

**ROBERT BLOOMFIELD MIDDLE SCHOOL  
SHEFFORD, BEDFORDSHIRE**

**SUMMARY AND  
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL**

Project: RB1263

Document: 2007/69

Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
Tracy Preece	Mike Luke	Drew Shotliff

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Produced for:  
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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 project design. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.*

## **Acknowledgements**

*This document was prepared by Mike Luke (Project Manager), Tracy Preece (Project Officer), James Newbould (Project Supervisor) and Jackie Wells (Artefacts Officer). Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) undertook digitisation of site plans and produced all illustrations in this report. All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).*

*The project was managed by Mike Luke (Project Manager) assisted by Tracy Preece (Project Officer). James Newbould undertook the on-site investigation and recording with the assistance of Marcin Koziminski. The finds were processed, identified and recorded by Jackie Wells.*

*Albion Archaeology would like to acknowledge Roy Phelan (Mouchel Parkman), Lesley-Ann Mather (Archaeological Officer) and the staff at Robert Bloomfield Middle School for their assistance and co-operation during the course of the investigation.*

## **Keywords**

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

CAO	County Archaeological Officer of Bedfordshire County Council
Client	Mouchel Parkman
BCC	Bedfordshire County Council
Procedures Manual	Document: Albion's <i>Fieldwork Procedures Manual</i> (2001)

## **Structure of the report**

*After the introductory Section 1, this report presents a summary of results (Section 2). In Section 3 the various types of evidence (data) are discussed and these are assessed in Section 4. Finally Section 5 summarises the potential of the data.*

*Appendix 1 at the back of the document presents detailed contextual descriptions.*





## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Mid Beds Council granted planning permission for the construction of two new classrooms at Robert Bloomfield Middle School, Shefford. The development area is c. 340sqm in extent and centred on (NGR) TL 1385 3875. It is located in the vicinity of a known Romano-British settlement, possibly a villa. Therefore, a condition was attached to the planning permission requiring a programme of archaeological works to be implemented prior to any development.*

*This report presents a summary of both the evaluation and open area excavation. It also provides an assessment of the potential for the archaeological data to address national and regional research agenda. The two phases of archaeological investigation were undertaken by Albion Archaeology in May (evaluation) and June (open area excavation) of 2007. All work was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Designs and fieldwork was monitored by Bedfordshire County Council's County Archaeological Officer.*

*The investigations located a single Romano-British boundary ditch and recovered a moderate quantity of domestic debris, principally pottery, but no ecofactual data. Further analysis of this data would not make any contribution to national and regional research priorities. Therefore, no further work of this kind is recommended. However, the discoveries do add to our knowledge of the Shefford Romano-British settlement. In particular, they demonstrate that the settlement underlies Robert Bloomfield School and that its overall extent is now known to be in the region of c. 1.5ha.*

*The project archive, comprising both finds and records, will be prepared for deposition in Bedford Museum. Summaries, based on this report, will be submitted to the Roman Society and the Council for British Archaeology for inclusion in their annual publications.*







## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Planning background*

Planning permission has been granted by Mid Beds Council for two new classrooms at Robert Bloomfield Middle School, Shefford, Bedfordshire. A condition of the planning permission required the investigation and recording of archaeological remains within the development area.

### 1.2 *Site location (Figure 1)*

The new classrooms were to be added to the western side of the existing school building within a central courtyard, centred on TL 1385 3875. The investigation area was *c.* 340sqm in size and at the time of the fieldwork consisted of paths, flower beds, hedges and grass.

### 1.3 *Archaeological background (Figure 1)*

Several archaeological investigations have been completed within the vicinity of the current study area and are summarised below.

#### 1.3.1 **Evaluations**

Project RB365 comprised trial trenching and test pitting undertaken in 1993 in advance of a new access road and car park for Shefford Lower School (BCAS 1993). These investigations identified Roman ditches, pits and postholes with associated artefact assemblages comprising pottery and metal objects. In 1999 and 2000, five evaluation trenches (Project 583) were dug. They were located *c.* 100m north of the present study area and revealed a substantial Romano-British boundary ditch and posthole (BCAS 2000). Watching briefs (Projects SL694 and SL1181) also identified a ditch associated with Romano-British artefacts.

#### 1.3.2 **Open area excavations**

Further evaluations carried out in 2001 and 2003 led to open area excavations. Project ASH773 revealed settlement evidence in the form of a ditched enclosure that was in use from the late Iron Age through to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD (Luke, Preece and Wells in prep). Within the enclosure, a substantial aisled building with an external cobbled yard was identified. By the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, a new enclosure had replaced the original one. This later enclosure followed a different alignment, suggesting a break in occupation.

Four further open area investigations (SLS893) were undertaken in advance of building extensions at Shefford Lower School from January 2004 to January 2005 (Albion 2005). These excavations revealed a similar chronological sequence to that described above. The original enclosure ditch continued into this area with a second, parallel ditch to the west, suggesting a route-way. A second post-built structure, gullies and pits were also identified.



## **1.4 Nature of the archaeological investigations**

### **1.4.1 Evaluation**

A brief issued by Bedfordshire County Council's Archaeological Officer (CAO) outlined the required method of evaluation (BCC 2007). The aim of the evaluation was to identify, locate and determine the nature of any archaeological remains within the development area.

Fieldwork was undertaken between 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> May 2007 in line with the agreed Project Design (Albion 2007a). The latter envisaged four 2m x 2m test pits, two in the south-east and two in the north-west. However, due to the proximity of trees and hedges in the north-west part of the site, the two test pits that were planned were altered to a single 3m x 3m test pit (Figure 2).

The report on the evaluation (Albion 2007b) can be summarised as follows:

- Test pit 1- contained a Romano-British boundary ditch with associated contemporary domestic debris
- Test pit 2- was devoid of archaeological remains
- Test pit 3- contained modern disturbance probably associated with the construction of the school in the 1930s and 1970s.

The fieldwork was monitored by the CAO on Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> May 2007.

### **1.4.2 Mitigation**

The evaluation demonstrated that archaeological remains were present within the development area and therefore a mitigation strategy was required. Following discussions with the CAO it was agreed that an open area excavation, focused on that part of the development where archaeological remains were located, would be undertaken. In effect this coincided with the south-eastern new classroom in the vicinity of test pits 1 and 2.

Fieldwork was undertaken between 11<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> June in line with the agreed Project Design (Albion 2007c) with a 15m by 8m area opened. In summary, the continuation of the Romano-British boundary ditch was identified, along with extensive modern service trenches. In addition, modern disturbance was located towards the northern edge of the area.

The fieldwork was monitored by the CAO on Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> June 2007.



## **2. SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

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### **2.1 Introduction**

A total of twenty-two contexts (units of archaeological recording) were identified during the investigations (see Appendix 1 for detailed descriptions). Fifteen of these were recorded as part of the evaluation. These represent components of individual features, for example a ditch “cut” and its “fills”, along with layers and modern disturbance. The results of the investigation are summarised below.

### **2.2 Overburden**

A silty-loam topsoil was present in test pits 1-3 (100), (200) and (300) and within the open area excavation (400). It varied in thickness from 0.17m to 0.23m and directly overlaying the geological deposits. It contained a prehistoric flint flake, a single sherd of late Iron Age-early Roman pottery and an undated brick/ tile fragment. Subsoils were not encountered in the test pits or open area excavation.

### **2.3 Modern disturbance**

A service trench [106] aligned north-west to south-east was identified within test pit 1. Additional service trenches were revealed within the open area excavation (Figure 2). Three separate drains aligned south-east to north-west, south-west to north-east and north-northwest to south-southeast, led to a central 2m x 2m soak-away pit. A further T-shaped service trench aligned west-southwest to east-northeast and east-southeast to north-northwest also connected to the soak-away. A pit containing concrete, building material and tarmac was also identified in the south-east corner of the site and was probably dug in the last twenty years.

Test pit 3 contained four layers of modern make up (301), (302), (303) and (304). They were composed of a variety of materials, including tarmac, mortar, concrete and ceramic building material with a total thickness of 0.38m -0.41m. Similar layers were identified in the northernmost 3m of the open area excavation. Underlying these was a silty-clay make-up layer (404) which overlay the geological deposits.

### **2.4 Geological deposits**

The undisturbed geological stratum was exposed in all test pits (101), (201) and (305) and within the open area excavation (401). It consisted of firm, dark yellow orange silty clay, with occasional flecks of stone and manganese staining. In test pits 1, 2 and 3, the upper part of these deposits was disturbed by roots and contained elements of topsoil. In test pit 3, the geological stratum was much firmer than in test pits 1 and 2, presumably as a result of the overlying layers of modern overburden.



## **2.5 Boundary ditch (Figure 2)**

A north-east to south-west aligned ditch was identified within test pit 1 and the open area. It was recorded as [102] within the test pit and as [402] with [405] within the open area excavation.

The ditch was at least 8.2m long as it extended beyond the limits of investigation in both directions. Two segments were hand excavated.

Within the test pit, segment [102] was 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep with an asymmetrical V-shaped profile and concave base. The sole clay-silt fill (103) of the ditch appears to result from natural silting, derived from the surrounding geology. It contained the partial remains of a late Iron Age/early Roman cordoned vessel (104).

Within the open area excavation, segment [402] was 0.83m wide and 0.46m deep with a similar profile and fill (403) (Figure 2). It contained 16 sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman grog tempered pottery. A further 16 sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of the unexcavated fill (406) of the ditch.



### 3. DATA QUANTIFICATION

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#### 3.1 Introduction

For the following discussion the data-sets recovered during the investigations have been divided into three main classes: structural, artefactual and ecofactual.

*Structural* data relate to the identification of individual events such as the digging of a ditch, primary infilling etc. These have been recorded as **context** records during the open area excavation. All contexts will have a detailed record sheet and many will have a plan and section drawing along with photographs.

*Artefactual* data comprise human-made objects recovered during the open area excavation. These have been divided for ease of discussion into **pottery** and **other artefacts**.

*Ecofactual* data comprise natural materials found within excavated deposits. These may be able to contribute on the nature of past human activity and its environmental setting and would include any relevant information obtained from the **animal** assemblage and **ecofactual samples** (which may for example contain charred plant remains).

In the following sections contextual data is discussed first, as this has provided the framework for the summary of results and the subsequent data-set discussions. The methodological approach taken with each data-set is discussed, followed by sections dealing with quantification, provenance (spatially and chronologically) and also condition. All these factors are important in deciding the potential of the material for analysis.



## 3.2 Structural data

### 3.2.1 Quantity of records

Table 1 presents a breakdown of the total quantity and type of structural records. These comprise the written description/interpretation of a deposit/feature (context sheets), a map-like drawing showing the location and inter-relationship between features (a plan), a profile drawing through a feature and its fills (section) and photographs.

Record type	Evaluation	Open area
Contexts	15	7
Plan Sheets	1	1
Sections	3	2
Photographs	12	28

**Table 1:** Quantity of site structural records

### 3.2.2 Context types

Table 2 presents the different feature types that were identified during the excavation and the subsequent number of contexts that were assigned to them.

		Ditch	Make up layers
<b>Features</b>	<i>Evaluation</i>	1	1
	<i>Open area</i>	1	1
<b>Contexts</b>	<i>Evaluation</i>	2	4
	<i>Open area</i>	4	1

**Note.** Natural and topsoil contexts not included

**Table 2:** Contexts by feature type

### 3.2.3 Survival and condition of features

The survival of archaeological features is dependent on the nature and intensity of previous land use. Larger features such as ditches and pits often survive well, but it is the smaller features such as postholes and small pits that are often the most vulnerable to truncation. Within the open area the only feature of antiquity identified was a boundary ditch. The absence of smaller features and subsoil suggests that this area has been subject to significant soil removal which may have destroyed all but the largest features.



### 3.3 Artefacts

#### 3.3.1 Introduction

The excavation produced a finds assemblage comprising pottery and ceramic building material (Table 3). The material was scanned to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range.

Feature	Type	Context	Spotdate*	Pottery**	Other finds
102	Ditch	103	Late Iron Age/early Roman	54:474	Slab? fragments
200	Topsoil	200	Prehistoric		Flint
400	Topsoil	400	Late Iron Age/early Roman	1:3	Brick or tile fragment (8g)
402	Ditch	403	Late Iron Age/early Roman	16:88	
405	Ditch (general no.)	406	Late Iron Age/early Roman	16:85	
<b>Total</b>				<b>87:650</b>	

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

\*\* - sherd count : weight in g

**Table 3: Artefact Summary by feature**

#### 3.3.2 Pottery

Eighty-seven pottery sherds, weighing 650g were recovered. They were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. Sherds are generally small (average weight 5g) and, in most cases, highly abraded. The majority of the pottery derived from the same grog and sand tempered cordoned vessel (fabric type F09), datable to c. 50BC-AD100, which was recovered from ditch [102] in test pit 1.

Three fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, currently maintained by Albion Archaeology on behalf of Bedfordshire County Council. Fabrics are listed in Table 4. They are datable to the late Iron Age/early Roman period (c. 50BC-AD100) and are comparable with those recovered from test pit 1 (Albion 2007b).

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context/Sherd No.
Type F06B	Medium grog	11	(400):1, (403):10
Type F06C	Coarse grog	1	(403):1
Type F09	Grog and sand	21	(103): 54, (403):5, (406):16

**Table 4: Pottery type series**

Topsoil layer (400) contained an undiagnostic grog tempered pottery sherd (3g). Sixteen abraded sherds (88g), including fragments from a bead rim vessel derived from the fill of ditch [402]. Sixteen sherds (85g), the majority deriving from a cordoned vessel with vertical combed decoration, were recovered from unexcavated fill of the same ditch (406).

#### 3.3.3 Other finds

Four sand tempered fired clay fragments (20g), likely to derive from a handmade slab or brick, were recovered from ditch [102]. A battered sand tempered brick or roof tile fragment (8g) of uncertain date derived from topsoil (400).



### **3.4 Ecofacts**

No ecofactual material such as animal bone or charcoal was present within the excavated features/deposits.





## 4. ASSESSMENT OF THE DATA

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### 4.1 Introduction

The previous sections have outlined a provisional summary of the results of the investigations (Section 2) and provided a basic quantification/discussion of the various data sets (Section 3).

### 4.2 Nature of the archaeological evidence

The only significant archaeological feature identified was a Romano-British boundary ditch. The contemporary artefactual assemblage is dominated by pottery, but includes a small number of fragments from fired clay slabs. The pottery assemblage is represented by small sherds from three fabric types which in most cases are highly abraded. Ecofactual evidence in terms of animal bone or charred plant remains is non-existent.

### 4.3 Dating evidence

The ditch has produced sufficient pottery to suggest that it was in use in the late Iron Age/early Roman period (c. 50BC-AD100) and therefore it may have originated prior to the Roman Conquest. This is consistent with the evidence for the establishment of a settlement in this area from adjacent investigations (Albion 2005).

### 4.4 Discussion

#### 4.4.1 Romano-British settlement

The identification of a boundary ditch adds to the body of evidence, largely recovered from intermittent and piecemeal investigations over the past 200 years, for a Romano-British settlement in this part of Shefford. The alignment and dimensions of the ditch suggest that it could be associated with the major settlement enclosure located within previous investigations to the west and north west of the Study Area (Albion 2005). This is known to have been constructed prior to the Roman Conquest and continued in use into the 3<sup>rd</sup> century before the land divisions were subject to major change. The enclosure is known to contain several buildings, including a substantial aisled building, along with a variety of other features.

The quantity of domestic debris recovered from the ditch within the present Study Area would suggest it was located in the vicinity of domestic activity. However, no settlement-type features were present and it is likely that this area has been subject to major ground disturbance, which will have destroyed any small, settlement-type features (see below).

Taken on its own, the discovery of a single Romano-British ditch is relatively insignificant in terms of regional and national research objectives. However, it does add in a small way to our knowledge of the extent of the Shefford settlement. The extent of the settlement, especially to the east, had been previously unclear (Luke *et al* in prep.). It has now been demonstrated that



Robert Bloomfield School overlies the eastern part of the settlement and that its overall extent could be in the region of *c.* 1.5ha.

#### **4.4.2 Modern disturbance**

It is clear that the land within the Study Area has been disturbed during modern times. This was probably associated with the construction of the school in the 1930s and 1970s. It is likely that this process has destroyed all but the deepest archaeological features in this area.



## 5. POTENTIAL OF THE DATA

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The original research aims set out in the Project Design made reference to regional and national research priorities for both the Iron Age and Roman periods (Going 1997).

However, the discovery of a single feature, typical pottery assemblage and absence of ecofactual data-sets, mean that the potential of the recovered evidence to address regional and national research priorities is low.

It is, therefore, proposed that no further analysis is appropriate and that this document serves as a sufficient record of the archaeological investigations. The publication of the results of the adjacent investigations (Luke *et al* in prep.) is too far advanced to permit the integration of the results from the present Study Area. However, it is suggested that a note of the discoveries be published in the Roman Society annual journal, *Britannia*, and in the Council for British Archaeology *Newsletter*.

The project archive, comprising both finds and records, will be deposited with Bedford Museum.





## 6. REFERENCES

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Albion Archaeology 2007a, *Robert Bloomfield Middle School, Shefford: Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation* (Report 2007/45)

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Albion Archaeology 2007c, *Robert Bloomfield Middle School, Shefford: Project Design for Archaeological Excavation, Recording, Analysis and Publication* (Report 2007/57)

BCAS 1993, *Robert Bloomfield Middle School, Shefford: Archaeological Evaluation*, (Report 93/23).

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Bedfordshire County Council, 2007. *Brief for an Archaeological Investigation at Robert Bloomfield Middle School, Bloomfield Drive, Shefford, Bedfordshire*. Version 1 (4<sup>th</sup> April 2007).

Going, C., 1997 'Roman', in Glazebrook, J. (ed.), 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment*

Luke, M., and Preece, T. and Wells, J., in prep, 'A Romano-British aisled building and associated settlement at Ampthill Road, Shefford' Bedfordshire Archaeology





## **APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

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**Trench: 1**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 2.70 m. Width: 2.05 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.23 m.**

**Co-ordinates: Easting: 1386430: Northing: 3873913**

**Reason: To assess the archaeological potential of the site**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.23m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Natural	Firm light grey orange silty clay occasional flecks manganese staining	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.5m, min length 2.04m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Main fill	Compact mid orange grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones from which the remains of a pottery vessel were recovered in Finds Deposit (104)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Finds deposit	Partial remains of late Iron Age/early Roman vessel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
106	Service Trench	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.8m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Backfill	Firm dark grey brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench:** 2

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 2.35 m. Width: 2.30 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

**Co-ordinates:** Easting: 1386346: Northing: 3874391

**Reason:** To assess the archaeological potential of the site

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
201	Natural	Firm dark yellow orange silty clay occasional flecks stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 3**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 3.25 m. Width: 3.05 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

**Co-ordinates: Easting: 1385222: Northing: 3875163**

**Reason: To assess the archaeological potential of the site**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.17m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Make up layer	Hard mid brown grey silty clay moderate medium ceramic building material, occasional small-large concrete, moderate small stones 0.16m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Make up layer	Hard mid brown grey silty clay frequent small ceramic building material, moderate medium-large ceramic building material, frequent small stones 0.14m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Make up layer	Hard light yellow sand occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small chalk, occasional small stones 0.11m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Make up layer	Hard dark blue brown silty clay moderate small-medium ceramic building material, moderate small stones 0.23m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Natural	Firm dark yellow orange silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



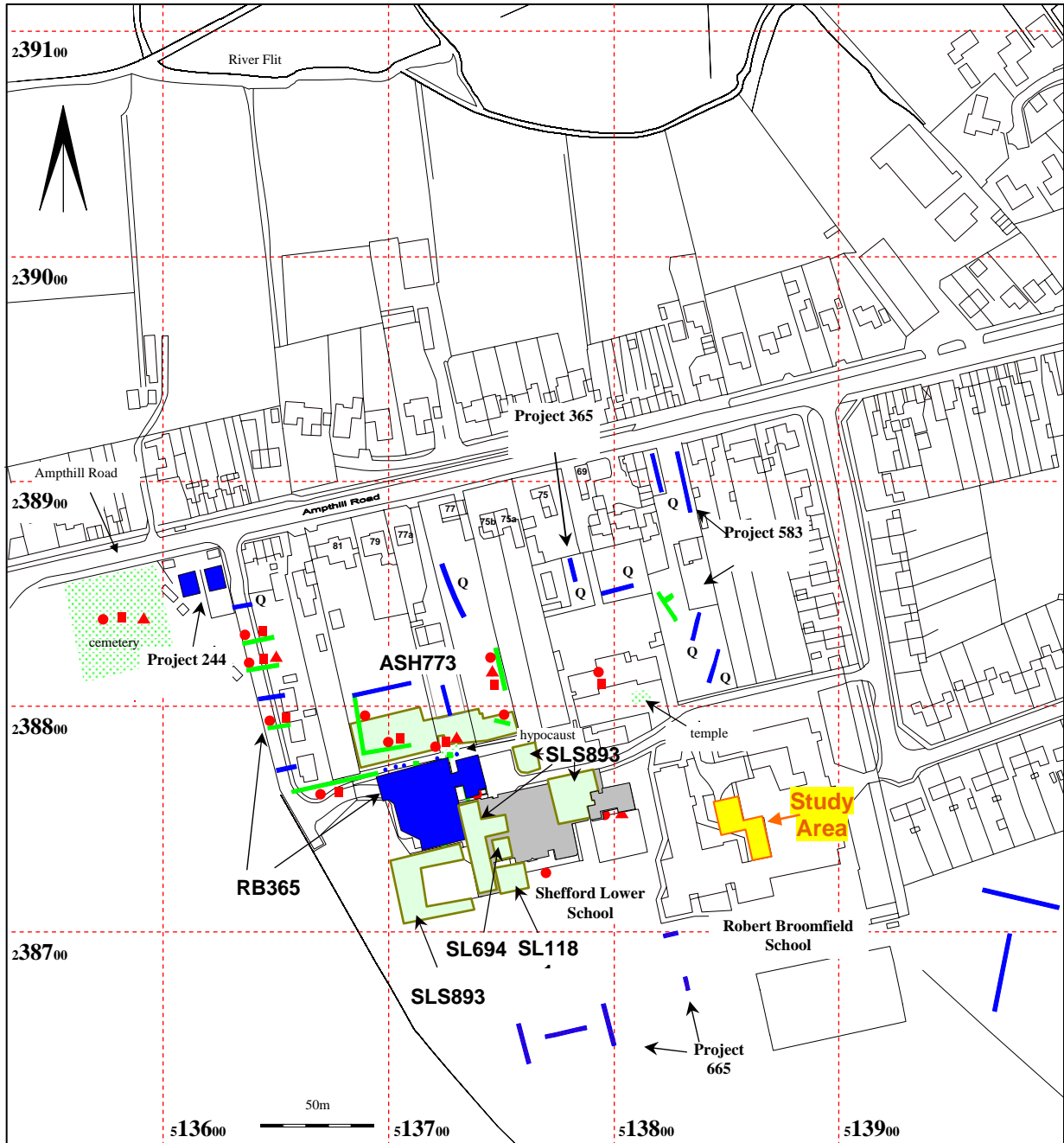
Area: 1

Extent (ha): 0.12

OS Co-ordinates: TL1385038750

Description: Excavation at Robert Bloomfield Middle School

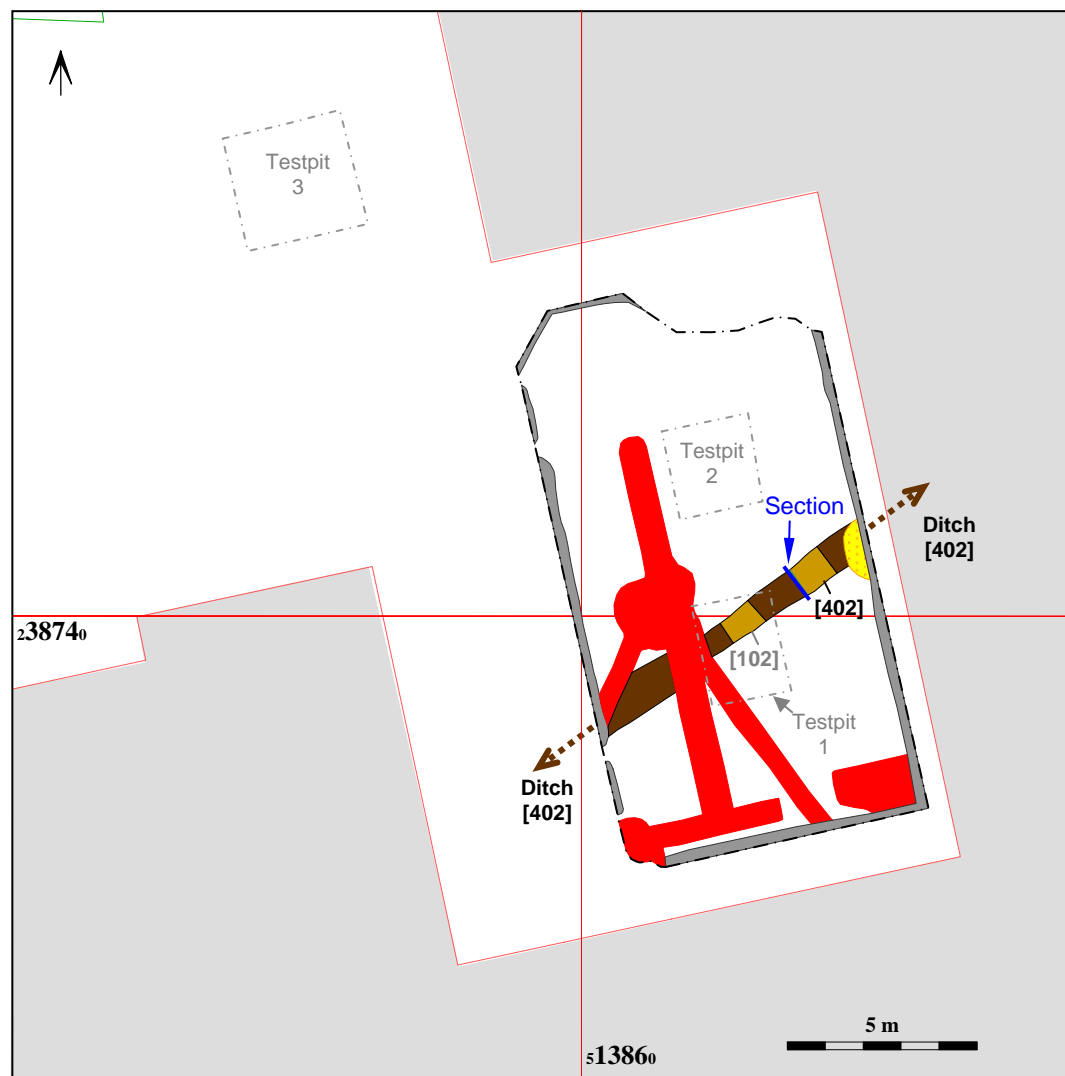
Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam moderate small ceramic building material, moderate small stones. Thickness - 0.18m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
401	Natural	Hard dark orange silty clay occasional flecks manganese staining, occasional flecks stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.83m, max depth 0.46m, max length 8.25m. Truncated by modern service trenches	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks stones, occasional small stones. Thickness - 0.46m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
404	Make up layer	Hard mid orange yellow silty clay occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones. Thickness - 0.13m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	General Number	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max length 8.25m. Unexcavated ditch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	General Number	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones. Sole unexcavated ditch fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Key	
	Area excavation
	Trial trench; (No archaeological features)
	Trial trench; (Archaeological features found.)
	Test pit; (Archaeological features found.)
	Augerhole
	Observation, investigation and
	Pottery
	Brick /tile
	Other artefacts
	Quarry
	Specific archaeological remains

**Figure 1: Study area with known archaeological remains in the vicinity.**

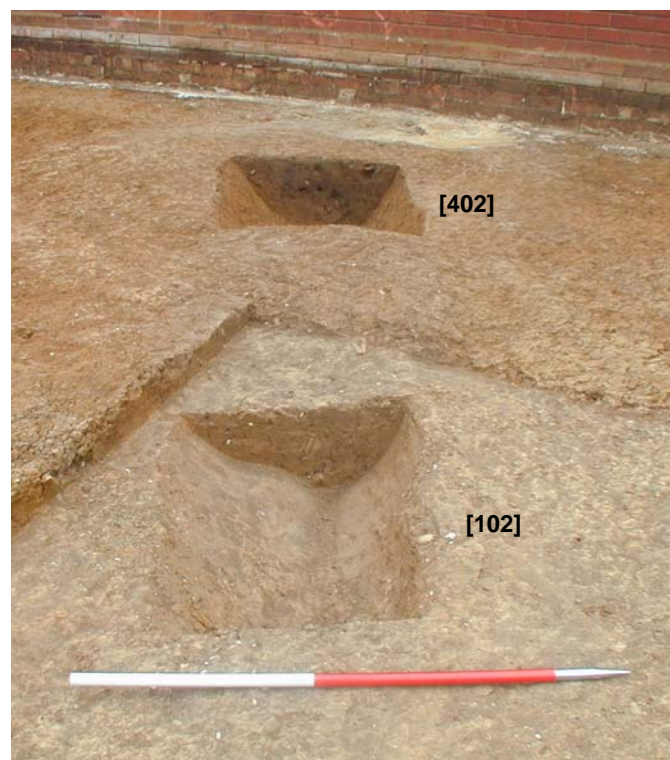
Base map reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Bedfordshire County Council, County Hall, Bedford. OS Licence No. 100017358(LA). © Crown Copyright.



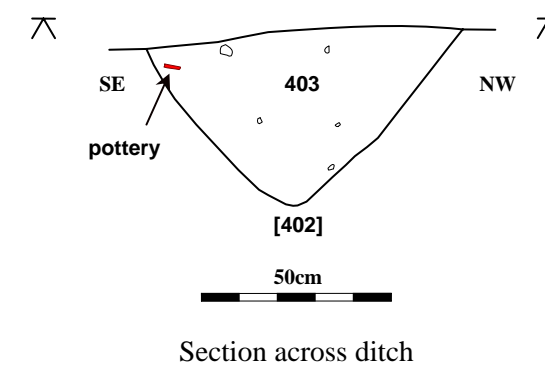
- Excavation limit
- Evaluation testpits
- School buildings
- Archaeological Feature
- Archaeological Feature; excavated segment
- Modern Feature
- Concrete
- Mortar
- Projected alignment of linear feature



Site before excavation of ditch segment [402]. Looking NNE. Scale 1m



Ditch and excavated segments [102] and [402]. Looking NE. Scale 1m



Section across ditch

**Figure 2: All features plan**

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