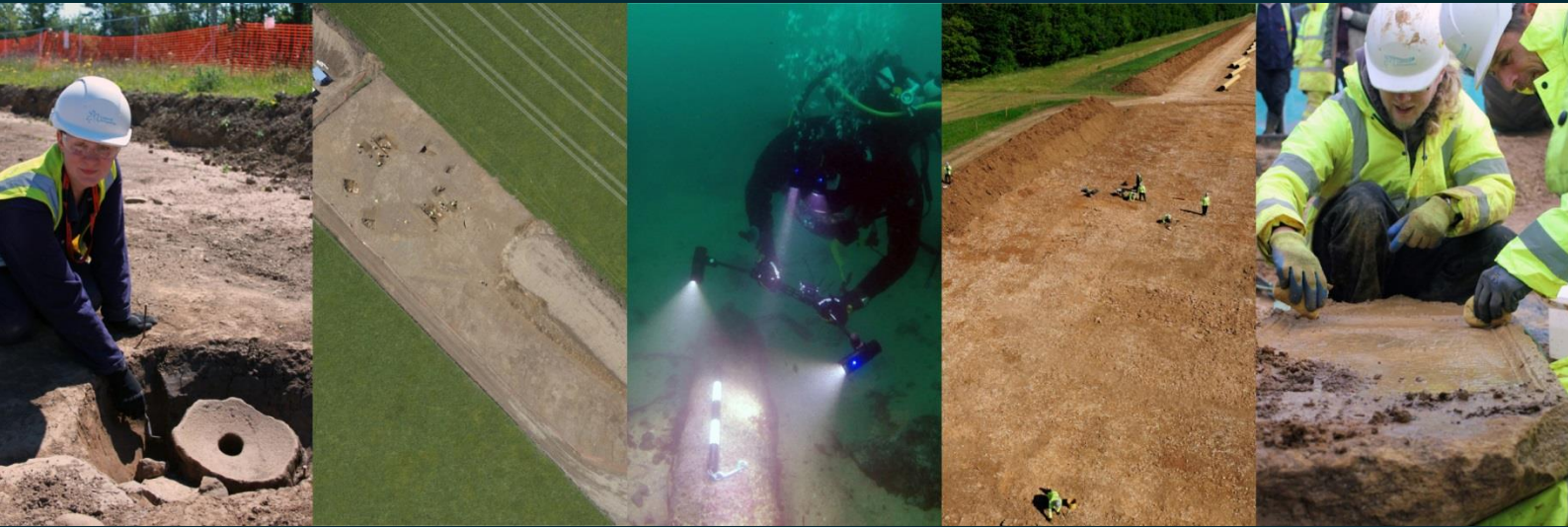


Land at Arlesey Road
Stotfold
Central Bedfordshire
Archaeological Evaluation



for
CgMs Heritage

on behalf of
Linden Homes

CA Project: 770786
CA Report: 18389

September 2018



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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	07/18	Ralph Brown	Sam Wilson	Internal Review	General Edit	Ray Kennedy
B	26/09/18	Ray Kennedy	Richard Greatorex	2 nd Internal Review	Revised Edit	Richard Greatorex

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Arlesey Road
Location:	Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire
NGR:	520895 236862
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	16-27 July 2018
Planning Reference:	CB/18/02232/FULL
Location of Archive:	Higgins Art Gallery and Bedford Museum
Site Code:	ARLE18

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2018 at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire. Thirty-two trenches were excavated.

Two Roman ditches were revealed within the north-western quadrant of the site possibly forming an enclosure which extends to the northwest. Two pits containing Roman pottery were also found within this possible enclosure, which lies within close proximity to the excavations to the north of Arlesey Road, and the cropmarks forming a 'D' shaped enclosure to the west of site. It is likely that the Roman features found during this evaluation represent the outlying features to one or both of these settlement foci.

Evidence for post-medieval/modern activity comprise a shallow ditch and possible parallel service trench, a possible ditch and a pit also all in the north-western quadrant of the site. A large area in the north-western corner of the site also appears to have been disturbed by a glass bottle dump possibly infilling an extraction pit seen on Ordnance Survey maps from 1924 to 1960.

Four other undated ditches and two pits were also exposed in the northwest of site. The only feature that was found outside this area was a shallow undated east-west orientated ditch in the southeast of the site.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Heritage (part of RPS plc.) on behalf of Linden Homes Chiltern at land at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire (centred at NGR: 520895 236862; Figure 1). The evaluation was undertaken following a planning application (CB/18/02232/FULL) made to Central Bedfordshire Council for the development of 161 dwellings including an access road, landscaping and associated ancillary works.
- 1.2 The scope of this evaluation was decided during consultation between the client and Martin Oake, the Archaeological Advisor to Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC), and followed a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* produced by CA (2018) and approved by Martin Oake. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Martin Oake, including site visits on the 19th and 25th of July 2018.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 4.9ha, and comprises two small fields used for pasture and arable farming on a very slight south facing slope. The fields are to the south of properties fronting Arlesey Road and are bounded by housing to the east, by farmland to west and by the Pix Brook to the south. The site lies at approximately 48.5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north and 45m aOD in the south.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as West Marlbury Marly Chalk Formation (BGS 2018). Superficial geological deposits are mapped in this area and described as Glacialfluvial deposits comprising Sand and Gravel. Alluvial deposits are also mapped at the southern extreme of site along the route of Pix Brook (BGS 2018). This is consistent with what was observed within the trenches which were machined onto the mixed sand and gravel glacialfluvial deposits and encountered alluvium in the south of site.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2017) and a subsequent geophysical survey (SUMO 2018) of the available land within the development footprint was undertaken

prior to the evaluation to support and inform the planning application. A succinct summary of these reports is given below.

Prehistoric

- 2.3 No Neolithic sites were recorded within the vicinity of the site. However residual flint artefacts were recovered c. 1km south-west of the site during the course of extensive archaeological excavations in advance of residential development to the south of Stotfold.
- 2.4 The same excavations also identified evidence for significant settlement throughout the Bronze Age continuing into the Iron Age. The archaeological evidence comprised structures, trackways and burials.
- 2.5 These excavations also revealed evidence of significant occupation continuing throughout the Iron Age. The area of settlement appears to have been defined by a triple ditch boundary which appears to have been redefined in the later Saxon period.
- 2.6 To the west of the site, south of Arlesey Road, the Bedfordshire HER has identified a large Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) containing evidence for Iron Age settlement. The eastern boundary of the ANA is located 250m west of the site's western boundary. A series of archaeological interventions (including geophysics and excavation) have been undertaken within the ANA .
- 2.7 Cropmarks observed in aerial photographs to the west of the site are interpreted as further evidence of Iron Age settlement and comprise a large D-Shaped Enclosure with internal features and further ephemeral enclosures to the west and north.

Roman

- 2.8 During the excavation referred to above, evidence showed that Iron Age occupation continued into the Romano-British period. No evidence of high status or stone-built buildings was identified.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 2.9 Stotfold was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as comprising a very large village with a population of 41 households.

- 2.10 The extensive archaeological investigations south of Stotfold, have provided evidence for significant settlement throughout the Saxon period continuing into the medieval period. This included remodelling of the Iron Age triple ditch boundary.
- 2.11 The geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation opposite the site (north side of Arlesey Road) identified medieval ridge and furrow.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.12 Maps dating from 1765, 1804, 1847 and 1882 show the site as open farmland. In an Ordnance survey map dated to 1882 a drain is shown running through middle of the site on a north-south alignment, but by the 1901 edition of the map this has disappeared. On the 1923 Ordnance Survey map the drain reappears, separating the eastern and western parts of the site. A small rectangular extraction pit is also identified along the western strip within the site boundary. The site remains largely unchanged in 1960, although the gravel pit in the western part of the site is larger and more irregular in shape. LiDAR Imagery indicates a series of smaller gravel extraction or exploratory pits across the site.

Geophysical Survey

- 2.13 No anomalies of clear archaeological interest were detected. A combination of buildings, vehicles, debris and gravel deposits had caused magnetic disturbance and a high level of background variation. Several anomalies and trends of uncertain origin and magnetically weak ploughing marks have been identified (SUMO 2018).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are 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 *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable the Central Bedfordshire Council 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 thirty-two trenches, thirty-one measuring 30m by 2.4m and one trench measuring 19m by 2.4m, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Figure 2). With the agreement of Martin Oake the trench layout was modified where necessary due to obstructions on site. **Trenches 1 and 2** were unable to be excavated owing to a patch of trees and an exposed modern bottle dump respectively while **Trenches 15, 16 17, 18 and 19** had to be moved due to vehicles and waste tips. 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 and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with 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 Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Higgins Art Gallery and Bedford Museum along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-11)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

- 5.2 The natural substrate comprising patches of mid-brown/orange, light white/brown and light orange/yellow glacial-fluvial sand and gravels was encountered in all trenches. It ranged in depth from 0.3m to 1.12m and was generally deeper to the south of the site. An alluvial layer comprising a dark grey/brown clay/silt overlay this natural substrate in **Trenches 11, 12, 23, 32, 33** and **34**, all located close to the southern boundary. Where this layer was excavated it averaged 0.32m in depth. Overlying the alluvium and overlying the sand and gravels in most of the other trenches was subsoil comprising a moderately stony mid-orange/brown sand/silt. This varied in thickness from around 0.16m across the northern three quarters of site to an average of 0.41m across the southern quarter of the site suggesting more silting towards the lower levels of the site from the higher ground. The subsoil was in turn overlain by a layer of dark grey/brown sand/silt topsoil averaging 0.29m thick. The exception to this was **Trenches 3, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16** and **17** in the central eastern half of the site where the natural sands and gravels were directly sealed by the topsoil.
- 5.3 No archaeological features or artefacts were exposed in **Trenches 6, 8-12, 15-31, 33** and **34**. Irregular discrete features were excavated in **Trenches 6** and **9** which were identified as probable bioturbation, neither of which contained any artefacts.

Iron Age/Roman

Trench 3 (Figures 2 & 5)

- 5.4 Ditch **304** was exposed spanning the southwestern half of **Trench 3** on a northwest/southeast alignment. It measured 2.88m wide and 1.13m deep with a straight moderate northwest edge while a slightly stepped southwest edge suggests there may have been a recut. It was filled with three fills of stony sandy silt representing secondary silting; there was a greater build up to one side suggesting a possible bank along the northeast edge. A small collection of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the lower and upper fills, **305** and **307** respectively, along with a small assemblage of animal bone.

Trench 4 (Figures 2 & 6)

- 5.5 A sub-rectangular pit, **414**, was partially exposed in the northern half of **Trench 4** entering from the east. It measured over 5m long, around 3m wide, and 0.45m deep with straight, near vertical side and a flat base. It contained two grey fills of sand/silt, most likely representing deliberate backfilling. Iron Age/Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from the upper fill **416**.

- 5.6 Also partially exposed in the northern half of **Trench 4** was pit 417. It was sub-oval in plan with straight, near vertical sides and a flat base. It measured approximately 3.5m long and 0.55m deep. It contained a single fill, **418**, which comprised mid-brown/grey silt/sand, possibly resulting from secondary silting, from which a small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered.

Trench 13 (Figures 2 & 7)

- 5.7 Ditch **1309** spanned the western half of **Trench 13** on a north-northeast/south-southwest orientation. It measured 3.5m wide and was over 0.9m deep without the base being reached and it contained three phases of sandy silt fills deriving from secondary silting. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery and bone were recovered from its lowest fill (**1310**) and a larger amount of Iron Age/Roman pottery and bone were recovered from the upper fill (**1312**).

Post-Medieval/Modern

Trench 4 (Figures 2 & 8)

- 5.8 Shallow ditch **403** was exposed on an east-northeast/west-southwest alignment in the southern half of **Trench 4**. It had gently sloping sides with a concave base and measured over 0.8m wide, with a depth of 0.25m. A sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from its single fill, **404**, as well as two fragments of CBM, a piece of animal bone and an iron nail. Ditch **403** was truncated on its southern side by possible pit/ditch terminal **405** which was subsequently truncated to the south by ditch **410** which is possibly a modern service trench. Pit/ditch terminal, **405** had moderately sloping straight sides and measured more than 0.7m by 0.6m with a depth of 0.5m. It contained three fills all appearing to be secondary silting from which no artefacts were recovered. Possible service trench **410** had near vertical straight sides and measured over 0.8m deep. It was deliberately backfilled with mainly redeposited natural from which no finds were recovered.
- 5.9 Ditch **403** and possible service trench **410** are likely to represent a continuation of the ditches **1303** and **1305** within **Trench 13** to the northeast.
- 5.10 An irregular feature, **412**, in the centre of **Trench 4** had shallow edges and an irregular base and was interpreted as bioturbation. A small amount of post-medieval pottery and unidentified iron objects were recovered from its single fill **413**.

Trench 5

- 5.11 An irregular patch of bioturbation **503** was excavated in the western end of **Trench 5** which measured 3.4m wide and 0.08m deep. A small quantity of post-medieval pottery and a piece of clay pipe were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 7 (Figures 2 & 9)

- 5.12 Ditch **702** ran through the southwestern half of **Trench 7** on a northwest/southeast alignment. It had steep straight sides and a flat base and measured 1.4m wide by 0.82m deep. Its single fill of secondary silting contained sherds of modern ceramics which were not retained.

Trench 13 (Figures 2 and 7)

- 5.13 Ditch **1303** spanned the southeast of **Trench 13** on an east-northeast/west-southwest alignment and is likely to connect with ditch **403** within **Trench 4** to the southwest. It measured over 2.42m wide by 0.36m deep and had a shallow edge and flat base. It contained a single fill of mid grey/brown silt/sand from which a small quantity of post-medieval pottery and CBM was recovered. Possible service trench **1305** truncated ditch **1303** to the northwest and ran on a parallel alignment. Only 0.16m of it was excavated into but it measured 1.6m wide in plan.

Trench 14 (Figures 2 and 11)

- 5.14 Possible modern ditch **1405** ran through the centre of **Trench 14** on a north-northwest/south-southeast axis. It had straight vertical sides and a flat base and measured over 0.65m wide and 0.68m deep. Fragments of plaster and guttering were observed within its single fill.

Undated**Trench 5 (Figure 2)**

- 5.15 Possible ditch **505** was exposed running on north/south alignment through the western half of **Trench 5**. It was partially excavated to a depth of 0.35m and measured 2.6m wide. It had vertical sides and was deliberately backfilled leading to the supposition that it may well be modern in origin.

Trench 7 (Figures 2 & 9)

- 5.16 Possible ditch **704** ran through the eastern end of **Trench 7** on a northwest/southeast orientation. It had steep, straight sides with a flat base and measured 1.32m wide and 0.63m deep. It contained a single fill of mid-brown/grey silt/sand from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 9 (Figures 2 & 10)

- 5.17 Sub-circular pit **902** was exposed in the northern end of **Trench 9**. It had steep straight sides with an irregular base and measured 1.14m by 0.9m in plan and 0.32m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill of mid-grey/brown silt/sand.

Trench 13 (Figure 2)

- 5.18 Ditch **1307** ran through the western half of **Trench 13** on a north-northeast/south-southwest alignment. It had moderately sloping concave sides, a concave base and measured 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep. No finds were recovered from within its single fill of mid-grey/brown silt/sand although it does run parallel to ditch **1309** a short distance to the west from which Iron Age/Roman pottery was recovered.

Trench 14 (Figures 2 & 11)

- 5.19 Possible pit **1403** was partially exposed in the southern half of **Trench 14**. It was sub-oval in plan and measured more than 1.66m by 2m and 0.54m deep. It contained a single fill of dark grey/brown silt/sand from which no finds were recovered.
- 5.20 An irregular patch of bioturbation **1407** was also excavated in the northern end of **Trench 14** from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 32 (Figures 2 & 11)

- 5.21 Ditch **3203** ran through the centre of **Trench 32** on an east/west alignment. It measured 1.11m wide and 0.23m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill of mid-brown grey clay/silt.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The artefactual material was recorded from 10 contexts, the fills of ditches, pits and natural features (Appendix B). The material was all hand-recovered.

Pottery

- 6.2 The pottery recovered from the evaluation is recorded in Appendix B and discussed below. Recording of the finds assemblage was direct to an Excel spreadsheet; this now forms the basis of Appendix B (Table 1). The pottery was examined by context,

using a x40 hand lens and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in Appendix B (Table 2) in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (2016) and where appropriate the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). A concordance with the Bedfordshire type series (Parminter and Slowikowski 2004) has been included in Table 2.

- 6.3 The assemblage comprises 69 sherds (907g) of pottery recorded from 10 deposits. All of the pottery was recovered from the fills of ditches, pits and natural features. The condition of the assemblage is moderately good; the majority of sherds are abraded, some of the late prehistoric and Roman material is heavily abraded, and the mean sherd weight is moderately high for an assemblage of both late prehistoric and Roman material (13.14g).

Late Prehistoric Pottery

- 6.4 A total of 30 sherds (413g) of pottery can be dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age period. The majority of sherds (27 sherds, 372g) are made in coarse sandy fabric UNSQ1. One sherd made in this fabric, representing an everted rim bowl with fingertip decoration on the rim, is recorded from **307**, the fill of ditch **304**. Scored marks consistent with the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition are recorded on 12 sherds, these can be dated from the 4th century BC to the 1st century BC (Elsdon 1992, 83). One sherd (17g) is made in sandy grog-tempered fabric UNSQG1 and exhibits scored marks. Two sherds (24g) are made in a sandy shell-tempered fabric (UNSQSH1).

Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

- 6.5 A total of 37 sherds (461g) of pottery can be dated to the Late Iron Age or Roman period. The majority of sherds (26 sherds 374g) are made in sandy grog-tempered fabric UNSQG2. The everted rim of a jar with a rippled shoulder made in this fabric is recorded from **416**, the fill of pit **414**; this form can be dated to the 1st century BC (Thompson 1982, 118). A tall narrow necked jar with a shoulder cordon dating to the 1st century AD (ibid 145) is recorded from **1312**, the fill of ditch **1309**. Two sherds in fabric UNSQG2 are decorated with a burnished lattice; 10 sherds exhibit scored marks and three are decorated with possible ripples. Four sherds (30g) of Romano British Shelly Ware (**ROB SH**) are recorded, two sherds of which are curved rims. Two sherds (9g) of sandy oxidised ware (UNS OX) are unsourced and probably of local manufacture, as is one sherd (17g) of grey ware (UNS GW).

- 6.6 Of the regional fabrics Hadham oxidised wares (**HAD OX**) are the most prevalent (three sherds 20g). A sherd containing the trituration grits of a mortarium in Hadham oxidised fabric is recorded from **1304**, the fill of ditch **1303**. Hadham wares date from the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. One sherd (11g) of Nene Valley Colour Coated ware (**LNV CC**) is recorded from 418, the fill pit of **417**. The sherd is the corniced rim from a beaker and dates from the late 2nd to 3rd centuries AD (Perrin *et al.* 1980, 16).

Post-Medieval Pottery

- 6.7 Two sherds (33g) of pottery recorded from two deposits can be dated to the post medieval period. Both sherds are glazed red earthenware and date between the 16th and 18th century.

Summary

- 6.8 The pottery evidence suggests that occupation at the site has taken place on an intermittent basis from the Middle Iron Age through to the 4th century AD, with a hiatus during the late 1st-early 2nd centuries AD. The Late Prehistoric assemblage dates to the Middle/Late Iron age. The decoration seen on some vessels is a feature of the East Midlands Scored ware tradition, dating to 400-100BC (Elsdon 1992, 83). Given the prevalence of Late Iron Age material within the assemblage, a Late Iron Age date is perhaps more likely for this material. A number of 'Belgic' style forms such as jar with rippled shoulders and narrow necked jars made in wheel thrown grog-tempered fabrics are consistent with a 1st century BC and early-mid 1st century date respectively (Thompson 1982, 118 & 145), which is the period spanning between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman transition.
- 6.9 The Late Iron Age and Roman assemblage is domestic in nature with some sherds exhibiting signs of use with sooting and burnt food residues surviving on a small number of vessels. Regional fabrics make up only a small part of the assemblage those that are present date mainly to the later 2nd-4th centuries AD. The grog-tempered pottery compares with other assemblages of the early to middle 1st century from the area, the large majority likely to be local in origin. The remainder of the assemblage similarly reflects supply patterns evident from assemblages of the period from the area. Most material is local in origin, with regional sources growing in importance by the later Roman period.

Ceramic Building Material

- 6.10 Seven fragments (175g) of ceramic building material are recorded from six deposits. Four fragments (82g), which are made in a sandy fabric with inclusions of industrial waste, date to the post-medieval period. One fragment (61g) in a sandy fabric can also be dated to the post-medieval period based on its thickness and fabric. One fragment (33g) in a sandy fabric is a possible fragment of a *tegula* flange and may date to the Roman period, although the fragment is heavily abraded and a definitive identification is not possible. There are no other distinguishing features on the remaining fragments.

Flint

- 6.11 One fragment of burnt flint (1236g) is recorded from deposit **1310**, the fill of ditch **1309**. The has been subjected to a moderate heat on one side causing fractures and a lower heat on the other side suggesting that it may have been placed in or near to a heat source.

Iron

- 6.12 An iron nail with a flat head and a square cross-section was retrieved from fill **404** of ditch **403**. Nails of this type were in use from the Roman to post-medieval periods.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Animal bones amounting to 123 fragments (2803g) was recovered from five ditch and pit features revealed in **Trenches 3, 4 and 13** in the northwest area of the site. Artefacts dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman and post-medieval periods were also recovered from these features. The bone was highly fragmented, rendering 60% of the assemblage unidentifiable beyond the level of cattle or sheep size mammal. However, due to the good preservation it has been possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*), horse (*Equus caballus*), and dog (*Canis familiaris*). Unless otherwise stated these species were represented by both meat-rich and meat-poor skeletal elements.



Late Iron Age/Early Roman

- 7.2 A total of 122 fragments (2789g) were recovered from the fill of tree throw **302**, ditches **304**, **1309** and pit **414**. Cattle remains dominate with 23 fragments (1516g) recovered. As stated above both meat-rich and meat-poor bones were present many of which, such as an astragalus from deposit **305** and a pelvis from **1312**, displayed clear cut or chop marks that indicate an origin in the waste from the stepped stages of primary and secondary butchery where a carcass is dressed and subsequently separated into individual cuts of meat. Of note among the cattle bone was a pelvis fragment from deposit **416** which showed polishing or eburnation, indicating that the animal had been suffering from arthritis.
- 7.4 Nine sheep/goat bone fragments (82g) were recovered from ditch fills **305** and **1312**. No actual cut and/or chop marks were observed, but the bone did display fracture patterns commonly seen in the waste from secondary butchery.
- 7.5 Eleven pig (205g) bone fragments were recovered from ditch fills **305**, **1310**, **1312** and pit fill **416**. As with the sheep/goat remains, the majority of the fragments were from meat-poor elements and evidence of butchery was noted only from the pattern of historical fractures, which once again suggested waste from secondary butchery.
- 7.5 Horse and dog were also identified within the assemblage, but neither species was recovered in sufficient numbers to make a useful inference beyond species identification.

Post-medieval

- 7.7 A single fragment of bone (14g) was recovered from deposit **404**, the fill of ditch **403**. It was not identifiable to species.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The results of this evaluation at Arlesey Road revealed a range of features from the Roman and post-mediaeval periods focused in the western half of site comprising ditches and pits. These partially correlated with anomalies identified in the geophysical survey notably within **Trenches 5, 7, 9** and **13**; however further archaeological features within these trenches and others could not be seen on the

previous survey. This is likely because of the “noisy” dataset produced owing to modern factors and the gravels.

Iron Age/Roman

- 8.2 Evidence for Iron Age /Roman activity was encountered in the north-eastern corner of site within **Trenches 3, 4 and 13**. This comprised two ditches and two pits which contained sherds of Roman pottery in an area of the site in close proximity to the excavations north of Arlesey Road and the cropmarks identified to the west of the site.
- 8.3 Although ditch **1309** can be followed for a short distance through a linear anomaly in the geophysical survey the modern disturbance has not enabled it to confirm whether it is connected with ditch **304** to the southwest. That said both are of a similar size and appear to be roughly perpendicular to one another and it may be assumed that they could form an enclosure extending to the northwest.
- 8.4 Iron Age/Roman pits **414** and **417** are both positioned so that they are within the above enclosure. Both have similarly vertical sides and flat bases with their true full extents masked beyond the trench limits. Although no evidence of structures has been found during this excavation the moderate assemblage of pottery and bone recovered suggest that a focus of habitation is in close proximity. It is likely that the features exposed during this evaluation are the outlying features of the settlement focused on the ‘D’ shaped enclosure seen in the cropmarks just to the west of the site and/or the Roman farmstead excavated to the north of the site.
- 8.5 It can be noted that ditch **304** and **1309** are parallel and perpendicular respectively to Arlesey Road which has been mooted as following the line of a Roman road.

Post-Medieval/Modern

- 8.6 The post-medieval/modern features encountered during the evaluation comprised a shallow ditch and parallel service trench running on an east-northeast axis through **Trenches 4 and 13**; a possible ditch in **Trench 7**; and a pit within **Trench 14**.
- 8.7 Post-medieval ditch **702** and undated ditch **704** correlate with a patch of short linear anomalies in the western half of the site which seem to indicate that these may be part of a cluster of elongated pits rather than ditches.

- 8.8 The bottle dump exposed by a recent excavation of a trench in the place of **Trench 2** correlates with an extraction pit marked in this area on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1923 and 1960 and is likely to be infill of this.

Undated

- 8.9 Undated evidence of archaeological activity comprised four ditches and two pits in the northwest quadrant of site and a single ditch in the southeast.
- 8.10 Small ditch **1307** ran parallel to ditch **1309** a short distance to the west and may be of a similar age although no finds were recovered.
- 8.11 Ditch **505** may connect with similarly profiled ditch **702** to the south forming a single north/south ditch in the west of site. This is likely to be the land division running through the site that appears on the Ordnance Survey 1960 map.
- 8.12 Ditch **1405** was orientated on a north-northwest/south-southeast alignment perpendicular to the post-medieval shallow ditch and possible drainage ditch through **Trenches 4** and **13**. It is likely that ditch **1405** is related to these and also most likely post-medieval or later.
- 8.13 Ditch **3203** exposed in the southeast of the site on an east/west orientation roughly aligns with modern land boundaries to the east and west showing these may once have stretched across the site.
- 8.14 The archaeological features identified during this evaluation seem to be relatively well preserved surviving to a good depth. However a substantial area in the northwest corner of site within the area with a high potential for Iron Age/Roman activity is likely to have been heavily disturbed by a modern extraction pit seen in the proposed position of **Trench 2**.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by James Coyne and Andy Whelan, assisted by Callum Ruse, Eduardo Cabrera, Sharon Amann, Sean Finlay-Scott, Ethan Ellis, Tomasso Rossi and Izabela Jurkiewicz. The report was written by Ralph Brown. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Pete Banks, Jacky Sommerville and

Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Oliver Good.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	L (m)	W (m)	T (m)
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.4
3	301	Layer		Natural	Loose mid brown orange with sand and gravel with patches of chalk	>30	>2.4	
3	302	Cut		Treethrow	Irregular in plan, sides and base	>2.4	1.4	0.4
3	303	Fill	302	Secondary Silting	Loose dark grey brown silty sand with occasional gravels	>2.5	1.4	0.4
3	304	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE Linear with straight moderate NE side and stepped SW side with a moderate lower half and shallow sloped upper. Concave base	>1	2.88	1.13
3	305	Fill	304	Secondary Silting	Loose mid grey brown sand with frequent gravels 0.01-0.03m	>1	2.8	0.93
3	306	Fill	304	Secondary Silting	Loose mid brown orange sand with frequent small gravels	>1	1.2	0.08
3	307	Fill	304	Secondary Silting	Loose mid grey silty sand with frequent small angular stones	>1	2.88	0.4
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.4
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.15
4	402	Layer		Natural	Loose light white brown with orange patches silty sand	>30	>2.4	
4	403	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW Linear with straight gently sloping sides and concave base	>1	>0.8	0.25
4	404	Fill	403	Secondary Silting	Firm mid brown sandy silt with occ. Small rounded stone inclusions	>1	>0.8	0.25
4	405	Cut		Pit/Terminus	Sub ovoid as seen with straight moderate sloping sides and concave base	>0.7	>0.6	0.5
4	406	Fill	405	Secondary Silting	Loose dark black brown silty sand with rare small rounded stone inclusions	>0.7	>0.6	0.25
4	407	Fill	405	Secondary Silting	Loose light brown silty sand with frequent small rounded gravel	>0.7	>0.6	0.03
4	408	Fill	405	Secondary Silting	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with frequent small rounded gravel	>0.7	>0.6	0.15
4	409	Fill	405	Secondary Silting	Firm dark brown sandy silt with occasional small sub rounded stone inclusions	>0.7	>0.6	0.15
4	410	Cut		Service Trench	NE-SW Linear with straight steep sides. Base not seen	>1	>0.5	>0.8
4	411	Fill	410	Deliberate Backfill	Firm light grey brown sandy silt with frequent small rounded gravel and occ. Angular flint	>1	>0.5	>0.8
4	412	Cut		Bioturbation	Irregular in plan, straight shallow sides and irregular base	>1.5	1.1	0.15
4	413	Fill	412	Secondary Silting	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded gravel	>1.5	0.55	0.15
4	414	Cut		Pit	Sub square with straight near vertical sides and an irregular flat base	>1	>1.05	0.45
4	415	Fill	414	Deliberate Backfill	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt with occ rounded and sub angular stones and chalk	>1	>1.05	0.3

4	416	Fill	414	Deliberate Backfill	Loose light grey sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones and charcoal	>1	>1.05	0.15
4	417	Cut		Pit	Sub circular with straight near vertical sides with flat base	>1.15	>0.85	0.55
4	418	Fill	417	Deliberate Backfill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand with occ. small rounded to sub ang. Stones	>1.15	>0.85	0.55
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.3
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.2
5	502	Layer		Natural	Loose light white brown with orange patches silty sand	>30	>2.4	
5	503	Cut		Treebole	Irregular in plan, sides and base	3.4	>2.2	0.8
5	504	Fill	503	Secondary Silting	Soft mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate stone inclusions	3.4	>2.2	0.8
5	505	Cut		Ditch	N-S Linear with straight vertical sides and unseen base	>2.4	2.6	>0.35
5	506	Fill	505	Deliberate Backfill	Soft mid grey brown sandy silt with occ small stones and lenses of gravels	>2.4	2.6	>0.35
5	507	Layer		Natural geology	Loose mid brown yellow silty sand and gravels	>2.4	1.9	>0.5
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.21
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.22
6	602	Layer		Natural	Loose light white brown with orange patches silty sand	>30	>2.4	
6	603	Cut		Bioturbation	Irregular in plan, sides and base	>1.5	>0.68	0.09
6	604	Fill	603	Secondary Silting	Soft mid grey brown silty sand with frequent stones	>1.6	>0.69	1.09
6	605	Cut		Bioturbation	Irregular in plan, sides and base	3.48	>0.53	0.29
6	606	Fill	605	Secondary Silting	Soft mid grey brown silty sand with frequent stones	3.48	>0.53	0.29
6	607	Cut		Bioturbation	Irregular in plan, sides and base	>1.8	>1.11	0.07
6	608	Fill	607	Secondary Silting	Soft mid grey brown silty sand with frequent stones	>1.8	>1.11	1.07
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.32
7	701	Layer		Natural	Loose light white brown with orange patches silty sand	>30	>2.4	
7	702	Cut		Ditch	N-S Linear with steep straight sides stepped in the SW and a flat base	>1	1.4	0.82
7	703	Fill	702	Secondary Silting	Firm mid grey brown silty sand with moderate stone inclusions	>1	1.4	0.82
7	704	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE Linear with moderate concave sides and a concave base	>1	1.32	0.63
7	705	Fill	704	Secondary Silting	Firm mid brown grey silty sand with moderate gravelly flint inclusions	>1	1.32	0.63
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.31
8	801	Layer		Natural	Loose light white brown with orange patches silty sand	>30	>2.4	

9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.38
9	901	Layer		Natural	Loose light white brown with orange patches silty sand	>30	>2.4	
9	902	Cut		Pit	Irregular in plan with steep concave sides and irregular base	1.14	0.9	0.32
9	903	Fill	902	Secondary Silting	Firm mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions	1.14	0.9	0.32
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.3
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.3
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Loose light white brown with orange patches silty sand	>30	>2.4	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.3
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.3
11	1102	Layer		Alluvium	Soft dark grey brown clay silt with moderate stone inclusions. Not excavated	>20	>2.4	
11	1103	Layer		Natural	Soft light orange yellow clay sands with stone inclusions and gravel patches	>30	>2.4	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.42
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.28
12	1202	Layer		Alluvium	Soft dark grey brown clay silt with moderate stone inclusions	>20	>2.4	>0.32
12	1203	Layer		Natural	Soft light orange yellow clay sands with stone inclusions and gravel patches	>30	>2.4	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.34
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.08
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Loose light white brown with orange patches silty sand and gravels	>30	>2.4	
13	1303	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with a straight shallow side and flat base	>1	>2.42	0.36
13	1304	Fill	1303	Secondary Silting	Friable mid grey brown silty sand with frequent angular stones 0.02-0.1m	>1	>2.42	0.36
13	1305	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with straight vertical side and unseen base	>1	1.6	>0.2
13	1306	Fill	1305	Deliberate Backfill	Mottled light orange brown and mid grey brown loose sand and gravel	>1	1.6	>0.2
13	1307	Cut		Ditch	NNE-SSW linear with moderate concave sides and base	>1	1.1	0.2
13	1308	Fill	1307	Secondary Silting	Friable mid grey brown silty sand with frequent angular stones 0.02-0.1m	>1	1.1	0.2
13	1309	Cut		Ditch	NNE-SSW linear with moderate concave sides and base not seen	>1	3.5	>0.9
13	1310	Fill	1309	Secondary Silting	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional angular flint and stone inclusions	>1	1.8	0.16
13	1311	Fill	1309	Secondary Silting	Soft mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate sub ang stones 0.02-0.08	>1	3.5	0.35
13	1312	Fill	1309	Secondary Silting	Soft mid brown grey sandy silt with moderate sub ang flint and stones	>1	2.93	0.63

					0.02-0.08			
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.3
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.19
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Loose light white brown with orange patches silty sand	>30	>2.4	
14	1403	Cut		Pit	Sub ovoid as seen with steep straight south side and moderate east side and a concave base	>1.25	>0.6	0.54
14	1404	Fill	1403	Pit Fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand with frequent sub ang stones	>1	>0.6	0.54
14	1405	Cut		Ditch	NNW-SSE linear with vertical irregular sides and flat base	>1	>0.65	0.68
14	1406	Fill	1405	Secondary Silting	Soft dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small stones	>1	>0.65	0.68
14	1407	Cut		Pit	Irregular in plan with steep irregular sides and flat base	>1	>1.4	0.6
14	1408	Fill	1407	Deliberate Backfill	Friable dark grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel	>1	>1.4	0.6
14	1409	Cut		Bioturbation	Iregular in plan, sides and base	>2.4	2.5	0.05
14	1410	Fill	1409	Secondary Silting	Soft dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small stones	>2.4	2.5	0.05
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.25
15	1501	Layer		Natural	Loose light orange yellow silty sand with chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>19	>2.4	0.3
16	1601	Layer		Natural	Loose light orange yellow silty sand with chalk flecks	>19	>2.4	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.25
17	1701	Layer		Natural	Loose light orange yellow silty sand with chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.25
18	1801	Layer		Colluvium	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.7
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Loose light white brown with orange patches silty sand	>30	>2.4	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.3
19	1901	Layer		Colluvium	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.28
19	1902	Layer		Alluvium	Soft dark grey brown clay silt with moderate stone inclusions	>20	>2.4	0.54
19	1903	Layer		Natural	Loose light white brown with orange patches silty sand	>30	>2.4	
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.32
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.22
20	2002	Layer		Natural	Loose mid red brown silty sand with patches of white clay sand and stones	>30	>2.4	

21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.3
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.22
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Loose mid red brown silty sand with patches of white clay sand and stones	>30	>2.4	
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.28
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.08
22	2202	Layer		Natural	Loose mid red brown silty sand with patches of white clay sand and stones	>30	>2.4	
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.26
23	2301	Layer		Colluvium	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.68
23	2302	Layer		Alluvium	Soft dark grey brown clay silt with moderate stone inclusions	>20	>2.4	0.46
23	2303	Layer		Natural	Loose light white brown with orange patches silty sand	>30	>2.4	
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.36
24	2401	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.14
24	2402	Layer		Natural	Loose mid red brown silty sand with patches of white clay sand and stones	>30	>2.4	
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.24
25	2501	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.1
25	2502	Layer		Natural	Loose mid red brown silty sand with patches of white clay sand and stones	>30	>2.4	
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.32
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.12
26	2602	Layer		Natural	Loose mid red brown silty sand with patches of white clay sand and stones	>30	>2.4	
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.24
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.2
27	2702	Layer		Natural	Loose mid red brown silty sand with patches of white clay sand and stones	>30	>2.4	
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.26
28	2801	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.1
28	2802	Layer		Natural	Loose mid red brown silty sand with patches of white clay sand and stones	>30	>2.4	
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.27
29	2901	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.18

29	2902	Layer		Natural	Loose mid red brown silty sand with patches of white clay sand and stones	>30	>2.4	
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.22
30	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.3
30	3002	Layer		Natural	Loose mid red brown silty sand with patches of white clay sand and stones	>30	>2.4	
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.26
31	3101	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.38
31	3102	Layer		Natural	Loose mid red brown silty sand with patches of white clay sand and stones	>30	>2.4	
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.19
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.72
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Loose mid red brown silty sand with patches of white clay sand and stones	>30	>2.4	
32	3203	Cut		Ditch	E-W Linear with moderate concave sides and a concave base	>1	1.11	0.23
32	3204	Fill	3203	Secondary Silting	Firm light brown grey clay silt with occasional large stones	>1	1.11	0.23
32	3205	Layer		Alluvium	Soft dark grey brown clay silt with moderate stone inclusions	>2.4	>8	0.13
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.32
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.32
33	3303	Layer		Alluvium	Soft dark grey brown clay silt with moderate stone inclusions	>2.4	>9	0.16
33	3302	Layer		Natural	Loose mid red brown silty sand with patches of white clay sand and stones	>30	>2.4	
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	>30	>2.4	0.24
34	3401	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks	>30	>2.4	0.34
34	3402	Layer		Alluvium	Soft dark grey brown clay silt with moderate stone inclusions. Not excavated	>30	>2.4	
34	3402	Layer		Natural	Loose mid red brown silty sand with patches of white clay sand and stones. Only showing through alluvium in patches	>30	>2.4	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1 Finds Concordance

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
303	Roman pottery	Hadham oxidised ware	HAD OX	1	11	C3-C4
	Late prehistoric pottery	Coarse sandy fabric	UNSQ1	1	9	
	CBM	Roof tile	Sandy	1	61	
305	Late prehistoric pottery	Sandy shell-tempered fabric	UNSQSH1	2	24	LIA
307	Late prehistoric pottery	Coarse sandy fabric	UNSQ1	6	103	MIA-LIA
404	CBM	Tile x 2	Sandy/Ind Waste	2	27	C16-C18
	Post-med pottery	Glazed red earthware	GRE	1	3	
	Iron	Nail		1	3	
413	Roman pottery	Hadham oxidised ware	HAD OX	1	6	C3-C4
	CBM	Tile x 1	Sandy/Ind Waste	1	30	
	CBM	Tegula x 1	Sandy	1	33	
416	Late prehistoric pottery	Sandy grog-tempered fabric	UNSQG1	1	17	LIA
	Late prehistoric pottery	Sandy grog-tempered fabric	UNSQG2	4	105	
	LIA/Roman pottery	Coarse sandy fabric	UNSQ1	1	11	
418	Roman pottery	Nene Valley Colour Coated ware	LNV CC	1	11	LC2-C4
	Roman pottery	Oxidised sandy ware	UNS OX	1	4	
	CBM		Sandy	1	2	
1304	Post-med pottery	Glazed red earthware	GRE	1	30	C3-C4
	Roman pottery	Sandy grey ware	UNS GW	1	17	
	Roman pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	ROB SH	1	7	
	Roman pottery	Hadham oxidised ware	HAD OX	1	3	
	CBM	Roof tile	Sandy/Ind Waste	1	22	
1310	Late prehistoric pottery	Coarse sandy fabric	UNSQ1	3	92	MIA-LIA
	Burnt flint			1	1236	
1312	Roman pottery	Oxidised sandy ware	UNS OX	1	5	C1
	Roman pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	ROB SH	3	23	
	Late prehistoric pottery	Coarse sandy fabric	UNSQ1	16	157	
	LIA/Roman pottery	Sandy grog-tempered fabric	UNSQG2	22	269	

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

Table 2 Fabric Descriptions

Date	Fabric Code*	Beds Type Series code**	Description	Count	Weight (g)
Late Prehistoric	UNSQ1	F29	Un sourced coarse sandy fabric	27	372
	UNSQG1	F03	Un sourced sandy grog-tempered fabric (handmade)	1	17
	UNSQSH1	F07	Un sourced sandy shell-tempered fabric	2	24
LIA/Roman	UNSQG2	R06F	Un sourced sandy grog-tempered fabric (wheel thrown)	26	374
	UNS GW	R06B	Un sourced grey ware	1	17
	UNS OX	R05A	Un sourced oxidised ware	2	9
	LNV CC	R12B	Lower Nene Valley Colour Coated ware	1	11
	ROB SH	R13	Romano British Shelly ware	4	30
	HAD OX	R22A	Hadham Oxidised ware	3	20
Post-medieval	GRE		Glazed red earthware	2	33
Total				69	907

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

** (summarised in Parminter and Slowikowski 2004)

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

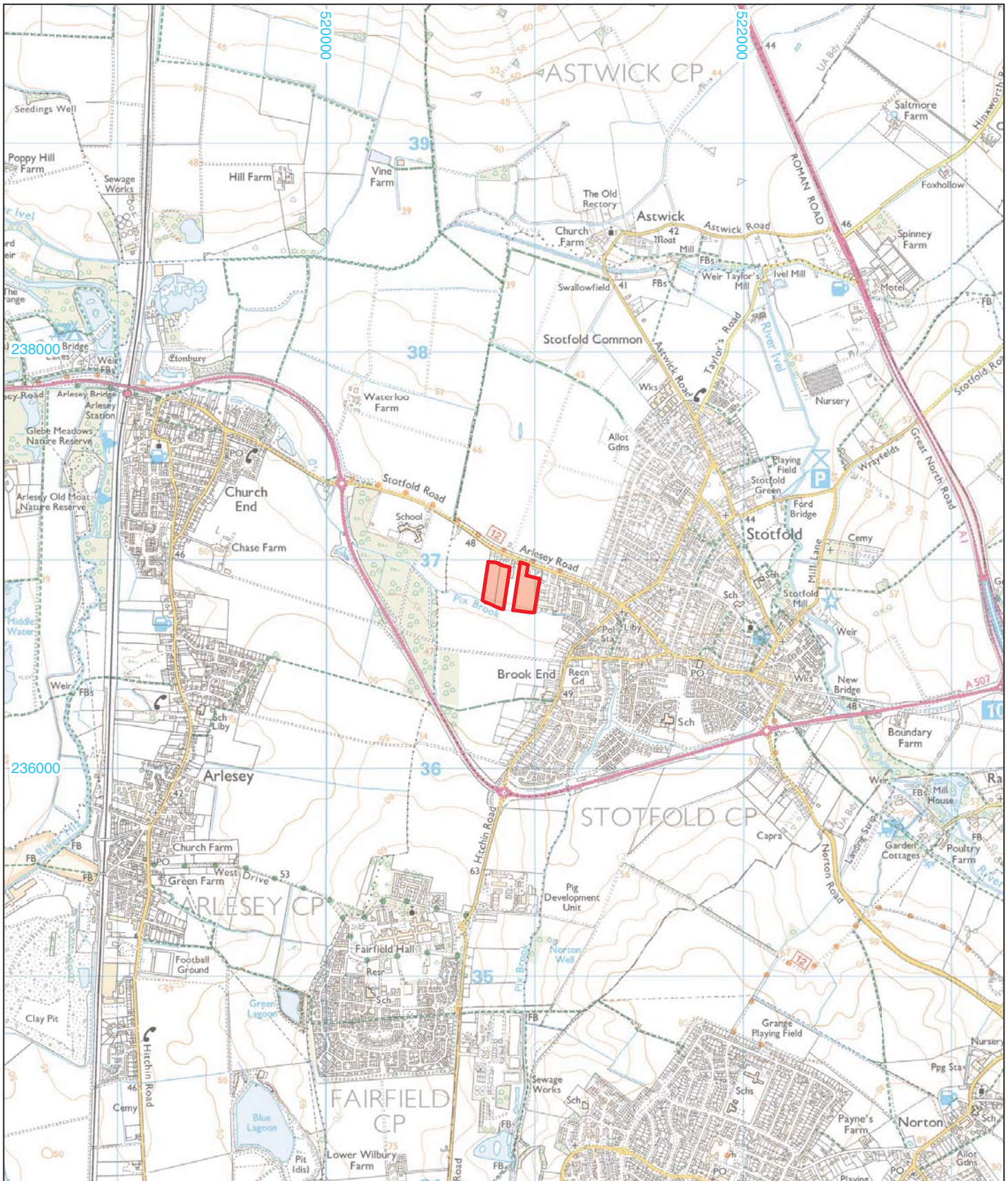
Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	Canid	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Late Iron Age/Early Roman											
302	303						1			1	9
304	305	3	1	2			2			8	167
304	307	2			3		2	3		10	617
414	416	2		1			1	2		6	145
1309	1310			1			3			4	86
1309	1312	16	8	7	2	1	26	32	1	93	1765
Subtotal		23	9	11	5	1	35	37	1	122	2789
Post-medieval											
403	404						1			1	14
Total		23	9	11	5	1	36	37	1	123	
Weight		1516	82	205	240	5	636	116	3	2803	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat, SUS = pig; EQ = horse; Canid = dog; LM= cattle sized mammal; MM = sheep sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate;

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2018 at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire. Thirty-two trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Two Roman ditches were revealed within the north-western quadrant of the site possibly forming an enclosure which extends to the northwest. Two pits containing Roman pottery were also found in this area which lies within close proximity to the excavations to the north of Arlesey Road and the cropmarks forming a 'D' shaped enclosure to the west of site. It is likely that the Roman features found during this evaluation represent the outlying features to one or both of these settlement foci.</p> <p>Evidence for post-medieval/modern activity comprise a shallow ditch and possible parallel service trench, a possible ditch and a pit also all in the north-western quadrant of the site. A large area in the north-western corner of the site also appears to have been disturbed by a glass bottle dump possibly infilling an extraction pit seen on Ordnance Survey maps from 1924 to 1960.</p> <p>Four other undated ditches and two pits were also exposed in the northwest of site. The only feature that was found outside this area was a shallow undated east-west orientated ditch in the southeast of the site.</p>	
Project dates	16/07/18-27/07/18	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (CgMs 2017) Geophysical Survey (Sumo 2018)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	4.9ha	
Site co-ordinates	520895 236862	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	n/a	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	James Coyne and Andy Whelan	
MONUMENT TYPE		
None		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
None		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Higgins Art Gallery and Bedford Museum	Pottery, CBM, Animal bone, Fe objects
Paper	Higgins Art Gallery and Bedford Museum	Context sheets, Trench sheets, Sections
Digital	Higgins Art Gallery and Bedford Museum	Report, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Land at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 18389		



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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	770786	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	14/08/2018	
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Tree-throw pit
- Furrow
- Field drain
- Alluvium
- Cropmark

Geophysical Survey Results (Sumo)

- Uncertain origin (discrete anomaly)
- Uncertain Origin (trend)
- Ploughing
- Magnetic disturbance
- Ferrous

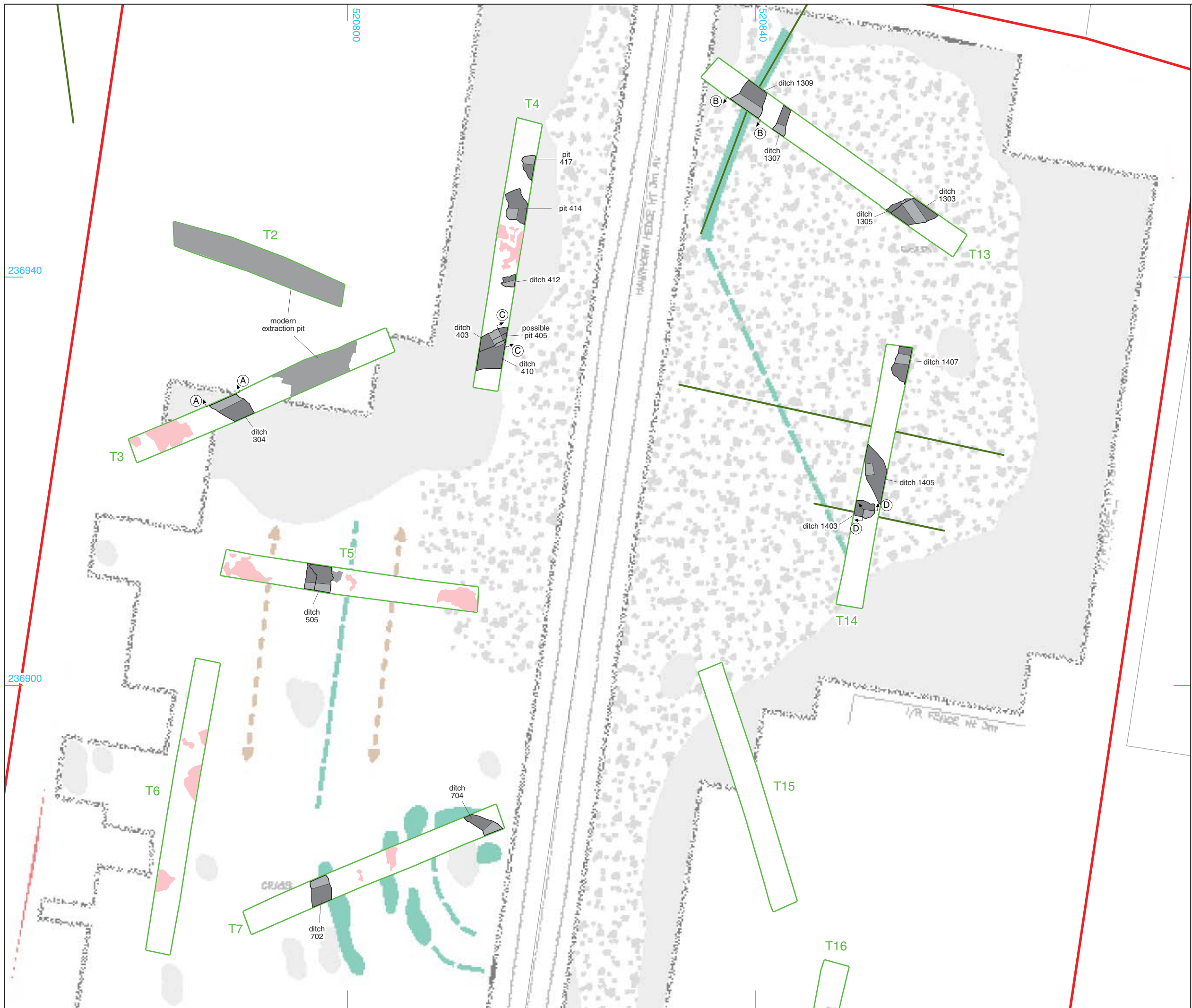


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PROJECT TITLE
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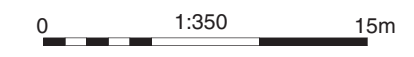
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Tree-throw pit
- Cropmark

Geophysical Survey Results (Sumo)

- Uncertain origin (discrete anomaly)
- Uncertain Origin (trend)
- Ploughing
- Magnetic disturbance
- Ferrous



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trenches T2 - T7 and T13 - T15

DRAWN BY AO CHECKED BY DJB APPROVED BY RK	PROJECT NO. 770786 DATE 13/08/2018 SCALE@A3 1:350	FIGURE NO. 3
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General site shot in north-west of site, looking north-west



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Central
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FIGURE TITLE

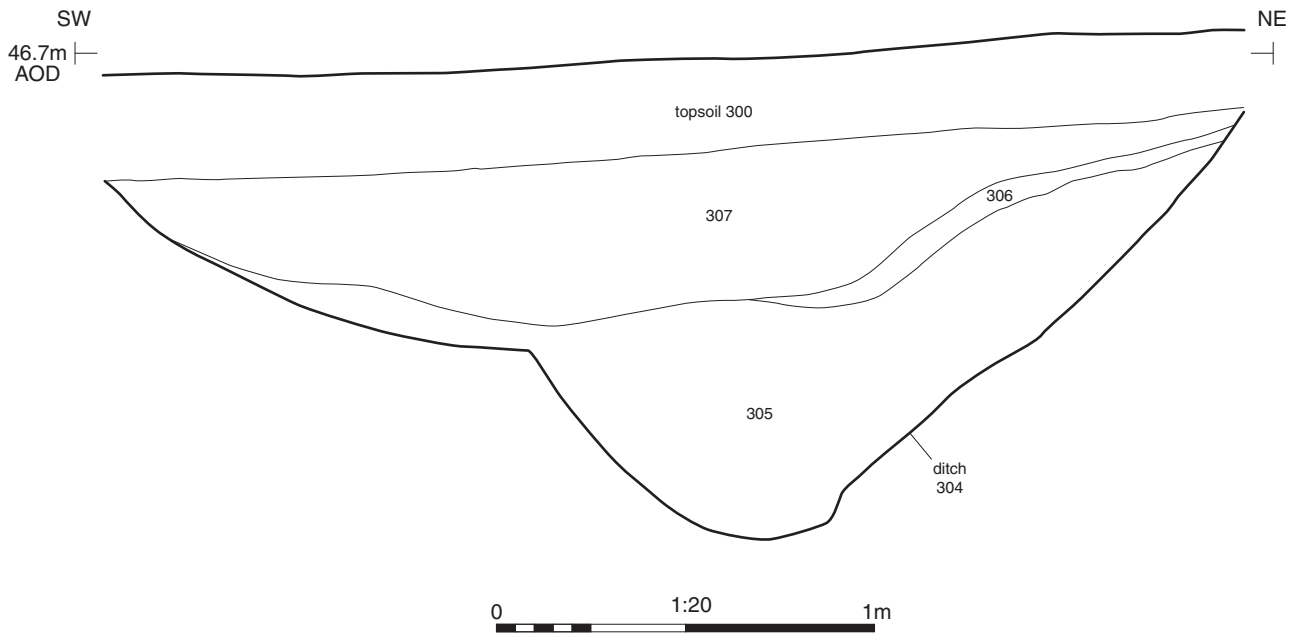
Photograph

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FIGURE NO.

4

Section AA



Ditch 304 looking north-west (2m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3: section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	13/08/2018	5
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	N/A	



Ditch 414, looking north (0.5m scale)



Pit 417, looking south (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

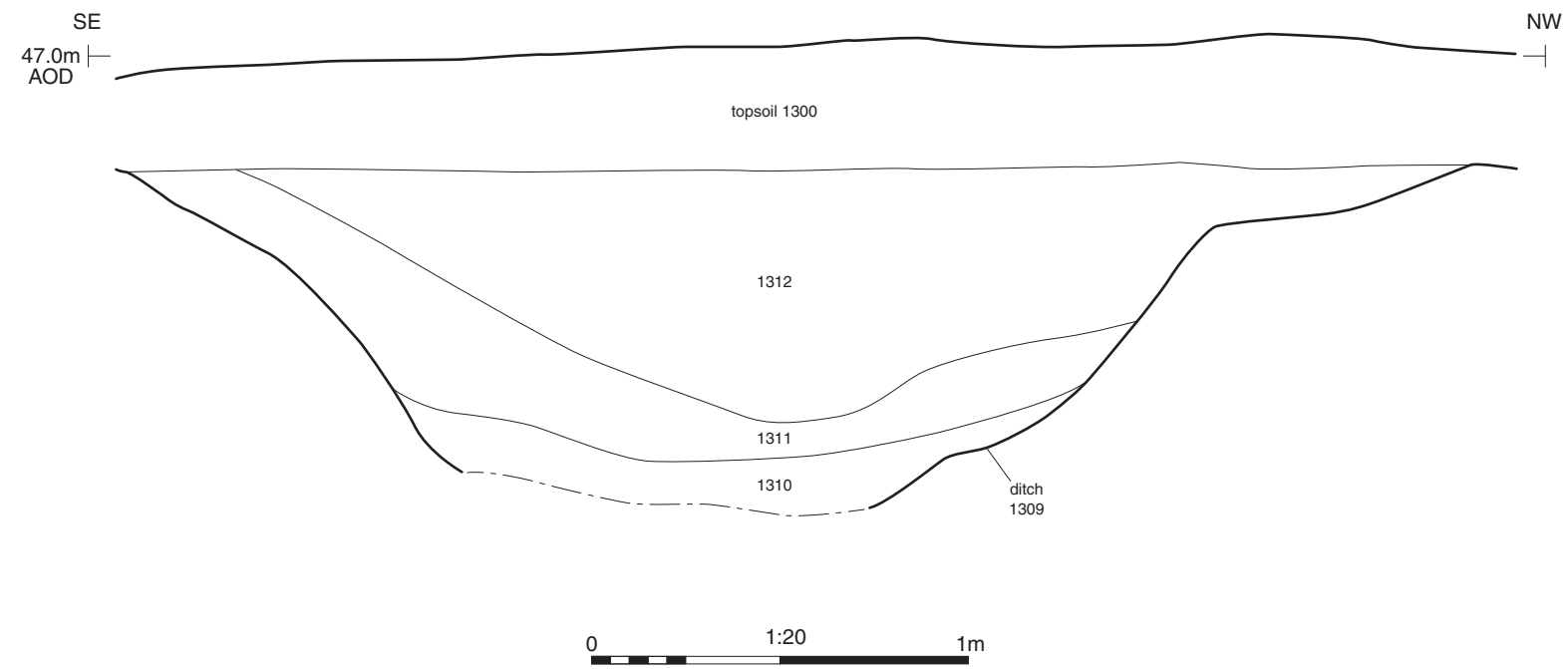
Land at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: photographs

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	770786	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	13/08/2018	6
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE	@A4 N/A	

Section BB



Ditch 1309 looking south-west (2m scale)

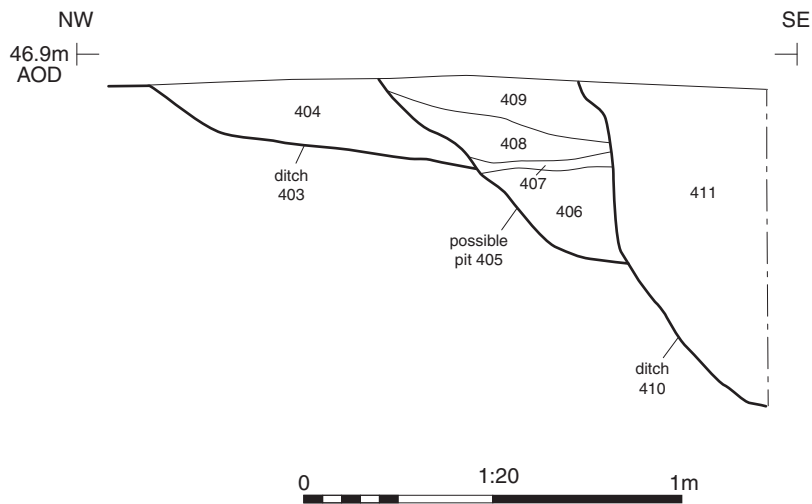
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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Central
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 13: section and photograph

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APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section CC



Ditches 403 and 410 and possible pit 405, looking east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

8



Ditch 702, looking north-east (1m scale)



Ditch 704, looking north-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 7: photographs

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APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE	@A4	9



Pit 902, looking north-east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Central
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FIGURE TITLE

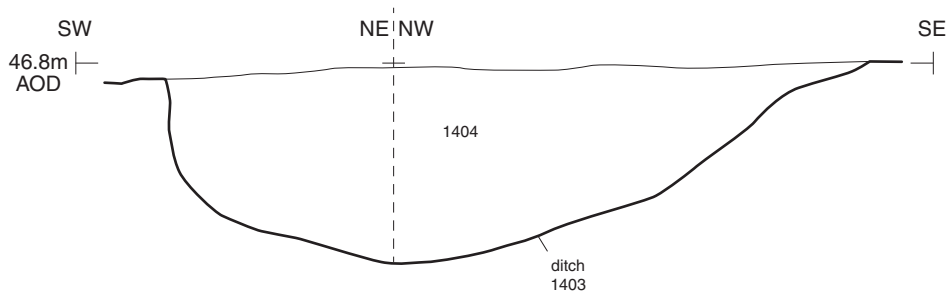
Trench 9: photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 770786
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 14/08/2018
APPROVED BY RK SCALE@A4 N/A

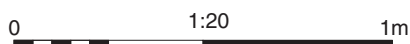
FIGURE NO.

10

Section DD



Section EE



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Arlesey Road, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 14 & 32: sections

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FIGURE NO.

11

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