

**A4146 STOKE HAMMOND AND LINSLADE
WESTERN BYPASS
Archaeological Watching Brief and recording
of historic boundaries and hedgerows**

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

for

ALFRED McALPINE CAPITAL PROJECTS

on behalf of

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCILS

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was conducted during the construction of the A4146 Stoke Hammond to Linslade Western Bypass (NGR 490135 223870 to 487350 231060) during which several historical field boundaries and features associated with medieval and post medieval agriculture were recorded.

Earlier work had identified 26 field boundaries within the road construction corridor which could be considered historically important according to the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations, 1997, including two parish boundaries. Six of these field boundaries were on the edge of the corridor beyond the area stripped of topsoil, and two others, including the boundary between Linslade and Soulbury parishes, were within the Site ABC excavation area, covered by separate reports. The remaining eighteen were recorded during the construction watching brief.

Eight of the recorded boundaries had ditches with potentially significant archaeological deposits, but none produced conclusive dating evidence.

The watching brief revealed four areas of previously unknown archaeology which were excavated during the main phase of archaeological works in 2005 as Sites ABC, F, D and E. Along with these, the watching brief also recorded 83 additional features including old field boundary ditches, remnants of ridge and furrow, dumps of modern material and more extensive spreads of silt and clay probably associated with the construction of the mainline railway running alongside the northern part of the bypass route. A cluster of features around the area later identified as Site E were undated, but could well have been associated with the medieval features on that site.

Finds within the topsoil and on the stripped subsoil surface included sherds of Roman and medieval pottery, and several pieces of worked flint.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the archaeological watching brief, including a study of the historic boundaries, along the route of the A4146 Stoke Hammond and Linslade Western Bypass.

The watching brief was carried out during construction of the bypass in a number of phases. Excavation of fourteen engineering test pits between 20th and 25th April 2005; topsoil stripping to form a haul road along the length of the route carried out between 2nd June and 16th July; and the main topsoil strip of the rest of the working width from 19th July to 2nd September were all closely monitored. In addition, further small areas of topsoil stripping were carried out on 4th April, 6th and 16th June and 3rd July 2006.

A watching brief on a subsequent phase of work, removing topsoil from an area used for borrow pits at the southern end of the bypass route, was carried out in August 2006 under a different contract and will be covered by a separate report.

1.1 Commissioning bodies

The evaluation was commissioned by *Alfred McAlpine Capital Projects* under the supervision of *Jacobs Baktie* acting on behalf of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire County Councils. The archaeological contractor was Network Archaeology Ltd.

1.2 The bypass scheme

The A4146 Stoke Hammond and Linslade Western Bypass is currently (December 2006) under construction. The bypass (Fig.1) runs for 11.8 km from a junction with the A418 2km south-west of Leighton Buzzard (NGR 490135 223870) to the A421 Milton Keynes Southern Bypass (NGR 487350 231060). The southern part of the route makes a broad arc around the southwest side of Linslade before running north over a junction with the B4032 Leighton to Soulbury Road (NGR 489680 226215). A short access road (NGR 489685 226395) connects with the pre-existing A4146 to the west of Old Linslade. The remainder of the route closely follows the west side of the main-line railway.

The southern end of the route lies on boulder clay deposits, which form the relatively high ground to the west of Linslade. In its central part, the route is on lower ground closer to the River Ouzel and crosses the valleys of a number of small tributary streams. The underlying glacial gravels and Jurassic clays are exposed on the sides of these valleys and glacial head has accumulated in their bases. The northern third of the route is once again largely on boulder clay, although much of this area is made ground, disturbed by quarrying and by construction of the railway.

1.3 Background

The road was originally planned as two separate projects, bypassing Linslade and Stoke Hammond. Environmental Statements for these two roads were prepared in the mid-1990s (BCC, 1995; BCMAS, 1994) and updated in 2002. The Cultural Heritage sections of the updated environmental statements were prepared by Network Archaeology Limited, and included an assessment of Important Hedgerows, as defined by the Hedgerow Regulations, 1997 (Section 97 of the Environment Act, 1995) and other existing or former historic field boundaries. Seventeen important hedgerows were identified on the Linslade Western Bypass and nine on the Stoke Hammond Bypass routes,

The project design for the Watching Brief on the road construction (WA, 2005) included permanent-presence monitoring of all earth moving operations. There was also a provision that 'historic hedgerows and boundaries identified in the environmental statement would be recorded photographically prior to their removal, and that a section through any extant earthwork feature associated with the hedgerow would also be recorded. Any subsurface remains associated with historic hedgerows or boundaries will be excavated and recorded in accordance with the methodology set out for the main excavations'. The boundary between Linslade and Soulbury parishes, since 1966 also the county boundary, has been identified with a boundary described in a Saxon charter of AD 966. The evaluation and recording of this feature was included in the Identified Archaeological Works, to be carried out in advance of construction, and details of this work has been reported elsewhere (NAL, 2006; Moore et al, 2007).

1.4 Methods

Initially topsoil stripping was carried out using a tracked bulldozer; further into the project a tracked tractor unit with a rear mounted box grader, and a box scraper were used.

During and after completion of mechanical excavation, the exposed surface was inspected for the presence of features or deposits of archaeological interest. All features and deposits of archaeological interest were accurately surveyed and where appropriate recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at a scale of 1:10. Network Archaeology context sheets were used for recording using a continuous sequence of numbers, from 40,000 upwards. The spot height of principal features and levels were measured relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans, sections and elevations were annotated with spot heights as appropriate. Monochrome photographs and colour transparencies were taken showing all recorded features.

The provision in the design statement for a specific watching brief on the removal of historical field boundaries was carried out as a self-contained element of the watching brief, in May and June 2005. Historic hedgerows and boundaries identified in the Environmental Statements were recorded photographically prior to their removal. Sections through any extant earthwork boundary feature associated with the hedgerow were also recorded. Any subsurface remains associated with historic hedgerows or boundaries were excavated and recorded in accordance with the methodology outlined above.

Boundaries were numbered (Fig. 2 a to d) and descriptions were recorded on Network Archaeology Limited boundary record sheets. Visible cut features and deposits were recorded using standard context sheets. Summary boundary data is presented in Appendix A, and context data in Appendix B. Sections were drawn at 1:20 scale where boundary ditches or other significant sub-surface features were visible.

1.4.1 Accuracy of data

Measurements for plans and section drawings in the field were made to an accuracy of 1cm and were located using digital survey data, to a positional accuracy of approximately 1m. Isolated features recorded during the watching brief were located using either eTrex hand-held GPS units with a positional accuracy of at least 15m and frequently much better, or by measurement from the chainage markers placed along the side of the working width by the construction survey contractors.

2 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

2.1 The watching brief on topsoil stripping

Four areas of significant archaeological remains were discovered during the watching brief; these were excavated as Sites E, and F, and Areas G and AA which together formed the northern part of Site ABC. These sites are covered by the main excavation reports (NAL, 2006; Moore et al., 2007). The results reported here are in the areas not covered by subsequent area excavation. Mostly these are of features which appeared to be associated with post medieval agriculture or modern dumping. These are listed in Appendix C and are briefly summarised below, starting from the northern end of the scheme and moving south.

Artefacts found during the watching brief are listed in Appendix D. These were included in the specialist assessments carried out following the area excavations; a summary of the specialist assessments is included in Section 3 (below).

2.1.1 Area to the north of Newton Road (Fig. 2a)

Several areas of furrows, aligned parallel to the modern field boundaries, were recorded. Towards the north end of the road corridor, these extended over much of the stripped working width, but were only visible intermittently because of the nature of the machining. Ridge and furrow earthworks survive in fields adjoining the construction corridor, indicating that the whole area to the north of Newton Road was likely to have been subject to ridge and furrow ploughing during the medieval period.

Several modern features were also revealed, these including a fence line (40113) and dumps of brick rubble (40112, 40104, 40156). A concentration of bottles and jars (40,100) was partially exposed during topsoil stripping. The bottles appeared to be of early twentieth century origin, and included a glass Marmite jar with metal screw-top lid, of a type first produced in the 1920s. A milk bottle and jam jar were also seen along with fragments of iron. The finds were not retained. This feature was only partially exposed at the edge of the baulk and was not excavated.

Two infilled ditches were on existing fence lines (40110 and 40103), in one case with parallel ditches on either side (40101 and 40102). Several areas of burning to the north of Kings Farm Cottages (40117) and further south (40163 and 40164), visible within the subsoil, were also thought to be most likely modern in origin.

The subsoil in this part of the route was very disturbed in places, with spreads of orange sand and greyish silt (40105, 40157, et sec.). This disturbance is likely to have been produced during construction of the west coast mainline railway, which runs along the eastern side of the construction corridor.

Other than post-medieval artefacts, the only finds were seven sherds of twelfth- to thirteenth-century pottery and a single sherd of early Roman pottery.

2.1.2 Newton Road to Soulbury Road (Fig. 2b)

The field to the south of Newton Road had the remains of field boundary (40139) which would have fallen out of use when the railway was constructed. There were parallel furrows or shallow ditches on either side of it. This area was also marked by large irregular pits, probably quarry pits associated with the railway.

Further to the south, three parallel furrows, perpendicular to a fourth (40136), were recorded, presumably a surviving fragment of the medieval fields to the west of Stoke Hammond.

Topsoil finds from this section included six pieces of struck flint and two sherds of medieval pottery.

2.1.3 Soulbury Road to Leighton Road and Chelmscote Manor (Fig. 2c)

The watching brief recorded a number of linear features in the area around Site E, before the significance of this site was recognised. Four poorly defined linear features (40260, 40264, 40267, 40269) appear to continue the sequence of parallel ditches or gullies that were subsequently recorded in the northern part of Site E. Ditch 40206, on a different, north-west to south-east alignment, was probably related to Ditch 60117 recorded on a similar alignment in the excavation area. However, it was a smaller feature and probably much shallower, as it did not appear to extend into the excavation area (Fig. 3). Because these features were undated, and their potential significance was not immediately recognised, they were not precisely located. Their mapped positions on Figure 3 should be regarded as approximations.

The presence of other features also acquired a greater significance after the discovery of Site E: a spread of building rubble (40263), a crescent shaped patch of stones (40266), and a small pit (40261) containing burnt material in its fill could all be continuations of similar features within the excavated area of the site. The other recorded features in this area were mostly rather amorphous patches of redeposited silts and clays, one of which (40208) contained medieval pottery.

Elsewhere in this section, a piece of worked flint was found in the topsoil to the south of the moat-like feature, and the junction of the access road to the existing A4146 Stoke Road produced two flint scrapers and a sherd of Iron Age pottery (40205). No associated archaeological features were located in either of these areas.

Further south, two linear features were recorded, one of which (40150) coincided with a recently lost field boundary, while the other (40151), closer to Site F, was undated.

2.1.4 Leighton Road to Wing Road (Fig. 2d)

Two pairs of parallel furrows were recorded in the area north of the excavated Site ABC. These were only visible intermittently because of the nature of the machining. A small patch of burnt ground close to one of these furrows (40296) was probably the remains of a burnt-out tree stump.

A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the south of the area, close to the Roman cultivation trenches recorded in the northern part of Site ABC..

2.2 Historic boundary recording

Most of the boundaries disturbed by the road corridor produced no artefacts and could not be dated in any way. The boundaries which produced significant archaeological remains are described and discussed individually below. It is worth noting at this point that while boundaries B6, B7, B8, B13 and B18 produced no archaeological dating evidence, their hedgerow components included mature trees, including oak. This suggests that the hedgerows themselves are of some antiquity, possibly dating back to the enclosure period or earlier.

The Saxon county boundary which runs along the north-western edge of the town of Linslade was present in excavation area A and was described in the main project report (NAL, 2006; Moore et al., 2007)

2.2.1 Boundary B2, Fig. 5, Plate 1

Boundary B2 is aligned north-east to south-west, and was seen to comprise a shallow ditch, with a low bank on each side. The northern bank was topped by a hedge. The current, open ditch was only 0.5m deep, but investigation revealed that this was the recut of a more substantial precursor. The earlier ditch was 1.90m wide, and 0.94m deep, including the depth of the modern recut. Unfortunately, no definite dating evidence was present.

2.2.2 Boundary B3, Fig. 6, Plate 2

Boundary B3 was only visible as a corner within the road corridor. It was aligned north-east to south-west then turned through a right angle to the south-east. It comprised a ditch with a low bank on either side. The ditch was 3.2m wide and 0.92m deep, but investigation revealed that a considerable slump of topsoil was visible on the north-western side. A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this deposit, although this was not a securely located find.

2.2.3 Boundary B4, Fig. 7, Plate 3

Boundary B4 is on an east to west alignment, but curves gently to the north-west. It comprises a substantial ditch with a bank on either side with a hedge to the south-west. The ditch was 3.40m wide and 1.50m deep, and the base contained a substantial deposit of slumped topsoil. The hedgerow contained a number of mature oak trees, which suggests that this boundary is of some antiquity, at least early nineteenth century in date.

2.2.4 Boundary B5, Fig. 8, Plate 4

Boundary B5 is aligned from north-north-west to south-south-east, and comprises two low banks and a hedge to the southwest. Investigation revealed that the two banks were above an older silted ditch. This ditch was 2.46m wide and 0.68m deep, and was filled with grey-brown silty clay. The top of the older ditch was truncated to the south-west by a substantial filled-in tree-throw hole. This suggests that this ditch is of some antiquity.

2.2.5 Boundary B8, Fig. 11, Plate 5

Boundary B8 is aligned from north-west to south-east, and comprises a low, 0.68m high, bank topped by a hedge of small trees. A machine excavated section across the boundary revealed that the bank was made up of topsoil, which overlay the remnants of a ridge and furrow system on the same alignment. The bank material also contained a small sherd of post-medieval pottery. This evidence suggests that this boundary was constructed in the eighteenth or nineteenth century, as part of the enclosure of the open fields.

2.2.6 Boundary B10, Plate 6

Boundary B10 is aligned north-east to south-west and comprises a small stream with an overgrown bank on either side. The stream is 3.7m wide, and 0.6m deep from the

tops of the banks. No intrusive investigation was undertaken because the stream was a possible habitat for great crested newts. The boundary has been identified as being marked on maps pre-dating 1845, and so is considered historically significant.

2.2.7 Boundary B11, Fig. 12, Plate 7

Boundary B11 is aligned north-east to south-west, immediately to the south of the village of Stoke Hammond. It is part of the current boundary between the parishes of Soulbury and Stoke Hammond. It comprises a substantial, 2.6m wide and 0.8m deep, ditch between two banks, with a hawthorn hedge on the southern bank. There was a 0.3m deep deposit of topsoil material in the base of the ditch, which has slumped in from the southern side. No dating evidence was recovered.

2.2.8 Boundary B12, Figs. 13 and 14, Plate 8

Boundary B12 is aligned from north-east to south-west, and comprises a sizeable stream with a hawthorn and willow hedge on the northern bank. Machine investigation revealed a former stream channel within the southern edge of the ditch, suggesting that this was a natural stream used as a boundary, rather than a man-made structure. This boundary may be of significant age, but no definite evidence was found on site.

3 ASSESSMENTS OF ARTEFACTS

The finds from the watching brief were assessed by artefact specialists alongside those from the five excavation areas (NAL, 2006). The principal specialists were Pippa Bradley (flint), Ed McSloy (prehistoric and Roman pottery), Alan Vince (medieval pottery and ceramic building materials) and Hilary Major (metal finds). Their findings, as related to the watching brief finds, are summarised below. Other watching brief finds were assessed in-house by Network Archaeology Limited staff, apart from two pieces of animal bone, identified by Jen Kitch. Details of these finds are included in Appendix D.

3.1 Flint

Twenty-six pieces of flint were recovered including three multi-platform flake cores, a core fragment, an end and side scraper, two possible scrapers and a hammerstone (see table below). These were mostly either unstratified finds from the topsoil or from the surface of the subsoil after stripping. The finds were concentrated in two areas: to the north of Newton Road (40154, 40155, 41063 and 40303) and south of Soulbury Road and the area around Chelmscote Manor Farm (40201, 40203, 40205 and 40209). These small groups of flint provide broad evidence for limited Neolithic-Bronze Age activity. The material would appear to be of domestic origin; common artefacts such as retouched flakes and scrapers being recovered. Flint knapping as evidenced by the hammerstone and cores may have been occurring although few chips were recovered.

Cntxt	Flakes	Blades	Cores	Retouched pieces	Natural	Comments
40154	5				6	Natural pieces discarded
40154				1		Miscellaneous retouch, thick flake with steep retouch ?scraper
40154			2			Both multi-platform flake cores, worn vesicular cortex
40155	3					
40155			1			Core fragment, flake core
40155			1			Multi-platform flake core, crudely worked
40163	1					
40201	1					Large irregular and battered flake
40203	4					Edge damaged and battered
40203		1				Blade-like flake
40205	2					Irregular flakes, possible natural
40205					5	Discarded
40205				1		End and side scraper made on an oval cortical trimming flake, steep slightly denticulated retouch
40205				1		Misc retouch - thermal flake with area of retouch, possible scraper, very steeply retouched
40209	1					Side trimming flake
40209					2	Discarded
40303					2	Discarded
40303				1		?Hammerstone - oval flint cobble with battering at both ends

3.2 Iron Age and Roman pottery

Sherds from seven vessels of Iron Age date were recovered during the watching brief (see table below). Of these, four (40167, 40169) were from the area subsequently excavated as Site F. Of the remaining three, a single sherd of one (40002) was recovered from the subsoil close to Boundary B1, 300m to the north of Site F. The other two vessels represented were associated with features to the north of Newton Road. The sherd recovered from a posthole (40113), thought to be part of a recent

fence line, was residual. The same could be true of the sherds from a single vessel found on a circular patch of fire-reddened clay (40163), but there is a possibility that this area of burning is evidence of Iron Age activity in the area.

The Iron Age pottery is generally not closely datable. Of the fabrics represented, Q1 (for discussion see NAL, 2006), a fine glauconitic sandy type with abundant or common clear quartz inclusions 0.3 to 0.8mm across, rare glauconite pellets 0.1 to 0.3mm across, and typically dark grey throughout or with red brown external surfaces and a sandy or harsh feel, was common in all phases represented within the assemblage from Sites ABC and F. Fabric G3, commonly with a self-coloured or black medium (1-2mm) grog and typically grey throughout or with mid-brown surfaces and soapy feel, had a more restricted date range, covering the late Iron Age and conquest period.

A small Roman sherd recovered from Boundary B3 (40011) could have derived from the cultivation trench area at the north end of Site ABC, but the other Roman sherd, from a surface spread of material (40208) near the medieval Site E, must have been residual.

Context	Fabric	Form	Vess no	Count	Wt/g	Wheel-thrown?	Thickness	Comments
40002	G3		1	1	2	No	2	
40011			1	1	1			Roman
40113	G3	JL	1	1	72	No	4	
40163	Q1	JSS	1	10	33	No	2	
40167	G3		1	14	145	No	3	
40167	G3		1	1	16	No	3	
40167	G		1	4	21	No	3	
40169	Q1		1	8	75	No	3	curving scoring
40208			1	1	7			Roman

3.3 Medieval pottery

Forty five sherds were recorded during the watching brief. These include seventeen medieval sherds of sand-tempered, handmade vessels (MEDLOC), Hertfordshire Reduced ware (SHER), and mid thirteenth- to fifteenth-century Brill/Boarstall (OXAM) and Potterspury wares (POTTERSURY). Eleven of these sherds were found in the area later excavated as Site E (40207, 40208 and 40209), and there were isolated finds to the south of Site D and from the topsoil in the region of the late Iron Age Site F (40172). Three medieval sherds were unstratified topsoil finds from the area to the north of Newton Road. This area also produced the bulk of the twenty-eight sherds of post-medieval or later date (see table below).

Context	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
40028					2		2
40114					2	1	3
40118					2		2
40148					7	2	9
40154	2			1	2	1	6
40155					2		2
40172			1				1
40203				1			1
40204					6		6
40205		1			1		2

Context	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
40207	2						2
40208		3	3	1			7
40209	2						2
Grand Total	6	4	4	3	24	4	45

Key: 1 = late 11th to mid 12th-century types; 2 = late 11th to 12th-century handmade sandy wares (MEDLOC); 3 = SHER, 4 = POTTERSPURY and OXAM, 5 = Post-medieval wares; 6 = Early Modern wares.

3.4 Ceramic building material

Most of the forty-two pieces of ceramic building material and fired clay recovered during the watching brief are post-medieval tile (PMTIL), although there are several pieces which could be Roman (RTIL) from the topsoil in the areas to the north of Newton Road (40148) and south of Chelmscote (40204). The post-medieval tile in the fence-line postholes (40113, 40114) confirms that the Iron Age pottery from one of these features was residual. Contexts associated with Boundaries B1, B3 and B8 also produced post-medieval tile, although this is hardly surprising as these boundary ditches have been maintained to the present day, and the origin of the boundaries may be much earlier.

Context	class	ename	subfabric	Form	Desc.	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Condition
40002	CBM	PMTIL		Brick		BS	1	1	18	
40002	FCLAY	FCLAY	FAB4	?		BS	1	1	12	ABRA
40011	CBM	PMTIL		Brick		BS	1	1	2	
40028	FCLAY	FCLAY	FAB1	?		BS	1	1	1	
40113	CBM	MOD		Land drain		BS	3	1	20	
40113	CBM	PMTIL	FABI	Flat		BS	1	1	48	
40114	CBM	PMTIL	FABB	Flat?		BS	2	2	7	
40114	CBM	PMTIL	FABE	Flat?		BS	1	1	29	
40114	CBM	PMTIL	POTTER-SPERRY			BS	1	1	4	ABRA
40114	CBM	EMODTIL	FABM	Field drain	U-shaped	BS	1	1	171	
40148	CBM	PMTIL	FABB	Flat		BS	7	6	124	
40148	CBM	RTIL?	FABF	?		BS	2	2	23	
40148	CBM	PMTIL	FABA	Flat		BS	4	4	47	
40148	CBM	PMTIL	FABA	Flat	One of two circular holes; 9mm across	BS	1	1	86	
40148	CBM	PMTIL	FABA	Flat		BS	1	1	73	OVER-FIRED
40148	CBM	PMTIL	FABJ	Flat		BS	1	1	30	
40148	CBM	RTIL/PMTIL	FABK	Brick		BS	1	1	40	
40154	CBM	PMTIL	FABA	Flat		BS	1	1	10	
40154	CBM	PMTIL	FABI	Flat	Rectangular hole 7by9mm	BS	1	1	60	
40154	CBM	PMTIL		Flat		BS	1	1	26	VABRA
40154	CBM	MOD	MOD	Brick		BS	1	1	6	
40154	CBM	PMTIL				BS	2	2	8	VABRA
40204	CBM	PMTIL	FABI	Flat		BS	1	1	14	

Context	class	ename	subfabric	Form	Desc.	Part	Nosh	No Y	Weight	Condition
40204	CBM	RTIL/PMTIL	FABH	Imbrex/ flat?		BS	1	1	30	
40204	CBM	PMTIL	FABL	Flat		BS	3	3	83	
40304	CBM	PMTIL	FABA	Flat	Circular hole 12mm across	BS	1	1	21	

3.5 Metal finds

In total, there were eleven metal objects recovered during the watching brief. Several of these were identified as modern, including a piece of barbed wire, a copper alloy button, a riveted handle and several nails. Only three finds have been retained: an undatable L-shaped iron bar, part of a post-medieval scissor blade and an undatable nail.

Context.	Material Type	Prov. Period	Date Range	Count	Wt/g	Discarded	Comments
40112	Iron	Modern		1	133	Yes.	Modern alloy handle with rivets.
40114	Iron	Undet.		1	56	Yes.	Nail?
40123	Iron	Undet.	17th C.	1	373	Yes.	Part of horseshoe?
40125	Iron	Modern	19th C.	1	13	Yes.	Barbed wire.
40148	Iron	Modern		1	8	Yes.	Nails.
40154	Copper alloy	Undet.		2	37	Yes.	?Button, probably modern.
40154	Iron	Undet.		1	60	Yes.	1 x nail, 1 x tool?
40163	Iron	Undet.		2	34		1 x nail?, 1 x blade?
40204	Iron	Undet.		1	39		Handle?

4 CONCLUSIONS

The watching brief carried out during the construction phase of works identified four sites for which area excavation was judged to be appropriate. The results of these excavations have been reported on elsewhere (NAL, 2006, Moore et al, 2007)). This report describes the features considered to be of lesser significance.

There were two areas where relatively dense concentrations of archaeological features were recorded. One of these was north-west of Chelmscote Manor Farm, around the area that was subsequently identified as a medieval settlement site and excavated as Site E. Although most of these features were undated, in retrospect it seems likely that they were associated with Site E. In particular four linear features appear to continue northwards the sequence of small ditches recorded in the excavation area. They were presumably drainage ditches for an area of cultivation associated with the settlement. The presence of the site, not immediately apparent when the topsoil was first stripped, accounts for the concentration of medieval finds from the topsoil and subsoil surface in this area.

The area extending to the north and south of Newton Road also had a fairly dense concentration of recorded features. Many of these were datable by the presence of post-medieval or modern building material, or by other modern finds such as twentieth-century glass jars. The earlier twentieth-century material probably derives from Kings Farm Cottages. Construction of the railway in the nineteenth century also had a great effect on this area, and would account for spreads of dumped material and extensive areas of made ground. Earlier features, including the extensive remains of ridge-and-furrow cultivation will relate to Stoke Hammond village, just to the east of the railway.

Elsewhere on the bypass route, there were few features recorded; these could generally be explained as the results of medieval and post-medieval agriculture and indicated that the land had been used for farming since at least the middle ages. It should be noted, however, that ground conditions did not favour visibility of archaeological features: the use of bulldozers and box-scrapers for earth-moving left a very disturbed subsoil surface, not improved by alternating hot and sunny, and wet weather. While the watching brief successfully located several significant sites, the possibility remains that less visible remains could have been overlooked.

Unstratified finds from the topsoil and subsoil surface were quite scarce and predominantly post-medieval. A small cluster of flint finds near Chelmscote Manor farm, in the region of the junction of the bypass with the old A4146 indicates some prehistoric activity but it is most unlikely that this was prolonged or involved long-term occupation.

Monitoring and recording of the breaching, ditching and fluming of the historic boundaries produced very little positive archaeological evidence. The ditch silting deposits of Boundary B3 deposit 40012, produced a single sherd of Roman pottery, but this does not provide dating evidence for the features, as this deposit seems to be residual, consisting of slumped-in topsoil.

Boundary B8 clearly overlies the remains of ridge and furrow, and the bank deposit contains post-medieval pottery. These two facts together prove that this ditch is post-medieval, probably dating from the eighteenth or early nineteenth century enclosure. Several of the hedgerows contained mature trees, suggesting that they are of some antiquity.

5 ARCHIVE

The documentary and artefact archive for this part of the watching brief will be included in the project archive, along with the records from the evaluations, excavations and other elements of the watching brief. It will be deposited in Buckinghamshire County Museum, Aylesbury. The accession number for the archive is AYBCM 2005.60.

6 REFERENCES

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7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Specialist contributors were: Ed McSloy, (Cotswold Archaeology), Alan Vince, Kate Steane, Pippa Bradley, Jen Kitch, and Hilary Major.

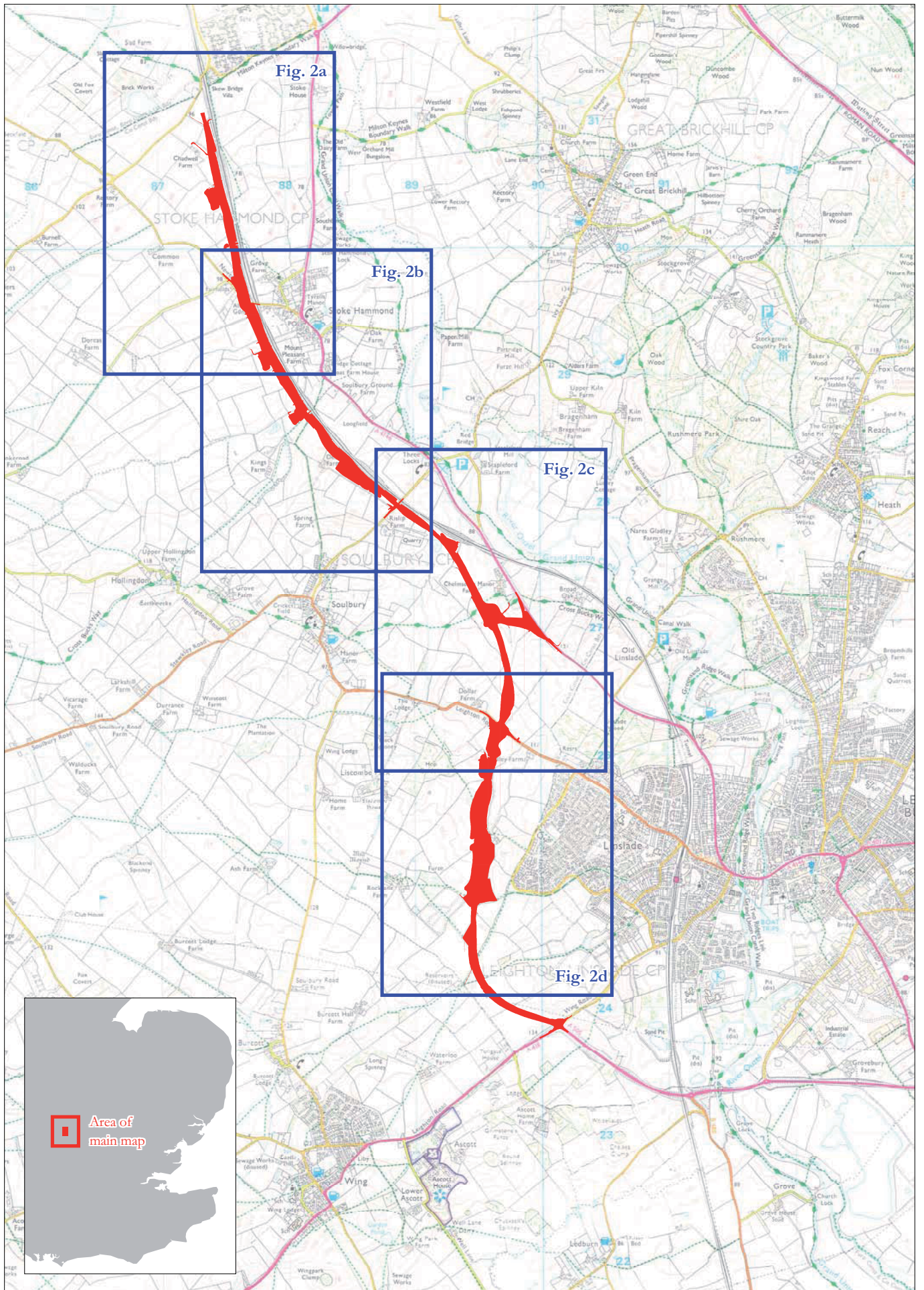
For Network Archaeology Limited, the fieldwork was carried out by Anni Byard, Peter Sprenger, Stephen Thorpe, and managed by Martin Lightfoot. This report was edited by Richard Moore.

8 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

Every effort has been taken in the preparation and submission of this report in order to comply completely with the terms of the brief, and all statements and opinions are offered in good faith. Network Archaeology Ltd cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for any loss or other consequences arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this report or any supplementary papers, howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived, or as a result of unknown and undiscovered sites or artefacts.

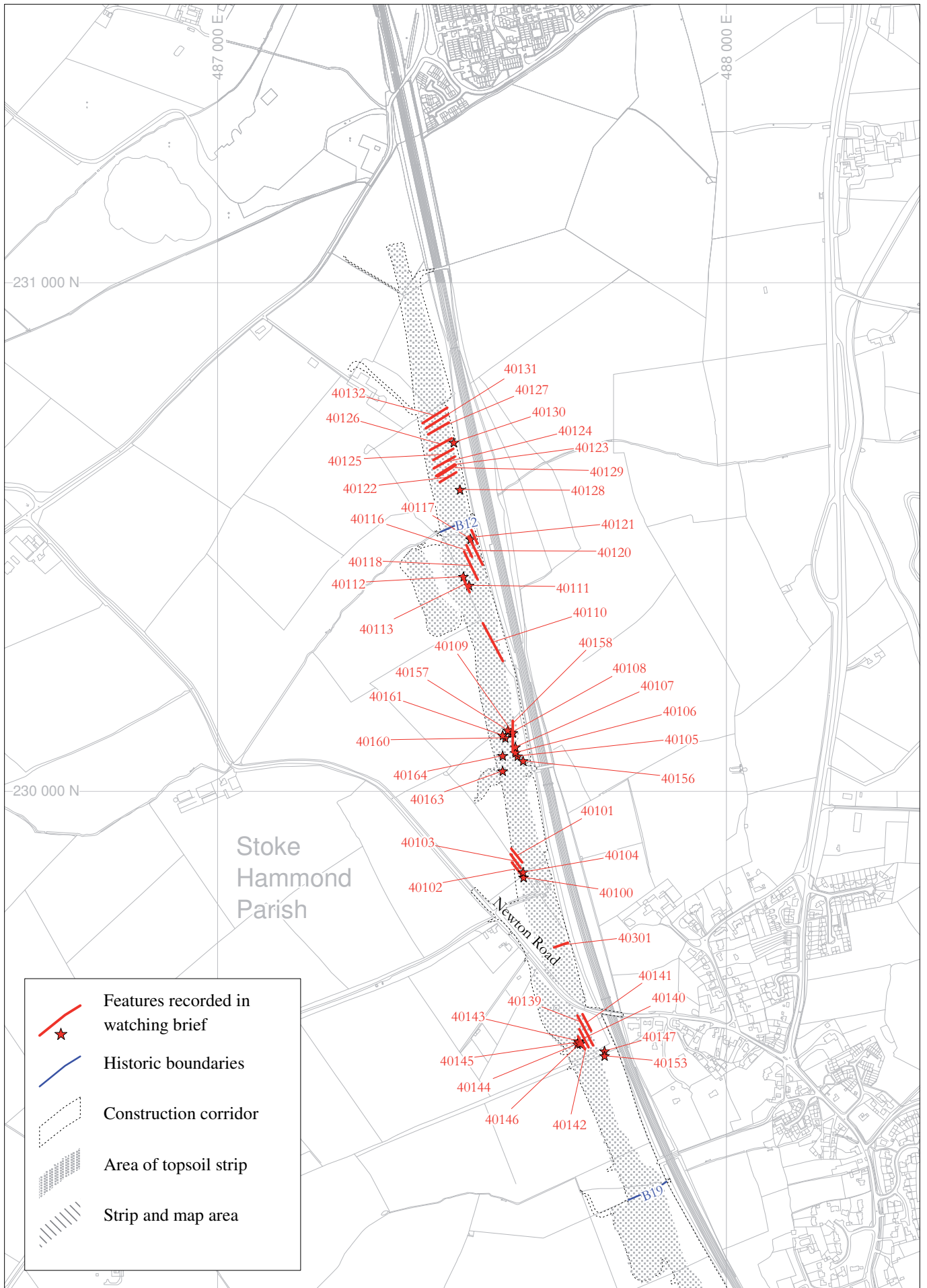
FIGURES

- 1 Location of the bypass.
- 2 Historic field boundaries and features recorded in the watching brief (a to d).
- 3 Location of features seen during the watching brief in the area later excavated as Site E.
- 4 South-west facing section through Boundary B1
- 5 North-east facing section through Boundary B2
- 6 North-west facing section through Boundary B3
- 7 East facing section through Boundary B4
- 8 North facing section through Boundary B5
- 9 Sketch profile of Boundary B6
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- 11 South-east facing section through Boundary B8
- 12 North-east facing section through Boundary B11
- 13 West facing section through Boundary B12
- 14 East facing section through Boundary B12



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Figure 1: Location of the bypass construction corridor, scale 1:40 000



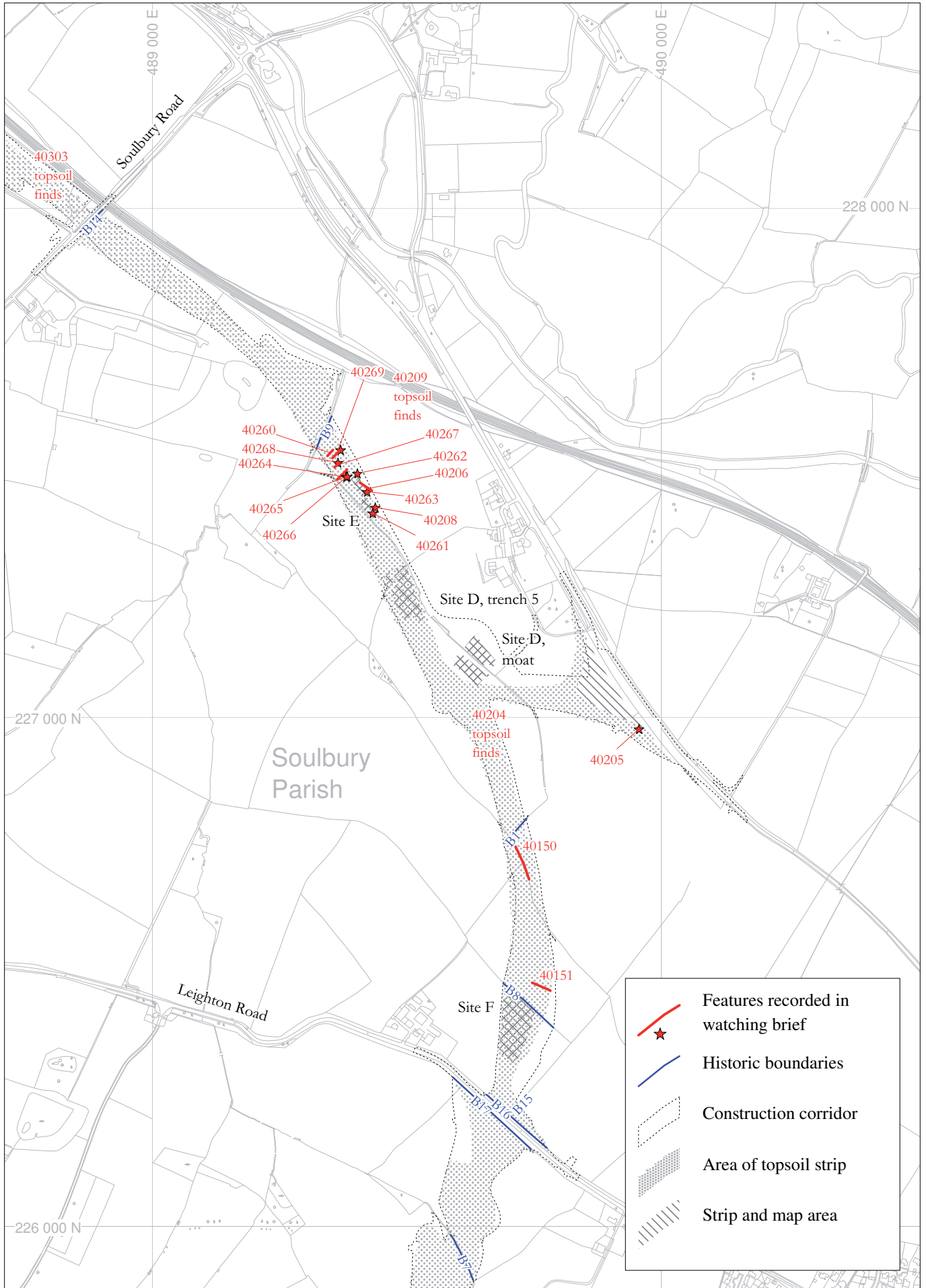
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Figure 2a: Historic field boundaries and features recorded in the watching brief, north part of road corridor, scale 1:10 000



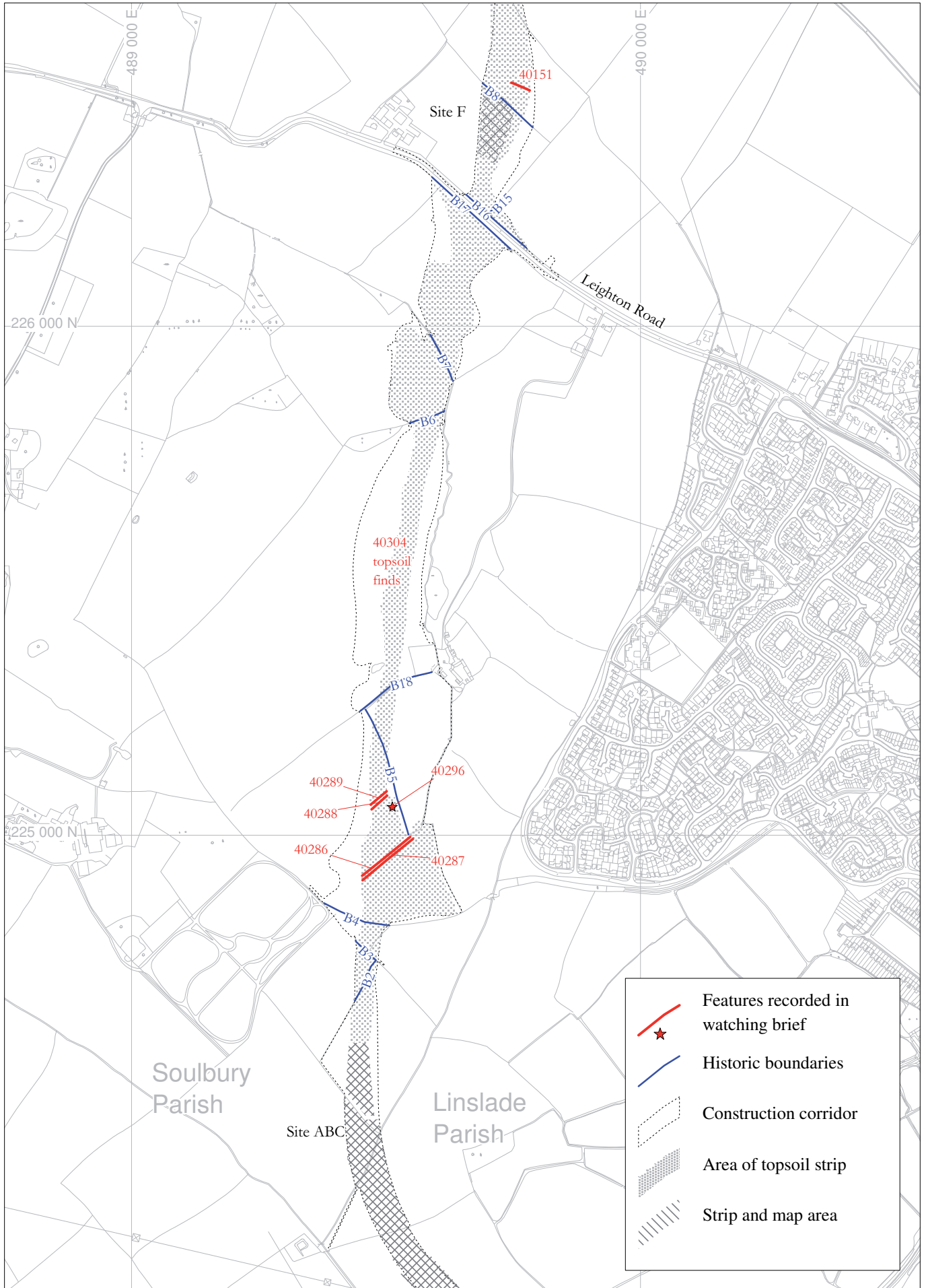
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Figure 2b: Historic field boundaries and features recorded in the watching brief, north central part of road corridor, scale 1:10 000



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Figure 2c: Historic field boundaries and features recorded in the watching brief, south central part of road corridor, scale 1:10 000



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Figure 2d: Historic field boundaries and features recorded in the watching brief, south part of road corridor, scale 1:10 000

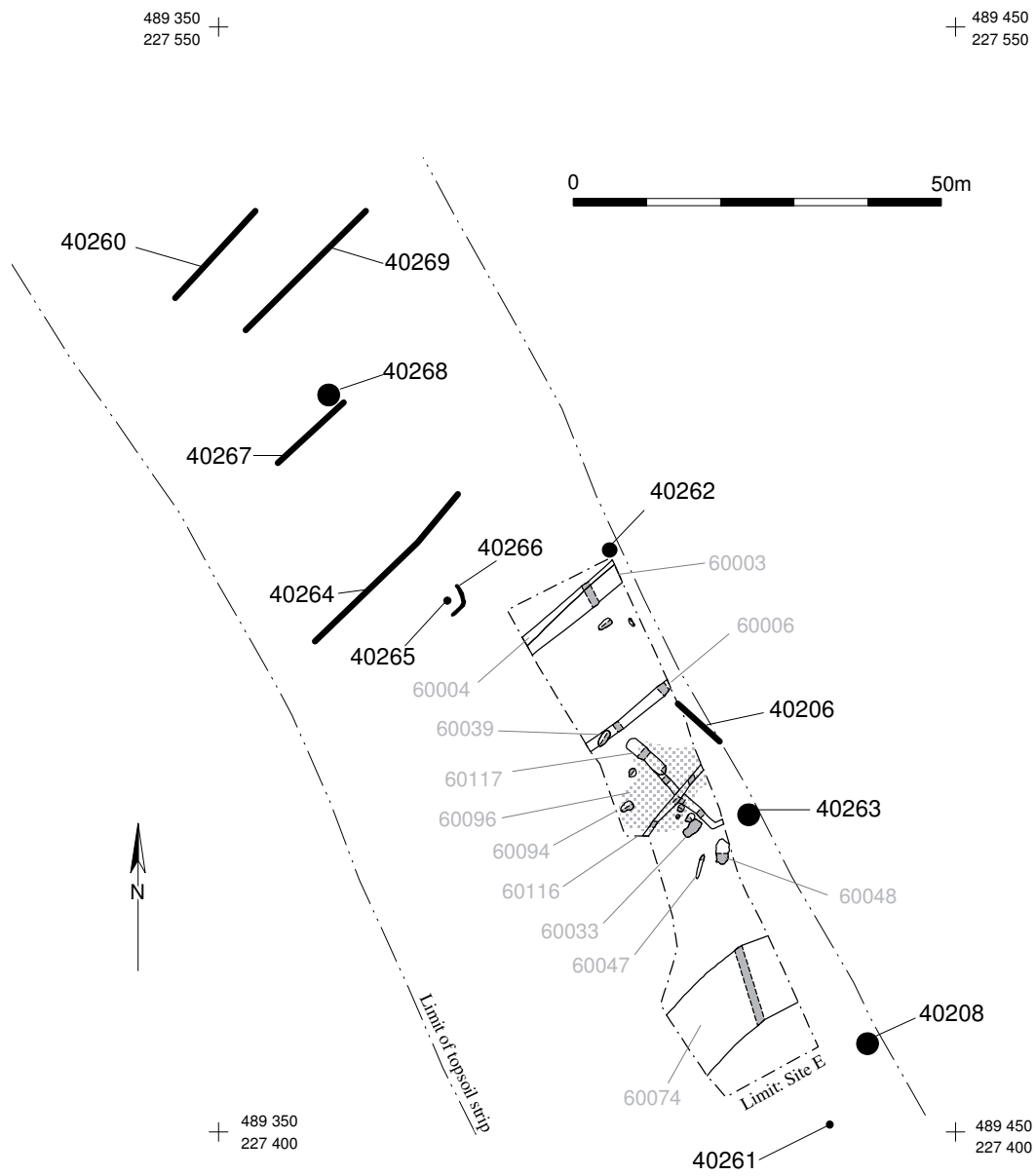


Figure 3: Location of features seen during the watching brief in the area later excavated as Site E, scale 1:1000.

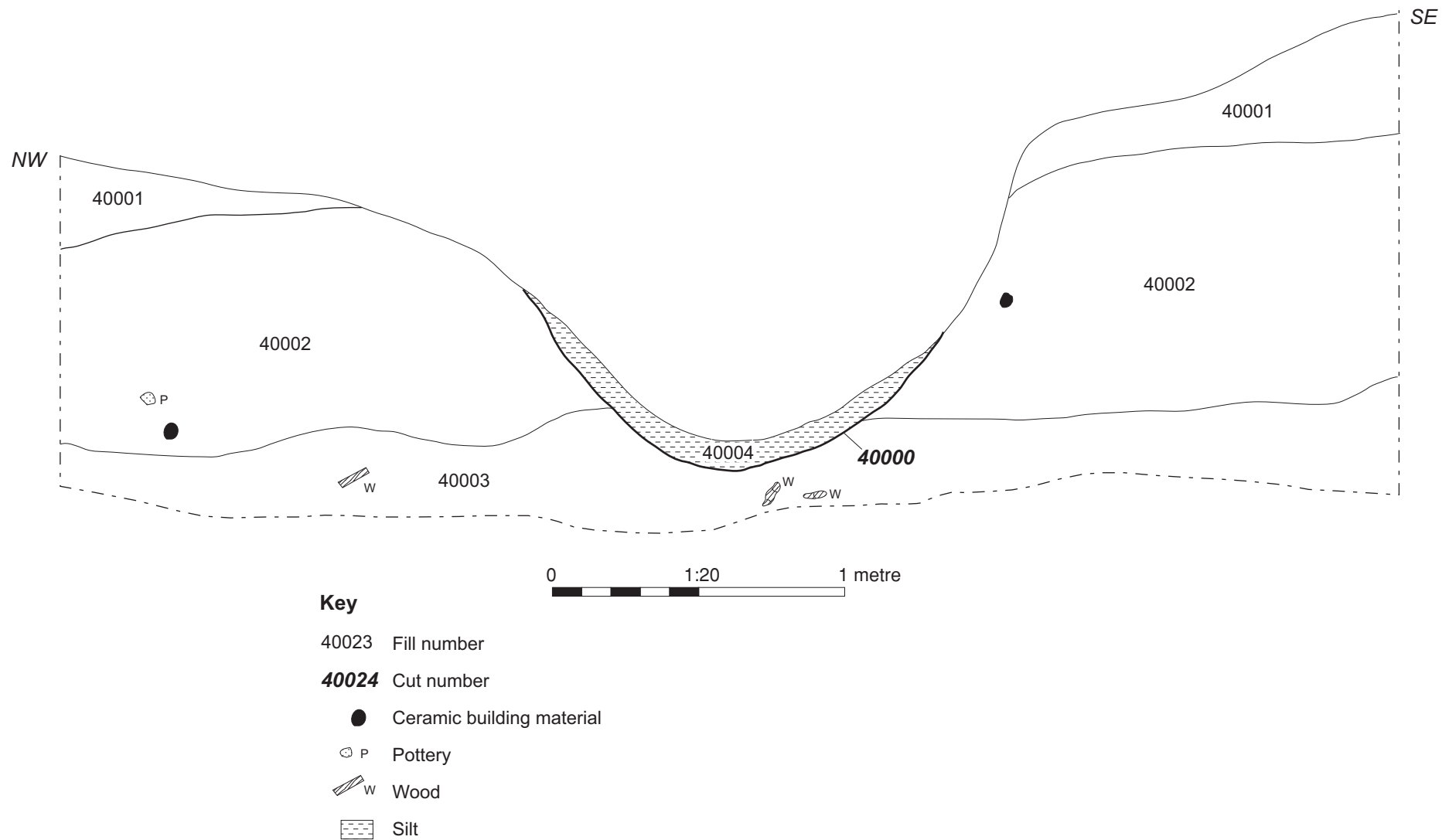
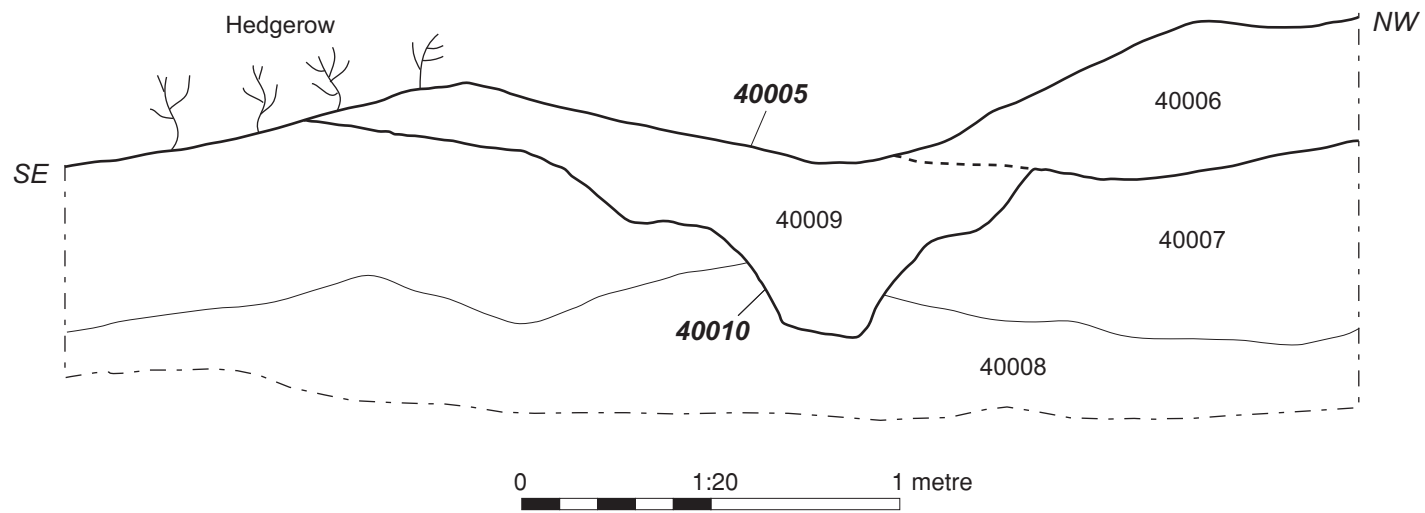


Figure 4: South-west facing section through Boundary B1.

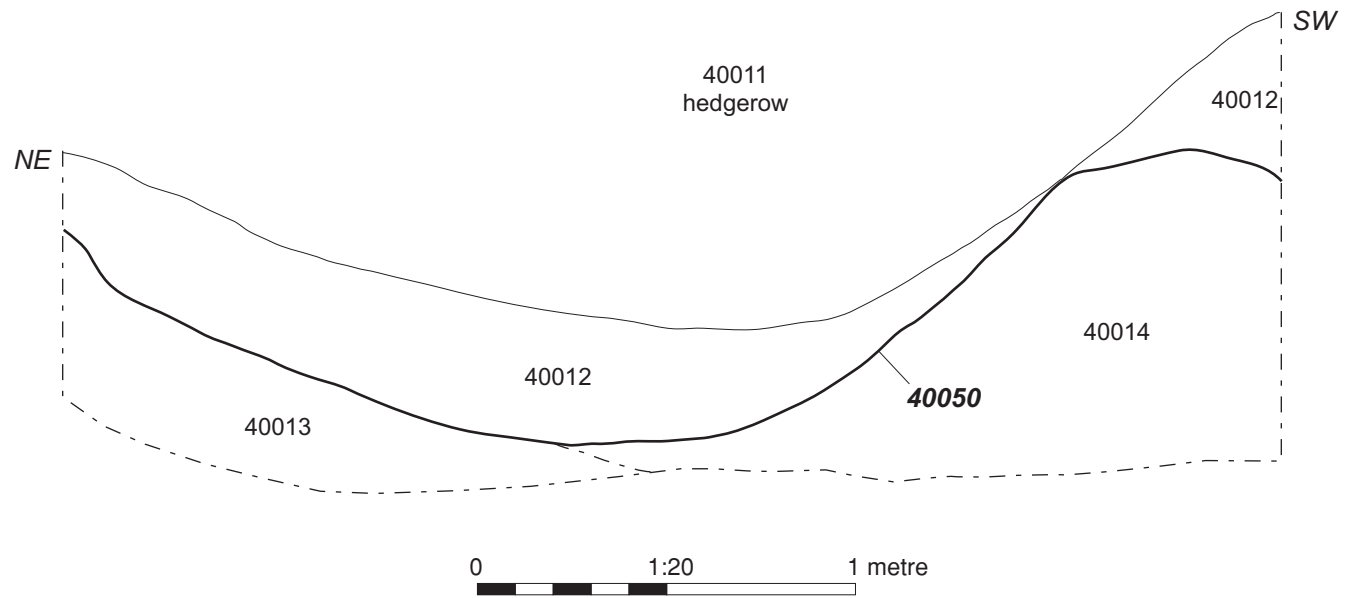


Key

40023 Fill number

40024 Cut number

Figure 5: North-east facing section through Boundary B2.

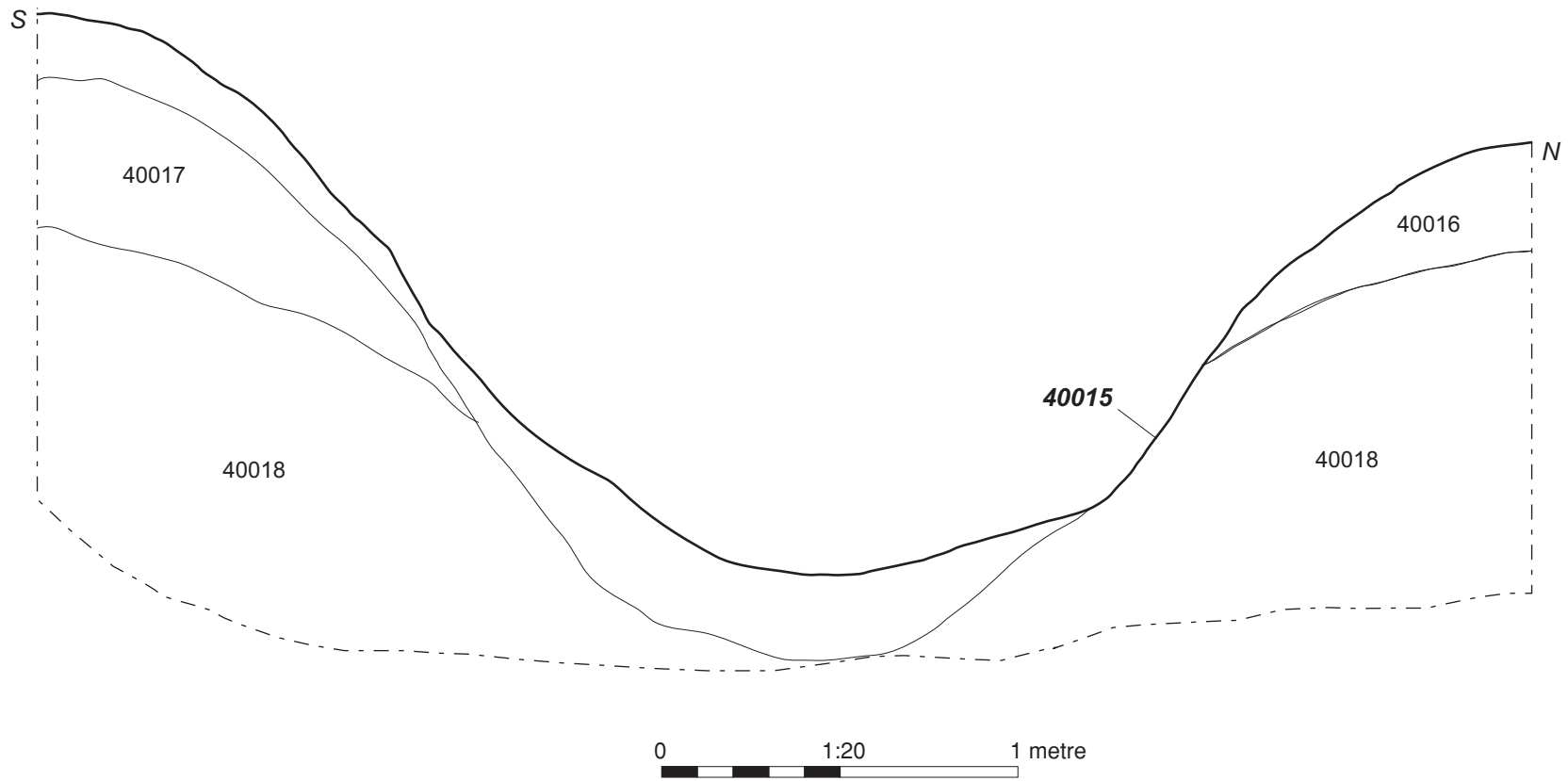


Key

40023 Fill number

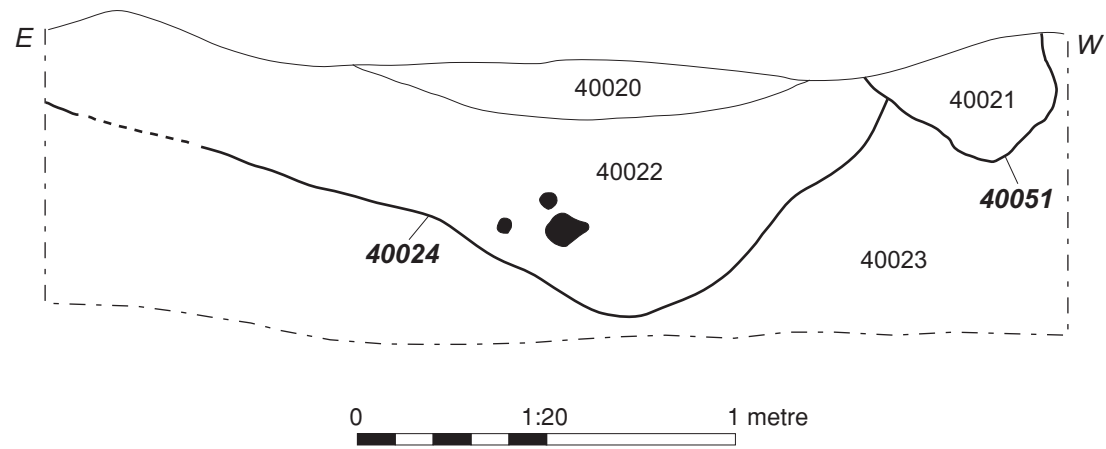
40024 Cut number

Figure 6: North-west facing section through Boundary B3.



Key
 40023 Fill number
40024 Cut number

Figure 7: East facing section through Boundary B4.



Key

40023 Fill number

40024 Cut number

● Ceramic building material

Figure 8: North facing section through Boundary B5.

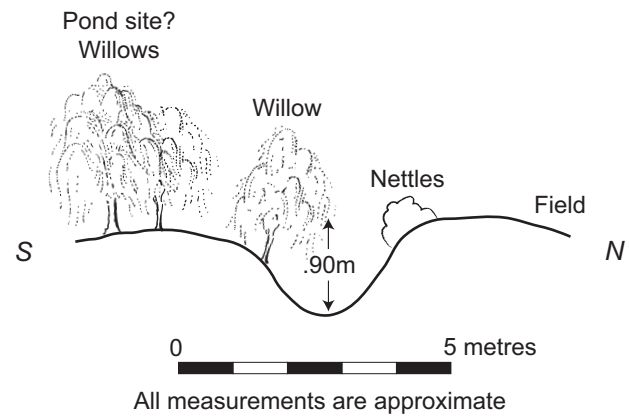


Figure 9: Sketch profile of Boundary B6.

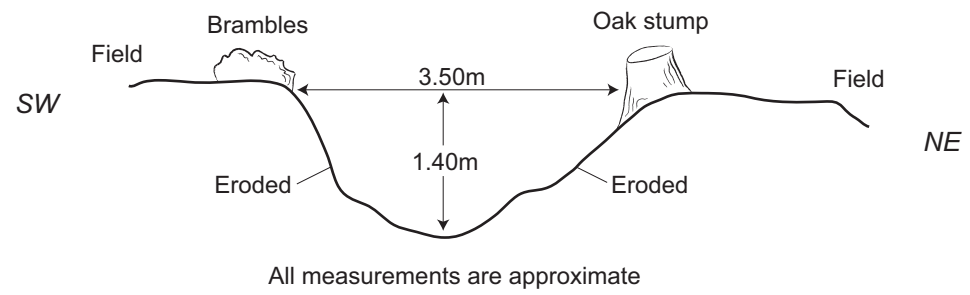


Figure 10: Sketch profile of Boundary B7.

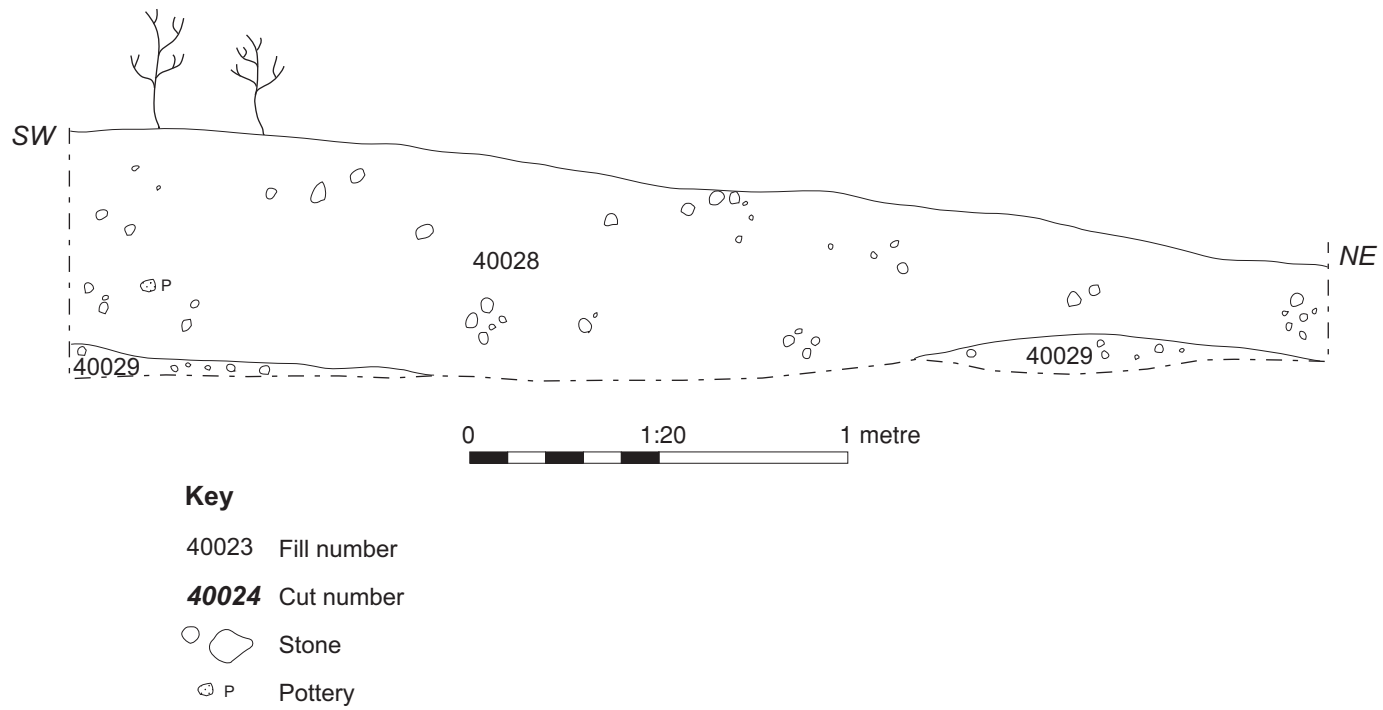


Figure 11: South-east facing section through Boundary B8.

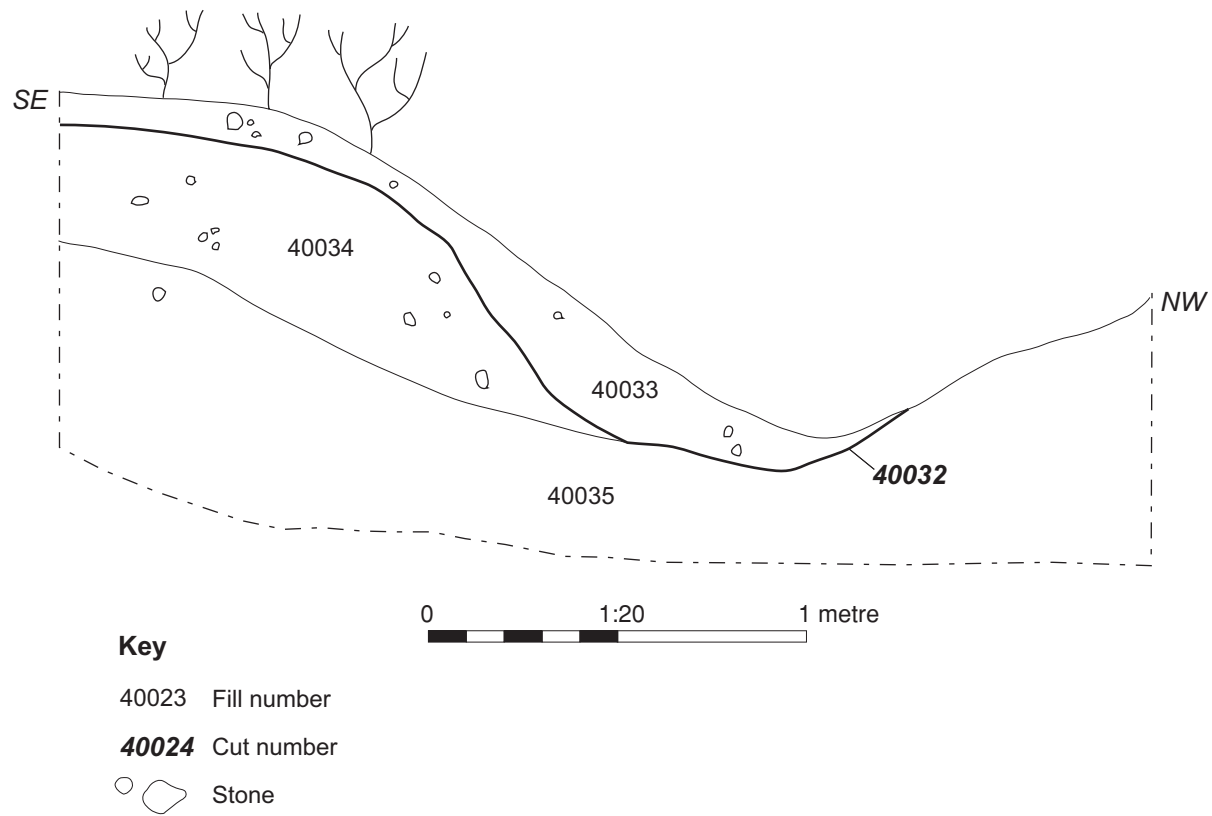
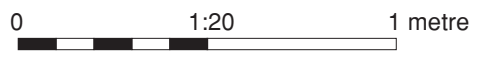
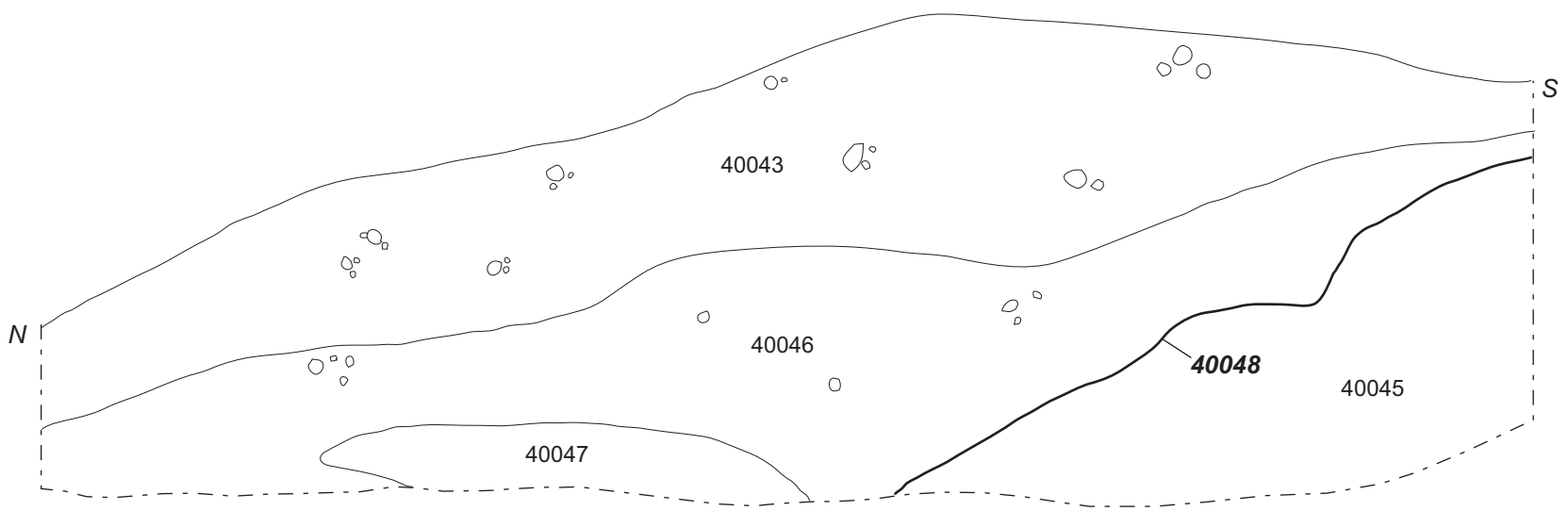


Figure 12: North-east facing section through Boundary B11.





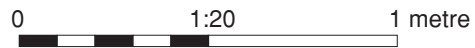
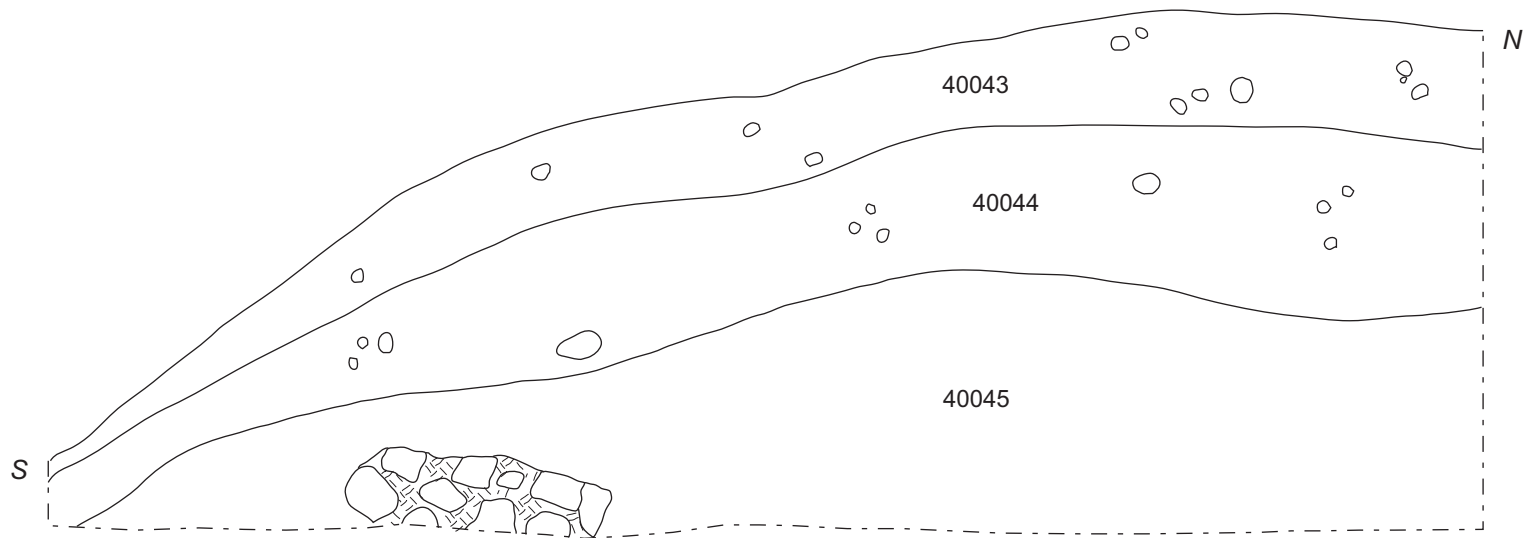
- Key**
- 40023 Fill number
 - 40024** Cut number
 -   Stone

Figure 13: West facing section through Boundary B12.



- Key**
- 40023 Fill number
 - 40024** Cut number
 - Stone
 - ⊞ Clay

Figure 14: East facing section through Boundary B12.

PLATES

- 1 Boundary B2, looking south-west.
- 2 Boundary B3, looking south-east.
- 3 Boundary B4, looking east.
- 4 Boundary B5, looking south-east.
- 5 Boundary B8, looking north-west.
- 6 Boundary B10, looking north-east.
- 7 Boundary B11, looking east.
- 8 Boundary B12, looking west.



Plate 1: Boundary B2, looking south-west.



Plate 2: Boundary B3, looking south-east.



Plate 3: Boundary B4, looking east.



Plate 4: Boundary B5, looking south-east.



Plate 5: Boundary B8, looking north-west.



Plate 6: Boundary B10, looking north-east.



Plate 7: Boundary B11, looking east.



Plate 8: Boundary B12, looking west.

APPENDICES

SUMMARY TABLE OF BOUNDARIES

Boundary Number	Context	Assoc. contexts	Dimensions	Description	NGR
B1 (Fig. 4)	40000	40001, 40002, 40003	Southern bank: 1.50m wide by 1.12m depth. Ditch: 2.30m wide by 1.62m depth; Northern bank: 1.30m wide by 1.62m depth	Wide, flat bottomed ditch with a large flat topped bank on either side. Ditch water logged. Overgrown on both sides with brambles and intermittent large oak trees	489709 226765
B2 (Fig. 5; Plate 1)	40005	40006, 40007, 40008, 40009, 40010	Eastern bank: 0.90m width by 0.84m depth; Ditch: 2m wide by 1m depth; Western bank: 0.40m wide by 1.04m depth	Wide, shallow silted up ditch with the northern bank barely visible and a more pronounced bank to the south Overgrown with small trees and hawthorn bushes	489456 224707
B3 (Fig. 6; Plate 2)	40011 40050	40012, 40013, 40014	North-western bank: 0.20m wide by 0.72m depth; Ditch: 3.2m wide by 0.92m depth; South-eastern bank: 0.30m wide by 1.20m depth	Wide, silted up ditch. Banks no longer prominent. Long grasses, nettles, brambles and small trees visible within the ditch	489430 224799
B4 (Fig. 7; Plate 3)	40015	40016, 40017, 40018	South-eastern bank: 0.40m wide by 1.50m depth; Ditch: 3.40m wide by 1.50m depth; North-western bank 0.30m wide by 1.50m depth	Wide and deep waterlogged ditch with prominent banks. Waterlogged soil evident at the base. Old Oaks, brambles, nettles and smaller trees visible within ditch. Hedge mostly on south-eastern bank	489467 224836
B5 (Fig. 8; Plate 4)	40019 40024	40051, 40019, 40020, 40021, 40022, 40023,	Eastern bank: 0.50m wide by 0.08m depth; Ditch 2.46m wide by 0.68m depth; Western bank: 0.54m wide by 0.10m depth	Completely silted up ditch, both banks barely visible on the surface. Hedge lies to the West of the ditch, possible that the line of the hedge has been moved	489492 225170
B6 (Fig. 9)	40025		South-eastern bank: 0.90m depth; Ditch: 2.50m wide by 0.90m depth; North-western bank: 0.90m depth	Wide concave ditch with running water at the base. Large, broad banks with mature willow trees and overgrown grasses on South-eastern side. Mature trees and nettles on North-western bank	489535 225808
B7 (Fig. 10)	40026		South-western bank: 1.40m depth; Ditch 3.50m wide by 1.40m depth; North-eastern bank: 1.40m depth	Wide, concave ditch with steep edges and running water. South-western hedge mostly bramble and grasses, North-eastern hedge consisted of grasses and intermittent large Oak trees	489603 225954
B8 (Fig. 11; Plate 5)	40027	40028, 40029	Bank: 0.68m wide by 0.40m depth	Slight bank for the hedgerow then a gentle slope down to the North. Hedge consisted of small trees, some Hawthorn and grasses. A single mature Oak also evident. Ridge and furrow visible to the North	489760 226422
B9	40030		Western bank: 1.10m depth; Ditch 10.50m wide by 0.70 depth; Eastern bank 0.70m depth	Wide meandering stream with evidence of a possible ford on the northern bank. Occasional willow trees evident at either end of the stream	489323 227544

SUMMARY TABLE OF BOUNDARIES

Boundary Number	Context	Assoc. contexts	Dimensions	Description	NGR
B10 (Plate 6)	40031		Northern bank: 0.60m wide by 0.50m depth; Ditch: 3.70m wide by 0.60m depth; Southern bank: 0.50m wide by 0.60m depth	Wide, concave ditch with running water. Pronounced rounded banks with moderate to steep slopes. Both banks covered in nettles and long grasses	488615 228098
B11 (Fig 12; Plate 7)	40032	40033, 40034, 40035	South-eastern bank: 1.15m depth; Ditch: 2.60m wide by 0.80m depth; North-western bank: 0.80m depth	Parish boundary. A hedgerow of mature Hawthorn evident on South-eastern bank, North-western bank consisted of small Hawthorns and nettles. No water present in the ditch but silting was evident.	488192 228696
B12 (Figs. 13, 14; Plate 8)	40036	40043, 40044, 40045, 40046, 40047, 40048, 40049	Northern bank: 1.20m depth; Ditch: 7.50m wide; Southern bank: 2m depth	Sharply sloping bank to a meandering stream. Heavy erosion evident on both banks. Hawthorn and Willows visible on both banks. Some brambles and nettles	487438 230516
B13	40037		Eastern bank: 1.20m depth; Ditch: 7.80m wide by 2m depth; Western bank: 0.80m depth	Wide, meandering stream with steep banks which show evidence of erosion. Oak, Hawthorn, Willow and Sycamore, some mature, visible on both banks	488082 228754
B14	40038		Western bank: 1.60m depth; Ditch: 1.80m wide; Eastern bank: 0.40m depth	Wide shallow and concave ditch with a pronounced Western bank and a slight rise to the East where it meets the road. Completely overgrown with Hawthorns and nettles	488861 227962
B15	40039		Not visible	Removed Hedge line. Replaced by wooden fence	489712 226257
B16	40040		Northern bank: 0.50m depth; Ditch: 2.70m wide; Southern bank: 0.90m depth	Wide, flat based ditch with an unpronounced Northern bank. Southern embankment may have been caused by road construction. Hedge removed but continuation to the East consists of shaped Hawthorn	489704 126224
B17	40041		Northern bank: 1.70m depth; Ditch: 1.30m wide by 0.20m depth; Southern bank: 1m wide by 0.20m depth	Road embankment to the North with a gentle slope to ditch bed. Ditch hard to define. Southern bank not as pronounced. Overgrown with cow parsley, thistles and nettles. Trees removed	489710 226192
B18	40042		Northern bank: 2.5m wide; Ditch: c. 4.6m wide by 1.1m depth; Southern bank: c. 1m wide	Small bank to the South, to the North the bank is more pronounced. Overgrown with Elder, Oak and mature Hawthorn so profile hard to establish, appears steep sided with a rounded base	489452 225254
B19	40049		Northern bank: 2.80m wide by 0.80m depth; Ditch: 1.10m deep; Southern bank: 1.20m wide by 0.70m depth	Steep sloping sides to ditch base. Ditch dry when excavated, Southern bank ploughed to same level as field. Mature Hawthorn visible on both banks and within ditch. Nettles on both banks	487813 229197

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY TABLE OF CONTEXTS ASSOCIATED WITH BOUNDARIES

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Group
40001	Layer		Dark grey-brown friable clayey silt, occasional small stones	up to 0.4m D	Topsoil	B1
40002	Layer		Mid grey-brown clayey silt, occasional small stones	up to 0.9m deep	Subsoil	B1
40003	Layer		Mid orange-brown clay		Natural clay	B1
40004	Fill	40000	Sticky dark grey-brown silt, some sticks	up to 0.1m D	Siltation deposit in ditch	B1
40006	Layer		Dark grey-brown friable clayey silt, occasional small stones	Up to 0.4m D	Topsoil	B2
40007	Layer		Dark brownish-orange silty clay, occasional small stones	Up to 0.5m D	Subsoil	B2
40008	Layer		Stiff, dark brownish grey clay, frequent stones		Natural clay	B2
40009	Fill	40010	Dark grey clayey silt	Up to 0.44m D	Silting of ditch	B2
40010	Cut		c. NW-SE linear, stepped sides, flat base	1.9m W, 0.44m D	Cut of precursor boundary ditch	B2
40012	Fill	40050	Dark brownish grey clayey silt, occasional small stones	3.2m W, 0.46m D	Topsoil slump into ditch	B3
40013	Layer		Compact mid orange-grey clay, rare stones		Natural clay	B3
40014	Layer		Mid brownish orange clay, occasional small stones		Natural clay	B3
40016	Layer		Mid grey-brown clayey silt, occasional small stones	4.3m W, 0.3m D	Topsoil and topsoil derived slump in ditch	B4
40017	Layer		Mid brownish orange silty clay, rare small stones	up to 0.44m D	Subsoil, possibly spoil from ditch	B4
40018	Layer		Firm, mid brown-grey clay, frequent stones		Disturbed natural, possibly ditch spoil	B4
40020	Fill	40024	Dark grey silty clay, some organic material	0.19m D	Upper silting of former ditch	B5
40021	Fill	40051	Dark grey silty clay, occasional small stones	0.32m D	Fill of tree throw	B5

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY TABLE OF CONTEXTS ASSOCIATED WITH BOUNDARIES

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Group
40022	Fill	40024	Light brownish grey silty clay, rare CBM, rare stones	0.52m D	Backfill of ditch	B5
40023	Layer		Mid orange brown slightly silty clay, occasional small stones	Up to 0.8m D	Subsoil	B5
40028	Layer		Light orange-brown silt, frequent small stones, 1 potsherd	up to 0.58m D	Disturbed topsoil, possibly old ridge and furrow ploughsoil	B8
40029	Layer		Mid orange-brown clayey silt, frequent stones	0.2m+ D	Disturbed natural, possibly by ridge and furrow	B8
40033	Fill	40032	Dark brownish grey clayey silt, occasional small stones	0.3m D	Bank slip into ditch	B11
40034	Layer		Mid orange brown silty clay, frequent small stones	0.44m D	Subsoil	B11
40035	Layer		Firm dark orange brown clay, rare flints	0.7m+ D	Natural clay	B11
40043	Layer		Dark brownish grey clayey silt, occasional CBM fragments (not recovered), occasional small stones	0.3m D	Topsoil	B12
40044	Layer		Mid brownish grey clayey silt, occasional small stones	0.52m D	Subsoil	B12
40045	Layer		Mid reddish brown slightly clayey sand, occasional medium rocks	0.68m D	Natural strata	B12
40046	Layer		Mid brownish grey clayey silt, occasional small stones, modern construction debris	0.72m D	Subsoil, possibly stream deposition in palaeochannel	B12
40047	Fill		Mid reddish brown sandy gravel	0.2m D	Gravel lens	B12
40048	Cut		Linear, c. NW-SE, irregular profile, base not seen	0.74m D	Palaeochannel of stream	B12

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF FEATURES RECORDED IN THE WATCHING BRIEF

Context	Description	Dimensions	Easting	Northing
	North of Newton Road			
40100	Possible bottle dump, near Newton road, Kings Farm Cottages.		487601	229831
40101	Old field boundary ditch, aligns NW-SE with existing boundary, not excavated.		487599	229863
40102	Possible ditch, not excavated, 0.80m wide, parallel with 40101. Newton Road, Kings Farm Cottages.	0.8-1.0m	487599	229835
40103	Possible ditch, parallel with 40101, not excavated. Newton Road, Kings Farm Cottages.	1.0m w	487599	229848
40104	Surface dump containing brick rubble.	5m l; 3m w	487600	229841
40105	Spread of mid- to light brown-grey silt.	8m n-s by 5m e-w	487589	230069
40106	Similar to 40105.	10m diam	487585	230076
40107	Similar to 40105.	15m by 10m	487585	230087
40108	Similar to 40105.	4m by 2m	487576	230115
40109	Spread of pale orange sand; 10105-10109 probably lenses of paler material within the natural clay.	10-15m w	487580	230115
40110	Possible boundary ditch, Newton Road, Kings Farm Cottages no finds.		487539	230312
40111	Rubble dump, Newton Road, Kings Farm Cottages.	8m w	487494	230405
40112	Modern dump, Newton Road, Kings Farm Cottages.		487483	230422
40113	Modern fence line, N-S curving and aligned with modern field boundary. Newton Road, Kings farm cottages; post; post; post.		487497	230393
			487493	230406
			487483	230415
			487481	230424
40114	Unstratified finds from topsoil and subsoil N of Kings Farm Cottages.			
40115	Mid grey-brown silty clay, fill of 40110.		487539	230312
40116	Possible furrow north of Kings Farm Cottages, NW-SE parallel to W boundary of field.	2-2.5m w	487504	230461
40117	Burnt soil and charcoal, north of Kings Farm Cottages.	4m by 1.5m	487497	230496
40118	Possible furrow, NW-SE parallel to W boundary of field, north of Newton Road.	2.5m w	487513	230417
40119	Area of mottled grey-brown silty clay; prob. Mod. Disturbance.	10m band spread	485500	230350
40120	Furrow, NW-SE parallel to W boundary of field.	2.5m w	487565	230373
40121	Furrow terminal, NW-SE parallel to W boundary of field.	5m by 3m	487497	230513
40122	Furrow, E-W, continues upstanding r+f in field.	2m w	487469	230627
40123	Furrow, continues upstanding r+f in field.	2m w	487466	230643
40124	Furrow, continues upstanding r+f in field.	2m w	487466	230658
40125	Furrow, continues upstanding r+f in field.	2-2.5m w	487463	230673
40126	Furrow, continues upstanding r+f in field.	2-2.5m w	487460	230694
40127	Furrow, continues upstanding r+f in field.	2m w	487454	230725
40128	Spread of mid- to dark brown/blue-grey silty clay; ?alluvial.	20m w	487476	230593

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF FEATURES RECORDED IN THE WATCHING BRIEF

Context	Description	Dimensions	Easting	Northing
40129	Furrow or ditch; aligns with 40123.	2m w	487466	230643
40130	Small circular posthole or pit, with mid- to dark brown silt fill.	0.2m diam.	487464	230686
40131	Furrow, continues upstanding r+f in field.	2m w	487453	230741
40132	Furrow, continues upstanding r+f in field.	2-2.5m w	487451	230754
	Between Newton Rd and Soulbury Rd			
40133	Furrow, E-W aligned.	1.5-2m w; 25m visible	487981	229004
40134	Furrow, parallel with 40133.	1.5-2m w; 25m visible	487974	229014
40135	Furrow, parallel with 40133.	1.5-2m w; 25m visible	487967	229023
40136	Headland furrow perpendicular to three above.	1.5-2m w; 30m visible	487942	229017
40137	Same as 40139.			
40138	Same as 40140.			
40139	Remnant of hedgerow, N-S, parallel to modern field boundaries, contains modern CBM and pottery. middle; south; north; middle.	1-2.5m w	487722	229525
			487740	229502
			487707	229559
			487729	229535
40140	Linear, parallel to 40139, old ditch or furrow. south; north.	1-2.5m w	487707	229528
			487725	229492
			487706	229559
40141	Linear, parallel to 40139, old ditch or furrow. south.	1-2m w	487735	229552
			487731	229527
40142	Furrow, parallel to 40139, old ditch or furrow.	1.5m w; 35m visible	487724	229494
40143	One of 4 (see below) large irregular features with heterogeneous fills, ?large pit or natural solution feature.	5.5m n-s; 2.5m e-w	487709	229509
40144	As above.	1m diam.	487707	229503
40145	As above.	2.5m n-s; 2m e-w	487710	229507
40146	As above.	4m n-s; 2m e-w	487712	229504
40147	Furrow, parallel to 40141.	1-2m w	487760	229489
40148	Unstratified finds from Newton Road area.			
40149	Infilled pond, not located.	30m by 27m		
	Between Soulbury Rd and Leighton Rd			
40150	Linear feature with dark fill, probably modern.	5m n-s; 0.5m e-w	489729	226712
40151	Linear feature E-W aligned. Number duplicated, also assigned to topsoil n of Newton Road, no finds from either context.	0.5m w	489764	226471
	North of Newton Rd			
40152	Subsoil.			

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF FEATURES RECORDED IN THE WATCHING BRIEF

Context	Description	Dimensions	Easting	Northing
40153	Dump of stone for gateway.	0.5m d; across width of spread	487760	229480
40154	Topsoil.			
40155	Topsoil, from chainage 7320.			
40156	Modern agricultural deposit, hardcore material.	10m l; 2m w	487600	230060
40157	Dumps of orange sand, prob. disturbance related to railway const.	20+m by 9m	487570	230120
40158	Linear feature on modern fence line, N-S aligned.	0.5m w; 17m visible	487580	230105
40159	Fill of 40158; pale brown silt, contains modern wood and glass.			
40160	Spread of dark vitrified material, prob. modern.	2m diam.	487565	230105
40161	Spread of pale grey silt, probably along old fence line.	9m l; 1.5m w	487560	230110
40162	Topsoil			
40163	Sub-circular patch of burnt clay, ?modern.	1m diam.	487560	230040
40164	Layer of pale grey ash-like soil just beneath topsoil.	to 30m w	487560	230070
Between Soulbury Rd and Leighton Rd				
40165	Subsoil, chainage 3100.			
40166	Linear, NW-SE, contains pot and bone.	1.7m w	489731	226401
40167	Dark brown patch of fill visible in top of 40166, contains pot.			
40168	Linear, perpendicular to 40166.	0.6m w; 5m l.	489726	226392
40169	Fill of 40168, dark brown silty clay.			
40170	Linear feature	1.2m w; 1.85m visible	489726	226405
40171	Fill of 40170, brown silty clay.			
40172	Unstratified find from Site F machining.			
40173-40200	Numbers not used.			
40201	Topsoil south of Soulbury Rd, site E.			
40202	Topsoil south of Soulbury Rd.			
40203	South of Chelmscote Manor, possible flint scatter, no features.			
40204	South of Chelmscote Manor, modern dump.		489591	227106
40205	Immediately south of Chelmscote Manor compound, area of worked flint and pottery.		489956	226977
40206	Possible ditch, NW-SE aligned.	0.5m w	489419	227453
40207	Fill of 40206			
40208	Dark grey-brown silty clay spread containing med pot	5m diam.	489438	227412
40209	Topsoil between chainages 3900 and 4100, same as 60001.		489397	227485
40210-40259	Numbers not used.			

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF FEATURES RECORDED IN THE WATCHING BRIEF

Context	Description	Dimensions	Easting	Northing
40260	Linear NE-SW aligned, poorly defined after machining.		489355	227525
40261	Circular, possible pit, signs of burning.		489433	227401
40262	Small oval spread of material, possible pit fill.		489403	227479
40263	Dump of building rubble.		489422	227443
40264	Poorly defined E-W linear.		489377	227480
40265	Dark reddish-brown patch, possible deeper patch of subsoil.		489381	227472
40266	Small curvilinear patch of large rounded stones in a clay matrix, just east of 40265, possibly a natural alluvial feature.		489383	227473
40267	Linear NE-SW aligned parallel to 40264, 40269 and poss. 40260; furrow or ditch.		486367	227499
40268	Dark reddish-brown patch, possible deeper patch of subsoil, similar to 40265.		489365	227500
40269	Linear, parallel to 40267, possible ditch or furrow.		489370	227525
40270-40285	Numbers not used.			
	Between Site ABC and Leighton Rd			
40286	Furrow, SW-NE parallel to north-western field boundary.		489490	224950
40287	Furrow, SW-NE parallel to north-western field boundary.		489500	224950
40288	Furrow, SW-NE parallel to north-western field boundary.		489470	225060
40289	Furrow, parallel to 40188.		489470	225050
40290-40295	Numbers not used.			
40296	Small patch of burning, possibly burnt-out stump.		489550	225070
40297-40298	Numbers not used.			
	North of Newton Rd			
40299	Topsoil.			
40300	Subsoil.			
40301	Possible ditch	10m e-w; 0.4m w; 0.2m d	487661	229693
40302	Fill of 40301, dark grey-brown silty clay.		487655	229703
40303	Topsoil, chainage 4850 to 4900.		488850	228000
40304	Topsoil, chainage 2000.		489535	225485

APPENDIX D
SUMMARY OF WATCHING BRIEF FINDS

Context	Material type	Provisional period	Period from specialist assessment	Count	Comments
40002	Heat affected clay	Undetermined		2	
40002	Pottery	Iron Age		1	
40011	Heat affected clay	Undetermined		1	
40011	Pottery	Roman	Romano-British	1	
40022	Pottery	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	1	
40028	Heat affected clay	Undetermined		1	
40028	Pottery	Post-Medieval		2	
40112	Iron object	Modern		1	Handle with rivets.
40113	CBM	Undetermined		1	
40113	Clay pipe	Post-Medieval		1	Undecorated stem frags.
40113	Pottery	Post-Medieval	19th C.	3	
40113	Pottery	Iron Age		1	
40114	CBM	Undetermined		4	
40114	Clay pipe	Post-Medieval		1	Undecorated stem frags.
40114	Iron object	Undetermined		4	Nails.
40114	Pottery	Post-Medieval	17th C.	2	
40114	Pottery	Modern	19th C.	1	
40114	Pottery	Medieval	Med. - Post-Med.	1	
40118	Pottery	Medieval	17th C.	2	
40123	Iron object	Undetermined	17th C.	1	Part of horseshoe?
40125	Iron object	Undetermined	19th C.	1	Section of wire?
40148	CBM	Undetermined	Late 12th - 13th C.	17	
40148	Glass	Post-Medieval	1850 onwards.	1	Bottle glass, ?moulded..
40148	Iron object	Undetermined		1	Nails.
40148	Pottery	Post-Medieval	17th C.	7	
40148	Pottery	Modern	19th C.	2	
40148	Shell	Undetermined		1	Oyster shell frag.
40154	CBM	Undetermined	Late 12th - 13th C.	3	1 x burnt.
40154	Copper alloy object	Undetermined		2	Probably modern.

APPENDIX D
SUMMARY OF WATCHING BRIEF FINDS

Context	Material type	Provisional period	Period from specialist assessment	Count	Comments
40154	Iron object	Undetermined		2	1 x nail, 1 x tool?
40154	Pottery	Medieval	Late 12th - 13th C.	7	
40154	Pottery	Post-Medieval	17th C.	1	
40154	Pottery	Modern	19th C.	1	
40154	Worked flint	Prehistoric		14	
40155	Pottery	Post-Medieval	17th C.	2	
40155	Pottery	Iron Age		1	
40163	Iron object	Undetermined		2	1 x nail?, 1 x blade?
40163	Pottery	Iron Age	Mid - Late I.A.	10	Fine, burnished
40163	Worked flint	Prehistoric		1	
40167	Pottery	Iron Age	Late I.A. - 1st C.	22	Int. bl res
40169	Pottery	Iron Age	Mid - Late I.A.	7	Scored
40172	Pottery	Medieval	Late 12th - 13th C.	1	
40201	Worked flint	Prehistoric		1	
40203	Worked flint	Prehistoric		13	
40203	Glass	Post-Medieval	18th C?	1	Base of green glass bottle, probably blown.
40203	Pottery	Medieval	Late 13th C or later	1	
40203	Claypipe	Post-Medieval	17th C.	1	Complete bowl, undecorated.
40204	Animal bone	Undetermined		2	Large mammal long bone shaft; unidentified frag.
40204	CBM	Undetermined		5	
40204	Iron object	Undetermined		1	Handle?
40204	Pottery	Post-Medieval	17th C.	6	
40205	Pottery	Iron Age		1	
40205	Pottery	Post-Medieval	17th C.	1	
40205	Worked flint	Prehistoric		9	
40207	Pottery	Medieval	Poss. Mid 12th C. or later.	2	
40208	Pottery	Medieval	Late 12th - 13th C.	7	
40208	Pottery	Iron Age	Romano-British	1	
40209	Heat affected flint	Undetermined		1	

APPENDIX D
SUMMARY OF WATCHING BRIEF FINDS

Context	Material type	Provisional period	Period from specialist assessment	Count	Comments
40209	Pottery	Medieval	Late 11th C. onwards	2	
40209	Worked flint	Prehistoric		3	
40303	Worked flint	Prehistoric		3	