

Land between Astwick Road and Taylor's Road Stotfold Bedfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
RPS

on behalf of
David Wilson Homes (South Midlands)

CA Project: MK0062

CA Report: MK0062_2

August 2019



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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	5
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	7
4. METHODOLOGY	7
5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-8).....	9
8. DISCUSSION (FIGS 9-12)	14
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	17
10. REFERENCES.....	18
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS (FIGS 13-21)	19
APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	28



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing archaeological features (1:1000)
- Fig. 3 Trench 9, representative section (photograph)
- Fig. 4 Pit 102, section (1:20)
- Fig. 5 Ditch 202, section (1:20)
- Fig. 6 Ploughing 302, section (1:20)
- Fig. 7 Ploughing 602, section (1:20)
- Fig. 8 Posthole 903, section (1:20)
- Fig. 9 Pit 102, looking north-east (photograph)
- Fig. 10 Ditch 202, looking east (photograph)
- Fig. 11 Posthole 903, looking south-west (photograph)
- Fig. 12 Ploughing 302, looking south (photograph)
- Fig. 13 Trench 1, looking south-east (photograph)
- Fig. 14 Trench 3, looking west (1m scales)
- Fig. 15 Trench 4, looking south (1m scales)
- Fig. 16 Trench 5, looking east (1m scales)
- Fig. 17 Trench 6, looking north (1m scales)
- Fig. 18 Trench 7, looking south-east (1m scales)
- Fig. 19 Trench 9, looking south-east (1m scales)
- Fig. 20 Trench 11, looking west (1m scales)
- Fig. 21 Trench 13, looking south-east (1m scales)

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land between Astwick Road and Taylor's Road
Location:	Stotfold, Bedfordshire
NGR:	521760 237860
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	24 to 27 June 2019
Planning Reference:	Central Bedfordshire Council planning reference: CB/16/03344/OUT Appeal Reference: APP/P0240/W/16/3166033
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bedford Museum
Accession Number:	BEDFM 2019.52
Site Code:	ARTR 19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2019 at Land between Astwick Road and Taylor's Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of thirteen 40m long trenches.

Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its location to the immediate north of the town of Stotfold, which has its origins in the Saxon period, and its proximity to known archaeological sites of prehistoric to modern date. A previous geophysical survey of the site did not identify any definite archaeological anomalies, although anomalies indicative of ploughing and a number of areas of ferrous disturbance were visible across much of the site.

Three undated features were identified, comprising a ditch, a pit and a posthole. These features are not apparent on the geophysical survey.

No evidence was identified to suggest the continuation of any archaeological remains contemporary with the Roman enclosures and medieval settlement identified at Aspen Gardens, c. 250m to the south-east and it seems likely that contemporary activity did not extend as far as the evaluation area.

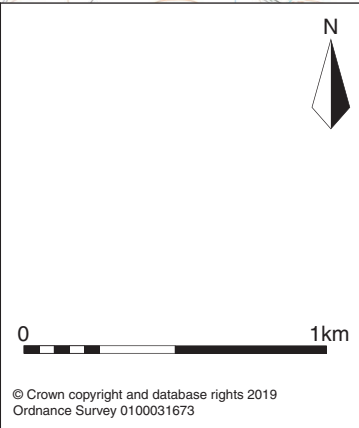
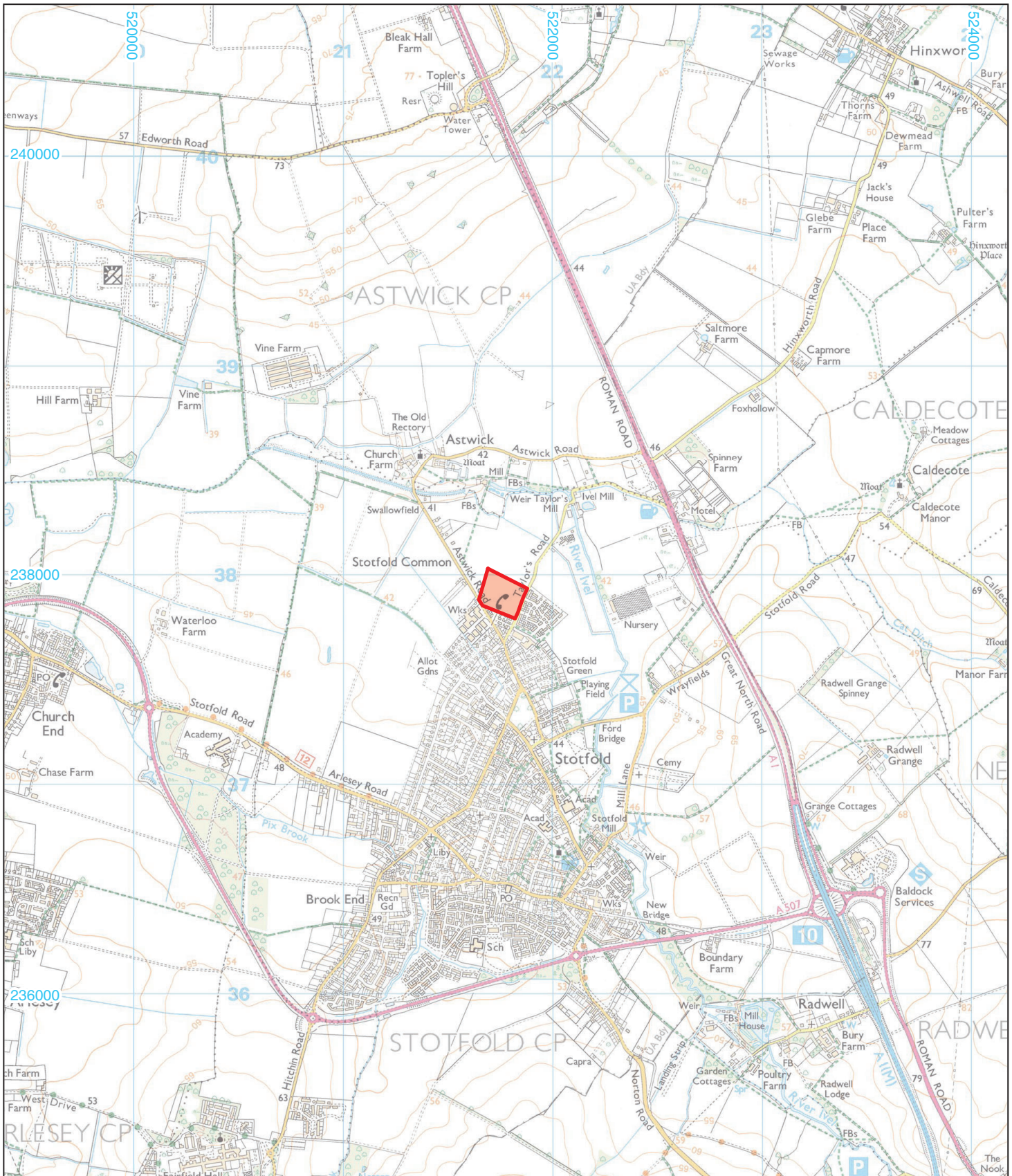


1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land between Astwick Road and Taylor's Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire (centred at NGR: 521760 237860; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken at the request of RPS on behalf of David Wilson Homes (South Midlands).
- 1.2 Planning permission for the residential development of the site was granted at appeal (Reference: APP/P0240/W/16/3166033; Condition 16; local planning authority application number: CB/16/03344/OUT). Condition 16 attached to the permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological works.
- 1.3 The scope of the evaluation, which comprised the excavation of 13 number 40m long trenches (Fig. 2), was defined during discussions between Simon Mortimer, Deputy Operational Director, RPS, and Martin Oake, Central Bedfordshire Council's Archaeology Officer (CBCAO); the archaeological advisor to Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC).
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019) and approved by Martin Oake. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Martin Oake, including a site visit on 26 June 2019.

The site

- 1.5 The proposed development site is approximately 3.2ha, located to the immediate north of Stotfold. The site comprises part of a large arable field bounded to the north-west and north-east by agricultural land, to the south-east by Taylor's Road with residential properties beyond, and to the south-west by Astwick Road with industrial properties beyond. The site lies at approximately 41m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on relatively flat ground.
- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation of the Cretaceous Period. This is overlain by superficial Glaciofluvial deposits comprising sand and gravel originating from the Mid Pleistocene (BGS 2019).



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land between Astwick Road and Taylors Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	MK0062	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	11-07-2019	1
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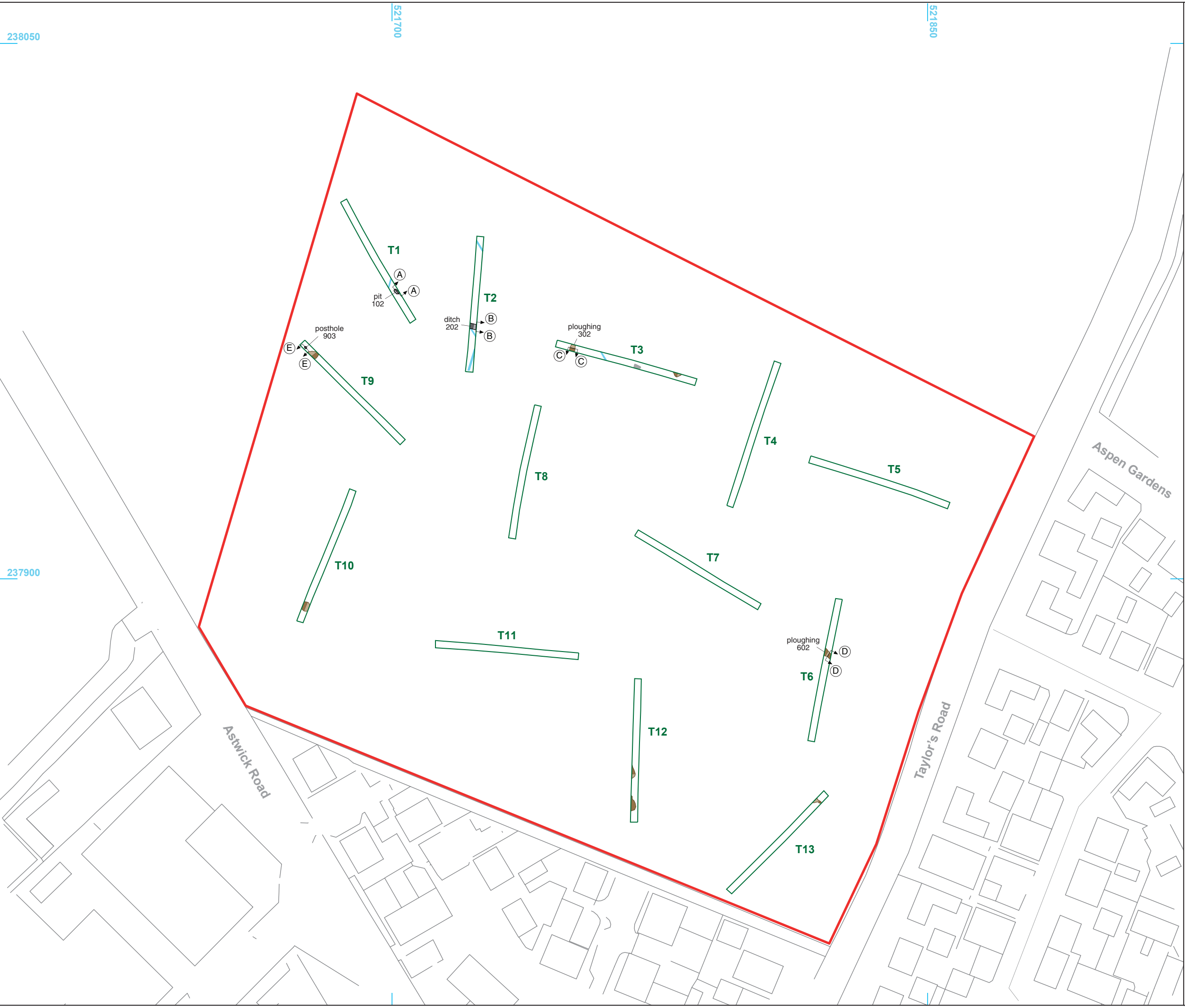
521700

521850

237900



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Modern feature
- Natural feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Field drain
- Section location



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land between Astwick Road and Taylors Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing archaeological features

<small>DRAWN BY</small> EE	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> MK0062	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 2
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 11-07-2019	
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2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been detailed within an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) prepared by CgMs Consulting (2016) which is further supplemented by the results of a geophysical survey carried out by GSB (2016). In addition, up to date HER data derived from a search radius of 1km centred on the site was obtained and integrated within this background (HER search number 201819/051). HER record numbers are included in parenthesis. The following section is summarised from these sources.

2.2 With the exception of a geophysical survey (GSB 2016), there are no recorded previous archaeological investigations within the site. Geophysical survey identified anomalies indicative of ploughing and a number of areas of ferrous disturbance (GSB 2016).

Prehistoric to medieval periods (pre-AD 43 – AD 1066)

2.3 An archaeological evaluation followed by excavation was carried out by Cotswold Archaeology approximately 250m south-east of the site at land off Aspen Gardens (CA 2016 & forthcoming). This identified the remains of a round house and several four post structures which contained pottery broadly dateable to the Iron Age.

2.4 Also during archaeological excavation at Aspen Gardens, extensive evidence for Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation was identified, including a complete Roman vessel recovered from a large pit feature and a series of Roman enclosures. The Roman enclosures situated in the north of Aspen Gardens, approximately 250m to the south east, extended north-west beyond the limit of excavation towards this evaluation. Two possible ring ditches were also identified within close proximity to these enclosures.

2.5 A number of inhumation burials were identified during coprolite digging on the north bank of the River Ivel in Astwick, approximately 550m north of the site. Close to these burials, ten Samian vessels and Anglo-Saxon metal grave goods were recovered, suggesting possible Anglo-Saxon occupation (CgMs 2018).



Medieval period (AD 1066 – 1539)

- 2.6 Evidence of an extensive medieval moated enclosure, with several additional cells were investigated during excavations at Aspen Gardens (CA forthcoming). This feature appears to have been deliberately backfilled in the mid-20th century.
- 2.7 In advance of the construction of a school at Rook Tree Lane, c. 800m from the site, earthworks suggestive of a probable house site dating between the late 12th and 16th centuries were located during archaeological excavations (HER ref: 759). Further 12th century features from the site during the 2010 excavation of the site (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2010), including a boundary ditch and pit.
- 2.8 Astwick Bury moat is located c. 800m from the site. The upstanding remains of a Grade II post-medieval farmhouse (HER ref: 1012063) are contained within the area bounded by Astwick Bury moat.
- 2.9 Approximately 750m from the site is the Church of St Guthlac (HER Ref: 1113827), a 15th century reworking of an older building. As well as a number of surviving 15th century features, the church box pews, two decker pulpit with reading desk are dated to the 19th century.
- 2.10 Located c. 640m from the site, south of Ivel Mill, a medieval buckle was located via metal detecting (HER ref: 18608).

Post-medieval and modern periods (1539 – present)

- 2.11 Stotfold contains various listed buildings of post-medieval date. 1 Common Road (Huckleberry cottage) (HER Ref: 1321750), is a late 17th century timber framed building located c. 800m from the site, and 41 The Green (HER ref: 1113869), an early 17th century timber framed building with 18th and 19th century additions.
- 2.12 Located c. 1km from the site is Bowman's water mill, a water powered corn mill (HER Ref: 1393880) dated to 1847, one of the best-preserved mills of this period within the county.
- 2.13 Taylors Mill (HER Ref: 1113872), a mill house originally dated to the early 19th century is located c. 200m from the site on Taylor's Road. The mill house is a grade II listed building.

2.14 During the post-medieval period the site lay within Stotfold Common and there were no significant changes to the land by the early 19th century (CgMs 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 with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable CBC 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* (MHCLG 2019).

3.2 During the course of the fieldwork the results were assessed, to ascertain whether further reference was necessary to the regional research objectives outlined in the following documents:

- *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* (Bedfordshire Archaeology 2007);
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 2011);
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1, Resource Assessment* (EAA 1997);
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2, Research Agenda and Strategy* (EAA 2000).

3.3 However, no finds, features or deposits were identified which merited revisiting the initial aims.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 13 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Each of the 13 trenches measured 40m long by 1.8m wide. 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*, however, no deposits were identified that required sampling. In addition, no artefacts were recovered during the course of the excavation.
- 4.4 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes and will be deposited with Bedford Museum under accession number BEDFM 2019.52 following the completion of the reporting. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-8)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are to be found in Appendix A.
- 5.2 Archaeological features were identified within Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9. These remains comprised a pit within Trench 1, a ditch in Trench 2, and a posthole within Trench 9. Trenches 3 and 6 contained shallow hollows that appear to derive from ploughing.
- 5.3 Natural features representing potential tree bowls were excavated within Trenches 3, 9, 10, 12 and 13.
- 5.4 No archaeological features were identified within Trenches 4, 5, 7, 8 and 11.

General stratigraphy

- 5.5 A similar stratigraphic sequence was identified within each of the trenches (Figs 3, 13, 14 and 15). The natural geological substrate, which comprised light yellow orange friable silty sand with frequent gravel and flint inclusions, was revealed at between 0.25m and 0.45m below the present ground level (bpgl). Within the substrate were interdigitated lenses of mid blue grey silty clay with occasional sandy silt grey brown patches, which overlay and cut the substrate. These geological features are indicative of flood plain environments with fluvial action eroding the underlying geology. Within Trenches 1, 9 and 12 this was overlain by subsoil, which measured between 0.09m and 0.18m thick. Overlying the subsoil, or directly overlying the natural where this was not present, was dark grey brown clay loam topsoil, which measured on average 0.28m thick.





Fig. 3 Trench 9, representative section (1m scale)

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.6 Pit 102 was located within the southern half of Trench 1 (Fig. 4; section AA). It measured 1.1m long by 0.9m wide and was 0.45m deep. It was sub-oval in plan, with steep convex sides and a rounded base. No finds were recovered from its mid-grey brown friable silty sand fill (103).

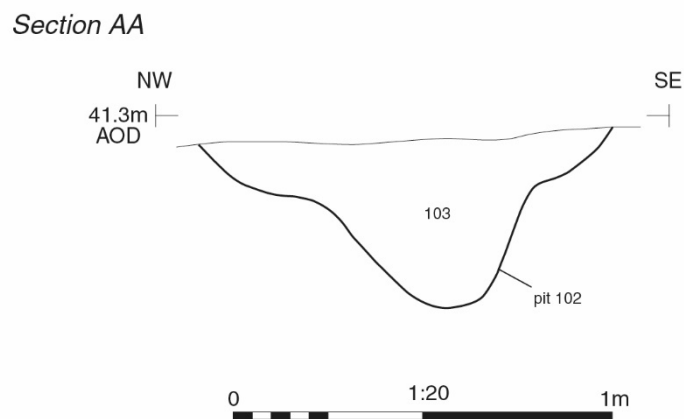


Fig. 4 Pit 102, section (1:20)

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.7 East-west orientated ditch 202 was identified within the southern half of Trench 2 (Fig. 5; section BB). It measured 1.49m wide by 0.33m deep, with moderately sloping, uneven sides and a level, but slightly undulating base. It contained a sequence of three deposits, comprising an initial light brown grey sandy silt (203), which was overlain by a redeposited sand and gravel fill (204), which appeared to have slumped in from the southern edge. This may indicate the presence of a former bank to the south, although no definitive evidence was identified. Fill 204 was in turn overlain by dark brown grey sandy silt fill 205, derived from secondary silting. No other trenches intercepted this ditch, although its form suggests that it is likely to represent the partial remains of a former field boundary ditch.



Fig. 5 Ditch 202, section (1:20)

Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 6)

- 5.8 Trench 3 contained the shallow remains of plough scarring at its eastern end (Fig. 6; section CC). Ploughing (302) was orientated north-east/south-west, with moderately sloping shallow sides and an undulating base. It measured 1.46m wide and 0.11m deep. It contained a single dark brown grey sand fill (303) from which no finds were recovered. Tree bowl 304 was also excavated in the western end of the trench.

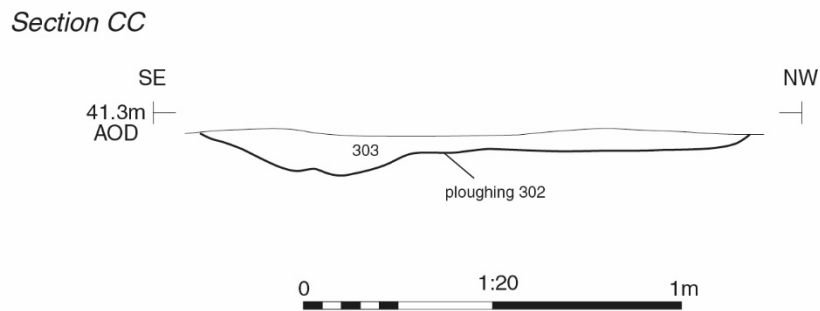


Fig. 6 Ploughing 302, section (1:20)

Trench 6 (Figs 2 & 7)

- 5.9 Similar evidence of ploughing (602) was identified within the northern half of Trench 6, orientated north-west/south-east (Fig. 7; section DD). It measured 1.21m wide and 0.1m deep with shallow moderately sloping sides and a flat, slightly uneven, base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (603).

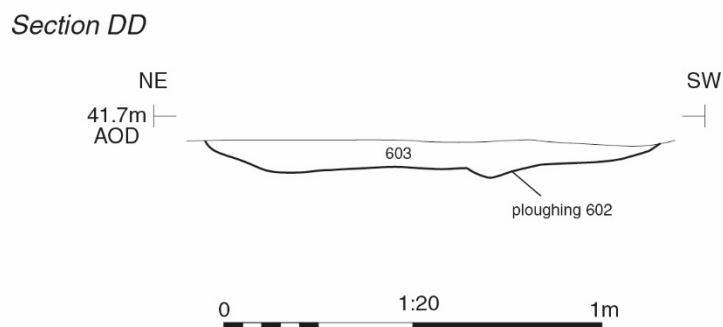


Fig. 7 Ploughing 602, section (1:20)

Trench 9 (Figs 2 & 8)

- 5.10 Posthole 903 was identified at the north-western end of Trench 9 (Fig. 8; section EE). It was circular in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.52m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It contained an initial fill (904), comprising dark grey brown silty sandy, which may represent packing around a post. The putative post appears to have been deliberately removed, with backfilled material, comprising mid yellow brown silty sand (908), filling the void left by the post removal. The postpipe measured 0.25m in diameter with straight near vertical sides and a flat base. No finds or dating were recovered from the respective fills (904 and 908) of this feature and no further postholes were observed within the evaluation.

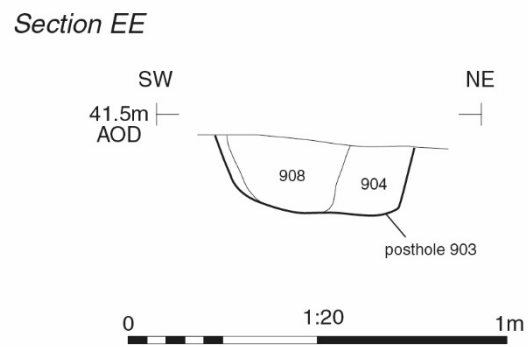


Fig. 8 Posthole 903, section (1:20)



8. DISCUSSION (FIGS 9-12)

- 8.1 Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its location to the immediate north of the town of Stotfold, which has its origins in the Saxon period and its proximity to known archaeological sites of prehistoric to modern date. A previous geophysical survey of the site did not identify any definite archaeological anomalies, although anomalies indicative of ploughing and a number of areas of ferrous disturbance were visible across much of the site.
- 8.2 Where archaeological features were encountered during the current trenching there was no correlation with the results of the preceding geophysical survey.
- 8.3 The evaluation identified archaeological remains concentrated in the north-western corner of the site. No dateable material was recovered from these features, which comprised pit 102, ditch 202 and posthole 903. In addition, two areas of probable modern ploughing (302 and 602) were also identified.
- 8.4 Undated pit 102, recorded within Trench 1 could not be assigned to any known period of activity and remains undated (Fig. 9). Similarly a function could not be assigned to this feature.



Fig. 9 Pit 102, looking north-east (1m scale)

- 8.5 Ditch 202 identified during the evaluation was orientated east/west and probably comprised the partial remains of a former field boundary ditch (Fig. 10). No dating evidence was recovered from this ditch and interpretation is problematic. It is not currently possible to positively attribute it to any period; however, it is considered probable that it formed an element of a medieval or post-medieval field system based on its orientation and the nature of its fills, which appear to be derived from topsoil. Ditch 202 runs broadly parallel with Taylor's road to the east and is perpendicular to the site's southern boundary.



Fig. 10 Ditch 202, looking east (1m scale)

- 8.6 Posthole 903 may indicate the former presence of a structure or fence line, although the absence of any associated postholes limits the conclusions that can be drawn (Fig. 11).



Fig. 11 Posthole 903, looking south-west (0.3m scale)

- 8.7 The remaining ploughing marks (302; Fig. 12 and 602) fit within the general alignment of the surrounding field systems depicted on historic and current Ordnance Survey mapping. Based on morphological characteristics these field systems predominantly relate to Parliamentary Enclosures of the post-medieval period. As such, these features and ditch 202 may be broadly contemporary, forming separate elements of this putative field system.





Fig. 12 Ploughing 302, looking south (1m scale)

- 8.8 No evidence was identified to suggest the continuation of any archaeological remains contemporary with the Roman enclosures and medieval settlement identified at Aspen Gardens, c. 250m to the south-east. The intermittent presence of subsoil and the depth of the topsoil encountered, indicates a degree of truncation of the land surface will have taken place across the site, however, this is not considered to have been sufficient to wholly remove features from the archaeological record had they been present. As such, it is likely that activity contemporary with the Roman and medieval settlements at Aspen Gardens did not extend as far as the evaluation area.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by James Coyne, assisted by Susanna Ferron, Chloe Merrett and Callum Ruse. The report was written by James Coyne and Ralph Brown. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. 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.

10. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 22 July 2019
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 Aspen Gardens, Stotfold, Central Bedfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation. CA typescript report **16185**
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 *Land between Astwick Road and Taylors Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Stage 1 Archaeological Evaluation*
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) forthcoming *Excavations of land off Aspen Gardens*
- CgMs 2016 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Land Between Astwick Road and Taylor's Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire*
- CgMs 2018 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation: Land Between Astwick Road and Taylor's Road, Stotfold*
- CIfA 2014 *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- GSB 2016 *Geophysical Survey Report: Land Between Astwick Road and Taylor's Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire*
- MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- Northamptonshire Archaeology 2010 *Archaeological excavation at St. Mary's Lower School, Stotfold, Bedfordshire* Unpublished excavation report

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS (FIGS 13-21)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam	>40	>1.8	0.39
1	101	Layer		Natural	Light yellow orange silty sand with gravels and patches of mid brown grey silty clay	>40	>1.8	-
1	102	Cut		Pit	Oval shaped pit with steep convex sides and a rounded base	>1.8	1.1	0.45
1	103	Fill	102	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown friable silty sand	>1.8	1.1	0.45
1	104	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown firm silty clay	-	-	0.1



Fig. 13 Trench 1, looking south-east (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam	>40	>1.8	0.25
2	201	Layer		Natural	Light yellow orange silty sand with gravels and patches of mid brown grey silty clay	>40	>1.8	-
2	202	Cut		Ditch	Shallow ditch with concave sides and an irregular base	>1.8	1.49	0.33
2	203	Fill	203	Secondary silt	Firm light brown grey sandy silt	>1	1.1	0.22
2	204	Fill	203	Bank slump	Loose mid yellow orange silty sand with gravels	>1	1	0.12
2	205	Fill	203	Secondary silt	Soft dark brown grey sandy silt	>1	1.05	0.26

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam	>40	>1.8	0.27
3	301	Layer		Natural	Light yellow orange silty sand with gravels and patches of mid brown grey silty clay	>40	>1.8	-
3	302	Cut		Ploughing	N-S linear with gently sloping sides and a flat base	>1.8	1.46	0.11
3	303	Fill	302	Natural silting	Friable mid brown grey clay sand	>1.8	1.46	0.11

3	304	Cut		Tree bole	Irregular sub circular as seen with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base	>1.09	>1.03	0.4
3	305	Fill	304	Fill of tree bole	Mid yellow grey friable clay silt	>1.09	>1.03	0.4



Fig. 14 Trench 3, looking west (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam	>40	>1.8	0.31
4	401	Layer		Natural	Light yellow orange silty sand with gravels and patches of mid brown grey silty clay	>40	>1.8	-



Fig. 15 Trench 4, looking south (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam	>40	>1.8	0.33
5	501	Layer		Natural	Light yellow orange silty sand with gravels and patches of mid brown grey silty clay	>40	>1.8	-



Fig. 16 Trench 5, looking east (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam	>40	>1.8	0.38
6	601	Layer		Natural	Light yellow orange silty sand with gravels and patches of mid brown grey silty clay	>40	>1.8	-
6	602	Cut		Ploughing	Linear with gently sloping sides and a flat base	>1.8	1.21	0.1
6	603	Fill	603	Natural silting	Dark yellow grey friable clay silt	>1.8	1.21	0.1



Fig. 17 Trench 6, looking north (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam	>40	>1.8	0.25
7	701	Layer		Natural	Light yellow orange silty sand with gravels and patches of mid brown grey silty clay	>40	>1.8	-



Fig. 18 Trench 7, looking south-east (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam	>40	>1.8	0.25
8	801	Layer		Natural	Light yellow orange silty sand with gravels and patches of mid brown grey silty clay	>40	>1.8	-

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam	>40	>1.8	0.33
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown firm silty clay	>40	>1.8	0.09
9	902	Layer		Natural	Light yellow orange silty sand with gravels and patches of mid brown grey silty clay	>40	>1.8	-
9	903	Cut		Posthole	Circular with vertical sides and a flat base	0.52	0.52	0.2
9	904	Fill	903	Fill of posthole	Soft dark grey brown friable silty sand	0.52	0.52	0.2
9	905	Cut		Tree bole	Irregular shaped tree bole with asymmetrical sides and an irregular base	>1.8	1.55	0.23
9	906	Fill	905	Fill of tree bole	Mid grey brown compact silty clay	>1.8	1.55	0.23
9	907	Cut		Postpipe	Circular with steep straight sides and a flat base	0.25	0.25	0.2
9	908	Fill	907	Secondary silt	Soft mid yellow brown silty sand	0.25	0.25	0.2



Fig. 19 Trench 9, looking south-east (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam	>40	>1.8	0.31
10	1001	Layer		Natural	Light yellow orange silty sand with gravels and patches of mid brown grey silty clay	>40	>1.8	-
10	1002	Cut		Tree bole	Irregular shaped tree bole with gently sloping sides and a flat base	>1.8	1.77	0.18
10	1003	Fill	1002	Fill of tree bole	Dark grey brown compact silty sand	>1.8	1.77	0.18

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam	>40	>1.8	0.31
11	1101	Layer		Natural	Light yellow orange silty sand with gravels and patches of mid brown grey silty clay	>40	>1.8	-



Fig. 20 Trench 11, looking west (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam	>40	>1.8	0.27
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown firm silty clay	>40	>1.8	0.18
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Light yellow orange silty sand with gravels and patches of mid brown grey silty clay	>40	>1.8	-
12	1203	Cut		Tree bole	Oval shaped tree bole with gently sloping sides and a flat base	1.3	>0.7	0.15
12	1204	Fill	1203	Fill of tree bole	Mid yellow brown friable clay silt	1.3	>0.7	0.15
12	1205	Cut		Tree bole	Oval shaped tree bole with gently sloping sides and a flat base	>0.8	0.72	-
12	1206	Fill	1205	Fill of tree bole	Mid yellow brown friable clay silt	>0.8	0.72	-

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay loam	>40	>1.8	0.29
13	1301	Layer		Natural	Light yellow orange silty sand with gravels and patches of mid brown grey silty clay	>40	>1.8	-
13	1302	Cut		Tree bole	Irregular shaped tree bole with gently sloping sides and an irregular base	>1.0	1.72	0.3
13	1303	Fill	1302	Fill of tree bole	Mid grey brown friable silty sand	>1.0	1.72	0.3



Fig. 21 Trench 13, looking south-east (1m scales)

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land between Astwick Road and Taylor's Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2019 at Land between Astwick Road and Taylor's Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of thirteen 40m long trenches.</p> <p>Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its location to the immediate north of the town of Stotfold, which has its origins in the Saxon period, and its proximity to known archaeological sites of prehistoric to modern date. A previous geophysical survey of the site did not identify any definite archaeological anomalies, although anomalies indicative of ploughing and a number of areas of ferrous disturbance were visible across much of the site.</p> <p>Three undated features were identified, comprising a ditch, a pit and a posthole. These features are not apparent on the geophysical survey.</p> <p>No evidence was identified to suggest the continuation of any archaeological remains contemporary with the Roman enclosures and medieval settlement identified at Aspen Gardens, c. 250m to the south-east and it seems likely that contemporary activity did not extend as far as the evaluation area.</p>	
Project dates	24/06/19-27/06/19	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2016) Geophysical Survey (GSB 2016)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land between Astwick Road and Taylor's Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	3.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	521760 237860	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	-	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology and CgMs	
Project Manager	Stuart Joyce	
Project Supervisor	James Coyne	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum Accession no. BEDFM 2019.52)	Content
Physical	n/a	n/a
Paper	Bedford Museum	WSI, proforma record sheets, registers
Digital	Bedford Museum	Digital photographs and survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Land between Astwick Road and Taylor's Road, Stotfold, Bedfordshire</i> . CA typescript report MK0062_2		

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