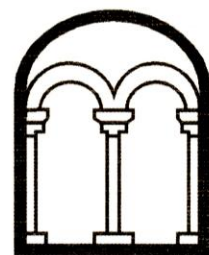


**EDITH CAVELL LOWER SCHOOL
MANTON LANE
BEDFORD**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION
AND MONITORING**

Albion
archaeology



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MANTON LANE
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AND MONITORING**

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Preface

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

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The project was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Geoff Saunders (Bedford Borough Council Archaeological Officer). The fieldwork was undertaken by Kathy Pilkinton, Tori Hainsworth and Marcin Kosiminski (Archaeological Supervisors) and Adrian Woolmer (Assistant Archaeological Supervisor). Steven Cockings and Elizabeth Sayer maintained a presence on site during the fieldwork and were instrumental in the discovery of the wall foundation in the pipe trench. This report has been prepared by Tori Hainsworth and Kathy Pilkinton with contributions from Jackie Wells (Finds Officer) and figures by Joan Lightning (CAD technician). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

BARS	Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service
BBC	Bedford Borough Council
CI/A	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DA	Development Area
EBD	Events Bedfordshire (HER record of fieldwork)
HER	Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Record
HET	Historic Environment Team of BBC
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission for a single-storey extension to the rear of Edith Cavell Lower School, Manton Lane, Bedford was granted by Bedford Borough Council.

Previous archaeological investigations undertaken in the vicinity of the proposed development revealed remains of late Iron Age and Roman date. These included artefacts recovered during building work with the school itself in 2010. On the opposite side of Manton Lane, adjacent to Bedford Modern School, Albion Archaeology investigated a stone wall foundation probably associated with a high-status Roman building less than 40m from the proposed development. Additional, contemporary remains were found in the same field during community-led archaeological investigations.

For this reason the Bedford Borough Council Archaeological Officer advised that a programme of archaeological work should be carried out in advance of construction.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the trial trenching and monitoring, which took place between November 2016 and April 2017. It comprised the excavation of one evaluation trench and the monitoring of groundworks throughout the construction site.

Where archaeological remains were revealed and could be further investigated they were largely dated to the late Iron Age and early Roman periods. The footprint of the new building and excavations to the south of the existing school buildings revealed enclosure ditches, some of which contained evidence of nearby occupation. Excavations to the north of the existing school buildings revealed ditches of a similar date and the remains of a Roman limestone wall foundation.

The investigations provided a limited but valuable opportunity to examine the nature of the archaeological remains within the school grounds. This resulted in the identification of potentially significant archaeological remains, including part of a high-status Roman building.

The project archive will be deposited at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession number BEDFM: 2016.43). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-255706).



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Planning permission (16/00920/DC3) for the erection of a single-storey, 3-classroom block to the rear of the school at the Edith Cavell Lower School, Bedford was granted by Bedford Borough Council (BBC).

Due to the high archaeological potential of the development area (DA) a condition (no. 3) was attached to the planning consent requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. This was done on the advice of the Borough Council's Historic Environment Team (HET), in accordance with the guidelines provided in the *National Planning Policy Framework*, and in accordance with Saved Policies BE24 & BE25 of the Bedford Borough Local Plan 2002, Policy CP23 of the Bedford Borough Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan (2008).

The HET specified that the programme of work should consist of an initial stage of archaeological trial trenching followed, as necessary, by appropriate mitigation works. In the event, the latter comprised the investigation and recording of the archaeological remains exposed during the monitoring of construction groundworks.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Albion Archaeology 2016a) in accordance with the requirements of the planning condition and subsequently carried out the programme of archaeological works, reported on in this document. Following completion of the evaluation, a further method statement for archaeological observation, investigation recording, analysis and publication was prepared at the request of the AO (Albion Archaeology 2016b).

1.2 *Site and Development Description*

The DA lies at the north-western edge of Bedford on the western bank of a loop in the River Great Ouse. It is situated within the grounds of Edith Cavell Lower School, which lies to the south-east of Manton Lane, c. 250 m from its junction with Clapham Road (A6) to the south-west.

The majority of the DA is fairly level at c. 45m OD, although the playing field has been subject to landscaping and the site of the new classroom block was initially occupied by a c. 2m-high earth mound.

The DA is centred on NGR TL 042234 50925. The underlying geology consists of Peterborough member mudstone with superficial deposits of Oadby Member Diamicton (silty clay, with chalk and flint fragments and sand lenses) in the north-east, and Stoke Goldington Member and Felmersham Member sand and gravel in the south-west¹.

¹ Contains British Geological Survey materials ©NERC [2014]



1.3 Archaeological Background

Data from the Bedford Borough Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) within a 500m-radius study area around the school was reviewed for this section.

1.3.1 Previous archaeological investigations

A number of archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the DA. Iron Age and Roman material was recovered during building work at the school in 2010 (EBB625).

In 2011, Roman building remains and artefacts were uncovered during the excavation of a water main to the north of Manton Lane adjacent to Bedford Modern School (EBD970), less than 100m to the north-west of the DA. Test-pitting, carried out as part of a limited rescue excavation, confirmed the location of a Roman wall foundation (Albion Archaeology 2011).

Archaeological test-pitting within the same field in 2013, 2014 and 2015 by the local community with the assistance of Albion Archaeology uncovered further Roman remains and artefacts (EBD912; Luke et al. 2017). The more significant finds from these and the earlier investigations include mortar, painted wall plaster, flue (hypocaust) tile and stucco work (a rare type of decorative moulding). A small open-area excavation in 2016 uncovered, amongst other things, a room with a hypocaust (under-floor heating system), a collapsed wall and clear evidence that the hillside had been terraced in the Roman period.

In the wider area, non-intrusive investigations prior to the construction of the Clapham Bypass (EBD 660) also recorded Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity in the southern half of the bypass route and to the north and south of Oakley Road.

A salvage excavation (EBD405) following the discovery of human remains during the clearance of topsoil at 55-57 Shakespeare Road was undertaken, but no dating evidence was recovered.

No archaeological features or artefacts were identified during watching briefs during the re-siting of an electricity transmission line 500m to the north of the DA revealed (EBD 534) and a water pipe along Manton Lane itself (EBD881).

1.3.2 Prehistoric (before AD 43)

Few remains of prehistoric date, other than those identified prior to the construction of the Clapham Bypass (EBD 660), are listed in the HER within the study area. An S-shaped terrace (HER3122) within Bedford Cemetery on Foster Hill Road, once thought to have been an Iron Age or medieval earthwork, has since been reinterpreted as a 19th- or 20th-century garden feature.

1.3.3 Roman (AD 43–410)

The investigations in and around Bedford Modern School indicate the likely presence of a high-status Roman building (MBB21732), less than 40m from the DA.



Additional Roman material is known from the margins of the study area. An unidentified Romano-British object was reportedly recovered north of Clapham Road (HER1899) and a number of cremation burials dated to the Roman period were excavated in the 19th century (HER 5124); unfortunately their exact location is unclear.

Two Roman roads were identified by the Viatores project as running through the study area: the Viatores 173 (HER 485) road from Dorchester-on-Thames to Alconbury House; and the Viatores 210 (HER 10480) road from Ickleford to Bedford. Modern research has discounted most of these roads (Simco 1984), including the stretches within the study area.

1.3.4 Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410–1066) to medieval (1066–1550)

No Anglo-Saxon or medieval finds or monuments are known within the study area, although two areas of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks (HER2590) are recorded towards the northern edge of Bedford, near Manton Lane.

1.3.5 Post-medieval (1550–1900)

A small number of 19th-century military buttons have been recovered along Manton Lane (HER15903).

Post-medieval built heritage assets mainly lie along Clapham Road and Brickhill Drive. They consist of three sites, each with a brickworks and lime kiln (HER 2872, HER2888, and HER8551); a clay pit is also recorded at the former.

Two windmills (HER 3193) are recorded on historical maps (1660 and 1795) between Clapham Road and Foster Hill Road. The site of a post-medieval “stone” (HER 10130) is also recorded on the 1927 6-inch Ordnance Survey map of the area.

The Clapham waterworks (HER 7338) were built in 1866 and demolished in 1966. They are now built over by the Manton Centre. A whitesmith’s workshop (HER17234) was once located a 52 Garfield Street and two 3-storey Victorian houses were also demolished at nos 61 and 83 Shakespeare Road (HER12672 and HER 1267). A further five post-medieval houses (HER153850) were demolished at 59-67 Warwick Avenue.

Surviving historic buildings of local interest include a pair of post-medieval houses at 70-72 Clapham Road (HER15360), a 19th-century house at 69 Shakespeare Road (HER13913), and the late Victorian Clapham Road Junior School (HER3875), now Livingstone Lower School. The Church of St Martin's (HER15504) on Clapham Road is a Grade II listed building, and as such is the only nationally designated heritage asset within the study area.

1.3.6 Modern (1900-present day)

Modern heritage assets within the study area include the Charles Wells’ Brewery water tower and pump house (HER7991) on Park Road North and the site of Polgate House (HER 12693) at 78 Shakespeare Road; dating to 1924, it was demolished in 1983.



1.4 Project Objectives

The principal aims of the field evaluation were to determine whether archaeological remains were present within the DA and, if so, to determine their location and extent, date, character, significance and quality. This information was then used to inform decisions with regard to the impact of the proposed development on potential archaeological remains, and to help in the formulation of appropriate mitigation measures to protect remains either by preservation or excavation.

The earth mound at the site of the new classroom block was a modern landscaping feature (comprising spoil from previous phases of school construction work) and it was not expected to contain any *in-situ* archaeological deposits. The purpose of the monitoring was to collect artefacts as the mound was excavated and levelled by machine.

Following the removal of the earth mound, the trial trenching aimed to determine:

- the date, nature, and extent of any archaeological remains present within the DA;
- the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present;
- the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- the potential of any palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.
- the location of any human remains that may be encountered within the groundworks.

The aims of the further archaeological monitoring, determined by the results of the trial trenching were to:

- monitor the groundworks and investigate the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of archaeological deposits encountered.
- excavate and record any remains revealed that could not be preserved *in-situ* as part of the groundworks.



2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below. A full methodology is provided in the WSIs (Albion Archaeology 2016a and 2016b).

2.1 Methodological Standards

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

Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2nd edition (2001)
Bedford Museum	<i>Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedfordshire</i> (2010)
CIfA	<i>Charter and by-law; Code of conduct</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014)
EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2015)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> , 2nd edition (2011)

The project archive will be deposited at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession number BEDFM: 2016.43). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-255706) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.

2.2 Trial Trenching

A single trench measuring 22m x 1.8m (39m²) was excavated to evaluate the site of the new classroom block. The work was carried out between 21st and 24th November 2016. Following consultation with the HET, the trench was extended in three areas on the southern edge, increasing the excavated area by 21m². This was in order to further investigate features and deposits revealed in the initial trench.

The trench was opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. All hand excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion staff with external specialists consulted as necessary. An appropriate level of



environmental and other sampling was undertaken in accordance with standard guidelines.

2.3 Archaeological Monitoring

Three phases of monitoring were carried out on the following groundworks:

1. removal and levelling of the earth mound prior to trial trenching.
2. excavation of foundations for the new school building.
3. all other groundworks undertaken throughout the school grounds that had the potential to impact archaeological remains.

Phase 1 monitoring of the removal of the earth mound prior to trial trenching took place on 17th and 18th November 2016.

Phase 2 monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of the new classroom was requested by the HET following assessment of the findings of the trial trench. The groundworks comprised the excavation of 35 foundation pads, carried out between 30th November and 13th December 2016. These excavations were carried out with a mechanical excavator with a flat-edged bucket and a mechanical auger measuring 1m in diameter. With direction from the attendant archaeologist the auger was able to reach the archaeological level and allow recording from the surface. The extracted soil was screened for finds recovery.

Phase 3 monitoring took place between 27th February and 13th April 2017. Monitoring was carried out on various groundworks where there was the potential to impact archaeological remains. These works included the excavation of service trenches, infiltration trenches, tree pits and ground reduction for a new bike shed.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

For the purposes of reporting, the results of the monitoring works have been split into two areas: Area A to the south of the existing school buildings and Area B to the north (Figure 2).

All deposits recorded within the monitoring and trial trench are summarised below and shown on Figures 2–4. Context numbers in square brackets refer to cut features [**] and those in round brackets refer to fills or layers (**). Detailed context information is provided in Appendix 1.

3.2 Trial Trenching

3.2.1 Overburden and geological deposits

Modern construction debris (1) comprised grey-brown silty clay and was formed by the spreading of the earth mound. At the time of the trial trenching this layer was *c.* 0.7m thick.

Buried topsoil (2) was present along the length of the trial trench and comprised grey-brown clayey silt. It was *c.* 0.3m thick. The subsoil (3) comprised dark orange-brown clayey silt, measuring *c.* 0.2m thick. Flecks of charcoal and chalk were present.

The undisturbed geological deposit (26) comprised mid-brown-orange clay with blue clay lenses; it was visible at a depth of 1.3–1.7m below ground level. Archaeological features were clearly visible cutting the natural strata.

3.2.2 Late Iron Age - Early Roman activity (*c.* 50 BC– 2nd century AD)

Within the trial trench seven linear features were identified and excavated. They contained pottery dating from the late Iron Age and early Roman periods.

Three ditches terminated within the trench. All three of the ditch terminals entered the trench from the north. Ditch terminus [7] was aligned NE-SW and was the largest at *c.* 1.05m wide and *c.* 0.3m deep. It contained pottery dating to the late Iron Age and early Roman periods along with clay slab fragments (possibly remains from a hearth or oven-like feature).

Two smaller ditch termini were present towards the east end of the trench. Ditch [14] was aligned NW-SE and contained no dating evidence. A broadly NE-SW aligned ditch terminus [10] measured *c.* 0.5m wide by 0.15m deep, and contained a large amount of early Roman pottery, potentially the remains of a whole vessel.

On a similar alignment to ditch [10], ditch [24] truncated earlier ditches [16] and [20]. It contained a dark brown-grey silty clay, with a large number of clay slab fragments from a hearth or oven-like feature. The recovered pottery was dated to the Roman period (2nd century).



Two parallel ditches [16] and [27], aligned NNW-SSE, were truncated by a larger, later ditch [20] on the same alignment. Ditch [20] was 2.25m wide and 0.65m deep. Finds recovered from lower fill (22) dated to the late Iron Age; those from the darker, silty fill (19) dated to the early Roman period.

A ditch with a distinct V-shaped profile [12] measured *c.* 0.5m wide and *c.* 0.35m deep and contained a brown-grey clayey silt fill. Within the ditch fill were a number of large flat unworked stones, possibly associated with demolition of a structure.

Layer, (4), (5) and (6) comprised dark brown-grey silty clay, *c.* 0.16m thick. It contained early Roman pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone. It extended *c.* 7.5m from the western end of the trench and sealed the archaeological features in this part of the trench.

3.3 Monitoring — Area A (South of School Buildings)

3.3.1 Overburden and geological deposits

The total depth of the overburden across Area A ranged from 1.15–1.7m thick. It was generally deeper to the south of the current school buildings and in the area of the new classroom.

In all foundation pads (undisturbed by the evaluation trench) and infiltration Trenches 1 and 2, a regular sequence of modern overburden was revealed. Modern levelling associated with construction of the school (30) sealed buried topsoil (31), which in turn sealed subsoil (32). The composition of these layers corresponded to contexts (1), (2) and (3) observed in the trial trench (Figure 3, Section 1). Within the north-western third of the foundation pads a dark brown-grey silty clay (34) was present corresponding to layer (4) within the trial trench.

No construction or make-up layers were revealed within Tree Pits 1 and 2. Topsoil and subsoil composition was consistent with the buried topsoil (31) and subsoil (32) found within the footprint of the new building.

The geological stratum (33) was consistently grey-blue clay with small orange gravel patches.

3.3.2 Earth mound removal

The archaeological monitoring of the removal of the earth mound was to establish whether any archaeological remains or artefacts had been disturbed / removed during previous building work at the school. No such evidence was revealed (Figure 5).

3.3.3 Foundation pad excavation and augering

A total of 35 2m-deep foundation pads were excavated across the site of the new school building, including five square foundations, each measuring *c.* 1.5m x 1.5m excavated with a flat-bladed bucket, and 30 with a 1m-diameter auger. Eleven of the excavations revealed features at the base (Figure 2). These excavations were too small or too deep to enter; therefore, hand excavation and detailed section recording was not possible.



Of the features revealed at least five appeared to correspond to ditches identified within the trial trench. Feature [37] was *c.* 0.45m wide and 0.5m deep; it probably corresponds to one of ditches [16–20] in the trial trench as do feature [35] in the adjacent foundation pad and features [51] and [55] to the north. Feature [53] is also likely to be associated with ditch [7].

A large broadly E-W aligned feature [41] and [43] produced finds of Roman date comparable to those found in the trial trench ditches, as did features [35] and [55]. No finds were recovered from features [37], [49] and [53]; however, their apparent correspondence with ditches identified and dated in the trial trench suggests they are of the same date.

3.3.4 Infiltration trenches

Three infiltration trenches measuring 1.5m deep, 1m wide and a total of 24m long were excavated. Two of the trenches revealed archaeological remains.

Trench 1 revealed two ditches. A single sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of E-W aligned ditch [79], which appeared to be broadly contemporary with N-S aligned ditch [81]. The ditches were 1m and 0.75m wide respectively.

Trench 2 revealed at least one ditch [77], measuring *c.* 4m across and aligned broadly N-S. The width and angle in plan are suggestive of multiple ditches.

Trench 3 contained no archaeological remains. However, the depth of overburden was considerably less in this area, with geological deposits visible at *c.* 0.5m. Trenches 1 and 2 revealed archaeological remains and geological deposits at a depth of *c.* 1.5m at the very base of the trench.

3.3.5 Tree pits

The tree pits on the southern boundary of the school site measured 1.2m long, 1m wide and 0.8m deep; both contained archaeological remains. In Tree Pit 1 the edge of a presumed NW-SE aligned ditch [83] was visible at a depth of 0.65m. To the east, Tree Pit 2 revealed probable archaeological remains at a similar depth. However, it was not possible to determine the extent or nature of feature [85] in the small area exposed. No finds were recovered.

3.3.6 Drainage trench

The monitoring of a *c.* 0.5m-wide drainage trench located along the south side of the existing school buildings revealed no archaeological remains. It was no more than 0.75m deep and did not extend deeper than overburden, which (as revealed in the adjacent infiltration trenches) was up to 1.5m deep in this area.

3.4 Monitoring — Area B (North of School Buildings)

3.4.1 Overburden and geological deposits

Topsoil (60) comprised dark brown-grey silty clay that was 0.1–0.3m thick. Subsoil (61) comprised orange-grey silty clay, up to 0.25m thick; it was not present along the south-west side of the area.



Undisturbed geological deposits (71) comprised mid-brown-orange silty clay.

3.4.2 Water pipe trench

At the south-west end of a pipe trench (measuring 0.5m wide and *c.* 0.5m deep) the remains of a limestone wall [65] were revealed (Figure 4, Sections 1 and 2). The construction cut for the wall was aligned broadly N-S and was filled with large unworked limestone blocks (66) forming the wall foundation. The foundation was 0.85m wide and at least 0.5m deep, with *c.* 0.4m of limestone visible in the trench. The cut of the foundation extended above the remaining limestone, suggesting deliberate removal of the upper courses. Above the foundation the remains of mortar from the upper courses of the wall survived as a thin fill (67), probably derived from dismantling of the upper courses of the wall. The latest fill (68) also contained moderate fragments of mortar that may similarly have derived from the wall's demolition. To the south-west of the *in-situ* remains of the wall, layer (62) contained occasional Roman roof tile fragments and frequent large limestone blocks, some of which showed evidence of mortaring.

The wall foundation was cut into earlier deposits (70), (73) and (69). Deposits (69) and (73) comprised dark silty material and were present on both sides of wall [65]. A thick layer of dark greenish grey material (70)/(74), possibly the fill of a large earlier feature, contained a small amount of animal bone and was the earliest deposit within the trench.

A small collection of closely packed stones (64) lay directly on top of deposit (70). Discrete layer (63) comprised friable greenish grey silt, lying directly above (and apparently associated with) the closely packed stones.

Outside the school grounds to the north of Area B the Anglian Water connection to the water main was also observed. This largely cut through construction layers associated with the road and footpath. The south-west end cut into a grass verge; however, at *c.* 0.4m deep it did not reach a level at which archaeological remains were visible.

3.4.3 Bike shed foundations

Due to the density of archaeological remains in the pipe trench, the site of the bike shed was machined to the level at which archaeological remains survived (a depth of *c.* 0.5m). The revealed archaeological features were excavated and recorded.

The remains of NW-SE aligned ditch [105] were partially revealed within the area. It was at least 0.82m wide and 0.43m deep and contained Roman pottery. A second feature was also partially revealed; it probably represents the terminus of a NE-SW aligned ditch. It was 0.75m deep and at least 1.22m wide. It contained primarily late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and was stratigraphically earlier than ditch [105]. A shallow truncated gully [103] also appeared to be earlier.



4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Summary of Results

The evidence revealed during the trial trenching and subsequent monitoring at Edith Cavell Lower School is largely indicative of enclosures associated with settlement during the late Iron Age and Roman period.

A total of at least 16 ditches were identified across the whole site, eight of which were excavated within the trial trench to the south of the existing school buildings and two in the bike shed area to the north. The remainder were identified but not excavated during monitoring. Features appear to be present across the majority of the school site.

To the south of the existing school buildings (Area A) excavated ditches were broadly aligned NE-SW or NW-SE and contained finds dating from the late Iron Age and early Roman periods. A series of three intercutting larger ditches indicates sustained use of the same boundary. Early Roman finds in the upper deposits suggest the boundary fell into disuse during the Roman period. A series of smaller ditches excavated within the trial trench contained darker deposits with occasional ceramic building material and finds largely dated to the early Roman period. A steep-sided gully containing large stones is suggestive of structural remains and the presence of clay fragments within two of the ditch fills, possibly from a hearth or oven, is indicative of occupation in the area.

A layer sealing the archaeological features in the trial trench is also dated to the Roman period. It represents the disuse of the settlement in the immediate area and is probably associated with buildings further up slope to the north identified in previous excavations (Albion Archaeology 2011; Luke et al. 2017).

Two ditches to the north of the existing school buildings (Area B), also aligned NE-SW and NW-SE, were similarly dated to the late Iron Age / early Roman period. They are likely to be associated with the contemporary settlement evidence in Area A.

Excavation of a pipe trench along the north-west side of the DA revealed the remains of a robbed-out Roman wall. The foundation of the broadly N-S aligned limestone wall appeared to be intact. The wall was cut into earlier deposits at this point, which may account for its survival in a potentially truncated area. Construction debris found in the adjacent layers may be associated with the wall, suggesting it had fallen into disuse prior to the removal of the rest of the upper courses. The remains of the wall are on the same alignment as similar limestone walls excavated c. 60m directly to the east on the other side of Manton Lane (Luke et al. 2017); they too showed evidence of disuse and then removal of the upper courses.

A small second area of possible *in-situ* stonework suggests further activity to the west of the wall, possibly the remains of another wall. However, the narrow trench presented limited opportunity for interpretation. It is likely that the wall



and associated activity are associated with the proposed high-status Roman building on Manton Lane (MBB21732).

Also of note is the topography of the site. The various levels at which archaeological remains survive suggests significant landscaping both in the recent past (for construction of the road and school) and also potentially associated with the Iron Age and Roman settlement of the area. Evidence of terracing during the Iron Age and Roman periods has been identified in excavations at Manton Lane to the north (Luke et al. 2017).

4.2 Significance of Results

The investigations provided a limited but valuable opportunity to examine the nature of the archaeological remains within the school grounds. This resulted in the identification of potentially significant archaeological remains, including at least one high-status building, dating to the late Iron Age and early Roman periods.

Directly to the south of the school buildings archaeological remains survive at a depth of c. 1.3–1.7m, preserved beneath the substantial make-up and levelling layers associated with construction of the school. Further south, within the playing fields, the overburden appears relatively undisturbed, which again makes the survival of archaeological deposits in the area likely. To the north of the school the degree of archaeological survival is mixed but the potential for significant remains in this area has been established.

The presence of a surviving Roman wall suggests that the settlement identified on the north side of Manton Lane continues into the grounds of the school. The possibility of another building cannot be ruled out and the enclosures identified to the south are likely to be associated with the same occupation of the site.

Although the remains of substantial buildings have now been found to the north and south of Manton Lane, the limited extent of investigations within the settlement make its exact nature difficult to determine (Luke et al. 2017). However, the buildings identified are a step up from the rural farmsteads excavated in the Bedford area, such as those on the Biddenham Loop (Luke 2008, 56; Luke et al. 2016, 241–62) and may be more akin to the buildings with stone foundations identified during excavations at nearby Kempston Church End (Dawson, 2004, 38–66; Luke et al. 2016 208–41).

Overall, the archaeological remains identified within the DA have increased our understanding of the extent of the settlement at Manton Lane and, to a lesser extent, its nature.



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6. APPENDIX 1: DETAILED CONTEXT INFORMATION

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.65 m. Max: 1.58 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 23418: Northing: 92138)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 23563: Northing: 92991)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential prior to construction of a new school classroom building.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1	Modern overburden	Compact dark grey brown silty clay frequent medium-large CBM 0.7m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Topsoil	Compact dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium CBM, occasional flecks charcoal 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Subsoil	Compact dark orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk 0.32m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Spread	Cemented dark brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones 0.16m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Spread	Cemented dark brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-large stones 0.05m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Spread	Cemented dark brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-large stones 0.07m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max depth 0.27m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay occasional small stones 0.14m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	Fill	Compact dark brown grey silty clay moderate small-large stones 0.13m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.53m, max depth 0.16m, max length 0.65m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-large stones 0.16m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.52m, max depth 0.35m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt moderate small-large stones 0.35m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.12m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones 0.12m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: irregular base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.53m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Fill	Compact mid orange blue silty clay 0.23m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.25m, max depth 0.65m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.48m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
21	Fill	Firm mid blue grey clay silt moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.08m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
23	Fill	Compact mid orange grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal 0.45m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
24	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.71m, max depth 0.17m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	Fill	Firm dark brown grey clay silt moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.17m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
26	Natural	Compact mid brown orange clay Blue clay and orange gravel lenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.72m, max depth 0.5m, min length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	Fill	Compact mid grey blue silty clay occasional flecks charcoal 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Area: A
Extent (ha): 0.3509
OS Co-ordinates: TL2318592696
Description: Playing field south of existing school buildings

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
30	Modern overburden	Compact dark grey brown silty clay frequent small-large CBM. Thickness: 0.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31	Topsoil	Compact dark grey black clay silt occasional small CBM, occasional flecks charcoal. Thickness: 0.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32	Subsoil	Compact dark orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk. Thickness: 0.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33	Natural	Firm, mid blue and orange clay with gravel patches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34	Layer	Compact dark brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal. Thickness: 0.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35	Ditch	Linear dimensions: min breadth 1.m, max depth 0.7m, min length 1.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
36	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
37	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.5m, min length 1.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
38	Fill	Friable light brown grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
39	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.25m, min length 1.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
40	Fill	Firm dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones. Thickness: 0.25m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
41	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.15m, min length 1.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
42	Fill	Compact mid blue grey silty clay moderate flecks charcoal. Thickness: 0.15m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
43	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: min breadth 1.m, max depth 0.95m, min length 1.35m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
44	Fill	Compact mid blue grey silty clay moderate flecks charcoal. Thickness: 0.95m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
45	Ditch	Linear N-S dimensions: min breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.65m, min length 1.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
46	Fill	Compact mid grey blue silt moderate flecks charcoal. Thickness: 0.65m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
47	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 1.m, max depth 0.5m, min length 1.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
48	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones. Thickness: 0.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
49	Feature	Dimensions: min breadth 1.m, max depth 0.25m, min length 1.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
50	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones. Thickness:0.25m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
51	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.25m, min length 1.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
52	Fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks CBM, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones. Thickness: 0.25m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
53	Feature	Dimensions: min breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.5m, min length 1.2m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
54	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks CBM, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones. Thickness: 0.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
55	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.5m, min length 0.9m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
56	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones. Thickness: 0.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Area: A
Extent (ha): 0.3509
OS Co-ordinates: TL2318592696
Description: Playing field south of existing school buildings

75	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt . Thickness: 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
76	Levelling layer	Firm mid orange grey clay frequent small-medium CBM, frequent flecks mortar. Thickness: 0.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
77	Ditch	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 4.m, min length 1.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
78	Fill	Firm dark brown grey clay silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
79	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.m, min length 1.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
80	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
81	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, min length 3.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
82	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
83	Ditch	Linear N-S dimensions: min breadth 0.7m, min length 1.2m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
84	Fill	Firm dark grey black silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
85	Feature	Dimensions: min breadth 1.m, min length 1.2m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
86	Fill	Firm dark grey black silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: B
 Extent (ha): 0.258
 OS Co-ordinates: TL1999697838
 Description: Area adjacent to disability ramp

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
60	Topsoil	Firm dark brown grey silty clay . Thickness: 0.1 - 0.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
61	Subsoil	Firm mid orange grey silty clay . Thickness: 0.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
62	Demolition layer	Friable mid brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium mortar, frequent medium-large stones. Thickness: 0.45m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
63	Demolition layer	Friable mid green brown . Thickness: 0.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
64	Demolition layer	Friable mid orange red clay silt . Thickness: 0.03m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65	Foundation trench	Linear N-S sides: vertical dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, min depth 0.5m, min length 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66	Foundation	Unworked limestone blocks, no obvious coursing Minimum depth: 0.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay frequent small-medium mortar. Thickness: 0.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
68	Fill	Friable dark brown grey silty clay moderate flecks mortar. Thickness: 0.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
69	Layer	Friable dark grey black clay silt . Thickness: 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
70	Layer	Friable dark green grey clay silt . Thickness: 0.45m+	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
71	Natural	Firm mid brown orange silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
87	Spread	Material gathered from surface of Area B	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
88	Topsoil	Firm dark brown grey silty clay . Thickness: 0.1-0.3m Same as (60) Finds gathered from bike shed footprint (Area B)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
100	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.22m, max depth 0.75m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt . Thickness: 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
102	Fill	Friable dark grey black clay silt . Thickness: 0.24m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
103	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.05m, max length 0.75m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt . Thickness: 0.05m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.82m, max depth 0.43m, min length 0.75m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt . Thickness: 0.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt . Thickness: 0.21m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



7. APPENDIX 2: FINDS SUMMARY

Twenty-one deposits yielded an assemblage comprising pottery, ceramic and stone building material, wall plaster, fired clay, ferrous slag, animal bone and oyster shell (Table 1).

Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds summary
Trial trench				
5	Layer	-	Early Roman	Pottery (17g); ceramic roof tile (77g); animal bone (108g)
6	Layer	-	Early Roman	Pottery (6g); fired clay (19g); animal bone (13g)
7	Ditch	8	Late Iron Age	Pottery (3g)
7	Ditch	9	Early Roman	Pottery (34g); fired clay (17g); animal bone (529g)
10	Ditch	11	Early Roman	Pottery (303g); fired clay (27g)
27	Ditch	18	Undated	Animal bone (34g)
20	Ditch	19	Early Roman	Pottery (32g)
20	Ditch	21	Late Iron Age	Pottery (66g); animal bone (52g)
20	Ditch	23	Late Iron Age	Pottery (4g); oyster shell (42g)
24	Ditch	25	Early Roman	Pottery (40g); fired clay (655g); animal bone (55g); oyster shell (34g)
Monitoring				
Area A				
35	Ditch	36	Early Roman	Pottery (31g); fired clay (5g); animal bone (131g)
37	Ditch	38	Undated	Fired clay (3g); animal bone (129g)
43	Ditch	44	Early Roman	Pottery (19g); fired clay (36g); animal bone (43g)
51	Ditch	52	Undated	Ferrous slag (3g); cinder (1g)
55	Ditch	56	Early Roman	Pottery (3g); cinder (4g)
79	Ditch	80	Late Iron Age	Pottery (6g)
Area B				
60	Topsoil	-	Roman	Pottery (53g); ceramic roof tile (87g); animal bone (24g)
61	Subsoil	-	Roman	Pottery (19g); ceramic roof tile (157g); animal bone (4g)
62	Layer	-	Roman	Pottery (295g); ceramic roof tile (1.6kg); animal bone (18g)
70	Layer	-	Undated	Animal bone (36g)
87	Layer	-	Roman	Pottery (345g); ceramic roof tile (1.1kg); wall plaster (292g); stone roof tile (822g); animal bone (689g), bone waste (RA1)
88	Topsoil	-	Modern	Pottery (14g); ceramic roof tile (15g)
100	Ditch	101	Late Iron Age	Pottery (13g); fired clay (49g); animal bone (2g)
100	Ditch	102	Late Iron Age	Pottery (130g)
105	Ditch	107	Roman	Pottery (69g); ceramic roof tile (11g); iron nail; animal bone (518g)

Table 1: Finds summary by feature

7.1 Pottery

A total of 114 abraded pottery sherds (1.5kg) representing 55 vessels were collected. The material is abraded and well-fragmented, with a mean sherd weight of 13g. Most sherds are datable to the late Iron Age and early Roman period (Table 2), with single unstratified late medieval and post-medieval sherds (5g) deriving from topsoil (60). Fabric types are identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series.

The earliest pottery comprises 18 predominantly grog-tempered sherds (223g) of late Iron Age / transitional early Roman date, recovered from ditches [7], [20], [79] and [100]. Two jars with simple everted rims are the sole diagnostic forms.



Fabric code	Common name	No. Sherd	Wt. (g)	Fill/No. Sherd
Late Iron Age				
F05	Grog and shell	2	62	(8):1, (21):1
F06B	Medium grog	3	20	(22):2, (101):1
F09	Sand and grog	12	137	(9):2, (80):3, (102):7
F34	Sand	1	4	(23):1
Early Roman				
R01	Samian ware	2	22	(25):1, (44):1
R03	White ware	1	24	(62):1
R05A	Sandy oxidised ware	1	19	(61):1
R06B	Coarse grey ware	5	48	(25):3, (60):1, (87):1
R06C	Fine grey ware	44	291	(11):39, (19):1, (25):2, (60):1, (107):1
R06E	Calcareous grey ware	1	29	(19):1
R06G	Silty grey ware	2	2	(19):2
R07B	Sandy black ware	11	109	(11):1, (25):1, (36):7, (88):1, (102):1
R10A	Gritty buff ware	2	9	(25):2
R12B	Nene Valley colour coat	1	24	(60):1
R13	Shelly ware	24	726	(5):1, (6):2, (9):3, (11):2, (25):1; (56):1, (62):5, (87):6, (107):3

Table 2: Pottery type series and quantification

Fully Romanised wares, most deriving from layers (62), (87) and ditch [10] total 94 sherds (1.3kg). The assemblage is almost entirely local in character, comprising 2nd-century+ sand-tempered coarse wares (mainly grey ware R06 and variants), and 24 shelly sherds. The former are known to have been manufactured at a series of sites to the south-east of Bedford, while the latter are likely to derive from kilns in the north of the county at Harrold. Vessel forms are a wide-mouthed jar, a straight-sided bowl, two flanged bowls and two shelly storage-type vessels.

A battered and abraded sherd (24g) of Nene Valley colour-coated ware represents a regional import. Two samian sherds (22g) imported from the continent comprise a worn footring and a 1st-century form 27 cup.

7.2 Fired Clay

Seven deposits yielded 36 organic and/or sand-tempered fired clay fragments (762g), the majority deriving from ditch [24] (655g). Most are amorphous, although slab-like pieces from the latter retain surfaces and measurable thicknesses (25–30mm) and are likely to represent portable furniture from a domestic oven or hearth.

7.3 Building Materials

Ceramic roof tiles deriving mainly from layers (62) and (87) comprise 28 *tegulae* fragments (2.4kg) and four pieces of *imbrex* (271g). All are shell-tempered, similar to pottery fabric R13, and are likely to derive from the same source. *Tegulae* range in thickness from 18–20mm, and a number of pieces join, although not sufficiently to permit dimensions to be obtained. Several retain standard D-shaped flanges, and one has a surviving cut-away.

Eight wall plaster fragments weighing 292g were recovered from layer (87). Although fragmentary and abraded, several pieces retain surfaces and survive in a relatively stable condition. Fabrics are generally buff-white in colour, with



variable quartz and pebble inclusions. One fragment is discoloured, indicating exposure to heat.

Layer (87) also yielded a weathered flat sub-rectangular limestone slab (175mm x 136mm x 23.7mm), possibly representing either a roof tile or flooring flag.

7.4 Ecofacts

A total of 108 animal bone fragments (2.3kg) was collected, the largest assemblages from ditches [7] (529g), [105] (518g) and layer (87) (689g). Individual pieces are well-fragmented with a mean weight of 22g, and most are abraded. Diagnostic elements are medium/large mammal limb and foot bones, vertebrae, scapulae, pelvis, maxilla and mandible fragments, some of the latter deriving from pig and horse. A small fragment of rib (RA1) from layer (87) is incised on one surface close to a broken edge, with five vertical lines (two pairs, and one single), which probably represent butchery marks.

Six fragmented oyster shells (76g) were recovered from ditches [20] and [24].

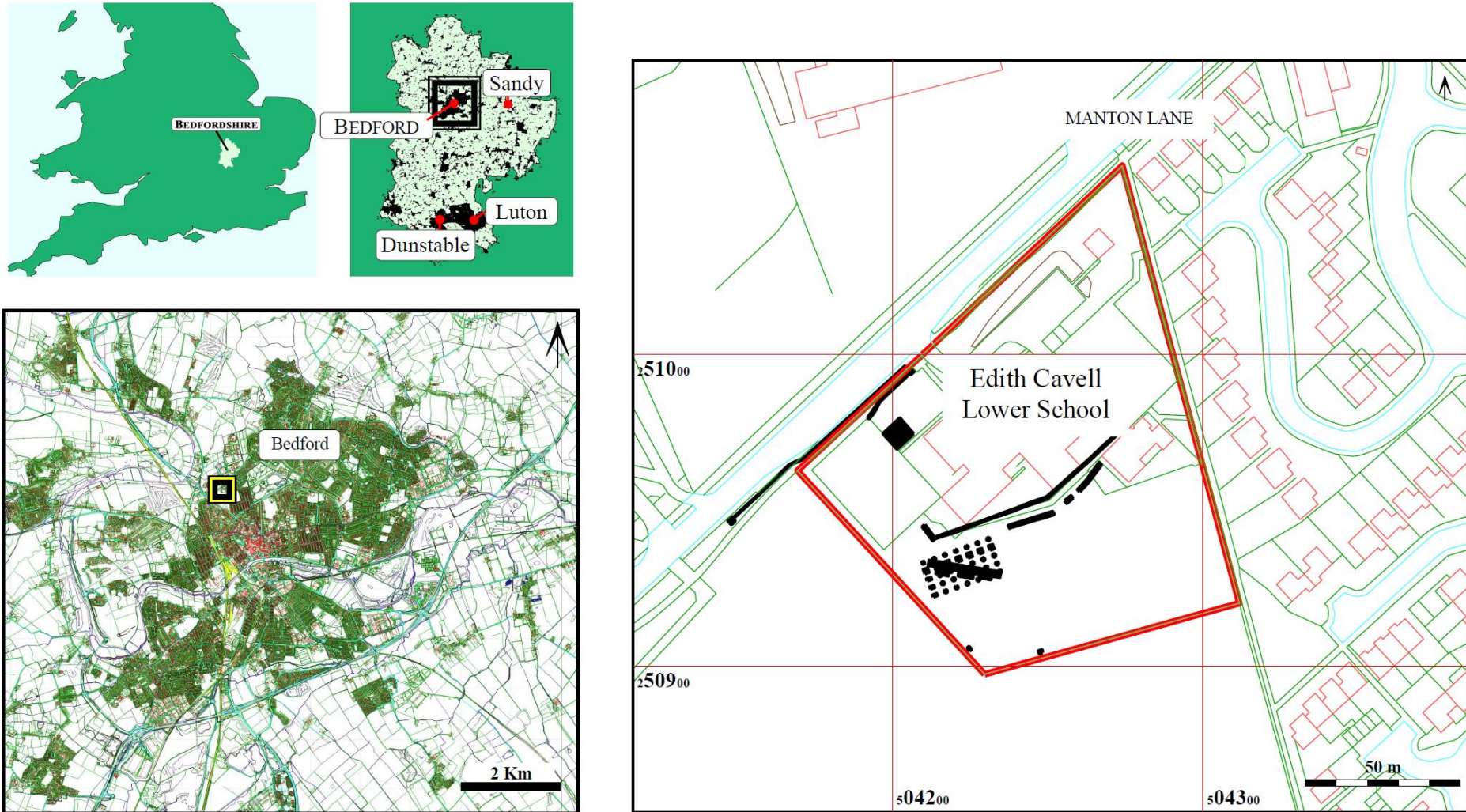


Figure 1: Site location

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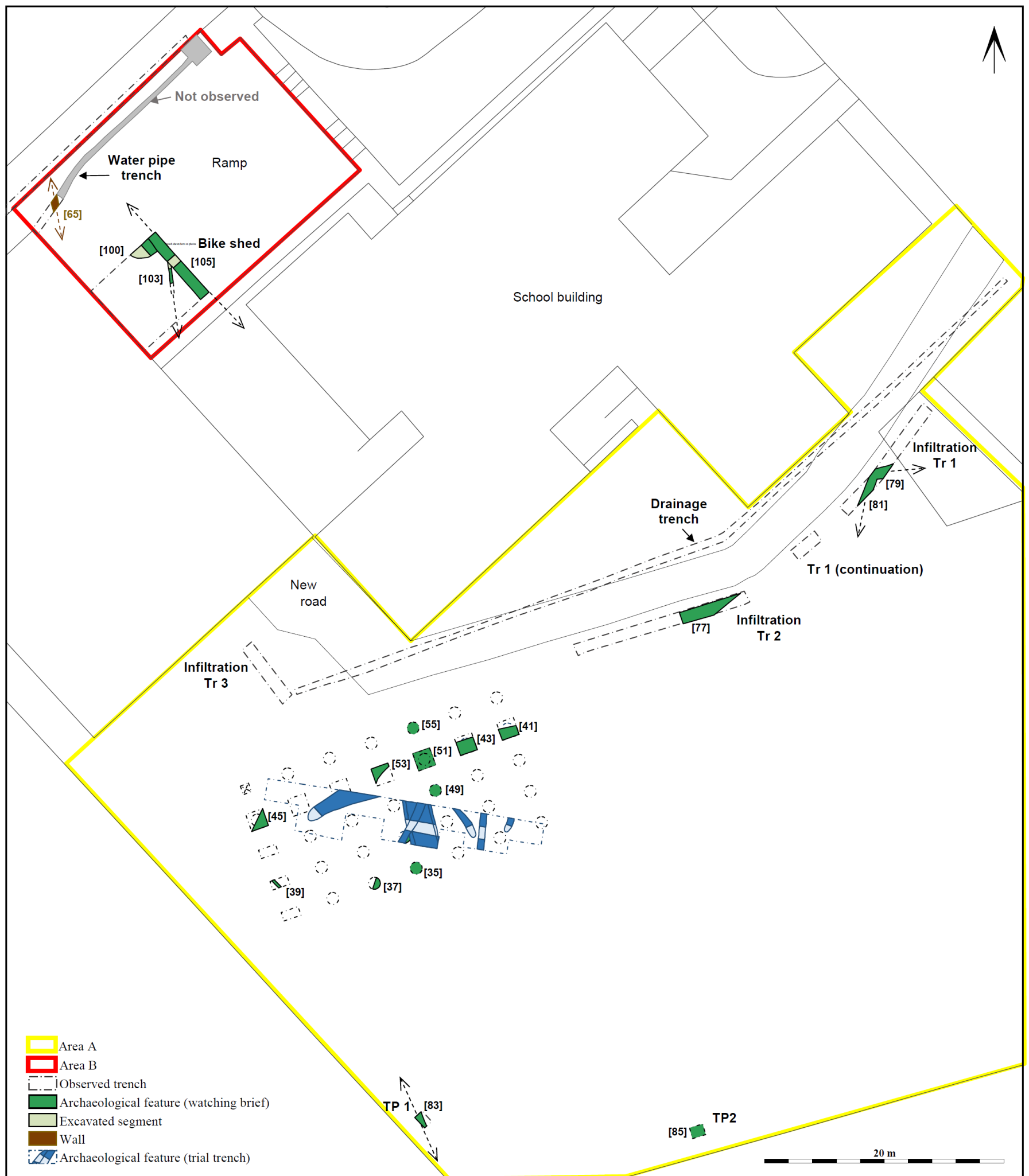


Figure 2: All-features plan

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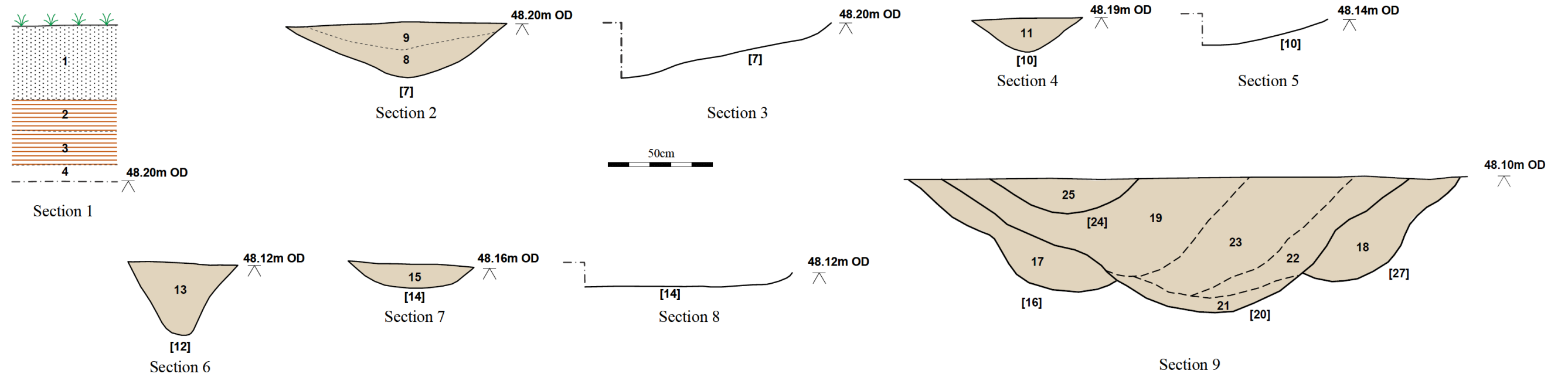
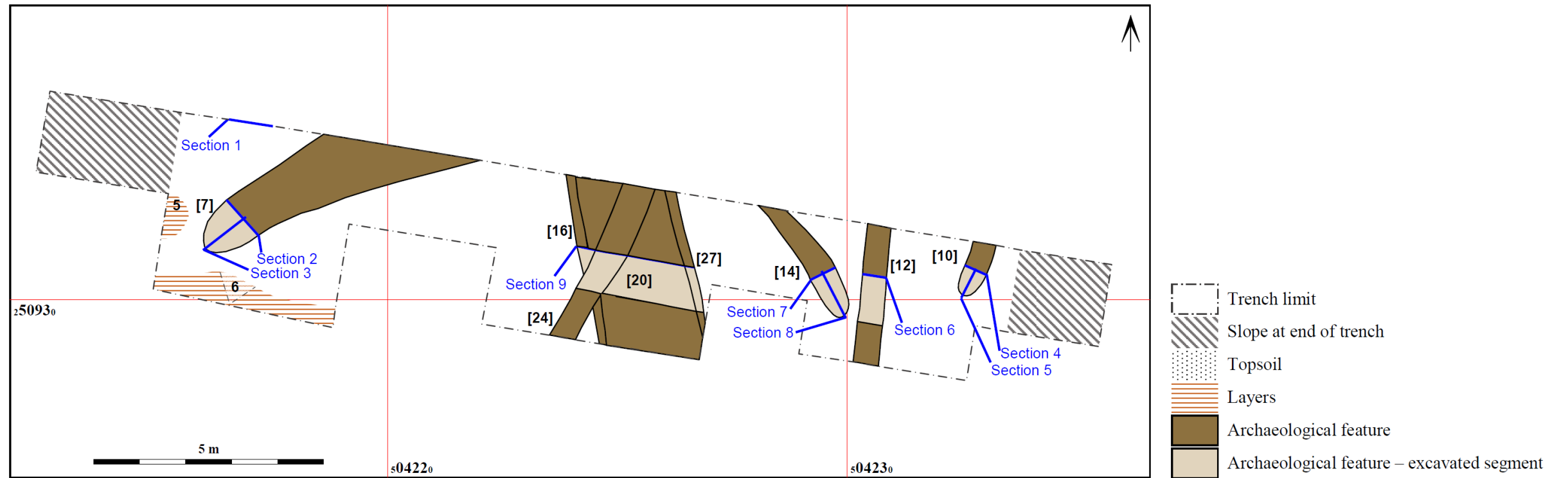


Figure 3: Trial trench plan and sections

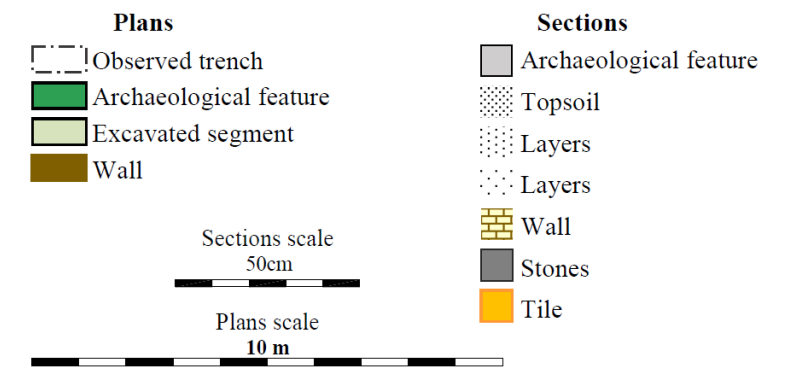
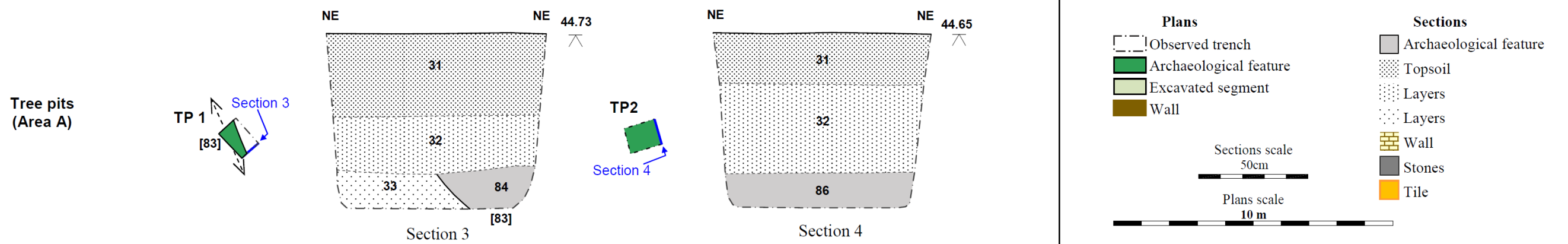
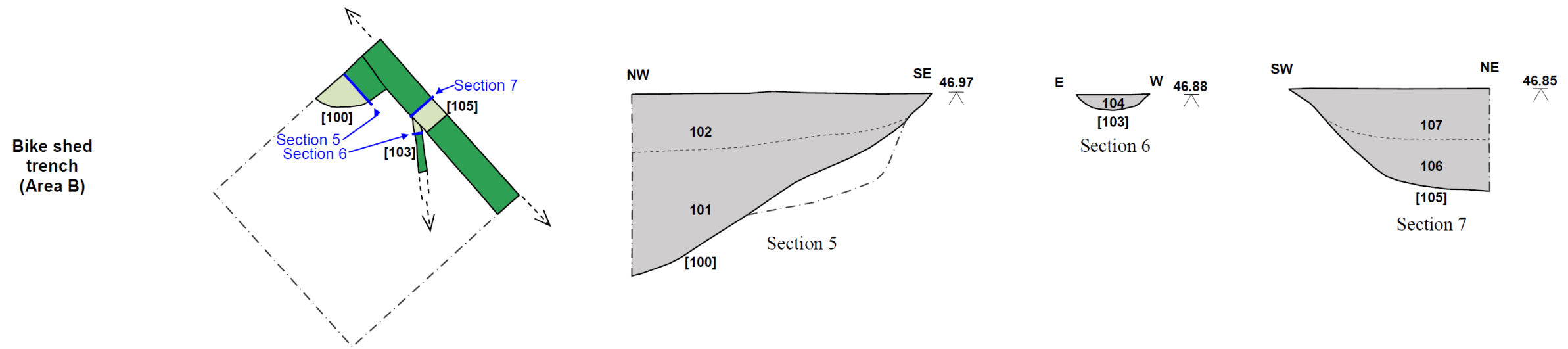
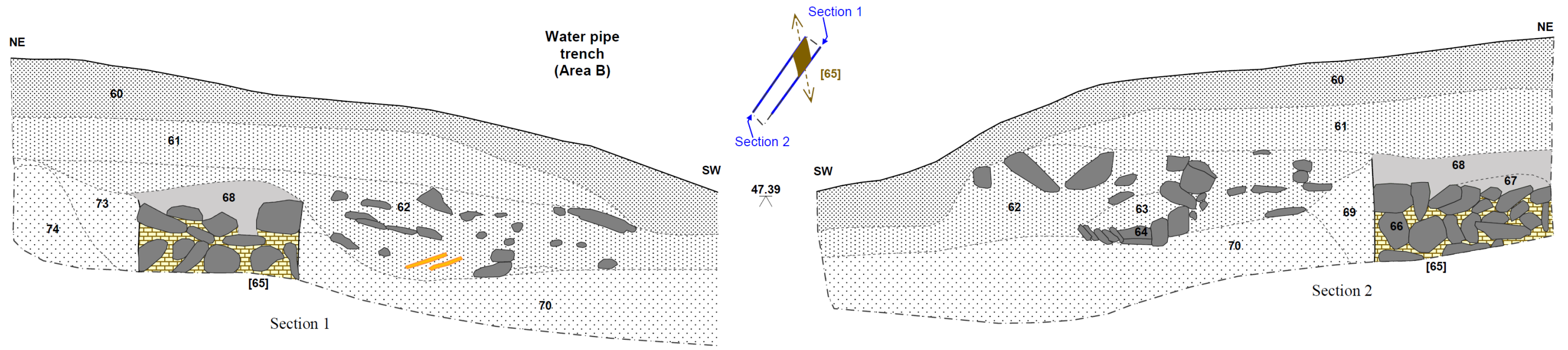


Figure 4: Monitoring — plans and sections



Excavation of the earth mound prior to the trial trenching



South-facing section of ditches [16], [20] and [27]
1m scale



Ditch [45] within pad foundation from SW
1m scale

Figure 5:
Selected
photographs



Section 2 – Water pipe trench from east
1m scale



Infiltration Trench 1 from SW
1m scale



Ditch [103] within bike shed area from SE
40cm scale

Figure 6: Selected photographs

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