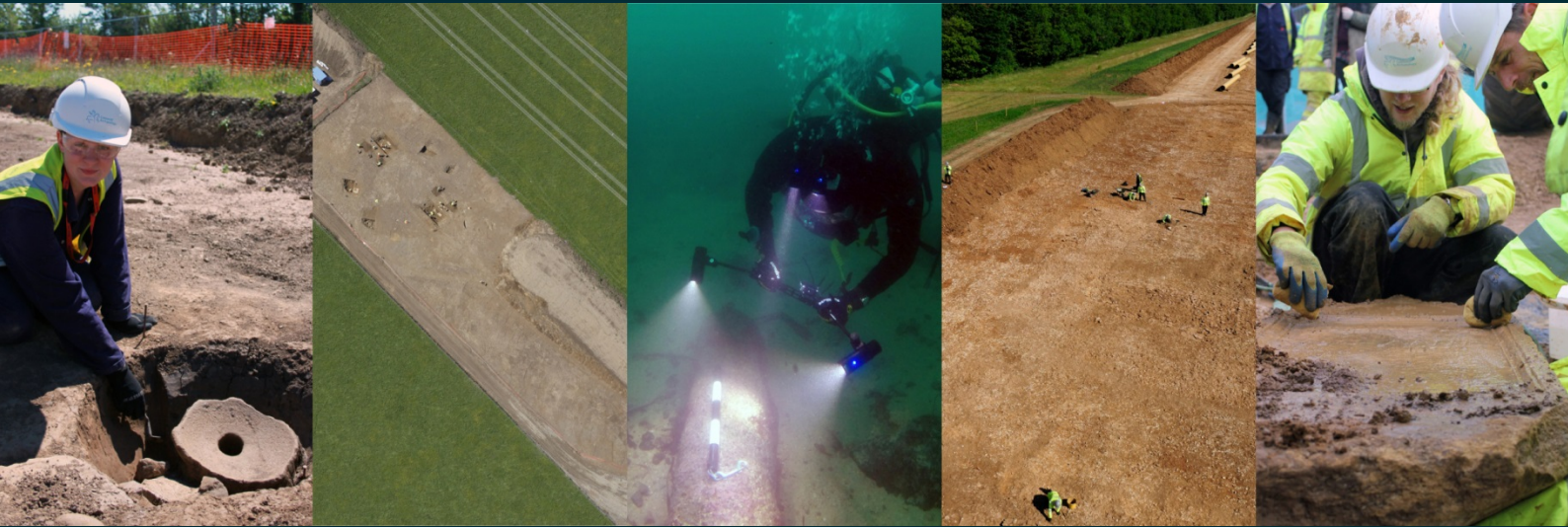


Land off Aspen Gardens  
Stotfold  
Central Bedfordshire

*Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
Taylor Wimpey Strategic Land

CA Project: 660674  
CA Report: 16185  
Accession No: BEDFM 2016.17  
Site Code: ASP 16  
April 2016



# Land off Aspen Gardens Stotfold Central Bedfordshire

## Archaeological Evaluation

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## Summary

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land off Aspen Gardens
<b>Location:</b>	Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire
<b>NGR:</b>	TL 2210 3763
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	29 March - 5 April 2016
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	CB/15/04872/OUT
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Bedford Museum
<b>Accession Number:</b>	BEDFM 2016.17
<b>Site Code:</b>	ASP 16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2016 at land off Aspen Gardens, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire. The fieldwork was undertaken to accompany an outline planning application for residential development of the site. The evaluation comprised the excavation of twelve trenches.

Aerial photographs of the site taken between 1945 and 1968 depict a rectangular earthwork indicative of a moated enclosure. The Central Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record cites this feature as the possible location of Stotfold Newnham manor house. The earthwork has subsequently been ploughed out, but remains as a cropmark on historic aerial photographs taken in 1996 and on Google Earth satellite imagery of 2005. A geophysical survey of the site detected a number of ditch-like anomalies corresponding to those shown on historic aerial photographs.

The evaluation identified archaeological deposits throughout the site excluding two trenches in the north-eastern part. The earliest features encountered comprised ditches containing pottery dating broadly to the Roman period, concentrated within the eastern part of the site.

Within the southern part of the site the evaluation recorded large enclosure ditches and associated features, corresponding well with the results of the previous geophysical survey and similar in scale to those recorded on medieval moated sites. Associated artefactual material was however almost entirely of post-medieval/modern date. A machine excavated section, excavated through an east/west aligned segment of the enclosure did not reveal any *in situ* medieval waterlogged deposits and appeared to indicate that the ditch had been re-excavated during the 20th century.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between March and April 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Aspen Gardens, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire (centred at NGR: TL 2208 3762; Fig. 1). This work was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Strategic Land.
- 1.2 An outline planning application (ref: CB/15/04872/OUT) for the residential development of the site has been made to Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC; the local planning authority). Martin Oake, Central Bedfordshire Council's Archaeology Officer (CBCAO), the archaeological advisor to CBC recommended that the application should be accompanied by a Heritage Statement, which would be informed by the results of a geophysical survey, followed by an archaeological field evaluation.
- 1.3 The scope of the evaluation, which comprised the excavation of twelve trenches, was defined during discussions between CA and Martin Oake, with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016a) and approved by Martin Oake. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015). It was monitored by Martin Oake including site visits on the 30 March and the 1 and 5 of April 2016.

### **The site**

- 1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 4.5 ha, and comprises a single arable field, bounded to the north by Aspen Gardens industrial estate, to the east by an agricultural field, to the south by a sports ground and recreational space and to the west by the rear gardens of properties fronting onto Silver Birch Avenue (Fig. 1). The site lies at approximately 45m AOD, situated on a gravel terrace overlooking the confluence of the River Ivel and the Cat Ditch.
- 1.5 The landscape surrounding the site is dominated by the River Ivel, which flows through a broad valley with gravel terraces and alluvial deposits. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as West Melbury, Marly Chalk Formation,

with overlying deposits of water-borne sands and gravels which may relate to the most recent river terrace deposits (BGS 2016).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been presented in an archaeological Heritage Statement produced by CA (2016b). The following section provides a summary of this information.

2.2 There are no World Heritage Sites or sites included on the Tentative List of Future Nominations for World Heritage Sites situated within the site. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Registered Battlefields within the site.

### ***Prehistoric (up to AD 43)***

2.3 The Central Bedfordshire HER records evidence for activity from the Iron Age through to the medieval period identified prior to the development of a housing estate on land at Queen Street in Stotfold (HER Ref. 16829). Curvilinear and rectilinear features were already known to be present from aerial photography. The evaluation revealed ditches and pits with an extensive enclosure containing evidence for domestic occupation, which dated to the Roman, Saxo-Norman and medieval periods.

2.4 A full excavation in 2006 confirmed that a slightly raised gravel terrace near the River Ivel had been settled from the Iron Age through to the early medieval periods. The only evidence for earlier prehistoric activity was a scatter of residual flint work. A small cremation cemetery has been tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age by a few sherds of pottery. Towards the end of the Early Iron Age a small settlement consisting of a rectangular ditched enclosure with a central roundhouse drip gully was built on the gravel terrace. The domestic debris from the ditch indicated that it was probably used as a permanent dwelling.

2.5 In the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period the immediate area was divided up by a series of ditches and a possible driveway. Some of the ditches respected the enclosure ditch, indicating that it was still present within the landscape. Pits and a waterhole were also dug within the enclosure.

- 2.6 A series of curvilinear and sub-rectangular cropmarks is visible on aerial photographs of land to the north-east and south-east of the village. One complex is located 30m to the east of the site; whilst the other complex is distributed across the ground that rises up towards the A1 from Mill Lane. These cropmarks may represent the buried remains of later prehistoric stock enclosures. Curvilinear cropmarks of a similar morphology are known at Radwell, c. 1.7km south-south-east of the site, where trial trenching in the vicinity found evidence for Late Neolithic and later occupation (HER Ref. 13340). A D-shaped cropmark is located to the south of Arlesley Road, c. 1.5km south-south-west of the site (HER Ref. 3086).
- 2.7 Iron Age occupation was also recorded at Norton Road (HER Ref. 74) in advance of housing & bypass construction. This was subsequently excavated between 1994 and 1996. Further excavations to the north in 1997 revealed 5 roundhouses of Early to Middle Iron Age date and two large ditched enclosures; the finds included quern stones and a crucible.
- 2.8 Recent archaeological work in the Brook End area of Stotfold, c. 1.2–1.4km to the south and south-west of the site, has recorded a Middle Bronze Age cemetery (HER Refs 19972, 19973 and 19977) as well as evidence for Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age occupation (HER Refs 19974, 19975, 19976 and 19978) and Late Iron Age to Romano-British activity (HER Ref. 19966).
- Roman (AD 43 – 410)**
- 2.9 Roman finds including pottery, Samian ware and bronze and silver artefacts were recovered during housing development in 1969 at Norton Road (HER Ref. 74). Further evaluation in advance of housing & bypass construction identified a Roman settlement which was subsequently excavated between 1994 and 1996. Also present were a Roman ditch and unurned cremations. Roman occupation is also known from Queen Street (see above; 16829).
- 2.10 An extensive area of regular rectilinear cropmarks linked Ermin Street (the modern A1) by straight double-ditched road(s) is recorded north-east of Astwick (HER Ref. 3550). This almost certainly represents a Roman villa complex. In addition Roman pottery (HER Ref. 15940) has also been found in the area.
- 2.11 At least eighteen Roman ditches were recorded, along with a corn dryer, a pit and a hollow-way or trackway, all dated as Roman at the Football Pitch Facility, Arlesley

Road (HER Ref. 19751). Two post-holes identified at the site were also tentatively dated as Roman.

- 2.12 Earthwork remains of a possible house platform adjoining ridge and furrow are recorded at Rook Tree Lane (HER Ref. 759). Further rectilinear earthworks are recorded to the north and south.
- 2.13 By the 2nd century AD, a villa complex had been established c. 2.1km south-south-east of the site (NHLE Ref. 1016308), occupying land beside the River Ivel, c. 200m west of the Roman road between Braughing and Biggleswade (now followed by the A1 Great North Road). Three findspots of Roman coins are recorded within the wider landscape, including one from within the site.

#### ***Early Medieval (410 – 1066) and Medieval (1066 – 1539)***

- 2.14 Stotfold is recorded in the Domesday Survey (AD 1086) as a very large settlement of 41 households, with land for 15 plough teams, meadows, and four mills. The principal manor, known as Stotfold Brayes, was owned by Hugh de Beauchamp and remained in the family until the mid-13th century, when it passed by marriage to Roger de Moubay. From the 12th century, two sub-manors are also recorded by documentary sources (Doggett 1983, 5). One belonged to the Priory of Chicksands (which is located c. 10km north-west of Stotfold) until the Dissolution, when it was granted to Trinity College Cambridge. The other sub-manor, known as Stotfold Newnham, was owned by Newnham Priory Bedford (which is located c. 19km north-west of Stotfold), from at least the 13th century until the Dissolution. It then reverted to the crown and was granted to Richard Kyrke. In 1551, he sold it to Edward Butler who had already acquired the manor of Stotfold Brayes (Page 1908, 300–304).
- 2.15 Within the site a moat north-east of Stotfold Green (HER Ref. 1774), has been recorded which comprises a rectangular earthwork and associated rectilinear enclosures. This clear rectangular earthwork is apparent on aerial photographs taken between 1946 and 1971 but which was subsequently ploughed out. It is thought to have been the site of Stotfold Newnham Manor which merged with the Manor of Brayes in 1551 after which the Stotfold site was abandoned. Surviving cropmarks were still visible on aerial photographs taken in 1996 and on Google Earth images from 2005.

- 2.16 A second cropmark (HER Ref. 16827), located north-east of Stotfold Green, comprises a small group of curvilinear and sub-rectangular enclosures alongside the River Ivel.
- 2.17 Following the Roman occupation (see above) the site at Norton Road was abandoned until the late Saxon to early medieval period when it was settled again. This settlement was characterised by enclosure ditches, pits, waterholes and post-built structures (HER Ref. 16829)
- 2.18 A geophysical survey of the site detected a number of ditch-like anomalies corresponding to those shown on aerial photographs (see paragraph 2.15 above). The majority of these anomalies exhibited a strong ferrous response, which is likely caused by a deliberate backfill of highly magnetic material; whilst two other ditch-like anomalies presented weaker signals more consistent with gradual silty infill over time by natural processes (Magnitude Surveys 2016, 6; see Appendix C).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable CBCAO to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 12 trenches (comprising nine no. 50m long trenches, two no. 25m long trenches and one no. 10m long trench; Fig. 2). All the trenches were approximately 1.8m wide. The trench plan was designed to evaluate the potential archaeological features identified through geophysical survey (MS 2016) and analysis of historic aerial photographic records, as well as to sample the apparently blank areas. Trench 12 was excavated in order to provide a complete



profile through a rectilinear anomaly identified as a possible moated enclosure. Trench 6 was moved north, and Trench 10 was split into two 25 metre trenches (renumbered as Trenches 10 and 11), with the approval of Martin Oake. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*.

- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and were sampled, with soil samples retained, but not processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemple. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Bedford Museum under accession number BEDFM 2016.17, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-9)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

### General Stratigraphy

- 5.2 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was identified within all of the evaluation trenches. The geological substrate, consisting of mid-orange and yellow clayey sand and gravel, was encountered at between 0.4m and 1.4m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by intermittent subsoil in the north-western and central part

of the site, within Trenches 7, 9 and 11. It consisted of mid to dark grey brown friable clayey silt and measured between 0.1m and 0.4m thick. In the southern part of the site, within Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5 and 12, the geological substrate was directly overlain by a deposit of degraded peat, measuring on average 0.4m thick. Topsoil, measuring between 0.2m and 0.5m thick directly overlay the natural in the eastern part of the site and sealed all other deposits.

- 5.3 The results of the fieldwork corresponded well with the preceding geophysical survey and cropmark evidence, which identified anomalies interpreted as the possible remains of a moated enclosure. Archaeological features generally corresponding to potential ditches identified as anomalies in the geophysical survey were recorded in all of the trenches in which they potentially occurred.
- 5.4 No archaeological features, finds or deposits were identified within Trenches 6 and 10.

### ***Romano-British***

#### ***Trench 7 (Figs 2-6 & 9)***

- 5.5 Located towards the centre of the trench was north-east/south-west orientated ditch 705 (Fig. 5). It measured 4.2m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m from the base of the trench without its base being revealed. Primary fill 706, consisting of silty sand, represented slumping/erosion of material from the south-eastern edge of the ditch. Sealing this slumped material were fills 707 and 708, consisting of sandy silts and sands deposited by gradual silting. A total of five unfeatured bodysherds of greyware pottery, broadly dating to the Roman period, and an undated iron object, were recovered from the fill 707 of ditch 705 and one fragment of box flue tile from fill 710. Located c. 5m to the south-west of ditch 705 was parallel north-east/south-west orientated ditch 709. This contained a dark red brown friable silty sand fill. Ditches 705 and 709 may form flanking ditches either side of a trackway or hedgebank. A deposit of small regular-sized (25mm x 25mm x 10mm) sub-angular stones, surviving to a depth of c. 0.10m, within a compact light yellow white sand and gravel matrix was located between these ditches, although it is unclear whether this formed a deliberate metallated surface, or whether this is a natural deposit.
- 5.6 Broadly north/south orientated ditch 703 was located towards the north-western end of the trench (Fig. 6; section AA). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single dark grey brown sandy silt fill (704) contained a single abraded

sherd of Romano-British pottery and a fragment of tegula (flanged roof tile), as well as a fragment of cattle lower leg bone.

### ***Medieval – Modern***

#### ***Trench 1 (Figs 2-4 & 9)***

- 5.7 Located within the centre of Trench 1, was broadly north/south orientated ditch 105, which contained two sherds of 12th to 14-century pottery, as well as a fragment of cattle lower leg bone, within its dark grey brown sandy silt fill.
- 5.8 Located at the north-western end of the trench was broadly north-west/south-east orientated ditch 111. It measured up to 6.2m wide. Although it remained unexcavated within the trench, modern brick, tile and metal were recovered from the surface of its uppermost fill 112.
- 5.9 Ditch 111 corresponded with a rectilinear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and identified on historic aerial photographs. The continuation of this feature was identified within Trenches 1 and 2 as ditches 1203 and 207 respectively.

#### ***Trench 2 (Figs 2-4 & 9)***

- 5.10 Located at the northern end of the trench was north-east/south-west orientated ditch 204. It measured 3.9m wide, although the full depth of the feature was not revealed. The lowest exposed deposit, 204 comprised mid-red brown silty clay, up to 0.4m thick. This was overlain by mid grey brown clay 205, which contained modern metal and brick, as well as a fragment of orange-yellow sandstone.
- 5.11 To the south-west of ditch 204 was large north/south orientated enclosure ditch 207, which measured in excess of 7m wide. The upper fill (208) consisted of dark red-brown silty clay. Ditch 204 corresponded with a rectilinear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and identified on historic aerial photographs. The continuation of this feature was identified within Trenches 1 and 2 as ditches 111 and 1203 respectively.

#### ***Trench 3 (Figs 2-4 & 9)***

- 5.12 Located within the centre of the trench was east/west orientated ditch 304. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single clay silt fill (305), which was cut along its southern edge by east/west aligned ditch 306. The earliest fill (307) comprised mid-red brown

silty clay and contained a small assemblage of 19th-century pottery, CBM and bottle glass. This was overlain by a thin lens of sand and gravel (308). The final fill, 309 consisted of mid red brown silty sand clay, 0.4m thick.

#### **Trench 4 (Figs 2-4 & 9)**

- 5.13 At the western end of the trench, north/south orientated ditch 406 was not excavated. Modern CBM and metal were recorded on the surface of the upper fill 407, which consisted of mid grey brown sandy clay. Ditch 406 correlates with an anomaly depicted on the geophysical survey and identified as a cropmark on historic aerial photography.
- 5.14 Parallel with ditch 406 was large north/south orientated ditch 403. It measured up to 8m wide and 0.8m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Primary fill 405 comprised red brown clay, overlain by secondary fill 404, consisting of light grey brown clay with occasional sub-rounded gravel. Although undated artefactually, ditch 406 is considered contemporary with ditches 111, 207 and 1203, seen in Trenches 1, 2 and 12. Ditch 403 may form the continuation of ditch 207 seen to the south in Trench 2. It correlates with a wide feint cropmark seen on historic aerial photographs.

#### **Trench 5 (Figs 2-4 & 9)**

- 5.15 Converging ditches 503 and 505 were identified at the southern end of Trench 5. Both ditches remained unexcavated. Ditch 503 represented a continuation of ditch 304, seen in Trench 3, while ditch 505 was a continuation of ditch 306, also identified in Trench 3.

#### **Trench 9 (Figs 2-4 & 9)**

- 5.16 North/south orientated ditch 907 was partially revealed at the northern end of the trench. It was in excess of 3m wide and 1.3m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The lowest fill 908 comprised dark red brown silty clay. This was overlain by mid-red brown silty clay 909, indicative of a buried turf layer which contained a single sherd of glazed earthenware broadly dateable to the 17th and 18th centuries.

#### **Trench 12 (Figs 2-7 & 9)**

- 5.17 Trench 12 was a machine dug profile across the east/west alignment of the possible enclosure ditch. Within the trench the geological substrate was revealed at a depth

of 1m bpgl. This was sealed by a thick deposit of dark red brown silty clay (1201), which measured approximately 0.8m deep. Enclosure ditch 1203 was cut through 1201 and into the underlying substrate to a depth of 2.0m bpgl (Fig. 6 & 7; section BB). The ditch had a symmetrical profile, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 8m wide at the top of the cut and 2m wide at the base. The primary fill 1204 consisted of dark red brown sandy silt. This was overlain by 1205, a light grey brown silty sand and clay containing 15 fragments of post-medieval CBM. This was in turn overlain by a small lens of dark red brown silty sand (1206). A large deposit (1207) of mixed light orange brown sands and gravels, measuring 0.8m thick, was visible in the centre of the section. This represented a deliberate backfill event within the largely filled ditch. The final fill 1208 consisted of light grey brown silty sand, measuring 0.8m at its deepest point, which was sealed by topsoil 1200.

### ***Undated***

#### ***Trench 1 (Figs 2-4, 8 & 9)***

- 5.18 East/west orientated ditch 107 was parallel with ditch 1203 (Trench 12) and may form part of a contemporary feature internal to the putative enclosure formed by ditches 111, 1203 and 207.
- 5.19 North-west/south-east orientated ditch terminus 103 was identified towards the south-eastern end of Trench 1 (Fig. 8). It had rounded sides and an irregular base, with a dark grey brown sandy silt fill. Broadly parallel to ditch 103, was north-west/south-east orientated ditch 109, which contained a single fragment of animal bone.

#### ***Trench 2 (Figs 2-4 & 9)***

- 5.20 Located towards the south-eastern end of the trench was broadly north/south orientated ditch 209. This feature was not excavated.

#### ***Trench 3 (Figs 2-4 & 9)***

- 5.21 Pit 302 was partially revealed at the north-western end of the trench. It measured approximately 1.45m in diameter and 0.54m deep. A small assemblage (22 fragments) of animal bone was recovered from its single silty clay fill 303.



**Trench 7 (Figs 2-4 & 9)**

- 5.22 Located towards the north-western end of Trench 7 were broadly north-east/south-west orientated ditches 714 and 716. Both ditches remained unexcavated and no dateable material was recovered from the surface of the features.

**Trench 8 (Figs 2-4 & 9)**

- 5.23 Located at the north-western end of the trench was a large feature (802), measuring over 17m in width and in excess of 0.6m in depth. This feature is seen as a cropmark on historic aerial photography and may represent localised quarrying.

**Trench 9 (Figs 2-4 & 9)**

- 5.24 Located at the north-eastern end of the trench was broadly north/south orientated ditch 905. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, with a single dark red black silty clay fill (906). Subsoil 901 was present in patches across the trench, but had been truncated in the vicinity of the excavated features, suggesting that they post-dated its formation.

**Trench 11 (Figs 2-4 & 9)**

- 5.25 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 1103 was located at the centre of the trench. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. Located to the north-east was east/west orientated ditch 1105. It had gently sloping sides, concave base and contained dark grey clayey silt, disuse fill 1106, which had naturally accumulated. This was cut by east/west orientated ditch 1107, which was in turn recut along its length by ditch 1109.

**6. THE FINDS**

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below.

**Pottery**

- 6.2 A total of 11 sherds of pottery, weighing 155g, was recorded from four deposits and as unstratified material (Appendix B). The condition of this small group is poor; the sherds small and commonly abraded. Where possible, Bedfordshire type series codes have been applied to Roman (summarised in Parminter and Slowikowski 2004), medieval and post-medieval (summarised in Wells 1996) fabrics.

### **Roman**

- 6.3 One abraded and unfeathered bodysherd of Roman shell-tempered fabric (**R13**) was recorded from ditch 703 (fill 704) and five unfeathered bodysherds of greyware (**R06**) were recorded from ditch 705 (fill 707). Both fabrics can only be broadly dated to the Roman period.

### **Medieval and later**

- 6.4 A total of 4 sherds (83g), dateable to the medieval period, were recorded from one deposit and as unstratified material. One unfeathered bodysherd of shell-tempered fabric (**B07**) was recorded from ditch 105 (fill 106). This type dates to between the 12th and 13th/14th centuries. A coarse sandy fabric (**C59**), which is similarly dateable, was recorded from ditch 105 (fill 106) and as an unstratified sherd. A rod handle from a jug in a Brill-Borstal (**C09**) ware was also recovered as unstratified material, dating to between the 13th and 14th century. One sherd of glazed earthenware (**P01**) was recorded from ditch 907 (fill 909), broadly dateable to between the 17th and 18th centuries (Wells 1996).

### **Other finds**

- 6.5 A total of 15 fragments of ceramic building material (1160g) were recorded from four deposits. One fragment of tegula (flanged roof tile) was recorded from ditch 703 (fill 704) and one fragment of box flue tile was recovered from linear ditch 709 (fill 710). Both are broadly dateable to the Roman period. A total of 12 fragments of flat tile, which occur in a hard, sandy fabric are dateable to the post-medieval period. This material was recorded from ditch 1203 (fill 1205). One further fragment of tile or brick, recorded from ditch 907 (fill 909), is too fragmentary for dating.
- 6.6 One iron object, a probable nail of uncertain date, was recorded from ditch 705 (fill 707).

## **7. BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

### **Animal Bone**

- 7.1 Thirty-three fragments of animal bone (256g) were recovered from site. The material was moderately well preserved and fragmentary, however, it was possible to identify cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa* sp.)

from fragments of meat-poor skeletal elements. The only dateable material came from deposits 704 and 106, respectively the fills of Roman ditch 703 and medieval ditch 105; each was a fragment of cattle lower leg bone. No further useful interpretative data beyond species identification was obtainable and no cut and/or chop marks were observed to suggest an origin in butchery waste. However, cattle were commonly exploited domestic animals in these periods and as such are frequent inclusions in Roman and medieval animal bone assemblages (Baker and Worley, 2014).

- 7.2 A further 22 fragments (100g) were recovered from ditch 109 and pit 302 which remain undated. Cattle, sheep/goat and pig were identified from fragments of poorly preserved meat-poor skeletal elements.

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## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation identified archaeological deposits throughout the site excluding two trenches in the north-eastern part. The earliest features encountered comprised ditches containing pottery dating from the Roman period, concentrated within the eastern part of the site.
- 8.2 Within the southern part of the site the evaluation recorded large enclosure ditches and associated features, corresponding well with the results of the previous geophysical survey and similar in scale and form to those recorded on medieval moated sites. Associated artefactual material was however almost entirely of post-medieval date. A machine excavated section, excavated through an east/west aligned segment of the enclosure did not reveal any *in situ* medieval waterlogged deposits and appeared to indicate that the ditch had been re-excavated during the 20th century.
- 8.3 The evaluation revealed extensive deposits of fibrous silty clays representing the remains of highly degraded peat deposits on the western and southern edges of the proposed development area. These deposits are likely to have been associated with an area of wetland within the former floodplain of the River Ivel. Although absolute dating for these environmental conditions was not recovered, peat development has been dated to the Late Iron Age/early first millennium AD elsewhere in the Ivel Valley (Oake, pers. comm.).

### ***Romano-British***

- 8.4 Features dated to the Roman period were concentrated within the eastern part of the site, within Trench 7. Evidence of Roman activity comprises the flanking ditches of a possible trackway. This feature was not identified by the geophysical survey. The trackway appears to lead in the general direction of known Roman activity and settlement within and surrounding Stotfold. A further, possible field system ditch (703) is recorded to the north-west within this trench. Given the limited exposure of these features further interpretation is not possible. However, the recovery of Roman construction material (box flue and tegula), recovered from sealed contexts in ditches 703 and 709, is suggestive of the presence of a Roman building in the vicinity, although no evidence for such a building was uncovered within the site itself, either by the evaluation or the geophysical survey. A small villa site has been

recorded 2.1 kilometres to the south-east of the proposed development area, also occupying land adjacent to the Ivel.

### **Medieval**

- 8.5 The evaluation confirmed the presence of a ditched enclosure of at least 65m by 25m (0.43 hectares). The enclosure, which had been identified through analysis of historic aerial photographs and further revealed by geophysical survey, was targeted by Trenches 1, 2 and 12. The enclosure was identified in all three trenches (Trenches 1, 2 and 12) and, where excavated, measured between 6.2m and 8m in width and 2m in depth. Further large ditches emanating from the enclosure and identified by historical aerial photograph analysis and geophysical survey were located within Trenches 4 and 5. These may represent a second island, such as the double island moated site seen at Love Lane, Ashwell, c. 6 miles to the north-east (HE 2016a), or more likely drainage leats as at Everton, c. 13 miles to the north (HE 2016b). Material culture recovered from several ditch sections is entirely post-medieval or modern in date. A machine dug profile across the east/west alignment of the possible enclosure ditch (Trench 12) revealed the full deposition sequence through the ditch. No *in situ* medieval deposits were positively identified and no waterlogged deposits were revealed.
- 8.6 Based on morphology the cropmark has previously been interpreted as being the remains of a medieval moated enclosure. However, the apparent absence of any recognizable activity associated with settlement within its interior, together with the post-medieval origin of the ditch backfills hampers definitive interpretation. Aerial photographs taken in 1972 appear to show the enclosure ditches as light patches against a dark plough soil (Fig. 9), possibly showing the extent to which the feature had been recently levelled. The evaluation indicated that the enclosure may have been re-excavated and backfilled at this time in order to stabilise the ground. This is likely to represent the source of the lighter material shown on the 1972 aerial photograph.
- 8.7 Around 6000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings or, in some cases they were used for horticulture. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the



medieval period and are widely distributed throughout England. (HE 2016a and b). As well as the previously discussed examples, recorded sites are also known at Stratton Park c. 8 miles to the north and Gannock Castle c. 13 miles to the north.

### **Undated**

8.8 The majority of the undated ditches identified during the evaluation were orientated north-west/south-east or north/south and probably comprised the remains of at least two separate field systems. Based on the analysis of alignments, morphology and fill characteristics it is considered probable that elements of this putative field system originate in the medieval period and might be contemporary with the original construction of the enclosure identified within the southern part of the site. Those ditches on a north-west/south-east alignment would appear to fit best within this period.

8.9 A single undated pit was identified in Trench 3.

## **9. CA PROJECT TEAM**

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jake Streatfeild-James, assisted by Michael Hughes, Anne Templeton, Sam Dixon, Andy Whelan and Mai Walker. The report was written by Jake Streatfeild-James. The finds report and animal bone reports were written by Katie Marsden and Andrew Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Joyce.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown friable clayey silt	-	-	0.2	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	-	-	0.2	
1	102	Layer		Substrate	Light yellow-brown orange clay	-	-	-	
1	103	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Shallow sides, rounded terminus, shallow and irregular base	1.8	0.9	0.25	
1	104	Fill	103	Fill of Ditch	Dark grey brown sandy silt, soft, occasional small to mid-angular stones	0.6	0.9	0.19	
1	105	Cut		Cut of Gully	Cut of unexcavated north south aligned ditch	1.9	1.0	-	
1	106	Fill	105	Fill of Ditch	Dark grey brown sandy silt	1.9	1.0	-	C12-C14
1	107	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Cut of unexcavated east west aligned ditch, matches geophysical anomaly	2.0	0.8	-	
1	108	Fill	107	Fill of Ditch	Dark grey brown sandy silt	2.0	0.8	-	
1	109	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Cut of unexcavated north south aligned ditch	2.5	1.2	-	
1	110	Fill	109	Fill of Ditch	Dark grey brown sandy silt	2.5	1.2	-	
1	111	Cut		Cut of large Ditch	Cut of large linear feature, cut through subsoil and peat 113. Upper fills contained modern rubble and made ground	6.2	1.6	-	
1	112	Fill	111	Upper fill of Large Ditch	Mid grey brown clayey sands and gravels, modern brick, tile and scrap metal inclusions	6.2	1.6	-	
1	113	Layer	113	Degraded Peat	Layer of degraded peat, dark red-brown fibrous silty clay	-	-	0.3	
1	114	Cut		Cut of Field Drain	Cut of sw-ne aligned clay drain	-	-	-	
1	115	Fill	115	Fill of Field Drain	Fill of drain	-	-	-	
1	116	Fill	103	Fill of Ditch	Dark grey brown sandy silt soft, occasional small stones basal fill of ditch terminus	1.75	0.9	0.3	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown friable clayey silt	-	-	0.4	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	-	-	0.2	
2	202	Layer		Degraded Peat	Dark black grey clayey silt, soft, angular rounded stones	-	-	0.4	
2	203	Layer		Substrate	Light yellow-brown orange clay	-	-	-	
2	204	Cut		Cut of Large Ditch	Unexcavated portion of large enclosure or boundary ditch	3.9	1.6	-	
2	205	Fill	204	Fill of Large Ditch	Mid red brown fibrous silty clay, friable-plastic – sealed turf and topsoil deposit developing within partially filled ditch prior to plough levelling	3.9	1.6	-	
2	206	Fill	204	Fill of Large Ditch	Mid grey brown clay, friable, modern metal, brick and degraded sandstone fragments present in matrix. Final fill of large linear feature.	3.9	1.6	-	
2	207	Cut		Cut of Linear	Cut of possible palaeochannel, single peaty clay fill	7.0	1.6	-	
2	208	Fill	207	Fill of Linear	Dark red brown fibrous silty clay, plastic. Single fill of possible palaeochannel	7.0	1.6	-	
2	209	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Cut of unexcavated north south aligned ditch	1.9	0.5	-	
2	210	Fill	209	Fill of Ditch	Dark grey brown sandy silt	1.9	0.5	-	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown friable clayey silt	-	-	0.4	

3	301	Layer		Substrate	Light yellow-brown orange clay	-	-	-	
3	302	Cut		Cut of Pit	Oval in plan, steep sides, concave base	1.3	1.5	0.6	
3	303	Fill	303	Fill of Pit	Dark grey brown silty clay, friable, contained small assemblage of animal bone, single backfill event	1.3	1.5	0.6	
3	304	Cut		Cut of Linear	Cut of small steep sided linear feature, concave base.	1.6	0.8	0.4	
3	305	Fill	304	Fill of Linear	Dark grey-brown clayey silt, friable occasional gravel. Possible organic-rich silting of ditch	1.6	0.8	0.4	
3	306	Cut		Cut of Linear	Steep sided cut, partially excavated, probable field boundary, associated with large east/west cropmark	1.6	7.1	-	
3	307	Fill	306	Fill of Linear	Lower fill of 306 – mid red-brown silty fibrous clay friable, contained 19 <sup>th</sup> century CBM, transfer printed blue and white ware, and glass.	1.6	7.1	-	
3	308	Fill	306	Fill of Linear	Mid orange brown sand and gravel, loose. lens of sand and gravel, possible weathered natural	1.6	7.1	0.1	
3	309	Fill	306	Fill of Linear	Mid red brown silty sandy clay, Final fill of 19 <sup>th</sup> century field boundary. Ploughed in topsoil	1.6	7.1	0.4	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown friable clayey silt	-	-	0.2	
4	401	Layer		Degraded Peat	Layer of degraded peat, dark red-brown fibrous silty clay	-	-	0.3	
4	402	Layer		Substrate	Light yellow-brown orange clay	-	-	-	
4	403	Cut		Cut of Linear	Linear feature, shallow sides, flat base, two fills indicating gradual silting followed by topsoil/turf formation. Cut of possible palaeochannel	1.6	>8.0	0.8	
4	404	Fill	403	Fill of Linear	Light grey brown clay, occasional sub-rounded gravel, large sub-rounded flint nodules at base – well sorted sediment	1.6	>8.0	0.3	
4	405	Fill	403	Fill of Linear	Dark red-brown fibrous clay, friable	1.6	>8.0	0.6	
4	406	Cut		Cut of Linear	Unexcavated portion of large enclosure/boundary ditch	1.6	8.5	-	
4	407	Fill	406	Fill of Linear	Mid grey brown sandy clay, friable, frequent modern brick and scrap metal inclusions.	1.6	8.5	-	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown friable clayey silt	-	-	0.2	
5	501	Layer		Degraded Peat	Layer of degraded peat, dark red-brown fibrous silty clay	-	-	0.3	
5	502	Layer		Substrate	Light yellow-brown orange clay	-	-	-	
5	503	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Cut of drain/field boundary aligned east/west. = 304	1.6	1.2	-	
5	504	Fill	503	Fill of Ditch	Dark red brown silty sand, friable	1.6	1.2	-	
5	505	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Cut of drain/field boundary aligned east/west. = 305	1.6	3.04	-	
5	506	Fill	505	Fill of Ditch	Dark red brown silty sand, friable	1.6	3.04	-	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Ploughed out dark red-brown silty sand, fibrous inclusions suggest continuation of peat deposits	-	-	0.5	
6	601	Layer		Substrate	Light orange yellow sand and gravel	-	-	-	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown friable clayey silt	-	-	0.2	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	-	-	0.4	
7	702	Layer		Substrate	Light yellow-brown orange clay	-	-	-	
7	703	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Moderate sloping sides, concave base, probable boundary ditch	1.6	1.4	0.5	
7	704	Fill	703	Fill of Ditch	Dark grey brown sandy silt, natural fill formed by silting after ditch abandoned	1.6	1.4	0.5	RB



7	705	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Gently sloping sides, base unexcavated	>1.7	4.2	0.5	
7	706	Fill	705	Fill of Ditch	Mid grey brown silty sand, loose, primary fill, possible slumping of bank material.	>1.7	1.1	0.5	
7	707	Fill	705	Fill of Ditch	Mid grey sandy silt, loose, secondary disuse fill of linear boundary ditch	>1.0	1.1	0.5	RB
7	708	Fill	705	Fill of Ditch	Dark brown grey silt, disuse fill of boundary ditch	>1.0	1.1	0.5	
7	709	Cut		Cut of Linear	Cut of small vertical sided, flat based linear feature, possible p-med robber trench	1.6	0.9	0.3	
7	710	Fill	709	Fill of Linear	Dark red-brown silty sand, friable, single gunflint recovered from fill	1.6	0.9	0.3	RB
7	711	VOID							
7	712	VOID							
7	713	Deposit		Deposit of Gravels	Light grey gravel and sand, very compact, - possible surface	8.0	1.6	0.1	
7	714	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Cut of unexcavated ditch.	1.6	2.1	-	
7	715	Fill	714	Fill of Ditch	Fill of unexcavated ditch: Dark brown grey silt, disuse fill of boundary ditch	1.6	2.1	-	
7	716	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Cut of unexcavated ditch.	1.6	0.7	-	
7	717	Fill	714	Fill of Ditch	Fill of unexcavated ditch: Dark brown grey silt, disuse fill of boundary ditch	1.6	0.7	-	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Ploughed out dark red-brown silty sand, fibrous inclusions suggest continuation of peat deposits	-	-	0.4	
8	801	Layer		Substrate	Mid orange yellow sand and gravel	-	-	-	
8	802	Fill	803	Fill of hollow	Dark red-brown sandy silt Peat development inside natural hollow	17.2	1.6	0.6	
8	803	Cut		Cut of hollow	Cut of large hollow, steep sloping at the northern, shallow at the south, possible palaeochannel	17.2	1.6	0.6	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid red brown silty sand, friable	-	-	0.4	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Patchy mid red brown silt, friable	-	-	0.1	
9	902	Layer		Substrate	Mid orange yellow sand and gravels	-	-	-	
9	903	VOID							
9	904	VOID							
9	905	Cut		Cut of Furrow	Shallow sides, concave base,	1.8	1.4	0.1	
9	906	Fill	905	Fill of Furrow	Dark red black fibrous silty clay	1.8	1.4	0.1	
9	907	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Steep sides, concave base	1.6	3.0	1.3	
9	908	Fill	907	Fill of Ditch	Dark red brown silty clay, initial fill of ditch, natural silting when waterlogged.	1.6	3.0	0.5	
9	909	Fill	907	Fill of Ditch	Mid red brown fibrous silty clay, friable. Sealed turf and topsoil;	1.6	3.0	0.5	C17-C18
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Ploughed out dark red-brown silty sand, fibrous inclusions suggest continuation of peat deposits	-	-	0.5	
10	1001	Layer		Substrate	Light orange yellow sand and gravel	-	-	-	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark black grey clayey silt, compact and well sorted.	-	-	0.3	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt,	-	-	0.3	
11	1102	Layer		Substrate	Light orange brown and white clay	-	-	-	
11	1103	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Sharp breaks of slope, almost vertical, flat base,	1.7	0.8	0.5	
11	1104	Fill	1103	Fill of Ditch	Very dark black grey fibrous silty clay	1.7	0.8	0.5	
11	1105	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Gently sloping sides, concave base	1.7	1.0	0.2	

11	1106	Fill	1105	Fill of Ditch	Dark grey clayey silt, disuse fill of boundary ditch, naturally accumulated	1.7	1.0	0.2	
11	1107	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Shallow sides, concave base, linear boundary ditch, aligned e/w	3.5	0.5	0.1	
11	1108	Fill	1107	Fill of Ditch	Dark grey clayey silt, disuse fill of boundary ditch	3.5	0.5	0.1	
11	1109	Cut		Re-Cut of Ditch	Linear moderately sloping sides, concave base, recut of 1107	3.5	0.7	0.2	
11	1110	Fill	1109	Fill	Dark black grey, clayey silt, fill of recut 1109	3.5	0.7	0.2	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown friable clayey silt	-	-	0.2	
12	1201	Layer		Degraded Peat	Layer of degraded peat, dark red-brown fibrous silty clay	-	-	0.8	
12	1202	Layer		Substrate	Light yellow-brown orange clay	-	-	-	
12	1203	Cut		Cut of Large Ditch	Steep sloping sides, flat base, possible modern re-cut of an earlier feature	1.6	8.0	2.0	
12	1204	Fill	1204	Fill of Ditch	Dark red brown sandy silt, friable, probable slumped topsoil	1.6	6.0	0.4	
12	1205	Fill	1204	Fill of Ditch	Light grey brown silty sand and clay, friable secondary fill of 1204, containing large CBM fragments	1.6	6.0	0.6	Pmed
12	1206	Fill	1204	Fill of Ditch	Dark red brown silty sand, friable, small lens of topsoil	1.6	1.2	0.2	
12	1207	Fill	1204	Fill of Ditch	Light orange brown sands and gravels – modern backfill including masonry and scrap iron	1.6	3.0	0.8	
12	1208	Fill	1204	Fill of Ditch	Light grey brown silty sand, loose – ploughed in topsoil	1.6	8	0.8	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
0	Medieval pottery	<b>C09</b>	1	60	C14-C15
0	Medieval pottery	<b>C59</b>	1	16	C12-C13
704	Roman pottery	<b>R06</b>	5	44	RB
	CBM	tegula	1	152	
707	Roman pottery	<b>R13</b>	1	16	RB
	Iron	nail	1	5	
710	CBM	flue tile	1	113	RB
909	Post-medieval pottery	<b>P01</b>	1	12	C17-C18
	CBM		1	7	
106	Medieval pottery	<b>B07</b>	1	3	C12-C14
	Medieval pottery	<b>C59</b>	1	4	
1205	CBM	flat tile	12	888	Pmed
	Mortar		1	49	

<b>Table 2:</b>		
Fabric code :Period	Fabric code	Description
Roman	<b>R06</b> <b>R13</b>	Greyware Shell-tempered
medieval	<b>B07</b> <b>C59</b> <b>C09</b>	Shell-tempered Coarse sandy fabric Brill-Borstal ware
Post-medieval	<b>P01</b>	Glazed earthenware

Table 3: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Roman</b>									
703	704	1			9			10	84
<b>Medieval</b>									
105	106	1						1	72
<b>undated</b>									
109	110					1		1	17
302	303	2	1	1		1	16	21	83
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>142</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>256</b>	

Bos = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep size mammal; Ind - indeterminate

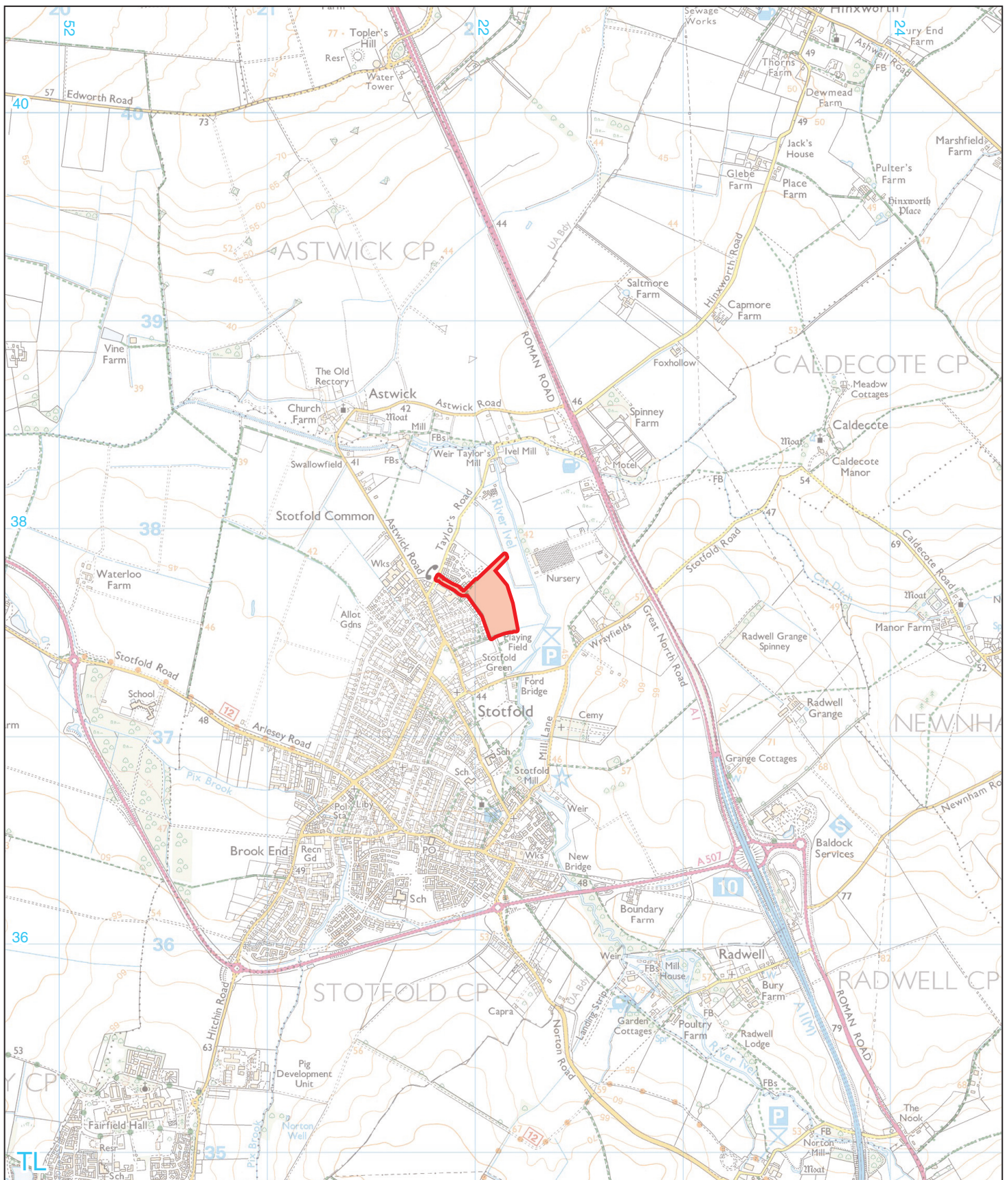
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## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land at Aspen Gardens, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2016 at land off Aspen Gardens, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire. The fieldwork was undertaken to accompany an outline planning application for residential development of the site. The evaluation comprised the excavation of twelve trenches.</p> <p>Aerial photographs taken of the site taken between 1945 and 1968, depict a rectangular earthwork indicative of a moated enclosure. The Central Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record cites this feature as the possible location of Stotfold Newnham manor house. The earthwork has subsequently been ploughed out, but remains as a cropmark on historic aerial photographs taken in 1996 and on Google Earth satellite imagery of 2005. A geophysical survey of the site detected a number of ditch-like anomalies corresponding to those shown on historic aerial photographs.</p> <p>The evaluation identified archaeological deposits throughout the site excluding two trenches in the north-eastern part. The earliest features encountered comprised ditches containing pottery dating broadly to the Roman period, concentrated within the eastern part of the site.</p> <p>Within the southern part of the site the evaluation recorded large enclosure ditches and associated features, corresponding well with the results of the previous geophysical survey and similar in scale to those recorded on medieval moated sites. Associated artefactual material was however almost entirely of post-medieval/modern date. A machine excavated section, excavated through an east/west aligned segment of the enclosure did not reveal any in-situ medieval waterlogged deposits and appeared to indicate that the ditch had been re-excavated during the 20th century.</p>	
Project dates	29 March - 5 April 2016	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey (Magnitude Surveys 2016) DBA (Cotswold Archaeology 2016)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Land at Aspen Gardens, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	4.5 ha	
Site co-ordinates	TL 2210 3763	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Stuart Joyce	
Project Supervisor	Jake Streatfeild-James	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
Moated Enclosure, ditches, pit		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
None		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc) Indicate the contents of each archive box
Physical	Bedford Museum (Accession no. BEDFM 2016.17)	Pottery, animal bone, fired clay
Paper		Pro-forma registers, recording sheets, WSI
Digital		Database, digital photographs
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 Aspen Gardens, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire: *Archaeological Evaluation*. CA typescript report **16185**

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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Aspen Gardens, Stotfold  
 Central Bedfordshire

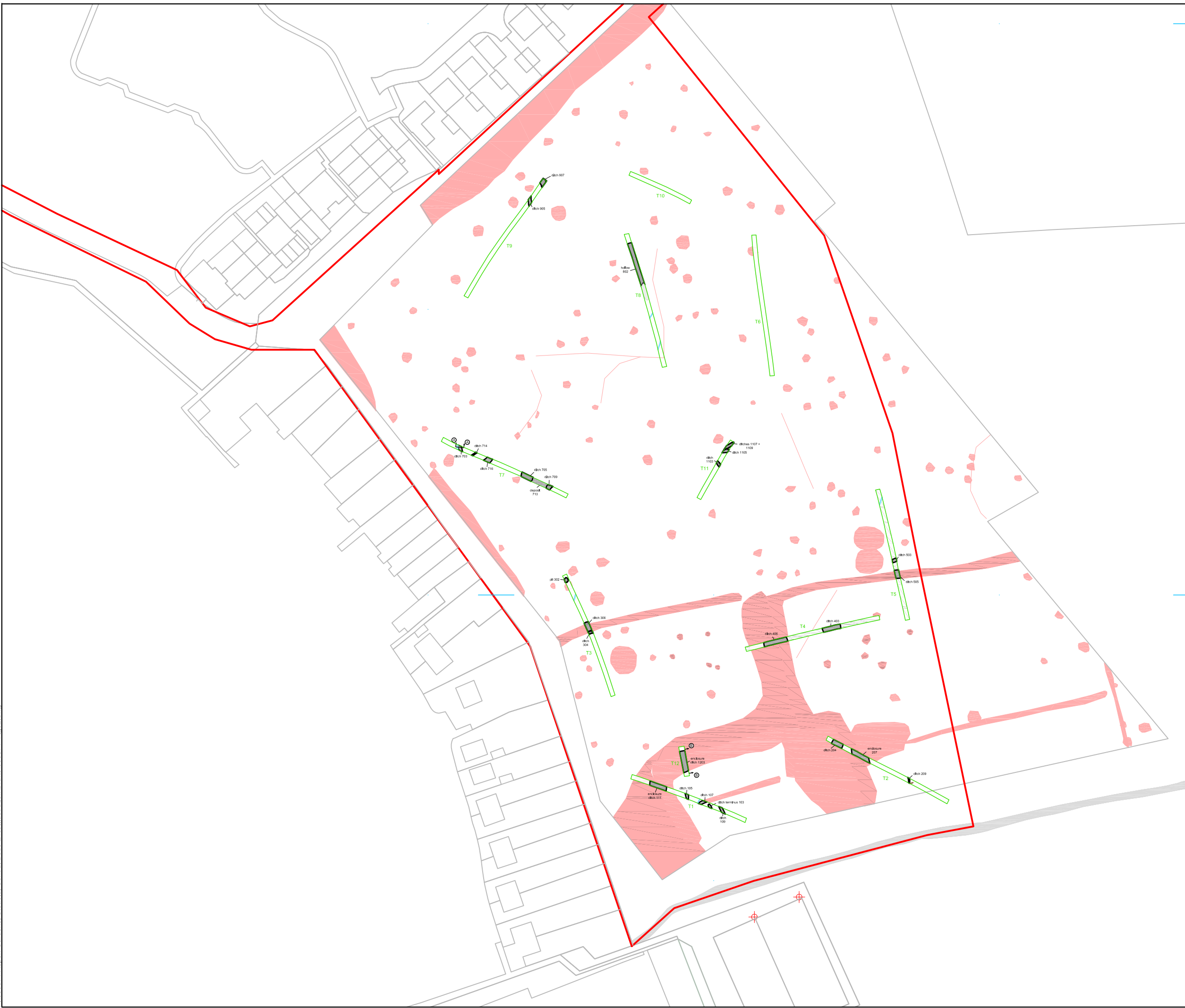
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	DJB/AO	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	660674	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	LM	<b>DATE</b>	06/04/2016	
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	SRJ	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	1:25,000	<b>1</b>





- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern
- field drain
- bioturbation
- section location



**Geophysics Key  
(Magnitude Surveys)**

- Positive anomaly
- Positive anomaly (undetermined)



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w <a href="http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk">www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk</a>	
e <a href="mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk">enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk</a>	

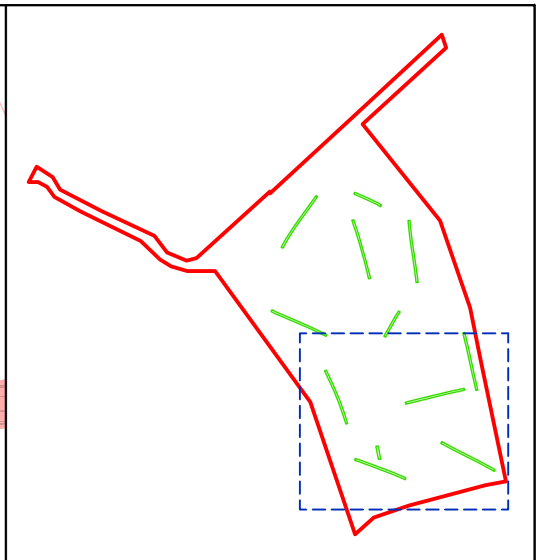
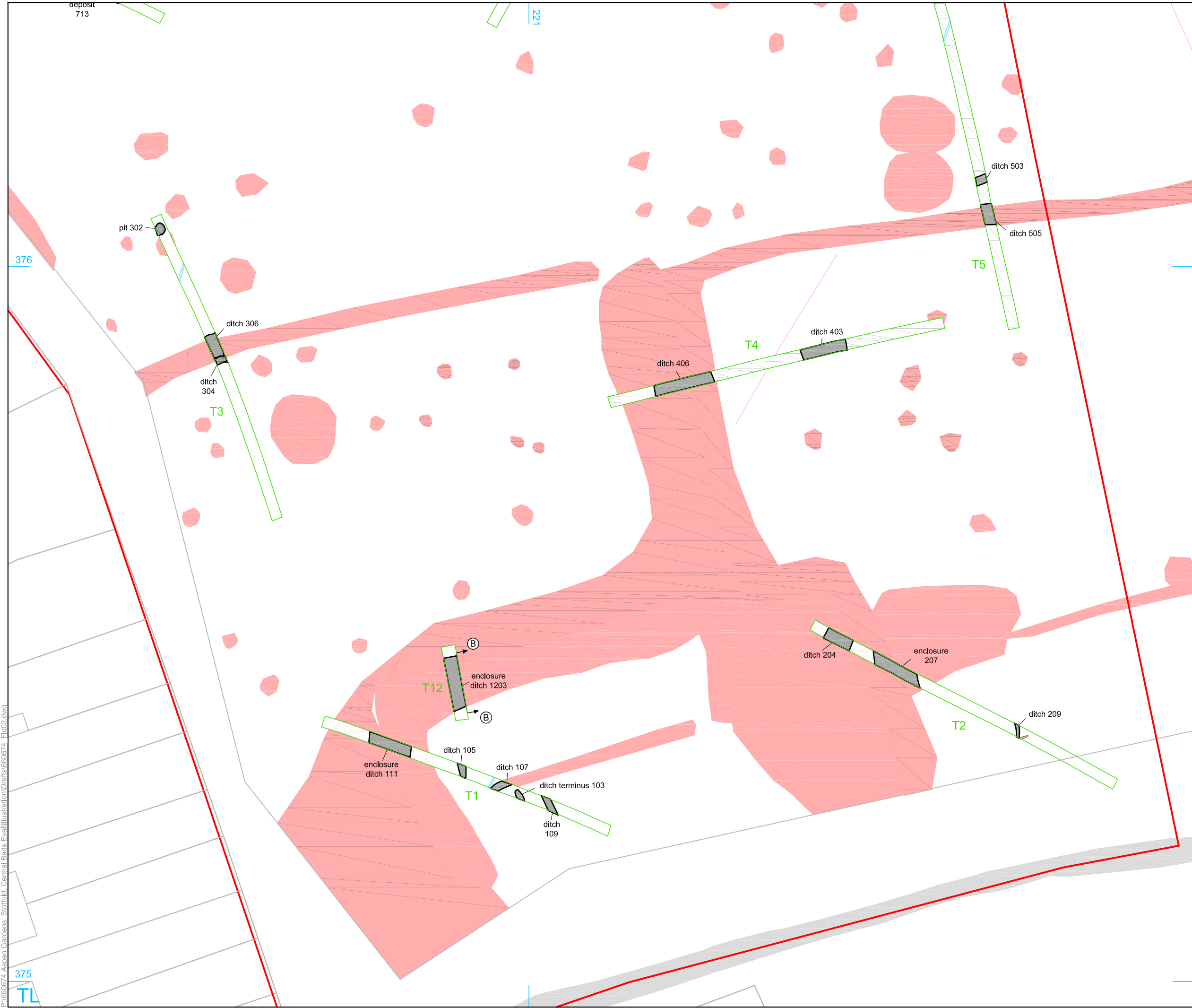
**PROJECT TITLE**  
Aspen Gardens, Stofold  
Central Bedfordshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Trench location plan, showing  
archaeological features and  
geophysical survey results**

<b>DRAWN BY</b> AO	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 660674	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> LM	<b>DATE</b> 07/04/2016	<b>2</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b> SRJ	<b>SCALE@A3</b> 1:1250	

P:\660674 Aspen Gardens - Stofold - Central Beds Eval\Illustration\Drafts\660674\_Fig02.dwg





- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern
- field drain
- bioturbation
- section location

- Geophysics Key  
(Magnitude Surveys)
- Positive anomaly
  - Positive anomaly (undetermined)



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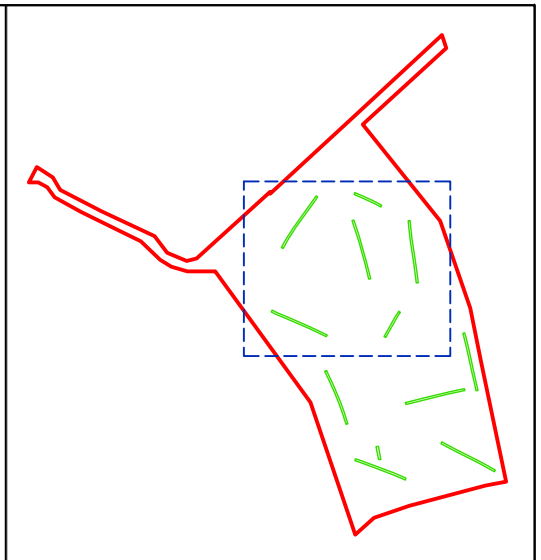
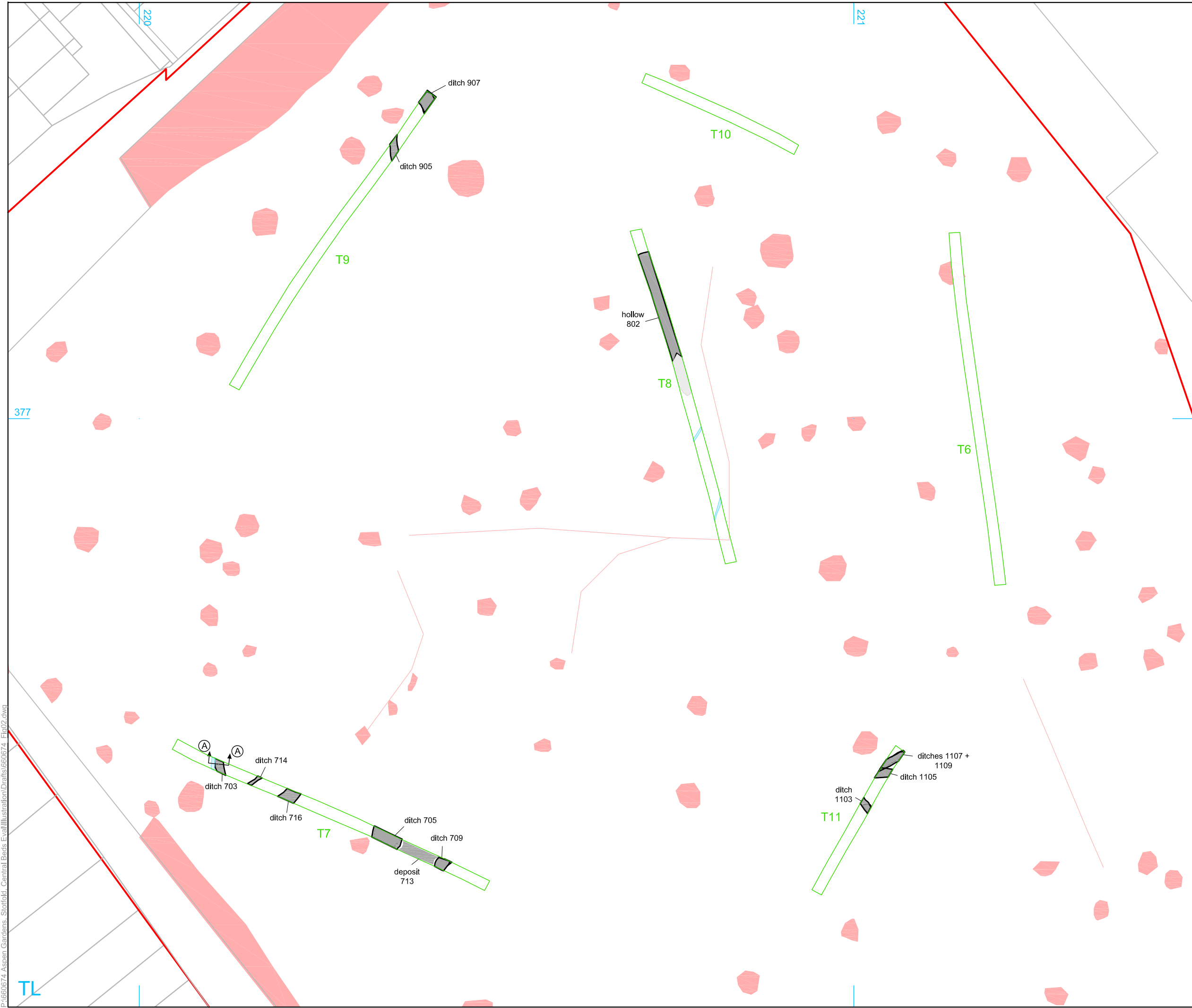
Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
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PROJECT TITLE  
**Aspen Gardens, Stofold  
 Central Bedfordshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Close up plan of trenches 1 to 5, and  
 12, showing archaeological features  
 and geophysical survey results**

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	660674	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	07/04/2016	
APPROVED BY	SRJ	SCALE@A3	1:500	<b>3</b>

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 375  
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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern
- field drain
- section location



- Geophysics Key  
(Magnitude Surveys)
- Positive anomaly
  - Positive anomaly (undetermined)



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Aspen Gardens, Stotfold  
 Central Bedfordshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Close up plan of trenches 6 to 11,  
 showing archaeological features and  
 geophysical survey results**

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	660674	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	07/04/2016	
APPROVED BY	SRJ	SCALE@A3	1:500	<b>4</b>

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*PROJECT TITLE*

**Aspen Gardens, Stotfold  
Central Bedfordshire**

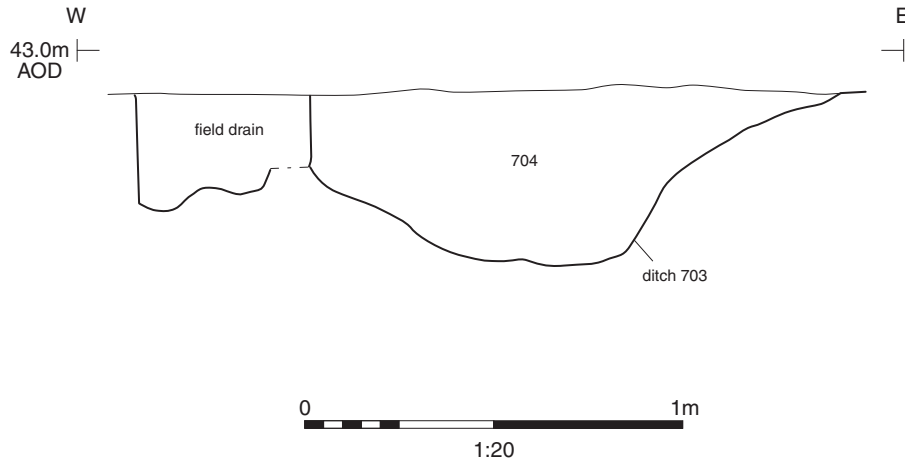
*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 7, looking north-west (2x1m  
scales)**

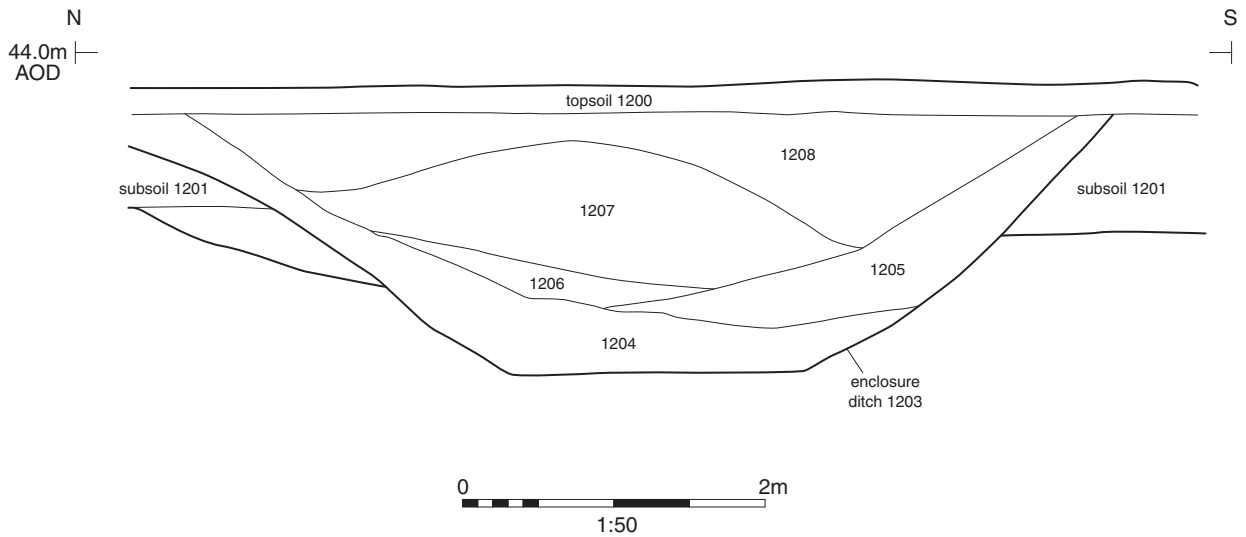
<i>DRAWN BY</i>	SRJ	<i>PROJECT NO.</i>	660674	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>
<i>CHECKED BY</i>	SRJ	<i>REVISION</i>	0	<b>5</b>
<i>DATE</i>	21/04/2016	<i>SCALE@A4</i>	n/a	



Trench 7, section AA



Trench 12, section BB



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 Central Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 7 and 12: sections

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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	06/04/2016	6
APPROVED BY	SRJ	SCALE@A4	1:20 & 1:50	



7



8

- 6 Enclosure ditch 1203, looking east (1m scale)
- 7 Ditch terminus 103, looking south-west (1m scale)



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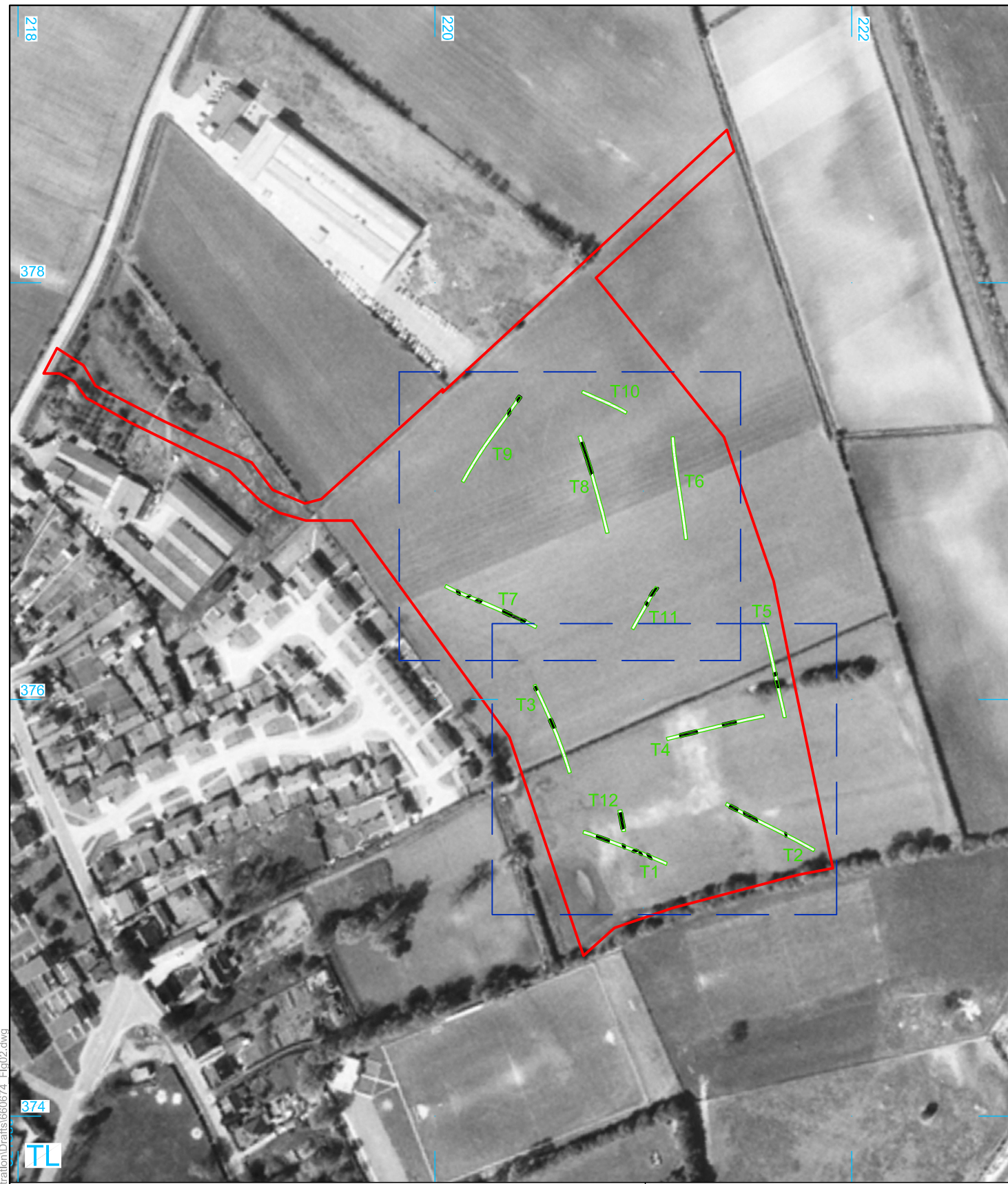
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 Central Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Photographs**

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	660674	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	07/04/2016	<b>7 &amp; 8</b>
APPROVED BY	SRJ	SCALE@A4	N/A	





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TL

- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Aspen Gardens, Stotfold**  
**Central Bedfordshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench location plan, overlaid on NCAP**  
**aerial photograph and showing**  
**archaeological features**

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	660674	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	06/04/2016	<b>9</b>
APPROVED BY	SRJ	SCALE@A3	1:2500	

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