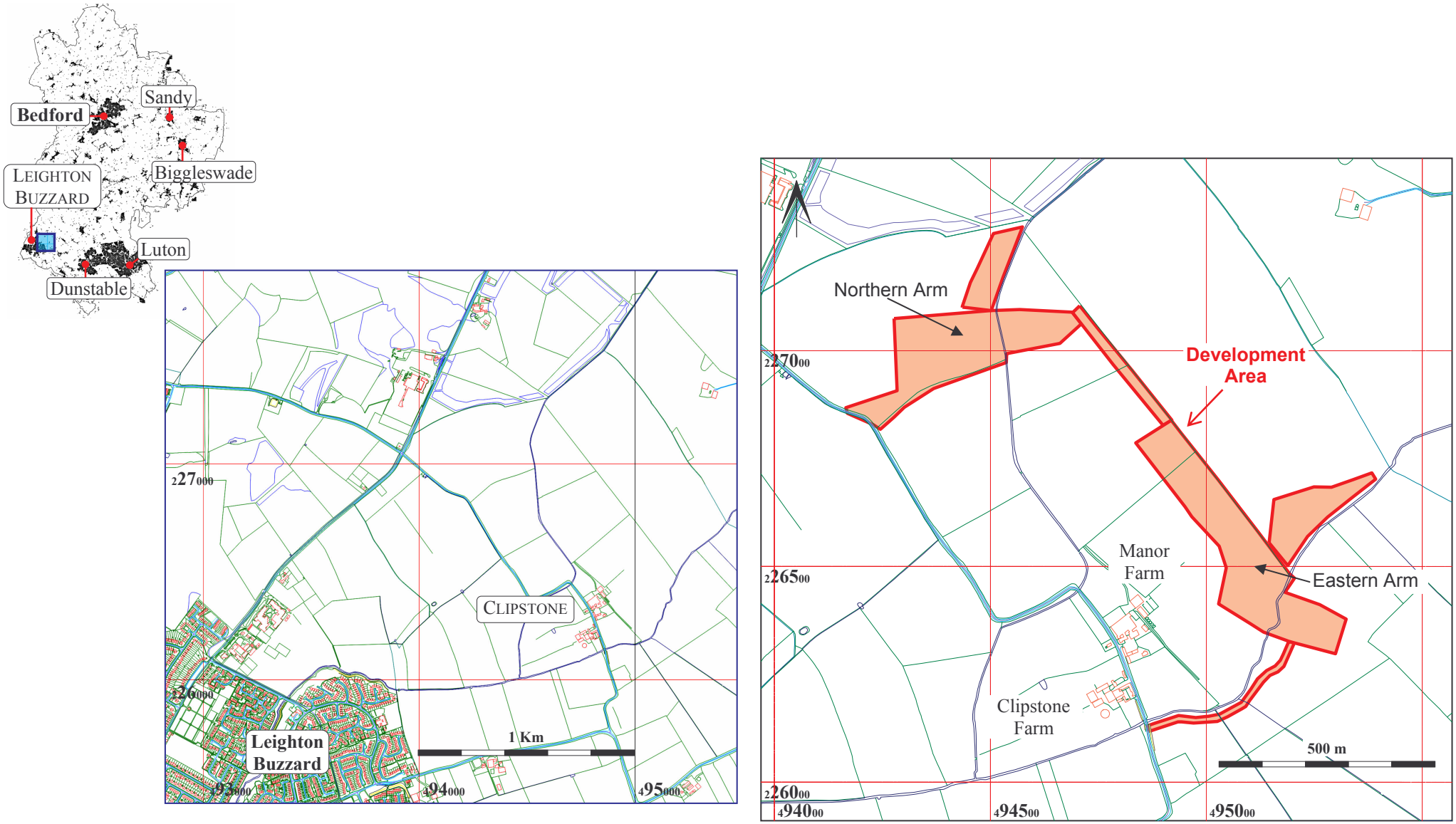


Figure 1: Site location map

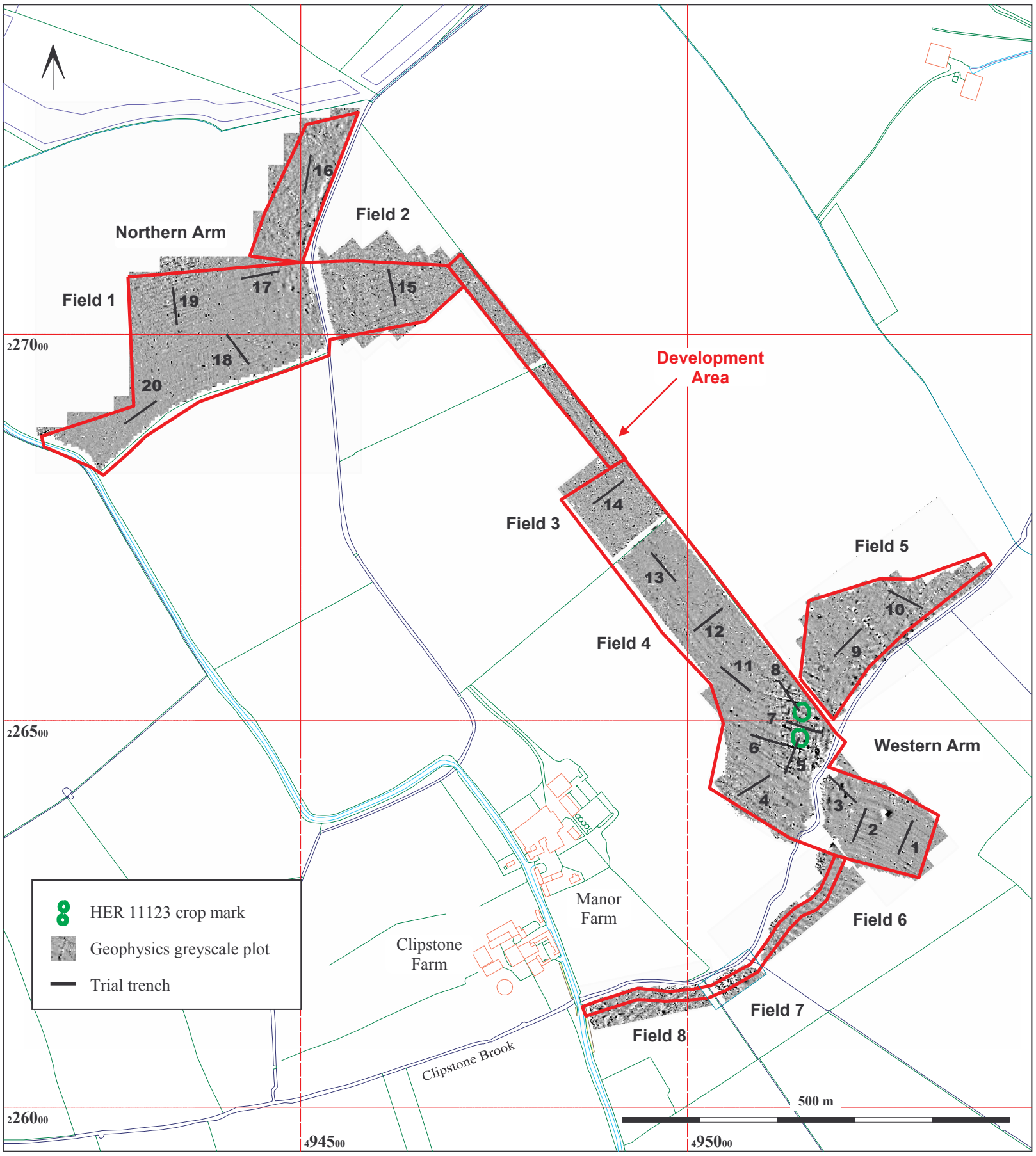


Figure 2: Trench location plan

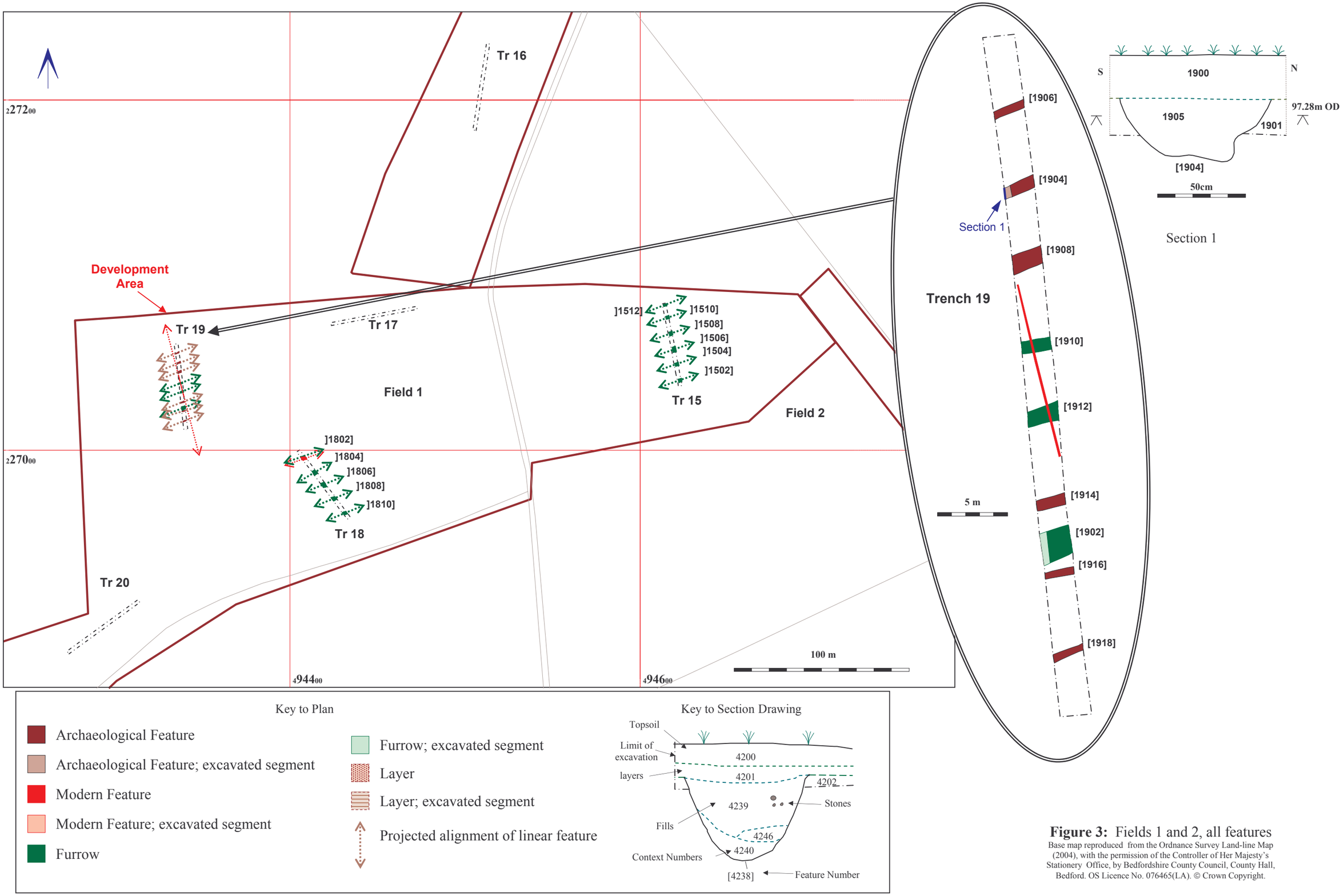


Figure 3: Fields 1 and 2, all features

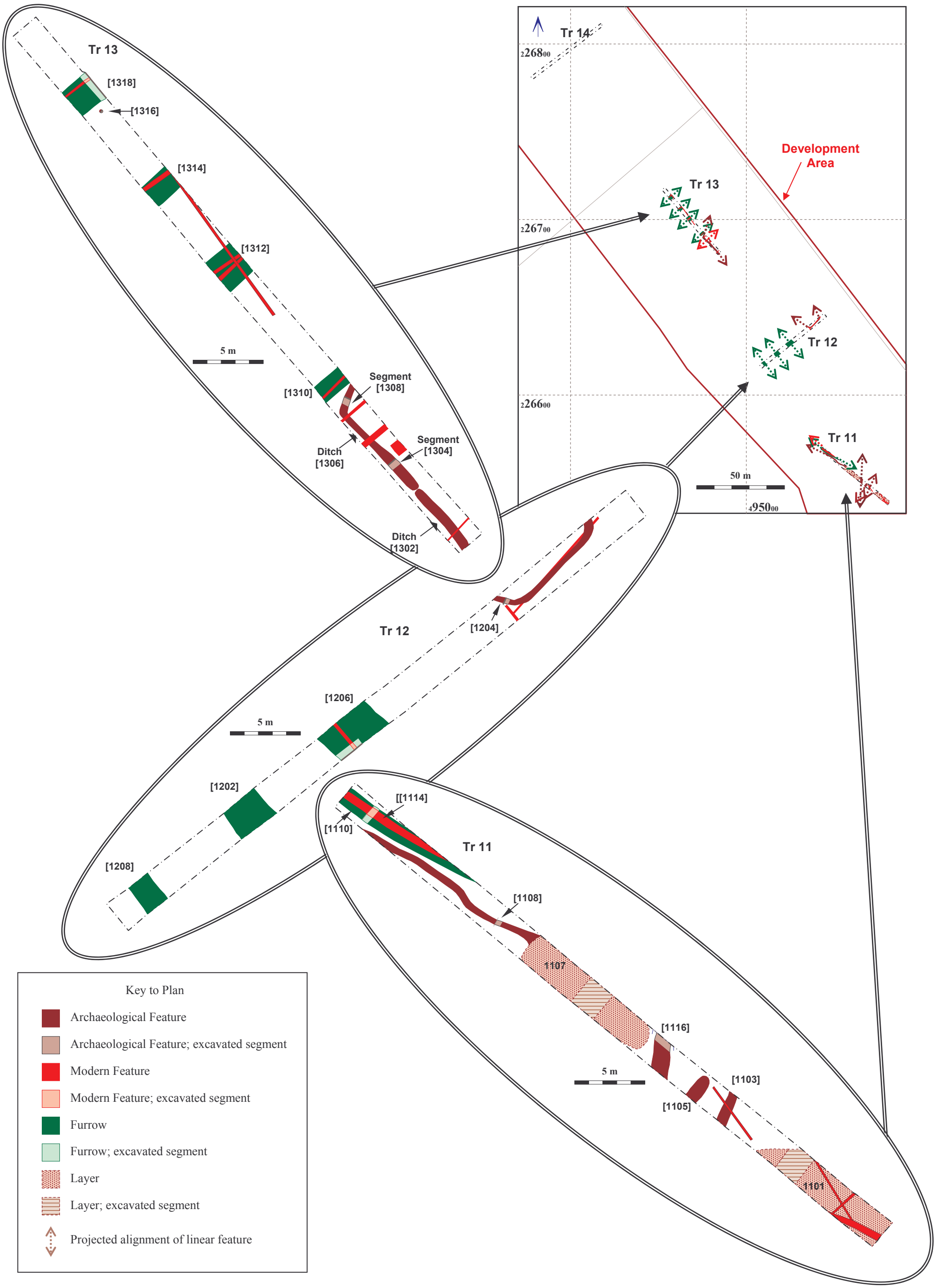


Figure 4: Fields 3 and 4 (north), all features

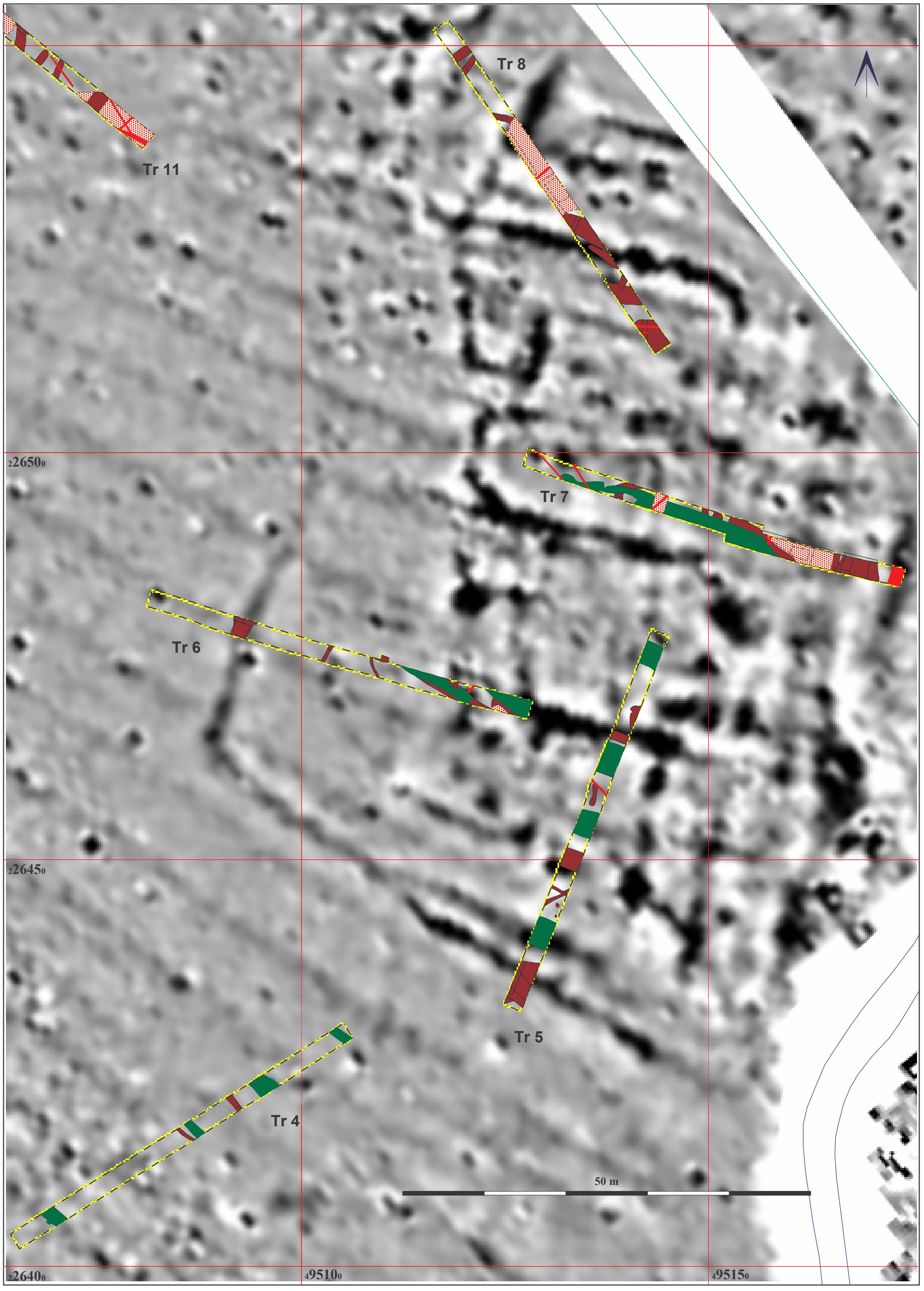
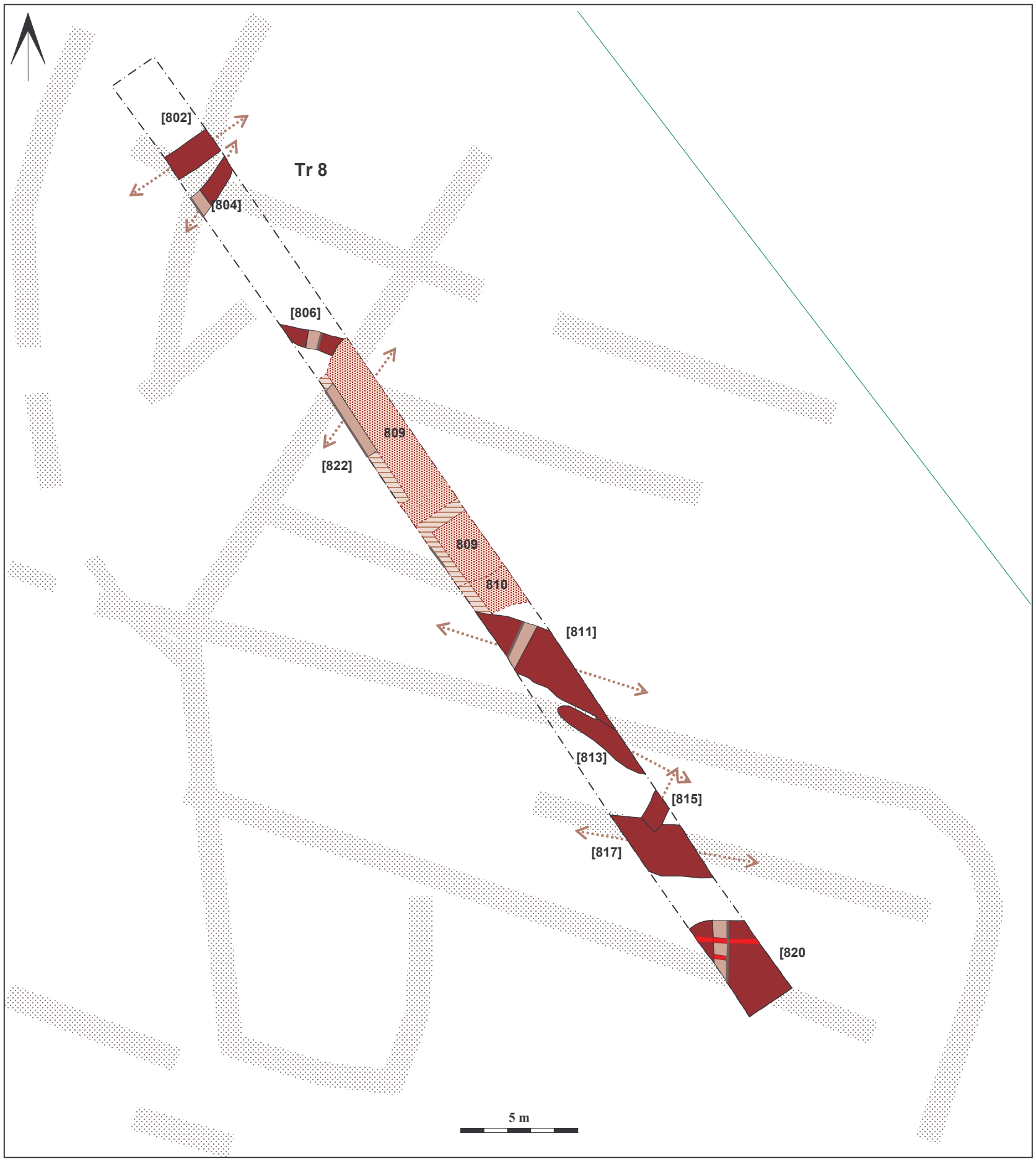


Figure 5: Field 4 (south), all features overlaid onto geophysics plot



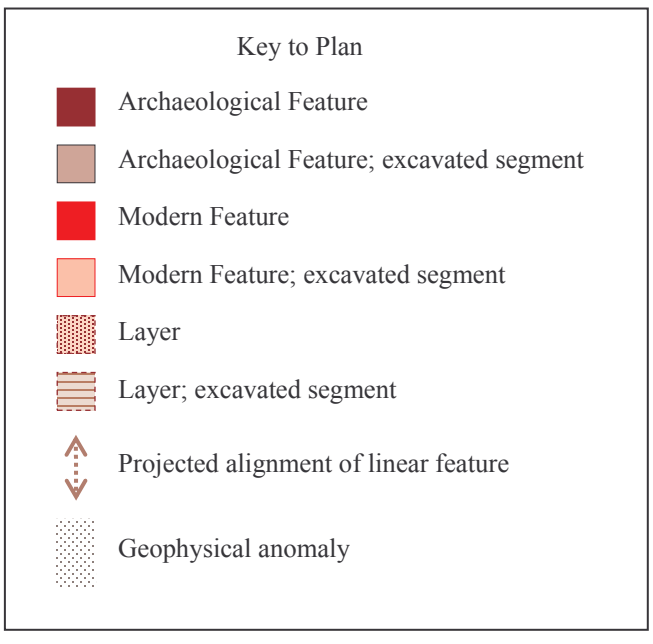
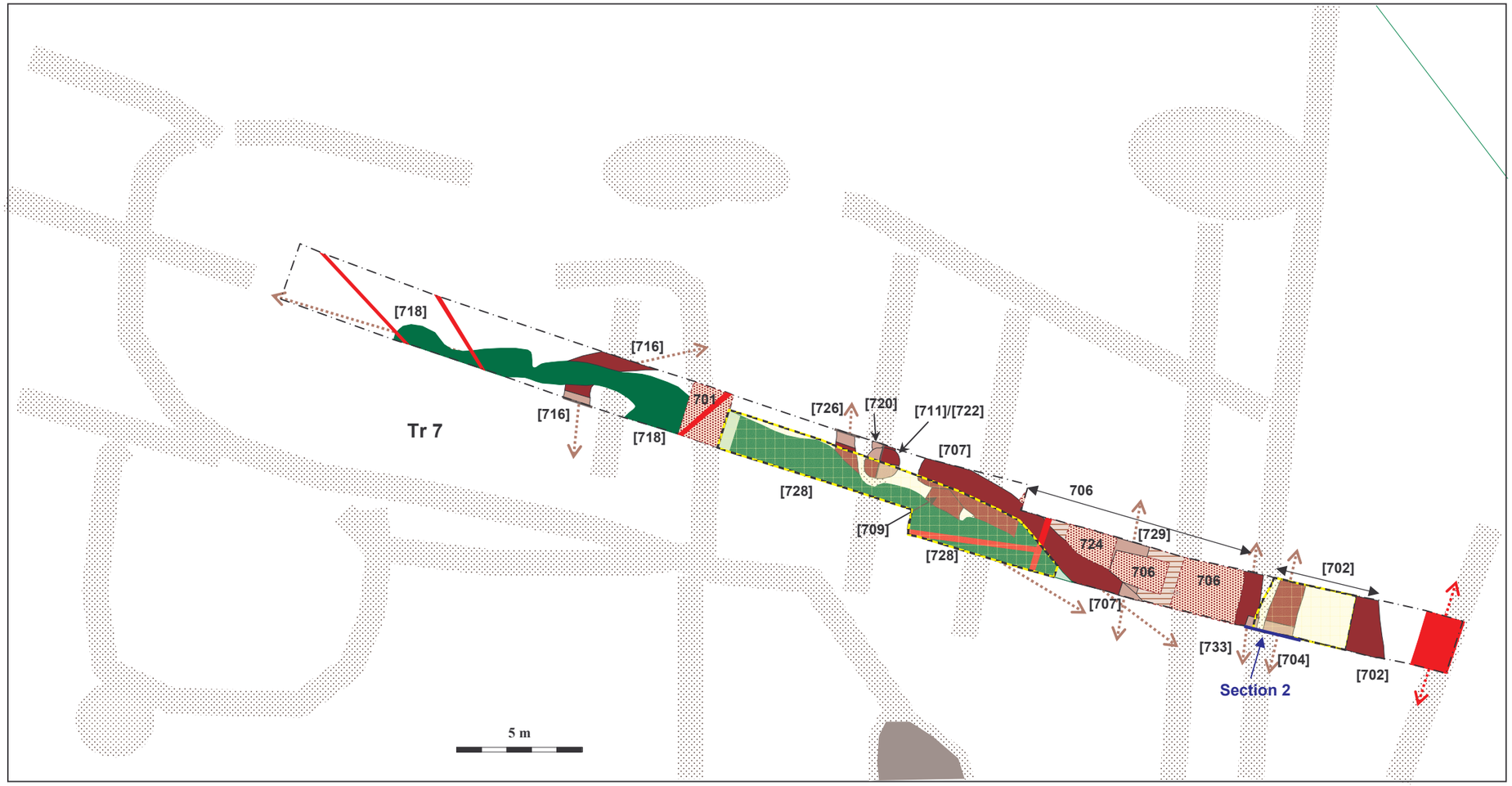


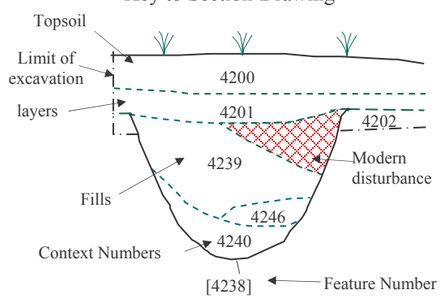
Figure 6: Field 4 (south), Trench 8 overlaid onto geophysics features



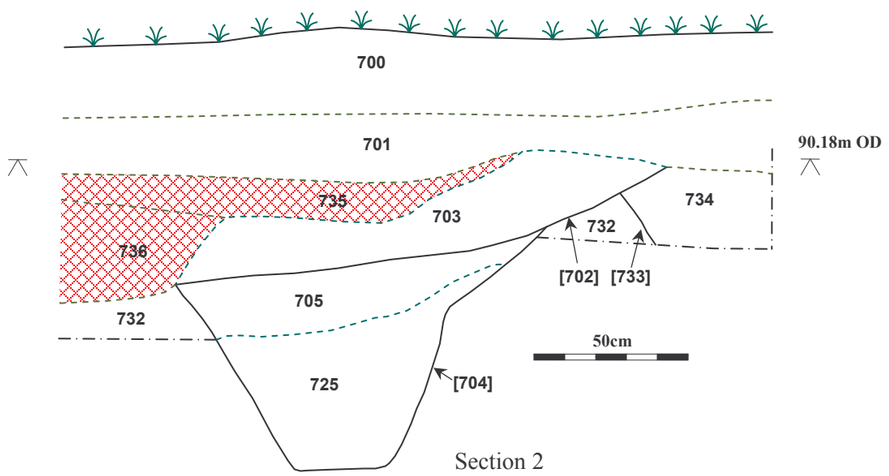
Key to Plan

- Archaeological Feature
- Archaeological Feature; excavated segment
- Original edge removed by machine
- Modern Feature
- Furrow
- Furrow; excavated segment
- Modern Feature; excavated segment
- Layer
- Layer; excavated segment
- Geophysical anomaly
- Projected alignment of linear feature

Key to Section Drawing

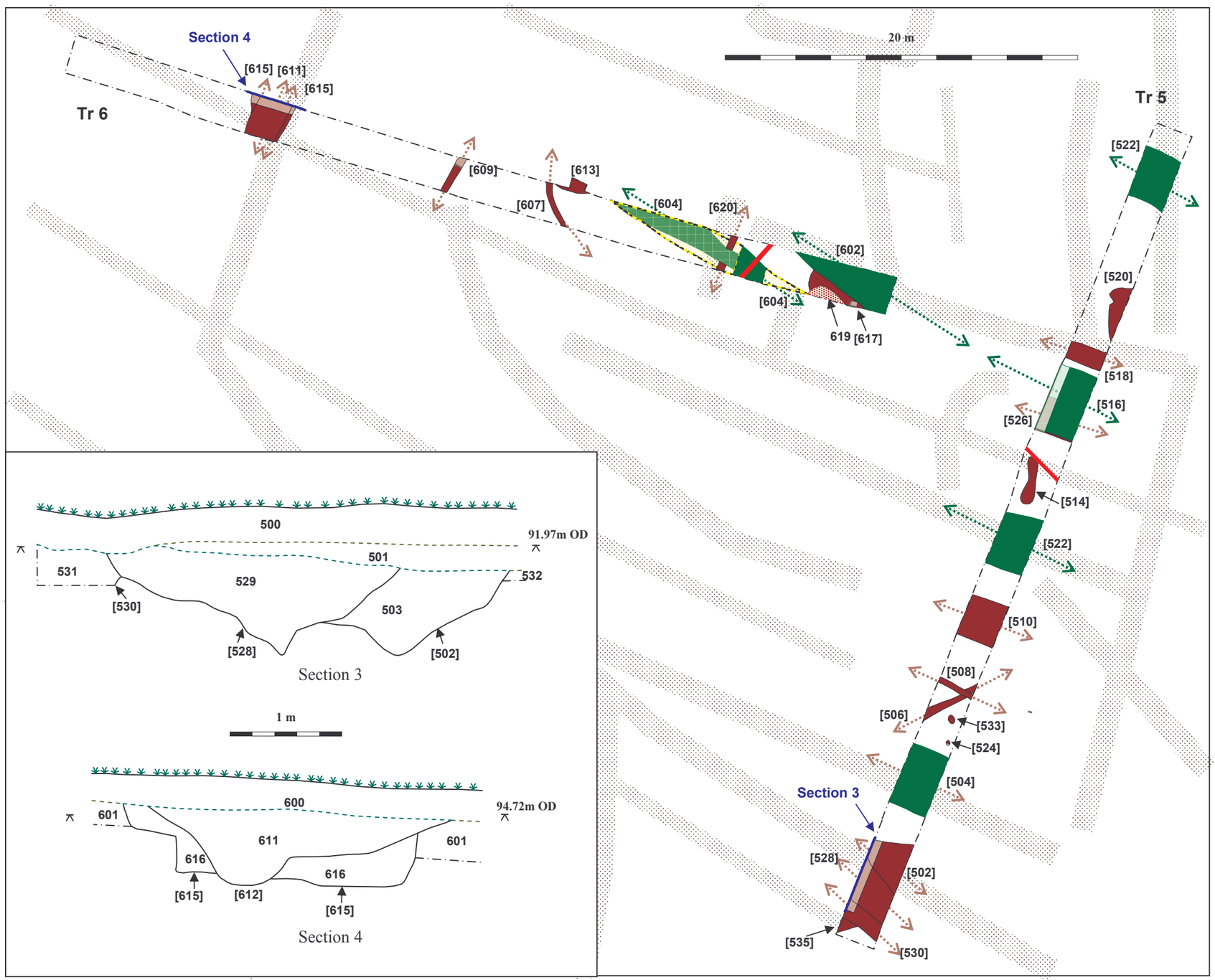


Photograph of ditches [702] and [704].
Scale 1m



Section 2

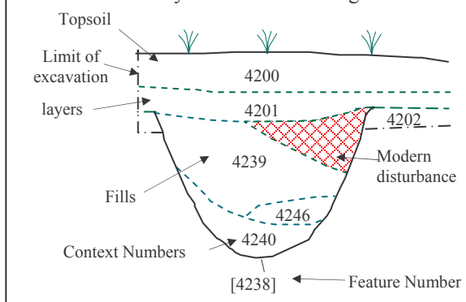
Figure 7: Field 4 (south), Trench 7 overlaid onto geophysics features



Key to Plan

- Archaeological Feature
- Archaeological Feature; excavated segment
- Original edge removed by machine
- Furrow
- Furrow; excavated segment
- Modern Feature
- Modern Feature; excavated segment
- Layer
- Layer; excavated segment
- Geophysical anomaly
- Projected alignment of linear feature

Key to Section Drawing



Finds deposit (606) in feature [613]
Scale 20cm

Figure 8: Field 4 (south), Trenches 5 and 6, overlaid onto geophysics features

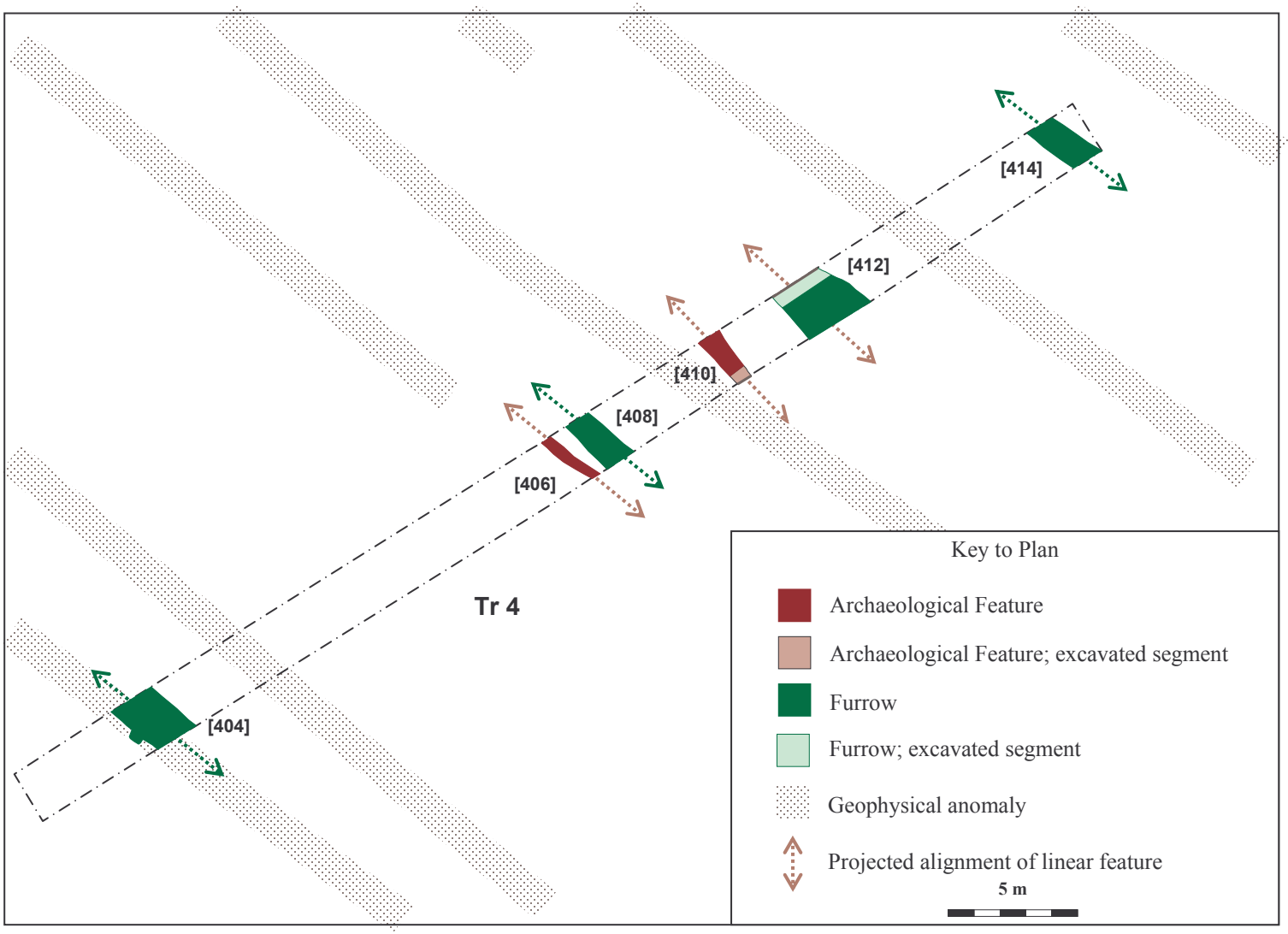
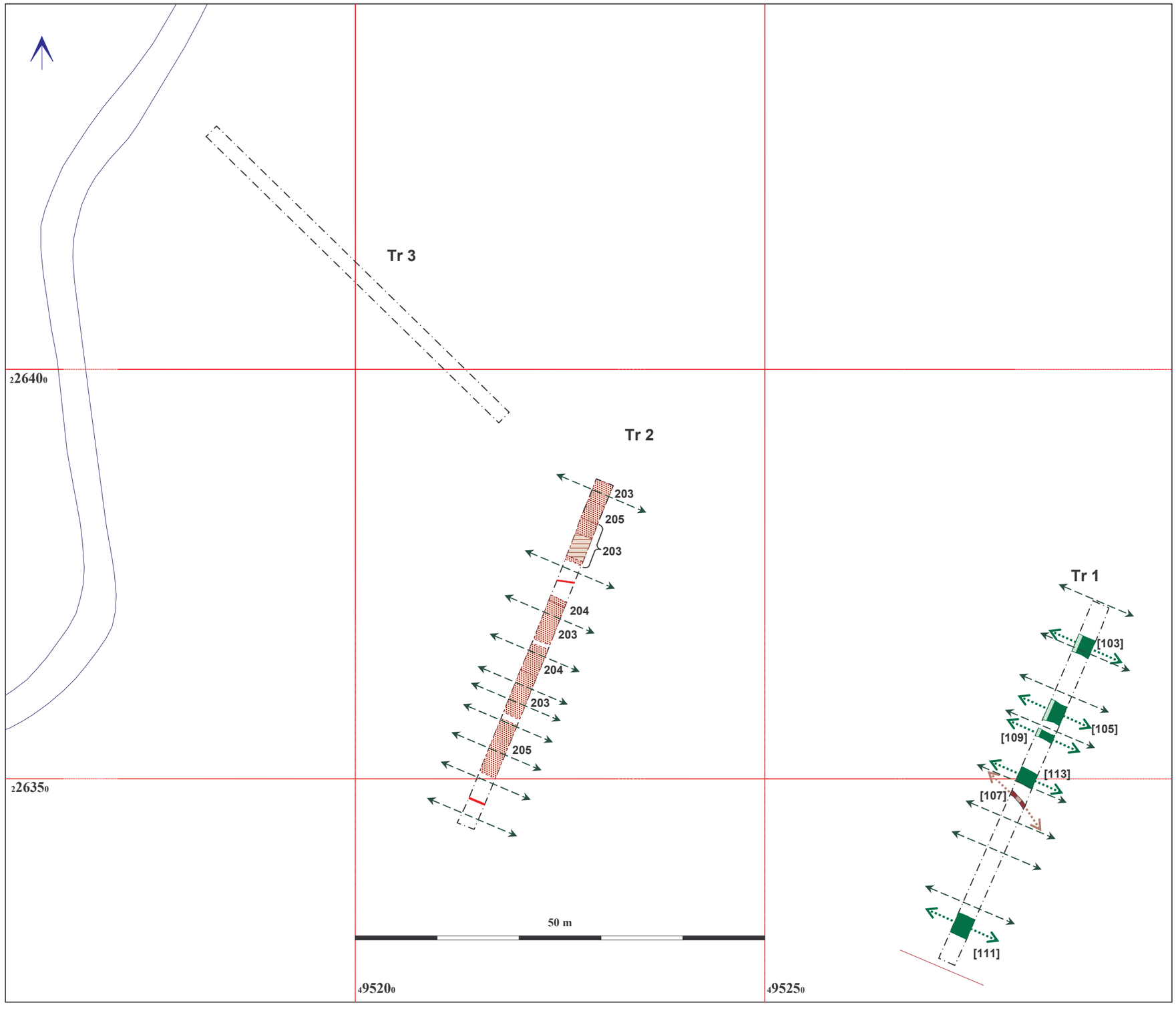


Figure 9: Field 4 (south), Trench 4 overlaid onto geophysics features



Key to Plan

- Archaeological Feature
- Archaeological Feature; excavated segment
- Modern Feature
- Furrow
- Furrow; excavated segment
- Layer
- Layer; excavated segment
- Projected alignment of linear feature
- Furrow visible on ground surface

Figure 10: Field 6, all features