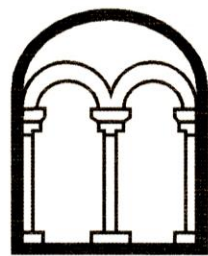


**LAND OFF WOBURN ROAD  
KEMPSTON HARDWICK  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION**

**Albion**  
archaeology



**LAND OFF WOBURN ROAD  
KEMPSTON HARDWICK  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION**

Project: WR3423  
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Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
Wiebke Starke	Gary Edmondson	Drew Shotliff

13th December 2018

Prepared for:  
Low Carbon Alliance



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## Preface

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

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## Acknowledgements

*The project was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Vanessa Clarke (Bedford Borough Council Senior Archaeological Officer). The fieldwork was undertaken by Wiebke Starke, Gary Manning and Gary Edmondson. This report has been prepared by Wiebke Starke. The figures were compiled by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).*

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1.0	13/12/2018	n/a

## Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

BBC	Bedford Borough Council
CBM	Ceramic building material
CI/A	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Historic Environment Record
HET	Historic Environment Team of BBC
LPA	Local Planning Authority
PDA	Proposed development area
AO	Archaeological Officer
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Low Carbon Alliance are preparing a planning application for a gas-fuelled electricity generating plant and associated works at the site of the former Brickmakers Arms PH, Woburn Road, Kempston Hardwick, Bedford.*

*The proposed development area (PDA) lies adjacent to an extensive late Iron Age / Romano-British settlement. In 2017, a similar application (17/02523/FUL) gained consent with a condition for an archaeological strategy for evaluation and, if necessary, a further mitigation strategy based on the outcome of the evaluation. The applicant has commissioned Albion Archaeology to undertake an evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, approved by Bedford Borough Council's Senior Archaeological Officer (SAO).*

*Situated c.5km south-west of the centre of Bedford, the PDA lies on the northern edge of the Marston Vale, c.500m north-west of the Elstow Brook, centred on NGR TL 0223 455, at a height of c.32m OD. This area was formerly within Kempston, but the PDA now lies within the parish of Stewartby, to the west of the hamlet of Kempston Hardwick. In plan the PDA has a roughly triangular form, tapering to the south and defined by Woburn Road to the west and a former lay-by (now blocked) to the east. The solid geology comprises Peterborough Member Mudstone with superficial geology comprising Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel.*

*The trial trenching was undertaken in late November 2018, in a period of overcast, showery weather, allowing the site to be observed under good conditions. Following initial pegging-out of the trenches, prior to the start of the machining, the SAO agreed that the alignment of Trench 2 could be shifted to avoid modern disturbance.*

*The evaluation revealed extensive modern made-ground and other modern disturbance, below which lay a series of archaeological features — three ditches and two pits. Although no datable material was recovered, the apparently later ditch in the sequence correlates with the continuation of ditches identified as part of a late Iron Age / Roman farmstead, associated with the adjacent Marsh Leys investigation. The parallel, apparently earlier, ditches have an alignment similar to the undated ditches revealed to the SW, along the road corridor for the A421 Improvements scheme. They may define a trackway. The nature of the fills of the ditches and the lack of apparent finds suggest that they define boundaries located away from any focus of human habitation.*

*The pits appear to be of contrasting date, based on their relationships to the subsoil. The larger pit truncates the subsoil, implying a more recent date (possibly post-medieval) to that of the smaller pit, assuming the subsoil was associated with the former agricultural use of the area. The small pit could be contemporary with the ditches as it was also sealed by the subsoil.*

*Whilst the ditches have some potential to address aspects of Iron Age and Roman landscape, the apparent lack of finds suggest very limited potential to address issues relating to the contemporary rural economy and environment. The pits are of uncertain function and appear to have limited potential to address local and regional research objectives.*

*The proposed development is likely to involve some ground reduction to create the bases for the power plant generators etc. However, the evaluation revealed extensive made-*



*ground often over 0.65m thick, including up to 0.5m of modern rubble, above a subsoil horizon that comprises both disturbed and undisturbed components. Unless all of the made-ground is removed, the impact on the archaeological horizon should be restricted. It will be possible to assess the potential impacts more precisely once geotechnical investigations have fed into the design scheme for the proposed development.*

*The project archive will be deposited at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession number BEDFM 2018.73). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no. albionar1-329488) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

---

### 1.1 *Project Background*

Low Carbon Alliance Ltd are preparing a planning application for a gas-fuelled electricity generating plant and associated works at the site of the former Brickmakers Arms PH, Woburn Road, Kempston Hardwick, Bedford.

The proposed development area (PDA) lies adjacent to an extensive late Iron Age / Romano-British settlement. In 2017, a similar application (17/02523/FUL) gained consent with a condition for an archaeological strategy for evaluation and, if necessary, a further mitigation strategy based on the outcome of the evaluation.

The applicant anticipates that a similar condition will be attached to any consent given for the current application and has commissioned Albion Archaeology to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation works in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Albion 2018).

The results of the evaluation and their appraisal by the Borough's Historic Environment Team (HET) will inform any further works that might be required for the mitigation of construction impacts on archaeological remains. If further archaeological investigations are required, they will be the subject of a separate WSI.

### 1.2 *Site Location, Topography and Geology*

The PDA lies *c.*5km south-west of the centre of Bedford, on the northern edge of the Marston Vale, some 530m north-west of the Elstow Brook, centred on NGR TL 0223 4557, at a height of *c.*32m OD. This area was formerly within Kempston, but the PDA now lies within the parish of Stewartby, to the west of the hamlet of Kempston Hardwick. In plan the PDA has a roughly triangular form, tapering to the south and defined by Woburn Road to the west and a former lay-by (now blocked) to the east. The solid geology comprises Peterborough Member Mudstone with superficial geology comprising Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel.

Prior to the evaluation, the standing buildings had been demolished to ground level, with several large rubble bunds occupying the southern part of the PDA. Traces of several former structures were identifiable in the northern part of the site, which was also partly overgrown with brambles and small saplings, as well as a number of more substantial trees.

### 1.3 *Archaeological Background*

The archaeological background to the PDA is provided by the results of a series of archaeological investigations to the south-west of Bedford:

- Marsh Leys Farm (Luke and Preece 2011)
- The A421 road improvements (Simmonds and Welsh 2013)
- Land west of Kempston (Luke 2016)

Immediately to the east of the PDA lies the site of a late Iron Age / Romano-British farmstead (HER600), one of two investigated within the Marsh Leys development. Subsequent work on the A421 and Land west of Kempston developments indicated that the PDA lies within the farmstead's agricultural hinterland. Surviving below-



ground archaeological remains could include: extensive land boundaries, trackways, field systems, bedding trenches etc. (Luke 2016, fig. 5.42).

During the medieval period the PDA lay within the open fields of one of the many townships within the parish of Kempston (Wood 1984).

#### **1.4 Project Objectives**

The principal purpose of the archaeological field evaluation was to recover information on the:

- location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits within the PDA;
- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits present;
- nature of palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

This information will be used by the HET to evaluate the significance of the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains that might survive within the site.

The significance of any archaeological remains will be assessed against the published research frameworks for the region. The relevant documents for the region are provided by *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Hertfordshire and Essex) (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

In addition to these regionally focussed documents, work has also specifically been done on the county of Bedfordshire: *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* (Oake et al 2007).

Potential archaeological heritage assets on the PDA would most likely date to the late Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods. Such evidence would fit into a number of broad research aims that are identified in the regional research agenda.





## 2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below. A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion 2018).

### 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> , 3rd edition (2017)
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 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> , ver.1.2 (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 2018.73). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-329488), in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.

### 2.2 *Trial Trenching*

The trial trenching was undertaken in late November 2018, in a period of overcast, showery weather, allowing the deposits to be observed under good conditions. Following initial pegging-out of the trenches, prior to the start of the machining, it was agreed with the Senior Archaeological Officer (SAO) of Bedford Borough Council to shift the alignment of Trench 2 due to modern disturbance.

All excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion Archaeology staff. Archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. The SAO visited the site on 28th November.



### 3. RESULTS

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#### 3.1 Introduction

All deposits revealed within the trial trenches are summarised in Table 1, the text below and shown on Figure 2. Selected photographs are presented in Figures 3–5. Each trench was assigned a block of contexts, commencing at (100) for Trench 1 and (200) for Trench 2. Context numbers in round brackets refer to fills or layers (\*\*\*). Cuts are defined by square brackets [\*\*\*], with detailed context information provided in Appendix 1.

#### 3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

##### 3.2.1 Overburden

The overburden observed in both trenches showed a disturbed soil profile over the majority of the investigated area. It comprised a *c.*0.15m-thick topsoil/turf deposit (100) and (200), comprising mid-grey-brown clayey silt. This contained fragments of modern ceramic building material (CBM), which were recorded but not retained. This deposit represents recent landscaping of the site.

Below the topsoil was an extensive spread of modern rubble (101) and (201) ranging from 0.15–0.5m thick, though generally around 0.5m thick (Figure 2: section 1 (yellow deposit); Figure 3: image 1). This was present throughout the whole length of Trench 2; it was thickest at the north-west end but only 0.2m thick at the south-east end. The continuation of the deposit extended for most of the length of Trench 1, apart from the south-western area. This material comprised large quantities of CBM, concrete, glass, metal and other demolition debris. Distinctive hydrocarbon odours were noticeable from these deposits.

Beneath the rubble spread, the subsoil survived with an overall thickness of *c.*0.45m. A disturbed and discoloured upper layer (102) and (202) was *c.*0.15–0.25m thick; it comprised mid-green-brown clayey silt, with evidence of tooth marks from an excavator's bucket and possible wheel ruts. The lower part of the subsoil (103) and (203) was undisturbed; it comprised light grey-brown clayey silt. It was truncated by a series of ceramic land drains, one of which was covered by small stones to aid drainage. These relate to the post-medieval and later agricultural landscape.

The south-western part of Trench 1 (beyond rubble spread (101)) revealed *c.*0.45m of topsoil over a similar thickness of subsoil (103), which in turn sealed undisturbed geological strata. It is possible that this thickening of the topsoil may indicate former bunds at the edges of the site, in preparation for spreading of the rubble. It is rather thick to be a typical ploughsoil, particularly given the nature of the local topography.

##### 3.2.2 Geological deposits

The geological strata consisted of mid-yellow-brown clayey silt (104) and (204), with bands/pockets of gravel. The deposit was consistent throughout Trench 1 and 2, although in the immediate vicinity of the modern trench-pits it was sometimes stained with a greenish hue, apparently derived from the latter's fills. Excavation



of the ditch in Trench 2 indicated the presence of blue clay pockets at a depth of c.0.5m below the top of the geological strata.

### 3.3 Modern Features

The trenches revealed a total of four modern machine-dug trench-pits [115] and [210], one of which extended between the two trenches (red features on Figure 2). These trench-pits were sealed by the modern rubble spread (101) and (201) but cut through the subsoil and into the underlying geological strata. The trench-pits were 1–1.5m wide and of varying length. The backfills (116) and (211) comprised dark brown to black silt with CBM, concrete, modern refuse, burnt materials, glass, cables, plastic and paper (Figure 3: image 2). The deposits also smelt of hydrocarbons.

### 3.4 Archaeological Features

A number of archaeological features were identified: three ditches [105]/[205] and [107]/[208] on a NE-SW alignment, with [109] on a perpendicular alignment, as well as two pits [111] and [113].

#### 3.4.1 Ditches

Sealed by undisturbed subsoil (103) / (203), linear features [105] and [205] appear to be parts of the same ditch (Figure 4: images 3 and 4). A section was excavated in Trench 2, revealing a roughly V-shaped stepped profile c.1.32m wide and c.0.6m deep, with a lower, squared element (Figure 2: section 1). The light brown-grey clayey silt lower fill (206) was c.0.22m thick. The upper, main fill (207) was darker, mid-grey-brown clayey silt, c.0.4m thick. No finds were recovered from the fills. Both deposits represent successive episodes of natural silting and erosion of the adjacent soil profile.

Ditch [107] was truncated by modern trench-pit [115] and showed signs of contamination from the modern feature (Figure 5: images 5 and 6). It appears to be a continuation of ditch [208] in Trench 2, running parallel to ditch [105] / [205], c.3.4m to the north. Its fills varied from mid-grey-brown to mid-brown-grey, though there was a distinct green hue in the fill of [107], probably derived from the leaching of the fill of the adjacent trench-pit (Figure 2 (pecked area); Figure 5: image 6). Ditch [107] appeared to be truncated by perpendicular ditch [109], although this may be misleading due to the discolouration of the deposits. Ditch [109] was up to 1.45m wide and correlated with the projected line of an enclosure ditch from the adjacent Marsh Leys investigation.

#### 3.4.2 Pitting

Two pits of contrasting size were identified. Large pit [111] was sub-circular, c.4m across and extended beyond the limit of the trench. Due to rapid water percolation only a test slot could be investigated, revealing a shallow feature 0.15m deep (Figure 2: section 2), with a near-vertical edge breaking sharply to a flat base. It was filled with mid-brown-grey clayey silt (112). This pit appeared to truncate the subsoil and the continuation of underlying ditch [107], although clear relationships between the features could not be determined as a result of the groundwater ingress.

Extending from the western baulk of Trench 1, a small possible pit [113] was identified immediately to the SW of large pit [111]. It was sub-circular in plan and



c.0.5m across. Its dark grey-brown clayey silt fill was sealed by undisturbed subsoil (103). Given the proximity of the baulk, this feature could be a ditch terminal rather than a pit.



## 4. CONCLUSIONS

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### 4.1 *Summary of Results*

The evaluation revealed a series of undated ditches. Two parallel NE-SW ditches could be traced between the two trenches and probably define the flanking ditches of a trackway. The alignment is similar to the undated ditches revealed to the SW along the road corridor for the A421 improvements scheme (Site 9: Area 2). The nature of the fills and the lack of apparent finds suggest that they define field boundaries, located away from any focus of human habitation.

The perpendicular, possibly later ditch [109] would appear to correlate with a late Iron Age / Roman farmstead enclosure boundary identified within the Marsh Leys investigation, to the south-east.

Although sealed by the subsoil, these ditches had been truncated by modern disturbance, with discolouration of the fills apparently associated with the trench-pits.

The two pits in Trench 1 appear to have contrasting relationships with the subsoil. The larger pit truncated the subsoil, which implies a more recent date (possibly post-medieval) to that of the smaller pit, assuming the subsoil was associated with the former agricultural use of the area. The purpose of the pits is uncertain. Although the large pit could be a quarry, it is not clear what was being extracted, as it only extended into the upper part of the geological strata.

### 4.2 *Significance of Results and Impact Assessment*

Although the ditches are undated, the relationship to the subsoil, profile and alignments suggest that the apparently latest ditch was associated with the late Iron Age / Roman farmstead. The parallel NE-SW aligned ditches possibly define an earlier trackway. These boundaries appear to contrast with those of post-medieval and later land divisions depicted on historical maps. The ditches have some potential to contribute to understanding of the Iron Age and Roman landscape. However, the apparent lack of finds suggests very limited potential to address issues relating to the contemporary economy and environment.

The pits appear to be of contrasting date, based on their relationships to the subsoil. They are of uncertain function and appear to have limited potential to address local and regional research objectives.

The proposed development is likely to involve some ground reduction to create the bases for the power plant generators etc. However, the evaluation revealed extensive made-ground often over 0.65m thick, including up to 0.5m of modern rubble, above a subsoil horizon that comprises both disturbed and undisturbed components. Unless all of the made-ground is removed, the impact on the archaeological horizon should be restricted. It will be possible to assess the potential impacts more precisely once geotechnical investigations have fed into the design scheme for the proposed development.



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Wood, J., 1984 *Kempston. Bedfordshire Parish Surveys, Historic Landscape and Archaeology*



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## 6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY

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**Trench: 1**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.85 m. Max: 1.05 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 2279; Northing: 45622)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 2259; Northing: 45600)

**Reason: To evaluate potential for the survival of archaeological sub-surface features**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
100	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium CBM, occasional small stones c. 0.15m thick at NE end increasing to c. 0.55m thick at SW end. Modern landscaping. Finds not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Dump material	Friable mid brown black sandy silt frequent small-medium CBM, moderate small-medium concrete Extensive layer of modern building debris up to 0.5m thick, affecting 3/4 of the trench. Deposit comprises CBM, concrete, glass, metal, cable segments, plastic etc. (not retained) Seals fill of [115].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Subsoil	Friable mid green brown clay silt occasional small stones Upper part of subsoil generally c. 0.2m. Mottled and smells of diesel, with evidence of tooth marks from excavator bucket. Disturbed subsoil above (103) and truncated by [115].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Subsoil	Friable light grey brown clay silt occasional small stones Undisturbed lower part of subsoil, generally c. 0.2-0.3m thick, but up to 0.5m. Above fills of ditches [105], [107] and [109]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Natural	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.m, min length 4.7m Continues as [205] to the NE.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones Sealed below subsoil (103) and truncated by modern trench-pit [115]. Not investigated due to rapid ingress of groundwater.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.24m, min length 5.7m Similar alignment to [208] in the NE.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Fill	Friable mid green brown clay silt moderate small stones Sealed below subsoil (103). Not investigated due to rapid ingress of groundwater and possible contamination from adjacent modern trench-pit, resulting in green hue.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, min length 1.9m .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones Sealed below subsoil (103). Ppossible contamination from near by modern trench-pit, resulting in green hue.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Pit	Sub-oval sides: steep base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.8m, max depth 0.15m, min length 4.m Base of a possible quarry. Truncates subsoil (103).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: min breadth 0.4m, max length 0.55m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt Appears to be sealed by subsoil (103).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Modern disturbance	Rectangular sides: vertical dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, min depth 1.m, min length 1.8m Three distinctive machine-dug trenches, filled with partly burnt modern rubbish. Features continue below base of evaluation trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Backfill	Friable dark brown black silt moderate medium CBM, moderate small-medium concrete Backfill containing modern refuse, CBM, glass, segments of electric cables, concrete, plastic, paper, burnt material etc. (not retained) as well as possible hydrocarbons. Sealed below rubble (101) and truncates disturbed subsoil (102).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 2**

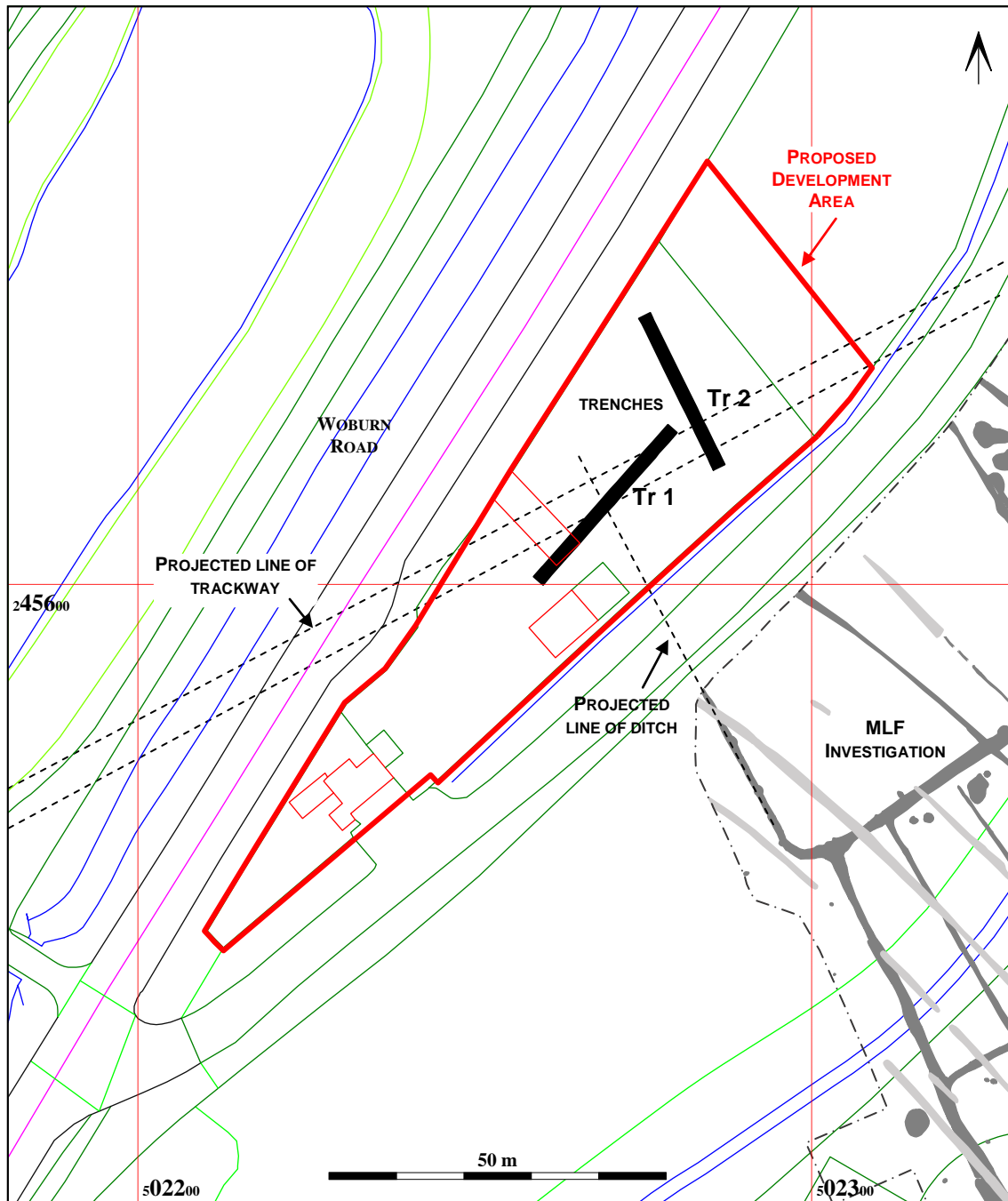
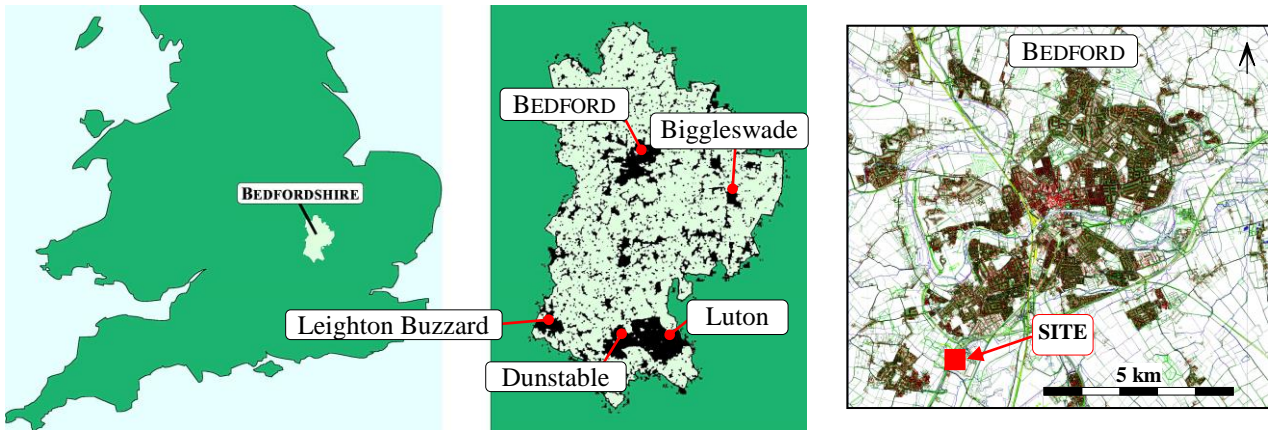
**Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.95 m. Max: 1. m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 2275: Northing: 45639)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 2286: Northing: 45617)

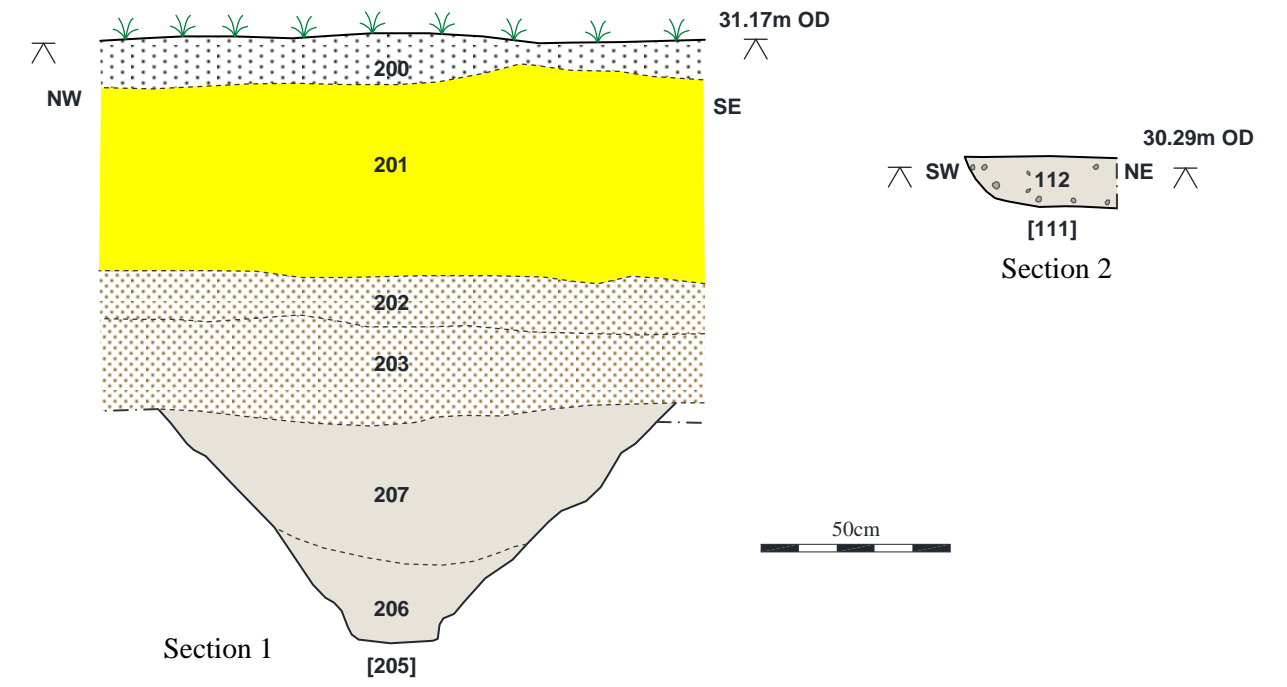
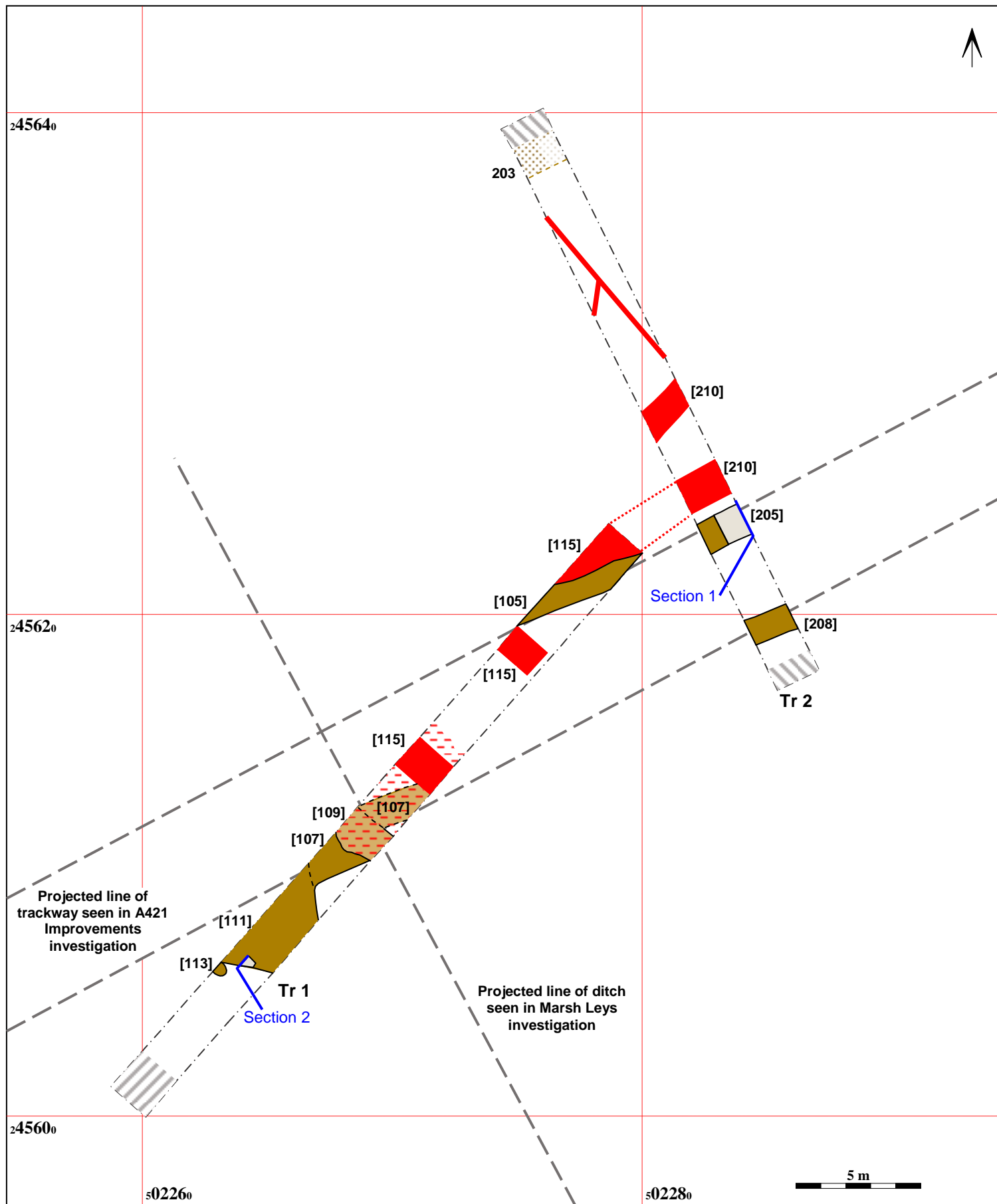
**Reason: To evaluate potential for the survival of archaeological sub-surface features**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium CBM, occasional small stones c. 0.15m thick. Modern landscaping. Finds not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Dump material	Friable mid grey brown clay silt frequent small-medium CBM, moderate small-medium concrete, moderate small-medium stones Extensive layer of modern building debris, comprising CBM, concrete, glass, metal, cable segments and plastic (not retained) , c. 0.45m thick. Seals fill of [210].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Subsoil	Friable mid green brown clay silt occasional small stones Upper part of subsoil generally 0.15 - 0.2m thick, mottled and smells of diesel, with evidence of tooth marks from excavator bucket. Disturbed subsoil below rubble (201), above undisturbed subsoil (203). Truncated by modern rubbish trench-pits [210].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Subsoil	Friable light grey brown clay silt occasional small stones c. 0.3-0.4m thick. Undisturbed lower part of subsoil horizon. Seals ditches [205] and [208].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Natural	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.32m, max depth 0.6m, min length 1.8m Central deeper section of base of ditch, possibly defining an 'ankle-breaker' rather than a recut of the ditch. Continues as [105] to the SW.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Lower fill	Friable light brown grey clay silt occasional small stones c. 0.22m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Main fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small stones c. 0.4m thick. Sealed below subsoil (203).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, min length 1.8m Not investigated due to proximity of land drain, which flooded the vicinity. Similar alignment to [107] to the SW.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small stones Sealed below subsoil (203).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Modern disturbance	Linear NE-SW sides: vertical dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, min depth 1.m, min length 1.8m A pair of distinctive machine-dug trenches filled with dark burnt material. One of the trenches continues into the northern end of Trench 1. Features continue into geological strata, below base of evaluation trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
211	Backfill	Friable dark brown black sandy silt frequent small-medium CBM, frequent small-medium stones Modern refuse comprising rubble, CBM, glass, plastic, metal, burnt material (not retained), as well as possible hydrocarbons Sealed below rubble (201) and truncates disturbed subsoil (202).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Figure 1: Site location plan**

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Key	
Plan	
	Trial trench
	Overburden/sloped side of trench
	Archaeological feature
	Excavated segment
	Possible fill with contamination
	Possible geological strata with contamination
	Modern features
Sections	
	Limit of excavation
	Topsoil
	Subsoil
	Layer
	Archaeological feature
	Stones

Figure 2: All-features plan with sections



**Image 1:** Northern section of Trench 2, showing soil profile including extensive rubble deposit (201) (Scale 1m in 50cm divisions).



**Image 2:** Black fill of modern trench-pit [210]

**Figure 3:** Selected images 1 and 2



**Image 3:** General view of Trench 2 looking to the NW, showing the two ditches, with [208] in the foreground, partly capped with backfilled subsoil to reduce the flow of water from a partly exposed land drain. Ditch [205] is a short distance beyond, with the black fills of two modern trench-pits in the middle distance



**Image 4:** Excavated segment through ditch [205], with the dark fill of a modern trench-pit a short distance to the west (Scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

**Figure 4:** Selected images 3 and 4



**Image 5:** Northern part of Trench 1, showing ditch [105], which continues into Trench 2 as [205] and is truncated by modern trench-pit [115] / [210]



**Image 6:** Ditch [107] / [109] in the central part of Trench 1, showing discolouration of the fills, and a modern trench-pit at the bottom of the image

**Figure 5:** Selected images 5 and 6

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