

**VICARAGE FARM
GAMLINGAY ROAD
POTTON
BEDFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Project: VFG 1538

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Version 1

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Produced for:
Roger Kemp

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Preface

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

The project was commissioned by Roger Kemp. It was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Martin Oake, Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeological Officer (CBCA).

Fieldwork for this project was supervised by Ian Turner (Supervisor), with investigation and recording undertaken by Wesley Keir (Project Officer), Adam Williams and Iain Leslie (Assistant Supervisors). This report has been prepared by Ian Turner and Wesley Keir, with contributions from Joan Lighting (CAD Technician) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). It was edited by Joe Abrams (Project Manager). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Structure of the Report

Section 1 is an introduction to the project. The methodology and results of the fieldwork are presented in Sections 2 and 3. Section 4 comprises a synthesis of the results of the fieldwork. Section 5 is a bibliography.

Appendix 1 contains detailed descriptions of artefacts recovered from the site. Appendix 2 contains detailed descriptions of archaeological features and deposits recorded on the site.

Key Terms

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
Client	Roger Kemp
HER	Historic Environment Record
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
Procedures Manual	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2nd edn, 2001 Albion Archaeology

Non-Technical Summary

Roger Kemp (client) is seeking to develop land at Vicarage Farm, Gamlingay Road, Potton, Bedfordshire. Planning applications (CB/09/05893/FULL) for the construction of a detached dwelling and (CB/09/06264/FULL) for a new access road have been submitted. For the purposes of this document, both application areas will be referred to as the Development Area (DA).

The DA lies within an archaeologically sensitive area. As a result, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised the LPA that the consents for these applications should contain conditions requiring archaeological investigation. On 20th October 2009, the CBCA issued a brief (BCC 2009a), outlining a three-staged approach to a programme of archaeological work required:

- *Stage I – archaeological field evaluation.*
- *Stage II – appraisal of the results of the archaeological field evaluation.*
- *Stage III – implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological investigation and recording (if required, following completion of Stage II).*

The CBCA also issued a brief (CBC 2009b) detailing the requirements of the Stage I archaeological field evaluation.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Roger Kemp to carry out the field evaluation, the results of which are presented in this report.

The Bedfordshire HER records several sites within close proximity to the Development Area (DA). The most relevant is HER743, which refers to a series of cropmarks comprising linear features, a trackway and at least one sub-rectangular enclosure.

The DA was evaluated using a combination of non-intrusive (cropmark analysis) and intrusive techniques (eight trial trenches). Four of these trenches, located in the area of the proposed access road and parking area, contained early-middle Iron Age ditches and pits. These are the sub-surface remains responsible for cropmarks HER743. The enclosure is likely to represent the remains of small scale farmstead-type settlement activity or a livestock enclosure adjacent to a trackway. These remains are considered to be of regional significance. Trenches within the footprint of the proposed dwelling only revealed modern remains considered to be of low archaeological significance.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Roger Kemp (the client) is seeking to develop land at Vicarage Farm, Gamlingay Road, Potton, Bedfordshire. The proposed development includes the construction of a detached dwelling (CB/09/05893/FULL), and a new access road (CB/09/06264/FULL) (Figure 1).

Because of the archaeological potential of the site, a condition was placed on the planning consent requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological works. The LPA's archaeological advisor, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA), issued a Design Brief (CBC 2009a) outlining a three-staged approach to a programme of archaeological work:

- Stage I – archaeological field evaluation.
- Stage II – appraisal of the results of the archaeological field evaluation.
- Stage III – implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological investigation and recording (if required, following completion of Stage II).

The CBCA also issued a brief (CBC 2009b) detailing the requirements of the Stage I archaeological field evaluation.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Roger Kemp to carry out the field evaluation, the results of which are presented in this report.

1.2 *Site Location*

The development area (DA) comprises *c.* 1ha of land located east of Gamlingay Road midway between Potton and Gamlingay close to the county border with Cambridgeshire (Figure 1). The DA is centred on TL 2340 5350 and lies at a height of *c.* 50m OD.

1.3 *Topography, Geology, Soils and Land Use*

The DA occupies land on the eastern side of the valley of the Potton Brook, and slopes down from east to west. The current land use is arable in the area of the proposed access road and rough grassland in the area of the proposed dwelling. The underlying geology comprises Lower Greensand.

1.4 *Archaeological Background*

The Bedfordshire HER records several sites within close proximity to the DA. The most relevant is HER743, which refers to a series of cropmarks comprising linear features, a trackway and at least one sub-rectangular enclosure. The DA lies within the area of these cropmarks, indicating the possibility that the proposed development would impact upon any associated sub-surface remains. Aerial photographs TL 2350/3/10 TL 2350/3/12 and EY93 were inspected (at the Bedfordshire HER), digitised and rectified during the preparation of the Project Design (Albion Archaeology 2009), to ensure the trenches targeted the location of these cropmarks accurately (Figure 1).

No sub-surface remains associated with HER743 have previously been subject to archaeological investigation. Therefore, this evaluation offered an opportunity to significantly advance our knowledge of the date, character and state of preservation of any remains associated with HER743.

Typically, such remains date to the prehistoric or Roman periods and represent the levelled and partially plough-truncated remains of settlement (farmstead) and associated contemporary field systems. On some occasions, cropmarks can represent a small proportion of the sub-surface remains at a site (as at nearby Ivel Farm Quarry, Joe Abrams pers comm.) or they can record the site of now completely ploughed out archaeological remains — the cropmark effectively recording the location of a former archaeological site, lost to plough truncation in the time between the photograph being taken and the site being investigated. Examples of this were recorded during work on the County Farms Estate in neighbouring Cambridgeshire (Abrams and Macaulay 2002). This evaluation provided an opportunity to test the character of remains at Vicarage Farm, and to ascertain whether they still survived as sub-surface features at all.

Other, similar cropmarks have been recorded nearby and include HER656, 661 to the south and HER 657, 658 and 660 to the west. These cropmarks indicate the location of probably prehistoric-Roman livestock/settlement enclosures, trackways, linear features and ring ditches. Again, these have not been subject to modern archaeological investigation and their date and function remain uncertain.

1.5 Project Objectives

The research objectives of the archaeological work were described in the brief (CBC 2009a) and expanded upon in the Project Design (Albion Archaeology 2009). The main research aims for the project were:

Research aim	Source/s
To identify whether cropmark HER743 represents sub-surface remains which have survived to the present day	Albion Archaeology 2009
To identify the date, character and state of preservation of any sub-surface remains which do survive	Albion Archaeology 2009
To gain data on prehistoric/Roman settlement/agricultural remains	Oake 2007, 11

2. METHODOLOGY

Cropmark analysis was undertaken on 9th November 2009. The trial trenching was undertaken between 16th and 20th November. Eight trenches were opened, covering a total area of *c.* 420sq m (Figure 1). The trench plan was agreed by the CBCA before the work began.

Trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of either archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits. The spoil heaps were scanned for artefacts.

The base and sides of all trenches were cleaned by hand. Any potential archaeological features were noted, cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique number sequence, commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 *etc.*

A full methodology is provided in the Project Design (Albion Archaeology 2009).

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

• IfA	<i>Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation</i>
• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001)
• English Heritage	<i>The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition</i>

The trenches were inspected twice by the CBCA prior to backfilling.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Archaeological deposits and features are summarised below in chronological order and their location and extent are shown on Figures 2-5. Detailed technical information on all archaeological features, deposits and artefacts can be found in Appendices 1 and 2.

3.2 Overburden and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

The overburden consisted of a 0.24m to 0.54m thick plough-soil and a sandy subsoil that was generally between 0.15m and 0.32m thick. In Trench 1 (Figure 1) at the extreme western end of the DA, a thicker and slightly sandier subsoil was present. This deposit is likely to have formed due to the slightly lower lying location and slightly closer proximity to the Potton Brook.

The undisturbed geological deposit varied from mid brown orange to light yellow orange sand with moderate ironstone and sandstone inclusions.

3.3 Early-Middle Iron Age

The majority of the archaeological remains identified in the trenches date to the early-middle Iron Age. All these remains were sealed beneath the topsoil and subsoil. The depth of overburden separating significant archaeological remains from the current ground level varies from 0.4m to 0.8m (Figures 3-5). The deepest overburden tended to be concentrated in Trenches 4 and 5. The features comprised ditches corresponding with the trackway and enclosures visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, as well as further ditches and pits not apparent on the aerial photographs.

3.3.1 Trackway

Two ditches, [203] and [303] aligned NW-SE and E-W respectively, were revealed in Trenches 2 and 3 towards the western end of the DA (Figure 3). They were *c.* 2m wide and up to 0.9m deep with steeply sloping sides and narrow flat bases. These ditches contained deposits that varied from light yellow sand to dark brown grey sandy silt. A small number of early-middle Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from both ditches. Some iron-working slag was recovered from the upper fill of ditch [203].

These ditches correspond with two parallel linear features visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, measuring *c.* 140m in length and probably defining a trackway (Figures 1 and 2). The aerial photographs (Section 1.4) indicate this trackway extended to the east of Vicarage Farm.

Two further ditches [503] and [508/510] appear to be part of the same trackway (Figure 4). The larger of the two [503] was similar in nature to ditches [203] and [303]. However, it could (alternatively) be associated with a large sub-rectangular enclosure, also visible on aerial photographs, measuring *c.* 48m long and wide. This enclosure appears to join the southern side of the trackway in this location. Ditch [508/510] was much smaller and was curvilinear in plan.

3.3.2 Enclosure ditches

Ditch [503] may be the sub-surface remains of a large enclosure (Figure 2) recorded as a cropmark (Section 3.2.1). Two further ditches [603] and [605] appear to correspond with two sides of a smaller enclosure visible on aerial photographs measuring *c.* 15m across (Figures 2 and 5). The ditches ranged from 0.85m to 1.2m wide and 0.18m to 0.5m deep and contained deposits that varied from light orange grey to mid brown grey sandy silt. Ditch [605] contained a single sherd of early-middle Iron Age pottery.

3.3.3 Other ditches

Two parallel inter-cutting ditches [403/416] and [405/407/409/414] and a ditch terminus [411], all aligned NW-SE, were identified in Trench 4 (Figure 4). They ranged from 0.5m to 1.1m wide and 0.17m to 0.34m deep, and contained deposits that varied from mid brown orange sand to mid orange brown silty sand. Ditch [405] contained two sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery, whilst ditches [411] and [405/407/409/414] each contained a very small abraded pottery sherd possibly dating to the late Bronze Age-early Iron Age. The latter are likely to be residual.

3.3.4 Pits

Three pits [308], [311] and [313], measuring at least 1.5m across and all of similar character, were partly revealed beneath the northern baulk of Trench 3 (Figure 3). Pit [308] was 0.8m deep and contained deposits that ranged from light brown grey to mid orange brown sandy silt. It produced three sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery as well as two very small residual sherds of late Bronze Age-early Iron Age pottery.

3.4 Modern Features

A N-S aligned ditch [803] with near-vertical sides and a flat base was identified on the eastern side of the DA in Trench 8 (Figure 5). It truncated the subsoil and contained small fragments of coal. This ditch broadly corresponds with a farm boundary visible on an aerial photograph (EY93 TL234505) dating to 1950. Tree rooting [703] within Trench 7 is also likely to be associated with this boundary.

A pit [806] was identified at the eastern end of Trench 8 containing modern brick and pottery fragments.

4. SYNTHESIS

4.1 *Summary of Archaeological Remains*

Trenches 2-6 within the DA contained the remains of early-middle Iron Age activity associated with a trackway and enclosures visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (Section 1.4). In addition, a modern ditch and pit were revealed in Trench 8.

Two ditches were revealed that define either side of the trackway (Figure 2). Aerial photographs show that the trackway is *c.* 10m wide and extends for *c.* 140m before its course is interrupted by Vicarage Farm. It then continues to the east of Vicarage Farm for another *c.* 150m. Two further ditches were revealed that may be associated with the trackway, although the location of one of these indicates it could also correspond with the large enclosure ditch that is visible on the aerial photographs. Further to the east, two ditches appear to correspond with a smaller sub-circular enclosure visible on the aerial photographs. Two ditches and three large pits were located to the north of the trackway, respecting its course.

The early-middle Iron Age features are most likely to represent small scale farmstead-‘type’ settlement activity or the location of a livestock enclosure adjacent to the trackway. Fragments of iron-working slag recovered from one of the trackway ditches also hints at probable small scale manufacturing processes in the vicinity. Early-middle Iron Age settlement of a similar nature has been investigated at Stratton Farm, which was also associated with a trackway (Edmondson and Preece, *forthcoming*) and at Gypsy Lane, Broom (Cooper and Edmonds 2007), located to the south and west of Biggleswade respectively.

Later features consisted of a modern ditch and pit revealed within Trench 8 on the eastern side of the DA. The ditch corresponds with a N-S aligned farm boundary visible on an aerial photograph dating to 1950.

4.2 *Discussion of the Cropmarks*

The trenches proved that the majority of the cropmarks within the DA represent archaeological features. Only two cropmarks targeted by the trenches could not be verified as being archaeological in origin — one aligned NE-SW in the eastern end of Trench 4, and one aligned NW-SE in the western end of Trench 2. No archaeological or geological features were revealed within the trenches to explain these cropmarks. One possibility is that they are located beyond the trenches, although given the success in targeting the other cropmarks this seems unlikely. Another possibility is that they represent very shallow features that have since been ploughed out.

Similar trial trenching evaluations in neighbouring Cambridgeshire recorded sites where known cropmarks had been either totally, or partially, removed by plough truncation (Abrams and Macaulay 2002).

In the case of the cropmark in Trench 4 it is interesting to note that its location and alignment broadly correspond with the western edge of the now wooded

area, perhaps suggesting it represents a (ploughed out) field boundary that has since been, at least partly, reinstated.

4.3 Significance of the Archaeological Remains and Impact of the Proposed Development

The early-middle Iron Age features within the DA are relatively well preserved. These remains are sealed by between 0.4m and 0.8m of overburden; section drawings on Figures 3-5 show this variation. Whether preservation *in situ* is achievable will depend upon the advice of the CBCA in response to the presentation of a detailed construction methodology. If mitigation were to be achieved *via* further investigation (Stage 3, Section 1.1), then such works would contribute to research aims on settlement and agriculture of this period, which have been identified as a valuable research aim for the county: “*Priority should be given to those projects which offer the chance to determine the relationship between settlement and enclosure in both the Roman and Iron Age*” (Oake 2007, 11).

The value of investigation at Vicarage Farm is increased further by the relative paucity of similar sites (located on the Greensand Ridge) which have previously been subject to investigation. The numbers are low when compared with similar cropmark sites clustered along the Ouse and Ivel valleys that have been subject to investigation largely due to the extraction of sand and gravel in those riverine locations.

Therefore, the early-middle Iron Age remains are considered to be of regional significance. They were confined to Trenches 2-6 within the area of the proposed access road and parking area. The absence of features in Trenches 7 and 8 indicates that there are no significant archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed dwelling (Figure 1).

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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6. APPENDIX 1 – ARTEFACT SUMMARY

6.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a small finds assemblage comprising pottery, ferrous slag, vitrified clay and a single worked flint (Table 1). The material was scanned to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range.

Trench	Feature	Type	Context	Spot date	Other finds
2	203	Ditch	205	Early-middle Iron Age	Pottery (10g)
	203	Ditch	208	Early-middle Iron Age	Pottery (117g); vitrified clay (86g); ferrous slag (270g)
	209	Ditch	210	-	Worked flint (7g)
3	303	Ditch	305	Early-middle Iron Age	Pottery (5g)
	308	Pit	309	Early-middle Iron Age	Pottery (22g)
4	405	Ditch	406	Early-middle Iron Age	Pottery (8g)
	411	Ditch	413	Undated	Pottery (1g)
	414	Ditch	415	Undated	Pottery (1g)
6	605	Ditch	607	Early-middle Iron Age	Pottery (3g)
8	803	Ditch	804	Modern	Coal (1g)

Table 1: Finds summary by trench and feature

6.2 Pottery

Twenty-seven hand-made pottery sherds weighing 167g were recovered, the majority from ditch [203], Trench 2. They were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. The sherds are small, with an average weight of only 6g, and moderately abraded. Eight fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Ceramic Type Series, currently maintained by Albion Archaeology. The fabrics are listed below (Table 2) in chronological order.

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context:sherd No.
<i>Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age</i>			
F01B	Fine flint	1	(309):1
F01C	Flint and quartz	3	(309):2, (413):1
<i>Early-middle Iron Age</i>			
F16	Coarse shell	3	(208):3
F19	Sand and organic	6	(205):1, (208):5
F28	Fine sand	7	(208):2, (305):1, (309):2, (406):1, (607): 1
F29	Coarse sand	3	(208):2, (309):1
F35	Micaceous	3	(208):2, (406):1
Unid	Unidentified/undatable	1	(415):1

Table 2: Pottery type series

The majority of the assemblage dates to the early-middle Iron Age, and comprises a homogenous group of mainly quartz-rich fabrics (F19, F28, F29 and F35). Three sherds in contemporary coarse shell tempered fabric F16 also occur. The predominance of quartz-rich fabrics attests the influence of localised geology upon pottery manufacture; the range of types recovered is closely comparable with those from excavations at nearby Topler's Hill (Luke 2004) and Stotfold (Albion in prep). Sherds are generally hard-fired and reduced, and mainly derive from undecorated, fine-walled vessels, some with wiped or smoothed external surfaces. No diagnostic vessel forms occur.

Three undiagnostic flint tempered sherds (types F01B/C), broadly datable to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age period, occurred as residual finds in pit [308]. An abraded fabric F01C crumb (1g) was the sole find from ditch [411], although this is too small to be used to accurately date the feature.

6.3 Other artefacts

An incomplete, patinated tertiary flint flake, which has sustained secondary damage, was recovered from undated ditch [209]. Ferrous smithing slag (270g) and associated vitrified clay lining (86g) derived from the fill of Iron Age ditch [203].

Modern ditch [803] yielded three fragments of coal, weighing 1g.

7. APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT SUMMARY



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 23306 50589

OS Grid Ref.: TL 23324 50580

Reason: Assess for archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.3m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Loose mid orange brown sand 0.15 - 0.65m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Loose mid brown orange sand With frequent sandstone and ironstone inclusions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Natural	Loose light orange yellow sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 23336 50573

OS Grid Ref.: TL 23365 50579

Reason: Assess for archaeological potential and in particular, target linear cropmarks visible on aerial photographs.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.35m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Loose mid orange brown silty sand up to 0.15m thick with moderate small and medium sandstone and ironstone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Loose mid orange sand With occasional small and medium sandstone and ironstone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Ditch	Linear ESE-WNW profile: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: min breadth 2.05m, min depth 0.75m, min length 5.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Primary fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Secondary fill	Friable mid brown orange silty sand occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
206	Upper fill	Friable mid brown orange silty sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Upper fill	Friable mid brown orange silty sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
209	General number	Trackway ditch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	General number	Fill of Trackway ditch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.55 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 23373 50582

OS Grid Ref.: TL 23402 50588

Reason: Assess for archaeological potential and in particular, target a linear cropmark visible on aerial photographs.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.35m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Loose mid orange brown silty sand 0.2m thick with moderate small and medium sandstone and ironstone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Loose mid orange sand With occasional small and medium sandstone and ironstone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Ditch	Linear ESE-WNW profile: convex base: v-shaped dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min depth 0.9m, min length 12.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Primary fill	Friable mid brown orange silty sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Secondary fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
306	Upper fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	Upper fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Pit	profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.9m, min depth 0.8m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
309	Main fill	Friable light brown grey sandy silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
310	Upper fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
311	Pit	dimensions: min breadth 1.4m This feature was not excavated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
312	Upper fill	Friable light brown grey sandy silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
313	Pit	dimensions: min breadth 1.9m This feature was not excavated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
314	Upper fill	Friable light brown grey sandy silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.51 m. Max: 0.8 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 23415 50590

OS Grid Ref.: TL 23445 50597

Reason: Assess for archaeological potential and in particular, target a linear cropmark visible on aerial photographs.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.35m - 0.54m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Loose mid orange brown silty sand 0.15m - 0.3m thick with moderate small and medium sandstone and ironstone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Loose mid orange sand With occasional small and medium sandstone and ironstone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Ditch	Linear ESE-WNW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.75m, min depth 0.32m, min length 3.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Main fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Ditch	Linear ESE-WNW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, min depth 0.3m, min length 5.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Main fill	Loose mid brown orange sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
407	Ditch	Linear ESE-WNW profile: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: min breadth 0.9m, min depth 0.22m, min length 5.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
408	Main fill	Loose mid brown orange sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
409	Ditch	Linear ESE-WNW profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.48m, min depth 0.17m, min length 5.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
410	Main fill	Loose mid brown orange sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
411	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.m, min depth 0.34m, min length 2.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
412	Primary fill	Loose mid brown orange sand With patches of mid orange brown silty sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
413	Main fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
414	General number	Ditch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
415	General number	Fill of ditch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
416	General number	Ditch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
417	General number	Fill of ditch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 16.70 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.58 m. Max: 0.65 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 23446 50587

OS Grid Ref.: TL 23448 50570

Reason: Assess for archaeological potential and in particular, target linear cropmarks visible on aerial photographs.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.24m - 0.34m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand 0.27m - 0.3m thick with moderate small and medium sandstone and ironstone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Loose light yellow orange sand With occasional patches of small and medium sandstone and ironstone fragments and patches of loose yellow white sand.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Ditch	Linear E-W profile: convex base: v-shaped dimensions: min breadth 2.5m, min depth 0.9m, min length 2.2m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Primary fill	Friable light yellow sand With moderate ironstone and sandstone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Secondary fill	Loose light grey orange sand moderate medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
506	Upper fill	Loose light grey orange sand moderate medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
507	Upper fill	Friable light brown orange sand occasional flecks charcoal, moderate medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
508	Ditch	Curving linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.8m, min depth 0.22m, min length 3.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
509	Primary fill	Loose mid brown orange sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
512	Secondary fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand Very similar to subsoil (501).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
510	Ditch	Curving linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.57m, min depth 0.14m Same ditch as [508]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
511	Main fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand With frequent ironstone and sandstone fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 11.75 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.62 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 23470 50578

OS Grid Ref.: TL 23463 50569

Reason: Assess for archaeological potential and in particular, target a curvilinear cropmark visible on aerial photographs.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate medium stones 0.42m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones 0.32m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Friable mid brown orange sand With frequent ironstone and sandstone inclusions and occasional patches of light grey clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Ditch	Linear N-S profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.m, min depth 0.18m, min length 4.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Main fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Ditch	Curving linear E-W profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.2m, min depth 0.5m, min length 3.m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
606	Primary fill	Friable mid orange grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
607	Upper fill	Loose light orange grey sandy silt frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 23485 50569

OS Grid Ref.: TL 23479 50561

Reason: Assess for archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.32m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones 0.23m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Friable mid brown orange sand With frequent ironstone and sandstone inclusions and occasional patches of light grey clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Treethrow	Irregular base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.8m, min depth 0.2m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Main fill	Compact mid grey brown silty sand moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 8

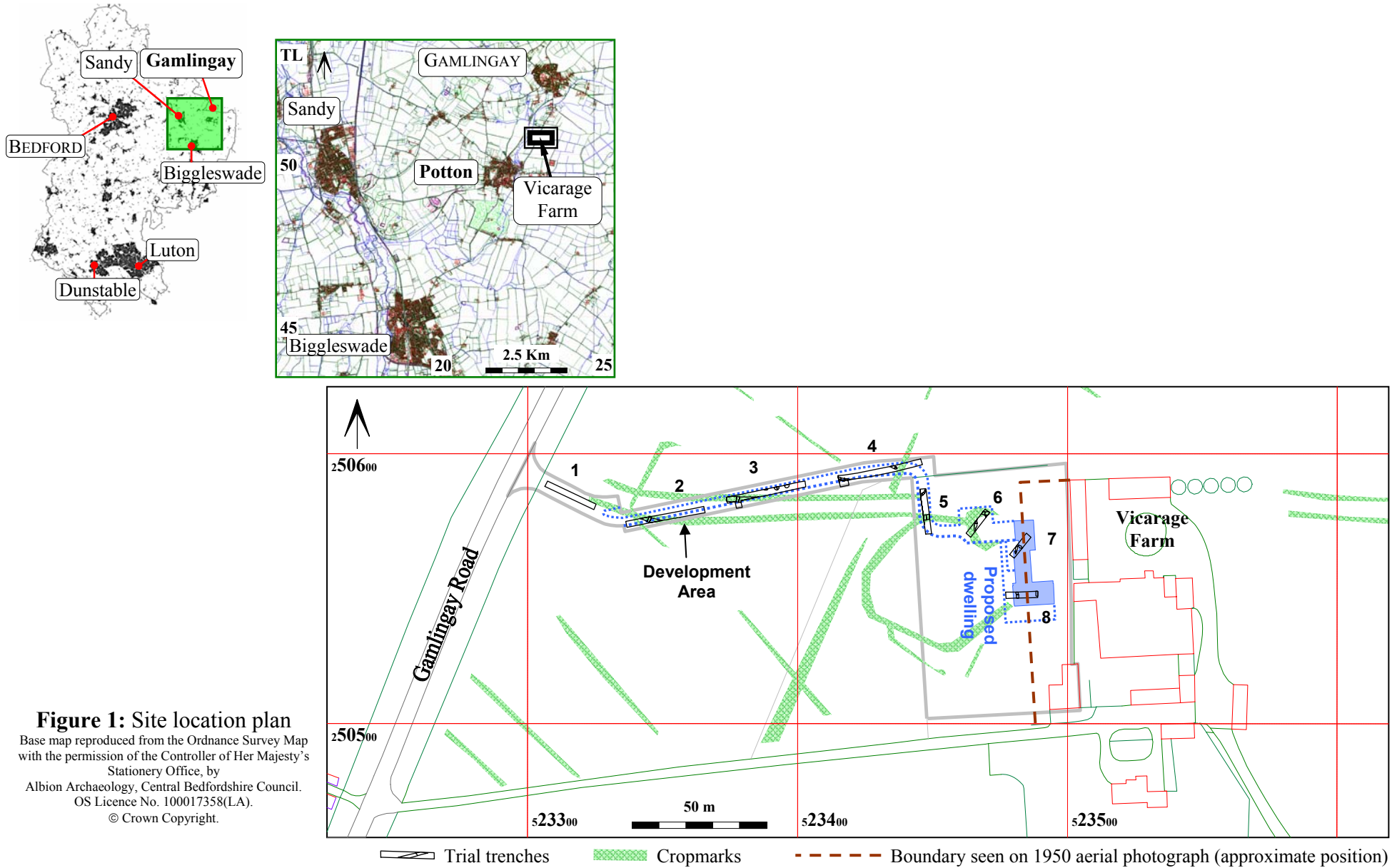
Max Dimensions: Length: 12.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.42 m. Max: 0.55 m.

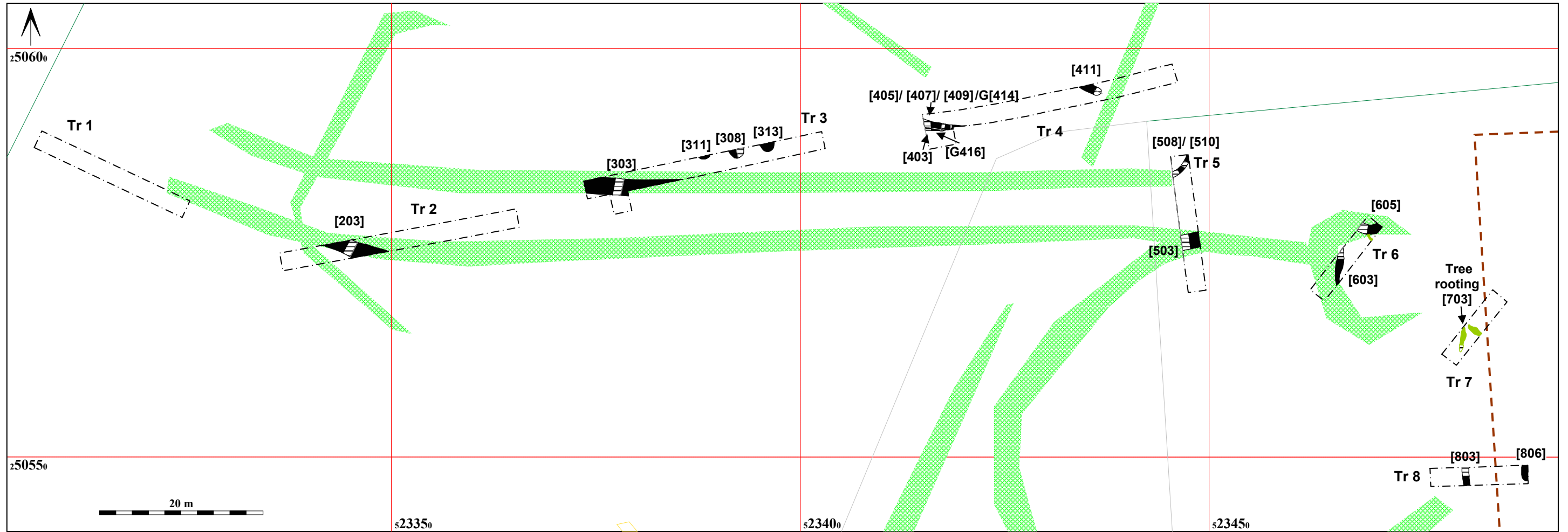
Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 23489 50547

OS Grid Ref.: TL 23477 50547

Reason: Assess for archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.35m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.2m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Natural	Friable mid brown orange sand With frequent ironstone and sandstone inclusions and occasional patches of light grey clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
803	Ditch	Linear N-S profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.8m, min depth 0.55m, min length 2.2m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
804	Primary fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
805	Upper fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
806	Pit	dimensions: min breadth 1.8m Only partly visible at east end of trench. The upper fill of this feature contained modern pottery and brick fragments. The feature was not excavated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
807	Main fill	Friable mid red brown sandy clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>










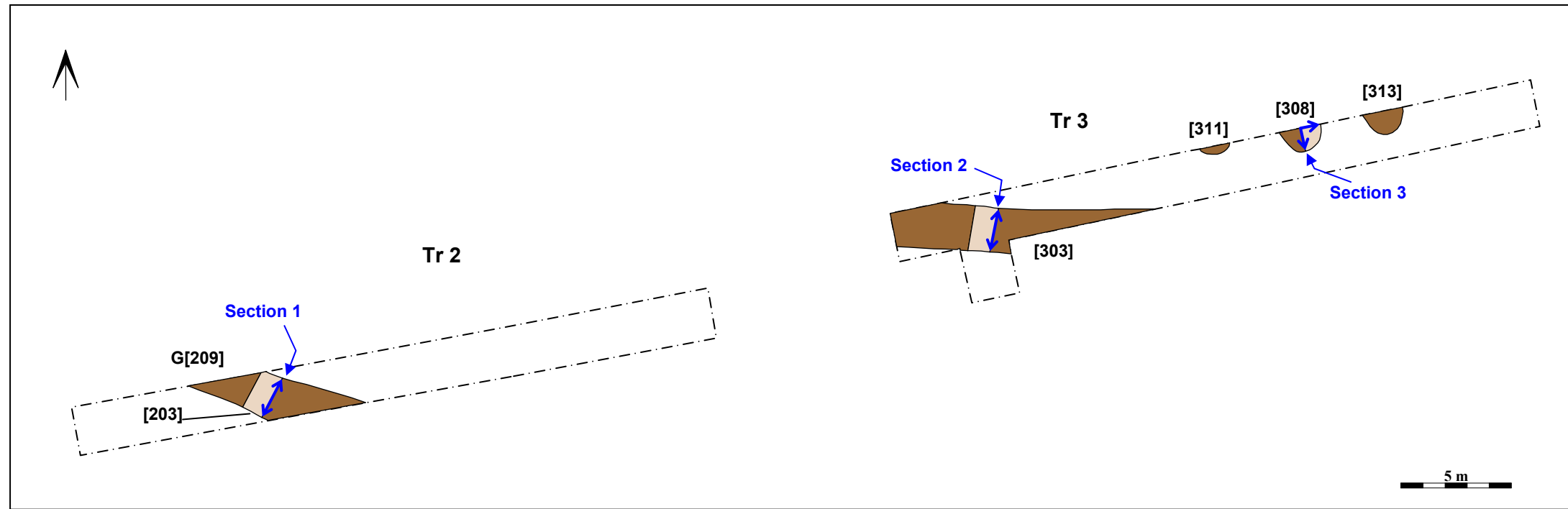
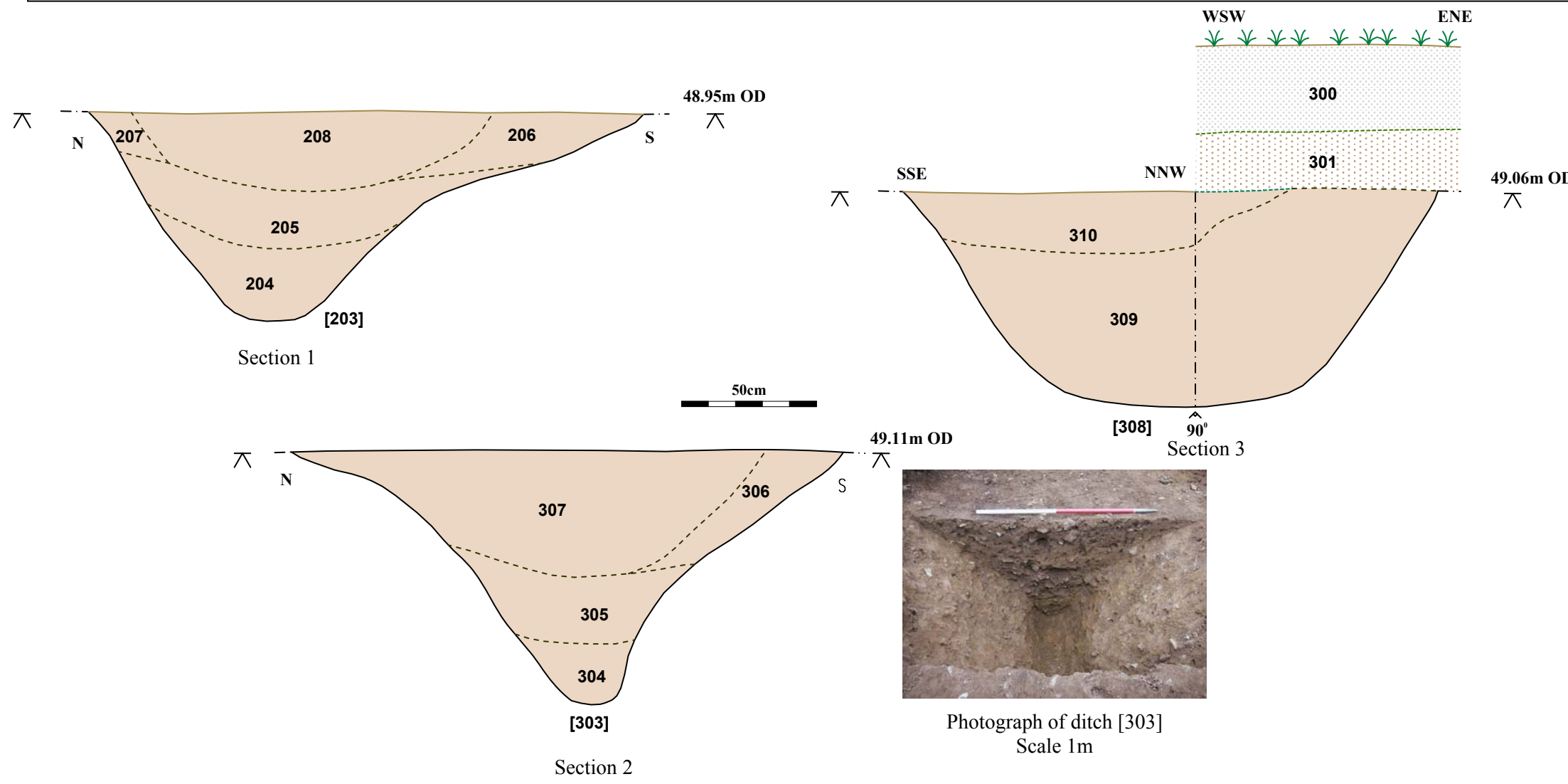
-  Trial trenches
-  Archaeological features; unexcavated portion
-  Archaeological features; excavated segment
-  Cropmarks
-  Boundary seen on historical photographs (approximate position)

Figure 2: All features plan

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Photograph of trench 3 and ditch [303] looking east. Scale 1m

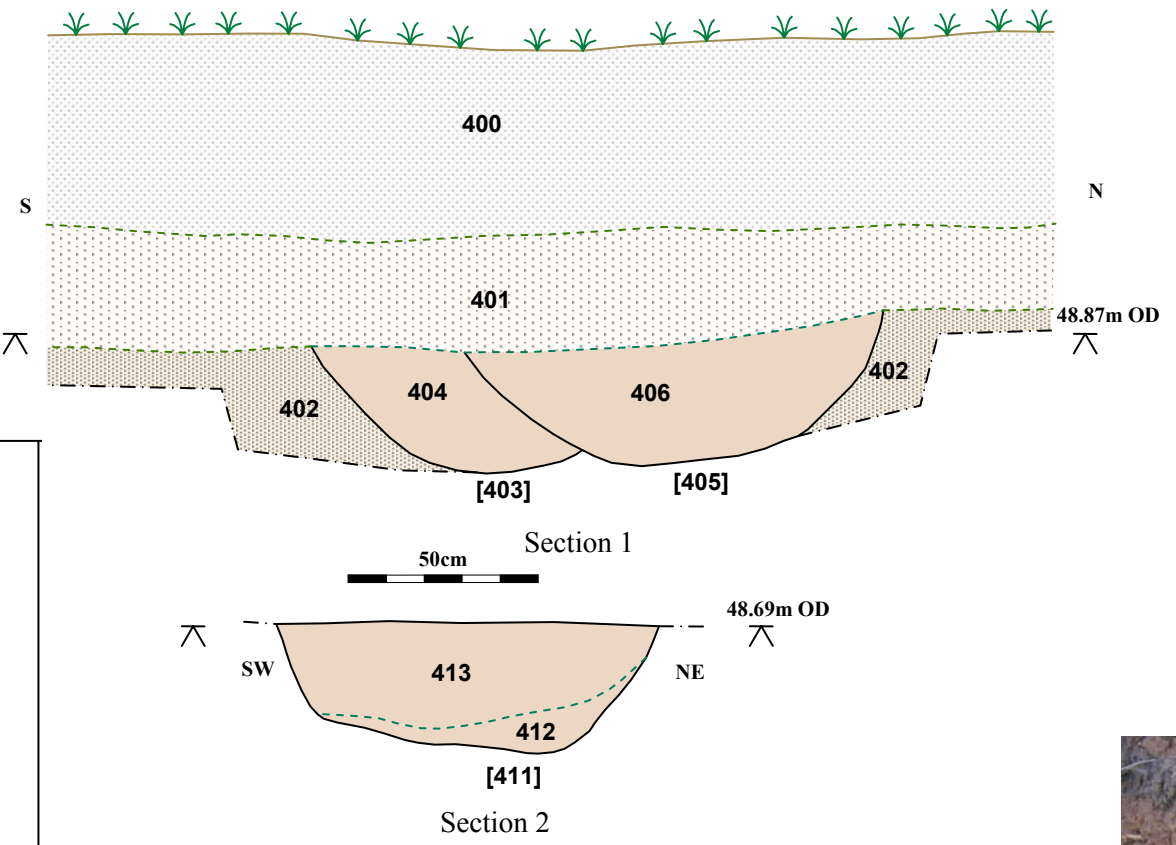
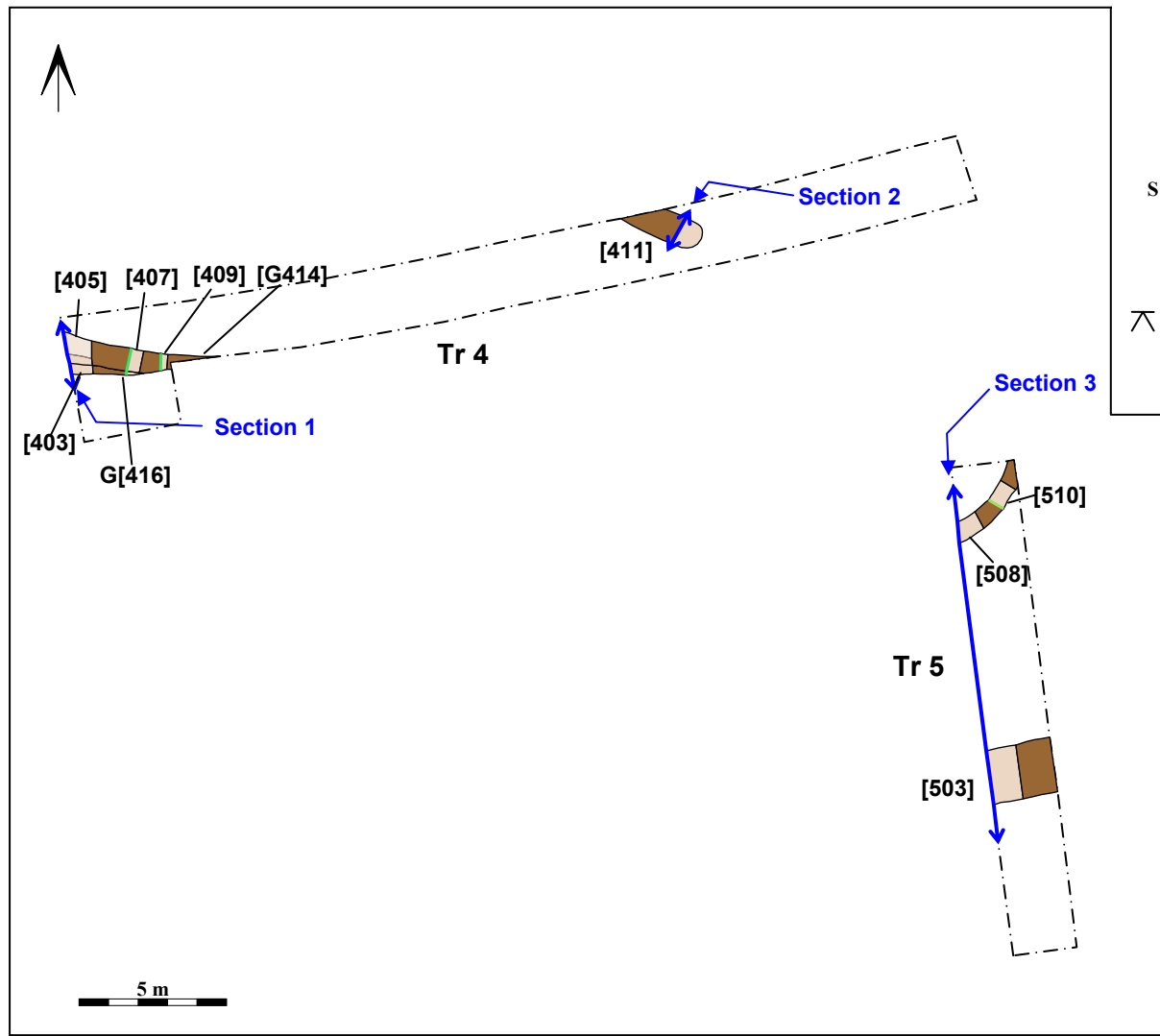


Photograph of pit [308] Scale 1m

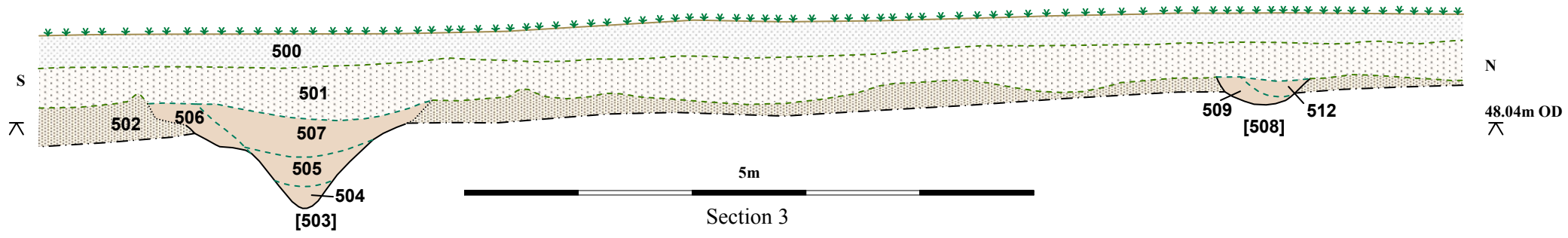


Photograph of ditch [303] Scale 1m

Figure 3: Trenches 2 and 3



Photograph of trench 5, looking south east.
Scale 1m



Photograph of ditch [508]/[510]
Scale 40cm

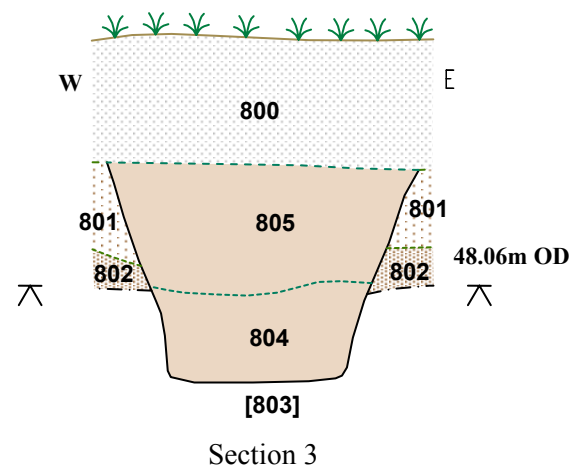
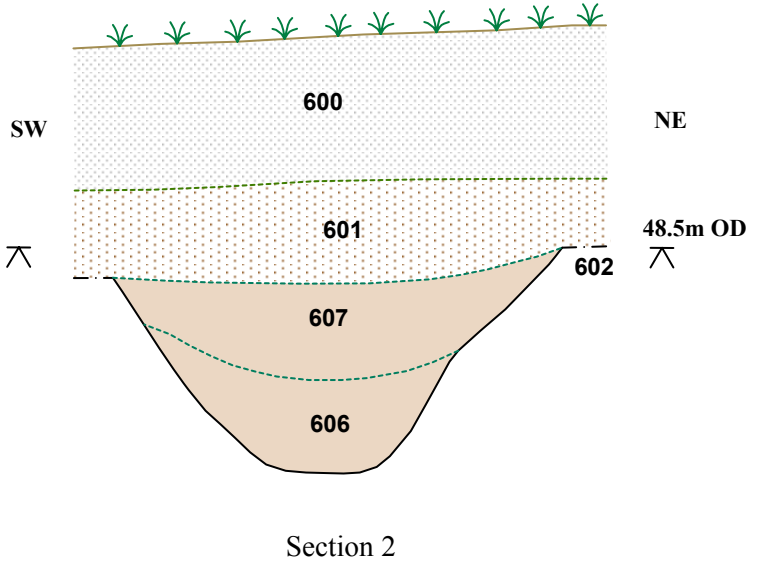
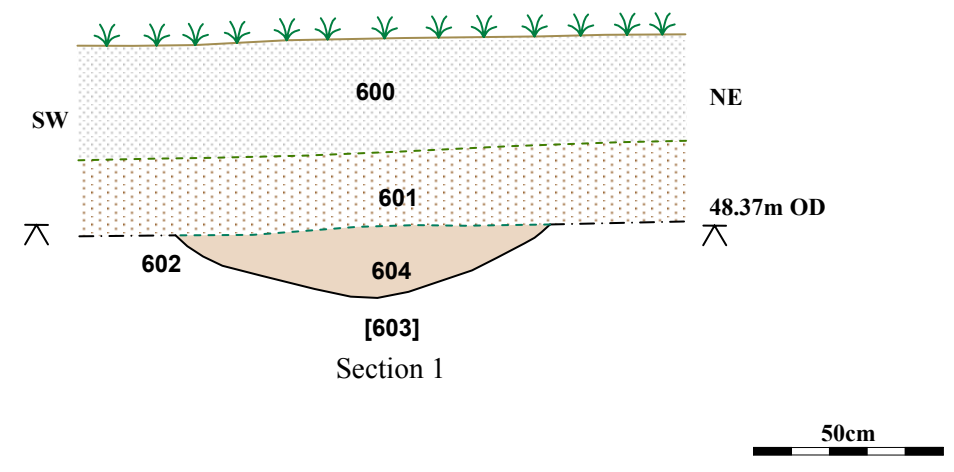
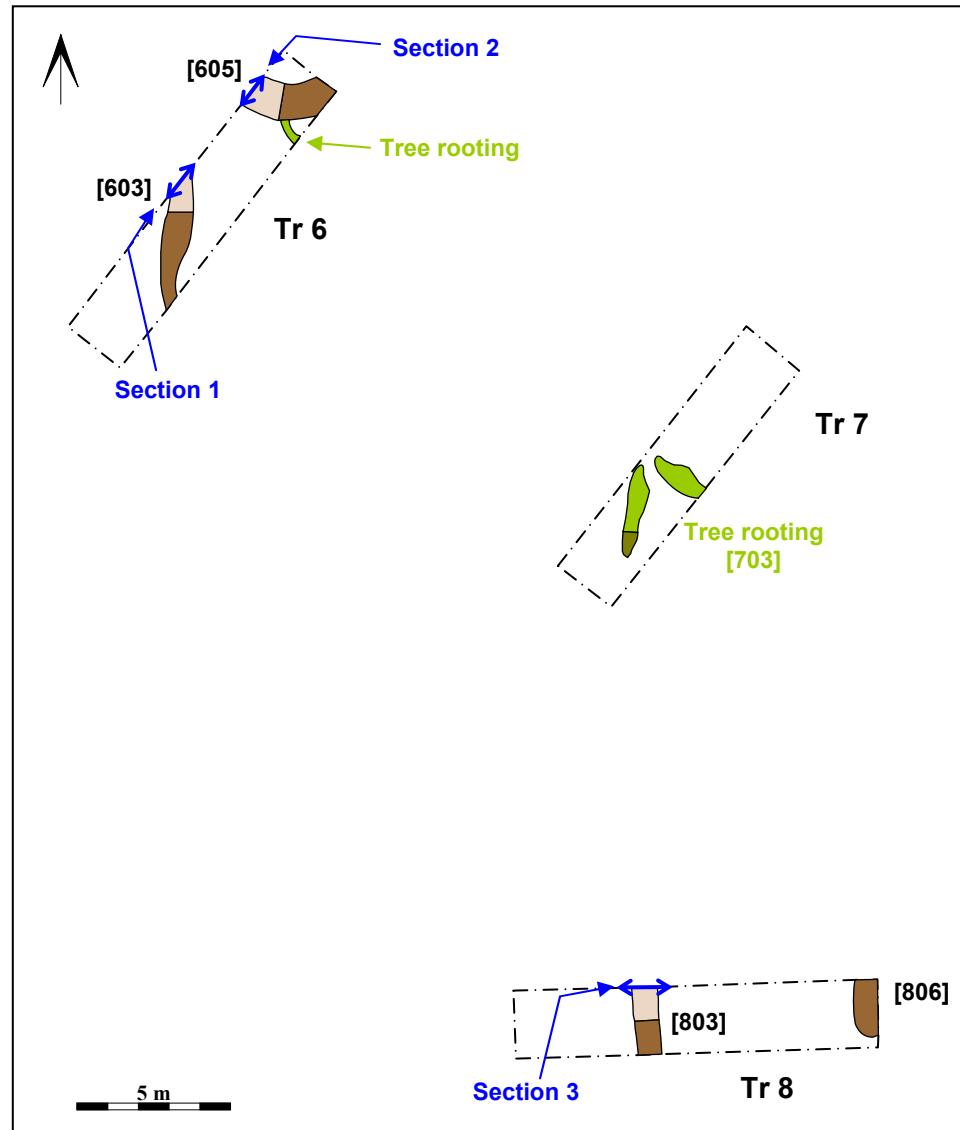


Photograph of ditch [503]
Scale 2m



Photograph of ditch [411]
Scale 1m

Figure 4: Trenches 4 and 5



Photograph of ditch [605]
Scale 1m

Figure 5: Trenches 6, 7 and 8