

**WINGFIELD PIPELINE RELAY
TOTTERNHOE
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION
AND INVESTIGATION**

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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 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.

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Key Terms

Throughout this report, the following terms or abbreviations are used:

CAO	Bedfordshire County Council Archaeological Officer
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
HER	Historic Environment Record
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

Acknowledgements

The Project was commissioned by Roger Wills of Cemex UK Ltd and monitored on behalf of the LPA by Martin Oake of Bedfordshire County Council's Heritage and Environment Section.

Fieldwork was carried out by Kathy Pilkinton (Assistant Supervisor) and Adam Williams (Assistant Supervisor). This report has been prepared by Kathy Pilkinton, with contributions from Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). Figures were produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician).



Non-Technical Summary

The Wingfield Pipeline Relay is part of CEMEX UK Ltd's Kensworth to Rugby pipeline renewal project. Part of the Wingfield Relay, located to the north of Totternhoe, deviates from the pipeline's original position.

Due to the archaeological potential of the area that the new section of pipeline passes through, the Bedfordshire County Archaeological Officer recommended that the installation of the pipeline be archaeologically monitored.

The archaeological works on the route of the pipeline identified a number of significant features located in the vicinity of a water course known as Sherrell Spring.

The majority of features date to the Roman period, principally the 2nd–3rd century AD, and include probable boundary ditches, a gully and a pit. To the north-east of the Spring, an extensive spread of deposits yielded large amounts of building material and other artefacts of Roman date. Although no structural features were identified during excavations, the presence of such a substantial amount of building material suggests a building is probably located nearby. The range of artefacts recovered also suggests that the building is likely to be a dwelling rather than a more functional structure such as a barn or shelter.

A small number of undated features were also uncovered in the vicinity of the spring, including postholes and a large pit. While the predominance of Roman features in the area suggests these undated features may also date to that period, activity dating from the prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon periods has also been recorded in the area.

The potential importance of Sherrell Spring throughout history is evidenced by numerous chance finds made in the area. The archaeological works associated with the Pipeline Relay now demonstrate that, during the Roman period at least, the spring was an important focus of activity.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

The Wingfield Pipeline Relay is part of the CEMEX UK Ltd's Kensworth to Rugby pipeline renewal project. Part of the Wingfield Relay, located to the north of Totternhoe, deviates from the pipeline's original position.

Due to the archaeological potential of the area that the new section of pipeline passes through, the Bedfordshire County Archaeological Officer (CAO) recommended to the local planning authority that a programme of archaeological works be carried out as a condition of planning permission.

These works were to comprise the archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the pipeline's installation, and the recording, investigation and reporting of any archaeological remains that were exposed.

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, a Project Design (Albion Archaeology 2009) was prepared and approved by the CAO.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The c.900m new section of pipeline lies between the villages of Totternhoe and Sewell, and is centred on grid reference SP98500/22600 (Figure 1). The pipeline skirts the NW-facing edge of the Chiltern chalk escarpment before turning south and uphill to rejoin the existing pipe.

The landscape of the area comprises open grazing fields and scrub with the land surface undulating but tending to slope downwards towards the north-east, away from the chalk escarpment.

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

The route of the new pipeline passes through an area of high archaeological potential.

At the eastern end of the route is the medieval motte and bailey castle and settlement of Lower End (HERs 553 and 16889). To the west of the route are the medieval village of Sewell (HER 16885) and the Iron Age hillfort of Maiden Bower (HER 666).

Approximately 400m to the north of the route, fieldwalking, centred on grid reference SP 982/227, located a concentration of Iron Age and Roman pottery (HER 16275).

During modern quarrying to the south of the route, a Bronze Age barrow (HER 1957), Iron Age occupation and an enclosure were noted (HERs 24, 1968, 1970).

The pipeline passes to the immediate south of Sherrell Spring (HER 26). A significant number of artefacts dating from the prehistoric to the Anglo-Saxon periods have been found in the vicinity of the spring. They include brooches, coins, spoons, potsherds and flint artefacts.



The pipeline also passes to the north of and through an area where the remains of post-medieval, and possibly earlier, mine workings are present (HERs 1686 and 11080). These adits were formed for the mining of limestone (HER 2437) which was used extensively as a building stone from at least the medieval period onwards.

1.4 Project Objectives

The specific objectives of the fieldwork were to:

- Monitor all significant groundworks that had the potential to reveal archaeological remains.
- Investigate and record those works and any archaeological deposits encountered within them.

The general aim of the project was to add to the knowledge and understanding of the archaeology of Bedfordshire and the local area and produce a report for deposition in the appropriate archive that fully describes the archaeological works.



2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards

Throughout the project the standards set out in the following documents were followed:

- Albion Archaeology. *Procedures Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork* (2001)
- English Heritage. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991)
- IfA. *Code of Conduct* (1999)
- IfA. *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1999) and the Analysis of Fieldwork Records* (2001)
- BCC. *Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedford* (1998)

2.2 Fieldwork

The archaeological works were undertaken between 23rd March and 20th May 2009. During this period, all construction groundworks requiring monitoring were completed.

These groundworks comprised the stripping of topsoil from an easement, 14m in width, and approximately 0.3m in depth followed by the excavation of a trench 1.5m in width and 1.9m deep to accommodate the pipe itself (Figure 1, Plate 1). The easement was not stripped within the SSSI at the southern end of the pipeline. In this location protective matting was put down prior to the excavation of the pipe trench. Also, in the vicinity of Sherrell Spring, a narrower easement measuring approximately 4.5m in width was stripped. This narrow section extended approximately 20m either side of the spring (Plate 2).

2.3 Recording

All investigated archaeological features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers. Within this report, context numbers referring to cut features are written as [**], and layers or deposits within cut features are written as (**). Detailed information on all the deposits and archaeological features referred to below can be found in Appendix 1.

All archaeological observations were recorded at a suitable scale on base plans that could be tied in to the OS national grid and a photographic record was maintained of the construction works and any revealed archaeological remains.

2.4 Archive

The project archive, comprising original records, photographs, plans and other supporting documentation will be deposited with Luton Museum under the accession number 2008.22. A copy of this report will also be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service's online OASIS database.



3. RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

3.1 Overburden

Between 0.3m and 0.4m of topsoil (100) was removed from the pipeline easement. To the south-west of Sherrell Spring, on the northern side of the easement, subsoil of similar thickness comprising mid grey chalky silt (101) was revealed. Elsewhere, the natural chalk (102) was revealed directly below the topsoil. To the north-east of the spring a grey brown colluvial deposit (124), increasing in thickness towards the southern side of the easement, sealed archaeological deposits.

3.2 Archaeological Remains

3.2.1 Post-Medieval

The field to the south-west of Sherrell Spring, now in use as pasture, contained the remains of ridge and furrow aligned NW-SE (Figure 2). These were visible both above ground as earthworks and, on removal of the topsoil, as sub-surface features where the furrows [103] were filled with a grey chalky silt deposit (104) containing fragments of post-medieval tile (Plate 3).

3.2.2 Roman

A number of archaeological features were identified during the stripping of the easement in the vicinity of Sherrell Spring (Figure 2). All produced finds dating them to the Roman period; the majority of the recovered pottery is datable to the 2nd–3rd centuries (see Appendix 2 for details).

To the south-west of the spring, a 7.4m length of shallow gully [108]/[110] aligned NW-SE was exposed (Figure 3). It was up to 0.14m deep and 0.52m wide and contained a single brown grey chalky silt fill (109)/(111). Approximately 2m to the north-east a small pit [105] extended out from the edge of excavation; it was 0.95m long and 0.3m deep (Figure 3). Its full extent was not ascertained.

The terminus of a larger ditch [127] was also revealed to the south-west of the spring (Figure 3). It was aligned E-W and appeared to curve to the south-east beyond the edge of excavation. It was 2.3m wide and 0.13m deep; a 9.6m length was exposed.

Excavation of the pipe trench, directly above the line of the spring revealed a large ditch [129] 5m wide and 1.07m deep (Figure 4). It appeared to be on the same NE-SW alignment as the spring. However, its full extent was not visible in plan due to disturbance caused by a removed hedgerow [133]. The ditch contained three fills. The upper and lower fills, (130) and (132) respectively, appear to be the result of silting. The other two fills, (131) and (135), comprised a chalky deposit that is likely to represent deliberate backfilling.

To the north-east of the spring, stripping of the easement revealed layers (122) and (123) (Figure 4, Plate 4). Both produced a significant amount of Roman tile and pottery along with an assortment of other Roman artefacts including wall plaster,



glass and iron nails. These layers overlay further deposits (119), (120), (121) with the latter also producing artefacts of Roman date. The upper layers extended beyond the north-west edge of the easement and were obscured to the north-east by a colluvial deposit (124).

3.2.3 Undated

A number of features to the south-west of the spring, revealed during stripping of the easement, contained no dating evidence.

Three postholes [112], [114] and [116] were revealed close to the southern edge of the easement (Figure 3). They contained a lighter, more compact fill, distinct from those features containing Roman artefacts.

To the south-west of the post holes was a large oval pit [125]. It was 4.6m long, 3.6m wide and was filled with a sterile silty chalk (126).



4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological works on the route of the pipeline identified a number of significant features located in the vicinity of Sherrell Spring.

The majority of features date to the Roman period and include probable boundary ditches, a gully and a pit. The largest of the ditches is situated directly to the south of the spring and appears to be on the same alignment. It is possible that this feature represents a substantial boundary to the spring which is still reflected in the landscape today as a hedgerow.

To the north-east of Sherrell Spring, an extensive spread of deposits yielded large amounts of building material and other artefacts of Roman date. Although no structural features were identified during excavations, the presence of such a substantial amount of building material suggests a building is probably located nearby. The range of artefacts recovered also suggests that the building is likely to be a dwelling rather than a more functional structure such as a barn or shelter.

A number of undated features were also uncovered in the vicinity of the spring, including postholes and a large pit. No structure is apparent from the layout of the postholes but the fill and form of the large pit suggest it may represent a chalk quarry. While the predominance of Roman features within the easement suggests these undated features may also date to that period, prehistoric to medieval activity has also been recorded in the area.

The potential importance of Sherrell Spring throughout history is evidenced by numerous chance finds made in the area. The archaeological works associated with the Pipeline Relay now demonstrate that, during the Roman period at least, the spring was an important focus of activity. Whether the spring was utilised at this time as a water source, a ritual site, or possibly both, access to it appears to have been restricted by boundaries and possibly overseen or controlled by occupants of a nearby farmstead or villa.

The condition and survival of the archaeological features in the area appears to be generally good, with those located to the north-west of the spring apparently protected by a layer of colluvium. Elsewhere, the shallow nature of some features suggests some truncation by soil erosion and/or cultivation. However, any cultivation is likely to be of some antiquity, as demonstrated by the survival of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks in the vicinity.



5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albion Archaeology, 2009. *Wingfield Pipeline Relay, Totternhoe, Bedfordshire: Project Design for Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication.*

Manning, W. H., 1985, *Catalogue of Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum.*



6. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY



Area: 1
 Extent (ha): 1
 OS Co-ordinates: SP9850022600
 Description: Pipeline trench and easement

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable mid grey chalky loam occasional small chalk. Thickness: 0.3m max.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Friable mid grey chalky silt occasional small chalk. Thickness: 0.05m min.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Firm light grey white clay chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Furrow	Grey chalky silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Fill	Friable mid grey chalky silt occasional small chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Pit	Sub-circular profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, max depth 0.3m, max length 0.95m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Fill	Friable mid orange grey chalky silt . Thickness: 0.05m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Backfill	Friable dark brown grey chalky silt frequent medium-large ceramic building material. Thickness: 0.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
108	Gulley	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.52m, max depth 0.14m, max length 7.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Fill	Friable mid brown grey chalky silt . Thickness: 0.14m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Gulley	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.42m, max depth 0.1m, max length 7.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty chalk . Thickness: 0.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
112	Posthole	Oval profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.22m, max depth 0.15m, max length 0.23m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Fill	Friable mid grey chalky silt occasional flecks chalk. Thickness: 0.14m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Posthole	Oval profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.21m, max depth 0.15m, max length 0.32m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Fill	Friable mid grey chalky silt occasional flecks chalk. Thickness: 0.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Posthole	Oval profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.37m, max depth 0.2m, max length 0.44m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
117	Fill	Friable light brown grey chalky silt . Thickness: 0.05	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
118	Fill	Friable mid grey chalky silt . Thickness: 0.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
119	Layer	Friable mid grey chalky silt moderate flecks chalk. Thickness: 0.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
120	Layer	Friable light grey white silty chalk . Thickness: 0.19m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
121	Layer	Compact light brown grey chalky silt . Thickness: 0.18m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
122	Layer	Friable dark grey silt occasional small-large ceramic building material, occasional flecks charcoal. Thickness: 0.34m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
123	Layer	Compact mid grey chalky silt moderate flecks chalk. Thickness: 0.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
124	Colluvium	Friable mid grey brown silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: 1
Extent (ha): 1
OS Co-ordinates: SP9850022600
Description: Pipeline trench and easement

125	Quarry	Circular profile: near vertical dimensions: max breadth 3.6m, min depth 0.4m, max length 4.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
126	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty chalk . Thickness: 0.4m (exc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
127	Ditch	Curving linear NE-SW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.3m, max depth 0.13m, max length 9.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
128	Fill	Friable mid grey chalky silt . Thickness: 0.13m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
129	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 5.m, max depth 1.07m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
130	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal. Thickness: 0.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
131	Fill	Firm light yellow grey chalky clay moderate small-medium chalk. Thickness: 0.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
132	Fill	Firm mid yellow grey clay silt occasional small chalk. Thickness: 0.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
135	Fill	Firm mid pinkish grey silty clay occasional small chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
133	Feature	Irregular profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 16.9m, max depth 0.65m, min length 5.9m. Probably remains of removed hedgerow.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
134	Fill	Friable mid grey chalky silt occasional small-medium ceramic building material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



7. APPENDIX 2: ARTEFACT SUMMARY

7.1 Introduction

Archaeological investigation produced a finds assemblage comprising mainly pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone (Table 1). The material was scanned to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range. All features listed below are datable to the Roman period.

Feature	Description	Context	Finds Summary
105	Pit	107	Pottery (1g); roof tile (564g)
110	Ditch	111	Pottery (483g); animal bone (206g)
121	Layer	121	Pottery (108g); animal bone (286g); oyster shell (142g)
122	Layer	122	Pottery (2,515g); animal bone (456g); brick & tile (7,574g); iron nails x 8; iron object (RA 1); chalk weight (RA 2); wall plaster/ <i>opus signinum</i> (46g); vessel glass x 1; oyster shell (112g)
123	Layer	123	Pottery (476g); animal bone (913g); roof tile (6,687g)
127	Ditch	128	Pottery (770g); animal bone (98g); roof tile (117g); wall plaster/ <i>opus signinum</i> (129g)
129	Ditch	130	Pottery (81g); animal bone (74g)
129	Ditch	131	Pottery (46g); animal bone (55g); iron fragment (RA 3)
129	Ditch	132	Pottery (8g); vitrified clay (12g)

Table 1: Artefact summary by feature

7.2 Pottery

Two hundred and ten pottery sherds, weighing 4.5kg were recovered, the greatest quantity deriving from layer (122), which yielded over 2.5kg. The pottery was examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. Sherds survive in good condition, with an average weight of 21g, and several vessels are represented by more than one sherd. Twenty-five fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, currently held by Albion Archaeology. Fabrics are listed below (Table 2) in chronological order.

The majority of the assemblage is datable to the 2nd–3rd centuries, and is dominated by locally manufactured reduced and oxidised sand-tempered coarse wares. Shell-tempered wares also occur in small quantities. The latter are likely to derive from sources in the north of the county, although exact provenance is unknown.

Regional imports are represented by sherds of 2nd-century whiteware from the Verulamium (St Albans) industries, pink-grogged ware from either Buckinghamshire or Northamptonshire, Nene Valley grey ware, and black-burnished ware from Dorset. Later Roman vessels are represented by colour coated wares from Oxfordshire and the Nene Valley. Continental imports comprise samian ware from Gaul, and amphorae (large storage containers).

Diagnostic coarse ware vessels are narrow-necked and neckless jars, a cordoned jar, dog dishes, jars with everted, reeded and triangular rims, flanged bowls, plain rim bowls and beakers. Recognisable samian vessels are a *mortarium* (form 45) and a conical cup (form 33), both datable to the 2nd century. Decoration



comprises burnishing, and burnished lattice motifs on sandy wares, and rilling on shelly vessels.

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context/Sherd No.
<i>2nd century</i>			
Type R01	Samian ware	8	(122):5, (123):1, (128):2
Type R03A	Fine white ware	21	(121):1, (122):18, (123):1, (128):1
Type R03B	Gritty white ware	1	(122):1
Type R03C	Smooth white ware	4	(111):4
Type R10A	Buff gritty	1	(111):1
Type R10C	Buff white slipped	1	(111):1
Type R10D	Buff micaceous	2	(111):2
Type R18A	Pink gritty	11	(122):11
<i>2nd-3rd century</i>			
Type R05A	Orange sandy	12	(111):2, (122):10
Type R05D	White slipped orange sandy	12	(111):9, (122):2, (123):1
Type R06A	Nene Valley grey ware	9	(121):2, (122):5, (123):2
Type R09A	Pink grogged	1	(128):1
<i>2nd century +</i>			
Type R06B	Coarse grey ware	12	(122):3, (123):4, (128):5
Type R06C	Fine grey ware	20	(121):1, (122):9, (123):3, (128):5, (130):2
Type R06D	Micaceous grey ware	6	(122):2, (123):1, (128):3
Type R06H	White slipped grey ware	4	(111):1, (122):2, (123):1
Type R06I	Black slipped grey ware	1	(132):1
Type R13	Shell	39	(111):24, (121):3, (122):7, (128):5
Type R14	Sand	1	(122):1
Type R19	Amphorae	4	(122):4
Type R07A	Black burnished ware	6	(122):4, (131):2
Type R07B	Sandy black ware	9	(107):1, (121):3, (122):3, (123):2
Type R07C	Gritty black ware	4	(128):4
<i>3rd-4th century</i>			
Type R11D	Oxford colour coat	18	(122):18
Type R12B	Nene Valley colour coat	3	(122):3

Table 2: Pottery type series

7.3 Ceramic Building Material

Eighty-five pieces of Roman building material (14.9kg) were recovered, the majority deriving from layers (122) and (123). Fragments are sizeable with an average weight of 176g. The majority occur in an oxidised sand-tempered fabric; twelve fragments are in a shelly fabric. Roof tiles are represented by flat (*tegulae*) and curving (*imbrices*) examples. An incomplete brick, weighing over 1kg was also present.

7.4 Other Finds

7.4.1 Iron objects

Layer (122) yielded the remains of seven timber nails. Identifiable forms have flat round/square or triangular heads (respectively types 1B and 2, classified after Manning (1985) typical of examples used for general carpentry purposes. An incomplete, intrusive shoeing nail of late medieval or post-medieval date derived from the same feature, as did an unidentified object (RA 1), which may be part of a drop hinge. A tapering strip fragment (RA 3) was recovered from the fill of ditch [129].



7.4.2 Non-ferrous items

A thin, virtually colourless vessel glass fragment of probable Roman date derived from layer (122). The fragment has a slight greenish-blue tinge, and survives in poor condition. An incomplete bun-shaped chalk weight (RA 2) with a diameter of 120mm derived from the same layer. The object has been provisionally classified as a general purpose weight, although could perhaps have functioned specifically as a loom weight.

Five fragments (175g) of either wall plaster or *opus signinum*, the latter used as a flooring material, were recovered from layer (122) and the fill of ditch [127].

7.4.3 Animal bone

The faunal assemblage comprises 121 fragments, weighing 2.1kg; the greatest quantity derived from layer (123), which yielded over 900g. Fragments are small with an average weight of 17g, and bone preservation is variable, although the material generally survives in good condition. Diagnostic elements are rib, vertebrae, scapulae, mandible and long bone fragments, the latter being most numerous. Cut marks are visible on several pieces of vertebrae, long bone and rib recovered from layer (122). Species represented are large mammals, including cow and horse.

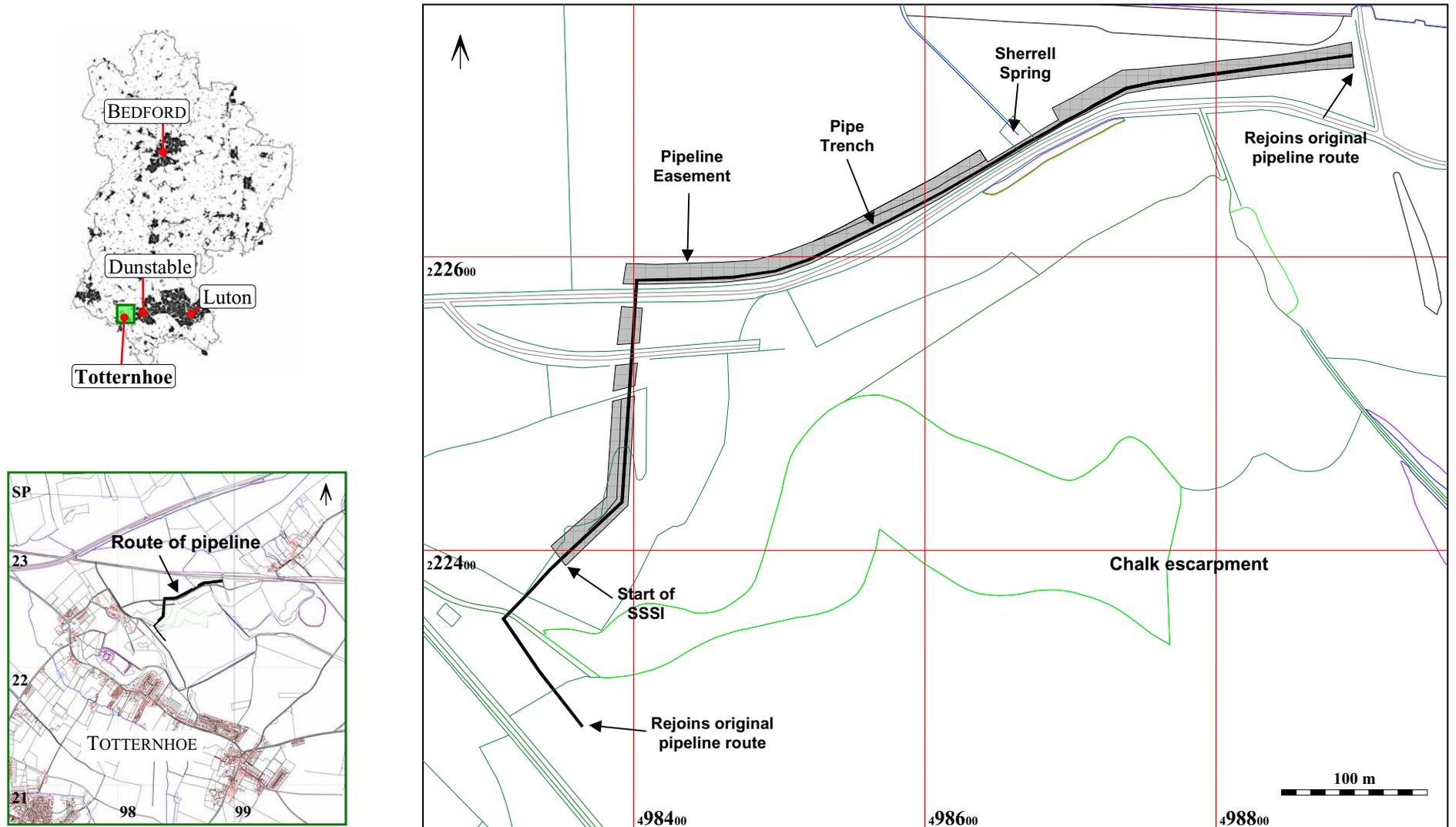


Figure 1: Site location plan

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

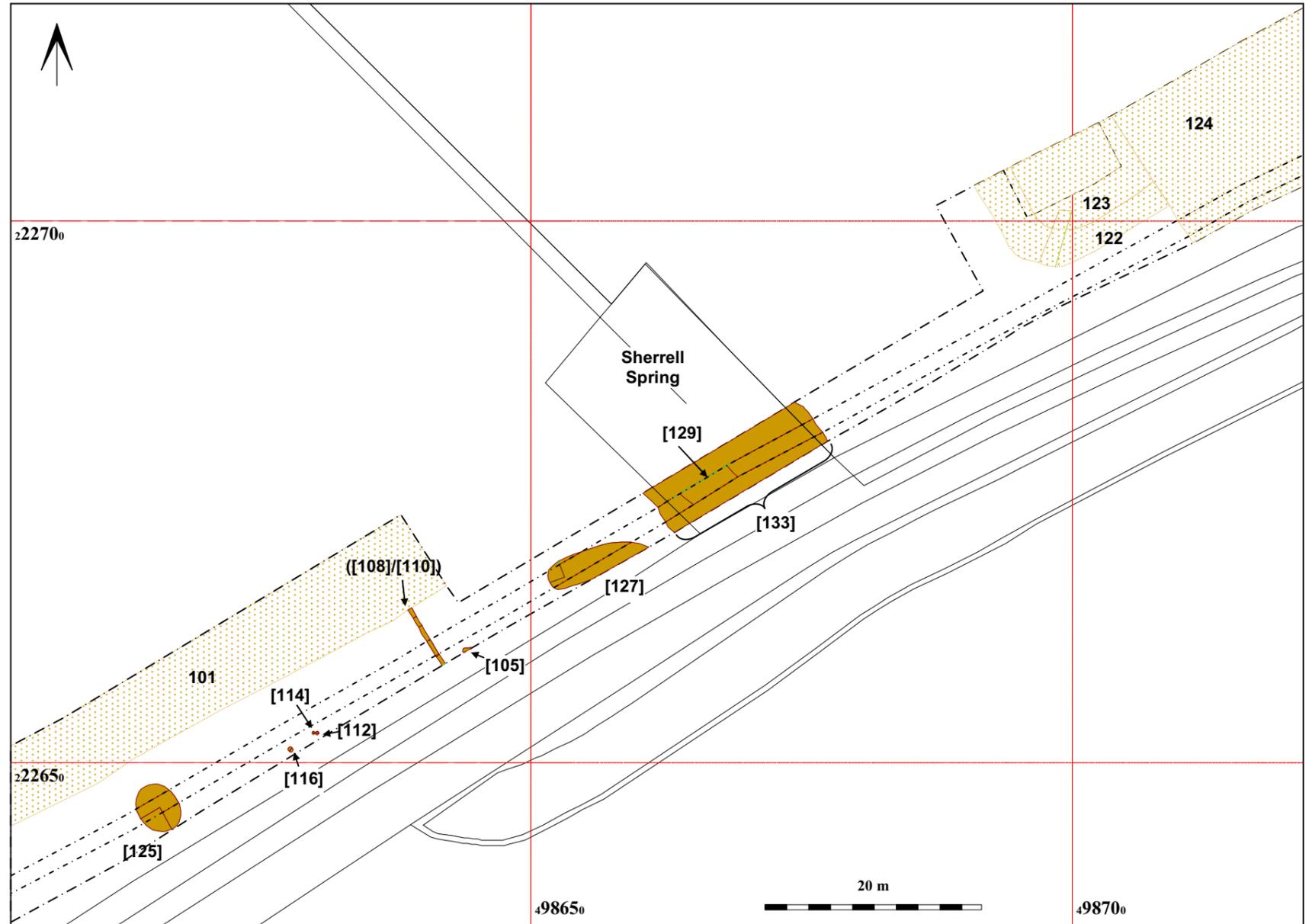
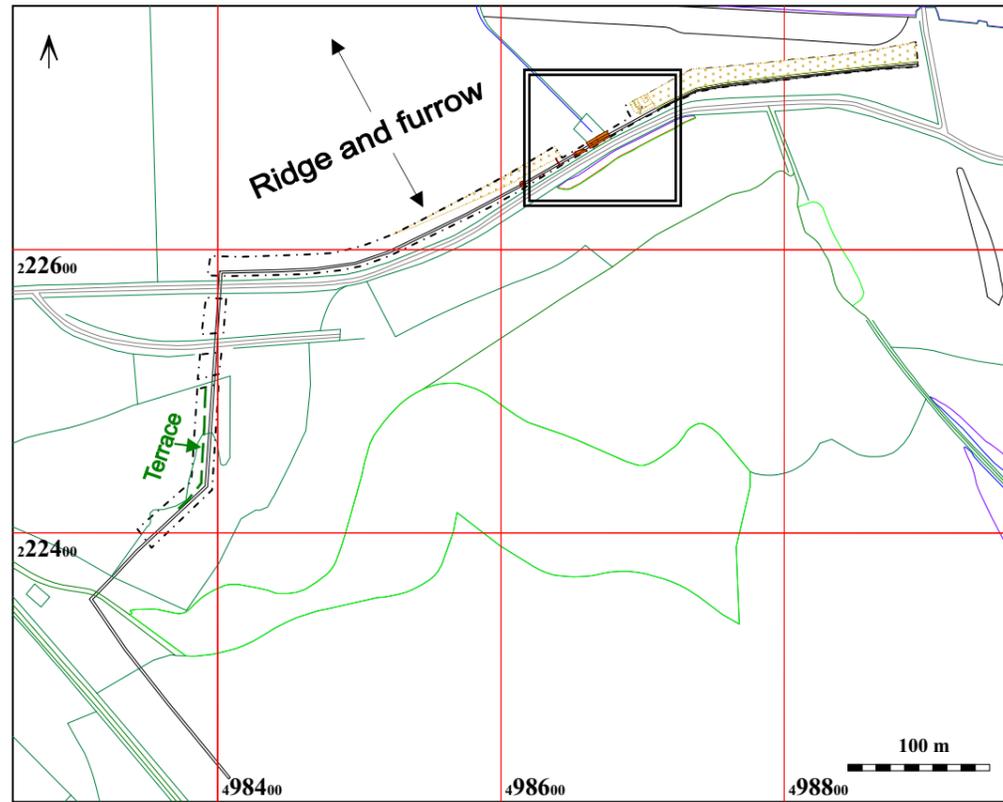
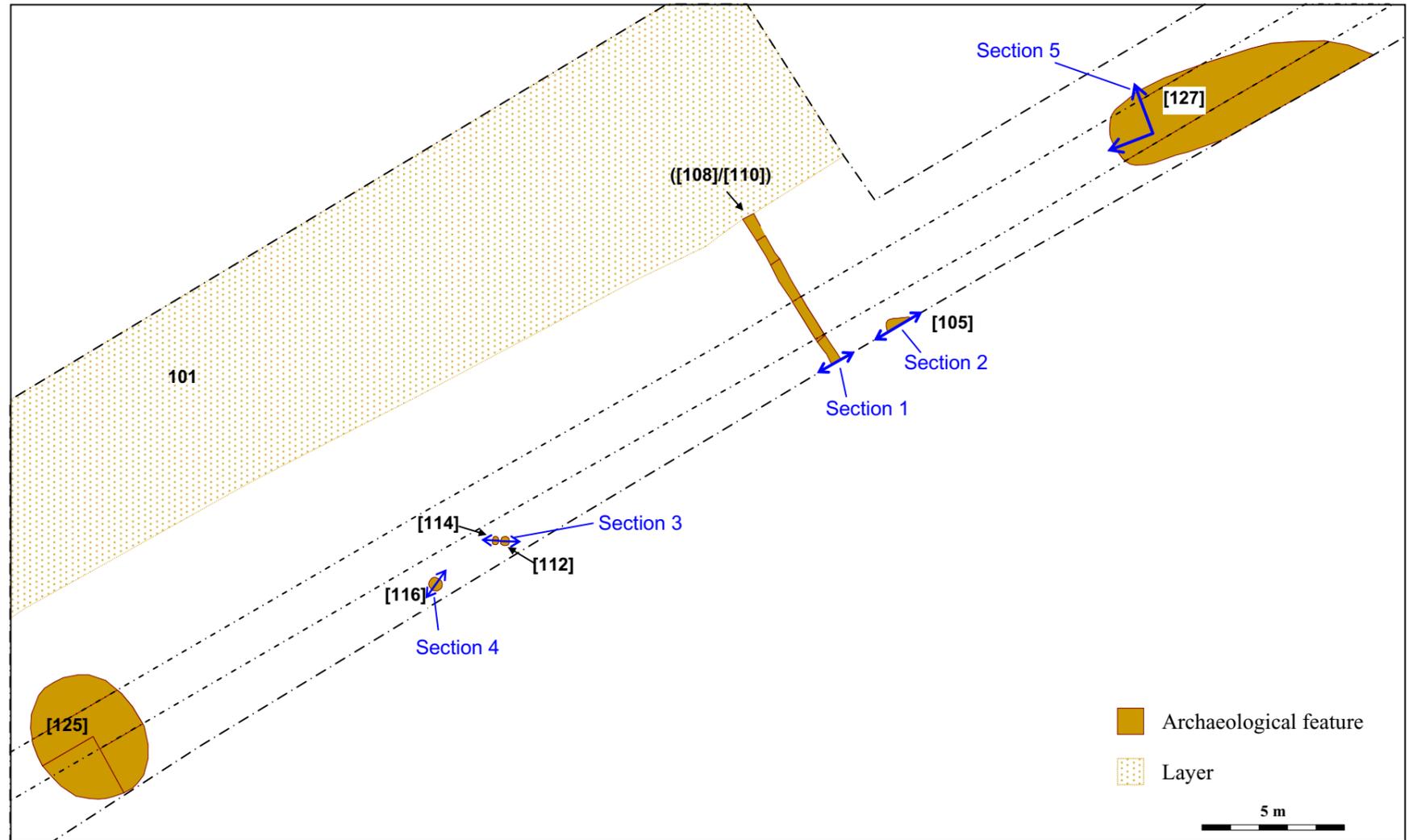
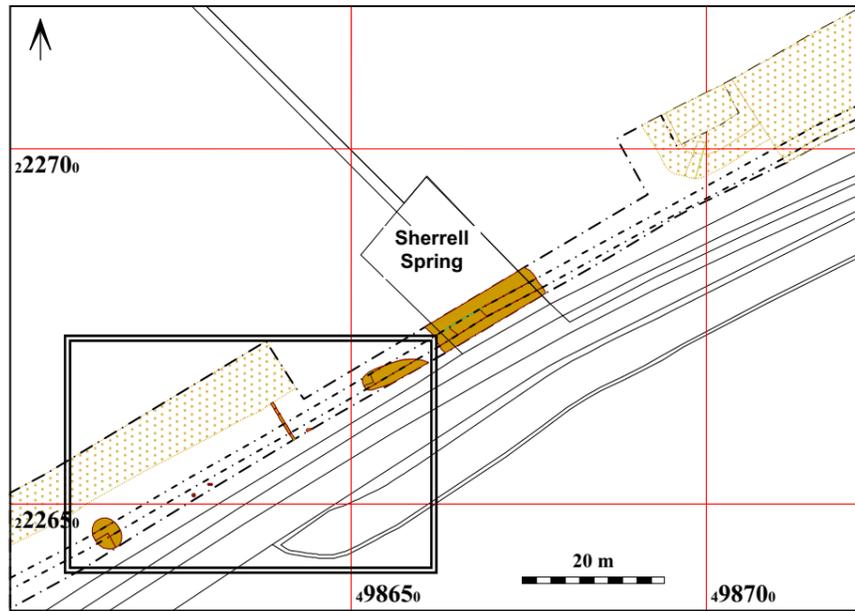
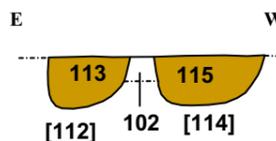
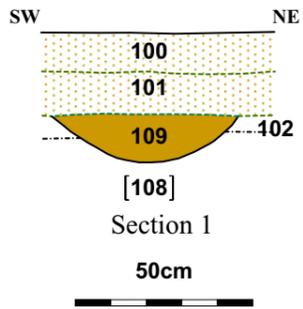


Figure 2: Overall plan of archaeological remains

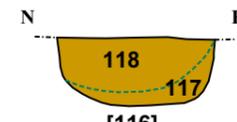
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Gully [136] and pit [105]
Scale 25cm



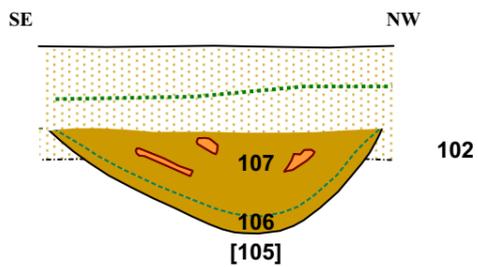
Section 3



Section 4



Postholes [112], [114], and [116]
Scale 1m



Section 2

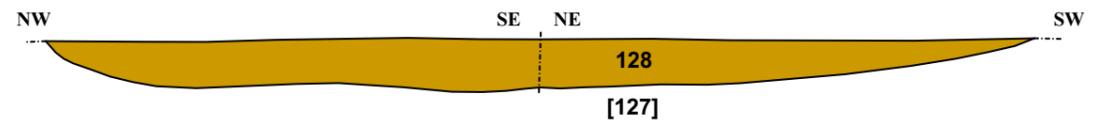
50cm



Pit [105]
Scale 1m



Feature [127]
Scale 1m



Section 5

50cm

Figure 3: Detail of archaeological remains south-west of Sherrell Spring

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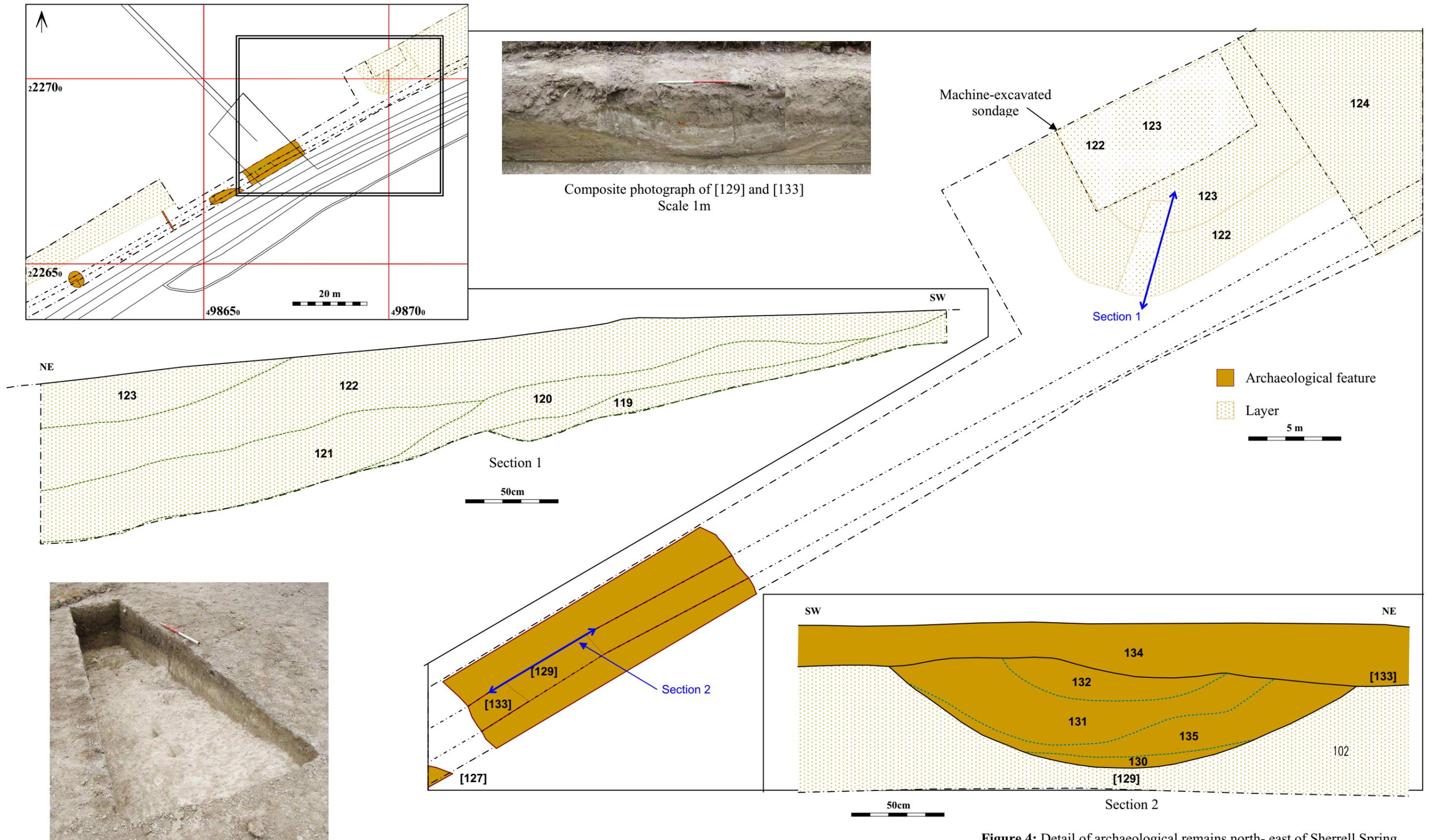


Figure 4: Detail of archaeological remains north- east of Sherrell Spring

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Plate 1: Stripping of topsoil from pipeline easement



Plate 2: Excavation of pipe trench above Sherrell Spring



Plate 3: Ridge and Furrow to the south-west of Sherrell Spring



Plate 4: Deposits producing Roman artefacts to north-east of Sherrell Spring. 1m Scale