

**Phase 2 Caesar's Lodge
Caesar's Camp
Sandy
Bedfordshire**

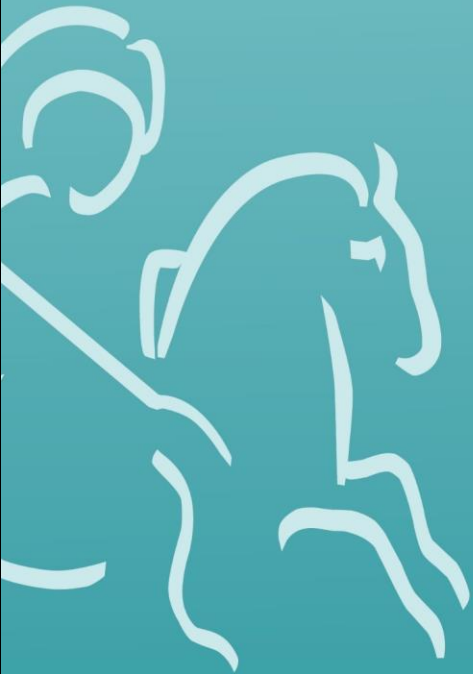
Archaeological Watching Brief



for:
Susanne Allen

CA Project: MK0735
CA Report: MK0735_2
HER Ref: 202122/135
Accession Number: BEDFM 2022/84

March 2023



Phase 2 Caesar's Lodge Caesar's Camp, Sandy Bedfordshire

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
1	03/01/23	RSB	APS	Draft	–	APS
2	17/03/23	RSB	AKW	Draft	Curator review	AN

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Phase 2 Caesar's Lodge
Location:	Caesar's Camp, Sandy, Bedfordshire
NGR:	518069 249199
Type:	Watching brief
Date:	9 August 2022 – 5 December 2022
Planning reference:	CB/22/00280
Location of Archive:	The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Accession Number:	BEDFM 2022/84
Site Code:	CAE22

Between August and December 2022 Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a residential extension at Caesar's Camp, Caesar's Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire.

The levelling of the extension footprint, footings, and soakaways were monitored, and one possible pit was revealed. A sherd of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery was recovered from this pit, together with a fragment of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery. An area of modern truncation was exposed in the south-eastern corner of the footings, while four sherds of post-medieval to modern pottery were recovered from the remnant topsoil beneath the existing modern drive.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Between August and December 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief during a second phase of development at Caesar's Lodge, Caesar's Camp, Sandy, Bedfordshire (centred at NGR: 518069 249199; Fig. 1). This watching brief was undertaken for Susanne Allen.
- 1.2. Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) has granted planning permission for the erection of a single storey extension, providing a residential annex, and associated works (planning ref: CB/22/00280). In line with policies contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021), Condition 2 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI:

2) Part A: *No development shall commence until a written scheme of archaeological investigation (WSI), has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

The WSI shall include the following components:

- 1. a method statement for the investigation of any archaeological remains that will be affected by the development*
- 2. an outline strategy for archaeological post-excavation assessment, analysis, archive preparation and publication, including details of the timetable for each stage of the post-excavation works*

Part B: *The said development shall only be implemented in full accordance with the approved WSI, and this condition shall only be fully discharged when:*

- 1. all elements of the archaeological fieldwork have been undertaken and the date of completion has been confirmed in writing by the Local Planning Authority;*
- 2. the post-excavation assessment, analysis and final archaeological report has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This shall be done within 12 months of the date of completion of the archaeological fieldwork unless otherwise agreed in advance in writing by the Local Planning Authority;*

3. the preparation of the site archives (both physical and digital) for deposition at stores approved by the Local Planning Authority has been undertaken and confirmed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. For the digital archive this will include confirmation of the intention to deposit with a CoreTrustSeal certified repository dedicated to storing historic environment archives;

4. the preparation of an archive report and the submission of a publication report (if applicable) have been undertaken and confirmed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Unless otherwise agreed in advance in writing by the Local Planning Authority, items 3, and 4 of Part B of this condition shall be completed within 2 years of the archaeological fieldwork date of completion.

Reason: In line with policy HE1 of the Central Bedfordshire Local Plan 2015-2035 (adopted July 2021) and paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021): to investigate and record any archaeological remains affected by the development, to safeguard the long-term future of the archive and to make the record of all the work publicly available

- 1.3. The scope of this watching brief was defined by the archaeological advisor to CBC (CBCAA) and was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2022) and approved by the CBCAA.
- 1.4. The watching brief was also in line with *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015a) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015b).

The site

- 1.5. The development site is approximately 0.01ha in extent and lies within Caesar's Camp Iron Age hillfort (HER ref. 442), situated on a promontory overlooking the valley of the River Ivel at approximately 60m AOD (Fig.1). The site is located just over one mile to the east of Sandy town centre. To the east of the site is the Greensand Ridge, an escarpment overlooking the River Ivel valley and extending northeast through Bedfordshire into Cambridgeshire.

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- 1.6. The site lies on a bedrock geology of Woburn Sands Formation, a deposit of sandstone formed during the Cretaceous period (BGS 2022). During this period, the local environment would have been dominated by shallow seas. Although no superficial deposits are recorded for the site the Greensand Ridge is formed of thin sandy soils.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site has recently been the subject of a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; CA 2022), which included the results of a full search of assets recorded within the Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER; search ref. 202122/135). The following background information represents a summary of the more detailed information contained in the DBA.

Designated heritage assets

- 2.2. No designated heritage assets have been recorded within the site itself. Within the surrounding area the nearest designated heritage asset to the site is the Grade II Listed Saddlers, located c.150m to the southwest of the site. The Hazells Grade II Registered Park and Garden lies c.280m to the east of the site and Sandy Conservation Area is c.390m to the west.
- 2.3. In addition, two other Iron Age hillforts, both Scheduled Monuments, are also located in the vicinity; Sandy Lodge (HER ref. 1164; Scheduled Monument No. 1015006), c.1.7km to the southeast; and Galley Hill (HER ref. 445; Scheduled Monument No. 27164), c.1.3km to the south.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 2.4. The earliest known remains in the vicinity of the site are two Neolithic wrist guards, identified as residual artefacts, found c.580m to the northwest and c.630m to the southwest of the site. The remains of a Bronze Age inhumation with associated grave goods (namely pottery) and the fragments of animal bone were identified c.1.7km to the southeast of the site. Approximately 140m to the south of the site the remains of a substantial ditch dated to the Late Bronze Age were identified; this could be suggested as forming part of an earlier phase of activity associated with Caesar's Camp Iron Age hillfort. Further to the north, c.580m northwest of site, a single find of a bronze awl (likely used for leather perforation) was recorded.

Iron Age

- 2.5. Three Iron Age hillforts are located along the eastern extent of Sandy: Caesar's Camp, Galley Hill, and Sandy Lodge. All three hillforts are situated on spurs of the Greensands Ridge and form promontory hillforts overlooking the River Ivel valley. Hillforts are generally defined as defended enclosures comprising a system of earthwork bank and ditches, often including wooden stakes forming ramparts, predominantly constructed between 900-100 BC (i.e. from the Late Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age). Although most commonly associated with the Iron Age period many were later reused with multiple phases of activity.
- 2.6. All three hillforts near Sandy were constructed during a period of intensive activity during the Early Iron Age. From the available evidence it seems likely that this was a relatively short-lived phase and by the Mid-Late Iron Age there appears to be no evidence for further construction or use of the hillforts; activity was focused on the surrounding lower-lying lands, which would have been more favourable for settlement.
- 2.7. The site itself forms part of the interior of Caesar's Camp, a c.2.8ha hillfort bounded by truncated earthwork ramparts. As documented in the Victoria history of the county of Bedford, the hillfort is demarcated by ramparts along the southern and eastern extent of the spur as depicted on the later LiDAR data. Overall, the survey of the hillfort (included in the Victoria history of the county of Bedford) suggests the rampart measures c.2.5m in height measured from the interior of the hillfort and c.6m in height at the exterior of the hillfort. At the southwestern extent of the spur the ramparts focus on a small mound, and a further earthwork here is possibly suggestive of the remains of an entrance. Along the eastern extent of the rampart, there are also two breaks which could be entrances.
- 2.8. The interior displays no evidence of natural water sources and water only occurs at c.55m below the ground level. Artefacts collected from within the interior of the hillfort include an assemblage of Mesolithic flint tools (primarily flakes), Early Iron Age pottery sherds and Roman coins. A watching brief was carried out within the site in 1994 but no archaeological finds or features were encountered (BCAS 1994).
- 2.9. At the foot of Caesar's Camp, c.330m to the south of the site is the location of a possible Iron Age settlement where a series of ditches and pits containing Mid-Late Iron Age pottery and animal bone suggest a possible farmstead (Albion Archaeology

2019). Approximately 230m to the north of the site the remains of pits, a hearth, and burnt flint were identified; further attesting to domestic occupation within the area.

Roman

- 2.10. Sandy lies within a network of former Roman roads, namely those between Braughing and Godmanchester (Viatores 93), Bedford and Wimpole (Viatores 224) and Sandy and Sharnbrook (Viatores 225). These three roads met at Sandy where a Roman settlement had been established. Several small-scale industrial remains, including a kiln and pottery dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, have also been recorded. The extent of the settlement at Sandy has not been fully established; however, a substantial ditch that formed part of the defensive circuit defining the core part of the Roman town was identified along Viatores 93, c.330m to the south of the site.
- 2.11. It is likely that the site and its surrounding hillfort were disused during the Roman period and there is no evidence to suggest that the other former hillforts in this landscape were utilised in any meaningful way during this time.

Early medieval and medieval

- 2.12. The remains of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery with cremation urns dated to the 5th and 6th centuries was identified c.320m to the west of the site, suggesting a level of continued occupation of the area.
- 2.13. The Domesday Survey of 1089 records Sandy as comprising substantial lands and as such it is highly likely that some form of early medieval settlement was located at Sandy prior to the 11th century. Also within the vicinity was the former medieval settlement of Kinwick, a hamlet of Sandy (Powell-Smith 2021). The hamlet was recorded in the Domesday Survey as one of the smaller settlements at the time and owned by the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds.
- 2.14. The site itself was located between the settlements of Sandy and Kinwick and may have formed part of either settlement's lands, likely forming part of the rural hinterland to the settlements.

Post-medieval

- 2.15. The historic core of Sandy includes many post-medieval structures, and the historic layout of Sandy was polyfocal with three key foci, although by the 19th century, construction along the main roads amalgamated the settlement.
- 2.16. During this period, the Parish of Sandy was enclosed by the Act of 1798 and the corresponding map of 1799 depicted the site as forming part of 'Town Hills'. Caesar's Camp was often referred to as Town Hills, likely owing to its proximity to the settlement of Sandy. Much of the land in this area was owned by Sir Philip Monoux, including the nearby stone quarry. Due to the geology of the area, many quarries and extraction pits dating to the post-medieval and modern periods are present within the vicinity of the site.
- 2.17. During the 19th century Caesar's Camp, a Victorian house and ancillary buildings, was constructed within the interior of the Iron Age hillfort and the surrounding land was heavily landscaped.
- 2.18. By the turn of the century, the 1901 map depicts the site as part of the allotments. The boundary of Caesar's Camp residential area is clearly depicted, and further buildings were constructed within the southern extent of the site.
- 2.19. By the 1970s, Caesar's Lodge had been constructed within the site and further woodland had been introduced along the western extent. Currently the site includes the landscape grounds of Caesar's Lodge.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the watching brief were to:
- monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
 - recover and analyse any artefactual evidence;
 - sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated project archive and a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.
 - compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

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- 3.2. The specific objective of the watching brief was to record any archaeological remains which may survive within the development area, particularly those related to the Caesar's Camp hillfort. The fieldwork had the potential to contribute specifically to local and regional research objectives including the preservation levels, origin, history and status of the hillfort (ALGAO 2021; Oake et al 2007, 11 and 14; and Medlycott 2011). However, given the limited nature of the discoveries made then the results of the investigation will not contribute to any research themes or objectives.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The watching brief comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed development. These works comprised the machine excavation of a geotechnical test pit (Trench 1), levelling the footprint of the extension (Trench 2), the excavation of the footings (Trenches 3 and 4) and two soakaways (Trench 5 and 6) (Fig. 2).
- 4.2. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records were maintained 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*. No deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.4. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.5. CA will make arrangements with The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum (BEDFM 2022/84) for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020) and The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum requirements.

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- 4.6. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.

- 5.2. Six areas/ trenches were excavated (Fig. 2); Trench 1, a geotechnical test pit (Fig. 3); Trench 2, levelling the footprint of the extension (Fig. 3); Trenches 3 and 4 for the footings (Fig. 4 and 5); and Trenches 5 and 6 for soakaways (Fig. 6).

- 5.3. The natural geological substrate comprised loose sand varying between mid yellow brown, mid brown yellow, and brown pink with patches of sand and ironstone. It was encountered within Trenches 1 and 3-6 at an average depth of 0.42m below the present ground level. This was overlain by topsoil comprising loose dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone and ironstone inclusions, averaging 0.39m in thickness.

- 5.4. Within Trench 2 part of the topsoil had previously been partially stripped and covered with a gravel layer measuring roughly 0.1m thick extending the driveway. Trench 2 removed this gravel layer and part of the topsoil but did not reach the natural geological substrate.

Late Iron Age and Roman (Fig. 5)

- 5.5. A possible pit was observed on the north-western edge of the foundation trench (Trench 4). Its shape could not be determined in plan; however, it is presumed to be a pit as it was not seen in any of the other foundation trenches. Measuring 2.37m wide with a depth exceeding 0.49m, it contained a single fill/ possible deliberate backfill deposit (403), comprising loose orange brown silty sand, from which a sherd of Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery was recovered.

Post-Medieval and Modern (Fig. 4)

- 5.6. The southeastern corner of the footings (Trench 3) revealed an area of modern truncation measuring 5m by 4.6m wide and 1.2m deep. This may represent disturbance from the construction of the adjacent house or the remains of an older

sand quarry. Plastic ties were observed within the fill, which comprised mainly redeposited natural; a mix of mid yellow brown and brown yellow silty sand.

- 5.7. Four sherds of post-medieval or modern pottery were recovered from the overburden in Trench 4, a remnant topsoil below the modern driveway.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. The artefactual material was recorded from two deposits: the overburden of trench 4 and the fill of pit 402 (Appendix B). The material was recovered by hand and recorded in accordance with the ClfA finds Toolkit (ClfA 2022).

Pottery

- 6.2. The pottery from the watching brief has been recorded direct to an Excel spreadsheet from which Appendix B (Table 1) is derived. This forms part of the project archive. The assemblage was examined by context, using a x10 binocular microscope and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in summary in Appendix B (Table 2) in accordance with national guidelines (Barclay et al. 2016). The post-medieval/modern fabric codes are based on Sue Anderson's (unpublished) post-Roman fabric series.
- 6.3. The assemblage comprises five sherds, weighing 86g. The condition of the material is moderate; the fractures and surfaces mildly abraded. The mean sherd weight is 17.2g which is moderately high.

Late Iron Age and Roman

- 6.4. A single sherd (8g) of local or unsourced shelly grog-tempered ware (UNS SHGR), from pit 402, is of probable transitional Late Iron Age or Early Roman date, c. 1st century AD. One sherd (15g) in a micaceous sandy fabric with organic voids (QV) was recorded from the same pit. This fabric type is broadly of Middle to Late Iron Age; given its deposition alongside the transitional ware it more likely to dates to the Late Iron Age).

Post-medieval/Modern

- 6.5. Four sherds of post-medieval or modern pottery were recovered from the overburden in trench 4. A British Stoneware (BRSW) sherd (14g) can be dated to the 17th to 19th centuries, whilst a single sherd (42g) of refined red earthenware (REFR) dates to the

late 18th to 20th centuries. The overburden also produced a sherd of black glazed Jackfield ware (JACK, 7g) with moulded floral decoration; it dates from 1875 onwards.

Summary

- 6.6. The pottery provides limited evidence for activity during the Late Iron Age/Early Roman and post-medieval/modern periods. The assemblage is small, with no diagnostic sherds; as a result it is not possible to comment on the form and function of the vessels or draw further meaningful conclusions.

Further work and selection strategy

- 6.7. The finds have been recorded in sufficient detail at this stage and no further work is required. The assemblage has limited potential for further analysis. Retention is recommended in the first instance and the assemblage considered alongside material recovered during any future mitigation at the site.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1. One probable Late Iron Age-Early Roman pit was revealed during this watching brief. This provides a modicum of evidence of archaeological activity occurring within the site during the periods following the initial construction of the hillfort in the Early Iron Age. It is not clear however whether this possible later use of the hillfort area was continual through the Middle Iron Age or if the hillfort was perhaps just reused later, likely owing to the Roman invasion. The assigning of the term pit to this feature is tentative owing to the narrow trench in which it was found and therefore the restricted view of the feature.
- 7.2. An area of modern truncation was exposed in the south-eastern corner of the footings, while four sherds of Post-Medieval – Modern pottery were recovered from the remnant topsoil beneath the existing modern drive.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Ralph Brown, Joao Heitor, and James Coyne. This report was written by Ralph Brown. The finds evidence report was written by Laura Pearson. The report illustrations were prepared by Li Sou. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Molly Agnew-Henshaw. The project was managed for CA by Antoni Novak.

9. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Context type	Fill of	Interpretive Category	Comments	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Loose dark brown sandy silt	>1.5	>0.5	0.4
1	101	Layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional sand stone	>1.5	>0.5	>1.6
2	200	Layer		Modern surfaces	Overburden of sandy topsoil covering half the area, and the remaining half comprising gravel driveway makeup	>12.8	>12.8	0.28
3	300	Layer		Buried topsoil	Loose dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone and ironstone inclusions 10-50mm	>9.6	>5	0.3
3	301	Layer		Natural	Loose mid brown yellow and mid brown pink sand with moderate concentrations of sandstone	>9.6	>5	>2.7
4	400	Layer		Buried topsoil	Loose dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone and ironstone inclusions 10-50mm	>12.05	>8	0.4
4	401	Layer		Natural	Loose mid brown yellow and mid brown pink sand with moderate concentrations of sandstone	>12.05	>8	>0.6
4	402	Cut		Pit	Unseen shape in plan with straight moderate sides and an unseen base	2.37	>0.6	>0.49
4	403	Fill	402	Deliberate Backfill	Loose dark orange brown with yellow orange mottling silty sand with occasional sandstone and ironstone inclusions 10-70mm	2.37	>0.6	>0.49
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Loose dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone and ironstone inclusions 10-50mm	>2.09	>1.63	0.39
5	501	Layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate concentrations of sandstone and ironstone	>2.09	>1.63	-
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Loose dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone and ironstone inclusions 10-50mm	>2.57	>1.64	0.38
6	601	Layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate concentrations of sandstone and ironstone	>2.57	>1.64	-

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Find Concordance

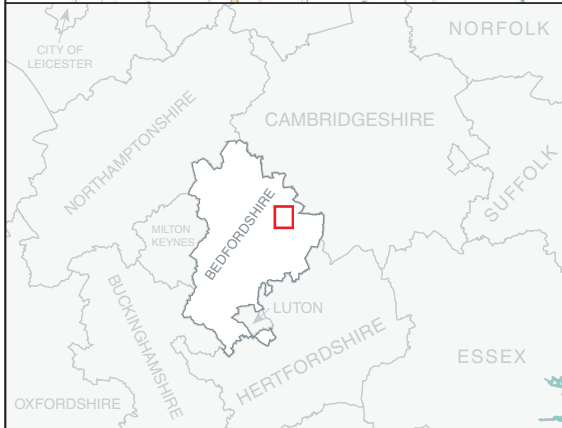
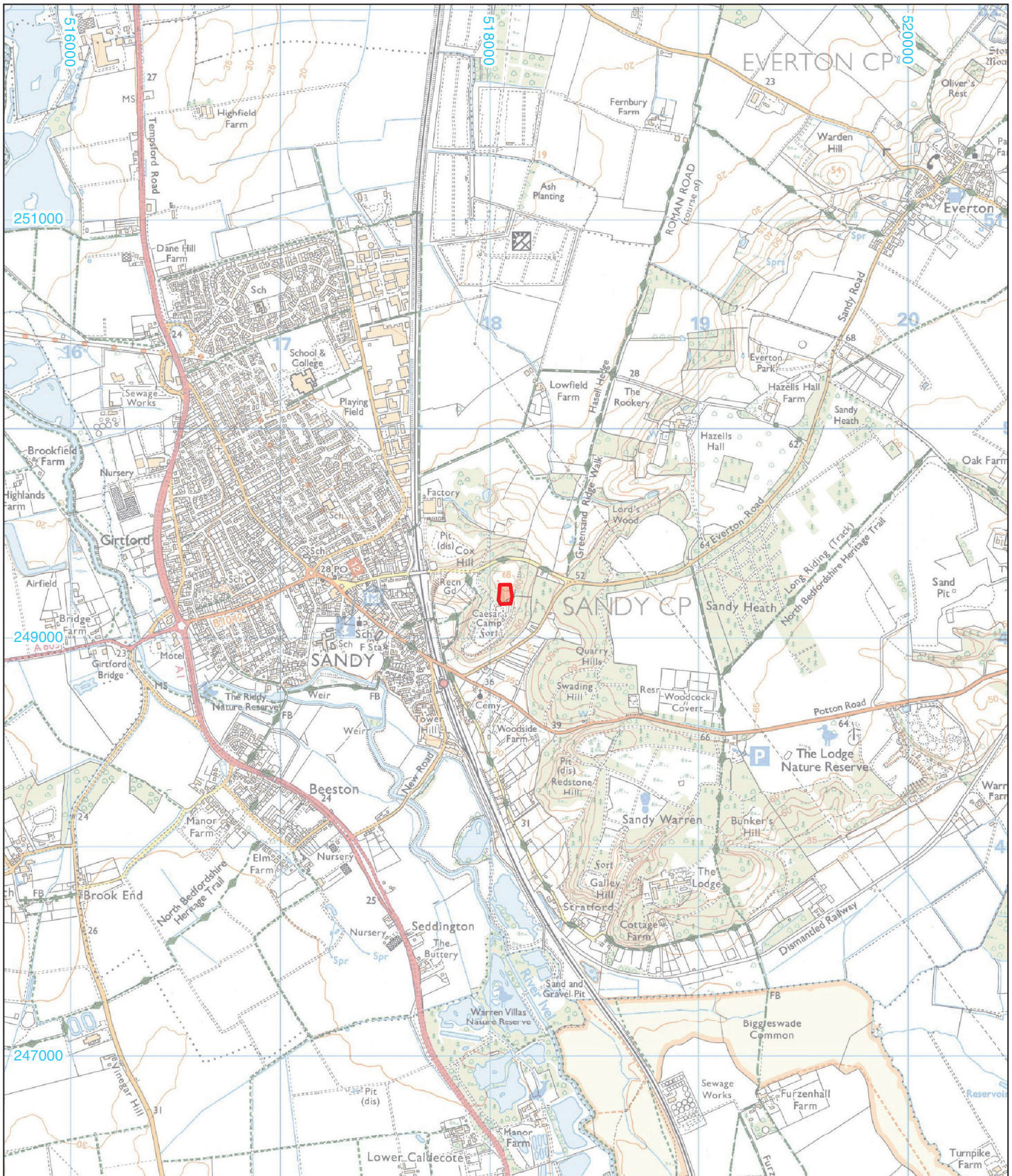
Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
400	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Jackfield ware	JACK	1	7	LC19-C20
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	British Stoneware	BRSW	1	14	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Refined red earthenware	REFR	1	42	
403	LIA/Roman pottery	Unsourced shelly grog-tempered ware	UNS SHGR	1	8	LIA/ER B
	Late Iron Age pottery	Sandy fabric with organic voids	QV	1	15	

Table 2: Fabric descriptions and qualities

Class	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)
LIA/Roman pottery	Sandy fabric with organic voids	QV	1	15
	Unsourced shelly grog-tempered ware	UNS SHGR	1	8
Post-medieval/modern pottery	British Stoneware	BRSW	1	14
	Jackfield ware	JACK	1	7
	Refined red earthenware	REFR	1	42
Total			5	86

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Phase 2 Caesar's Lodge, Caesar's Camp, Sandy, Bedfordshire	
Short description	Between August and December 2022 Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a residential extension at Caesar's Camp, Caesar's Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire. The levelling of the extension footprint, footings, and soakaways were monitored, and one possible pit was revealed. A sherd of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery was recovered from this pit, together with a fragmentation of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery. An area of modern truncation was exposed in the south-eastern corner of the footings, while four sherds of post-medieval to modern pottery were recovered from the remnant topsoil beneath the existing modern drive.	
Project dates	09/08/22 – 05/12/22	
Project type	Watching Brief	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2022)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Caesar's Lodge, Caesar's Camp, Sandy, Bedfordshire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	0.01ha	
Site co-ordinates	518069 249199	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	-	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Antoni Novak	
Project Supervisor	Ralph Brown	
MONUMENT TYPE	Pit	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	pottery	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum	Ceramic
Paper	The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum	Sections, Trench sheets, Context sheets, report
Digital	Archaeology Data Service	Database, digital photos, report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2023 <i>Phase 2 Caesar's Camp, Caesar's Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> CA typescript report MK0735_2		



 Site boundary



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PROJECT TITLE
 Phase 2 Caesar's Lodge, Caesar's Camp,
 Sandy, Bedfordshire

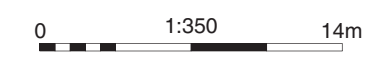
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	LZS	PROJECT NO.	MK0735	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	31/01/23	1
APPROVED BY	AN	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Trench 3
- Trench 4
- Archaeological feature
- Existing building footprint



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FIGURE TITLE
Trench plan

<small>DRAWN BY</small> LZS	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> MK0735	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 31/01/23	2
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Site pre-excitation, looking south-east



Trench 1, looking east (scale 1m)



Trench 2, looking north-west


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FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 1 and 2: photographs

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Trench 3, looking east (scale 1m)



Trench 3 including modern truncation, looking north-east (scale 1m)



Trench 3 including modern truncation, looking south-east (scale 1m)

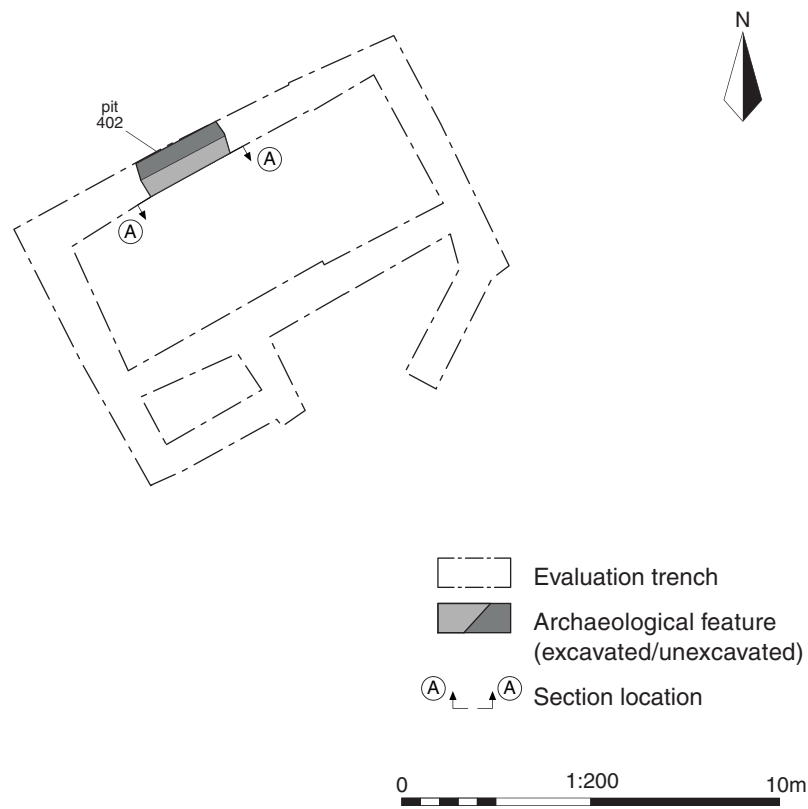

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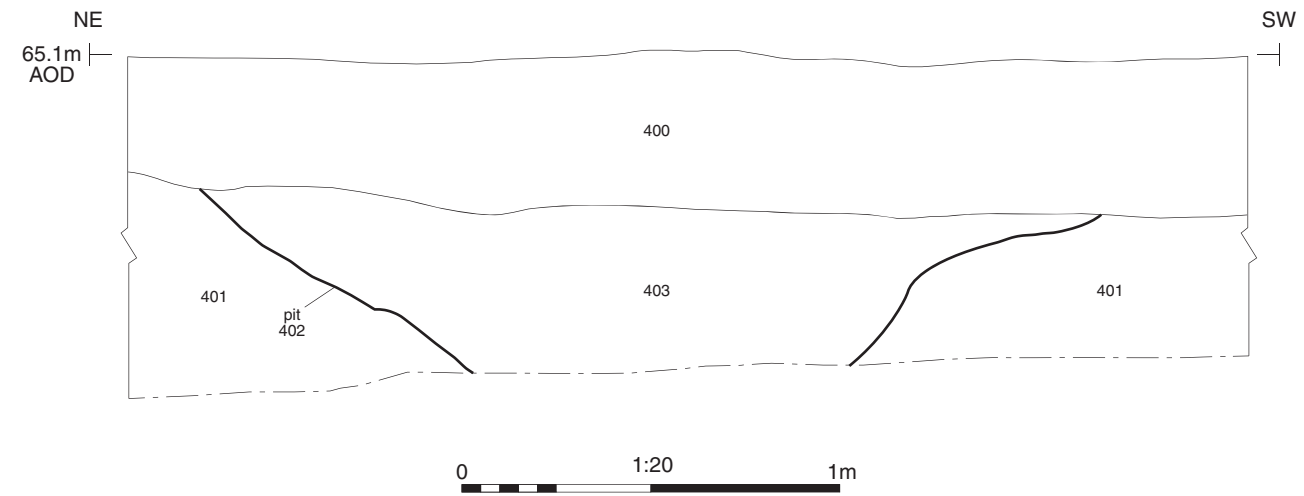
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3: photographs

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Trench 4



Section AA



Trench 4, looking south-west



Pit 402, looking south-east (scale 0.5m)

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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 4: plan, section and
 photographs**

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Trench 5, looking north-east (scale 0.5m)



Trench 6, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 5 and 6: photographs

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FIGURE NO.

6

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